

DISTRIBUTION LIST OF THE ENGINEER AND ACCOUNTS. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE P. W. DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	REMARKS.
Public Works Secretariat.		
The Hon. Mr. W. B. de Winton...	Chief Engineer, 1st Class (temp. rank)	Chief Engr. and Secy. to Govt. P. W. D.
Mr. W. Hughes, M. INST. C.E.	Do. I. do.	Chief Engr. and Joint Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, (on furlough).
Col. A. W. Smart R. E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class (temp. rank).	Ag. Chief Engr., and Ag. Joint Secy., to Govt., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.
Mr. H. E. Clerk	Exec. Engr., 1st Grade	Deputy Chief Engr. and Under-Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. On Special duty with the temp. rank of Suptg., Engineer 3rd class.
" S. B. Murray, A. M. I. C. E.	Do. 2nd do.	Ag. Dy. Chief Engr. and Under-Secy. to Govt. P. W. D.
" A. T. Mackenzie, M. INST. C.E.	Do. 1st do.	Asst. to Chief Engr. and Under-Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.
" M. R. Kharegat	Do. 3rd do. (temp. rank).	Attached to the Office of Chief Engr., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, for supervising the work of T. R. S. Parties.
" H. M. Bond	Asst. Engr., 2nd do. (Long. Rank).	Attached to the Office of Chief Engr., P. W. D.

Examiners of Public Works Accounts.

Mr. A. G. Harrison	Examiner Class II	Temp. rank.
" W. A. T. Caruduff	Do. do. IV	Do. -- Attached.
" H. W. Schmidt	Dy. Examr. do. I	Do.
" N. C. McLeod	Asst. Examr., 1st Grade.	On probation.
" J. D. L. Calder	Do.	Long. rank.
C. Manavala Nyyudu	Accountant.	On leave.
E. Narasinga Rau	Do.	
A. Krishnaswami Rau	Do.	
Mr. E. T. Boyton	Do.	
" W. A. Long	Do.	
" W. I. Jackson, B.A.	Do.	
K. S. Kodandarama Aiyar, B.A.	Do.	
Mr. E. L. Taylor, B.A.	Do.	
" M. G. Pereira	Do.	
" J. H. Coombes	Do.	
" J. E. D'Rozario	Do.	
" E. A. LaFontaine, B.A.	Do.	
" C. A. Calmiano	Asst. Accountant.	
" A. Taylor	Do.	
" F. M. Lalor	Do.	

Consulting Engineers for Railways.

Mr. R. W. Egerton	Exec. Engr., 1st Grade and Supg. Engr., 2nd Class (temp. rank).	Offg. Consgr. Engineer and Offg. Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., Railway Branch.
Captain G. R. Hearn, B. E.	Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade (temp. rank).	Dy. Consgr. Engr. for Railways and Offg. Under-Secy. to Government, P. W. D., Railway Branch.

Examiners of Railway Accounts.

Mr. W. E. Curry	Exam., Class IV 2nd Grade	
" T. Ryan	Asst. Exam., 1st Grade	Trichinopoly.
" W. J. Burnett	Accountant.	
" N. Baston	Do.	
N. P. Balachandra Aiyar	Do.	Trichinopoly.

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	Remarks.
Examiners of Railway Accounts—contd.		
E. T. Muchhal	Accountant	
V. Muthuraja Chetti	Do.	
T. Ratnasabapathi Pillai, M.A.	Do.	
Sultan Mahomed Sahib	Do.	On leave.
V. B. Raja Mudaliyar	Do.	Trichopoly.
T. C. Srinivasa Aiyar	Do.	
G. Viswanatha Mudaliyar	Do.	
Light House Division.		
Mr. P. W. Rees, M.A.C.E.	Exe. Engr., 1st Grade	Supt. of Works.
P. V. Manickam Nayagar, Esq., 2nd do.		
B. E.		
Hoer, Lieut. and Dy. Asst.	Do. 2nd do.	(Supp.)
Commr. C. Smith, R.E.		
Mr. J. Willis	Sub Engr., 3rd Grade	(Temp. rank)
Mr. C. J. W. Phureney	Overseer, 1st do.	On leave.
Sergeant T. P. Dillon	Supervisor, 2nd do.	(Temp. rank)
F. England	Do. 1st do.	
E. S. Tennagael Nayudu	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
E. Venkataraya	Accountant.	
Consulting Architect's Division.		
Mr. G. S. T. Harris	Surg. Engr., II. Class	(Supp.)
S. Krishnamachariyar	Asst. Engr., 3rd Grade.	Temp. rank.
E. R. Stoney	Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
T. Mahony	Do. 2nd do.	Hony. rank.
A. E. Faria	Do. 3rd do.	
C. L. Narasimha	Overseer, 2nd do.	(Temp. rank)
Mr. C. Lawrence	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
A. Thayaga Rajar	Accountant.	
Presidency Public Works Stores and Workshops Division.		
Mr. M. Brown	Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
J. G. Baskett	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
D. Jeremiah	Accountant.	attached to Workshops.
H. P. Humphreys	Do.	
No. 1 CIRCLE.—HEAD-QUARTERS, DOWLAISHWERAM.		
Mr. W. C. De Morgan, M. Inst. C.E.	Supg. Engr., III. Class.	
(1) Ganjam Division.		
Mr. M. Loan, A.M.C.E.	Exe. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
L. H. Grog	Asst. Engr., 3rd do.	
V. Gopal Aiyar	Do. 3rd do.	
S. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, M.A., B.O.E.	Supervisor, 1st do.	
P. Komararayan Pandit	Do. 1st do.	
P. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Overseer, 1st do.	
S. Siva Rao	Do. 2nd do.	
V. Sundaram Aiyar	Do. 2nd do.	
T. Thangavelu Mudaliyar	Do. 2nd do.	
Mr. A. D. Samuel Pillai	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
C. Ethirajulu Nayudu	Do.	
M. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Do.	
Mr. J. A. David	Do.	
E. Srinivasalingam Aiyangar	Do.	
S. K. Sarajoga Aiyangar	Do.	
K. Panduranga Rao	Do.	
K. B. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Do.	
T. Sundaresan Aiyar	Do.	
S. Krishna Aiyar	Do.	
S. Sundaram Aiyar	Do.	
M. Govindamulu Nayudu	Accountant.	
(2) Vizagapatam Division.		
Mr. T. W. S. Smyth	Exe. Engr., 2nd Grade	
Sub Condr. W. Bule	Sub Engr., 3rd Grade	
M. R. Breenham	Supervisor, 1st Grade	

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	Remarks.
(2) Vizagapatam Division—contd.		
G. Venkataramayya	Supervisor, 2nd Grade	
M. K. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do. do.	
Sergt. W. E. MacAlister	Overseer, 1st do.	
P. N. Ramachandra Aiyar	Do. 1st do.	
Mr. C. A. Roberts	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
G. Virumalachari	Do.	
P. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar	Do.	
E. Dalakannurthi Aiyar	Do.	
K. G. Lakshminarayana Aiyar	Do.	
A. R. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do.	
M. Chidambaram	Do.	
Muhammad Latif Hussain	Accountant.	On leave.
P. V. Ramappa Nayudu	Accountant.	Acting.
(3) Godavari Eastern Division.		
Major W. M. Ellis R.E.	Exe. Engr., 1st Grade.	
Mr. C. T. Mullings	Asst. Engr., 2nd do.	
A. S. Laurie	Do. 3rd do.	
C. Q. Henriques	Do. 3rd do.	
C. W. Traish	Supervisor, 2nd do.	
T. Tenayya Nayudu	Do. 2nd do.	
L. S. Panchapakesa Sarma	Do. 2nd do.	
Sergeant H. A. Liles	Overseer, 1st do.	
S. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Do. 2nd do.	
Mr. A. S. Baskett	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	Temp. rank.
C. V. Jagannatha Mudaliyar	Do.	
M. Viswanatha Aiyar	Do.	
G. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Do.	
N. Chinmaya	Accountant.	
(4) Godavari Western Division.		
Mr. D. Marshall	Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade	
D. Venkataswami Nayudu	Supervisor, 1st do.	
D. Muthurajappa Pillai	Do. 2nd do.	
P. Rangaswami Nayudu	Do. 2nd do.	
K. Gopala Aiyar	Overseer, 1st do.	
K. Panchanatha Aiyar	Do. 2nd do.	
M. Venkatasubrahmanya Aiyar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
T. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do.	
P. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do.	
T. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do.	
T. Kandaswami Chetti	Accountant.	
(5) Godavari Central Division.		
Mr. A. C. Langston, A.M.C.E.	Exe. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
G. S. Rama Aiyar, M.A., B.O.E.	Asst. Engr., 2nd do.	
P. Narasimha Rao Nayudu	Supervisor, 1st do.	
T. S. Narayanaswami Aiyar	Overseer, 1st do.	(Temp. rank).
S. Venkataratnam Nayudu	Do. 2nd do.	Do.
N. G. Venkataratnam Aiyar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
N. S. Venkataratnam Aiyar	Do.	
C. E. Appa Rao	Do.	
S. Natesa Aiyar	Do.	
A. Seshachala Mudaliyar	Accountant.	
No. 2 CIRCLE.—HEAD-QUARTERS, BEZWADA.		
Col. C. C. Rawson, R.E.	Supg. Engr., 1st cl.	
(1) Kistna Northern Division.		
Mr. A. G. Romilly	Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade	
W. Venkataraddi Nayudu	Do. Asst. Engr., 2nd do.	Hony. rank.
wan Bahadur.		
C. Ramanna Pantulu	Supervisor, 1st do.	
S. Panchanatha Aiyar	Do. 2nd do.	
Mr. J. S. Mullen	Overseer, 1st do.	
S. Chittambala Pillai	Do. 1st do.	
Sergeant J. S. Mahony	Do. 1st do.	
S. V. Sankara Aiyar	Accountant.	

Rail No. 1

No. 2

190981

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	REMARKS.
No. II Party, T. R. S.		
W. Masilamani Mudaliyar	Sub-Engr., 3rd Grade.	(Temp. rank).
(2) Kistna Eastern Division.		
Mr. W. J. J. Howley, A.M.C.E.	Exc. Engr., 3rd Grade.	On Special duty.
" R. N. H. Reid, A.M.C.E.	Do. 3rd do.	On Special duty.
" P. Hawkins	Do. 3rd do.	Temp. rank.—In charge of Division.
K. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.E.	Asst. Engr., 3rd do.	
Mr. C. Peddle	Do. 3rd do.	
" P. N. A. Lucas	Do. 3rd do.	
" E. W. P. Walsh	Do. 3rd do.	
Sub-Cond. E. Price	Supervisor, 2nd do.	
K. Srinivasa Aiyar	Overseer, 1st do.	
D. V. Venkatarama Aiyar	Do. 1st do.	
T. Venkatarama Aiyar	Do. 1st do.	
L. D. Ramachandra Aiyar	Do. 2nd do.	
G. Lakshmana Rau	Do. 2nd do.	
S. Kodandaramayya Nayudu	Do. 2nd do.	
S. Raghavachari	Do. 3rd do.	
Mr. E. H. Muller	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
A. Panchapakesa Aiyar	Do.	
K. Sitarama Aiyar	Do.	
C. V. Ramlingar	Accountant.	
(3) Kistna Western Division.		
Mr. J. M. Lacey, M.C.E.	Exc. Engr., 3rd Grade	Temp. rank.
Abdul Lalit Sahib	Do. 3rd do.	
S. Panchapakesa Aiyar	Sub-Engr., 3rd do.	
Mir Sadr-ud-din Sahib	Supervisor, 2nd do.	
P. A. Venkatarama Aiyar, M.C.E.	Overseer, 1st do.	
Mr. E. T. Jordan	Do. 2nd do.	Temp. rank).
C. Ramaswami Aiyar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
T. V. Saptarishi Sastri	Do.	
V. S. Manickamudaliyar	Do.	
S. Swaminatha Pillai	Do.	
R. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar	Do.	
K. F. Ganapathi Aiyar	Do.	
D. Venkatarama Aiyar	Do.	
N. A. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do.	
S. R. Sambasiva Aiyar	Do.	
A. Balasundaram Pillai	Accountant.	
(4) Nellore Division.		
Mr. R. A. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Exc. Engr., 3rd Grade.		
Rai Sahib, B.A., B.C.E.		
R. Kalanarama Aiyar, A.C.E.	Asst. Engr., 2nd do.	
Mr. U. S. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do. 3rd do.	
C. Shanmukha Mudaliyar	Supervisor, 2nd do.	
Sergeant R. Cutburt	Overseer, 1st do.	On deputation.
N. Rameswami Pillai	Do. 1st do.	
S. Dakshinamurti	Do. 1st do.	
M. Krishnaswami Aiyangar	Do. 1st do.	Temp. rank.
S. Natesa Aiyar	Do. 1st do.	Do.
K. Narasimha Chari	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
C. S. Krishna Rau	Do.	
G. Venkatarama Aiyar	Do.	
N. Anandabhar	Do.	
P. Ramaswami Nayudu	Do.	
V. S. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do.	
T. K. Sankara Singh	Do.	
C. R. Krishna Rau	Accountant.	
No. K. Party, T. R. S.		
V. C. Subbaraya Pillai	Supervisor, 1st Grade.	
Nellore Investigation Party under Special Suptg. Engineer.		
V. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar	Sub-Engr., 3rd Grade.	Temp. rank.
N. Venkata Rau, M.C.E.	Supervisor, 2nd do.	
D. Koli Pillai, B.A., B.L.	Overseer, 2nd do.	
D. V. Rajaratnam	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	REMARKS.
No. 3 CIRCLE—HEAD-QUARTERS, BELLARY.		
Lieut.-Col. W. L. C. Haddaway, Supg. Engr., Class II R.E.		
(1) Bellary Division.		
Mr. G. F. Handcock	Exc. Engr., 1st Grade.	
R. Valdevanatha Aiyar	Asst. Engr., 3rd do.	Temp. rank.
Mr. P. H. Whitbread	Sub-Engr., 2nd do.	Temp. rank.
Cond. L. Donaghua	Do. 3rd do.	
Sub-Cond. M. Power	Supervisor, 2nd do.	
C. V. Shanmukha Mudaliyar	Overseer, 1st do.	
M. N. Ramakrishna Aiyar	Do. 1st do.	Sub. pr. tem.
R. Srinivasa Raghava Chari	Do. 1st do.	Temp. rank.
S. Natesa Aiyar	Do. 2nd do.	
M. Srinivasan Pillai	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
P. S. Swaramanga Aiyar	Do.	
H. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do.	
M. Mahadeva Mudaliyar	Do.	
A. Rama Rau	Do.	
S. Sankara Rau	Accountant.	
(2) Cuddapah Division.		
Mr. G. R. Lambert, A.M.C.E.	Exc. Engr., 1st Grade	
L. D. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A.	Do. 3rd do.	Temp. rank.
B.C.E.		
Mr. F. W. Cornwell	Asst. Engr., 3rd do.	
Mr. J. B. Rodrigues	Supervisor, 1st do.	
" J. Pereira	Do. 1st do.	
Sergeant R. S. Sheridan	Overseer, 1st do.	
C. L. Venkataramaswamy	Do. 1st do.	
P. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do. 1st do.	
P. S. Natesa Aiyar	Do. 3rd do.	
M. Ganapathi Aiyar	Do. 3rd do.	Temp. rank.
U. R. Raghavam Aiyangar	Do. 2nd do.	
T. S. Rameswami Aiyar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
M. Rameswami Aiyangar	Do.	
K. Kuppuswami Nayudu	Accountant.	
R. A. T. Party.		
S. K. Ramachandra Sastri	Supervisor, 1st Grade.	
K. Subramanga Aiyar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
No. VI Party, T. R. S.		
Cond. J. H. Ulyett	Sub-Engr., 2nd Grade.	
On Famine duty.		
P. M. Swaminatha Aiyar	Supr. 2nd Grade	(Temp. rank).
M. G. Sagar Aiyangar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
R. G. Dharmasubramanian	Do.	
M. P. Narasimha Aiyangar	Do.	
P. C. Kuppuswami Sastri	Do.	
M. V. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do.	
S. S. Srinivasan Aiyar	Do.	
S. Srinivasan Aiyar	Do.	
(3) Karnool Division.		
N. Ratnasabhapati Pillai, Rai Exc. Engr., 3rd Grade.		
Sahib, B.A., B.C.E.		
Mr. A. W. Campbell	Asst. Engr., 2nd do.	
N. Nadhamuni Mudaliyar	Sub-Engr., 3rd do.	
A. Venkatarangam Nayudu	Supervisor, 2nd do.	
S. Sambasiva Aiyar	Do. 2nd do.	Temp. rank.
G. Narayana Rau	Do. 2nd do.	Do.
G. Srinivasa Aiyangar	Do. 2nd do.	
M. N. Natesa Aiyar	Overseer, 1st do.	
S. Iswara Sastri	Do. 2nd do.	
T. K. Raghavabhatta Sastri	Do. 2nd do.	
A. R. Subbaswami Aiyar	Do. 2nd do.	
T. Abhay Aiyar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar	Do.	
P. Kutumba Rau	Accountant.	

Names	Departmental Rank	REMARKS
Karnal Investigation Party Under Special Superintending Engineer.		
W. P. Day	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
R. Sundaram Aiyar, B.A.	Overseer 1st Grade.	
P. K. Subramanyam Aiyar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	

No. 4 CIRCLE—HEAD-QUARTERS, COIMBATORE.

Mr. A. H. Garrett ... Supg. Engr., 2nd Class ... Temp. rank.

(1) Coimbatore Division.

Mr. S. D. Pears	Exe. Engr., 1st Grade.	
J. B. Johnson	Asst. Engr., 2nd do.	
G. P. Adams	Do. 3rd do.	
Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Asst. Commr.	Do. 2nd do.	Temp.
R. W. MacAlister		
Mr. C. H. Marrow	Supervisor, 1st Grade.	
S. Sundara Sastri	Do. 2nd do.	
Sub-Cond. C. J. Smith	Do. 1st do.	Temp. rank.
S. Panchapakesam Aiyar	Overseer, 1st do.	
K. Narayana Hebbar	Do. 2nd do.	
M. Gopinathaswami Pillai	Do. 2nd do.	Sub. pro tem
R. Anantharam Aiyangar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
T. L. Aiyar Rao	Do.	
N. S. Subrahmanyam Aiyar	Do.	
P. K. Subramanyam Aiyar	Do.	
T. Jayaram Chetti	Accountant.	

(2) West Coast Division.

Mr. R. S. Paterson	Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade.	
J. Kelly	Sub. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
A. C. E. Van	Do. 3rd do.	
W. T. Jacob	Supervisor, 2nd do.	Temp. rank.
T. Ramaswami Aiyar	Overseer, 2nd do.	
C. K. Ramachandra Aiyar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
Mr. L. A. Barton	Do.	
M. Sadasiva	Do.	
T. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar	Do.	
S. Sathya	Accountant.	

(3) North Arcot Division.

Mr. R. Gopala Aiyar, Rao Bah. Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade.		
Mr. A. C. Demahay	Asst. Engr., 2nd do.	Temp. rank.
Cond. E. Cope	Sub-Engr., 3rd do.	
H. Sany	Do. 3rd do.	
Sergeant A. G. Hawkins	Overseer, 1st do.	
S. Subrahmanyam Aiyar	Do. 2nd do.	
N. V. Subramanyam Aiyar	Do. 1st do.	Temp. rank.
P. A. Srinivasachari	Do. 3rd do.	
R. Venkataswami Aiyangar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
R. M. Venkataswami Aiyar, B.A.	Do.	
A. Manickamudaliyar	Do.	
M. Ancharaya Patrudu	Accountant.	

No. V Party, T. R. S.

Mr. J. Lawrence ... Sub. Engr., 3rd Grade.

(4) Salem Division.

Mr. A. E. de Chazal	Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade.	Temp. rank.
J. Mahony	Asst. Engr., 2nd do.	Temp. rank.
D. Drost	Temp. Engineer.	

Names	Departmental Rank	REMARKS
(4) Salem Division—contd.		
Sub-Cond. J. O'C. Phelan	Supervisor, 1st Grade.	Temp. rank.
Mr. S. De Rebellis	Do. do.	
M. Mustafira Pillai	Overseer, 2nd do.	
R. Vaidyanatha Aiyar	Do. 3rd do.	
Mr. W. H. Gilbert	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
P. Seshachari	Do.	
C. H. Subrahmanyam Aiyar	Do.	On other duty.
T. Subbramanyam Aiyar	Do.	
T. P. Anantharam Aiyar	Do.	
N. S. Venkatarama Aiyar	Do.	
C. N. Subrahmanyam Aiyar	Accountant.	

No. 5 CIRCLE—HEAD-QUARTERS, MADRAS.

Mr. C. J. Usher ... Supg. Engr., 3rd Class ... Temp. rank.

(1) South Arcot Division.

Mr. J. M. M. Parizer	Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade.	Temp. rank.
R. N. Arakanswami Mudaliyar, B.A., B.C.E.	Asst. Engr., 2nd do.	
Sub-Cond. T. G. Blake	Sub-Engr., 3rd do.	
Mr. J. R. Hendrick	Do. 3rd do.	
L. A. Rangaswami Aiyar	Supervisor, 1st do.	
O. Singaravelu Mudaliyar	Do. 2nd do.	
V. S. Vaidyanatha Mudaliyar	Do. 2nd do.	
R. Srinivasachariyar	Do. 2nd do.	
P. Moses Pillai	Overseer, 1st do.	
D. S. Sankara Aiyar	Do. do.	
N. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Do. 2nd do.	
A. Sivaswami Aiyar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	Do.
V. R. Sathya Aiyar	Do.	
M. V. Sambasiva Aiyar	Accountant.	

No. III Party, T. R. S.

K. C. Viswantha Aiyar ... Supervisor, 1st Grade.

(2) Chingleput Division.

Mr. H. A. Moss, A.M.I.C.E.	Exe. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
E. P. Taylor	Sub-Engr., 1st do.	Temp. rank.
R. J. P. Knight	Do. 2nd do.	
U. N. Joyce	Do. 3rd do.	Do.
Mr. E. Dady	Do. 2nd do.	
S. Vijayaraghavulu Das Nayudu, Rao Bahadur.	Do. 2nd do.	
V. Subrahmanyam Sastri	Supervisor, 1st do.	
P. Narayanaswami Nayudu	Do. 2nd do.	
V. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar	Do. 2nd do.	
Mr. T. A. Monisse	Do. 2nd do.	
T. Sathapathi Mudaliyar	Do. 2nd do.	
C. W. Chinnappa Pillai	Overseer, 1st do.	
V. K. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar	Do. 1st do.	Do.
C. Varadarajulu Mudaliyar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
S. Subrahmanyam Aiyar	Do.	
C. J. Rangaswami Aiyangar	Do.	
R. B. Ramakrishna Aiyangar	Do.	
Mr. G. W. Wilkins	Accountant.	

No. IV. Party, T. R. S.

C. R. Chinnaswamy Aiyangar, Sub-Engr., 3rd Grade.
B.C.E.

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	REMARKS.
(3) Tanjore Division.		
Mr. H. H. O'Connell	Exe. Engr., 1st Grade.	
N. Rajagopala Aiyangar	Sub. Engr., 2nd do.	
Mr. T. D. Burright	Do. 2nd do.	
Sub-Cond'r J. Ruck	Supervisor, 1st do.	
C. S. Srinivasa Aiyar	Do. 1st do.	
Sergeant H. A. Funnell	Do. 2nd do.	
S. Rajagopalaswami Mudaliyar	Overseer, 1st do.	
R.O.E.		
M. S. Venkataswami Aiyar	Do. 1st do.	
J. S. Muthuaya	Do. 1st do.	Temp. rank.
Mr. J. Elliot	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
T. A. Annadurai Pillai	Do.	
N. Rajasekar Aiyangar	Do.	Do.
V. S. Rajagopala Chariyaz	Accountant.	
V. R. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar	Asst. Accountant.	

On Special duty.

S. A. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.	Exe. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
S. Bhasantra Aiyar, B.A., B.C.E.	Asst. Engr., 2nd do.	
A. Arulacandan Pillai	Supervisor, 2nd do.	
V. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar	Overseer, 1st do.	
P. Raghavaram Aiyangar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	

(4) Negapatam Division.

Mr. L. L. Wickham	Exe. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
T. T. Raghava Chariyaz	R.O.E. Asst. Engr., 1st do.	
M. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B.C.E.	Supervisor, 2nd do.	
P. V. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do. 2nd do.	Temporary rank.
Mr. J. C. Ford	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
V. Narayana Mudaliyar	Do.	
M. S. Vaidyanatha Aiyar	Do.	
M. S. Aiyancaram Aiyar	Do.	
R. Panchapakesu Aiyar	Do.	
A. Eshakrishna Rau, B.A.	Accountant.	

No. 6 CIRCLE—HEAD-QUARTERS, TRICHINOPOLY.

Col. O. V. Boddy, R.E.	Supg. Engr., 1st Class	Temp. rank.
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(1) Trichinopoly Division.

Mr. J. S. Wilson	Exe. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
W. G. Molesworth	Asst. Engr., 1st do.	
J. A. Sydenham	Supervisor, 1st do.	
Sub-Cond'r C. H. Briant	Do. 2nd do.	
A. Srinivasa Sastri	Do. 2nd do.	
N. Appadurai Mudaliyar	Do. 2nd do.	
T. B. Sankara Sastri	Do. 2nd do.	
V. E. Venkatarama Aiyar	Overseer, 2nd do.	Temp. rank.
C. E. Gopalaswami Disalwar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
T. K. Raghavendra Rau	Accountant.	

(2) Madure Division.

Mr. H. T. Keeling, B.C.E.	Exe. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A.	Do. 3rd do.	Temp. rank.
Schib, B.A., B.C.E.	Do. 3rd do.	Do.
A. V. Ramalinga Aiyar, B.A., B.C.E.	Do. 3rd do.	Do.

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	REMARKS.
(2) Madura Division—concl'd.		
Mr. H. F. Dawson	Asst. Engr., 3rd do.	
Sergeant J. Whittaker	Overseer, 1st do.	
A. Rajam Aiyar, B.C.E.	Do. 1st do.	
S. Muthya	Do. 1st do.	
M. Ramaswami Pillai	Do. 1st do.	
M. S. Narayanaswami Aiyar	Do. 2nd do.	
A. R. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do. 2nd do.	
O. S. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do. 2nd do.	
A. Narayanaswami Nayudu	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
T. S. Mathaswami Sastri	Do.	
V. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do.	
A. M. Narayanaswami Aiyar	Do.	
T. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do.	
K. Gopalaswami Aiyangar	Do.	
B. Raghavendra Rau	Accountant.	

(3) Tinnevely Division.

S. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, B.A.	Exe. Engr., 1st Grade.	
Bahadur, B.C.E.	Do.	
G. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.C.E.	Asst. Engr., do.	
A. Nilakanta Sastriyaz, B.C.E.	Sub. Engr., 2nd do.	
T. Ramaswami Pillai	Do. 3rd Grade	
S. T. Raghava Aiyangar	Supervisor, 2nd do.	
R. V. Narayana Aiyar, B.C.E.	Do. 1st do.	Temp. rank.
Mr. W. T. J. Scanlon	Overseer, 1st do.	
V. Aiyancami Sastri	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	
N. Sitarana Aiyar	Do.	
C. Murugesu Mudaliyar	Do.	
R. Krishnaswami Rau, B.A.	Accountant.	

Coorg Division, Head Quarters, Mercara.

NAMES.	Appointment.	Stations.	Date of Appointment to present grade.	REMARKS.
Capt. S. G. Rivett	Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade.	Mercara	Jan. 1897	
Carnac, R.E.	Do.	Do.	April	80 Asst. Engineer (Hony. rank).
Mr. E. Morton	Sub. Engr. 1st do.	Do.	April	
V. Leavers	Supervisor, 1st do.	Versajendrapet	Oct. 95	
F. E. Seham-bry.	Do. 1st do.	Mercara	June 97	
P. G. King	Accountant	Do.	Nov. 01	

Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Mr. G. A. Jones, M. Inst., C.E.	Sanitary Engr. to Govt.	
H. Nooraji, A.M.I.C.E.	Asst. Sanitary Engr. to Government.	
J. R. Sivasubrahmanya Aiyar	Temp. Upper Subordinate.	

Mysore and West Coast Railway Survey.

Mr. W. P. Miles	Exe. Engr., 1st Grade.	
Mr. C. Scott	Temp. Engineer.	
L. A. Payne	Do.	
Anwar Hussain	Do.	
Karam Chand	Temp. Subordinate.	
G. D. S. Perumal Mudaliyar	Do.	
Mr. F. A. Pravaras	Do.	
E. J. Nash	Do.	
V. L. Kantam	Do.	

LOCAL FUND ENGINEERS.

No.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	District.	Station.	Pay.	Travelling Allowance, &c., and Remarks.
1	W. R. McElay	7 Sep.	Aracoot	Aracoot	Rs.	Rs. 3 a day.
2	Walter Vivian, A.M.I.C.E.	23 Oct.	91 Aracoot, North	Vellore	250	Rs. 4 a day.
3	Philip Nery	1 Nov.	95 Aracoot, South	Chinnore	700	Rs. 4 a day.
4	Thomas Ryan Cooper	23 July	94 Bellary	Bellary	500	Rs. 4 a day.
5	B. Vaikunta Ballya, Sub <i>pro tem</i>	26 July	01 Canara, S.	Mangalore	300	Rs. 4 a day.
6	G. D. Dwyer	10 Sep.	94 Chinnore	Siddapur	400	Rs. 4 a day.
7	B. Stephens	14 Jan.	80 Chinnore	Chinnore	500	Rs. 4 a day.
8	M. Sennachalam Pillai	26 May	85 Gooljan	Chinnore	300	Rs. 4 a day.
9	Charles Lowry	18 Apr.	01 Chinnore	Chinnore	500	Rs. 4 a day.
10	William Alfred Mathews	5 Aug.	88 Kistna	Bezwada	600 + P.A. 100	Rs. 4 a day.
11	Kenneth MacKenzie	15 Oct.	93 Kistna	Karnool	400	Rs. 4 a day.
12	W. S. Underwood	2 May	95 Marut	Madure	680	Rs. 110 a month.
13	Oswald de Rozario	8 Jan.	69 Malabar	Calicut	500	Rs. 4 a day.
14	Edward Alexander Barron	25 June	95 Nellore	Nellore	500	Rs. 4 a day.
15	Edward Haldwell	9 Apr.	83 Nellore	Gorakhpur	500	Rs. 150 a month.
16	John Bolton Macfarlane	31 Oct.	95 Salem	Salem	600	Rs. 4 a day.
17	Robert Cookburn Nyson, A.M.I.C.E., (en <i>func.</i>)					
18	William Edward Newman, (Ag.)	23 June	93 Tanjore	Tanjore	500	Rs. 4 a day.
19	Charles Harvey Parker	10 June	93 Tanjore	Palanacottah	600	Rs. 4 a day.
20	Charles Albion Pogson	25 Apr.	01 Tanjore	Trichinopoly	400	Rs. 4 a day.
20	Percy Bingham Archibald	1 Sep.	93 Vinayakottam	Vinayakottam	550	Rs. 4 a day.

LOCAL FUND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

No.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	District.	Station.	Pay.	Travelling Allowance, &c., and Remarks.
1	R. Gopala Aiyangar	10 July 1893	N. Aracot	Vellore	Rs.	Rs. 3 a day.
2	V. R. Prantharthi	28 Nov. 95	S. Aracot	Trakkoyilur	300	Rs. 2 a day.
3	K. Pattabhirama Aiyar	1 Nov.	Coimbatore	Satyamam	150	Rs. 2 a day. On leave.
4	J. O. Walker, Ag.	23 June	01 Godavari	gulum.	200	Rs. 2 a day.
5	K. Rameswami Aiyar	28 June	01 do.	Rajahmundry.	150	Rs. 2 a day.
6	S. Subramaniya Aiyar	22 Feb.	89 Kistna	Guntur	150	Rs. 2 a day. 150 + A. P. 75
7	K. Parthasarathi Nayudu	27 Dec.	89 do.	Narasapur.	150	Rs. 2 a day.
8	Joha Bonth Small	1 Apr.	46 do.	Bezwada	150	Rs. 2 a day. 150 + P. A. 25
9	K. S. Gopalaswami Aiyar	1 Jan.	24 do.	Masul.	150	Rs. 2 a day.
10	D. V. Jagannatha Chari	29 Apr.	98 Madura	Madura	...	Rs. 60 per month. 150 to 175
11	V. Gopala Aiyar	14 Dec.	00 do.	Siraganga	...	Rs. 60 per month. 200 to 150
12	G. H. Vaughan	7 Dec.	99 Malabar	Palghat	275	Rs. 3 a day.
13	C. Schmidt	22 May	00 do.	Tellicherry	250	Rs. 3 a day.
14	Arthur Bursford Colkers	10 Oct.	90 Nellore	Gopala	180	Rs. 2 a day.
15	N. Rama Rao	2 Sep.	98 Salem	Tripattur	150	Rs. 2 a day.
16	C. Duraiswami Mudaliyar	24 Oct.	97 Tanjore	Tanjore	150	Rs. 2 a day.
17	J. P. Andrade	28 Feb.	01 do.	Palanacottah	150	Rs. 2 a day.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law, K.C.M.G., Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in charge of the Financial Department.—Pay Rs. 6,666-10-8.

J. F. Finlay, B.A., C.S.I., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.—Pay Rs. 4,000.

H. J. McIntosh, C.S., Deputy Secretary.—Pay Rs. 2,250.

R. A. Mant, B.A., Under-Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,800.

H. N. Haseltine, Asst. Secretary.—Pay Rs. 750-50-1,000.

No.	Name.	Salary.	Designation.
1. COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL.			
1	J. F. Cox, C.S., C.S.I.	2,500	Comptroller and Auditor-General.
2. ACCOUNTANTS-GENERAL.—Pay Rs. 2,750.			
1	O. T. Easton, C.S.	2,750	Acct.-General, Bombay, with a Local allowance of Rs. 250.
2	S. E. Hamilton	2,750	Acct.-General, Burma.
3. ACCOUNTANTS-GENERAL.—Pay Rs. 2,500.			
1	J. C. E. Pearson, C.S.	2,500	Acct.-General, Bengal, with a Local allowance of Rs. 250.—(On furlia.)
2	P. C. Harrison, C.S.	2,500	Acct.-General, N. W. Provinces and Oudh.
2. ACCOUNTANTS-GENERAL.—Pay Rs. 2,250.			
1	R. A. Gamble, B.A., C.S.	2,250	Acct.-General, Punjab.—(On furlia.)
	T. H. S. Biddulph		On foreign service.
2	W. H. Dolben	2,250	Acct.-Genl., Madras.—Ag. 2nd class, Rs. 3,500. (On furlia.)
1	W. H. Michael, C.S.	2,000	Offg. Acct.-General, Bengal, with a Local allowance of Rs. 250.
2	R. C. Chapman	1,916-10-8	Offg. Acct.-General, Punjab.

ENROLLED OFFICERS.

Class I.—(Five appointments.) Pay Rs. 1,750 rising by 5 annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,000 per mensem under old scale.—Pay Rs. 1,500 a month under new scale.

1	J. E. O'Connor, B.A., M.A., M.L.S.I.	2,000	Director-General of Statistics.—(On priv. leave).
	T. H. S. Biddulph		On foreign service.
2	G. H. R. Hart	2,000	On furlia.
	C. J. Rivet-Carnac		On foreign service.
3	W. H. Michael, C.S.	2,000	Offg. Acct.-General, Bengal, with a Local allowance of Rs. 250.
4	W. H. Dawson, C.S.	1,500	On furlia.
5	C. B. Crawley	1,750	Comptroller of Indian Treasuries.
6	F. J. Atkinson, F. B. S. Sub. profem.	1,850	Deputy Auditor-General.

No.	Name.	Salary.	Designation.
Class II.—(Four appointments.) Pay Rs. 1,250 rising by 5 annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem under old scale.—Pay Rs. 1,250 a month under new scale.			
		Rs.	
1	A. M. Briggsstocke, C.S.	1,250	On furlia.
2	H. G. H. Roane	1,500	Comptroller, Hyderabad.—(On furlia.)
3	H. J. Beardon, (Sub. profem.)	1,400	Deputy Comptroller-General, Offg. in Class I.
4	J. P. Hardman, B.A.	1,300	Asst. Acct.-General, Bombay.

Class III.—(Seven appointments.) Pay Rs. 1,000 rising by 5 annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,250 per mensem under old scale.—Pay Rs. 1,000 a month under new scale.

1	R. C. Chapman	1,916-10-8	Offg. Acct.-General, Punjab, in Class III.
2	Moung Hia Oung, F.S.A.A. and F.S.S.	1,300	Depty. Acct.-General, Burma; Offg. in Class II.
3	A. H. Anthony	1,250	Offg. Comptroller, Central Provinces.
4	G. D. Padumjee, B.A.	1,250	On furlia.
5	F. J. B. Anderson, C.S.	1,250	Depty. Acct.-General, Bengal; Offg. in Class I.
6	W. D. F. Cowley	1,250	Offg. Comptroller, Hyderabad.
7	R. T. Howe, (Sub. profem.)	1,000	Asst. Comptroller-General, in charge of Paper Currency.

Class IV.—(Nine appointments.) Pay Rs. 800 rising by 5* annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem under old scale.—Pay Rs. 800 a month under new scale.

1	M. N. Bhattacharyya, M.A.	1,150	Depty. Acct.-General, North Western Provinces; Offg. in Class II.
	L. E. Pritchard		On foreign service.
2	J. A. Robertson	1,000	Offg. Director-General of Statistics.
3	K. B. Wagle, M.A.	1,050	Deputy Acct.-General, Bombay; Offg. in Class III.
4	G. C. Roy, M.A.	1,000	Asst. Acct.-General, Bengal, with a Local allowance of Rs. 250.
5	Mahommed Akbar Nazam Ali Hydari, B.A.	1,000	Examiner of Press Accus, with a Local allowance of Rs. 200.
6	W. S. Adie, B.A., C.S.	1,200	Deputy Acct.-General, Madras; Offg. in Class II.
7	Krishnmal Datta, M.A.	1,000	Asst. Acct.-General, Madras, and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, with a Local allowance of Rs. 200; Offg. in Class III.
8	A. Newmarch	800	Comptroller, Assam.
9	F. C. Breen	800	Asst. Acct.-General, Bombay.
10	V. C. Scott-O'Connor, B.A., (Sub. profem.)	880	On furlia.

Class V.—(Nine appointments.) Pay Rs. 600 rising by 5* annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 800 per mensem under old scale.—Pay Rs. 600 a month under new scale.

W. J. F. Williamson	On foreign service.
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* In the case of Officers appointed to the Department not later than the 27th October 1875, the yearly increment in this class will be Rs. 50.

No.	Name.	Salary.	Designation.
<i>Class I.—(Nine appointments.) Pay Rs. 600 rising by 5% annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 650 per mensem under old scale.—Pay Rs. 600 a month under new scale.—contd.</i>			
1	Chand Lal, B.A.	720	Asst. Asst. General, Bengal.
2	H. G. Tolcra	720	Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, N. W. Provinces and Oudh.—with a Local allowance of Rs. 200; Offg. in Class IV.
3	Ed. N. G. East Behar, B.A.	720	Asst. Compt. General, Offg. in Class IV.
4	P. D. Gordon, B.A.	720	Asst. Asst. General, N. W. Provinces and Oudh; Offg. in Class IV.
5	U. Majumdar, B.A.	720	Asst. Compt. General, in charge of Betul District's with a convergence allowance of Rs. 25.
6	W. H. T. Moller	600	Do. leave on Medical Certificate.
7	L. J. W. Worgan	700	Asst. Asst. General, Hyderabad; Offg. in Class IV.
8	F. O. Miles, B.A., B.L.	600	Asst. Comptroller of Indian Treasuries.
9	C. W. C. Carson, (Sd. protest)	500	Asst. Asst. General, and Insp. Local Fund Accounts, Burma.—with a Local allowance of Rs. 200.—Offg. in Class IV.

Class II.—(Nine appointments.) Pay Rs. 400 rising by 5% annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 600 per mensem under old scale.—Pay Rs. 400 a month under new scale.

1	W. D. Woolton	500	Assistant Asst. General, Madras; Offg. in Class IV.
2	M. K. Ghosh, B.A.	500	Deputy General, Panjab; Offg. in Class V.
3	A. S. Mize	500	Assistant Asst. General, Bombay; Offg. in Class V.
4	A. W. D. D. A. A. A.	520	Assistant Asst. General, Bombay; Offg. in Class V.
5	J. S. Chatterjee, B.A.	520	Assistant Asst. General, Bengal; Offg. in Class V.
6	T. G. Jacob, B.A. (Sd. protest)	520	Asst. Asst. General, Offg. in Class V.
7	G. C. Hall	520	Offg. of Asst. General, Panjab; Offg. in Class V.
8	E. Bhattacharya, B.A.	520	Offg. of Asst. General, Madras; Offg. in Class V.
9	Recent		

Class III.—(New Probationers.) Pay Rs. 200 a month on first appointment; Rs. 250 on passing the Lower Departmental Examination; Rs. 300 on passing the Higher Departmental Examination.

1	A. S. Conner	300	Office of Asst. General, Burma.
2	A. J. Egan, B.A. (Contd.)	350	Do. Madras; Offg. in Class V.
3	M. V. V. V. V. V. V. V.	350	Do. Comptroller, Hyderabad.
4	A. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	300	Do. Do. Assam.
5	T. H. Worgan	200	Do. Do. Central Provinces.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

13 appointments.—Pay Rs. 450—50—600.

1	G. R. Collins, B.A.	500	Office of Asst. General, Bengal.—Personal allowance Rs. 25, and Consequence allowance Rs. 25.
2	Ed. Unchama Chakravarti	600	Do. of Comptroller, Central Provinces, Bhandar.
3	G. H. D. D. D. D. D.	600	Do. of Asst. General, Panjab.
4	A. Pandey, M.A. (Sd. protest)	600	Do. of Central Provinces for Audit of Local Fund Accounts.
5	A. H. Clarke	600	Do. of Comptroller, Assam.

*In the case of Officers appointed to the Department on or before the 27th October 1879, the yearly increment in this class will be Rs. 40.

No.	Name.	Salary.	Designation.
<i>Chief Superintendents of the Financial Department—contd.</i>			
6	H. C. King	550	Office of Asst. Genl. N. W. Provinces and Oudh.
7	B. Laylie	600	Do. of do. Burma.
8	J. W. Pringle	600	Do. of Comptroller-General.
9	C. W. Sandford	570	Do. of Asst. Genl., Bengal.
10	J. G. B. Power	630	Do. of do. Madras.
11	W. H. Hamilton	570	Do. of Comptroller-General.
12	W. Bickman, B.A.	600	Do. of Asst. General, Bombay.
13	F. A. C. Rehallo, B.A.	610	Do. of do. do.
14	F. Bealwell	500	Do. of Comptroller-General.
15	W. P. B. B. B. B. B.	500	Do. of Comptroller-General.
16	H. W. B. B. B. B. B.	500	Do. of Asst. General, Panjab.

THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT

Includes Paper Currency Office, Branch Reserve Treasury, Small Coin Dept., and Circle Office for Government of India Stock Notes.

Office—Accountant-General's Office, Fort.

For public business Office opens at 11 A.M. and closes at 3 P.M.; on Saturdays at 1 P.M.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Nature of Arrangements.

1.—The Presidency is divided into two Circles of Issue, Madras and Calicut. The Calicut Circle of Issue consists of the Districts of Malabar, South Canara, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Coorg, having Calicut as the Office of Issue; and the Madras Circle of Issue consists of all the other districts in the Presidency, with the Town of Madras as head-quarters for the issue of notes for the Circle.

2.—The Currency Circle of Coomada was abolished on the 15th August 1881.

3.—The Exchange Department, at the head-quarters of each Circle of Issue, issues Home notes for coin or other notes, and coin for notes. Other, or foreign Circle notes, are cashed only when there is an available margin of coin. Calicut notes will at all times be cashed at the Head Office at Madras. The Exchange Department also issues small silver and copper coin in exchange for coin.

4.—Although no person has a legal claim to obtain cash for notes except at the Currency Office of Issue, notes are cashed privately at provincial treasuries when the treasury officers are satisfied that no inconvenience can be caused to their treasuries by the encashment. Notes tendered by travellers (other than visitors to all sanctaria) are cashed to a limited extent, even when the treasury is unable to cash them for the general public.

5.—At every place other than the Office of Issue, notes of the Home Circle are a legal tender in satisfaction of any claim against Government, though ordinarily no person is allowed to take notes in part or full of his demand. Payment of Government dues may be made in Government currency notes of any Circle of Issue. Railway Companies will receive notes of any Circle in payment of fares and freight.

Claims on Half or Mutilated Currency Notes.

1.—Any person who has a claim upon the Currency Department in respect of a currency note, which is not in such condition as to admit of immediate payment across the counter, (i.e., which is mutilated, or half of which has been lost), should address his claim to the Currency Office from which the note issued.

2.—Before any steps are taken the applicant will be required to deposit the note, or part note, in respect of which he makes the claim. It is not necessary to advertise in the Gazette or otherwise, claims which are made upon half or mutilated notes.

3.—When the claim is received, a paper will be issued, requiring the claimant, within fourteen days of its receipt, to give full particulars on the following points, and any other points that may arise out of the enquiry.

(1).—Name, residence, and occupation or profession.

(2).—Whether he was ever proprietor of the currency note, and if so, where, and on what account he received it.

(3).—How it came to be mutilated, or if it is a half note, how, and by whom, and for what purpose the note was cashed in half.

(4).—If half the note have been lost, to state fully the time and circumstances of the loss. If it has been lost in transit by post, to produce the receipt of receipt by the Postal authorities. If the letter was not registered to explain why.

NAMES OF CIRCLES CONSTITUTED UNDER THE MADRAS SALT ACT, 1889.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I—NORTHERN DIVISION.

1. *Chinnai Sub-Division (9 Circles).*—Ganjam, Surla, Nimpada, Calingapatam, Konda, Kurma, Polavarum, Bobbili and Anakapalle.
2. *Oganada Sub-Division (4 Circles).*—Ponnagudam, Boudharra, Rajamundry and Ellore.
3. *Mazarpattana Sub-Division (4 Circles).*—Manginipatti, Naxapattam, Bezwada and Narasirappet.
4. *Nellare Sub-Division (6 Circles).*—Kannupuri, Pakala, Uvala, Isakapalle, Krishna-pattana and Tada.

SECTION II—CENTRAL DIVISION.

5. *Chingelput Sub-Division (6 Circles).*—Thiruvallur, Kovvur, Madras, Depot, Madras Town (a), Corvolong and Chayor.
6. *Bellary Sub-Division (7 Circles).*—Bellary, Hospet, Anantapur, Panchkula, Marico-pur, Enimol and Nandyal.
7. *Arad Sub-Division (5 Circles).*—Guntur, Madakapalle, Rumpetrai, Chittoor, Vellore, Arni, Salem and Hosur.
8. *Cuddalore Sub-Division (6 Circles).*—Mankam, Thirukkalai, Cuddalore, Villu-puram and Thanquebar.

SECTION III—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

9. *Nagapattam Sub-Division (6 Circles).*—Nagapattam, Vedaranyam, Adirampattam, Kattamavadi, Nanniam and Vattamam.
10. *Tamilvelly Sub-Division (6 Circles).*—Moolam, Telicoveri, Eelupattam, Kattana-gudi, Srichittur and Thiruvallu.
11. *Tamilvelly Sub-Division (9 Circles).*—Pala, Madras, Sengam, Tanjore, North Trichinopoly, South Trichinopoly, Erode, Coimbatore and Mayavadi.
12. *Palani Sub-Division (7 Circles).*—Palani, Ponnai, Cudera, Tallicherry, Kavaragai, Mangalore and Udupi.

SECTION IV.

13. *Distillery Circle (3 Circles).*—Northern Distillery Circle, Central Distillery Circle and Southern Distillery Circle.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, ABKARI AND SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

- The Hon. Mr. H. Bradley, (Bar-at-law), I.C.S., 3rd and 4th, 2nd Member Board of Rev. and Commr. of Salt, &c. Rev.—Salary, Rs. 3,500.
- C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., Secy. to the Commr. of Salt, &c. Rev.—Pay Rs. 1,500;—On Priv. Leave and Work.
- E. A. Graham, I.C.S., Ag. do. —Salary, Rs. 1,500;—Madras.
- J. T. Simper, Ag. do. —Pay Rs. 500;—H. E. Rs. 40-2-6;—Madras.

DEPT. COMMRS. OF SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

- Wilfred A. Fowler, S. De. —Pay Rs. 1,400;—Tamilchoultry.
- Eryon McMaster, S. De. —Pay, Rs. 1,500;—Madras.
- E. A. Graham, I.C.S., C. De. —Pay Rs. 1,200;—On other duty.
- H. E. Stokes, S. De. I.C.S., Ag. in C. De. —Salary, Rs. 800;—10-5.
- Elmsley Bennett, S. De. Commr. of Abkari—Pay Rs. 600;—Madras.

* Pay Rs. 1,400 rising to Rs. 1,800 by 5 annual increments of Rs. 60.

* Pay Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,400 by 5 annual increments of Rs. 40.

* Pay Rs. 800 rising to Rs. 1,000 by annual increments of Rs. 25 and thenceforth by increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,300.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS OF SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Number	Designation	Name	Date of promotion to present grade.	Sub-Division	Station, &c.	Remarks
1	Tam.	William Charles Foster Laffan	FIRST GRADE, No. 2—Pay Rs. 90. 1 Apr. 1895.			On Priv. Leave from 1st May 1901 for 1 year, from 1st May 1901, for 8 months.
2	Tam.	Edmund				
1	Tam.	Francis George Marshall	SECOND GRADE, No. 1—Pay Rs. 70. 16 Oct. 1899.		Madras	Asst. Commr. for Customs Dept., Madras—H. E. Rs. 45-2-6.
2	Tel.	Edward Rosford Reginald Mainwaring	1 Apr. 1900.	Manilapattanam Sub-Div.	Manilapattanam	H. E. Rs. 40-2-6.
3	Tam.	G. Kierander	21 May 00.		Madras	Supt. of Societies, Soc. Customs Dept., Madras—H. E. Rs. 40-2-6.
4	Tam.	Alfred Pierre Russell	9 Aug. 00.	Arad Sub-Div.	Vellore	H. E. Rs. 40-2-6.
5	Tel. Hin.	George Whitten Browe	31 July 1901.	Chinnai Sub-Div.	Waller	H. E. Rs. 40-2-6.
1	Tam.	A. Krishnaaswami Aiyangar, B.A.	THIRD GRADE, No. 3—Pay Rs. 60. 9 Aug. 00.	Cuddalore Sub-Div.	Cuddalore	H. E. Rs. 45-2-6.
2	Tam. Tel.	Ralph Wilfred Kim	21 July 01.	Trichinopoly Sub-Div.	Trichinopoly	H. E. Rs. 40-2-6.
3	Tam.	Charles William Polley St. John	27 Aug. 01.			On Priv. Leave for 2 months from 5th Apr. 1901, and for 10 months from 5th June 1901.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS OF SALT, AHKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT - CONTD.

Number	Lingual Assistants	NAME	Date of promotion to present grade	Sub-Division	Station, &c.	REMARKS
1	Urdu	Charles Vernon Dabbs	18 Oct. 1899			
2	Tel. Tam.	Thomas Hobbeson Horne	1 Apr. 1903	Coimbatore Sub. Div.	Coimbatore	On Prob. leave for 1 month and 52 days from 1st Oct. 1901 and 7 Oct. 1902, 3 months from 20th Nov. 1901.
3	Tel.	Cecil MacKellar Shetrone	1 Apr. 1900	Coimbatore Sub. Div.	Coimbatore	M. R. Rs. 40-0-0.
4	Tam. Tel.	James Wallace Simpson				H. R. Rs. 40-2-6.
5	Tam.	Arthur Symonds Rogers	31 July 01	Nagapattinam Sub. Div.	Nagapattinam	H. R. Rs. 40-2-6. On Prob. leave to the Commr. of Salt, &c. Nov.
6		Kenny Carr Sherman	27 Aug. 01	Coimbatore Sub. Div.	Coimbatore	H. R. Rs. 40-2-6. On Prob. leave for 3 months from 2nd Oct. 1901 and 10th Feb. for 1 year.
7	Chia. Tel. Tarn. Tarn. Tam.	Geoff. Esdaile (Honorary, &c. 2nd Cr.)		Bellary Sub. Div.		H. R. Rs. 35-2-8. On Prob. leave for 6 weeks from 10th July 1901.
8	Mal. Tarn.	Henry William Frank do. 2nd Cr.		Chingleput Sub. Div.	Madras	H. R. Rs. 40-2-6.
9	Tel. Mal.	Richard Laurence Hodges, do. 2nd "		Tinnevely Sub. Div.	Tinnevely	
10		R. P. Gillard, do. 2nd "		Sollur Sub. Div.	Nellore	H. R. Rs. 40-2-6.

FOURTH GRADE, No. 0 - Pay Rs. 500.

INSPECTORS OF SALT REVENUE.

District	Circle where employed	Names	Pay.
First Grade.			
Nellore	Kanupatti	E. E. Scott	400
Madras	Madras Town	H. C. Poole (on dep.)	400
Chingleput	Tiruvallur	M. Vasudevan Nayudu	400
Madras	Madras Town	J. B. Wilson	400
Tinnevely	Tinnevely	F. W. Graham	400
South Arcot	Cuddalore	C. J. M. Illate (on dep.)	400
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	G. H. MacBride	400
Erissur	Erissur	C. E. Stewart	400
Godavari (Coimbatore)	Godavari	E. A. Barren (on dep.)	400
Salem	Salem	H. M. Threlk	400
		J. A. Miller	400
Second Grade.			
Malabar	Ponnani	L. D. D'Ve	350
Madras	Madras Town	J. J. Brindley	350
Salem	Hosur	S. W. Rose	350
Vizagapatnam	Potlur	L. Brown	350
North Arcot	Chittoor	W. A. Connor	350
Tinnevely	Tinnevely	E. W. Sander (on dep.)	350
Erissur	Erissur	C. E. Illate (on dep.)	350
Kistna	Nagapattinam	J. W. Greston	350
Godavari	Rajahmundry	R. A. K. Mayhew	350
Godavari	Penguduru	H. W. P. Wharton (on dep.)	350
Madras (Coimbatore)	Southern District	E. W. H. Dwyer	350
South Arcot	Mangalore	R. L. Haden (on dep.)	350
Madras	Coimbatore	R. G. A. Thompson	350
Cuddalore	Cuddalore	W. Chatter, (on dep.)	350
Tanjore	Tanjore	S. Aravamudan Aiyar	350
Third Grade.			
Vizagapatnam	Bohali	N. Seshagiri Rao (on furlough)	300
Godavari	Penguduru	R. M. Brooks	300
North Arcot	Arni	R. Mangabho Rao	300
South Arcot	Cuddalore	T. G. Fernald	300
Tanjore	Nagapattinam	V. Subramanyam Aiyar	300
Chingleput	Cavelore	R. F. Tildard (on dep.)	300
Ganjam	Ganjam	A. H. Kumbhara	300
Madras	Board Office	V. A. Anantarama Aiyar	300
Chingleput	Cavelore	S. C. W. Graham	300
Ganjam	Karasa	C. S. Rothman	300
Madras	Palni	V. Govinda Mudaliyar	300
Madras	Madras	D. G. Viviani (on sick leave)	300
Kistna	Nagapattinam	W. J. Woodhouse	300
Salem	Hosur	H. W. M. Brown (on dep.)	300
Madras	Stavanger	M. Gopala Rao	300
South Arcot	Tiruchinopoly	R. Norrie	300
South Arcot	Tiruchinopoly	C. Kappaswami Aiyar	300
Madras	Coimbatore	J. H. Johnston	300
Coimbatore	Erissur	R. W. B. Fleming	300
Coimbatore	Erissur	P. W. M. Stone	300
Vizagapatnam	Chingleput	E. W. Gough	300
Fourth Grade.			
Coimbatore	Erissur	S. Subramanyam Aiyar	250
Nellore	Iskapore	J. B. Andrews	250
Tanjore	Vallur	A. C. Oliver	250
Malabar	Palghat	P. Narayanaswami Mudaliar	250
Tinnevely	Chingleput	C. Saravama Mudaliar	250
Tinnevely	Kayapattinam	A. P. Raghavami Nayudu	250
Tanjore	Kattumudi	T. K. Vasudeva Rao	250

Districts.	Office where employed.	Names.	Pay.
Fourth Grade—cont. 1.			Rs.
Nellore	Lavelli	V. P. Ramaswami Aiyar	250
Nelveli	Arishampattinam	G. T. Gnan	250
Nellore	Elloor	J. P. D. Moore	250
Nellore	Kottai-gudi	T. Pacheco	250
Nellore	Adirampattinam	W. A. Oliver	250
Nellore	V. Narayan	A. D. Chelvanathan	250
Nellore	Chennai	H. H. Randle	250
Nellore	Tiruchirappalli	A. Srinivasa Rao	250
Nellore	Narasimangudi	P. T. Ramaswami Aiyar	250
Nellore	Tellicherry	V. S. Annaswami Aiyangar, B.A.	250
Nellore	Marudpur	G. Wilson	250
Nellore	Tiruchirappalli	M. G. S. Wadia	250
Nellore	Kannur	R. R. Ramaswami Aiyangar	250
Nellore	Kannur	E. J. Wicks	250
Nellore	Kannur	R. Raghava Chari	250
Nellore	Kannur	K. A. Ramaswami Aiyar	250
Nellore	Kannur	P. Srinivas Naidu	250
Nellore	Kannur	E. A. Jones	250
Nellore	Kannur	L. A. Panchoo Aiyar	250
Nellore	Kannur	K. M. Baskie	250
Nellore	Kannur	A. A. Rajan	250
Nellore	Kannur	A. N. Meena	250
Nellore	Kannur	J. H. Sanyal	250
Nellore	Kannur	P. Holding	250
Nellore	Kannur	M. H. M. Loo	250
Nellore	Kannur	S. C. H. Robinson	250

RULES FOR EXAMINATIONS IN THE VERNACULARS, ETC.

NOTIFICATION.

1st January 1922.

The Standard examinations of Assistant Collectors and the examination of Police Officers and Cantonment Magistrates will be held in January and Feb.

The examinations in the Native languages of all officers, Civil and Military, both in Madras and in the provinces, will be held at the same time as the Standard examinations, viz. January and Feb.

The following fees will be charged for each preliminary examination, and for the examination, whether voluntary or obligatory, of gentlemen not in the Government service:—

Rs. 15 for a single examination.

20 for examinations for High Proficiency and Honors.

Examinations according to the Second Class, High Proficiency and Honors tests, and the Special test for Urya, cannot be partial placement.

Examinations for Assistants in the Indian Civil Service.

21. Assistants are required to pass examinations by two standards—the first examination or Lower Standard and the second examination or Higher Standard.

22. Half-yearly examinations of Assistants shall be held each year on such dates and at such stations as may be fixed by the President of the Board of Examiners. Attendance at Madras shall be compulsory in the case of candidates who appear for subjects in which a portion of the examination is conducted in Urya.

23. An Assistant shall pass the Lower Standard before he will be considered qualified to act as Head Assistant.

24. Acting allowance is not admissible to a Junior Division acting as Head Assistant Collector unless he (1) has passed the Lower Standard and (2) has also been invested with the powers of a first-class Magistrate. If, however, exceptional responsibility is imposed on an officer who has not complied with these requirements, and who is therefore not entitled to an acting allowance under the ordinary rules, the matter may form a ground for a special relaxation of the conditions under the orders of the Government of India.

25. An Assistant who has passed the Lower Standard may be entrusted with a division of a district.

26. Until an Assistant has passed the Higher Standard he shall not be eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant.

27. The pay of a passed Assistant is admissible to an officer who has passed the Higher Standard and who has been invested with the powers of a first-class Magistrate. If the officer is qualified to be, or has already been, invested with first-class Magisterial powers at the time when he appears for the Higher Standard, he will be entitled to draw enhanced pay from the first day of the examination at which he completes the test; in other cases the enhanced pay will be granted only from the date on which the officer is appointed to be a first-class Magistrate.

NOTE 1.—An officer cannot be invested with first-class Magisterial powers until he has exercised second-class powers for at least six months.

NOTE 2.—File also rules 6 and 11.

28. All Assistants who have not passed the Lower Standard and who have been more than six months at their stations as Assistants, shall be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed that standard, but have not passed the Higher Standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations, shall be subjected to half-yearly examination.

29. An Assistant who fails to pass the Lower Standard before completing three years' actual service shall be suspended, and the same penalty will be incurred by an Assistant failing to pass the Higher Standard within four years' actual service. The periods here mentioned shall be held to extend to and cover the examination following their actual termination.

30. The following are the subjects of examination, with the number of marks allotted to each:—

I. OR LOWER STANDARD.		Detailed marks	Separate marks	Separate marks
Division A.—One of the vernaculars of the Presidency to be selected by the Assistant	(1) Conversation	50	50	85
	(2) Translation, Dictation, Reading and explanation of arsis	50	100	65
Do. B.	(1) Penal Code, Special and Local Criminal Laws	60	250	135
	(2) Criminal Procedure Code	85	40	
Do. C.	Revenue, &c., Law, Board's Standing Orders, &c.	100	100	100
	Without books	100		
Do. D.—Law of Evidence	Without books	100	100	50
	With books	100		
Do. E.—Civil Account Code, without books	Without books	100	100	35
	With books	100		

II. OR HIGHER STANDARD.		Detailed marks	Separate marks	Separate marks
Division A.	(1) Conversation—	100	70	
	Conversing with accuracy and fluency in the vernacular language			
	(2) Translation—	50	100	70
	(a) From the vernacular language into English with accuracy a printed passage in narrative style			
Division B.	(b) From English into the vernacular language a similar passage in like manner	50		
	(3) Reading arsis and other official papers in different handwritings with fluency, explaining their meaning in the vernacular language and dictating orders in it	100	70	
	(1) Conversation	30	30	15
	(2) Reading arsis	30	90	45
Do. C.—Revenue, &c., Law	(1) Without books	100	200	100
	(2) With books	100		

H. or HIGHER STANDARD—*concl'd.*

Division D.—Principles of Revenue Settlement—

- (1) Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, No. 58.
- (2) The Settlement Manual.
- (3) Baden Powell's Land System in British India, Vol. III, Book IV, Part I, Madras.
- (4) Standing information for the Madras Presidency under head of Settlement.

100 50

Note.—This list is somewhat long, but it is not intended that candidates should be required to show that they possess more than a general knowledge of the principles of settlement.

Division E.—Survey Manual.....

100 50

Do. F.—Civil Account Code, without books.....

100 50

31. An Assistant, who has once passed in any one of the above divisions (A, B, &c.), according to either standard, shall not be required to pass in it again by the same standard; but in order to pass in a division, a candidate shall obtain the separate minimum prescribed for that division, provided that an Assistant, who at an examination for the Lower Standard has obtained 150 marks in Division C, shall be held without further examination to have passed in Division C of the Higher Standard.

32. An Assistant shall not be permitted to appear for examination in Division B of the Lower Standard until after he has joined his district.

33. An Assistant may appear for examination in Divisions D, E and F of the Higher Standard at any time, but he may not be examined in Division A or B of the Higher Standard until he has passed in Division A of the Lower Standard. No Assistant will be considered to have passed in Division F of the Higher Standard unless he either at the same examination passes, or has at a previous examination already passed in Division E of the Lower Standard.

34. The principal object of the Lower Standard is to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the Assistant in one of the vernacular languages of the Presidency. For this purpose at least three papers, which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly and without difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment, or other official paper to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, must be translated by him into the vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct to grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation into the vernacular of an English report or other official paper, and so be furnished by the Board of Examiners, the translation whereof shall be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He shall then be tested in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Examiners as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a court or cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. When the mother tongue of an Assistant is the language of examination, he shall be tested in the reading and explanation of official manuscripts only.

35. The next object of the Lower Standard is to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the system of revenue administration and criminal justice, and especially with a trench of laws and rules of procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose sets of questions on Revenue and Magisterial subjects, and on the Law of Evidence, shall be furnished by the Board of Examiners. These questions shall be so framed as to show the possession or the want of a general and half-past acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the laws applicable thereto. The paper under Divisions B and C shall contain questions on the Regulations, Acts, and other books and rules as shown in the lists appended to Rule 40. The questions in the subjects comprised in Divisions B and C shall be arranged in two classes—one dealing with the more important or more common Acts and orders, in answering which no books shall be allowed, and the other class dealing with less important and less common subjects, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. The use of guides, digests or summaries shall not however be permitted, the Assistant being confined to the original laws, standing orders, rules and manuals prescribed in the lists appended to Rule 40, the object being to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practical points arising in the ordinary course of business. The paper of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, under Division E, shall contain ten questions of a simple and practical character, and such as can be answered without difficulty by a candidate who has an intelligent knowledge of the general system of Treasury Accounts and of the general work connected therewith.

36. The Higher Standard is similar in its nature to the Lower, but more difficult in degree. The candidate must pass in two vernacular languages, but may name which of them he chooses as his "first language." In the language thus selected he must be able (a) to dispose of vernacular correspondence by vernacular orders, and (b) to conduct a case without an interpreter. In testing the candidate's qualification under (a), vernacular manuscripts shall be given to him to read. These papers will be written in a common office running hand and must be read by the candidate with fluency. The "orders" to be passed shall be dictated by the candidate and shall be written down by a native clerk exactly as dictated. Under (b) the test shall be applied as follows:—A number of persons, not less than three, will make statements in narrative form in the vernacular. The candidate must write down these statements with accuracy in English as they are delivered, and then read them over to the deponents in the vernacular with a view to ascertain whether the statements have been correctly written down, making such additions or corrections as may be found necessary. Assistants who are or who have at any time been stationed in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts may offer Oriya as one of their compulsory languages for the Higher Standard examination, provided that the other compulsory language is either Telugu or Tamil.

37. The standard of tests in translation and conversation in the First Language shall be as high as that required for the High Proficiency examination. The general scope of this portion of the examination is indicated in Rule 40. + Higher Standard, A (2) 30 + paper, and in regard to translation, the rules are sufficiently explicit. With a view to test a candidate's ability to converse in the language, he will be required to carry on a conversation with three different persons for at least five minutes each on subjects essentially different. The persons chosen should be not only of different degrees of intelligence, but should also be distinguished by peculiarities of pronunciation and by differences in the character of the language spoken by them, e.g., one might be a vernacular clerk, one a ryot, and one a fisherman or a cooly. It will not be sufficient for the candidate to understand what is said to him by these persons; he will be required also to make himself intelligible when speaking the language to them, and it is to this end that the minimum time for each conversation is prescribed.

38. In the test for the second language of the Higher Standard the examinee shall be required to possess a fair colloquial acquaintance with the language, to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to translate orders in the language and to read ordinary arzis.

39. The questions in Division C of the Higher Standard shall cover the whole field of the duties of a Collector, and shall be arranged in two classes as prescribed in Rule 40 for Divisions B and C of the Lower Standard.

40. The following is a list of Acts* and text-books which should engage the attention of Candidates studying for Divisions B, C and E of the Lower Standard and Divisions C and F of the Higher Standard:—

DIVISION B, LOWER STANDARD.

Without books.	With books.
Indian Penal Code.	
Criminal Procedure Code.	
Forest Act (Chapter VII—Penalties and Procedure).	All the Acts, Regulations and text-books shown in List A.
Abkari Act.	

DIVISION C, LOWER AND HIGHER STANDARDS.

Without books.	With books.
Madras Regulation IX of 1822.	
Act II of 1864.	
" VIII of 1865.	
" III of 1869.	
" II of 1894.	
" III of 1895.	
" IV of 1897.	
Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (1500, New edition (Nos. 1 to 51, 90 and 91).	All the Acts, Regulations and text-books shown in List B.

* The Acts included in this list should be read subject to any modifications which may have been introduced into them by subsequent enactments. A candidate must ascertain for himself whether any such modifications have been made. A "List of Acts and Regulations in force in the Madras Presidency" published from time to time by the Legislative Department is found in each Collector's Library.

DIVISION E, LOWER STANDARD.

Without books.

Civil Account Code, Chapters 1 to 6, 10, 15, 17 to 20, 29, 30, and Appendix E.

DIVISION F, HIGHER STANDARD.

Without books.

Same as for Division E, Lower Standard.

LIST A.

Year	No.	Subject or short title.	Year	No.	Subject or short title.
<i>General Acts of the Governor-General in Council.</i>					
1859	XXIII	Prudent Breaches of Contract by Workmen.	1871	XXI	Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition.
1864	VI	Whipping.	1890	XI	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
1869	XV	Prisoners' Testimony.	1893	V	Execution of Capital Sentences Act.
1871	I	Cattle Trespass.	1894	IX	Poisons Act.
1873	X	Indian Oaths.	1897	VIII	Reformatory Schools.
1874	IX	European Vagrancy.	1900	III	Prisoner's Act.
1878	I	Opium.			

Local Acts of the Governor-General in Council.

1859 XXIV Police.

Unrepealed Madras Regulations.

1810	XI	Police.	1831	IV	Police Punishment by Heads of Villages of petty thefts.
1819	II	State Prisoners.			

Madras Acts.

1866	V	Labour Contract with Native.	1875	III	Towns Nuisances.
1868	II	Phages of Public Health.		IV	Madras Salt.

Books.

(1) Mayne's Indian Penal Code.	(2) Weir's Law of Offences and Criminal Procedure.
(3) Princep's Code of Criminal Procedure.	

LIST B.

General Acts of the Governor-General in Council.

1850	XVIII	Protection of Judicial Officers.	1865	VII	Amending the Sea Customs Act, 1858, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.
1870	VII	Court Rules.			
1871	XXIII	Poisons.	1890	VIII	Guardians and Wards.
1878	I	Opium.	1894	I	Land Acquisition Act.
	VI	Treason, Treve.		VIII	Indian Tariff Act.
	VIII	Sea Customs.	1896	II	Cotton Duties.
1883	XIX	Land Improvement Loans.	1897	X	General Clauses.
1884	XII	Agricultural Loans.	1899	II	Indian Stamp Act.
1886	II	Income Tax.			
1889	IV	Indian Merchandise Marks.			

Local Acts of the Governor-General in Council.

1839	VII	Powers of Magistrates as to the sale of Government property.	1857	XXI	Minors, Madras.
	XXIV	Administration of justice and collection of revenue, Ganjam and Vizagapatnam.	1857	VII	Uncovenanted Agency.
			1863	I	Compulsory Labour, Madras.

Unrepealed Madras Regulations.

1802	XXV	Revenue Regulations.	1829	III	Judgments under Regulation IX of 1822, s. 4; Powers of Subordinate Collectors.
	XXVI	Malguzar, Kails.			
1807	I	Board of Revenue.	1829	VII	Subordinate and Assistant Collectors.
	II	Collector.			
1810	XI	Disputed Boundaries: Panchayat.	1831	X	Minors' Estates.
			1832	III	Land Revenue under Regulation IX of 1829, s. 16.

Year	No.	Subject or short title.	Year	No.	Subject or short title.
Madras Acts.					
1848	VII	Cess for irrigation-water.	1888	I	Local Authorities' Loan.
1860	II	Cattle Disease.	1888	I	Madras Village Courts.
1867	I	General Clauses Act.		IV	Madras Salt.
1871	II	Expensing Madras Act VII of 1865, s. 11, clause 4.	1890	II	Casals and Ferries.
1876	I	Assessment of Land Revenue.	III	Amending Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and Madras Bent Recovery Act, 1863.	
1878	I	Amending Madras Act II of 1896 (Cattle Disease).	1891	I	Madras General Clauses Act.
1882	V	Forests.	1893	IV	Madras Village Cess Act.
1884	III	Amending Madras Act II of 1884 (Bribe arrears).	1894	V	Revenue Enquiries Act.
	IV	District Municipalities.	1894	I	Board of Revenue.
	V	Local Boards.	1899	III	Registration of Births and Deaths.
1886	I	Almsh.			

Books and Publications.

(1) Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.	(4) Village and Taluk Accounts.
(2) Manual of the District in which the officer is serving.	(5) Village Officers' Manual.
(3) Rules under the Forest and Abkari Acts.	(6) Memorandum upon Salt Administration, Madras (1894).

(1) Independently of the examination in survey, which is prescribed in Rule 30 for Division B of the Higher Standard, Junior Civilian must undergo a month's practical training in surveying, and no officer will be entitled to receive the increased allowance of a "passed Assistant" until he has completed this practical course and received the required certificate.

(2) Survey schools, each lasting one month, are held at convenient centres during the months of May and June. The dates of opening and closing the schools, and the places at which they are to be held, are fixed by the Board of Revenue and notified for the information of Collectors early in April.

(3) The most suitable time for practical training in survey work will ordinarily be when an Assistant has attained six months' standing. Before an Assistant has reached that period of his service, he should submit a request to be attached to a survey party. The Collector will forward the application through the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, for the sanction of the Board of Revenue. The Superintendent of Survey is forwarding it will state to which school the Assistant may, in his opinion, be most conveniently attached.

(4) On sanction being given for an Assistant to join a survey party, his Collector will make arrangements to relieve him of his ordinary duties during the period of training.

(5) Assistants shall, on joining a survey party, report themselves to the Collector of the district where the party is working.

(6) Each survey school is superintended by the Survey officer in charge of the division in which the school is held.

(7) The course of instruction is as follows:—

(i) That prescribed for Europeans, which lasts about one week and comprises the use of the following instruments:

Chain, cross-staff, oil-slit pole, plotting and offset scale, area square.

(ii) The additional course usually undergone by Revenue Inspectors, comprising the use of the following instruments:—

Prismatic compass, protractor, plane table, computing scale.

This course also lasts for about one week.

(iii) The use of the—
Theodolite, Vernier scale, Diagonal scale.

While learning the use of the instruments mentioned above, the method of preparation and practical use of the following survey records and the means of testing their accuracy have to be thoroughly acquired:—

(1) Village maps; (2) Field measurement book; (3) Field register, and (4) Area list. The Survey officer will take the class of Junior Civilian with him to one or more villages and exercise the survey records on the ground for at least 15 days during the course of instruction.

(5) After an Assistant Collector has satisfactorily completed his prescribed course, a certificate in the Form A appended shall be procured by the officer in charge of the party and forwarded for countersignature to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, whose duty it will be to certify himself, as far as possible, that the certificate is correct and that the time passed with the party has been profitably employed.

- V. Conversation in the language.
 VI. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.
 VII. Dictation, in Malayalam, of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.
 VIII. A paper of grammatical questions.

51. The following is the test for the Honors' examination:—

- I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books:—
- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Tamil..... | 1. Subhā Parvam, (section of the Mahābhārata in prose).
2. The first 100 stanzas of Krishṇa Tāṇ.
3. The first 24 chapters of Kural. |
| Telugu..... | 1. Nītiśāstra (Mithabhāṣā).
2. Kāśyāpā.
3. Subhā Parvam of Mahābhārata.
4. Aranyakāṇḍa of Rāmāyana by Bhāskara.
5. Rājasekhara (K. Veerasaṅgam Pāṭala). |
| Canarese..... | 1. Mudra Manjusha.
2. Rājasekhara Vilāsa, the first two Asvāras.
3. Saṅkṛanta Natakam (B. Malleppa, Bangalore edition). |

II. Translating into English with accuracy (a) two passages—one in prose and the other in poetry—selected from some difficult classical work not being a text-book, (b) a prose passage taken from the current literature of the day.

III. Translating a difficult passage from English into the language in which the examination is held with accuracy, elegance, neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.

IV. Conversing (in the vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

V. A knowledge of grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the examination for High Proficiency.

52. The following is the test for the Higher Standard in Arabic:—

I. Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned text-books:—

- (1) Nafīṣ-ūl-Yaman, 1st Part.
- (2) Selections from Alif Laīlā.

II. Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into Arabic.

III. Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly manuscripts in Arabic. These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in Court, from reports or petitions addressed to Civil and Military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

53. The following is the test for the High Proficiency examination in Arabic:—

I. First vice translation from the undermentioned books:—

- Nafīṣ-ūl-Yaman.
- Selections, Alif Laīlā (to be made).

II. A written translation of a previously unseen passage in the language (selected from the current literature of the day) into English.

III. A written translation of an English passage into the language.

IV. A written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

V. Conversation in the language.

VI. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

VII. Dictation, in the language in which the examination is held, of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

VIII. A paper of grammatical questions.

54. The following is the test for the Honors examination in Arabic:—

I. First vice translation of passages from the undermentioned books:—

- Hamāsah, 1st two books, pp. 1—109, Calcutta edition.
- Timur Nāmah.
- Mukarrāt of Ḥariri, first half.
- Saba Muallakāt.

II. A written examination in the text-books, the papers set to include questions in grammar and prosody.

III. First vice examination in the text-books.

IV. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in prose (selected from the current literature of the day).

V. A written translation into English of difficult unseen passages in prose and verse taken from classical work.

VI. A written translation into the language in which the examination is held of a difficult passage in English.

VII. Conversing with accuracy and fluency.

VIII. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

IX. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

55. The following are the tests in Sanskrit:—

FOR HIGH PROFICIENCY.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the examiners from the undermentioned books:—

- (1) The Hitopadśa.
- (2) The Rāghavansu (the first nine cantos) expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyāsagar.

II. Translation into English, with accuracy, of a passage in narrative style not taken from the text-books.

III. Translating into Sanskrit, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on the elements of Sanskrit grammar according to European grammarians.

FOR DEGREE OR HONOR.

I. Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the examiners from the undermentioned books:—

- (1) The first and second Adhyāyas of the first Aṣṭaka of the Rīgveda Saṁhita.
- (2) The Kīrtiśaṅkīya (cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII inclusive), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyāsagar.
- (3) Saṁskṛanta Nataka.

II. Translating into English, with accuracy, a passage in poetry or partly prose and partly poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a text-book.

III. Translating into Sanskrit, with accuracy, elegance, neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar, a difficult passage from English.

IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on Sanskrit grammar according to European grammarians.

56. The Honors examination shall be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

57. An Indian Civil Servant employed in Gaujam or Vizagapatam on passing the following test in Uriya shall be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000:—

1. First vice translation of passages from the text-book.
Uriya—Nīti Kōṭha.
2. Written translation into English.
3. Do. do. into Uriya.
4. Do. do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.
5. First vice translation of an Uriya paper.
6. Conversation.
7. Pronunciation.
8. Hand-writing.

58. An Indian Civil Servant passing the Khond language colloquially shall be entitled to a reward of Rs. 500.

59. The following fees shall be charged for each voluntary examination:—

- Rs. 15 for a minor examination.
- 20 for examination for High Proficiency and Honors.

Examinations for Admission to the Political Department.

The following rules regulate admission to, and retention of, appointments in the Political Department:—

The following are eligible for appointment to the Political Department:—

- Members of the Indian Civil Service.
- Officers permanently appointed to His Majesty's Indian Army.
- Natives of India specially selected.



B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) The questions and answers.
- (2) A schedule of the marks obtained by each of the candidates.

The Head of the Administration will consider the recommendation of the Committee, will decide whether the several candidates have or have not passed the required tests, and will report his decision to the Foreign Secretary within one month from date of examination. If in his opinion any officer has passed "with credit," or "with great credit," he will make a statement to that effect in the report.

If an officer presenting himself for examination within a year from the date of his appointment is held to have passed in at least half the subjects mentioned under (A), he will be allowed six months' grace to enable him to pass in the remaining subjects. If he fails to pass in at least half the subjects within a year, or if, having passed in half the subjects within a year, he fails to pass in the remaining subjects within the period of grace allowed to him, he will be removed from employment in the Political Department.

Political Assistants will ordinarily receive no more than Rs. 400 per mensem until they shall have passed the above examination. They will then draw the full salary to which they may be otherwise entitled, subject to a certificate from the Head of the Administration that they are in all respects qualified for the efficient discharge of their duties.

Examinations under (B) (except that in Urdu by the High Proficiency Standard which must be passed at the Presidency) may be conducted by the Committees assembled under Rule V, if one of the members has already passed the Higher Standard examination in Arabic or Persian, or the High Proficiency examination in Burmese; but no officer will be entitled to receive any pecuniary reward for passing the Higher Standard or High Proficiency Standard at such examinations. Rewards are granted only for examinations passed at a Presidency town under the rules prescribed for the Civil and Military Services.

In case an officer elects to pass the examination in Arabic or Persian before a local Committee, the papers will be set by the Calcutta Board of Examiners. The local Committee will see that the answers are written under such conditions as to time, &c., as may be prescribed, and the answers will then be sent to the Board of Examiners for report. The Committee will examine in the colloquial test and will take care that the officer's qualifications in this respect are thoroughly satisfactory.

Officers failing to pass the examination under (B) within the prescribed period will forfeit their appointments, notwithstanding that they may have passed the examination under (A).

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

† Resident or Governor-General's Agent.

The Head of the Administration will furnish the Foreign Department on the 1st of April and the 1st of October of each year with a statement of all officers liable to examinations (A) and (B) in the following form:—

Name of candidate.	Date of appointment to the Political Department.	Number of half-yearly examinations since appointment.	Remarks showing whether candidate has passed, and if not, whether under Rule X or XIII, he has any further period of grace.

Examination of Officers of the Superior Grades of Police in Law and in the Vernaculars.

The following are the subjects of Departmental examination:—

Law and Departmental Orders.

	Maximum marks.	Minimum marks.
A. { The Penal Code and Special and Local Criminal Laws including Police Act	150	125
{ Code of Criminal Procedure	100	
B. Indian Evidence Act	80	40
C. Gribble and Hahir's Medical Jurisprudence, 3rd edition, except section II of chapter VIII of section V	80	40
D. Police Departmental Orders	100	60

Vernacular.

In one language such as each probationer may be required after arrival in India to take up.

(1) The test, which will be accordingly to the Lower Standard required of Assistant Collectors, will be as follows:—

	Maximum marks.	Minimum marks.
E. { Conversation	50	65
{ Translation	30	
{ Dictation	30	
{ Reading and explanation of reports	50	

The above examination must be passed within two years of the Assistant's arrival in India.

(2) The test, which will be according to the Higher Standard required of Assistants, will be as follows:—

	Maximum marks.	Minimum marks.
Conversation	100	70
Translation	100	70
Reading arias	100	70

The above examination must be passed by every Assistant within four years of his arrival in the country.

2. For full particulars of the nature of the above examinations, reference should be made to the rules for the examination of Assistants in the Indian Civil Service.

Native candidates selected on the results of the Competitive examination in Madras will, in regard to the Vernacular test, be required to pass the Second Class test prescribed in the notification of Government, No. 191, published in the *Port Saint George Gazette*, dated 24th April 1894, Part I, which corresponds to the test which Deputy Collectors are required to pass after appointment. The test is the same as the Second Class test. (Vide pages 304 and 305.)

European and Eurasian candidates locally recruited will be required to pass the same Vernacular test (according to the Assistant Collectors' Lower Standard) in two languages as candidates from England. But if any of the former has taken up a vernacular language for the Competitive examination and secured half the maximum marks therein, he will only be required to pass in one other vernacular according to the Assistant Collectors' Lower Standard examination.

Candidates who have taken up one vernacular language for the Competitive examination, and have secured half the maximum marks therein, will only be required to pass in one other language according to the above standards; otherwise, it will be necessary for them to pass in two vernaculars according to the same standards. If they appear in a language which they have taken up as their optional language in the

University examination, they will be declared to have passed the test herein required in that language on their satisfying the Examiners that they can read fluently and with facility manuscripts written in that language.

After confirmation as Assistant Superintendent, but before promotion to the grade of District Superintendent, officers recruited in England or appointed direct by the Government of India, and European and Eurasian officers locally recruited, must pass the test in a second vernacular according to the lower Standard prescribed for Assistant Collectors.

Examinations in the Vernacular Languages of Southern India.

PART I.

FOR EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT.

Section 1.—Extent of Application.

1. The following rules are prescribed for the examination of European and Eurasian officers of the Civil Department, who are liable to serve in any part of the Presidency, and to whom the knowledge of a vernacular language is necessary for the efficient performance of their duties, but they do not apply to the examination of certain officers in the following Departments in which separate regulations exist:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Members of the Indian Civil Service. | (vii) Postal Department. |
| (2) Deputy Collectors. | (viii) Press or Printing Department. |
| (3) Officers of the Salt and Abkari Department. | (ix) Telegraph Department. |
| (4) Officers of the Police Department. | (x) Topographical Department. |
| (5) Officers of the Educational Department. | (xi) Trigonometrical Department. |
| (6) Medical. | (xii) Officers in the Forest Department. |
| (7) Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department. | |
| (8) Officers of the Public Works Department. | |
| (9) Officers of the— | |
| (i) Account Department. | |
| (ii) Archaeological Survey Department. | |
| (iii) Geological Department. | |
| (iv) Madras Port Department. | |
| (v) Marine Survey Department. | |
| (vi) Paper Currency Department. | |

2. The vernaculars recognised for the purposes of these examinations are—

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| (1) Tamil. | (2) Urdu. | (3) Malayalam. |
| (4) Telugu. | (5) Canarese. | |

Section 2.—Classification of Officers.

3. The officers concerned shall be divided into three classes:—

- (i) The first-class shall consist of officers holding appointments usually filled by officers of the Indian Civil Service.
- (ii) The second class shall consist of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.
- Native probationers recruited for employment in the superior grades of the Police Department by competition in Madras are required to pass the second-class test.

(iii) The third class shall consist of the following officers:—

- (a) *Revenue Survey*.—Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Sub-Assistants, Surveyors;
- (b) *Revenue Settlement*.—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners;
- (c) *Agriculture*.—Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Sub-Assistant Director, Agricultural, and Stock Inspectors;
- (d) *Registration*.—Registrars, Sub-Registrars;
- (e) *Courts of Law*.—Chief Clerks, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Egmore and Black Town;
- (f) *Jails*.—Superintendents of Central Jails, Superintendents of District Jails (not being Medical Officers), Jailors, Deputy Jailors;
- (g) *Police*.—Inspectors of Police, Sub-Inspectors of Police;
- (h) *Medical*.—Assistant Surgeons, Civil Apothecaries, Hospital Assistants, Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination;
- (i) *Other Minor Departments*.—Superintendent, Government Cinchona Plantations; and
- (j) All other officers holding corresponding positions in other Departments, to whom the knowledge of a vernacular is essential for the performance of their duties.

1.—OBLIGATORY EXAMINATIONS.

Section 3.—Nature of Examination—Compulsory Test—First Vernacular.

4. The first-class test shall be the same as that for the Indian Civil Service.*

* Vide pp. 296 to 299.

5. The following is the second-class test:—

(i) Reading aloud fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| In Tamil ... | 1. The first three books of the Panchatantram. |
| „ Telugu ... | 2. The whole of Virada Parvam (Prose). |
| „ Canarese ... | 1. Panchatantram. |
| „ Malayalam ... | 2. Vemana verses contained in Telugu selections. |
| „ Uriya ... | 1. Panchatantram. |
| | 2. Udyogapurva (the first three sandhis). |
| | 1. Vetala Charitram. |
| | 2. Keralapazham. |
| | 3. Keralolpati. |
| | 1. Hitopadesha. |
| | 2. Batri Singhāsana. |
| | 3. Ramayana, Sundara-Kanda. |

(ii) Translating in writing into English with accuracy a passage from some tolerably difficult work not being a text-book.

(iii) Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which an officer belongs.

(iv) Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

(v) Reading aloud fluently and translating correctly and readily two or three manuscripts written in a plain, running office-hand in the language in which the examination is held.

(vi) Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards correct expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

6. The following is the third-class test:—

(i) Reading fairly and translating with accuracy an original vernacular letter or report of moderate length and difficulty in the language of the district.

(ii) Dictating an order.

(iii) Rendering into English a vernacular report read out.

(iv) Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on subjects likely to occur in the performance of professional duty, in the transaction of ordinary business, or in the course of every-day life. If the candidate proves his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required of him.

Section 4.—Compulsory Vernacular—Period allowed—Penalty for not passing.

7. Officers of the second and third classes shall be required to pass the respective tests in the language of the district to which they may be appointed—

- (i) either before entering on their duties, after appointment,
- (ii) or within one year* thereafter on pain of loss of promotion,
- (iii) or within two years* thereafter on pain of loss of appointment.†

8. An officer of more than twelve years' standing, who, for special reasons, has been transferred from one class to another, or has been transferred into a class covered by the rules from one not so covered, and who has passed the examination previously compulsory on him, shall not be required to pass another examination.

9. It shall not be incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular either on transfer from one district to another or when two vernaculars are recognised as the languages of a district.

* The period allowed shall be held to extend to and include the last day of the examination immediately following the actual termination of the limits prescribed.

† The case of an officer failing to pass the compulsory examination within the limits prescribed shall be reported by the Head of the department concerned for the orders of Government.

‡ This entails forfeiture of past service under article 460 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

§ (i) LANGUAGE OF THE DISTRICT.—Telugu—Gōdāvari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, and Kurnool. Tamil—South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madam and Thiruvallur.

(ii) Districts in which two vernaculars are recognised:—

1. Ganjam and Visagapatnam—Telugu and Uriya.
2. Bellary and Anantapur—Telugu and Canarese.
3. Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and Madras—Tamil and Telugu.
4. Coimbatore—Tamil and Canarese.
5. Nizirisi—Tamil and Malayalam.

Section 5.—Leave, Pay and Travelling Allowances.

10. An officer while absent from his office or from his station to attend an obligatory examination is considered to be on duty.

11. Leave may not be given under Rule 10 to an officer to prepare for examination, or for recreation after examination. A reasonable time, including the day or days of examination, should be allowed for the journey to and from the place of examination, and nothing more.

12. An officer permitted to present himself at any examination which must be passed before a person is eligible for a higher subordinate appointment in any branch of the service may be allowed leave of absence for the number of days which is actually necessary to enable him to attend at the examination.

13. During this absence—which is expected to be short—no deduction will be made from the officer's allowances, unless the Head of the office finds such deduction necessary to enable him to make arrangements for carrying on the work.

14. Such leave should not be allowed more than twice for each examination (vide Articles 316 and 317, Civil Service Regulations).

15. An officer is entitled to travelling allowance twice, but not more than twice, for journeys to and fro, consequent on attendance at an obligatory Departmental examination (vide Article 1226, Civil Service Regulations).

16. If a candidate appears to have culpably neglected the duty of preparing himself for an obligatory examination during the period available for the purpose, the travelling allowance to which he would otherwise have been entitled under Article 1226 will be disallowed.

Section 6.—Munshi Allowance.

17. A munshi allowance of Rs. 240 to defray the cost of teachers will be given to all officers of the third class whose salary is not more than Rs. 200 per mensem on their passing the compulsory test within one year after appointment.

*II.—OPTIONAL EXAMINATIONS.**Section 7.—Vernaculars to be adopted.*

18. It shall be open to an officer in the second or third class, after passing the compulsory examination, to pass an equivalent test in any vernacular language, other than the language in which he has passed.

Section 8.—Leave, Pay and Travelling Allowances.

19. Permission to appear at an optional examination carries with it the grant of joining time (excluding the time allowed for preparation) to and from the place of examination besides leave for the day or days of examination.

20. Rule 12 applies to all officers of the third class appearing for the third-class test in a second vernacular.

21. An officer is entitled to travelling allowance twice, but not more than twice, for journeys to and fro, consequent on attendance at any optional examination.

Section 9.—Munshi Allowance.

22. Officers of the third class passing the third-class test in a second vernacular with the previous approval of the Heads of their Departments will, irrespective of their salary, be entitled to a munshi allowance of Rs. 240 provided that the allowance shall not be drawn by any officer who shall have served for more than three years in a district in which the language in question is recognized as a principal vernacular language.

*III.—REWARD EXAMINATIONS.**Section 10.—Honours Test.*

23. A reward of Rs. 1,000 will be granted to an officer of the second class who may, within eight years from the date of joining his Department, pass the Honours Test prescribed for members of the Indian Civil Service in the vernaculars of the districts in which he has been employed.

Note.—Deputy Collectors may come up for the Honours Test prescribed for the members of the Indian Civil Service and will be entitled to the reward of Rs. 1,000 on passing.

24. A reward of Rs. 500 will be granted to an officer of the third class who may, within five years after appointment, pass the second-class test in the vernaculars of the districts in which he has been employed.

Note.—Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Salt and Abkari Revenue, may come up for examination by the second-class test and will be entitled to the reward of Rs. 500 on passing.

*For travelling allowance to Assistant Surgeons and Medical subordinates to attend at examinations for promotion to a higher grade. (Vide Article 1231, Civil Service Regulations.)

25. The grant of these rewards is subject to the proviso that the officer concerned has not received a reward under the Military examination rules for passing in the same language by the Military High Proficiency Test and does not pass in the language of the district in which he was born or brought up, or in the language which was optional for him in the University examinations.

26. No officer shall be permitted to appear more than twice for the Reward examination except under the special recommendation of the Examiners, when he shall be allowed a third trial.

Section 11.—Leave, Pay and Travelling Allowances.

27. An officer appearing for a Reward examination will be entitled to his pay for the period of his absence from duty, which shall not exceed the time actually required by the circumstances of the case.

28. Examination leave under this section is regulated by Articles 312 to 315, and travelling allowances by Articles 1226 to 1230, of the Civil Service Regulations.

PART II.

FOR OTHER OFFICERS AS WELL AS PERSONS NOT IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT.

29. The third-class test is also open—

(a) (1) on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 to European and Eurasian officers of the Jail Department below the rank of Deputy Jailor;

(2) on payment of a fee of Rs. 15 to European and Eurasian Railway officers in the Traffic Department (in Tamil and Telugu); and

(3) irrespective of their nationality;

(1) on payment of a fee of Rs. 10—to officers of the subordinate service who have attained the rank of Tahsildar in the Revenue Department, or a corresponding grade in other Departments, and who may be desirous of entering the Provincial Civil Service, not being otherwise qualified by having taken a University degree in a vernacular, or by having passed the five pace examination of the Translation Test, Higher Grade.

(2) on payment of a fee of Rs. 15—to persons not in the service of Government who are desirous of entering the Provincial Civil Service.

(3) on payment of a fee of Rs. 15—to persons desirous of competing at the examination for the Provincial Civil Service.

30. The second or third class test shall also be open to the following persons:—

On payment of a fee of Rs. 15—Europeans and Eurasians not in the service of Government who obtain the sanction of Government to qualify for any of the appointments in the second and third classes of officers.

*PART III.**PROCEDURE.**Examining Body.*

31. All the above examinations shall be conducted by the Board of Examiners, who shall furnish such papers as may be required aided by District Officers.

Submission of Applications.

32. All applications for examination from candidates in the service of Government or of Railway Companies shall be forwarded through the various Heads of Departments to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

33. (i) The sanction of Government shall be obtained for the appearance of an officer for examination for a reward.

(ii) The previous approval of the Head of the Department shall be obtained for the appearance of an officer for an optional examination.

34. Applications from private candidates shall be forwarded direct to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

Date of Examinations.

35. Examinations shall be held twice a year, in January and July, the actual dates thereof being fixed by the President of the Board and notified in the Gazette.

Place of Examination.

36. Ordinarily all officers shall appear for examination at Madras.

Publication of Results.

37. The names of all successful candidates will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

38. The Secretary to the Board shall submit separate reports of the results in the case of candidates under Rule 32 to the Heads of Departments concerned.

39. The President shall communicate to Government the result of every examination at which an officer shall have passed for a reward.

* This period will extend to, and include, the last day of the examination immediately following the actual termination of the limits prescribed.

Officers in the Agent's, Engineering and Locomotive Departments of the Madras Railway, are examined by the following tests in Tamil and Telugu:—

Lower or Colloquial Test.

Conversing intelligibly with natives on matters forming the subjects of communication between officers of the Railway and the people of the district.

The candidate will have to converse with two or three different persons.

Higher Test.

Reading and translating an original native letter of moderate difficulty.
Conversing fluently with natives on ordinary subjects.

For Commissioned Medical Officers posted to Civil Charges.

Medical officers posted to Civil Charges are entitled to a reward of Rupees 200 for passing a colloquial test in the language of the district within one year of appointment. The languages are to be either Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam or Uriya. They are also entitled to a reward of Rupees 300 for passing an examination according to the Military Higher Standard test.

For Officers of the South Indian Railway.

Officers on joining the Traffic, Engineering, Locomotive and General Stores Departments of the South Indian Railway will be required to pass an examination in Tamil within two years from the date of appointment, or before promotion to a higher grade. In the case of failure to do so, the usual annual increments of salary, or promotion, to a higher grade, will not be allowed until the examination is passed.

2. Officers already in the service of the Company, and who draw less salary than Rs. 550 per mensem, will be required to pass the examination before expiry of two years from 1st August 1896. Engineering, Locomotive and General Stores officers who have joined the service after the 1st March 1897, will be required to pass the examination within two years from the 1st August 1900. In case of failure to comply with this order, the penalties prescribed in Rule 1 will be enforced.

3. The examination will be conducted by the Board of Examiners in Madras twice a year, in January and July. The actual date will be fixed by the President, and communicated through the Agent to Heads of departments. Officers desirous of presenting themselves for examination should inform the Agent through their Departmental superiors, before 1st November and 1st May, of their intention to appear before the Board at the ensuing examination.

4. The examination, which corresponds with that known as the Madras Railway "Higher Test," will comprise—

- (a) Reading and translating an original native letter of moderate difficulty.
- (b) Conversing fluently with natives on ordinary subjects.

5. A fee of Rs. 15 will be charged to each candidate for the examination, and a reward of Rs. 300 will be paid by the Company to each officer who passes.

6. On obtaining prior sanction from the Agent, Telugu may be taken up instead of, or in addition to, Tamil, but subject to the restriction that the reward shall not be paid if there are two officers in the Department at the time who have already drawn it.

7. The reward will not be paid unless claimed within four months after the date of passing the examination.

For Bank Agents and Accountants.

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

- 1st.—Reading and translating an original native letter of moderate difficulty.
- 2nd.—Conversing fluently with natives on ordinary subjects.

Each employe who passes in twelve months will be granted a moonshie allowance of Rupees 150, and the circumstance will always be considered in making promotions. The moonshie allowance will not be granted unless the examination is passed within the year, but the test will nevertheless be demanded.

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

Bank's Agents are allowed to qualify in Hindustani under G.O., Financial, No. 1475, dated 29th October 1872.

* Ability of the officer concerned to express himself clearly and to understand what is said to him on the same topic connected with the duties he has to perform, sufficient to afford proof that he is competent to conduct such duties without the aid of an interpreter.—(G.O., dated 1st August 1892, No. 532, Public.)

† This Board also conducts the examination of the employes of the Southern Mahratta Railway in Canarese, Tamil and Telugu. (G.O., No. 396 R., dated 5th June 1897.)

For the Examination of European and Eurasian Forest Officers.

Section 1.—Extent of Application.

1. The following rules are prescribed for the examination of European and Eurasian officers of the Madras Forest Department, who are liable to serve in any part of the Presidency and to whom the knowledge of a vernacular language is necessary for the efficient performance of their duties.

2. The vernaculars recognised for the purposes of these examinations are—

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|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| (1) Tamil. | (3) Uriya. | (5) Malayalam. |
| (2) Telugu. | (4) Canarese. | |

Section 2.—Enumeration of Officers and Classification of Tests.

3. The officers shall consist of Conservators, Deputy and Extra Deputy Conservators, Assistant and Extra Assistant Conservators and Rangers.

4. The examinations shall be divided into two classes "obligatory" and "optional." The "optional" shall further be sub-divided into the "Ordinary" test and the "Honours" test.

I.—OBLIGATORY EXAMINATIONS.

Section 3.—Nature of Examination—Compulsory Test.

5. The obligatory examination shall be the same as the third-class test prescribed in G.O., No. 274, Public, dated 15th March 1897. See page 305.

(i) Reading fairly and translating with accuracy an original vernacular letter or report of moderate length and difficulty in the language of the district.

(ii) Dictating an order.

(iii) Rendering into English a vernacular report read out.

(iv) Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on subjects likely to occur in the performance of professional duty, in the transaction of ordinary business, or in the course of every-day life. If the candidate prove his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required of him.

Section 4.—Compulsory Vernacular—Period allowed—Penalty for not passing.

6. Officers shall be required to pass their tests in the language of the district to which they may be appointed—

- (i) either before entering on their duties, after appointment,
- (ii) or within one year* thereafter on point of loss of promotion,
- (iii) or within two years* thereafter on point of loss of appointment.

7. An officer of more than twelve years' standing, who, for special reasons, has been transferred to the Madras Forest Department from any other Department in Madras or from the Forest Department in any other Province, and who has passed the examination previously compulsory on him, shall not be required to pass another examination.

8. It shall not be incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular either on transfer from one district to another or when two vernaculars are recognized as the languages of a district.

Section 5.—Leave, Pay and Travelling Allowances.

9. An officer while absent from his office or from his station to attend an obligatory examination is considered to be on duty.

10. Leave may not be given under Rule 9 to an officer to prepare for examination, or for recreation after examination. A reasonable time, including the day or days of

* The period allowed shall be held to extend to and include the last day of the examination immediately following the actual termination of the limits prescribed.

† The case of an officer failing to pass the compulsory examination within the limits prescribed shall be reported by the Head of the Department concerned for the orders of Government.

‡ This entails forfeiture of past service under Article 460 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

§ (i) LANGUAGE OF THE DISTRICT.—Telugu—Godevari, Khamma, Nellore, Cuddapah, and Kurnool. Tamil—South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madras and Tanjavely.

(ii) Districts in which two Vernaculars are recognised—

1. Ganjam and Vizagapatam—Telugu and Uriya.
2. Bellary and Anantapur—Telugu and Canarese.
3. Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and Madras—Tamil and Telugu.
4. Coimbatore—Tamil and Canarese.
5. Nilgiris—Tamil.

examination, should be allowed for the journey to and from the place of examination, and nothing more.

11. An officer permitted to present himself at any examination which must be passed before a person is eligible for a higher subordinate appointment in any branch of the service may be allowed leave of absence for the number of days which is actually necessary to enable him to attend at the examination.

12. During this absence—which is expected to be short—no deduction will be made from the officer's allowances, unless the Head of the office finds such deduction necessary to enable him to make arrangements for carrying on the work.

13. Such leave should not be allowed more than twice for each examination. (*vide* Section 68 of the Madras Forest Code.)

14. An officer is entitled to travelling allowance twice, but not more than twice, for journeys to and fro, consequent on attendance at an obligatory departmental examination. (*vide* Article 1226, Civil Service Regulations.)

15. If a candidate appears to have culpably neglected the duty of preparing himself for an obligatory examination during the period available for the purpose, the travelling allowance to which he would otherwise have been entitled under Article 1226 will be disallowed.

Section 6.—*Munshi Allowance.*

16. A Munshi allowance of Rs. 240 to defray the cost of teachers will be given to all officers whose salary is not more than Rs. 200 per mensem on their passing the compulsory test within one year after appointment.

II.—OPTIONAL EXAMINATIONS—ORDINARY TEST.

Section 7.—*Vernaculars to be adopted.*

17. It shall be open to an officer, after passing the obligatory examination, to pass an equivalent test in any vernacular language, other than the language in which he has passed.

Section 8.—*Leave, Pay and Travelling Allowances.*

18. Permission to appear at an optional examination carries with it the grant of joining time (excluding the time allowed for preparation) to and from the place of examination besides leave for the day or days of examination.

19. Rule 18 applies to all officers appearing for the test in a second vernacular.

20. An officer is entitled to travelling allowance twice, but not more than twice, for journeys to and fro, consequent on attendance at any optional examination.

Section 9.—*Munshi Allowance.*

21. Officers passing the "Ordinary" optional test in a second vernacular with the previous approval of the Board of Revenue will, irrespective of their salary, be entitled to a munshi allowance of Rs. 240 provided that the allowance shall not be drawn by any officer who shall have served for more than three years in a district in which the language in question is recognized as a principal vernacular language.

III.—OPTIONAL EXAMINATIONS—HONOURS TEST.

Section 10.—*Nature of Examination.*

22. The "Honours" test shall be the same as the second-class test prescribed in G.O., No. 274, Public, dated 15th March 1897. (*vide* pages 304 and 305.)

Section 11.—*Reward.*

23. A reward of Rs. 500 will be granted to an officer who may, within five years after appointment, pass the "Honours" Test in the vernaculars of the districts in which he has been employed.

24. The grant of this reward is subject to the proviso that the officer concerned has not received a reward under the Military examination rules for passing in the same language by the Military High Proficiency Test and does not pass in the language of the districts in which he was born or brought up, or in the language which was optional for him in the University examinations.

25. No officer shall be permitted to appear more than twice for the Reward examination except under the special recommendation of the Examiners, when he shall be allowed a third trial.

Section 12.—*Leave, Pay and Travelling Allowances.*

26. An officer appearing for a Reward examination will be entitled to his pay for the period* of his absence from duty, which shall not exceed the time actually required by the circumstances of the case.

27. Examination leave under this Section is regulated by Section 68 of the Madras Forest Code, and travelling allowances by Articles 1226 to 1230 of the Civil Service Regulations.

* This period will extend to, and include, the last day of the examination immediately following the actual termination of the limits prescribed.

PART II.

Examining Body.

28. All the above examinations shall be conducted by the Board of Examiners, who shall furnish such papers as may be required aided by District Officers.

Submission of Applications.

29. All applications for examination shall be forwarded, through the Collector of the district and the Conservator of the Circle, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, who will communicate accepted applications to the Board of Examiners.

30. (1) The sanction of Government shall be obtained for the appearance of an officer for examination for a reward.

(2) The previous approval of the Board of Revenue shall be obtained for the appearance of an officer for an optional examination.

Date of Examinations.

31. Examinations shall be held twice a year, in January and July, the actual dates thereof being fixed by the President of the Board of Examiners and notified in the Gazette.

Place of Examination.

32. Ordinarily all officers shall appear for examination at Madras.

Publication of Results.

33. The names of all successful candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

34. The Secretary to the Board of Examiners shall submit a separate report of the results to the Board of Revenue.

35. The President shall communicate to Government the result of every examination at which an officer shall have passed for a reward.

Examination of Officers in the Forest Department in Law and Revenue.

(B) *Examination in Law.*—The following are the subjects required for the examination in law:—

- (1) The Madras Forest Act, 1882, with such notifications or rules, general or special, as have been made thereunder, and are applicable to the district.
- (2) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
- (3) The Madras Boundaries Act, 1860, and Act II of 1884.
- (4) The Easements Act, 1882.
- (5) The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.
- (6) The Penal Code, selected chapters—

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|---|--|
| I. Introduction. | X. Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants. |
| II. General explanations. | XI. False evidence, and offences against public justice. |
| III. Punishments. | XVII. Offences against property. |
| IV. General exceptions. | XVIII. Offences relating to documents and to trade and property marks. |
| V. Abetment. | XXIII. Attempts to commit offences. |
| IX. Offences by, or relating to, public servants. | |

For this examination simple questions will be framed by the Board of Examiners in such a manner as not to involve points of difficulty, but rather to show the possession or want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the Acts and their bearing on forest work. Two papers will usually be given, and the officer under examination will be expected to answer the questions without book.

(C) *Examination in Revenue.*—The examination in Revenue will bear on the following subjects:—

1. Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue 1900 edition. (Nos. 1 to 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 41 to 49, 59 to 68, 106, 197, 201, 202, 205 and 207.)

Two papers will be prepared by the Board of Examiners. They should not contain difficult questions, and should be prepared so as to refer chiefly to subjects in which the land revenue and resources of the district or districts are connected with forest administration.

(D) *Examination in Procedure and Accounts.*—The examination in this subject will be both written and oral, and will embrace the Forest Code, the Civil Service Regulations, the rules regarding the general conduct of business in the Forest Department, and the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, 1900 edition, 82, 105, 106, 111 to 118, 127, 128, 133, 135, 136, 142, 143, 159, 163 to 180 and chapter XVII.

For the examinations in subjects (C) and (D) the use of books will be allowed.

For Deputy Collectors.*

Notification No. 42, dated Ootacamund, July 2, 1891.

The notification relating to the examination of Deputy Collectors in the vernacular languages of Southern India, dated 26th January 1891, No. 4, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 3rd February 1891, Part I, page 69, has been amended as follows and is republished for general information:—

† Tamil. | Malayalam. His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to
Telugu. | Uriya. prescribe the following rules for the examination of Deputy
Canarese. | Collectors in the vernacular languages of Southern India.

2. The examination will be styled the Compulsory Vernacular Test for Deputy Collectors.

3. The test is the second-class test. (Vide pages 304 and 305.)

4. All persons appointed to the post of Deputy Collector will be required to pass by this test in two languages, except such as are graduates and undergraduates of the Madras University and have taken up a vernacular as their optional language in the University examination. These latter will be required to pass in only one vernacular other than the optional language of their University examination. They will, however, not be declared to have passed the test in the second vernacular unless they satisfy the Examiner that they can read fluently and with facility manuscripts written in the vernacular in which they are exempted from passing.

5. The examination will be held half-yearly at Madras for the Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam languages, and in the Ganjam and Visagapatnam districts for the Uriya language, on the first Monday of January and July, or at such time as the Board of Examiners, by whom the examination will be conducted, may direct.

6. All persons now on the list of Deputy Collectors, who did not pass the confirmed appointments as such on the 6th October 1890, will be required to qualify by the test prescribed in para. 3 above within a year from the date of the first half-yearly examination, and all persons who may hereafter be appointed to the grade of Deputy Collectors, within a year from the date of the half-yearly examination next succeeding their appointment. An additional year will be allowed to those who have to pass in two languages. Any person failing to pass his examination within the prescribed time will be required to vacate his appointment in the grade unless the period is extended by special order of Government.

7. Officers will be entitled to leave and travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

8. European and Eurasian Deputy Collectors will no longer be permitted to present themselves for examination by the second-class test under the rules as per notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 11th November 1878, Part I, page 764, which rules are hereby cancelled so far as they relate to the examination of Deputy Collectors in the vernaculars.

9. No fee is required to be paid for admission to this examination.

10. Applications for admission to this examination shall be submitted to the Board of Examiners through the Collectors.

For Europeans and Eurasians serving in the Education Department.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of the Notification, dated the 26th April 1888, His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to prescribe the following tests and rules for the study of oriental languages by European and Eurasian officers of the Madras Educational Department:—

1. The officers concerned are:—

(I) Officers of the Superior service.

(II) Teachers or Inspecting officers belonging to the Subordinate service.

* European and Eurasian Deputy Collectors are examined in the vernaculars by the Higher and Lower Standards under the rules prescribed for members of the Indian Civil Service.—Vide G.O., Nos. 768, 769, Public, dated 17th June 1897.

Native Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs are required to pass in two languages by the test laid down in Rule 3. Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs are required to pass this test within a year from the date of the half-yearly examination next succeeding their appointment, an additional year being allowed to those who have to pass in two languages. An officer failing to pass the examination within the prescribed time will be required to vacate his appointment in the grade unless the period is specially extended by Government.—G.O., Nos. 341, 352, Public, dated 29th March 1897, and High Court Circular, Dis. No. 1874, dated 1st November 1897.

Compulsory Examinations.

2. Every officer of the above classes who is engaged in teaching, shall pass a compulsory examination in one, and every officer who is engaged in inspection, shall pass a compulsory examination in two of the following languages, namely:—

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|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Tamil. | (3) Canarese. | (5) Uriya. |
| (2) Telugu. | (4) Malayalam. | (6) Hindustani. |

3. In the case of inspecting officers, one of the two languages shall be either Tamil or Telugu. An officer who has taken his B.A. degree in one of the languages specified, shall not be required to pass the compulsory test in that language, though, if he is engaged in the work of inspection, he must pass the test in a second language.

4. The compulsory examination shall comprise the following tests:—

- (1) Ability to translate, in writing and *visà voce*, from the vernacular language into English, passages selected from Readers in use in the second and third Standards of primary schools, and to answer questions of moderate difficulty on idiom and grammar. The Readers shall be prescribed and notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* not less than two years before the examination.
- (2) Ability to translate, in writing and *visà voce*, from English into the language concerned, a moderately easy passage from a standard English author in simple narrative style.
- (3) Ability to converse in the language concerned with a native unacquainted with English on a subject of ordinary difficulty.

5. Every officer must pass the compulsory test in the first language within two years of the officer's entry into the Department, and every officer engaged in work of inspection must also pass the test in the second language within four years of the officer's entry into the Department. In the case of an officer transferred from teaching to inspecting work, after he shall have passed the test in the first language, the test in the second language must be passed within two years of the date of such transfer, provided that such officer may be allowed four years from his first entry into the Department. The latest date for passing the test as above provided shall be the date fixed for the periodical examination, immediately following the expiry of the two or four years, as the case may be.

6. If an officer passes the test in his first language in twelve months from the date of his entry into the Department, he shall be entitled to a *manshi* allowance of Rs. 240; and if he is engaged in work of inspection and passes in a second language within the second twelve months from the date of his entry into the Department, or within twelve months of the date of his transfer to inspection work, he shall be entitled to a further *manshi* allowance of Rs. 240.

7. An officer shall be granted examination leave and travelling allowance in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations for attending the compulsory test examination, provided that he shall not be granted travelling allowances more than twice for each language.

8. An officer may appear for the compulsory test in more than two languages and at any period of his service, but he shall be entitled to examination leave and travelling allowance only on the occasions on which he passes.

9. An officer may present himself for examination in two, but not in more than two, languages at the same periodical examination.

10. The examination shall be conducted by the Board of Examiners.

11. The examination shall ordinarily be held at Madras in the months of January and July, on such dates as the Board of Examiners may fix.

12. These rules apply to all officers who entered the Madras Educational Department on or after the 1st January 1880, and officers who were, under Rule I of the notification of the 24th March 1888, required to pass in the vernacular language of their district or division, and have not as yet so qualified, must qualify under this test to entitle them to promotion on increased pay. An officer not serving under special covenant who fails to pass the prescribed test within the time fixed in Rule 5, shall be removed from the Department, unless the period be extended by special order of Government. An officer serving under special covenant shall be dealt with under the conditions of his covenant.

12a. The compulsory test will be open to persons not in the service of Government on payment of a fee of Rs. 15.—(G.O., No. 669, Educational, dated 30th October 1893.)

Optional Examinations.

13. In addition to the compulsory tests above prescribed, officers of the classes specified in Rule 1 shall be allowed to present themselves for the following optional examinations for reward, subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

14. These examinations, and the rewards to be given to successful candidates, shall be as follows:—

I.—The High Proficiency examination in the following languages:—

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|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Tamil, | 4. Malayalam, | 7. Sanskrit, |
| 2. Telugu, | 5. Uriya, | 8. Persian, |
| 3. Canarese, | 6. Hindustani, | 9. Arabic, |

the reward for passing in which shall be, in each case, Rs. 1,000 for officers belonging to Class I, and Rs. 600 for officers belonging to Class II (as specified in Rule 1 above).

II.—The Honors examination in the following languages:—

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Tamil, | 3. Canarese, | 5. Arabic, |
| 2. Telugu, | 4. Sanskrit, | |

the reward for passing in which shall be Rs. 1,500 for a vernacular language, and Rs. 2,000 for Sanskrit and Arabic.

15. Every officer in Class I or II, as specified in Rule 1 above, shall be eligible for the High Proficiency examination, but only officers of the Indian Educational Service shall be eligible for the Honors examination. No officer shall appear for the Honors examination in any language unless he shall have previously passed the High Proficiency examination in that language.

16. An officer shall not appear for the High Proficiency or the Honors examination until he shall have passed the compulsory test in vernaculars prescribed by the foregoing rules. If a graduate of an Indian University, he shall not be allowed to appear for the High Proficiency or the Honors examination in the language which he has taken up as his second language at his degree examination.

17. No officer shall ordinarily be permitted to appear for the High Proficiency or the Honors examination more than twice. But if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners an officer may be permitted to appear a third time.

18. An officer, who has been wholly educated in Europe, shall not be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or the Honors examination, after the expiration of ten and fifteen years, respectively, from the date of his first arrival in India. An officer, who has been educated in India, shall not be permitted to present himself for the said examinations after the expiration of the same periods, respectively, from the date of his first appointment to the public service. Provided that officers of either description may be permitted to present themselves either for the High Proficiency or Honors examination after the expiration of the periods above specified, but they shall be entitled to no rewards if they pass.

19. The examinations will ordinarily be held half-yearly at Madras, in January and July, or at such time as the Board of Examiners, by whom the examinations shall be conducted, shall direct.

20. No officer shall receive a reward for passing an examination in more than two languages, one of which must be a vernacular language.

21. No officer educated in India shall receive a reward for passing in a language which was his second language in the highest general education test which he has passed.

22. Officers appearing for these examinations shall be entitled to travelling allowance to and from the place of examination only on the occasion on which they are declared to have passed.

23. The tests for the High Proficiency and Honors examinations are those prescribed for members of the Indian Civil Service. (Vide pages 296 to 299.)

24. The Honors examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

25. A fee of Rs. 20 shall be paid by each candidate for the High Proficiency and Honors examination.

Examination of Cantonment Magistrates in Law.

I. The preliminary examination in all Provinces, is equivalent in difficulty to the corresponding portion of the Lower Standard for Junior Members of the Indian Civil Service: it consists of the following subjects only:—

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|---|------------------|
| The Indian Penal Code. | } With books. |
| The Code of Criminal Procedure. | |
| The Indian Evidence Act. | |
| The Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act. | |
| The Chapters and Sections of the Civil Procedure Code mentioned in the first Schedule to Act X of 1888. | |
| The Police Act. | } Without books. |
| The Cantonments Act and Rules. | |

It will be held as hitherto under the orders of the different Local Governments. It must be passed in the Province in which the candidate is serving either temporarily as a Cantonment Magistrate or with troops at the time of the examination.

II. An officer who has not passed the Preliminary Examination will not be appointed to act as a Cantonment Magistrate for a period of more than three months unless in exceptional circumstances.

III. The Preliminary Examination is hereby declared to be equivalent to the Departmental Lower Standard Examination mentioned in paragraph 7 of the Government of India's Despatch No. 185 (Judicial), dated the 19th July 1892. A candidate for the Cantonment Magistrates' Department who passes the Preliminary Examination previous to appointment will not be required to pass the Lower Standard Examination; he will on appointment be treated for purposes of pay as having passed that Standard. Any officer who may be appointed to act as a Cantonment Magistrate without having passed the Preliminary Examination will be required to pass the Lower Standard Examination.

IV. In Home Department Resolution No. 7, (Judicial,) 1095-1106, dated the 10th August 1889, it was left to Local Governments to decide upon the character of the Higher Standard Examination to be passed by Cantonment Magistrates subsequent to appointment. This arrangement will continue, subject to the condition that in any case in which an officer has not, in qualifying for the Indian Staff Corps, passed by the Higher Standard in the Vernacular of the Province in which he is serving, he must pass by the Higher Standard, or by such other test as may have been specially sanctioned by the Government of India, in the Vernacular of the Province. A Cantonment Magistrate who has passed the language examination in one Province will, on transfer to another Province, be required to pass in the language* of the Province to which he is transferred. Should a Cantonment Magistrate fail to pass within eighteen months of his transfer, he will be entitled to no increase of salary until he does pass.

The Examinations of Military Candidates Conducted by the Board of Examiners, Madras.

† Lower Standard in Urdu.

(I) A viva voce translation from the Second Darvesh and the story of Azad Bakht (*Bagh-o-Bahar*) into English.

(II) A written translation of a simple piece of English into Urdu.

(III) Reading a simply written manuscript.

(IV) Conversation of a simple character, with special attention to the candidate's power to give clear and intelligible directions on matters connected with his duties, and to elicit information for purposes of reconnaissance, &c.

Lower Standard in Persian.

Those only who have passed the Higher Standard in Urdu will be eligible as candidates for the Lower Standard in Persian.

The test for the examination will be as follows:—

(a) Reading and construing The Gulistan of Saikh Sadi of Shiraz, Books I to IV, as contained in the Iqd-i-Gul (omitting all Arabic phrases and all poetry, whether in Persian or Arabic).

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

(c) Manuscript reading and translating as laid down for the Higher Standard in Urdu, but the documents should be specially selected for simplicity of language.

The reward for passing the examination will be Rs. 160.

† Higher Standard in Urdu.

The following is the test:—

(a) Written translation of half a page of the *Bagh-o-Bahar* (the whole) into English.

(b) Written translation of English into Urdu.

(c) Reading and translating an Urdu manuscript.

(d) Conversation with an educated native, special attention being paid to pronunciation.

* In Provinces in which there are two or more languages, the Local Government will determine in which language the officer transferred must pass.

† Examinations at Madras are held on the first Monday in each month (not being the first day of the year). Examinations in the Mofussil are held on the first or second Monday in January (not being New Year's Day), April, July and October.

Higher Standard in Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam.

Officers may present themselves for these examinations without passing either the Higher or Lower Standard examination in Urdu.

Any candidate passing an examination under the preceding para. will be entitled to receive a donation of Rs. 500.

The examinations in Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam will be held half-yearly, on the first Monday of January and July, in such place at Madras as the President of the Board of Examiners may appoint, and at out-stations where the assembly of a Committee is practicable. Applications for such examinations are to be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners through the General Officers Commanding Districts, by such date as may be fixed by the Board in the Circular issued on each occasion.

The following are the text-books. They must be construed with readiness and accuracy:—

Telugu	Telugu Selections, excluding Vemana Verses.
Tamil	Kathamajeri.
Canarese	Adachi Sooba Rao's Canarese Selections.
	Kathamajeri.
Malayalam	(Pathamala, Part I, pp. 1—72 inclusive.)
	Panchatantram, Book I.

The following are the tests:—

I.—Construing with readiness and accuracy from the prescribed text-books.

II.—Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into the language of examination.

III.—Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly manuscripts in the language of examination.

These MSS. may be selected from the proceedings of a case in Court, from reports and petitions addressed to civil or military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

IV.—*Viva voce* translation into the language of a paper of English sentences, and conversing with the Examiners, or, in their presence, with persons selected by them, with fluency and such correctness of pronunciation, grammar and idiom, as to be at once intelligible.

Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers on passing the prescribed examination in these languages are eligible to receive the rewards sanctioned for Commissioned officers.

Higher Standard in Urdu and Persian.

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

Persian	1. Iqd-i-Gul.—Books I to IV of the Gulistan of Shaikh Sadi of Shiraz, and such portion of the Arwar-i-Suhaili, (omitting Arabic poetry) as is contained therein in the Iqd-i-Gul, published by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	2. Iqd-i-Manzum.—A selection from the Bostan of Shaikh Sadi of Shiraz, published by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
Urdu	Hitopadesha.
	Batris Singhāsana.

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

(a) Construing *viva voce* with readiness and accuracy, from the prescribed text-books.

(b) Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar, not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into the language in which the examination is held.

(c) Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly manuscripts in the above languages. These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in Court, from reports and petitions addressed to civil and military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

(d) *Viva voce* translation into the language of a paper of English sentences, and conversing with the Examiners or with natives of India with fluency, and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar and idiom, as to be at once intelligible.

Any candidate passing an examination in Persian and Urdu will be entitled to receive a donation of Rs. 500 for each language.

High Proficiency in Tamil, Telugu and Canarese.

Every candidate offering himself for examination in any of the undermentioned languages will, after passing the examination in such language, according to the higher standard, as above, be permitted to offer himself for further examination in the same language, for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of high proficiency.

Tamil. | Telugu. | Canarese.

The following is the high proficiency test for Tamil, Telugu and Canarese:—

I.—Reading aloud, fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an octavo page of the text-books:—

Tamil.—The first three books of the Panchatantram and the whole of Verada Parvam (prose).

Telugu.—Panchatantram and Vemana verses contained in Telugu Selections.

Canarese.—Panchatantram and the first three *Sandhis* of Udayogaparra of the Canarese Mahasharata.

II.—Translating in writing into English, with accuracy, a passage from some tolerably difficult work, not being a text-book.

III.—Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language of examination, an English paper of somewhat difficult style, relating exclusively to Indian subjects either historical, police or revenue, with the addition of extracts from proclamations, treaties or portions of the Penal Code.

IV.—Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

V.—Reading aloud fluently and translating correctly and readily two or three manuscripts in the language of the examination. These manuscripts to be selected as in the Higher Standard examinations.

VI.—Conversing with the Examiners or with natives of India, in the presence of the Examiners, on such subjects selected by them as are calculated to test the candidate's colloquial facility both as regards scholarlike expression and knowledge of terms and phrases commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes. The oral translation of the proceedings of a General Court-martial should form a portion of this test.

Every candidate who shall pass an examination for a certificate of High Proficiency as above, will be entitled to receive a donation of Rs. 1,500.

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

High Proficiency in Urdu, Persian and Urdu.

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

(a) *Viva voce* translation from the undermentioned books with questions arising out of the passages given:—

Urdu	Hitopadesha.
	Batris Singhāsana.
	Ramāyana Sundara Kanda.
Persian	Gulistan.
	Bostan.
	Mirza Hairat's translation of Malcolm's History of Persia, Vol. II.
Urdu	Ikhwan-us-Safa.
	Nasr-i-be-Nazir.
	Arāsh-i-Mahfil.
	Masnaviyat of Saadi.

(b) A written translation of a previously unseen passage in the language (to be selected from the current literature of the day in all languages) into English.

(c) A written translation of an English passage into the language.

(d) A written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

(e) Conversation in the language.

(f) Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

(g) Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

(h) A paper of grammatical questions.

Warrant officers and soldiers of all ranks, on passing the high proficiency examination in any of the above-mentioned languages, are entitled to receive the donation prescribed. A candidate, for passing the High Proficiency examination, must obtain a minimum of 60 per cent. of the total number of marks and a minimum of 35 per cent. of the marks in each subject.

The following are the rewards obtainable:—

High Proficiency...	Urdu ... 1,000	With certificate from the presiding Examiners.
	Persian ... 2,000	
	Urdū ... *1,500	

The rewards for the Higher Standard (other than Hindustani) and for High Proficiency are only passed to an officer whose actual residence in India (including Burma and the Straits, and exclusive of periods passed on leave beyond Indian limits) does not exceed 10 years. The limit of residence in India laid down by this rule may be extended at the discretion of the Local Government in special cases, where an officer may show proficiency in the acquisition of the language of any district which he has not had the facility of studying until he has been close upon the prescribed time in India.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION RULES.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Cotacamund, July 22, 1899.

No. 50.—The following revised notification relating to the Primary Examination is published for general information:—

1.—An examination, to be styled the Primary Examination, shall be held annually in the several subjects hereinafter mentioned. The examination shall ordinarily be held in the months of November and December at such places as may be notified from time to time. Candidates from sessional schools may be examined at any time in the year as soon as practicable after the close of the session.

2. The examination is intended to promote and encourage primary education and also to test the fitness of candidates for the lower grades of the Public Service, and of teachers for admission to Primary Training Schools. It shall also ordinarily serve as the examination for results grants in the Fourth Standard of schools registered for aid on the results grant system.

3. The examination shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, and shall be conducted by Boards of Examiners appointed by the Commissioner.

Each Board of Examiners shall ordinarily consist of a Chairman, and not less than six members, of whom three, namely, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, when not Chairman, and the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Boys' and Girls' Schools within their ranges, shall hold office *ex-officio*.

Each Board shall ordinarily hold office for three years; but the Commissioner may, at his discretion, remove any member and appoint another in his stead, and may appoint temporary additional members to conduct the examination in industrial subjects.

Not fewer than two members of a Board shall be present during an examination.

To whom open.

4. The examination shall be open to—

(i) Pupil candidates—

Pupils who, during the six months (in the case of night schools, four months) preceding the examination, have been studying continuously in the Fourth Standard or class of a school for general education which has been registered for aid on the results grant system, and pupils of Government Schools in Agency tracts.

A pupil candidate reported by the Head of his school to have left without permission or to have been dismissed shall be debarred from appearing.

* If the examination is passed within 10 years' service, and Rs. 1,000 if it is passed after 10 and before 20 years' service.

(ii) Private candidates—

(1) Persons who are certified by an Inspecting officer to be actually engaged in teaching as a profession, or who have attended a training or a sessional school.

(2) Pupils of the Fourth Standard in recognized primary schools other than those registered for aid on the results grant system and pupils of any form in recognized secondary schools.

(3) Persons certified by an Inspecting officer or by the head of a recognized school not to have been pupils of any recognized or unrecognized school from the beginning of the official year in which the examination takes place.

(4) Persons, whether pupils of industrial schools or not, bringing up industrial subjects.

Provided that no person shall be eligible to appear unless he is certified either to have had small-pox or to have been vaccinated.

5. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made on printed forms to be had from the Chairman of the Board. These applications shall be forwarded to the Chairman so as to reach him not later than the date notified by him. The Chairman shall forward to the Commissioner the names and such other particulars as are necessary of candidates who are to be examined in industrial subjects.

6. The following are the fees to be paid for admission to the examination:—

Class of Candidates.	For the compulsory and two optional subjects.		Fees for each additional optional subject brought up by a candidate who has already passed the examination.	
	RS.	A.	P.	EE.
Pupil candidates	...	...	...	...
Private	2	8	0	1
Subjects of examination.	7. The subjects of examination shall be as follows:—			

Compulsory Subjects.

- (1) Reading, Recitation and Grammar.
- (2) Writing and Spelling.
- (3) Arithmetic.

Optional Subjects.

- (4) Elementary Science.
- (5) Second Language.
- (6) Drawing.
- (7) Needlework (for girls only).
- (8) History of India.
- (9) Agriculture (for boys only).
- (10) Mensuration.
- (11) Any one or two of the industrial subjects laid down in Chapter V (iii) of the Madras Educational Rules (for private candidates only).

8. The examination, which shall be mainly *civitate* and practical, shall be conducted in the first language of each candidate. In the compulsory subjects and in optional subjects (1) to (10) inclusive, the scope and standard of examination shall correspond with the Fourth Standard examination as prescribed in Chapter V (i) of the Madras Educational Rules. In industrial subjects (11), the scope and standard of examination shall correspond with Standard B as prescribed in Chapter V (iii) of the Educational Rules.

9. Every candidate shall bring up the compulsory and two optional subjects at the same examination; but no candidate shall be examined in an optional subject unless he has passed in the compulsory subjects at the same examination. Provided that a candidate bringing up an industry or industries may be examined in the industry or industries at one examination and in the other subjects at a previous or a subsequent examination.

NOTE.—Candidates who passed the late Special Primary Examination or the late Upper Primary Examination or who, before the 1st April 1899, had passed any higher test than the Primary Examination and who wish to qualify for the office of *Karum* may, on payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the examination in the optional subject, Mensuration.

10. No candidate shall be considered to have passed the Primary Examination unless he has obtained one-third of the maximum marks in each of the compulsory subjects and in each of the two optional subjects.

Arrangement of passed candidates. 11. Passed candidates shall be arranged in two classes. The first shall consist of those who have obtained not less than three-fifths of the maximum marks in each subject, and the second of all others.

Failed candidates. 12. A candidate failing in any subject shall be considered to have failed completely in the examination: Provided that, in the case of a candidate bringing up an industry or industries, if, on the one hand, he fails in the industry or industries alone, his success in the other subjects shall be allowed to stand; if, on the other hand, he fails in any of the other subjects but passes in the industry or industries, his success in the industry or industries shall be allowed to stand.

Passed candidates may appear again in additional subjects. 13. Passed candidates may come up in any subsequent examination in one or more additional optional subjects. When an additional language is brought up, the test shall be the same as for the first language.

14. The special examiners appointed to conduct the examination in industries shall communicate the results of the examination to the Commissioner for incorporation in the general lists. On the completion of the examination, the Chairman of each Board shall forward to the Commissioner a list, giving the names and such other particulars as may be prescribed, of the successful candidates. The Commissioner shall return the list countersigned to the Chairman for publication in the District Gazette.

15. The Chairman shall furnish the Commissioner with a brief report on the examination, showing the number of candidates, the schools from which pupil candidates appeared, the numbers passed and failed, and such other information as may be required.

16. A certificate signed by the Chairman shall be given to each successful private candidate specifying his first language, the optional subjects in which he passed and the class in which he was placed. This certificate shall also be given to a successful pupil candidate if he applies for it within one year from the date of the publication of the results of the examination, forwarding with his application a receipt showing that he has paid into a Government treasury the certificate fee of two rupees and eight annas.

17. The Commissioner may arrange to hold the examination in Native States if the Governments concerned desire it; provided that they undertake to bear all expenses, and that the schools sending up pupil candidates are certified by the Government of the States in which they are situated to be organized and conducted in substantial accordance with the Madras Educational Rules.

Chairman's reports on examination. 18. The notification will come into operation from this date.

Issue of certificate. 19. The notification will come into operation from this date.

Examination in Native States. 20. The notification will come into operation from this date.

substantial accordance with the Madras Educational Rules.

The notification will come into operation from this date.

The notification will come into operation from this date.

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The notification will come into operation from this date.

To whom open. 4. The examination shall be open to—

(i) Pupil Candidates—
(1) In the compulsory subjects and in the optional subjects 1 to 6 (see article 7) to all pupils of the Third Form of recognized schools for general education.
(2) In the technical subjects, to all pupils of the highest elementary technical class of schools recognized as affording instruction up to the Elementary Technical Examination standard in the subjects brought up.

Unless specially exempted by the Commissioner from so doing, each candidate shall forward with his application a certificate signed by the Headmaster of the school he is attending at the date of application, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed for Lower Secondary or for technical schools, as the case may be, and that he has attended a recognized school from the commencement of the school year in which he applies. A candidate reported by the Head of the institution to which he belongs to have left school without permission or to have been dismissed, shall be debarred from appearing.

(ii) Private Candidates—
Pupils of the Fourth or any higher Form in a recognized school for general education, and all persons who are certified by an inspecting officer, or by the head of a recognized college or secondary school not to have been pupils of any school, recognized or unrecognized, from the beginning of the official year in which the examination takes place.

Provided that no person shall be admitted unless he is certified either to have had small-pox or to have been vaccinated.

Form, time and mode of application. 5. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Commissioner and at all Government treasuries. These applications should reach the office of the Commissioner not later than the 15th August.

Fees. 6. The following fees shall be paid for admission to the examination:—

For all the compulsory subjects	Rs. 3
For each optional subject	1

Subjects of examination. 7. The subjects of examination shall be as follows:—

I. Compulsory Subjects.	3. Geography.
1. First Language.	4. History of India.
2. Arithmetic.	
	II. Optional Subjects.
1. Elementary Science.	5. Domestic Economy (for girls only).
2. Second Language.	6. Geometry and Algebra.
3. Needlework (for girls only).	7. Any of the subjects of the Elementary Technical Examinations.
4. History of Great Britain and Ireland.	

8. The examination in the compulsory subjects and in optional subjects 1 to 6 shall, as far as possible, be in accordance with the courses of instruction and standards of examination laid down in Chapter V of the Madras Educational Rules. The examination in the subjects embraced in the Elementary Technical Examinations shall be in accordance with the provisions of the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations.

9. Candidates may bring up as their first language any of the languages mentioned in this notification except Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Latin, French and German, and as their second language any of the languages without exception: Provided that no candidate bringing up a vernacular as first language shall be allowed to bring up another vernacular as a second language in the same year, though he may subsequently bring it up as an additional language under article 18. The answers to all the question papers, except those on the second language, shall be in the language selected as first language. The answers to the second language papers shall be in the second language, except in the case of Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and Latin.

10. The scope of the examination in each subject shall be as hereinafter specified:—

FIRST LANGUAGE.

(English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarase, Malayalam, Urdu, Marathi and Hindustani.)

(a) Grammar and Language.—

Grammar.—Exercises on orthography, etymology and syntax; on the formation of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs; and on the analysis of simple, compound and complex sentences.

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Language.—The meaning of words, phrases and idioms, with illustrations of their uses; meaning of sentences; framing of simple sentences to introduce correctly common words, phrases, or idioms with which pupils of the Seventh Standard or Third Form may be expected to be familiar; easy exercises on the expansion, contraction and transformation of sentences; explanation of metaphors and similes.

(b) Handwriting and Dictation:—

Handwriting.—To transcribe in a clear hand from a given printed or lithographed paper.

Dictation.—To write to dictation a prose passage from a newspaper, or magazine, or book not more difficult than any of the approved Standard Readers.

(c) Composition.

To write a letter on a given subject, or a narrative of some well-known event, or a description of some familiar place.

ARITHMETIC.

(a) The compound rules bearing on Indian and English money, on Indian Imperial weights and measures of length and capacity, on English time, on English linear, square and cubic measures, and on avoirdupois weight.

- (b) Simple and compound proportion.
- (c) Simple and compound practice.
- (d) Simple interest.
- (e) Vulgar and decimal fractions.
- (f) Simple problems.

GEOGRAPHY.

(a) Circumstances which determine climate and the seasons.

(b) Outlines of general geography as in any approved book. The geography of India as in any approved book.

(c) To insert the chief physical features of any continent (including Australia) or of any great country in Europe or Asia on an outline map. To draw the outline of any continent, or of any great country in Europe or Asia.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

The outlines of the History of India to the present time, with such a knowledge of geography as may be necessary for the intelligent study of the subject.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE.

The simpler kinds of physical and mechanical appliances, such as the thermometer, the barometer, the lever, the pulley, the wheel and axle, the spirit-level; also the air-pump, the common pump, Bramah's press, the fire-engine, and the syphon.

SECOND LANGUAGE.

Section (i).—English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Uriya, Marathi and Hindustani.

Section (ii).—Sanskrit,* Arabic, Latin, Persian, French and German.†

(a) Grammar and Language:—

For Section (i).—As prescribed for the first language.

For Section (ii).—As follows:—

Exercises on etymology and syntax as treated in any approved elementary grammar; the formation of nouns, adjectives and adverbs; and the analysis of easy sentences.

[For Latin.—Declension of regular nouns, adjectives, and pronouns; regular and irregular comparison of adjectives; conjugation of regular verbs in the active and passive voices, and of deponent and anomalous verbs; principal parts of irregular verbs; easy numerals; concords and government by prepositions; and the common rules of syntax as contained in any approved grammar.]

(b) Handwriting and Dictation:—

Handwriting.—As prescribed for the first language.

Dictation.—As prescribed for the first language.

(c) Composition (for Section (i) only).—As prescribed for the first language.

(d) Translation:—

(1) To translate from the second into the first language a passage of equal difficulty to the portions studied in any approved Standard Reader.

(2) To translate from the first into the second language ten lines of narrative from any approved Standard Reader.

* In the Devanagari character.

† In the Gothic character.

NEEDLEWORK.

(For Girls in Native Schools.)

(a) To cut out from a pattern or by measurement, and to show ability to make a native man's underjacket, showing superior work in backstitching and hemming, setting on of neck-band and pocket, and button-hole.

(b) To patch on old cloth very neatly.

(c) To darn on old cloth very neatly.

(d) To make finely and neatly a finished article, such as a bag, sock or scarf.

(e) To mark letters finely on fine cloth.

(For Girls in European Schools.)

(a) To cut out from a pattern and show ability to make a night-dress of full size and showing superior work in running and felling, backstitching, gathering, setting on of band, and button-hole, with a yoke and tuck fronts.

(b) To patch on old cloth very neatly.

(c) To darn on old cloth or stocking very neatly.

(d) To make finely and neatly a finished article, such as a bag, sock or scarf.

(e) To mark letters finely on fine cloth.

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The outlines of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the present time, with such a knowledge of geography as may be necessary for the intelligent study of the subject.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

(For Girls.)

As in any approved book.

GEOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.

(1) *Geometry.*—Euclid, Book I, with very easy deductions.

(2) *Algebra.*—The four simple rules.

II. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table, subject to any changes it may be found necessary to make in the arrangements for the last three days, and the number of marks assignable to each subject or subdivision of a subject, shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day	10 A.M. to 12 noon	Grammar and Language (English)	90
	12-5 to 12-35 P.M.	Dictation (do.)	15
	12-40 to 1-10 P.M.	Handwriting (do.)	15
	2 to 3 P.M.	Composition (do.)	30
	3-5 to 5-5 P.M.	Geography	100
Second day	10 A.M. to 12 noon	Grammar and Language (Vernacular)	90
	12-5 to 12-35 P.M.	Dictation (do.)	15
	12-40 to 1-10 P.M.	Handwriting (do.)	15
	2 to 3 P.M.	Composition (do.)	30
	3-5 to 5-5 P.M.	History of India	100
Third day	10 to 11 A.M.	Translation, Second Language, Sec. (i).	30
	11-5 A.M. to 1-5 P.M.	Arithmetic	100
	2 to 4 P.M.	Geometry and Algebra	100
Fourth day	10 A.M. to 12 noon	History of Great Britain and Ireland	100
	12-5 to 2-5 P.M.	Elementary Science	100
	3 to 5 P.M.	Domestic Economy	100
	10 A.M. to 12 noon	Grammar and Language (Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Latin, French, German).	90
Fifth day	12-5 to 12-35 P.M.	Dictation (do.)	15
	12-40 to 1-10 P.M.	Handwriting (do.)	15
	2 to 3 P.M.	Translation (do.)	30

NOTE.—Superintendents will arrange for the examination in Needlework according to the optional subjects that may be brought up by female candidates, allowing six hours for it. One hundred marks shall be allotted to Needlework.

12. Candidates may come up for the compulsory subjects alone and enter for the optional subjects at subsequent examinations; but no candidate shall be admitted to the examination in any of the optional subjects (1 to 6) alone until he has passed in the compulsory subjects.

Passed candidates. and no candidate shall be considered to have passed the Lower Secondary Examination until he shall have passed in all the compulsory subjects and in any two of the optional subjects.

13. No candidate shall be allowed to pass in the compulsory subjects who fails to obtain—

35 per cent. of the marks in First Language,	
30 do. do. in Arithmetic,	
25 do. do. in Geography,	
25 do. do. in the History of India, and	
33 do. of the total aggregate marks for all the compulsory subjects.	

A candidate failing in any one of the compulsory subjects shall be considered to have failed completely in the compulsory part of the examination.

14. No candidate shall be allowed to pass in any of the optional subjects (Nos. 1 to 6) who fails to obtain 33 per cent. of the maximum marks for the subject; nor in any of the subjects of the Elementary Technical Examinations who fails to obtain the marks laid down in the syllabus.

15. A candidate who passes in the compulsory subjects, but fails in one or two optional subjects, shall not be required to undergo examination again in the compulsory subjects, but, to complete the test, shall be permitted to appear subsequently in one or in two optional subjects only, as the case may be.

16. A candidate bringing up both the compulsory and any of the optional subjects, 1 to 6 inclusive, at the same examination, who fails in the former, but passes in any of the latter, shall not be allowed to count his success in the optional subjects in which he passes. But candidates who have been admitted to the Elementary Technical Examinations under sections (ii), (iii), or (iv) of Article 6 of the notification regulating the Technical Examinations and who have passed in any of the subjects of those examinations, shall, if they subsequently appear for the Lower Secondary Examination, be allowed to count their success in those subjects for a Lower Secondary certificate.

17. Candidates who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination shall be ranked in two classes: the first consisting of those who have obtained not less than 60 per cent., and the second consisting of those who have obtained not less than 33 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks for the compulsory and two optional subjects. Only those candidates who pass in the Lower Secondary Examination may come up again in any additional language and in any one or more of the optional subjects in which they may not have already passed. When an additional language is brought up the test shall be the same as for a first language, except that reciprocal translation shall take the place of composition.

18. Subject to the restrictions imposed by the time table, a candidate may bring up along with the compulsory subjects as many optional subjects as he chooses; but for the purpose of determining the class in which he is to be ranked, only the marks obtained by him in two subjects shall be allowed to count towards the aggregate, provided that he has passed in those two subjects.

19. The results of the examination shall be published in the *Free St. George Gazette* in four separate lists, giving in each the names and such other particulars as may be prescribed, of those who have passed—

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

20. Certificates shall be issued by the Commissioner to candidates who have passed in full the Lower Secondary Examination, specifying the candidate's first language, the optional subjects in which he passed and the class in which he was placed.

21. The Commissioner may arrange to hold the examination in Native States, if the Governments concerned desire it; provided that they undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examination, and provided also that the schools sending up candidates are certified by the Government of the States in which they are situated to be organized and conducted in substantial accordance with the Madras Educational Rules. A list of the places at which it is desired the examination shall be held shall be furnished to the Commissioner not less than six months before the date fixed for the examination.

J. F. PRICE, Chief Secretary.

UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Madras, July 4, 1896.

1. An examination, to be styled the Upper Secondary Examination, shall be held annually in the several subjects hereinafter mentioned, beginning, as far as the compulsory subjects are concerned, on the eighth day of December, or, should that date fall on a Sunday, on the following day. It shall be held at such places as may from time to time be notified.

2. The examination is instituted for the purpose of encouraging secondary and technical education, of improving its character, and of widening its scope.

3. The examination shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, who shall arrange for its conduct in accordance with the provisions of this notification.

4. The examination shall be open to—

(i) *Pupil Candidates*—

(1) in the compulsory subjects to all pupils of the sixth form of recognized schools.

(2) in the optional subjects to all pupils of the highest Intermediate Technical class of schools recognized as affording instruction up to the Advanced or Intermediate Technical Examinations standard in the subjects brought up.

Unless specially exempted by the Commissioner from so doing, each candidate shall forward with his application a certificate signed by the Headmaster of the school he is attending at the date of application, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed for Upper Secondary or for technical schools, as the case may be, and that he has attended a recognized school from the commencement of the school year in which the examination takes place. A candidate reported by the Head of the institution to which he belongs to have left school without permission or to have been dismissed shall be debarred from appearing.

(ii) *Private Candidates*—

All persons who are certified by the Head of a public office, or of a recognized college or secondary school, or by an Inspector or an Assistant Inspector of Schools, not to have been pupils of any school, recognized or unrecognized, from the beginning of the school year in which the examination takes place, to have completed their twentieth year, and to be duly qualified by their knowledge and attainments to appear for the examination. These certificates shall be submitted to the Commissioner in the month of July preceding the examination at which the candidates wish to appear.

Provided that no person shall be admitted unless he is certified to have had small-pox or to have been vaccinated.

The examination shall also be open to under-graduates, who in order to qualify for the public service, desire to be examined in Handwriting and Dictation only under the first language (English), and to candidates, who in order to qualify for the post of Sub-Assistant Inspector or Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, desire to be examined in a second language.

5. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Commissioner and at all Government treasuries. Applications for admission to the compulsory portion of the examination shall reach the office of the Commissioner not later than the 31st August; those for the optional subjects not later than the dates prescribed for the Technical Examinations.

Fees.

6. The following are the fees to be paid by candidates for admission to the examination:—

(i) For the compulsory subjects Rs. 8.

Under-graduates bringing up Handwriting and Dictation only under the first language (English) shall pay Rs. 3, and candidates appearing for a second language only to qualify for the post of Sub-Assistant Inspector or Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools shall pay Rs. 6.

(ii) For each optional subject, the fee prescribed under the Technical Examination Notification.

Subjects of examination. 7. The subjects of the examination shall be as follows:—

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

(1) First Language (English).

NOTE.—Native candidates ignorant of English may bring up as their first language any of the vernacular languages mentioned in this notification.

(2) Second Language.—(i) Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Uriya, Hindustani and Marathi; (ii) Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin, French and German.

NOTE.—European candidates unable to undergo the examination in a second language, must, to complete the test, pass in three optional subjects instead of in two only as required in Article 16.

(3) Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry).

NOTE.—Female candidates unable to undergo the examination in Algebra and Geometry may bring up Arithmetic alone under this head, but to complete the test they must pass in three optional subjects instead of in two only as required in Article 16.

(4) History and Geography.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Any of the subjects of the Intermediate Technical Examinations.

8. The examination in the compulsory subjects shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners consisting of a Chairman and not less than two members appointed by the Commissioner for three years, but removable at his discretion without reason assigned. The examination in the optional subjects shall be in accordance with the provisions of the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations.

The answers to all the question papers, except those on the second language, shall be in the first language. The answers to the second language papers shall be in the second language, except in the case of Sanskrit, Arabic and Latin.

9. Candidates for examination in the compulsory subjects, except those bringing up a second language only under Article 4, shall be required to bring up all the compulsory subjects at one and the same examination. Candidates for examination in optional subjects may bring up these subjects one by one and at any time, subject to the provisions of the Technical Examination notification. Under-graduates bringing up Handwriting and Dictation only shall be examined in both these subjects at one and the same examination.

Subjects how to be brought up.

10. The scope of the examination in each of the compulsory subjects shall be as hereinafter specified:—

FIRST LANGUAGE (ENGLISH).

(a) *Grammar and Language*.—To answer questions on the grammar, structure and idiom of the language as treated in any text-book approved for the sixth form of Upper Secondary schools; to analyse sentences; to construct and recast various forms of sentences; to explain figures of speech and idiomatic and proverbial expressions.

(b) *Handwriting*.—To copy rapidly a printed or lithographed letter or other document in a perfectly legible hand and in such a way as to satisfy the requirements of a public or mercantile office.

(c) *Dictation*.—To write from dictation words and passages of some difficulty.

(d) *Translation* (for candidates whose vernacular is not English).—

To translate a passage of moderate difficulty from the second language of the candidate into the first language.

Or *Advanced Composition* (for candidates whose vernacular is English).—

(1) To write an essay on a given subject or a narrative of some recent well-known event.

(c) *Paraphrase and Composition*.—

(1) To paraphrase a piece of poetry of moderate difficulty.

(2) To write a letter or an essay on a given subject.

(3) To write a short narrative.

SECOND LANGUAGE.

SECTION (i).—TAMIL, TELUGU, CANARESE, MALAYALAM, URIYA, HINDUSTANI AND MARATHI.

(a) *Grammar and Language*.—To answer questions on the grammar, structure and idiom of the language as treated in any text-book approved for the sixth form of Upper

Secondary schools; to translate short idiomatic sentences from and into the first language, and to paraphrase a passage or passages taken from the text-books.

(b) *Handwriting*.—To copy from a printed or lithographed paper, in a perfectly legible running hand, such as is required in a Public or Mercantile office.

Dictation.—To write from dictation in a running hand a passage of about the same difficulty as the text-books in use.

(d) *Translation and Composition*.—

(1) To translate a passage or passages of moderate difficulty from the second language into the first language.

(2) To translate a passage or passages of moderate difficulty from the first language into the second language.

(3) To write a letter on a given subject or a description of a place, or a narrative of some recent event, or an account of some product, natural or artificial.

SECTION (ii).—SANSKRIT, ARABIC, PERSIAN, LATIN, FRENCH AND GERMAN.

(a) *Grammar and Language*.—To answer questions on the grammar, structure and idiom of the language as treated in any text-book approved for the sixth form of Upper Secondary schools. The examination on the text-books shall have special reference to *construction* and *explanation*, and shall be such as to test the candidate's knowledge of the language generally, its idiom and its structure.

(b) *Handwriting*.—To copy from a printed or lithographed paper in a perfectly legible hand.

(c) *Dictation*.—To write from dictation a passage of about the same difficulty as the text-books in use.

(d) *Translation*.—

(1) To translate from the second language into the first language a piece of easy prose not previously studied.

(2) To translate from the first language into the second an easy prose passage and short sentences.

MATHEMATICS.

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

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

(b) *Algebra* to the end of Quadratic Equations, with problems.

(c) *Elementary Geometry*.—The first three books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

NOTE.—Euclid's methods of proof will not be insisted on. Candidates will be required to make simple geometrical constructions and will be permitted to use drawing instruments during the examination.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

(a) *History*.—

(1) The History of England up to A.D. 1535, with special reference to the period from 1535.

(2) The History of India up to A.D. 1575, with special reference to the rise of the British Empire in the East.

(b) *Geography*.—

(1) The Geography of the world.

(2) The Geography of India, particularly in relation to trade and commerce.

(c) *Map-drawing*.—

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

* In Hindustani.—In the Shikasta hand.
In Marathi.—In the Hindi character.

* Sanskrit.—In the Devanagari character.
Persian.—In the Nastaliq character.
German.—In the Gothic character.

11. The examination in the compulsory subjects shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject, or sub-division of a subject, shall be as therein specified.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day	10 to 1	Arithmetic	25
	2 to 4	Geometry	75
Second day	10 to 11-30	Algebra	50
	11-45 to 1-15	Mathematics	100
	2 to 5	Geography	100
	10 to 1	History of England	100
Third day	2 to 5	Do. of India	100
	10 to 1	First Language (English)—Grammar and Language	120
Fourth day	2 to 3-40	Do. Handwriting	40
	3-45 to 3-15	Do. Dictation	40
	3-30 to 5	Do. Translation or Advanced Composition	80
	10 to 12-30	First Language—To compose and Composition	100
Fifth day	2 to 5	Second do. Grammar and Language	140
	10 to 1	Second Language—Translation and Composition	120
Sixth day	2 to 3-30	Do. Handwriting	40
	3-45 to 5-15	Do. Dictation	40

Minima for passing. 12. No candidate shall be declared to have passed in the compulsory portion of the examination who fails to obtain—

- (i) In the first language—
 - 50 per cent. of the marks for Handwriting.
 - 50 do. do. for Dictation.
 - 40 do. do. for Translation or Advanced Composition.
 - 40 do. do. on the whole.
- (ii) 35 per cent. of the marks in each of the other subjects, and
- (iii) 40 do. do. aggregate marks for all the compulsory subjects.

A candidate failing in any one of the compulsory subjects shall be considered to have failed, completely in the compulsory portion of the examination and must undergo examination again in all the compulsory subjects.

13. Successful candidates in the compulsory part of the examination shall be ranked in two classes: the first consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks for all the subjects, arranged in the order of merit; the second consisting of all others, arranged alphabetically.

Under-graduates bringing up Handwriting and Dictation only, and candidates bringing up a second language only, who obtain the prescribed minimum in each of these subjects, shall be arranged alphabetically.

Publications of results. 14. The names of successful candidates shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

15. Candidates who have passed the compulsory portion of the examination may bring up at any subsequent examination, as an additional language, any of the languages included in this notification in which they have not already passed.

16. Candidates who have passed only in the compulsory subjects shall not be considered to have completed the test until they have passed in two (or in the case of female candidates not bringing up Algebra and Geometry, and European candidates not bringing up a second language) in three of the optional subjects.

17. A certificate shall be given to each candidate who has passed in all the compulsory and in two (or in the case of female candidates not bringing up Algebra and Geometry, and European candidates not bringing up a second language) in three of the optional subjects.

18. This certificate shall specify the candidate's first and second languages, the optional subjects in which he passed, and the class in which he was placed in the compulsory subjects and in each of the optional subjects. A certificate shall also be given to each under-graduate bringing up Handwriting and Dictation only, and to each candidate bringing up a second language only, who obtains the prescribed minimum in each of these subjects.

18. The Commissioner may arrange to hold the examination in Native States, if the Governments concerned desire it; provided that they undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examination, and that the schools sending up candidates are certified by the Government of the States in which they are situated to be organized and conducted in substantial accordance with the Madras Educational Rules. A list of the places at which it is desired the examination should be held shall be furnished to the Commissioner not less than six months before the date fixed for the examination.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

Commenced, May 2, 1894.

No. 15.—The examinations, known as the Special Test Examinations, shall be held annually in the month of October, beginning on the third Monday. They shall be held at each place as may from time to time be notified.

The following is a list of the Special Tests:—

- (1) The Penmanship Test.
- (2) The Translation Test, Higher Grade.
- (3) Do. Lower do.
- (4) The Account Test, Higher Grade.
- (5) Do. Lower do.
- (6) The Civil Judicial Test.
- (7) The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.
- (8) Do. Lower do.
- (9) The Revenue Test, Higher Grade.
- (10) Do. Lower do.
- (11) The Sea Customs Test.
- (12) The Jail Test.
- (13) The Salt and Akkari Tests.

Note.—The appointments or offices, for which each of the above tests is prescribed, are shown in the schedule attached to this notification.

1. These examinations have been instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates possessing the necessary educational qualifications for the special duties appertaining to particular departments of the public service, or to particular appointments or offices therein.

2. These examinations shall (except Salt and Akkari Test E and the practical portion of Salt and Akkari Test D) be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, and shall be conducted according to such instructions as he may issue to Examiners appointed by him.

3. Subject to the provisions contained in the subjoined notes, the Special Test Examinations shall be open to all persons who have passed the Madras Upper Secondary Examinations with English as their first language, or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, or any other examination recognized in Article 2 of the Public Service Regulation as equivalent.*

Note (1).—The Revenue Test, Higher Grade, shall be open only to (i) Graduates, (ii) Students of the College of Agriculture who have passed the examinations prescribed for admission to the College and have obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Examinations, and (iii) candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts and have obtained the Diploma in Commerce at the Government Technical Examinations.

Note (2).—The Criminal Judicial Tests, Higher and Lower Grades, shall be open only to (i) candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Madras or of the Calcutta University, (ii) students of the College of Agriculture who have passed the examination prescribed for admission to the College and have obtained the Diploma in

* Under-graduates are eligible to appear for the Special Test Examinations without previously passing the test in Handwriting and Dictation.

Agriculture at the Government Technical Examinations, and (iii) candidates who have passed either the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination and have obtained the Diploma in Commerce at the Government Technical Examinations.

(3).—Notwithstanding anything in notes (1) and (2) any person who holds any superior appointment in the Agency Tracts of Coorg, Vangavatu and Godavari or in Coorg, may appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, for the purpose of qualifying himself to hold an appointment in those tracts or in Coorg, provided that in the case of persons belonging to Coorg, they have passed at least the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination; (iii) the persons mentioned in clause (3) of Article 2 of the Public Service Notification may appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, for the purpose of qualifying for any of the appointments specified in that clause; (iv) any person who has been exempted by Government from the examination rules in view of his holding a specified appointment for which the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, or the Criminal Tests, Higher or Lower Grade, is prescribed, may appear for such test.

(4).—Notwithstanding anything in note (2), Sub-Inspectors of the City Police and Head Constables of the City and District Police who have passed the examinations referred to in article 2 of the Public Service Notification, are eligible to appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, provided that they produce in each case a certificate from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or the Inspector-General of Police, as the case may be, to the effect that they are deserving of this concession.

(5).—The Pencil-writing Test shall, however, be open to Sub-Inspectors of the City Police and to Head Constables of the City and District Police who have already passed the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, or have been specially permitted to appear for it.

(6).—Until 1st January 1902, all the Special Test Examinations, except the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, and the Criminal Judicial Tests, Higher and Lower Grades, shall be open to persons who, on the 1st January, 1897, held appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem or upwards in the superior service of Government and who had, on that date, passed either the General Test Examination or the Middle School Examination in the first class.

5. The subjects of the several tests and the scope of the examination in each of them, shall be as hereinafter specified:—

Pencil-writing Test.

Candidates shall be required to write, in narrative form, a paper of a set of official papers relating to the same subject.

Besides showing that they understand the subject-matter dealt with in the papers, candidates shall be expected to write legibly, spell correctly and express themselves grammatically and intelligibly. No candidate shall be allowed to pass who shows himself deficient in these respects.

TRANSLATION TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The examination shall comprise:—

- (1) The translation of an official paper from English into the candidate's vernacular language, and
- (2) The translation of an official paper from the candidate's vernacular language into English.

The papers given for translation in this test shall be such as persons filling the appointments for which the test is prescribed may be expected to find within the ordinary course of business, and shall be sufficiently long and difficult to test the ability of the candidate to translate accurately and rapidly.

The following are the vernacular languages that may be brought up:—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani and Urdu.

TRANSLATION TEST, LOWER GRADE.*

The examination shall comprise:—

- (1) The translation of an ordinary official paper from English into the candidate's vernacular language, and
- (2) The translation of an ordinary official paper from the candidate's vernacular language into English.

The papers set for the Lower Grade shall be of less difficulty than those for the Higher Grade, and shall be such as persons filling the posts for which the test is prescribed may be expected to find within the ordinary course of business.

* A person who has passed the second class Vernacular test will be exempt from the translation test, Lower Grade.

The following are the vernacular languages that may be brought up:—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani, Urdu and Tulu.

ACCOUNT TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the test:—

- (1) The Civil Account Code, Vol. I, 6th edition.
- (2) The Civil Service Regulations 3rd edition, Chapters III, IV, V (Sections i and ii), VI (Sections i and vii), IX, X, XI (Sections i and iv), XII (Section ii), XIV (Sections i and ii), XXXIX (Section ii), XL (Sections i and ii), XLVII and LIII.

ACCOUNT TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The Civil Account Code, Vol. I, 6th edition, Chapters 1, 3-7, 10, 11 and 18, omitting Articles 41-A to 41-G and articles 110 to 113-G.

CIVIL JUDICIAL TEST.

The following are the subjects of the test:—

- (1) The Code of Civil Procedure.
- (2) The Indian Evidence Act.
- (3) The Limitation Act.
- (4) The Stamp Act.
- (5) The Transfer of Property and Negotiable Instruments Acts.
- (6) The Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act.
- (7) The Contract Act.
- (8) The Rules of Practice (Civil) of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the Appellate Side and of the Courts subordinate thereto, as revised up to date.

The paper on the Indian Evidence Act shall be the same as the paper for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and, generally, the papers for this test shall be of the Lower Grade standard.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the test:—

- (1) The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.
Candidates shall be expected to have read Cunningham's Commentaries, or any similar work.
- (2) The Indian Penal Code and the Acts amending the same.
Candidates shall be expected to have read Mayne's Commentaries, or any similar work.
- (3) The Code of Criminal Procedure and the Acts amending the same.
- (4) Medical Jurisprudence.
Gribble and Hehr's "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," 3rd edition, omitting Chapter 5 of Section I, Chapter I of Section IV, and Chapters 6 and 7 of Section V.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects of this test shall be the same as those for the Criminal Higher Grade, but candidates shall not be expected to have read any Commentaries on the Acts and Codes prescribed, and the papers set shall be of an easier description than those set for the Higher Grade.

In Medical Jurisprudence, the text-book and portions prescribed are "Gribble and Hehr's Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," Chapters 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Section I; Chapters 1, 2 and 3 of Section II; Chapters 1 and 3 of Section III; Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 5 of Section V.

REVENUE TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the test:—

- (1) Revenue Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue, except Stamps.
- (2) The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, as last revised.
- (3) The Stamp Law and Rules.
(The Stamp Manual published under the authority of the Board of Revenue.)
- (4) The Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts.

REVENUE TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects for the Lower Grade of this test shall be the same as the subjects for the High Grade, omitting "Stamp Law and Rules"; but the papers set shall be easier than those for the Higher Grade, and shall refer only to those portions of the Regulations and Board's Standing Orders, a knowledge of which is requisite in the offices to which this test is made applicable.

SEA CUSTOMS TEST.

The following are the subjects of the test—

(1) SEA CUSTOMS LAW.

1. Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs Act).
2. Act VIII of 1894 (Indian Tariff Act).
3. Act V of 1883 (Merchant Shipping Act).
4. Act X of 1869 (Indian Ports Act).
5. Act IV of 1882 (Merchandise Exports Act).
6. Act XI of 1878 (Indian Arms Act).
7. Act IV of 1884 (Indian Explosives Act).
8. Act XII of 1896 (Indian Petroleum Act).

(2) RULES UNDER THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT.

1. Orders and notifications issued under the Sea Customs Act, as collected and published by the Board of Revenue.
 2. Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (Chapter III on Customs), including the rules under the Explosives, Arms and other Acts.
 3. Directions for the use of tables for ascertaining strength of spirits by L. Cavella.
- [Note.—In respect of the Arms, Explosives and Petroleum Acts, only those portions that relate to Importation shall be required.]

JAIL TEST.

The following are the subjects of the test—

- (1) The Indian Penal Code, Chapters II, III, IV, IX and X and Sections 123–130, and 217–225.
- (2) Criminal Procedure Code, Parts I, II and IV, and Chapters XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIV, XXXVII, XXXIX and XLII.
- (3) Madras Regulation II of 1879, the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1889, the Prisoners' Act, 1875, and the Prisons Act, 1894.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS TESTS.

The following Special Tests are prescribed for the examination of officers of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department—

Subjects in which papers will be set.	Time allowed for each paper.	PERCENTAGE OF FULL MARKS REQUIRED FOR A PASS.		REMARKS.
		Higher Grade.	Lower Grade.	
Test A—Criminal Law—	HOURS.			
(i) Indian Penal Code	3	40	30	The paper set for this test will be of an elementary nature dealing with subjects which come within the range of a Salt officer's practical work.
(ii) Indian Evidence Act				
(iii) Criminal Procedure Code				
Test B—Salt—				
(i) Salt Manual, Volume I	2	40	30	
(ii) " " " " " " " "	2	40	30	
(iii) The Chemistry of Salt and Salt-water.	2	40	30	
Test C—Accounts—				
The Civil Service Regulations so far as they relate to Unincorporated officers employed in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department and the Civil Account Code, Chapters I, 3 to 7, 10 and 15 of the 6th edition.	2	30	—	

Special tests for Officers of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department—concl.

Subjects in which papers will be set.	Time allowed for each paper.	PERCENTAGE OF FULL MARKS REQUIRED FOR A PASS.		REMARKS.
		Higher Grade.	Lower Grade.	
Test D—Engineering—	HOURS.			
(i) Surveying with chain and compass: keeping a field book; and plotting an ordinary survey of fairly level country to a simple scale. The theory and practice of levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Dumpy level; also keeping a field book, and drawing sections to simple scales.	3	30	—	The several branches of this test may be passed at separate examinations.
(ii) The mensuration of planes and solids.	1	30	—	
(iii) The preparation of plans and estimates for, and the execution of, simple construction and repair works of the following descriptions such as are in ordinary use in the department— (a) Roads, including small bridges. (b) Offices, peons' lines, &c. (c) Embankments and channels.	3	30	—	
Test E—Linguistic—				
(i) Ability to converse fluently in a vernacular language spoken in the Madras Presidency, other than Hindustani.	2½	30	—	The examinations in branches (i) and (ii) will be entirely <i>sine die</i> . All branches of this test must be passed simultaneously.
(ii) Reading an ordinary petition or report from a petty officer.		30	—	
(iii) Writing an order in the vernacular.		30	—	
Test F—Excise—				
Excise Manual...	3	40	30	
Test G—Customs—				
(i) Sea Customs Law	2	30	—	
(ii) Rules under the Sea Customs Act.	2	30	—	

(ii) Where a lower and higher minimum are prescribed candidates failing to obtain the higher minimum, but obtaining the lower minimum, will be considered to have passed by the Lower Grade or standard, but will be allowed to appear again at any subsequent examination to pass by the Higher Grade.

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

(iv) The text-books to be studied for test D are for branch (i), Catechism on Surveying and Levelling, by Mr. D'Cruz; for branch (ii), the College of Engineering Manual on Mensuration; and for branch (iii), Notes on Building and Road-making and Schoury's Text-book on Estimating, published by Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., and the Departmental manual so far as it concerns plans and estimates.

(v) Officers may present themselves for the Higher Grade Examinations in all the tests without previously passing by the Lower Grade. Should they fail to pass, but obtain the number of marks prescribed for the Lower Grade, they will be declared to have passed by the Lower Grade.

(vi) The examinations in Test E will be conducted under the orders of the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue by the Commissioner himself or by a Deputy

Commissioner, with the assistance of a gazetted officer of any department, at such places and times of the year as may be convenient. No fees will be required for this test. No great grammatical knowledge or accuracy of spelling or elegance of expression will be required of candidates, but the languages must be spoken, read and written fluently and intelligibly.

(vii) Clerks and Accountants drawing less than Rs. 50 and Sub-Inspectors drawing less than Rs. 60 will not be required to pass any tests.

(viii) Sub-Inspectors drawing Rs. 60 and over will be required to pass all the tests except C, D and G, and Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 50 and over, all, except A, D and G, in the Lower Grade, previous to appointment or, if their first appointment is in that grade, within two years of the same.

(ix) Assistant Inspectors, Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 100 and over will be required to pass all the tests with the exception of C, D and G by the Lower Grade previous to appointment or, if their first appointment is in that grade, within two years of the same. They will be allowed two years in any case for the passing of Tests C, D and G.

(x) Inspectors will be required to pass all the tests with the exception of C, D and G by the Higher Grade previous to appointment or, if their first appointment is in that grade within two years of the same. They will be allowed two years in any case for the passing of Tests C, D and G.

(xi) Test E must be passed in the case of officers below the grade of Inspector whose own vernacular is one of the vernaculars spoken in the Presidency in two languages. In other cases in one, except that all Inspectors will be required to pass in two. Provided that no officer shall be required to pass in a language other than his own vernacular unless he has been for eighteen months continuously in a district or districts where it is spoken. Provided also that one of the two languages in each case must be Tamil or Telugu and that Hindustani shall not be reckoned as a vernacular of the Presidency. The examination of candidates in their own vernaculars will in most cases be a formal one, but it must be ensured that they can read a running hand.

In what language to be held. 6. The examination in each test, which shall be by means of printed papers, shall be conducted entirely in the English language.

7. The Regulations, Codes and Acts prescribed under any test shall be subject to such modifications, amendments or alterations as may from time to time be made, according as the law may be changed or as Government may direct, and candidates shall be expected to be acquainted with all such alterations, provided they have been published or notified not later than six months from the date of the examination.

Number of tests that may be brought up at a time. 8. Subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Commissioner in a time-table to be published annually, candidates shall be at liberty to come up for any one or more of the tests at the same examination.

Higher and Lower Grades. 9. Candidates may come up for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade, but no candidate shall be allowed to come up for both the Higher and Lower Grades of the same test at the same examination.

10. Except in the case of the Salt and Abkari Tests, no candidate who elects to appear for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade, and who fails to pass the former, shall be entitled to have his name included in the pass-list for the Lower Grade Test, however well he may have acquitted himself. Candidates for the Higher Grades of the Salt and Abkari Tests shall, if they fail to pass, but obtain the minimum marks prescribed for the Lower Grade, be declared to have passed by the Lower Grade.

Duration of examination and maximum marks. 11. The following table shows the papers to be set in the subjects of examination under each test, the time allowed to answer each paper and the maximum marks assigned to each:—

Tests.	Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
Précis-writing	Précis writing	Three hours	100
Translation Test, Higher Grade.	Translation from English into Vernacular.	Do.	100
	Translation from Vernacular into English.	Do.	100
	Translation from English into Vernacular.	Do.	100

Subjects of Examination under each test, &c.—*concluded.*

Tests.	Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Translation from English into Vernacular.	Two hours	100
	Translation from Vernacular into English.	Do.	100
Account Test, Higher Grade.	The Civil Account Code, Volume I.	Do.	60
Account Test, Lower Grade.	The Civil Service Regulations	Do.	60
Civil Judicial Test.	The Civil Account Code	Do.	60
	The Civil Procedure Code	Three hours	120
	The Indian Evidence Act	Do.	120
	The Limitation Act	One hour and a-half	60
	The Stamp Act	Do.	60
	The Transfer of Property and Negotiable Instruments Acts.	Do.	60
	The Court-fees Act and the Shite Valuation Act	Do.	60
	The Contract Act	Do.	60
	The Rules of Practice (Civil)	Do.	60
	The Indian Evidence Act	Three hours	120
Criminal Test, Higher Grade.	The Indian Penal Code	Do.	120
	The Code of Criminal Procedure	Do.	120
Criminal Test, Lower Grade.	Medical Jurisprudence	Do.	100
	The Indian Evidence Act	Do.	120
Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	The Indian Penal Code	Do.	120
	The Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	120
Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	Medical Jurisprudence	Do.	100
	Revenue Regulations and Acts	Do.	120
Sea Customs Test.	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.	Do.	120
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts.	Do.	100
Jail Test.	Stamp Law and Rules	Two hours	90
	Revenue Regulations and Acts	Three hours	120
Salt and Abkari Tests.	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.	Do.	120
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts.	Do.	100
Test A.—Criminal Law.	Sea Customs Law	Two hours	100
	Rules under the Sea Customs Act.	Do.	100
Test B.—Salt.	The Indian Penal Code	Do.	100
	The Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	100
Test C.—Account.	Special Acts relating to Jails	Do.	100
	I. Salt Manual, Vol. I.	Two hours	100
Test D.—Engineering.	II. Salt Manual, Vol. II.	Do.	100
	III. The Chemistry of Salt and Saltpetre.	Do.	100
Test E.—Excise.	I. The Civil Service Regulations and the Civil Account Code.	Do.	100
	II. Surveying and Levelling	Three hours	100
Test F.—Customs.	III. Mensuration	One hour	100
	III. Plan Drawing and Estimating.	Three hours	100
Test G.—Excise.	Excise Manual	Do.	100
	I. Sea Customs Law	Two hours	100
Test H.—Customs.	II. Rules under the Sea Customs Act.	Do.	100

12. The minima for passing in the several tests shall be as follows:—

In the Précis-writing Test, 50 per cent. of the maximum marks.

In the Translation Test, Higher and Lower Grades, 50 per cent. of the marks for each of the two papers.

In the Account Test, Lower Grade, 40 per cent. of the maximum marks.

In the Salt and Abkari Tests, as specified under each separate test.

In all the other tests, one-third of the maximum marks in each subject, and two-fifths of the aggregate marks for all the subjects.

Classification of passed candidates. 13. Successful candidates in all tests, except the Salt and Abkari Tests, shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than three-fifths of the aggregate marks, the second of all others.

14. The names of successful candidates in each test or grade of test, shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, only those being arranged in the order of proficiency who pass in the first class.

15. To each successful candidate in each separate test or grade of test, the Salt and Abkari Tests excepted, a certificate shall be issued specifying the test and grade passed by him, and the class in which he was placed.

16. Application for admission to the examinations shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Commissioner and at all Government treasuries. These applications should reach the office of the Commissioner not later than the 31st July.

17. The following are the fees to be paid for admission to the examination:—

Fees.	Name of Test.	Fee prescribed.
1.	The Précis-writing Test...	Rs. 5
2.	The Translation Test, Higher Grade...	4
3.	Do. Lower do. ...	4
4.	The Account Test, Higher Grade...	4
5.	Do. Lower do. ...	8
6.	The Civil Judicial Test...	10
7.	The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade...	8
8.	Do. Lower do. ...	8
9.	The Revenue Test, Higher Grade...	6
10.	Do. Lower do. ...	5
11.	The Sea Customs Test...	5
12.	The Jail Test...	5
13.	The Salt and Abkari Tests...	7 for each test or branch of test.

18. The Commissioner may arrange to hold these examinations in Native States, if the Governments concerned desire it, provided that they undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examinations. A list of places at which it is desired that the examinations should be held, shall be furnished to the Commissioner not less than six months before the date fixed for the examinations.

The first examinations under this notification will be held in October 1894.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed.

PRÉCIS-WRITING TEST.

Offices or Appointments.

Sub-Judges, District Munsifs, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Inspectors of Police (except Reserve Inspectors), and all ministerial officers (except Registrars and Deputy and Assistant Registrars in the High Court) who hold any office not falling within the scope of article 3 of the Public Service notification and who are in receipt of salaries amounting to not less than Rs. 60 per mensem.

Remarks.

All ministerial officers who on the 1st July 1894 were in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 60 per mensem, but not less than Rs. 60, shall be required to pass this test before they are promoted to any post carrying higher pay.

Accountants in Third Grade District Police offices shall also be required to pass this test although their pay is fixed at Rs. 50.

TRANSLATION TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

Offices or Appointments.

1. Translators in the High Court.
2. Translators in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, the City Civil Court, and the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

3. Translators in District Courts.*
4. The Assistant to the Hindustani Translator to Government.
5. Munshis in the offices of the Translators to Government.

Remarks.

* Candidates for these offices must pass as under:—

Districts.	Languages.
Garjam ...	Urdu.
Vizagapatam ...	Telugu or Urdu.
Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur ...	Telugu.
Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madras, Tinnevely, Madras and Nilgiris ...	Tamil.
South Canara ...	Canarese.
North and South Malabar ...	Malayalam.

No person shall be appointed to any of the posts for which this test is prescribed, unless he first satisfies the Head of the office in which he seeks employment that he can interpret fairly and readily and can read arith in manuscript, badly written and badly spelt.

TRANSLATION TEST, LOWER GRADE.

Offices or Appointments.

1. Sheristadar in District Courts and in Subordinate Judges' Courts.
2. Head Clerks, District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munshis' Courts.
3. Translators in District Courts.*
4. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record keeper, or Clerk in the Correspondence Department of any Court other than the High Court drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.
5. Head Clerk, Small Cause Courts.
6. Head Clerk in the City Civil Court.
7. Sheristadar.
8. English Head Clerk.
9. Vernacular Head Clerk.
10. Translators and Record keepers.
11. Head Clerk in the offices of (Sub-) Collectors, Head Assistant Collectors and General Charge Deputy Collectors.
12. Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub Magistrates).
13. Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras).
14. All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are attached in the office of the Board of Revenue.
15. The Manager and Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Conservators of Forests and Head Clerks in the offices of District Officers.
16. All appointments in Customs offices which carry a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards, except the appointment of Assistant Tester in the Madras Customs House.
17. The two Senior Clerks in the offices of the Translators to Government.
18. Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.
19. Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Public and Revenue Departments of the Government Secretariat.
20. Translators in the Government Secretariat and in the office of the Board of Revenue.
21. Central Munshis and the Nazir in the City Civil Court.

Remarks.

Candidates for unassal appointments (except Translators in District Courts) for which the Translation Test, Lower Grade, is prescribed, must have passed the test in the vernacular of the district in which they seek employment. Graduates in a vernacular are exempted from passing this test, if the vernacular language in which they passed at the B.A. degree examination is the vernacular of the district in which they desire to be employed.

* Candidates for these offices in the undermentioned districts must, in addition to passing the Higher Grade Test as above, pass the Lower Grade test as under:—

Garjam ...	Telugu.
Bellary and Anantapur ...	Canarese.
Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and Madras ...	Telugu.
Coimbatore ...	Canarese.
South Canara ...	Tulu.

ACCOUNT TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

Offices or Appointments.

1. All persons subject to the Revenue Test, Higher Grade.
2. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Board of Revenue (except in the Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture Department, where the inferior limit of pay is Rs. 100).
3. Head Accountants in Collectors' offices and the second Accountant on Rs. 50 in the Nilgiri Collector's office.
4. Accountants in the Presidency Port office.
5. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Sea Customs office.
6. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
7. District Registrars and the Manager and Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration.
8. The Manager and Treasury Officer and the Head Accountant in the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
9. Accountant, Appellate Side, High Court.
10. Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Local and Municipal Department of the Government Secretariat.
11. The Budget Clerk in the Chief Secretary's office and the Accountant in the Government Press.
12. Managers and Accountants in District Police offices.

Remarks.

Accountants in the Separate Revenue Department of the office of the Board of Revenue, who are required to pass Salt and Abkari Test C, are not required to pass the Account Test, Higher.

ACCOUNT TEST, LOWER GRADE.

Offices or Appointments.

1. All persons subject to the Revenue Test, Lower Grade.
2. All persons subject to the Jail Test.
3. Clerks in the office of the Consular Agent, Pondicherry.

CIVIL JUDICIAL TEST

Offices or Appointments.

1. Sheristadar, District Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts.
2. Head Clerk in District Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, District Munsifs' Courts, the City Civil Court and the Presidency Court of Small Causes.
3. Appeal Examiner in the High Court.
4. Central Nazim and the Nazir in the City Civil Court.
5. District Registrars.

Remarks.

Graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the Second Grade Pleaders' Test, shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.

District Registrars are not required to answer questions on the Civil Rules of Practice. Sub-Registrars who have passed the old 'Civil Higher' or 'Civil Lower' Grade test or the Pleaders' Tests, are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test for promotion to District Magistracies. Officers of the Judicial Department are exempted from passing this test, if they have passed the old Civil Higher or Lower Grade tests or the Pleaders' test.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

Offices or Appointments.

1. Deputy Collectors.
2. Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

Remarks.

Graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the First Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, LOWER GRADE.

Offices or Appointments.

1. Tahsildars.
2. Taluk Sheristadars (when also Magistrates).
3. Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates).
4. Sheristadars and Head Clerks of Sessions Courts.
5. Police Inspectors (except Reserve Inspectors) and Managers and Accountants in District Police offices.
6. Criminal Appeals Clerk and Criminal Revision Cases Clerk in the High Court.

Remarks.

Graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the Second Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.

REVENUE TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

Offices or Appointments.

1. Deputy Collectors.
2. Unemployed Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue.
3. First Assistant, Registrar and Head Clerk in the Revenue Department of the Government Secretariat.

REVENUE TEST, LOWER GRADE.

Offices or Appointments.

1. Huzur Sheristadars.
2. English and Vernacular Head Clerks in Collectors' offices.
3. Tahsildars.
4. Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates).
5. Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras).
6. Subordinate, Head Assistant and General Charge Deputy Collectors' Head Clerks.
7. Revenue Inspectors.

Remarks.

Under G.O., No. 786, Revenue, dated 22nd November 1925, any person who obtains a certificate from a duly authorized officer of the Survey Department, that such person has gone through the course prescribed for Revenue Inspectors at a Survey school, and that the result of his examination was good, shall be considered eligible to hold the appointment of Revenue Inspector without further training in Surveying.

The Collectors of the following districts or portions of districts:—Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, the Agency tracts of Godavari, Kuntul and South Canara may appoint persons who have not passed the Revenue Test to temporary vacancies in the grade of Revenue Inspector.

SEA CUSTOMS TEST.

Offices or Appointments.

1. Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.*
2. All other persons in the Sea Customs Department who hold appointments which carry salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.

Remarks.

* In addition to the ordinary tests prescribed for Deputy Collectors.

JAIL TEST.

Offices or Appointments.

1. Jailer.
2. Deputy Jailer.

Remarks.

Candidates who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, are not required to pass this test to qualify for the post for which it is prescribed.

SALT AND ABKARI TESTS.

All the tests by the Higher Grade, and Test E in two vernaculars.*

Offices or Appointments.

Inspectors of Salt and Abkari Revenue.

Remarks.

* In two vernaculars, one of which must be Tamil or Telugu, and the other not Hindustani.

All the tests by the Lower Grade, and Test E in one vernacular.

Offices or Appointments.

Assistant Inspectors of Salt and Abkari Revenues, Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 100 and over.

Tests A, B and F in the Lower Grade, and Test E in one vernacular.

Offices or Appointments.

Sub-Inspectors of Salt and Abkari Revenue drawing a salary of Rs. 60 and over †. Tests B and F in the Lower Grade, Test C and Test E in one vernacular.

Offices or Appointments.

Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 50 and over †.

† In one language other than the candidate's vernacular.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 25, 1896.

No. 18.—The Government Technical Examinations formerly known as the Examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce, are intended for the encouragement of scientific and technical instruction, with special reference to manufactures and industries, and generally to the necessities of the practical side of life; and for the purpose of testing the qualifications of persons desirous of becoming—

- (i) Teachers of science, art, or commercial or industrial subjects;
- (ii) Civil, mechanical and electrical engineers, draughtsmen and telegraphists;
- (iii) Designers, engravers, decorative artisans, and art workmen in any branch of artistic industry included in this notification;
- (iv) Agriculturists, foresters, veterinarians;
- (v) Reporters, auditors, accountants, and commercial employees;
- (vi) Managers and foremen of manufacturing, printing, and other industrial establishments suitable for this Presidency;
- (vii) Employees under Government, Local Boards, or Municipal Councils, in any department in which a practical knowledge of any of the subjects included in this notification is required;
- (viii) Chemists and druggists; compounders.

2. The examinations shall be of three grades—

- (1) Elementary.
- (2) Intermediate.
- (3) Advanced.

3. The examinations shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations and shall be conducted, under his orders, by means of Boards of Examiners appointed by him.

4. The Boards shall be appointed for three years, but any member may be removed, without reason assigned, at the discretion of the Commissioner.

5. The Chairman of each Board shall be selected by the Commissioner. The examinations shall be held once a year at Madras and at such centres in the Presidency as the Commissioner may from time to time select. For certain subjects they shall be held in April, and for others in November, according to the order of time and subjects set forth in a scheme of examinations published annually under the authority of the Commissioner in the Fort St. George Gazette. The Commissioner shall have power to transfer the examination in any subject from the one season of the year to the other, provided that no change shall be made less than six months before the date fixed for the examination.

6. The examinations shall be open, subject to any conditions laid down in the syllabuses hereinafter mentioned to—

- (i) All persons who have passed the compulsory subjects of the Lower Secondary Examination (in the case of the Elementary Examinations) or of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination (in the case of the Intermediate and Advanced Examinations). The Commissioner may accept any other examination which he considers equivalent or higher.
- (ii) All persons who are certified by the head of a recognized technical school or class to have completed the prescribed course in the subject or subjects in which they appear.
- (iii) All employees under Government, Local Boards, or Municipal Councils, who are required to pass in any of the subjects included in this notification.
- (iv) All other persons who are specially permitted by the Commissioner to appear.

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

Elementary Examinations.

Rs. 1.

For each subject

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

Intermediate Examinations.

Rs. 4.

For each subject

Advanced Examinations.

Rs. 8.

For each subject

When a subject is divided into stages, the fee for each stage shall be for the Intermediate Examination Rs. 2 and for the Advanced Examination Rs. 4.

8. The Commissioner may arrange to hold these examinations in other presidencies and in Native States provided that the Governments and Durbar concerned undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examinations, and that the fees paid by the candidates are credited to the Madras Government. A list of places at which it is desired to hold the examinations shall be furnished to the Commissioner not less than six months before the date fixed for the examinations.

9. The nature and scope of the examination in each subject shall be specified by a syllabus. Ordinarily the examination shall be written, oral, and practical, and the candidate must appear for the whole at one and the same examination. The distribution of marks among the written, oral, and practical portions of the examination shall be as specified in the syllabus.

10. The following are the subjects in which examinations shall be held:—

Civil Engineering.

Building Materials and Construction	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced
Building-Drawing and Estimating	do	do	do
Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	do	do	do
Earth-work and Road-making	do	do	do
Bridge-work	do	do	do
Surveying and Levelling	do	do	Advanced
Applied Mechanics	do	do	do
Mensuration	do	do	do
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry	do	do	Advanced
Carpentry	do	do	do

Mechanical Engineering.

Machine Construction	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced
Machine Drawing	do	do	Advanced
Steam and the Steam-engine	do	do	do
Fitter's work	do	do	do

Electrical Engineering.

Practical Telegraphy	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power	do	do	do
Electro-Metallurgy	do	do	do

Physical Science.

Heat	Intermediate	Advanced
Light	do	do
Electricity and Magnetism	Elementary	do
Inorganic Chemistry	do	do
Organic Chemistry	do	do
Metallurgy	do	do
Physiology	Elementary	Intermediate
Photography	do	do

Geology.

Geology	Intermediate	Advanced
Mineralogy	do	do

Biology.

General Biology	Intermediate	Advanced
Animal Physiology	Elementary	do
Botany	do	do

Sanitary Science.

Hygiene	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced
General Biology (Special)	do	do	do

Pharmacy.

Botany (Special)	Intermediate	Advanced
Inorganic Chemistry (Special)	do	do
Materia Medica	do	do
Practical Pharmacy	do	do
Special Laboratory Course	do	do
Practical Dispensing (for Compounders)	do	do

Agriculture.

Agriculture	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced
Surveying and Levelling (Special)	do	do	do
Agricultural Engineering	do	do	do
Botany (Special)	do	do	do
Horticulture	do	do	do
Forestry	do	do	Advanced
Economic Entomology	do	do	do
Organic Chemistry (Special)	do	do	do
Tobacco	do	do	do

Veterinary Science.

Veterinary Science	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced
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Commerce.			
	Elementary.	Intermediate.	Advanced.
Book-keeping	do	do	do
Commercial Correspondence	do	do	do
Banking	do	do	Advanced.
Commercial Geography	do	do	do
Shorthand	do	do	do
Annuities and Life Insurance	do	do	do
Type-writing	Elementary	do	do
Music.			
	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced.
Musical	do	do	do
Drawing, &c.			
	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced.
Free-hand Outline Drawing	do	do	do
Design	do	do	do
Geometrical Drawing	do	do	do
Painting	do	do	do
Modelling	do	do	do
Wood-engraving	do	do	do
Copper-plate Engraving	do	do	do
Jewellers' work.			
	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced.
Jeweller's work	do	do	do
Silversmith's work	do	do	do
Watch and Clock-repairing	do	do	do
Printing, Book-binding and Typefoundry.			
	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced.
Letter press Printing	do	do	do
Compositor's work	do	do	do
Proof-reader's work	do	do	do
Press work	do	do	do
Machine work	do	do	do
Printer's Warehouse work	do	do	do
Book-binding	do	do	do
Type-casting	do	do	do
Stereotyping	do	do	do
Electrotyping	do	do	do
Wood-work and Metal-work.			
	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced.
Cabinet-making	do	do	do
Blacksmith's work	do	do	do
Carriage building	do	do	Advanced.
Metal work	do	do	do
Leather-work.			
	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced.
Boot and Shoe-making	do	do	do
Tanning Leather	do	do	do
Saddlery and Harness-making	do	do	do
Textile Fabrics.			
	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced.
Cotton-spinning	do	do	do
Cotton-weaving	do	do	do
Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing	do	do	do
Cotton	do	do	do
Silk-dyeing	do	do	do
Silk Manufacture	do	do	do
Carpet-weaving	do	do	do
Lace-making	do	do	do
Glass and Pottery.			
	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced.
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture	do	do	do
Glass-making	do	do	do
Tailoring and Dress-making.			
	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced.
Tailoring	do	do	do
Needlework and Dress-making	do	do	do
Embroidery	do	do	do
Cookery.			
	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced.
Cookery	do	do	do
Bread-making	do	do	do

11. Successful candidates shall be arranged in the order of merit for each subject, and for each stage, if the subject is divided into stages. The minima required for passing in each class shall be specified in the syllabus. The names of successful candidates shall be published in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

12. To each candidate who passes in any subject there shall be given a certificate stating the subject in which he has passed and the class in which he has been placed. Where the subject is one in which the examination is divided into stages, the certificate shall not be given until the candidate has passed all the stages.

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

14. To meet the requirements of candidates desirous of qualifying for a profession requiring a knowledge of more than one subject, certain of the subjects shall be formed into groups. In each group there shall be one or more principal subjects, the other subjects of the group being regarded as subsidiary to them for the purposes of the profession represented by the group. These groups shall be of two kinds: (1) groups of a lower standard, for passing in all the subjects of which a *Group Certificate* shall be awarded, and (2) groups of a higher standard, for passing in all the subjects of which a *Diploma* shall be awarded. When a candidate has passed in all the subjects of a group, the fact shall be notified in the *Port St. George Gazette*. The *Group Certificates* and *Diplomas* shall set forth the subjects in which the candidate has passed, and the class in which he was placed in each.

15. The following are the groups of subjects for which *Group Certificates* shall be awarded:—

Group Certificate in Building Construction.

Building Materials and Construction	Intermediate.
Building-Drawing and Estimating	do
Applied Mechanics	Elementary.
Carpentry	do

Group Certificate in Machine Construction.

Machine Construction	Intermediate.
Machine Drawing	do
Applied Mechanics	Elementary.
Steam and the Steam-engine	do
Fitter's work	do

Group Certificate in Mechanical Drawing.

Building-Drawing and Estimating	Intermediate.
Machine Drawing	do
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry	Elementary.
Mensuration	do
Free-hand Outline Drawing	do

Draftsman's Group Certificate in Mechanical Drawing.

Geometrical Drawing	Intermediate.
Free-hand outline drawing	Elementary.
Building materials and construction	Intermediate.
Building drawing and estimating	Advanced.
Machine drawing	Intermediate.

Group Certificate in Surveying.

Surveying and Levelling	Intermediate.
Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary.
Mensuration	do

Group Certificate in Hydraulic Engineering.

Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	Intermediate.
Building Materials and Construction	Elementary.
Building-Drawing and Estimating	do
Earthwork and Road-making	do
Machine Drawing	do

Group Certificate in Bridge Construction.

Bridge-work	Intermediate.
Building-Drawing and Estimating	do
Building Materials and Construction	Elementary.
Applied Mechanics	do

Group Certificate in Sanitary Science.

Hygiene	Intermediate.
Animal Physiology	do
General Biology (Special)	do
Physiology	do
Inorganic Chemistry	Elementary.

Group Certificate in Electrical Engineering.

Electricity and Magnetism (Intermediate) and any one of the following:—	
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power	Intermediate.
Practical Telegraphy	do
Electro-Metallurgy	do

Group Certificate in Drawing.		
Free-hand Outline Drawing	...	Intermediate.
Geometrical Drawing	...	do
Design	...	Elementary.
Painting	...	do
Group Certificate in Letterpress Printing.		
Compositor's work	...	Intermediate.
Proof-reader's work	...	Elementary.
Press work	...	do
Machine work	...	do
Group Certificate in Bookbinding.		
Bookbinding	...	Intermediate.
Printer's Warehouse work	...	Elementary.
Group Certificate in Type-founding.		
Type-casting	...	Intermediate.
Stereotyping	...	Elementary.
Electrotyping	...	do
Group Certificate in Shorthand.		
Shorthand	...	Intermediate.
Type-writing	...	do
Group Certificate in Correspondence.		
Commercial Correspondence	...	Intermediate.
Shorthand	...	do
Commercial Geography	...	do
Banking	...	Elementary.
Group Certificate in Book-keeping.		
Book-keeping	...	Intermediate.
Commercial Correspondence	...	do
Commercial Geography	...	do
Banking	...	Elementary.

16. The following are the groups of subjects for which Diplomas shall be awarded:—

Diploma in Agriculture.		
Agriculture	...	Advanced.
Inorganic Chemistry	...	Intermediate.
Organic Chemistry (Special)	...	do
Veterinary Science	...	do
Botany (Special)	...	do
Agricultural Engineering	...	do
Surveying and Levelling (Special)	...	do
Physiography	...	do
Diploma in Veterinary Science.		
Veterinary Science	...	Advanced.
Animal Physiology	...	Intermediate.
Inorganic Chemistry	...	do
Organic Chemistry	...	do
Botany (Special)	...	do
Diploma in Electrical Engineering.		
Electricity and Magnetism	...	Advanced.
Inorganic Chemistry	...	Intermediate.
Applied Mechanics	...	do
Machine Construction	...	do
Machine Drawing	...	do
and one of the following:—	...	...
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power	...	Advanced.
Practical Telegraphy	...	do
Electro-Metallurgy	...	do
Diploma in Drawing.		
Free-hand Outline Drawing	...	Advanced.
Geometrical Drawing	...	do
Design	...	Intermediate.
Painting	...	do
Diploma in Commerce.		
Commercial Correspondence	...	Advanced.
Book-keeping	...	do
Commercial Geography	...	do
Banking	...	Intermediate.

Chemists' and Druggists' Diploma.

Botany (Special)	...	Intermediate.
Inorganic Chemistry (Special)	...	do.
Materia Medica	...	do.
Practical Pharmacy	...	do.
Special Laboratory Course	...	do.

Note.—The diploma for Chemists and Druggists will be granted only on the successful candidate's producing a certificate of having satisfactorily served for one year at any time after his first year of study in a Chemist's and Druggist's shop approved by the Council of the Madras Medical College.

17. Scholarships shall be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction on the results of these examinations in accordance with the Government Scholarship notification.

18. Candidates must send in their applications for admission not later than 31st January and 31st August for the April and November examinations, respectively. The applications must be on printed forms, which may be obtained at the office of the Commissioner and from all Tahsildars and Treasury Deputy Collectors.

19. This notification will have effect from this day.

C. A. GALTON, Acting Chief Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, June 2, 1892.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 70.—The following rules relating to a Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department are published for general information:—

An examination, to be styled the "Salt and Abkari Department Competitive Examination," shall be held annually at Madras on the 15th of December and following days for the purpose of selecting candidates for the higher grades of the subordinate branch of the Salt and Abkari Department.

2. (i) The examination shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, who shall arrange for its conduct by means of a Board of Examiners consisting of a Chairman and at least three members appointed by him for three years. The Commissioner may remove any member, however, at his discretion, and appoint, or not appoint, another in his stead, as he thinks fit.

(ii) Whenever necessary, the Board shall be assisted by Special Examiners appointed by the Commissioner for the optional subjects, but such Special Examiners shall be subject to the control of the Board. The question papers drawn up by them shall be submitted to the Board for approval, and their valuation of the answer papers shall be subject to revision by the Board, whenever, in the opinion of the Board, such revision appears to be necessary.

3. The examination shall be open to such candidates only as may be selected to compete for it by the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, provided always they satisfy the following conditions:—

- (1) They must not be more than 25 years of age at the date of examination.
- (2) They must have passed (i) the First Examination in Arts of the Madras University, or (ii) an equal or a higher examination of any other University in the British Empire, or (iii) the Government Upper Secondary Examination.
- (3) They must produce evidence of good character—
 - (i) from the Head Master or Principal of their last school or college, or
 - (ii) from the Head of their office if in Government employ, or
 - (iii) from their last employer if in private employ.
- (4) They must not be less than 5 feet 5 inches in height, nor less than 32 inches round the chest.
- (5) They must, prior to examination, produce a certificate of health and physical fitness in the form hereinafter prescribed, from a Board of Commissioned Medical Officers to be convened for that purpose by the Surgeon-General with Government.

4. In the months of May or June preceding the examination, a notice shall be published in the Gazette specifying, among other particulars, the number of appointments to be competed for, and the number of candidates that will be allowed to compete for them.

5. Every person desirous of being admitted to the examination shall, in the first instance, submit an application for permission to appear, in the form prescribed in Appendix I, to the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue on or before the 31st July.

If the Commissioner approves of his candidature, he shall arrange with the Surgeon-General with Government for his examination at the Presidency town by a Board of Commissioned Medical Officers not later than the 31st August. If such Board finds him physically fit for service in the Salt and Abkari Department, the President shall forward to the Commissioner a certificate signed by himself and his colleagues in the form given in Appendix II, and if not, he will report to the Commissioner accordingly. Only those candidates who obtain the certificate above-mentioned shall be deemed to have been definitely selected to compete for the examination under Article 8 above, and each of such candidates shall be furnished with an order in the form given in Appendix III, which order must be forwarded along with the candidate's application to the Commissioner for Government Examinations for admission to the examination in the manner prescribed in Article 13 of this notification.

Note.—The medical examination above required shall be distinct from, and more stringent than that prescribed for the ordinary branches of the public service.

Proviso.—In the case of candidates already in the Department, the Commissioner may, at his discretion, dispense with the medical examination required by this Article.

6. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination who has not previously paid into a Government treasury the sum of Rs. 20. The receipt granted to him by the Treasury Officer must be attached to his application for admission to the examination.

7. The following are the subjects of examination. Every candidate must bring up all the compulsory and one of the optional subjects.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

(1) *English Grammar and Language.*—As treated in the first three parts of Madhujohn's work on the English language, its grammar and history, or any similar work covering the same ground.

(2) *Composition.*—The candidates will be required (i) to write an essay on one of several subjects selected by the Examiners, (ii) to write an official letter or report in proper form from hints furnished by the Examiners, and (iii) to relate in narrative form some public events of recent occurrence with which the candidates may be supposed to be acquainted.

(3) *Precisewriting.*—To write a précis of a set of official papers relating to one and the same subject.

(4) *History.*—The History of England and India from the earliest times down to the present.

(5) *Arithmetic.*—The whole subject.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

(1) *English Literature.*—The history of its rise and progress, as set forth in such works as the "Student's Manual of English Literature" by Thomas B. Shaw, or "A Manual of English Literature" by Thomas Arnold.

(2) *Deductive Logic.*—As defined by the syllabus for the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University.

(3) *Mathematics.*—Algebra, Geometry and Plane Trigonometry as defined by the syllabus for the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University.

(4) *Experimental Physics and Inorganic Chemistry.*—As defined by the syllabus i. (a) and i. (b) for the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University.

(5) *Physiology.*—Defined as to its scope by the syllabus for the F.A. Examination of the Madras University. The standard to be similar to that of the B.A. Degree Examination.

(6) *Panegyric.*—Defined as to its scope by the syllabus for the F.A. Examination of the Madras University. The standard to be similar to that of the B.A. Degree Examination.

(7) *Political Economy.*—As in Fawcett's "Manual of Political Economy," or any book covering the same ground.

8. The following table gives the order of time in which the subjects will be taken up and the maximum marks to be assigned to each subject:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Aggregate marks.
First day	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	English Composition.	150	700
	2 to 5 P.M.	Do. Grammar and Language.	100	
Second day	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Precisewriting	150	700
	2 to 5 P.M.	History	100	
Third day	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Arithmetic	100	700
	2 to 5 P.M.	Optional subject	100	

9. Any candidate failing to obtain a third of the marks in Composition or in Precisewriting will be considered to have failed, whatever marks he may have obtained in the other subjects. If a candidate fails to obtain a fourth of the marks in any of the other subjects, his marks in that subject will not be allowed to count towards the total.

10. As soon as possible after the results of the examination have been tabulated, a list shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of all those who have obtained not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate marks,—the candidates being arranged in the order of merit according to the aggregate marks obtained by them.

11. From the list so published, the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue shall select as many as may be required to fill the number of vacancies in his Department declared under Article 4 of this notification to be thrown open to competition, beginning with the candidate who stands first in the list and proceeding downwards, until the number required is complete. Such candidates shall be called "Successful candidates" and shall be considered, if in other respects qualified, to have a claim to employment in the Department.

12. "Successful candidates" before they are appointed to any of the posts for which they were permitted to compete, shall be required to pass a test in Riding before the Equitation Board at an examination held by the Board in the month of January or in the month of July immediately following the month in which the Competitive Examination was held, and any candidate failing to pass the test at the latter examination shall become disqualified for appointment.

[**Note.**—Any candidate who appeared for the Competitive Examination in December may appear for the Riding examination in January, if, at the time the latter examination is held, the results of the former have not been announced, but at the examination held in July, only those candidates will be allowed to appear whose names are in the list published in the *Gazette*. Candidates who failed at the examination held in January will be allowed a second chance at the examination held in July.]

13. If a "Successful candidate" fails to pass the test in Riding at the examination held in July, or from any other cause becomes disqualified, the candidate in the published list next in order of merit to the "Successful candidates," and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed a "Successful candidate" and shall become qualified for appointment, if he has passed the test in Riding.

14. "Successful candidates" who have passed the test in Riding, shall be entitled to appointments of Rs. 100 and upwards as Assistant Inspectors or as Clerks, and, as vacancies occur, shall be offered such appointments in the order in which they stand at the examination, provided that no candidate who is a European shall ordinarily receive such an appointment until he has resided at least three years in India, and provided also that when an appointment falls vacant to which a successful candidate would be entitled, and the candidate next in the list is still undergoing the Riding Test, the appointment may be offered to the successful candidate next below him, if any, who has already completed the test. Every selected candidate so appointed shall be considered to be on probation, i.e., to hold his appointment *sub. po. tem* for one year. In offering appointments to successful candidates, those of an earlier year, if any, shall be given precedence over those of a later one.

15. No candidate, who refuses an appointment offered to him, shall have any further claim for employment in the Department. And no candidate shall be offered a first appointment of higher value than that offered to any man who stands above him at the same Competitive Examination.

16. Until all these successful candidates at each competition have received the offer of an appointment, no appointments of the classes referred to in Article 14 shall be made either by promotion or nomination.

17. If the number of candidates who obtain not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate marks falls short of the number required to fill the vacancies thrown open to competition, the vacancies that remain after the successful candidates have been provided with appointments shall be filled by promotion or nomination. If it so happens that in any year there are no candidates who obtain the prescribed minimum of 40 per cent., all the vacant appointments reserved for competition shall be similarly filled by promotion, or by nomination.

18. Persons who are desirous of being admitted to the examination, and who have received from the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue an order of admission, must apply on forms which may be obtained from the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, or from the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, within the time allowed, whereof notice shall have been given under Article 4 of this notification. All applications for admission to the examination must be addressed to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

APPENDIX I.

SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

(COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.)

Form of application for permission to appear for the Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department to be held on the 15th December and following days.

NOTE.—The order for permission to appear for the examination will not be issued unless this form, filled up by the candidate himself, is received at the Office of the Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Revenue, Madras, on or before the 31st July.

Date _____

SIR,

Being desirous to offer myself as a candidate at the Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department to be held on the 15th of December, I transmit herewith the following certificates, as required by the regulations, and beg to be favoured with an order of admission to the examination:—

(i) In the case of Christians, this certificate should be a copy of the candidate's baptismal certificate, and in the case of natives, who are non-Christians, a duly authenticated extract from the candidate's horoscope, or other reliable record of birth.

(ii) Certificates should be submitted in original, and the name of examination, the date when passed, and page of the Gazette containing the name, should be distinctly and separately specified.

(iii) The testimonial must be from—

(a) the Head Master or Principal of the candidate's last school or college, or

(b) the Head of his office, if he is in Government employ, or

(c) from his employer, if he is in private employ.

(2) I am a son of _____

If the candidate is a European his period of residence in this country should be stated. and am by birth a _____

(i) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the _____ day of _____ 190 _____

and that my age now is _____

(ii) A certificate of my having passed the _____

(iii) Proof of my moral character, viz.:—

A testimonial from _____

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Name in full _____

Designation and _____

address in full _____

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONER,
SALT AND ABKARI REVENUE,
Madras.

APPENDIX II.

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND PHYSICAL FITNESS.

We certify that to the best of our ability, and after a thorough examination, we find in _____ no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for service in the Salt and Abkari Department. We further certify that he appears to be strong and healthy, and capable of undergoing fatigue, and enduring hardship. He is not less than 5 feet 5 inches in height, and not less than 32 inches round the chest, and appears to be about _____ years of age.

190 _____

NOTE.—This certificate should be signed by the President and Members of the Medical Board by which it is granted under Article 5 of the notification.

APPENDIX III.

ORDER OF ADMISSION TO THE SALT AND ABKARI COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

son of _____

is permitted to appear for the Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department to be held on the 15th December 190 _____

(By order.)

MADRAS, _____

190 _____

Secretary to the Commissioner,
Salt and Abkari Revenue.

NOTE.—This order should be attached to the candidate's application for admission to the Examination to be forwarded to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

APPENDIX IV.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

15th December 190 _____

1	Name of candidate (in full).
2	Father's name (in full).
3	Age and date of birth.
4	Fixed place of residence and address, showing the name of the District, Taluk, Town or Village, &c., (in full).
5	Class of community to which candidate belongs. [The candidate will here enter Brahman, other Hindu, Panchamas, Muhammedan, Native Christian, Eurasian or European, as the case may be.]
6	Where educated.
7	Designation of office at present held, if any.
8	* The General Education Test passed which qualifies candidate to appear for the Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department.
9	Optional subject in which candidate wishes to be examined.
10	Signature of Treasury officer showing that the fees have been paid and the entries verified as far as possible.

Received from _____ being the sum of Rupees _____ being the fee paid by him for admission to the Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department to be held at _____ on the _____

Treasury Officer.

Every candidate is required to send his application, together with the order of the Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Revenue, permitting him to compete, direct to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, so as to reach the Commissioner's office not later than the 30th September next, after which date no applications will be received. The cover should be subscribed "Application for admission to the Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department."

190 _____

Signature of candidate _____

Date of Application.

J. F. PRICE, Chief Secretary.

* The name of examination or test, the date when passed, and page of the Gazette containing the name to be distinctly and separately specified.

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

Colacamad, May 9, 1894.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

No. 55.—The following notification is published for general information. It will come into operation on the 1st July 1894.

NOTE 1.—The rules contained in this notification shall in no wise affect the promotion of persons who held permanent appointments before they first came into force on the 1st July 1894, provided that their promotion was not already barred by any rules previously in force, nor shall they apply to persons acting in appointments for which, though qualified under the rules in force on the 30th June 1894, they may not be qualified under the present notification, such persons being eligible for consideration in the appointments in which they are officiating if they fall permanently vacant before the termination of the acting incumbency.

NOTE 2.—These rules apply, unless otherwise expressly provided, to all appointments, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, temporary or acting.

NOTE 3.—Appointments carrying incremental pay are, for the purposes of this notification, treated as appointments carrying a fixed pay equal to the average pay calculated in accordance with Article 106 of the Civil Service Regulations.

1. No person shall be eligible for appointment to a post carrying a pay of less than Rs. 15 *per mensem*, but classed as "Superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, nor shall any person be eligible for appointment to any of the posts classed as "Inferior" which are specified in column I of Schedule A appended to this notification, unless he produces a certificate of having passed the Primary Examination,* or some other examination accepted by Government for the purposes of this notification as equivalent to it.

NOTE.—The following examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Primary Examination:—

- (1) The late Upper Primary Examination, if the certificate was granted before 1st December 1889.
- (2) The late Special Upper Primary Examination.
- (3) The late General Test Examination.
- (4) The late Middle School Examination.
- (5) The Lower Secondary Examination.
- (6) The Fifth and Sixth Standard Examinations conducted by Primary Examination Boards.

2. No person shall be eligible for appointment to a post carrying a pay of Rs. 15 *per mensem* and upwards and classed as "Superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, unless he has passed the Madras Upper Secondary Examination, with English as his first language, or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, or some other examination accepted by Government for the purposes of this notification as equivalent to them. Persons not being natives of India, who have passed no public examination, must satisfy Government that they have received an education at least up to the standard of the Upper Secondary of the Matriculation Examination.

NOTE 1.—The following examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination:—

- (1) The late Higher Examination for Women.
- (2) The Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examinations.
- (3) The Matriculation Examination of the London University.
- (4) The School Final Examination of the Allahabad University.
- (5) The F.A. Examination of the Calcutta University.

The cases of persons who have passed other examinations of a similar character may be referred for the special orders of Government.

NOTE 2.—All under-graduates shall be required to have passed in Handwriting and in Dictation as prescribed under first language (English) in the Upper Secondary Examination notification. Under-graduates who passed in Handwriting before 1896 will not be required to have passed in Dictation.†

* The Primary Examination qualification will not be required of candidates for the offices of Head Constables and Constables in the Police Department, till 1st January 1903, of petty officers and Peons in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Departments, of Peons in the Nilgiri District, and of Survey Jascars in the Public Works Department, till the 1st January 1902, but in making appointments to such offices, preference will, as a rule, be given to men who have passed the examination.

The Entrance Examination of the Bombay, Allahabad and Calcutta Universities are not accepted as equivalent to either the Upper Secondary Examination or the Madras University Matriculation Examination.

† Under-graduates who passed the late Handwriting Test for Matriculates or the late Middle School Examination in the first class are exempt from passing this test.—*Vide* Government notification, dated 28th August 1894, No. 99, Educational. The examination for the Handwriting and Dictation Test for under-graduates is held twice in the year, once in May and a second time in December. The fee for admission to the examination is Rs. 3,

3. Articles 1 and 2 shall not be held applicable to the following appointments:—

- (1) Appointments which are specially mentioned in column II of Schedule A, appended to this notification.
- (2) Appointments in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and Godavari.
- (3) Acting appointments in any Department which do not exceed three months in duration, if the acting allowance, inclusive of any local allowance available, is not more than Rs. 15 *per mensem*; provided that the sanction of the Head of the Department is obtained before any unpassed man is appointed.

NOTE.—District Judges, Collectors of districts, Superintending Engineers and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, are regarded as Heads of Departments for the purpose of this clause.

In Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, the Ceded Districts and the Nilgiris, the Collector may sanction the entertainment of unpassed candidates in the Revenue or Magisterial Departments up to a period of six months and Divisional Officers up to three months, provided that *bona fide* endeavours have been made without success to obtain passed candidates. In other districts, Revenue Divisional Officers, may, subject to the same proviso as above and so far their taluk officers are concerned, entertain unpassed candidates up to a period of three months.

(4) Appointments in the Forest Department which—

(a) are of a temporary character and carry pay which is chargeable to "Conservancy and Works";

(b) are of a permanent or temporary character and carry pay which is not chargeable to "Works" and does not exceed Rs. 12 *per mensem*;

(c) carry a pay of more than Rs. 12 but not more than Rs. 15, provided that the Board of Revenue is satisfied that qualified candidates cannot be obtained.

(5) The appointments of Classifiers and Head Classifiers on the Field Establishments of Deputy Commissioners of Settlement (subject, however, to the condition that the sanction of the Commissioner is obtained).

(6) The appointments of extra and temporary hands in the Revenue Settlement Department.

(7) Temporary appointments in the Survey Department.

(8) The appointment of Copyist in all Departments.

NOTE.—In the case of the appointment of Copyist in Divisional and Taluk offices, preference should be given to candidates who have qualified according to Article (2) and have passed the Elementary Examination in Type-writing.

(9) Appointments in the Public Works Department, the pay of which is chargeable to "Works."

(10) Appointments of all persons employed on Railway service.

(11) Appointments in the offices of the Consulting Engineer for Railways and the Examiner of the Guaranteed Railway Accounts.

(12) In the Government Press, Madras: (i) the appointment of Packman; (ii) appointments, except those of Clerks, in the Composing, the Press and Machine, and the Binding Departments; (iii) appointments in the Type Foundry; (iv) the appointments of Warehouseman in the Store and Stock Department; and (v) appointments, except those of Storekeeper, Proof-reader, and Peon, in the Penitentiary Branch.

(13) Appointments in the Postal Department, the pay of which is paid from the Provincial grant for the District Post.

(14) Appointments of Mastering Women attached to Stipend Pay offices.

(15) Appointments of Light Keepers and temporary appointments in the Port Department.

(16) Appointments of minor Irrigation Maistries in the Revenue Department. Preference shall be given to candidates who possess a certificate of having passed through the artisan class of the College of Engineering and the Agricultural students who have passed in agricultural engineering, surveying and levelling.

4. The following classes of persons are granted the concessions indicated below:—

(1) Pensioners and Reservists of the Native Army are not required to have passed any test before appointment to inferior service;

(2) Pensioned Native officers of the rank of Jemadar or Subadar, and other military pensioners possessing (a) regimental certificates of education (class II) for non-commissioned officers and class I for other ranks; (b) certificates under Article 106 of volume I of the Army Regulations; and (c) certificates as Army Schoolmasters, are not required to have qualified according to the preceding articles of this notification before appointment to the following posts, viz:—

(i) the posts of Inspector, Station-House Officer, Head Constable, Constable and Inspector-General's office Storekeeper in the Police Department;

- (ii) the posts of Bailiff and Court-Keeper;
- (iii) the posts of Storekeeper in Government Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums;
- (iv) the post of Sub-Inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department;
- (v) the posts of Chief, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief and Head Warder and of Executive Assistant Jailor in District Jails in the Jail Department;
- (vi) the posts of Field Surveyor, Deputy Surveyor and Draftsman in the Survey Department;
- (vii) the post of Clerk in the Port Department;
- (viii) the posts of Drill and Gymnastic instructors in the Educational Department;
- (ix) the posts of Storekeeper, Lock Superintendent, Wharf Superintendent, and, in the case of native officers and non-commissioned officers in the corps of Sappers and Miners, temporary Lower Subordinates, in the Public Works Department;
- (x) the post of Amins in Courts;
- (xi) the posts of Shroff, Chancel Superintendent, Quit-rent Kanakkapillai in the Town of Madras and Gunastah for stamping weights and measures in Taluk Offices, in the Revenue Department;
- (xii) the posts of Forester and of temporary Subordinates not being Clerks, on Rs. 15 and upwards but below the grade of Deputy Ranger, in the Forest Department;
- (xiii) superior appointments in District Presses."

(3) Draftsmen and Surveyors in the Public Works Department who possess certificates of the College of Engineering, Madras, or the Draftsman's Group Certificate in Mechanical Drawing awarded under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examination may be appointed to any post in the Conservancy Establishment.

(4) Candidates for the posts of Draftsman and Surveyor in all Departments, when such posts carry pay of Rs. 15 and upwards, are required to produce a certificate of a suitable grade from the College of Engineering, Madras, but are not required to have qualified according to Article 2.

(5) Candidates for the post of Hospital Assistant are required to produce a certificate from the Medical College, Madras, but are not required to have qualified according to Article 2.

(6) Candidates for the post of Deputy Inspector of Vaccination are required to possess such qualifications only as are mentioned in the Vaccination Code.

(7) Pandits and Muehins, Gymnastic Instructors and Industrial Teachers in Government Schools are required to possess such qualifications only as are specified in the Educational Rules.

(8) Shroffs, Clerk-Shroffs and Assistant Shroffs are required to qualify under Article 1 only.

(9) Head Constables are required to have qualified according to Article 1 only.

(10) Head Constables who have passed the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, and the Precis-writing Test are eligible for appointment to the rank of Inspector of Police.

(11) Employes in the Examining Department of the Government Press, Madras, are not required to have qualified under Article 2, but Proof-readers, including the *Gazette Indexer*, must have passed the examination in Proof-reader's work, Elementary grade, under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examination, and Examiners must have passed the same examination in the Intermediate grade.

(12) Boat-Overscers, Port Signallers and Flag Lascars in the Port Department are required to pass in the compulsory subjects of the Primary Examination only. Retired and discharged men of the British Army, who have obtained certificates under Article 196 of Volume 13 of the Army Regulations, are not required to pass any other tests before appointment to the Presidency Light House service.

(13) Candidates for the post of Type-writing Clerk are only required to have passed the Government Technical Examination in Type-writing. Those who have passed the Elementary Examination will be granted a pay of Rs. 25-1-25 and those who have passed the Intermediate Examination, Rs. 25-1-35.

NOTE.—This concession does not apply to the appointments of Copyist and Type-writing Clerk in Collectors' offices, candidates for which should have qualified according to Article 2 also.

(14) Head Warders in the Jail Department and Head-keepers in Lunatic Asylums are required to have qualified according to Article 1 only.

(15) Candidates possessing the Draftsman's Group Certificate in Mechanical Drawing awarded under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examination will be eligible for appointment as draftsmen in any department whether they have qualified under Article 2 or not.

6. In addition to the general education qualification mentioned in Article 2, candidates before appointment to particular posts, or before promotion to or confirmation in such, shall be required to pass such tests of a special, professional or technical nature as may from time to time be decided by Government to be applicable to them. A list of those particular posts and of the qualifying tests required for each is given in Schedule B to this notification.

Schedule A showing what appointments in the 'Superior' and 'Inferior' Services of Government fall under, or are excluded from, the operation of Article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

To be included.	To be excluded.	REMARKS.
I	II	III
GENERAL.		
(1) Superior appointments— All appointments carrying pay less than Rs. 15 <i>per mensem</i> , which are classed as 'Superior' in the Civil Service Regulations, with the exception of those specially excluded by this Schedule.	(1) The appointments of the following servants, which are menial in character:— Gardeners; Chowkidars; Mail-chowkidars; Messengers; Masalis; Night-watchmen; Watchmen; Pankah-pullers; Sweepers; Scavengers or Totis; Water-carriers; Pakhalis; Dhooly-bearers; Cooks; Lamp-lighters.	
All Shroffs and Assistant Shroffs, whatever their pay.		
(2) Inferior appointments— The appointments of the following classes of servants, which are classed under 'Inferior Service' in the Civil Service Regulations:— Clerks, Section-writers, Reference-pickers, Conicopillais, Attenders or Dufferbunds; Muehins or Dattaries; Peons in all Departments, including those on field duty; Gollais; Daffacars; Chobdars; Jamadars (with the exception of those employed in the Commissariat Department Dalays; All Lascars whose duties are similar to those of Peons and are not menial in character.		

DEPARTMENTAL.

(1) Settlement Department— Field Peons.	(1) Settlement Department— Acting and Sub. <i>pro tem</i> Field Peons.	
(2) Survey Department— Draftsmen, Compositors, Measuring Peons, Field Surveyors.	(2) Survey Department— Artificers, Lithographers.	
(3) Land Revenue Department— Process Amins, Peons, Batta Peons.	(3) Land Revenue Department— One peon in every Revenue office provided he is a Farmer.	*The Primary Examination qualification will not be required of candidates for the posts of Petty Officers and Peons in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department till the 1st January 1902; but in making appointments to such posts, preference shall, as a rule, be given to men who have passed the examination.
(4) Separate Revenue Department— Amins, Petty Officers.	(4) Separate Revenue Department—	
(5) Inam Commissioner's Office— Peons.	(5) Inam Commissioner's Office—	
(6) Village offices— Karnams, Village Headmen and Monegars.	(6) Village offices— All Village officers other than those required to pass the Primary Examination.	Karnams, Village Headmen and Monegars are required to have passed the Village Officers' Special Test.

Collectors and Divisional Officers have the power of exempting persons from passing the Primary Examination in view to their appointment as Village Officers.

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' &c.—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT—contd.		
Talukdar and Deputy Talukdar (including Talukdar in Sub-Ministry).	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, Lower Grade. Critical and Judicial Test, Lower Grade.*	
Talukdar, Sub-Talukdar and Talukdar Head Accounts in Talukdar.	Revenue Test, do. Account Test, do. Critical and Judicial Test, do.	Palat Sheristadars when they are also Magistrates are required to have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. The
Revenue Inspectors.	Account Test, do.	
Collectors of the following Districts or portions of Districts—Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, the Agency limits of Godavari, Anaparthi and Santa Cruz, may appoint persons who have not passed the Revenue Test to temporary vacancies in the grade of Revenue Inspector.		
Accountants of Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Board of Revenue (except in the Revenue Settlement, Land Revenue and Agriculture Department, where the minimum limit of pay is Rs. 100).	Account Test, Higher Grade.	Accountants in the Revenue Department of the office of the Board of Revenue who are required to pass Part C are not required to pass the Account Test, Higher.
All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are attached in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Translators in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Do. do.	
Appointments of Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Minor Irrigation Supervisors and Overseers.	(i) Examinations prescribed for the Engineering Subordinate (Overseer) Class, College of Engineering, Madras. (ii) Examinations prescribed for the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	
Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseers.	(i) Examinations prescribed for the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, Madras. (ii) Examinations in agricultural engineering and surveying and levelling prescribed for the Students in Agriculture under the Government Technical Examination scheme.	
FOREST DEPARTMENT.		
Forest Officers.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	The qualifications prescribed for Forest Officers not belonging to the Indian Forest Service are set out in the Forest Code.
The Manager and Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Conservators of Forests.	Do. do.	
Forest Clerks in the office of District Forest Officers.	Do. do.	

* Of the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade.

Schedule E showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' &c.—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
(Executive Branch.)		
Assistant Engineer.	Examinations prescribed for the Civil and Mechanical Engineer Classes, College of Engineering, Madras, and also the B.E. Degree Examination.	
Engineer Subordinates.	Examinations prescribed for the Engineer Subordinate (Overseer) Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Candidates must be certified to have completed both the Theoretical and the Practical course prescribed. Candidates must have completed the prescribed course, and to have passed the final examination before the Board appointed for the purpose.
Sub-Overseers and Surveyors.	Examination prescribed for the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	
Draftsmen.	Examinations prescribed for the Draftsmen Class, College of Engineering, Madras, or the special examination for a group certificate in Mechanical Drawing which has been prescribed for Draftsmen in the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations.	Candidates must be certified to have completed the prescribed course, and to have passed the final examination before the Board appointed for the purpose.
SURVEY DEPARTMENT.		
Probationary Deputy Surveyors.	Examinations prescribed for the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Temporary heads will not be required to have passed these tests.
Draftsmen.	Examinations prescribed for the Draftsmen Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Assistant to District Surgeon.	Examinations for the Degree of M.B. & C.M., M.D., or L.M.S., of the Madras University.	
Apothecary (Military).	Examinations prescribed for the Students of the Apothecary Department in the Madras Medical College.	
Hospital Assistant, Military Branch.	Examinations prescribed for the Students of the Hospital Assistant Department in the Madras Medical College.	
Civil Hospital Assistant.	Examinations prescribed for the Students of the Hospital Assistant Department in the Madras Medical College.	
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.		
Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.	Sea Customs Test. Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test, do. Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.*	Deputy Collectors are also required to pass the Third-class Vernacular test before appointment and the Compulsory Vernacular test in two languages afterwards.

* Of the Pleaders' Test, First Grade, or the B.E. Degree Examination.

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' &c.—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	REMARKS.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—contd.		
All other persons in the Sea Customs Department who hold appointments which carry salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.	Sea Customs Test.	The Translation Test, Lower Grade, is not required for the post of Assistant Tester in the Madras Customs House.
Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Sea Customs office.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Accountants in the Presidency Port office.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
	Do. do.	
SALT AND ABEKARI DEPARTMENT.		
Inspectors	All the tests, except C, D and G, by the Higher Grade, previous to appointment or, if their first appointment is in that grade, within two years of the same, and Test E in two vernaculars. Two years will be allowed for the passing of Tests C, D and G.	Upper Secondary and Matriculation passed candidates, First-in-Arts men and graduates shall not be required to pass in one of the two vernaculars under Test E, Linguistic, of the Salt tests, except under Section II, if their second language at the respective examinations was this vernacular. Candidates who have passed the Government Intermediate Technical Examination in Mensuration or in Surveying and Levelling, or in Building - Drawing and Estimating shall be exempted from passing in the corresponding subjects comprised in Salt Test D—Engineering.
Assistant Inspectors, Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 100 and over.	All the tests, except C, D and G, by the Lower Grade, previous to appointment or, if their first appointment is in that grade, within two years of the same, and Test E in one vernacular language other than candidate's vernacular language. Two years will be allowed for the passing of Tests C, D and G.	
Sub-Inspectors drawing Rs. 60 and over.	All the tests, except C, D and G, by the Lower Grade, previous to appointment or, if their first appointment is in that grade, within two years of the same, and Test E in one vernacular language other than candidate's vernacular language.	
Clerks and Accountants drawing Rs. 50 and over.	All the tests, except A, D and G, by the Lower Grade, previous to appointment or, if their first appointment is in that grade, within two years of the same.	
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.		
Translators in the High Court ...	Translation Test, Higher Grade. Civil Judicial Test.*	Officers of the Judicial Department who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test or the
Sheristadars in District Courts ...	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Pleaders' Tests are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test.		
Translators in District Courts ...	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	Translators in certain District Courts are required to have passed the Translation Test, Lower Grade, in a second language.

* Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade.

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' &c.—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	REMARKS.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—contd.		
Head Clerks in District Courts ...	Civil Judicial Test.* Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	The qualifications prescribed for the posts of Sub-Judge and District Munsif are set out in the Provincial Civil Service Rules, published on pages 359-402 of Part I, of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd May 1894. The only Special test prescribed for these appointments is the Pre-writing Test.
Translators in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
Translators in the City Civil Court.	Do. do.	
Head Clerk in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	Civil Judicial Test.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Head Clerk, City Civil Court.	Civil Judicial Test.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.		
Sheristadar, Subordinate Judges' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Head Clerk, Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munsifs' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Translators in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
Appeal Examiner in the High Court.	Civil Judicial Test.*	
Criminal Appeals Clerk in the High Court.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.*	
Criminal Revision Clerk.		
Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper or Clerk in the Correspondence Department in any Court other than the High Court drawing salaries of Rs. 40 and upwards.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Accountants, Appellate Side, High Court.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Central Khatra and the Nazim in the City Civil Court.	Civil Judicial Test.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	

* Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade.

† Or the Pleaders' Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination.

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' *pc.*—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	REMARKS.
JAIL DEPARTMENT.		
Jailer	Jail Test. Account Test, Lower Grade.	Candidates who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, will not be required to pass the Jail Test to qualify for the posts for which it is prescribed.
Deputy Jailer	Jail Test. Account Test, Lower Grade.	
POLICE DEPARTMENT.		
Police Inspector (except Reserve Inspectors).	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.*	Police Inspectors are required to pass after appointment a test in Police Departmental Orders and Practice.
Managers and Accountants in District Police offices.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, Higher Grade. The Pencil-writing Test.	
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.		
Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools.	The Sub-Assistant's Test.	Upper Secondary passed candidates who are Europeans or Europeans are exempted from passing the compulsory test prescribed in the notification in G.O. of the 15th September 1896, No. 571, in their second language at the Upper Secondary Examination was a vernacular.
Clerk in receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards.	Do do	
Teachers in Government Colleges and Schools.	L.T. Degree Examination or Teachers' Certificate Examination of the grade corresponding to their general education attainments.	
Gymnastic Instructors.	Gymnastic Instructors' Certificate Examination.	
REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.		
District Registrars.	Civil Judicial Test. Account Test, Higher Grade.	Registrars are not required to pass in Civil Rules of Practice. Sub-Registrars who have passed the old 'Civil Higher' or 'Civil Lower' grade Test or the Pleaders' tests, are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial test for promotion to District Registrars.
The Manager and Accountants in Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Registrar-General of Registration.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	

* Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade.

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' *pc.*—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
The Assistant to the Hindustani Translator to Government.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
Munshis in the offices of the Translators to Government.	Do do.	
The two Senior Clerks in the offices of the Translators to Government.	Do Lower Grade.	
The Manager and Treasury Officer and the Head Accountant in the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Clerks in the Office of the Consular Agent, Pondicherry.	Do Lower Grade.	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Establishment of the Department is divided into two distinct branches, viz., the Executive and the Accounts.

The Executive branch is classified as follows:—

- I. Engineer Establishment.
- II. Upper Subordinate Establishment.
- III. Lower Subordinate Establishment.
- IV. Office Establishment (including Draftsmen).
- V. Petty Establishment.

The Accounts branch is divided into:—

- (a) Superior
- (b) Subordinate.

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

Engineer Establishment.

3. First appointments to the Engineer Establishment are made by the Secretary of State from amongst the passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, and by the Government of India from the Indian Civil Engineering Colleges, to which a certain number of appointments, to be fixed from time to time, is annually guaranteed, and from amongst Royal Engineer officers of the Indian establishment. Also by the Government, from the Madras College of Engineering, and by selection from the Sub-Engineer and Supervisor grades of the Upper Subordinate Establishment within the limit guaranteed from time to time.

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

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

5. Recruits from the Madras College of Engineering are appointed Apprentice Engineers, and if favourably reported on at the end of a year, they are promoted to Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, Provincial Establishment.

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

7. Assistant Engineers, before they can be promoted from the third to the second grade, are required to pass an examination to show that they are acquainted with the processes for the preparation of materials, the modes of construction in use in India, the resources of the District, and the rules and forms of Account in use in the Department, and that they understand the management of work-people. They are also required to pass a colloquial examination in vernacular. For promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, they are required to pass the 3rd class test or Departmental Standard in the vernaculars as laid down in the P. W. Code.

Upper Subordinate Establishment.

8. Upper Subordinates are graded as follows:—

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

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

10. Vacancies in the Overseer grades will, as a rule, be filled by passed students of the College of Engineering in the order of merit. Six months prior to each final College examination, notice will be given of the numbers of such appointments likely to become available for competition. In future only one appointment to the Permanent Upper Subordinate Establishment shall be made direct from the College of Engineering in each year, and all other vacancies on that Establishment will be filled from the Temporary Upper Subordinate and Lower Subordinate Establishments on recommendations made by Superintending Engineers. This order to have effect from January 1902. G. O. No. 8189 W., dated 1st December 1899.

11. After completing the theoretical course of the College of Engineering, the pupils of the Engineer Subordinate class will undergo a practical course comprising one year, to be spent in workshops or on Engineering works, at the discretion of the Chief Engineer.

12. Surveyors are required to pass the examination prescribed for the Surveyor class, College of Engineering, Madras. Passed Surveyors may be entertained for survey duties on the same footing as Upper Subordinates. This Establishment is distinct from the Establishment of Upper Subordinates for general duties.

Lower Subordinate Establishment.

13. Lower Subordinates are graded thus:—
Sub-Overseers, 1st Grade, (Sub-Overseers, 2nd Grade, (Sub-Overseers, 3rd Grade, and are appointed by Superintending Engineers. They are required to pass the examination prescribed for the Sub-Overseer class, College of Engineering, Madras. They are supposed to have a practical knowledge of construction.

Clerical Establishment (including Draftsmen).

14. Clerks are divided into 5 classes, each of which is sub-divided into two or more grades.

15. Clerks are required to pass the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination and Handwriting Test for appointments of Rs. 15 and upwards and the Primary Examination or some other examination accepted by Government as equivalent to it for appointments of less than Rs. 15 per mensem; and for appointments of Rs. 20 and above, the Test in Trade writing, Higher Grade, in addition.

16. Draftsmen are divided into four grades.

17. Draftsmen are required to pass the examinations prescribed for the Draftsman class, College of Engineering, Madras, or the special examination for a group certificate in mechanical drawing prescribed for Draftsmen. The candidates must be certified to have completed the prescribed course and to have passed the final examination before the Board appointed for the purpose.

18. The appointment of Clerks and Draftsmen rests with Heads of offices.

Accounts Establishment.

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

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

(b) Subordinate.

Accountants in eight grades.

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

21. The qualifications of candidates for appointment in the Subordinate Establishment are tested by the Principal of the College of Engineering, Madras, by an examination.

RECRUITMENT OF THE SUPERIOR GRADES OF POLICE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

SUPERIOR STAFF.

No. 210.—The following are the rules relating to the recruitment of the superior grades of Police in the Madras Presidency:—

SCALE OF APPOINTMENTS.

1. The following is a list of appointments ordinarily reserved for the Police Department:—

(Note.—The list shows only the existing sanctioned scale which is liable to alteration at any time.)

1 Inspector-General of Police* (in Madras City)	Rs. 9,360 a month.
1 Commissioner of Police* (Madras City)	500.

* The appointments of Inspector-General of Police, Madras, and Commissioner of Police, Madras City, are not set apart exclusively for members of the Police Department, and the Government reserves discretion to fill them by the selection of any officers who are considered best fitted for them, whether in the Department or outside it.

3 Deputy Inspectors-General	1 Rs. 1,400.
" 1st "	1 " 1,350.
" 2nd "	1 " 1,300.
" 3rd "	2 " 1,000.
26 District Superintendents of Police*	5 " 800.
" 1st "	8 " 700.
" 2nd "	8 " 600.
" 3rd "	6 " 500.
" 4th "	6 " 450.
33 Assistant Superintendents of Police	5 " 400.
" 1st "	5 " 350.
13 " 2nd "	13 " 250.

* Officers will draw Rs. 250 while they are probationers, and Rs. 300 after they are confirmed in the service as Assistant Superintendents.

METHODS OF RECRUITMENT.

2. The recruitment for these superior grades is made on the following methods:—

(1) by appointment in England on the results of a Competitive Examination;

(2) by the promotion of deserving public servants (European or Native) who will generally be Police Inspectors;

(3) by selection of (European or Native) candidates upon the results of a Competitive Examination held in Madras;

(4) by direct appointment in exceptional cases by the Government of India.

(Note.—By this last means the occasional appointment of Military officers when available is provided for.)

3. With reference to the requirements of the department, the number of candidates to be obtained from England, those to be recruited locally, and of the latter, the number of those who may be natives of India, will, subject to the general control of the Government of India, be determined by the Local Government, having regard to the efficiency of the service. For the number that may be proposed to be drawn from England every year, an indent should be submitted in July of the previous year to the Local Government, which will transmit the same to the Government of India for communication to the Secretary of State.

4. The number of appointments offered for competition in London will in due time be notified by the Secretary of State.

5. **First Method of Recruitment.**—The following are the regulations for admission to the Indian Police through Competitive Examination in London:—

Regulations for Admission to the Indian Police Force through a Competitive Examination in London.

I. The examination will be simultaneous with, and in the same subjects and papers as, the examination for the Indian Forest Department, which is usually held in June.

II. The qualifications of candidates shall be identical with those required in candidates for admission to the Sandhurst examination, except in the following respects. They must be above 19 and under 21 years of age on the 1st June of the year of application. They must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India they will forfeit their appointments.

III. Candidates must send to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Departments, India Office, on or before a specified date:—

(a) Information as to their names and parentage, certificates (or other satisfactory evidence) of the date of their birth, and the written consent of parents or guardians to their candidature.

(b) A statement of the places at which they have been educated, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct during the last four years.

* Includes 1 Assistant Inspector-General of Police (with a local allowance of Rs. 200, provided the total emoluments do not exceed Rs. 1,000 per mensem), 1 Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras City (with a local allowance of Rs. 100, provided the total emoluments do not exceed Rs. 800 per mensem), 1 Assistant with Government, Special Branch, 1 Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, 1 Superintendent of Railway Police (with a local allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem). The Superintendent of Jaypore, and Assistant Superintendents of Bangalore, Jaypore, and Coorg, and the Assistant Superintendent of Railway Police, receive a local allowance of Rs. 100 each per mensem.

† Candidates may, if qualified, enter for both the Police and the Forest Departments. They will, in such case, have to pay the fee due in respect of each examination.

‡ There is no special form of application.

(c) An intimation of their wishes as to the province or provinces in which they would prefer to serve.

IV. Candidates will be required to appear before a Medical Board* at the India Office and to undergo a strict examination as to their physique and capacity for active out-door work in the plains of India.

V. Those who successfully pass the Medical Examination will be required to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects (Classes I to III), marks being assigned as follows:—

Class I.—Obligatory subjects.

	Marks.	
1. Mathematics (lower, viz. Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and the use of Logarithms; Euclid Books I to IV and VI; Plane Trigonometry, up to and including the solution of Triangles and Menomometry.	2,500	In case of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of the marks in order to qualify.
2. English composition.	1,500	
3. German or French (400 for colloquial).	2,000	

Class II.—Optional subjects.

4. Technological (history), including Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Statics and Dynamics.	2,000	A candidate may take any two, not more than two, of the optional subjects.
5. French or German, whichever has not been chosen as an obligatory subject (400 for colloquial).	2,000	
6. Latin.	2,000	Under "Optional subjects," Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, the examination will be partly practical.
7. Greek.	2,000	
8. English History. There will be set one general paper; one paper limited to a fixed period.	2,000	
9. Botany, viz. the elementary parts of Vegetable Morphology, Histology and Physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language. Questions will not be set on Vegetable Palaeontology or on the geographical distributions of plants.	2,000	
10. Chemistry, viz. the elements of Inorganic Chemistry.	2,000	
11. Physics, Elementary properties of Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, Light and Sound.	2,000	
12. Physical Geography and Geology, chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks and their properties and uses.	2,000	

Class III.—Additional subjects.

13. Free-hand Drawing.	500	Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects.
14. Geometrical Drawing.	500	

* With a view to prevent parents and guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates who may be physically unfit for the Police service, it is requested that before any such preparation is begun, candidates be submitted to examination by the Medical Adviser of the family, or any other qualified Medical Practitioner, with regard to the following points:—

1. A weak constitution.
2. Deafness.
3. Deformed hearing.
4. The existence of any congenital defect.

It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested to lessen the chances of disappointment, and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the official examination.

On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian service, a pamphlet has been published under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, by Messrs. Clarendon and Sons, 11, New Burlington Street.

A list of 11 is required. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates the day before the examination.

A reprint of the papers set at the previous examination, with table of the marks assigned to the candidates, is published by the Civil Service Commissioners, and can be obtained through any bookseller; price 1s.

VI. From the competitors who attain the above-mentioned minima of marks in obligatory subjects, and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects, the Secretary of State will select candidates in order of merit.

VII. Selected candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners as to their ability to ride, and will be required to produce,—

(a) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that they are able to ride well, and to perform journeys on horseback; or

(b) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners of minimum proficiency in riding.

In the latter case they will be subjected, on their arrival in India, to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and will not be appointed Assistant Superintendents of Police until they shall have passed such tests to the satisfaction of their Government.

VIII. Selected candidates who have successfully passed the above-mentioned tests will be allotted, as probationers, to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the public service will rank before every other consideration. The allotment will also be subject to the right of the Government of India to make transfers, if necessary.

IX. The probationers will be required to start for India at such time as may be fixed by the Secretary of State. Failure to embark in time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment. Free passages to India will be provided by the India Office.

X. On arrival in India probationers will receive an initial salary of Rs. 250 a month during their period of probation.

XI. Probationers will be required to qualify by passing the necessary departmental examinations (as well as the riding test, if necessary, see rule VII) within, or at the first examination held after two years of their arrival in India.

XII. Any probationer who may fail to pass the prescribed examinations within the time specified above, or be found unfit for Police duties, will be liable to removal from the service. Any probationer so removed from the service will be furnished with a free passage to England, unless he obtains other employment in India.

XIII. The seniority of officers in the Police will in all ordinary cases be regulated by the order in which they pass the departmental examination, but the local Government has the power to relax the rule by antedating the passing of an officer in any exceptional case (such for instance as unavoidable detention of the officer at the time fixed for the examination by some pressing emergency or by the express order of his superior officer) in which the literal application of the rule would work inequitably.

XIV. When probationers have passed the qualifying examinations (as well as the riding test) they will, if otherwise approved, be appointed Assistant Superintendents of Police and their salary will be raised to Rs. 300 a month.

XV. Candidates recruited in England for the Police will be subject, as regards leave, to the rules applicable to European services, contained in chapter XIII of the Civil Service Regulations, and as regards pension, to Part IV of those regulations, subject, in either case, to any modifications thereof which may be made Service under the age of 20 will not, however, be excluded from reckoning towards pension.

XVI. Probationers will be required to sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of their appointment prior to embarkation for India.

SYLLABUS OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE EXAMINATION HELD IN LONDON.

Class I.—(Obligatory Subjects.)

Mathematics.—The extent of the examination will be as defined in the regulations.

English Composition.—An essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their examination paper.

German.—There will be translations of unseen passages from German into English, and from English into German; the knowledge of pronunciation will be tested by dictation and the read-vote examination. The passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors (Schiller, Lessing, Alexander W. Humboldt, Renke, etc.) and a few simple questions may be asked on the passages set as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest.

French.—The passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors (Corneille, Molière, de Sévigné, Quinault, La Fontaine, etc.), and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in German.

Class II.—(Optional Subjects.)

Higher Mathematics.—The extent of the examination will be as defined in the regulations.

French and German.—See under Class I.

* The local Government will have power to relax this condition by allowing an additional year (but not more) in special cases when the probationer is likely to make a good Police officer.

Latin.—Passages will be set for translation into English selected from the authors usually read in schools. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse, but candidates will be allowed in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character, which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language, and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History, as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

English History.—The general paper in this subject will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts. The paper on the fixed period will, of course, require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the general paper.

Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography and Zoology.—The standard of examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing apparatus for practical instruction, such as a Laboratory, &c. A considerable portion of the marks will be allotted for the proficiency shown in the practical part of the examination.

GENERAL.

Hand-writing.—In estimating the papers of candidates a fixed number of marks, namely, 100 out of the maximum allotted to each subject, is said to be assignable for hand-writing.

DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR PROBATIONERS.

6. The following are the subjects of Departmental Examination referred to in rule XI. —(See p. 265.)

Law and Departmental Orders.

	Maximum marks.	Minimum marks.
A. The Penal Code and Special and Local Criminal Law, including Police Act.	100	100
B. Code of Criminal Procedure	80	40
C. Indian Evidence Act	80	40
D. Criminal and Police Medical Jurisprudence, 3rd edition, except sections B and chapter VIII of section V	80	40
E. Police Departmental Orders	100	60

Vernacular.

In one language such as each Probationer may be required, after arrival in India to take up.

7. (1) The test, which will be according to the Lower Standard required of Assistant Collectors, will be as follows:—

	Maximum marks.	Minimum marks.
Conversation	50	25
Translation	30	15
Dictation	30	15
Reading and explanation of reports	50	25

The above examination must be passed within two years of the Assistant's arrival in India.

(2) The test, which will be according to the Higher Standard required of Assistants, will be as follows:—

	Maximum marks.	Minimum marks.
Conversation	100	70
Translation	100	70
Reading and explanation of reports	100	70

The above examination must be passed by every Assistant within four years of his arrival in the country. For full particulars of the nature of the above examinations in vernacular, reference should be made to the rules for the Examination of Assistants in the Indian Civil Service.

8. Candidates will be allowed to appear for and to pass each subject piecemeal. The examination in Division A, B and C will be the same as that of Assistant Collectors according to the Lower Standard. In C (Medical Jurisprudence) the test will be the same as for Assistant Collectors appearing for the Higher Standard. In D (Departmental Orders) the question papers will be prepared by the Inspector-General of Police.

9. The examinations will be conducted by the Board of Examiners and will be held half-yearly in January and July.

10. Probationers who pass the prescribed vernacular examinations at the first attempt in each will be allowed a Munsif allowance of Rs. 240 for each of the two languages in which they are required to pass.

TRAINING AND DUTIES OF PROBATIONERS.

11. On arrival in Madras arrangements will be made for Probationers to learn drill and, if necessary, to learn riding. They will receive instruction in the prescribed vernacular languages under a Munsif and of the prescribed subjects of the Departmental examination. They will attend the Magistrates' Courts with a view to learn the procedure followed in the trial of cases, taking notes of such cases, &c. They will exhibit to the Inspector-General weekly reports of their daily work. The training will be for a limited period.

12. After this period the Probationers will be sent into the mofussil to learn their work practically under specially selected District Superintendents of Police. They will be instructed in each detail of their duties, including the preparation of the several prescribed registers and returns, &c. They will, in short, be placed for the time being in the position of Personal Assistants to District Superintendents and prepare for approval draft orders for other disposal on all papers including Station House reports, Inspectors' diaries, petitions, &c. They will accompany District Superintendents, or be sent with Inspectors, engaged in the investigation of cases so that they may learn how investigations should be made and cases worked out. When advanced in experience they will be entrusted with the investigation of some cases. They will accompany District Superintendents on tour of inspection so that they may learn the method of inspection of stations and divisions.

13. District Superintendents are required to take an active interest in the well-being of young Probationers placed under them by exercising due supervision over their studies, by holding periodical examinations to test their progress and official knowledge. The following points are intended for guidance:—

- (i) A Probationer must attend parade and office daily.
- (ii) He must be put through a short Military course.
- (iii) He must attend to Reserve duties, visit lines, take roll-call, tell off guards and accounts, examine magazines, stores, arms and ammunition, and inspect kits, &c.
- (iv) He must be required to work in each branch of the District Superintendent's office for a time, keeping the cash book, contingent register, crime register, &c., himself.
- (v) He must be made to look after the duties at the Quabah Police Station, making entries in the Station Crime Register, preparing Station House reports, &c., himself.
- (vi) He must attend the Magistrates' Courts frequently to watch the progress of Police cases.

Attending to these duties will help the Probationer in the study of Police orders, the vernacular language and law.

14. Weekly reports of all work done daily must be submitted through the District Superintendent to the Inspector-General of Police.

15. After a Probationer has passed the prescribed tests and shown himself capable of taking charge of a sub-division he will be posted to such charge.

RECRUITMENT BY PROMOTION OF RESERVING PUBLIC SERVANTS.

16. **Second Method of Recruitment.**—Next, with regard to the second method of recruiting the superior grades of Police, viz., by promoting persons already employed under Government, principally deserving Inspectors of Police, the promotion of such men rests entirely at the discretion of Government. The above examination rules do not apply to them.

17. An officer thus promoted will ordinarily start as Sub. pro-tem Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 550 per mensem and be posted immediately to the charge of a sub-division. After one year's employment in this manner, if Government is satisfied as to his capability, it may confirm him as Assistant Superintendent of the last grade.

RECRUITMENT BY LOCAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

18. **Third Method of Recruitment.**—The third method is by the selection of candidates upon the results of a Competitive Examination held in Madras.

19. Whenever it appears desirable to appoint a Probationary Assistant Superintendent locally, the fact will be notified, and His Excellency the Governor in Council will proceed to nominate not less than three gentlemen to compete for each such vacancy.

20. The rules regarding such local Competitive Examinations are as follows:—

1. Candidates for admission to the examination must be above 19 and under 24 years of age on the 30th September preceding the examination. They must be at least 5' 7" in height and 35" in chest measurement. Each candidate must produce—

- (i) a certificate of birth or other satisfactory evidence of age;
- (ii) a certificate from a gazetted Medical Officer that he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity unfitting him or likely to unfit him for Government service, and that he has been vaccinated or has had small-pox;
- (iii) testimonials of good conduct extending over a period of four years.

The candidates nominated by Government for admission to the Competitive Examination will be required to appear before a Medical Board to be assembled by the Surgeon-General at such time and place as the Government may direct.

II. The nominated candidates will be examined in the subjects described below and (subject to the condition hereinafter stated) the candidate obtaining the highest marks will be appointed to the first vacancy in the Probationary grade of Assistant Superintendent of Police (offered for competition); the candidate who obtains the second place, to the second vacancy if there be more than one vacancy to be filled, and so on. No candidate will be admitted to the department who obtains less than 50 marks in all.

III. A candidate will not be allowed to compete at the examination for admission to the Police Department more than twice, or to compete for a vacancy unless he has been specially nominated for it.

IV. The examination is by written questions and answers, and will be conducted by the Board of Examiners appointed for the examination of candidates for the Provincial Civil Service and at the same time as that examination.

<i>Schedule of subjects for examination.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Writing and composition: Impromptu essay upon some given subject... 150	
Arithmetic. (No special text-book; and Euclid, Books I to IV and VI. Geometry Deductions)	
Algebra up to and including Binomial Theorem (Text-book; Todhunter's Algebra)	200
Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of Triangles and Mensuration (Text-book; Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry)	
No more than two of the following languages: Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Arabic, French, German, Persian, or one of the Vernacular languages of the Province approved by the Local Government	250 each.
English History and Literature and Indian History (Elementary)	200
Geography, Asia (especially India) and Europe	150

POSITION, TRAINING, &c., OF CANDIDATES RECRUITED LOCALLY.

99. Candidates thus selected (at the local Competitive examination) will be required to pass the same Riding test, the same Departmental examinations, and undergo the same practical training as officers arriving from England, rules in paras. 6 to 14 above applying to both these classes of officers with one exception in connection with the Vernacular test in the case of the former which is hereinafter noticed.

100. The rates of pay are the same for candidates recruited in India as for those recruited in England during period of probation as well as on emerging therefrom.

101. Native candidates selected on the results of the Competitive examination in Madras will in regard to the Vernacular test be required to pass the End-class Test prescribed in the notification of Government, No. 191, published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 24th April 1894, Part I, which corresponds to the test which Deputy Commissioners are required to pass after appointment. The test comprises:—

(i) Reading aloud fluently and construing with readiness and accuracy not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

In Tamil	(1) The first three books of Panchatantram.
	(2) The whole of Virata Parvam (Prose).
„ Telugu	(1) Panchatantram.
	(2) Yama's verses contained in Telugu selections.
„ Canarese	(1) Panchatantram.
	(2) Udyogaparva (the first three cantos).
„ Malayalam	(1) Vetala Charitram.
	(2) Keralapathana.
„ Uriya	(1) Hitopadesha.
	(2) Bala's Singhasana.
	(3) Ramayana, Sundara Khanda.

(ii) Translating in writing into English with accuracy, a passage from some tolerably difficult work, not being a text-book.

(iii) Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which the officer belongs.

(iv) Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

(v) Reading aloud fluently, and translating correctly and readily, two or three manuscripts written in the language in which the examination is held, in a plain, running office hand.

* The Vernacular standard will be a high one, involving a thorough knowledge of the language and ability to write and read the written character with facility, and no native candidate will be allowed to take up his own vernacular. The approved languages are Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Uriya.]

(vi) Conversing with the examiners, or with natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards scholarly expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

102. European and Eurasian candidates locally recruited will be required to pass the same Vernacular test (according to the Assistant Collectors' Lower Standard) in two languages as candidates from England. But if any of the former has taken up a vernacular language for the Competitive examination and secured half the maximum marks therein, he will only be required to pass in one other vernacular according to the Assistant Collectors' Lower Standard examination.

103. Candidates who have taken up one vernacular language for the Competitive Examination and have secured half the maximum marks therein, will only be required to pass in one other language according to the above standards; otherwise, it will be necessary for them to pass in two vernaculars according to the same standards. If they appear in a language which they have taken up as their optional language in the University examination, they will be declared to have passed the test herein required in that language on their satisfying the examiners that they can read fluently and with facility manuscripts written in that language.

RECRUITMENT BY APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

104. **Fourth Method of Recruitment.**—The fourth method of recruitment is by direct appointment in exceptional cases by the Government of India by which means the occasional appointment of Military officers is rendered possible.

105. Officers appointed under this method should like other Probationers, pass the Departmental Law and Vernacular Examinations within two years.

EXAMINATION SUBSEQUENT TO CONFIRMATION.

106. After confirmation as Assistant Superintendent but before promotion to the grade of District Superintendent, officers recruited in England, or appointed direct by the Government of India, and European and Eurasian officers locally recruited, must pass a test in a second vernacular according to the Lower Standard prescribed for Assistant Collectors.

SUBORDINATE STAFF.

I. **Inspectors.**—The following are the conditions and requirements:—

(i) Applicant must belong to a respectable family, and have had a fair English education.

(ii) Must be of good physique and active habits.

(iii) Must produce certificates of character, as well as health certificate from Medical Officer.

(iv) Must be able to ride.

(v) Must have passed the Judicial Test II (b), Criminal Lower Grade, and the Précis-writing Test of the Government Examinations.

Appointments to this grade will be made by the Inspector-General of Police.

Superintendents may make recommendations for such appointments as heretofore.

(vi) Every Inspector shall appear for the Departmental Test at the first examination after the date of his appointment to the grade of Inspector, if the examination takes place not less than six months after such date; if six months have not intervened between the appointment and the examination, the Inspector shall appear at the next following examination. If he fails to pass, he shall appear at the next one, and after two unsuccessful attempts, his probation shall cease.

(vii) Candidates appointed as Inspectors will be on probation for a period not exceeding two years from the date of joining their first appointment and until they pass the Departmental test as provided in the preceding para. As soon as a Superintendent is satisfied that an Inspector has shown himself fit and qualified for confirmation, a roll should be submitted containing a full report on his working and capabilities. If an Inspector fails to complete the tests or to give his fitness within the period of his probation, a roll should be submitted for the termination of his probation.

II. **Constables.**—General conditions (i) Each Police Officer shall produce satisfactory testimonials of character and previous conduct.

(ii) Each Police Officer shall devote his whole time to the Police Service alone. He shall not take part in any trade or calling whatever, unless expressly permitted; and he shall faithfully and honestly use his best abilities to fulfil all his duties as a Police Officer.

- (iii) He shall conform himself implicitly to all rules which shall from time to time be made for the regulation and good order of the Service, and cultivate a proper regard for its honour and respectability.
- (iv) He shall submit to discipline, observe subordination, and promptly obey all lawful orders which he may receive from persons in authority over him.
- (v) He shall serve and reside wherever he may be directed.
- (vi) He shall appear at all times in such Police dress and accoutrements, as shall from time to time be ordered to be worn by each respective rank of the Service, and shall always be neat and clean in his appearance.
- (vii) He shall allow such reduction from his pay and allowances as may be required for clothing, lodging, and the like, under the rules of the Service.
- (viii) He shall promptly discharge such debts as the District Superintendent shall direct to be paid, and no Police Officer shall, under any pretext whatever, have any money transaction with any other Police Officer.
- (ix) He shall not withdraw from the Service without distinct permission, or until the expiration of two months after giving warning of his intention to do so.
- (x) He shall not, on any occasion, or under any pretext whatever, directly or indirectly take or receive any present, gratuity or fee from any person whatsoever, without sanction.
- (xi) He shall act with respect and deference towards all official authorities of the country, and with forbearance, kindness and civility towards persons of all ranks. He shall observe a respectable and peaceful line of private conduct and avoid all partisanship.
- (xii) Each Police Officer is liable to immediate dismissal for dishonesty, negligence and misconduct, and he may be suspended, be fined, or otherwise punished, for minor offences at the discretion of the District Superintendent.
- (xiii) Every article of dress or appointment, lodgings, &c., which may have been supplied to a Police Officer at public cost will be immediately delivered up or vacated, when he may cease to belong to the Police Force.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Officers of the Department.

A. U. Panatier, Esq., I.C.S., &c.	Director-General of the Post Office of India.		
H. A. Durr, Esq.	Deputy do.	do.	do.
W. F. Cockell, Esq.	1st Asst. do.	do.	do.
G. A. T. Bennett, Esq.	2nd Asst. do.	do.	do.
H. O. Sheridan, Esq.	3rd Asst. do.	do.	do.
E. J. Beckett, Esq., &c., I.C.S.	Comptroller, Post Office.		
J. O. Eagles, Esq.	Deputy do.	(Bengal Cir. Audit Office).	
J. A. O'Brien, Esq.	do.	do.	do.
P. H. Burke, Esq.	do.	do.	do.
W. A. St. Leger Kelly, Esq., &c.	Asst. do.	do.	do.
J. N. Chutak, Esq.	do.	do.	do.
E. O'Brien, Esq.	do.	do.	do.
H. M. Kitch, Esq., &c. (Bar-at-Law), I.C.S.	Post-Master-General, Bengal.	do.	Punjab.
C. Stewart Wilson, Esq., &c. (Bar-at-Law), I.C.S.	do.	do.	Bombay.
G. S. Curtis, Esq., I.C.S.	do.	do.	N. W. F. and Oudh.
J. Cornwall, Esq.	do.	do.	Madras.
A. T. Forbes, Esq., I.C.S.	Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.		
E. C. O'Brien, Esq.	By. Post-Master-General, Sind & Baluchistan.		
T. G. Wall, Esq.	do.	do.	Esajpota (Ajmere).
G. Baxter Groves, Esq.	do.	do.	Central Provinces & Berar (Nagpur).
C. J. Latham, Esq.	do.	do.	Burma (Rangoon).
K. Wymper, Esq.	do.	do.	Assam (Shillong).
J. W. Webb, Esq.	do.	do.	Eastern Bengal (Dacca).
C. Goodhart, Esq.	do.	do.	Bihar (Dinapur).
F. B. O'Shea, Esq.	Offg. do.	do.	Presidency Post-Master, Bombay.
W. Merrett, Esq.	do.	do.	Calcutta.
J. Owens, Esq.	do.	do.	do.
M. E. Monks, Esq.	do.	do.	Madras.

Post-Master-General's Office, Madras.

BRANCH—10.30 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

A. T. Forbes, Esq., I.C.S.	Post-Master-General.
G. R. Piter, Esq.	Superintendent of Post Offices, (attached to the Post-Master-General's Office).

T. S. Carroll, Esq.	Personal Asst. to the Post-Master-General.
Suffier Hussain, Esq.	do.
M.R.Ry. M. Krishnasamy Naidu.	Manager.
" S. N. Devadasan, &c.	Clerk.
" R. Damsaway Pillai	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.	Deputy Post-Master.
M.R.Ry. V. Narayanasamy Moodelliar	Assistant Post-Master.
M. R. W. Hawkins	Head Clerk, Correspondence Department.
M.R.Ry. C. Ponnaranga Moodelliar	do. Inland Despatch Department.
M. C. B. Madan	Manager, Money Order and Savings Bank Department.
Mr. J. E. de Romrio	Head Clerk, Savings Bank Department.
M.R.Ry. M. Krishnasamy Chetty	Head Clerk, Inland Receipt Department.
Mr. P. Kishan	do. Parcel Department.
M.R.Ry. P. Thiruvengudam Pillay	Registration Department.
P. Parthasarathy Pillay	Treasurer.
Mr. R. A. de Souza	Accountant.

Dead Letter Office, Madras.

Mr. I. Jesudasan Pillai, Esq., &c.	Manager.
M.R.Ry. P. Jegiah	Head Clerk.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

Superintendents of Post Offices.

Ghulam Raza Khan Bahadur	1st Grade	Presidency (Madras.)
T. D. Deswiddie, Esq.	do.	Bangalore.
G. W. Sanyon, Esq.	2nd Grade	Mysore.
J. C. Morgan, Esq.	do.	Calicut.
A. Wilson, Esq.	do.	Shimoga.
V. Kanakasabhai Pillai, Esq., &c., &c.	do.	Natore.
H. J. Rossan, Esq.	do.	Coimbatore.
M. B. Muthuswamy Naidu, Esq.	3rd Grade	Vijayapatnam (Vizianagaram City.)
H. R. Hubbard, Esq.	4th Grade	Palanacottah.
S. Sathukellam Naidu, Esq.	do.	Cuddalore.
K. Vithalingam Pillai, Esq.	do.	Coimbatore (Rajahmundry) (on other duty.)
J. Home, Esq.	Offg.	
C. S. Venkatasubbar	5th Grade	Trichinopoly.

Railway Mail Service.

M Division.

A. D. Gibson, Esq.	Superintendent.
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Post-Masters.

Hyderabad	Mr. G. Prime.	Chittoor	Mr. E. R. Peter.
Bangalore	A. Ekanina.	Vellore	H. Bower.
Calicut	W. E. Swaris.	Nagapatnam	R. R. Peter.
Coimbatore	E. J. Palmer.	Kurnool	M. Rungiah Naidu.
Trichinopoly	G. Ramasamy Chetty.	Berampore	M. Balakrishna Iyengar, &c.
Madras	Mr. David Peel.	Mysore	Mr. E. Jones.
Belary	J. Henley.	Cuddalore	Eyed Hussain Peema.
Junjore	A. Subramania Iyer.	Rajahmundry	A. Raghavaya Naidu.
Masulipatam	H. V. Krishna.	Tuticorin	K. Amirthalingam Pillay, &c.
Coimbatore	Mr. V. W. Coombes.	Anantapur	C. Narain Singh.
Madras	C. Amos.	Chikmagalur	C. Thirumalai Iyengar.
Nellore	P. Narayana Moodaly.	Shimoga	Mr. A. C. Daily.
Secunderabad	Mr. J. E. Pereira.	Pondicherry	R. D. Nash.
Vizianagaram	M. Ramdas Petrait.	Tamkuri	C. Venkataraja Chetty.
Madras	A. Narayanasamy Iyer.	Chitradroog	Mr. J. W. Samuel.
Talvandrum	N. Andricherry.	Madras	C. Subramania Iyer, &c.
Coimbatore	Mr. J. E. Home.	Madras	C. Venkatarajarama.
Cuddalore	K. R. Srinivasa Rungacherry.	Kolar	P. V. Sundra Chetty.
Salem	T. Narayanasamy Naidu.	Kumbakonam	T. Rajagopal Naidu.
Palamcottah	C. E. Subramania Iyer.	Bezwada	Mahomed Peera.

Hours of Delivery

Deliveries of Mail articles are made from the General Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices on the hours at which these deliveries are made and the closure of

Number of deliveries	Class of articles issued at each delivery.	HOURS OF DELIVERIES AT THE									
		General Post Office.	Adyar.	Cathedral.	Chepuk.	Chokk.	Egmore.	For St. George.	Guidy Sankar Post Office.	Kilpauk.	
1	Paid letters and packets from all places served by the evening Mail Train of the South Indian Railway, by the South-West Line of the evening Local Train of the Madras Railway and from places served by the Mixed Train from Vayalpur to Madras and from Pallavaram and St. Thomas' Mount, as also those posted locally after the sixth delivery of previous day.	6.0	6.30	6.20	6.45	6.15	6.20	6.0	7.0	6.30	
2	Paid letters and packets from all places served by the Mail Trains of the North-East, North-West and South-West Lines of the Madras Railway, and those posted locally.	8.20	8.10	8.10	8.30	7.25	7.55	7.45	8.45	8.0	
3	Registered and insured articles from all places above-mentioned, and also paid letters and packets, registered and insured articles from all places served by the morning Mail Train of the South Indian Railway and from St. Thomas' Mount and articles posted locally.	9.20	10.20	9.45	10.15	9.45	10.0	9.25	10.40	9.50	
4	Paid, registered and insured letters from Pallavaram, Tiruvattar, Tirunelveli, Ambattur and Cuddalore, as also those posted locally after issue of the third delivery. Unpaid articles from all parts of India as well as those posted locally, and ordinary money orders—Inland and Foreign.	1.15	1.35	1.35	1.50	1.35	1.45	1.0	2.25	1.30	
5	Paid and registered articles from Solavaram, Red Hills, and from Pallavaram, St. Thomas' Mount, Conjeevaram, Chingleput, etc., served by the Mixed Train South Indian Railway and those posted locally after the fourth delivery.	4.0	3.40	3.25	3.45	3.10	3.35	3.30	4.0	3.25	
6	Paid and registered letters and packets from Pallavaram, St. Thomas' Mount, Dossery and Ennar and articles posted locally after issue of fifth delivery.	6.0	5.45	5.15	5.35	4.55	5.25	4.45	6.10	5.20	

- * Paid letters and packets from all places served by this Mail Train are issued at the third delivery.
 † Do. do. do. do. at the second delivery.
 ‡ Registered articles are issued at the sixth delivery by Town Sub-Offices.
 § Paid and registered letters and packets from these places are issued at the first delivery on the day.
 || Delivery of parcels is made by the General Post Office at the third delivery and by the Town Sub-Offices at the fourth delivery.
 ¶ Foreign letter Mail from Europe expected every Tuesday.
 ** The delivery on Sundays will be made by the General Post Office at 4 A.M. and by the Town Sub-Offices at 5 A.M.
 †† Paid unregistered articles posted at any office for delivery within the limit of each office up to 10 A.M. will be issued by the General Post Office at 5.30 A.M. for delivery by the General Post Office will be issued by the fifth delivery at 3.55 P.M.
 ‡‡ The time of issue of the deliveries will depend upon the hour of arrival of the Trains which bring in

very of Mails.

week days, and one only of paid letters (registered and insured) on Sundays and Post Office Holidays. articles issued at each delivery are given in the following table:—

UNMENTIONED POST OFFICES.

Mount Road.	Mylapore.	Nungambalam.	Park Town.	Perambur.	Rajapuram.	Rajapetah.	Saidapet.	San Thome.	Srinagar.	Suvarpet.	Teynampet.	Triplicane.	Vepery.	Washermanpet.	Mint Buildings.
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
6.10	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.30	6.0	7.0	6.30	7.0	6.0	6.45	6.30	6.15	6.15	6.20
8.0	8.10	8.20	7.20	7.15	7.0	8.45	8.30	8.0	7.30	8.30	8.15	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40
9.45	10.15	10.0	9.45	9.45	9.20	9.30	10.35	10.30	10.20	9.20	10.10	10.0	9.40	9.45	9.40
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.10	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.25	1.0	1.30	2.10	2.0	1.10	1.15	1.00	1.35	1.30	1.15	1.20
3.10	3.40	3.40	3.30	3.25	3.05	3.25	3.55	3.50	3.45	3.40	3.35	3.30	3.15	3.10	3.10
5.0	5.40	5.35	5.05	5.05	4.50	5.30	5.55	5.50	5.45	5.40	5.35	5.20	5.05	5.05	5.05

Delivery by Town Sub-Offices, except Rajapuram, Washermanpet and Mint Buildings.
 Delivery by Saidapet, Kilpauk, Nungambalam, Cathedral, Teynampet and Egmore Town Sub-Offices.
 the following morning by Town Sub-Offices.
 Offices at the fourth delivery.

Offices close later earlier than that fixed for the third delivery on week days.
 minutes before the time fixed for the delivery will be issued by the same delivery. Thus, a letter posted in the first delivery at 3 A.M., and a letter posted at Saidapet at 3.45 P.M. for delivery by the Saidapet Post Office will

List of Pillar and Wall Letter Boxes in the Town and Suburbs of Madras with their Hours of clearance.

Office by which served.	Locality in which situated.	Hours of clearance.					
		1st clear- ance.	2nd clear- ance.	3rd clear- ance.	4th clear- ance.	5th clear- ance.	6th clear- ance.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	Benjamine Row	4 45	8 20	11 45	1 50	3 35	4 35
	General Market, North-East Corner	4 50	8 25	11 50	1 55	3 40	4 40
	Junction of Phillip's Street with Popham's Broadway	4 55	8 30	11 55	2 0	3 45	4 45
	High Court Buildings	5 05	8 35	12 0	2 5	3 50	4 50
	Thambi Chetty Street	5 58	9 0	12 5	2 10	3 55	4 55
	Junction of St. Xavier's Street with Popham's Broadway	4 50	8 25	11 50	1 54	3 40	4 40
	Junction of Parish Venkateshalla Iyer Street with Popham's Broadway	4 55	8 30	11 55	2 0	3 45	4 45
Madras Genl. Post Office.	Santhosha Street	5 08	8 35	12 0	2 5	3 50	4 50
	Arundhat Street	5 08	8 40	12 5	2 10	3 55	4 55
	Monetary Circuitry	4 45	8 20	11 45	1 50	3 35	4 35
	Corr. Merchant Street	4 50	8 25	11 50	1 55	3 40	4 40
	Krishnan Civil	4 55	8 30	11 55	2 0	3 45	4 45
	Junction of Krishnan Civil Street with Angappa Naldu Street	5 00	8 35	12 0	2 5	3 50	4 50
	Customs House (Beach)	5 50	9 0	12 5	2 10	3 55	4 55
Chinnadripeta.	Ira Madal Street	3 40	7 30	10 50	12 40	2 10	4 40
	Jennadars Tannah	3 45	7 35	11 5	12 55	2 25	4 55
	Changana Maistry Street	3 50	7 40	11 0	12 50	2 30	4 50
Chowk	Wang's Road	3 55	7 45	11 5	12 55	2 30	4 55
	Chinnathandu Madal Street	3 40	7 35	10 55	12 45	2 20	4 45
	Chinnathu Bazaar Road	3 40	7 35	11 0	12 50	2 30	4 55
	Chinnathu Street	3 50	7 45	11 10	1 0	2 40	5 5
Chinnathu	Chinnathu's Road	4 05	7 55	11 20	1 10	2 50	5 15
	Hastur's Road	4 05	7 55	11 25	1 10	2 55	5 20
Edmore	Hastur's Road	3 40	7 30	10 40	12 35	2 5	5 10
	Ministry Female Orphan Asylum	3 45	7 35	11 0	1 25	3 5	5 0
	Donnan's Road	3 55	7 45	11 30	1 35	3 15	5 20
Kilpauk	Ormeau Road	3 20	7 10	10 45	1 20	3 4	5
	Junction of Sullivan's Road with Medavaram Road	3 35	7 25	11 0	1 35	3 0	5 0
	Edmore Civil Street	3 45	7 35	11 5	12 55	2 25	4 50
	Samudra	3 50	7 40	11 0	12 55	2 30	4 55
Mint Buildings	Late Pannan Mohr (The Mint)	4 05	7 55	11 10	1 20	3 10	5 35
	Javadi Bazar	3 40	7 30	10 50	12 45	2 30	4 55
	Parthasarthy Bazaar	3 55	7 45	11 5	1 0	3 55	5 30
	Kondu	3 55	7 45	11 10	1 10	3 55	5 30
	Kondu Street	3 40	7 30	10 40	12 35	2 20	4 5
	Kondu Street	4 10	8 0	11 10	12 55	2 35	5 5
Mount Road	Gyzsada Club	4 05	7 55	11 10	1 20	3 10	5 35
	North Statue (Mount Road)	1 07	30	10 55	12 50	2 25	5 0
	Law	3 40	7 30	10 50	12 45	2 30	4 55
	Big Tank Square	3 45	7 35	10 55	12 50	2 30	4 55
Mylapore	Chinnathu	3 50	7 40	11 10	1 20	3 10	5 35
	Robertson	3 55	7 45	11 15	1 25	3 15	5 40
	James's Bridge, Spur Tank Road	2 35	6 10	9 30	11 25	1 0	3 35
	College Road	3 20	7 10	10 45	1 20	3 4	5
	Cathedral, Anderson's Bridge	3 55	7 45	11 0	1 10	3 5	5
Nanganur	Thann, Vellais, Teynampett	3 10	7 0	10 5	1 15	3 5	5
	Agri-Horticultural Garden	3 15	7 0	10 10	1 20	3 10	5 10
	Nanganur, High Road	3 25	7 15	10 50	1 25	3 15	5 25

* This clearance will not be made on Sundays.

List of Pillar and Wall Letter Boxes in the Town and Suburbs of Madras with their Hours of clearance—contd.

Office by which served.	Locality in which situated.	Hours of clearance.					
		1st clear- ance.	2nd clear- ance.	3rd clear- ance.	4th clear- ance.	5th clear- ance.	6th clear- ance.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	Salt Columns, Park Gate	3 35	7 15	10 35	12 25	2 0	4 30
	Wall Tax Road	3 50	7 35	10 55	12 45	2 20	4 50
	Junction of Basappa Chetty Street with Wall Tax Road	4 07	7 40	11 0	12 50	2 25	4 55
Park Town	Madras Railway Station	4 15	7 55	11 15	1 5	2 30	5 30
	Salt Street, Sowcarpet	4 07	7 40	11 0	12 50	2 25	4 55
	Pennaculay	4 07	7 40	11 0	12 50	2 25	4 55
	Evening Bazaar Street	4 10	7 50	11 10	1 0	2 35	5 5
	Memorial Hall	4 15	7 55	11 15	1 5	2 40	5 10
Pennaculay	New Town, Vopery High Road	3 50	7 30	10 50	12 45	2 15	4 40
	Poonamallee Road, Near School of Arts	4 07	7 40	11 0	12 50	2 25	4 50
	People's Park, South-West Gate	4 07	7 45	11 5	1 0	2 30	4 55
	Vaynarpady	4 15	7 55	11 15	1 5	2 35	5 5
	Gun Powder Factory	4 15	7 55	11 15	1 5	2 35	5 5
Perambur	Chakkipolam	4 10	7 50	11 10	1 20	3 5	5 0
	May	4 25	8 0	11 20	1 35	3 20	5 15
	Santaboom Road	4 15	7 55	11 15	1 5	2 35	5 10
	Sasapet	4 25	8 0	11 20	1 35	3 20	5 15
Padupet	Police Commissioner's Office	4 30	8 10	11 25	1 40	3 25	5 20
	Komaleswararappa	4 07	7 45	11 5	1 0	2 30	4 55
	Eastmore	4 45	8 25	11 45	1 45	3 25	5 30
Rayapet	Golavari Agraharam	4 07	7 45	11 5	1 0	2 30	4 55
	Teakwood Depot	4 57	8 35	11 55	1 55	3 35	5 40
	Rayapuram Bazaar	4 20	8 0	11 20	1 20	3 5	5 5
	Rayapuram Railway Station	4 30	8 10	11 30	1 30	3 15	5 15
	Sullivan's Gardens	4 57	8 35	11 55	1 55	3 35	5 40
	Patil's Garden	4 57	8 35	11 55	1 55	3 35	5 40
Rayapet	Padupet	4 07	7 45	11 5	1 0	2 30	4 55
	Konnapet	4 07	7 45	11 5	1 0	2 30	4 55
	Ice House Road (Miraspet)	3 55	7 35	10 55	12 50	2 25	4 50
	Tannah, Jam Bazaar	3 40	7 30	10 40	12 35	2 25	4 50
	Teachers' College	2 15	5 40	9 10	11 5	3 20	5 35
	Taluk Cutcherry	2 30	6 5	10 15	11 20	3 35	5 45
Saidapet	Brahmin Street	3 05	6 35	10 15	11 20	3 35	5 45
	Perumal Civil Street	3 10	6 40	10 20	11 25	3 40	5 50
	Carniswaran Civil Street	3 20	6 50	10 30	11 35	3 50	5 55
	Nedhipooppam	3 05	6 35	9 55	11 15	3 25	5 40
San Thomé	Carniswaran Civil	3 10	6 40	10 20	11 25	3 40	5 50
	Jamadar's Tannah, Cutcherry Road	3 20	6 50	10 30	11 35	3 50	5 55
	San Thomé Station	3 30	7 0	10 40	11 45	4 0	6 0
	Perambur Works	4 10	7 50	11 10	1 20	3 10	5 35
	Agaram	4 20	8 0	11 20	1 30	3 20	5 40
Sirumallur	Perambur	4 30	8 10	11 30	1 40	3 30	5 50
	Perambur Choultry	4 40	8 20	11 40	1 50	3 40	5 55
	Perambur Railway Station	4 50	8 30	11 50	2 0	3 50	6 0
	Sembam	4 15	7 55	11 15	1 25	3 15	5 40
	Madhavaram	4 30	8 10	11 30	1 40	3 30	5 50
	Varadachari Street	4 10	7 50	11 10	1 20	3 10	5 35
	Adarapuram Street	4 15	7 55	11 15	1 25	3 15	5 40
Sowcarpet	Veerabhadra Pillayar Civil	4 20	8 0	11 35	1 45	3 35	5 55
	Tirupalli Street	4 07	7 45	11 5	1 10	3 5	5 30
	Ramanam Street	3 50	7 35	11 5	1 0	2 55	5 25

* This clearance will not be made on Sundays.

† This Box is not cleared on Sundays as it is inside the Factory.

List of Pillar and Wall Letter Boxes in the Town and Suburbs of Madras with their Hours of clearance—*contd.*

Office by which served.	Locality in which situated.	Hours of clearance.					
		1st clear- ance.	2nd clear- ance.	3rd clear- ance.	4th clear- ance.	5th clear- ance.	6th clear- ance.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Teyoampat	Law Church	2 50	8 25	9 45	11 40	1 15	2 50
	Mowbray's Road	3 50	4 40	10 0	11 55	1 30	4 5
					P.M.		
Triplicane	Collector's Office, Home's Garden	3 25	4 1	12 15	1 50	4 25	
	Kernan Castle	3 06	5 0	10 10	12 0	1 45	4 5
	Partimmarthy's Pagoda, Triplicane	3 45	7 25	10 45	12 35	2 40	4 40
	Venkatasa Naik's Road	3 25	7 15	10 35	12 25	2 10	4 30
	Kazhinpet	3 15	7 5	10 25	12 15	2 0	4 20
	Revenue Board Office	3 45	7 45	11 5	1 0	2 30	4 50
Vepery	Presidency College Gate	3 25	7 15	10 35	12 25	2 10	4 30
	Big Janda High Road	3 35	7 25	10 45	12 35	2 20	4 40
	Junction of Jeremiah's Road with Puraewalkam High Road	3 20	7 5	10 45	12 50	2 15	4 40
	Parambur Barracks' Road	3 30	7 15	10 55	12 45	2 25	4 50
	Chandappa Mudali Street	3 35	7 20	11 0	12 45	2 30	4 55
	Vallala Street	3 45	7 30	11 10	12 55	2 40	5 5
Washbarman- petta.	Puraewalkam High Road	3 50	7 35	11 15	1 0	2 45	5 10
	Jandrapilliar Civil Street	3 15	5 50	10 15	12 15	1 45	4 15
	Sanjeevayana Civil Street	3 30	7 50	10 30	12 30	2 0	4 30
	Somanchetty Choultry	3 45	7 30	10 45	12 45	2 15	4 45
	Tandrapet Police Station	3 55	7 40	10 55	12 55	2 25	4 55
	Mint Subarayala Chetty Street	4 5	7 45	11 5	1 5	2 35	5 5

* This clearance will not be made on Sundays.

† This Box is not cleared for the second and third clearances, as the Collector's Office is opened at 11 A.M.

Inland Postage Rates.

(1) WHEN THE POSTAGE IS PREPAID.

Each Post-card.	LETTERS.		BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.		REGISTERED NEWS-PAPERS (PRINTING-HOUSES).		PARCELS (PREPAYMENT compulsory).	
	Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding 10 lbs.	Exceeding 10 lbs. but not exceeding 15 lbs.	Not exceeding 10 lbs.	Exceeding 10 lbs. but not exceeding 15 lbs.	Not exceeding 50 lbs.	Exceeding 50 lbs. but not exceeding 100 lbs.
1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
5	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
6	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
7	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
8	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
9	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
10	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
11	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
12	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
13	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
14	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
15	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
16	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
17	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
18	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
19	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
20	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
21	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
22	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
23	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
24	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
25	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
26	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
27	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
28	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
29	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
30	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
31	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
32	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
33	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
34	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
35	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
36	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
37	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
38	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
39	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
40	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
41	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
42	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
43	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
44	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
45	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
46	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
47	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
48	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
49	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
50	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
51	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
52	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
53	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
54	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
55	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
56	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
57	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
58	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
59	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
60	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
61	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
62	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
63	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
64	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
65	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
66	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
67	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
68	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
69	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
70	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
71	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
72	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
73	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
74	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
75	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
76	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
77	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
78	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
79	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
80	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
81	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
82	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
83	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
84	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
85	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
86	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
87	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
88	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
89	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
90	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
91	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
92	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
93	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
94	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
95	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
96	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
97	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
98	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
99	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
100	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4

(2) WHEN THE POSTAGE IS NOT PREPAID, OR IS INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID.

(Chargeable on delivery.)

On an unpaid letter, post-card, or packet	..	double the prepaid rate.
On an insufficiently paid letter or packet	..	double the deficiency.
On an insufficiently paid reply post-card	..	double the prepaid rate on the half for which the postage is not prepaid.

SPECIAL RULES APPERTAINING TO PARTICULAR CLASSES OF ARTICLES.

Inland Post.

The term "Inland Post" means the post maintained by the Government of India, either by land or by sea—

- (1) between any places in British India;
- (2) between any places in British India and places beyond the limits of British India at which there are Indian Post Offices; and
- (3) between any places beyond the limits of British India at which there are Indian Post Offices.

The term "Postal articles" is used to describe, for the purposes of the Inland Post, the following five classes, for each of which a distinctive rate of postage is prescribed—

Letters.	Registered Newspapers.
Post-cards.	Parcels.
Book and pattern packets.	

Letters.

The postage on a letter weighting not more than half a tola is half an anna. For a letter weighing more than half a tola but does not exceed one and-a-half tolas, postage charged is one anna. For every additional one and-a-half tolas, or fraction of that weight, one anna.

A letter posted unpaid is charged on delivery with double postage, and a letter posted insufficiently prepaid is charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency.

Post-cards.

A single post-card has a stamp of the value of a 4-anna impressed on it; a reply post-card that of the same value impressed on each portion. The first portion of a reply card is intended to contain the sender's communication; the second, the addressee's name, and when detached and posted by the latter, will be entitled to free transmission to destination. Single and reply cards of private manufacture, with or without adhesive postage stamps affixed in payment of postage, may be transmitted by post as post-cards, provided that every such card shall in respect of size, correspond with that of the inland card issued by the Post Office; that is to say, that it shall be 4 inches in length by 3 inches in breadth, and that, in respect of weight, it shall conform with that of the inland card issued by the Post Office.

Explanation.—The condition as regards weight will not be strictly enforced, but an article which is not of the consistence of a card such as a piece of ordinary paper cut to the size of a post-card will not be allowed to pass through the post as a post-card.

When the postage on a card, or reply card, is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid, the following rates of postage will be charged on delivery—

On an unpaid post-card of private manufacture	..	Double the prepaid rate for a post-card.
On an insufficiently prepaid reply post-card of private manufacture	..	Double the prepaid rate on the half for which the postage is not prepaid.

Nothing may be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of a post-card except—

(a) the heading "Post-card" or "Reply Post-card"; (b) the name and address of the addressee; (c) the name and address of the sender; (d) the date of posting; (e) engravings or advertisements, provided that sufficient space is left for a clear address and for the official marks of the Post Office.

Explanation.—For the purpose of exception (d) the date of posting includes the day but not the hour of posting, and exception (e) as regards advertisements being allowed on the address-side of a post-card, is restricted to printed advertisements.

Note.—A service postcard used for official correspondence must always be franked on the address-side, see clause 342, of Indian Postal Guide.

(2) Nothing may be affixed or attached to a postcard except—

- (a) on the address-side, postage stamps in prepayment of postage and the registration fee (if any), on an address-label bearing the name and address of the addressee and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by 1 of an inch in width;
- (b) on the other side, receipt stamps.

Explanation.—The sender of a reply post-card may affix to the address side of the reply-half an address-label bearing his name and address and not exceeding in size 3 inches in length by 1 of an inch in width. A second post-card may not be attached to a single post-card as a substitute for a reply-half.

- (3) A post-card may not be folded, cut or otherwise altered, except that the impressed postage stamp (if any) may be perforated with initials.
- (4) The sender of a reply post-card is recommended to indicate his name and address on the address-side of the reply-half. The reply post-card should be folded so that the portion bearing the addressee's name shall be outside.

Should any of the conditions laid down in the foregoing classes be infringed, the post-card will be treated as a letter. If an inland post-card be addressed to a country served by the Foreign post, it will be disposed of under clause 158 of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

Book Packets.

The rate of postage on book packets is half-an-anna per ten tolas. Fractions of ten tolas are reckoned as ten tolas.

A book packet posted unpaid is charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency.

A book packet may be of any shape, but may not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth. When, however, the packet is in the form of a roll, the limit of length admissible is thirty inches; but if the length exceeds twenty-four inches (two feet), the diameter may not exceed four inches. There is no limit as to weight.

A book packet must be posted without a cover, or with a cover entirely open at both ends, or in an open envelope, or other cover which can be easily removed, so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents; and may contain newspapers and publications of all kinds, books, whether blank or printed, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music and proof-sheets, with or without the manuscript relating thereto, any quantity of blank paper, parchment or card-board, business papers, &c. But no written communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication, may be enclosed with these articles or written upon them.

If a book packet be found to contain anything not permitted by the rules, or to be in excess of the prescribed size, or to be packed in a manner not in accordance with the rules, it will be charged on delivery with letter or unregistered parcel postage, whichever may be less; any postage stamps that may be affixed to it will be recognised in assessing the charge.

Pattern Packets.

The rate of postage on pattern packets is half-an-anna per 10 tolas. Fractions of 10 tolas are reckoned as 10 tolas. A pattern packet posted unpaid is charged on delivery with double postage; an insufficiently prepaid pattern packet is charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency.

A pattern packet must be posted either without a cover or with a cover open at both ends, or in an open envelope, or other cover, which can be easily removed, so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents; and must not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth, or 80 tolas in weight, and they must contain nothing except bona-fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise not having any saleable value.

Registered Newspapers.

The following rates of postage shall be charged on registered newspapers when posted for transmission by the inland post or to Ceylon:—

	Anna.
For every copy of a newspaper:—	
Not exceeding 4 tolas in weight.....	Two annas.
Exceeding 4 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas in weight.....	Four annas.
For every additional 20 tolas or fraction of 20 tolas.....	Two annas.

The proprietor, manager, or publisher of any newspaper, wishing to adopt the system of registration, should address the chief Postal authority. He will then be furnished with a printed form with directions how to fill it in. Notice of intention to renew the registration of the newspaper must be given three weeks before the expiry of the calendar year following that in which the existing registration was effected. With this notice should be sent a fresh form of application bearing the same date as the notice.

Parcels.

The rates of postage on parcels are as follows:—

- (1) *Parcels not exceeding 40 tolas in weight:—*
 - For a parcel not exceeding 10 tolas in weight..... Two annas.
 - For a parcel exceeding 10 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas in weight..... Four annas.
 - For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight..... Two annas.
- (2) *Parcels exceeding 40 tolas in weight:—*
 - For a parcel exceeding 40 tolas but not exceeding 480 tolas in weight..... Three annas.
 - For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight..... Four annas.

Note.—An additional fee of two annas for registration is charged in the case of registered parcels (see clause 110). Parcels weighing over 40 tolas must be registered (see clause 110).

A parcel must not exceed 480 tolas in weight, unless it is registered in which case the weight must not exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas). A parcel must not be of a kind which, owing to size, shape, manner of packing or any other cause, cannot be carried by post without serious inconvenience or risk.

The postage on a parcel, and also the registration fee if the parcel is to be registered, must be fully prepaid by means of postage stamps, which must be affixed either to the cover of the parcel or to an official label which can be obtained free at the Post Office. In either case the sender or his messenger must affix the stamps himself, postal officials being strictly forbidden to affix them. Should an official label be used, it must be pasted to the parcel; and if the sender does not do this himself, he is recommended to see it done in his presence before he leaves the Post Office.

Every parcel, whether service or ordinary, must be presented at the window of the post office, and not dropped into a letter box. Any parcel found in a letter box will be treated and charged with postage as a registered parcel.

Registration.

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

A receipt will be given for every article presented for registration at the Post Office window within the hours prescribed for registering and a receipt taken on its delivery to the addressee.

Articles containing currency notes, postage labels, cheques, hundis, bank notes, bank bills, &c., must be registered. If any such article be found passing unregistered through the post, it will be registered and a double registration fee charged on delivery in addition to any other postage which may be due.

Insurance.

Insurance is of two kinds, complete and partial. Complete insurance is intended to cover all risks during transit from the office of posting to the office of delivery. Partial insurance is intended to cover all risks during transit in British territory, and all risks during transit in Native territory, except those arising out of highway robbery; it is only applicable in the case of transit of articles through certain Native States.

Registered letters, value-payable registered letters, registered parcels and value-payable registered parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 500 in branch Post Offices and up to the value of Rs. 1,000 at such other Post Offices as are authorized to accept articles for insurance.

The charge for insurance is as follows:—

	When the value insured does not exceed 50 Rs.	When it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed 100 Rs.	When it exceeds Rs. 100 Rs.
When the value insured does not exceed 50 Rs. and 5 annas for every additional 50 Rs. or fraction thereof. Partially insured articles will be charged only half the above rates.	50 p.	10 p.	15 p.

Insured articles must be securely packed and sealed at intervals not exceeding 2 inches in the case of letters and 3 inches in the case of parcels along each fold, or line of sewing. All seals must be of the same kind of wax and must bear distinct impressions of the same device. The device must not be that of a current coin, or merely a series of straight, curved or crossed lines.

The prepayment of all charges on insured articles is compulsory, which must be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles.

An article intended for insurance must be presented at the window of the Post Office with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured, already written, in words and figures, on the cover. The name and address of the sender must also be written on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, or on a separate slip of paper, to be presented with the article, should there be no room for his name and address on the cover.

The sender of an insured article will receive, free of charge, an acknowledgment of its delivery signed by the addressee.

There will be payable to the sender of an insured postal article compensation not exceeding the amount for which the article has been insured, for the loss of the postal article or its contents or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post; provided that the compensation in no case exceeds the value of the article lost or the amount of the damage caused, and provided that, in the case of loss, the sender furnishes full particulars of the contents of the postal article and their value; provided, also, that no compensation will be payable:—

- (a) where there has been misdelivery arising out of incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender;
- (b) where there has been fraud on the part of the sender or addressee;
- (c) where the insured article has been delivered to the addressee, and he has signed and returned the receipt therefor;

Note.—See meaning of the term "delivery" in clause 11, *Indian Postal Guide*. Any person who wish to restrict the delivery of insured articles arriving to his address, may do so by communicating with the Post Office.

- (d) where the sender has not given intimation of the loss within three months from the date of posting;
- (e) where the loss or damage was due to improper or insecure packing;
- (f) where there is no visible damage to the cover or seals, it being understood that the sender must so pack the letter or parcel that its contents cannot be touched without visible damage, as aforesaid, being tampered; or
- (g) in the case of partially insured articles, where the loss or damage was caused by highway robbery during the transit in respect of which the insurance is partial only.

Compensation will be payable one month after the date on which intimation of loss is given by the sender to the Post Office, except in cases in which the Postmaster-General may consider that the circumstances demand the withholding of payment pending inquiry. When compensation has been paid for the loss of a postal article or its contents, the Post Office will be entitled to retain, and dispose of, such postal article or its contents, should they be subsequently recovered, and the compensation paid will not be refunded on demand being made.

Coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery and articles of gold or silver may be sent by post only in insured registered letters or insured parcels. If a letter or parcel presented at the Post Office window is found to contain any such object of value, it will not be accepted for transmission by post, unless the sender insures it; and, if an uninsured article manifestly containing any such object of value is found in course of transmission by post, it will be either intercepted and returned to the sender or forwarded to destination and delivered to the addressee subject to the payment of a fee of one rupee. The payment of this fee will not impose any liability on Government.

Explanation.—In this rule, the expression "articles of gold or silver" includes articles made wholly or partly of gold or silver, but not electro or other plated goods or gold or silver lace or embroidery.

Note.—No parcel for transmission by the Inland Parcel Post shall contain current gold coins of a value exceeding 20 sovereigns.

Value-payable Postal Articles

The value-payable system is designed to meet the requirements of persons who wish to pay for articles sent to them at the time of receipt of the articles or of the bills or railway receipts relating to them, and also to meet the requirements of traders and others who wish to recover, through the agency of the Post Office, the value of articles supplied by them. No person may send an article by the value-payable post without certifying that it is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order. Registered and unregistered parcels, registered letters, registered book-packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, and fully prepaid unregistered book-packets may be sent as value-payable articles, provided that the amount to be recovered on any such article is not less than four annas or more than 1,000 rupees, and does not contain a fraction of an anna.

Value-payable articles may be posted at any Post Office that is a Money Order Office (with a few exceptions) for transmission to any other Post Office that is a Money Order Office. (For Post Offices that are Money Order Offices, see list of Post Offices published in the *Indian Postal Guide*.)

Value payable articles of all kinds, except value-payable unregistered parcels, may be sent to Ceylon under the ordinary rates and at inland rates, but the amount to be recovered must not exceed Rs. 150. Value payable parcels for Ceylon are also subject to the general rules of the Foreign Parcel Post and the special conditions which apply to parcels for Ceylon.

Legal documents, bonds, policies of insurance, promissory notes, railway goods and parcels receipts, bills of lading, or ordinary bills for collection, may be sent as value-payable articles, provided that the sender declares that they are sent in execution of a *bona fide* order received by him.

Fees charged are as follows:—

	AS.
On any sum specified for recovery not exceeding Rs. 10	3
On any sum specified for recovery exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	4
On any sum specified for recovery exceeding Rs. 25	4
On any sum specified for recovery exceeding Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it will be only 4 annas.	

If the sum to be recovered on a value-payable registered parcel or other registered article exceeds Rs. 25, an intimation of its arrival will be sent by the office of destination

to the addressee. Such article will be delivered at the Post Office on payment of the amount entered in the form of receipt on the reverse of the intimation, including any postage that may be due, and on presentation at the Post Office of the intimation with the receipt on the reverse duly signed. If the sum to be recovered does not exceed Rs. 25, the article will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the amount recoverable, and on the addressee signing the receipt presented with the article. If the article is an unregistered parcel book packet, or a value-payable newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, it will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the amount recoverable, but no receipt will be taken from the addressee.

The amount when recovered from the addressee will be paid to the sender by means of a money-order. In the case of a value-payable unregistered parcel book packet, or a value-payable newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, the whole amount specified for recovery will be remitted to the sender. In the case of any other value-payable article the amount specified for recovery, minus a commission calculated at inland money-order rates on that amount will be remitted.

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

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

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

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

Railway receipt notes for goods may be transmitted by post open as value-payable articles, provided that they comply with the following conditions:—

- (1) The goods to which the Railway receipt-note relates may not exceed Rs. 1,000 in value.
- (2) The Railway receipt-note must show on its face that the goods to which it relates have been consigned to the sender himself. It must be endorsed to the person to whom the goods are to be delivered, and signed by the sender. The endorsement should contain the following advice:—"As the consignment is addressed to ourselves you will not receive an arrival notice from the Railway. Please, therefore, enquire for the consignment at the station."

Foreign Post.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.

The postage on letters for the United Kingdom and the British possessions, (see *Indian Postal Guide*) is one anna for each half ounce or part of that weight. The postage on letters for all other countries, colonies or places served by the foreign post, with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India, is two and a half annas for each half ounce or part of that weight. The postage on letters for Ceylon and Portuguese India is the same as the postage on inland letters.

The registration fee is two annas in all cases, and must, together with the postage, be prepaid in all cases of registration.

Acknowledgments can be obtained for registered articles addressed to Union countries. The fee, one anna in the case of Ceylon, and two annas in all cases, must, together with the registration fee and postage, be prepaid.

Postage on printed papers and on legal and commercial documents must be prepaid at least partly (in cases where full prepayment is not compulsory). Printed papers and legal and commercial documents for any Union country, if not fully prepaid, will be charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency. The public, however, are advised to prepay postage in full as insufficiently paid articles are subject to delay in delivery, and are, moreover, liable to be refused by the addressee.

Samples	Size.	Maximum.		For United Kingdom and the British Colonies in South Africa and for packets of printed papers and legal commercial documents addressed to the British Australasian Colonies the limit of weight is 5 lbs. and for samples the limit of size is 2 x 1 x 1 ft., and weight 5 lbs.
		Weight.		
Printed Papers, Legal or Commercial Documents must not measure more than 38 inches in any one direction and may not exceed	12 x 8 x 4 inches	12 oz.		
Packets of samples may not exceed		4 lb. 6 oz.		
		12 oz.		

Schedule of Foreign Postage Rates.

COUNTRIES AND PLACES.	Each post-card.	Each post-card, 10 stamps.	Business papers, (Legal and commercial documents) each packet.	Samples, Each packet.
	Single.	Double.	Per 100 or 1000.	Per 100 or 1000.
Registration fee—2 annas (10 stamps) for each letter, post-card, or packet registered.				
Acknowledgment fee—1 anna (10 stamps) in the case of letters and 2 annas (10 stamps) in all other cases, in addition to the registration fee, for each letter, post-card, or packet registered.				
For communications sent direct to which postage can be sent on registration, see the schedule of foreign postage rates, Section III, Indian Postal Rules.				
The United Kingdom and the following British possessions:—	A.	AS.	A.	AS.
Anguilla.				
Antigua.				
Bahamas.				
Barbados.				
Bermuda.				
British Central Africa.				
British East Africa Protectorate.				
British Guiana.				
British Honduras.				
British North Borneo.				
Canada.				
Cape Colony.				
Cyprus.				
Dominica.				
Falkland Islands.				
Fiji.				
Gambia.				
Gibraltar.				
Gold Coast Colony.				
Grenada.				
Hongkong.				
India.				
Java.				
Labuan.				
Lao.				
Malta.				
Mauritius.				
Montserrat.				
Natal.				
Nevis.				
Newfoundland.				
New Zealand.				
Niger Coast Protectorate.				
Niger Territory.				
Orange River Colony.				
Protected Malay States of—				
Nepal.				
Nepal Sahibdar.				
Perak.				
Siam.				
Sarawak.				
Sechechen.				
Serra Leone.				
St. Christopher.				
St. Helena.				
St. Lucia.				
St. Vincent.				
Straits Settlements.				
Tahiti.				
Tamara.				
Trinidad.				
Tuck's Islands.				
Utah.				
Vanuatu.				
Zanzibar.				
Any other part of the world served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India.	2½	1	2	1

Ceylon and Portuguese India.

Indian inland rates.

The "Universal Postal Union" has been established with a view to secure as far as possible uniformity in procedure and in rates of postage between the various countries of the world. The countries which have joined this Union are called "Union Countries." The following is a list of the countries and colonies which have, up to the present, joined the "Universal Postal Union":—

Argentina.	Brazil.	Ceylon.	Dominican Republic (San Domingo).
Argentine Republic.	British East Africa Protectorate.	Ceylon.	Ecuador.
Austria.	British Guiana.	Colombia.	Egypt.
Bahamas.	British Honduras.	Congo, Independent State of.	Falkland Islands.
Belgium.	British New Guinea.	Congo, French.	Fiji Islands.
Bermuda.	British North Borneo.	Cyprus.	France.
Brazil.	Belgium.	Danish Colonies.	French Colonies.
Bulgaria.	Canada.	Denmark.	Germany.
Burma.	Cape Colony, including British Bechuanaland.	Dominica.	German Protectorates.
Canada.			

Countries and Colonies which have joined the "Universal Postal Union"—contd.

Central America, including the States of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador.	Italy.	*Paraguay.	Switzerland.
Chad.	Jamaica.	Peru.	Tasmania.
Cuba.	Japan.	Portugal.	Tobago.
Cyprus.	Labuan.	Portuguese Colonies.	Transvaal.
Dominica.	Lagos.	Queensland.	Trinidad.
Dutch East India.	Liberia.	Romania.	Tunis.
Gibraltar.	Luxembourg.	Russia.	Turkey.
Gold Coast.	Malta.	St. Helena.	Tuck's Islands.
Greece.	Mauritius and its dependencies.	St. Kitts.	United Kingdom.
Grenada.	*Mexico.	St. Lucia.	*United States of America.
Grenadines.	Montenegro.	St. Vincent.	Uruguay.
*Guatemala.	*Monrovia.	Sarawak.	Venezuela.
Hawaii.	*Natal.	Serbia.	*Victoria.
Hayti.	Netherlands.	Seychelles.	Virgin Isles.
Hongkong.	Netherlands Colonies.	Siam.	*Western Australia.
Hungary.	Norway.	Shera Leone.	Zanzibar (British Protectorate).
India, British (including Aden and its dependencies, and all other places outside British India where there are Indian Post Offices).	*Orange River Colony.	Sweden.	

In the case of the loss (except by fire) of a registered article, originating in any of the countries of the Union (including British India) with the exception of those marked * and addressed to any other of the countries which are not so marked, an indemnity of 30 annas (Rs. 3/-) will be paid to the sender or, at the request of the sender, to the addressee, by the Postal Administration to which the despatching office is subordinate. This indemnity will, however, be paid only for the loss of the registered article itself should this be satisfactorily proved, and not for, or in respect of, the loss of any of the contents of the article, and provided that the claim for indemnity is made within one year from the posting of the article.

Foreign Letters of Soldiers and Seamen.

Letters can be sent at the rate of 1 anna each, by persons belonging to the classes mentioned in the following para, and subject to the conditions mentioned herein, for transmission to any British possession not belonging to the Imperial Ferry Postage Union. Letters prepared at this privileged rate are forwarded only by mail, and which they can be conveyed by sea wholly by British service. The special rates and conditions mentioned do not apply to letters posted by soldiers and seamen for transmission to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions, as they can be prepaid as ordinary letters at the rate of 1 anna per 100.

The persons entitled to the privilege of sending letters at these special rates are Non-Commissioned Officers, Band Masters, Army School Masters, Army School Mistresses, Military Hospital Apprentices, Private Soldiers and School Masters, Writers and Seamen belonging to His Majesty's ships: Provided that the person claiming the privilege shall be at the time actually employed in the service of His Majesty, and shall not be either a Commissioned Officer or Warrant Officer in the Army, or an Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman or Carpenter in the Navy. The privilege, however, has been specially extended to Non-Commissioned Officers, not being Warrant Officers and Soldiers serving in India on the "Unattached List" (see Section II., Division III., Part 2, of the Pay Code for British Troops in India).

The conditions to be observed with respect to letters sent at special rates are as follows:—

- (1)—They must not exceed half an ounce in weight.
- (2)—They must be on the private concerns of the soldiers or seamen.
- (3)—The cover must show on its face the name of the writer and his class or description in the Naval, Regimental, Corps, or Department to which he belongs, and must also bear the signature of the Officer Commanding the Naval, Regimental, Company, Battalion, together with the name of the vessel, Regiment, Corps or Detachment.

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

*The principal British possessions which have not yet joined the Imperial Ferry Postage Union are: the Bechuanaland Protectorate and British Australasia (Colonies of Queensland, British New Guinea, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania).

†Letters can no longer be accepted in India for transmission by post to Hawaii.

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

Foreign Parcel Post.

PARCELS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Parcels addressed to the United Kingdom are divided into two classes, viz., (i) those not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight, and (ii) those exceeding 11 lbs. but not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight:—

- (i)—Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office. They may, at the option of the sender, be posted for despatch either by the sea route via Gibraltar or by the overland route across the continent of Europe, the postage being higher by the latter than by the former route. The sender must specify clearly on the cover of the parcel or on the official label pasted to it the route by which it is to be forwarded. (See note under clause 217, *Indian Postal Guide*). These parcels are delivered by the Post Office, and the postage paid carries them to destination. As regards the insurance of these parcels, see clauses 229 to 240, *Indian Postal Guide*.

Note.—Uninsured parcels for transmission overland across the continent of Europe are forwarded either via Brindisi or via Marseilles, according to the route which is considered to be the more suitable one for each despatch. Insured parcels for transmission by the overland route are always forwarded via Brindisi.

- (ii)—Parcels which exceed 11 lbs. but which do not exceed 50 lbs. (the maximum allowed) in weight are forwarded from India through the medium of the P. & O. S. N. Co., and are delivered at destination under arrangements made by that Company. Such parcels are delivered free of charge within a radius of one mile from the Company's Head Office in London; if addressed to any place beyond that radius, carrier's charges are levied from the addressee on delivery. Parcels thus forwarded through the P. & O. Co. cannot be insured during transit beyond India, but must, if they contain coin, etc., be insured during transit in India under the rule laid down in clause 214, *Indian Postal Guide*.

Note.—39 tolas are reckoned as the equivalent of 1 lb.

At all Head Post Offices and important Sub-Post Offices, all charges, including customs duty, may, if desired by the sender, be prepaid in full, at the time of posting, on parcels for the United Kingdom, whether insured or uninsured, which do not exceed 11 lbs. in weight, subject to the following special conditions:—

- A parcel in respect of which the sender wishes to prepay all charges should be presented at the Post Office plainly superscribed with the words "To be delivered free of all charge."
- The customs declaration presented with the parcel should state clearly the weight of the contents.
- The sender will be required to deposit in advance the equivalent in Indian currency, at the rate of Rupees fifteen for one pound sterling, of the charges leviable on the parcel in the United Kingdom, according to the British Customs Tariff. He will also be required to pay a fixed fee of 4 annas for the service to be rendered by the Post Office, and to sign a form of agreement declaring his willingness to pay any sum over and above the amount of his deposit that may be found to be due when the charges actually levied on the parcel in the United Kingdom have been ascertained.
- The Post Office, on the other hand, will refund to the sender any portion of his deposit found to be in excess of the charges actually levied on the parcel in the United Kingdom, and in the event of the parcel being returned to India as undeliverable, will refund the whole amount of the deposit. In no case will the postal fee of 4 annas be refunded.

Parcels with all charges prepaid are subject to the same rates of postage and to the same general rules and conditions as other parcels sent from India to the United Kingdom through the agency of the British Post Office.

PARCELS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The British Post Office receives parcels for India if they do not exceed 11 lbs. in weight, and arrangements exist under which the senders of such parcels may, if they so desire, prepay at the time of posting all charges including Customs duty, leviable on them in India. Parcels above that weight are received by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at its offices in London. The rules governing the despatch of parcels from the United Kingdom are published in the *British Post Office Guide*, and exhibited at every British Post Office; but enquiries in the United Kingdom should, in the case of parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight, be addressed to the Secretary, G. P. O., London, and enquiries regarding parcels above that weight should be addressed to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

The rates of postage for parcels forwarded to India are as follows, viz.:—

Parcels forwarded by the British Post Office.

	Via Gibraltar.		Overland.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
For a parcel—Not over 1 lb.	1	0	3	0
Over 1 lb. but not over 2 lbs.	1	8	2	0
2 lbs. " " " 3 lbs.	2	4	3	0
3 lbs. " " " 4 lbs.	3	4	4	0
4 lbs. " " " 5 lbs.	5	0	5	0

Parcels forwarded through the P. & O. S. N. Co.

s. d.

For each pound or fraction of a pound (up to the limit of 50 lbs.) 1 0

It is hereby notified that, with effect from 1st May, 1901, no parcel containing coin or bullion exceeding £5 in value, except coin clearly intended for purposes of ornament, will be admissible to the foreign parcel post to or from India. No parcel such as is described above will, from the date of receipt of this notice by any Post Office in India, be accepted by that office for transmission by the Foreign Parcel Post.

The following schedule shows the rates of postage and conditions which are now applicable to postal parcels for Cyprus:—

Colony.	Route.	Rates of postage (prepayment compulsory).	Limit of weight.	Limits of size.		Specially prohibited contents (for general prohibitions, see clause 222 of the <i>Indian Postal Guide</i>).
				Maximum.	Minimum.	
Cyprus.	Through Egypt.	For a parcel—Not over 3 lbs. Rs. 1 0 6 Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs. 3 4 6 Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs. 5 14 6	11	Two feet in any direction.	Three inches in length by 2 inches in width and 1 inch in depth or 12 cubic inches in all.	(a) Tobacco in any form, salt, except refined salt for table purposes, and silver or copper coins. (b) Articles likely to import the plague viz.—wearing apparel, worn clothing, bedding that has been used, rags and waste stuff not excepting hydraulic pressed rags, used sacks, carpets, and worn embroideries, leather, untanned and fresh skins, fresh animal matter, hoofs of all kinds, horse hair, bristles, raw, wool and human hair.

† Parcels containing umbrellas, sticks, maps, plans or similar articles, will be accepted up to a maximum of 3 feet 3 inches (1 metre) in length, provided they not exceed 7½ (20 centimetres) in breadth or thickness.

Inland Money Orders.

All Post Offices are Money Order Offices except those that are distinguished in the list of Post Offices by the "†" against their names—for which see *Indian Postal Guide*. The Commission charged on the issue of ordinary inland money orders is as follows:—

	Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding.....	10	0 2
exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding 25.....	25	0 4

35 4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it is only 2 annas.

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

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

Before the Regimental vendor leaves the station where he obtained an advance of postal orders, he should return the orders themselves, or pay their value, to the Post Office whence he received them.

Post Office Savings Banks.

Any person may deposit money in a Post Office Savings Bank (a) on his own behalf, or (b) on behalf of any minor relative, or (c) on behalf of any minor of whom he is the guardian.

Exception.—A Government Official may not open an account on behalf of a minor of whom he is the official guardian.

Minors, as well as women, whether married or single, are allowed to deposit money in their own names. The fact that an account has been opened on behalf of a minor shall not prevent such minor from opening an account in his own name; nor shall the fact that a married man has an account in his own name prevent his wife from opening a separate account in her own name, provided the money to be deposited by her is her own property or earnings.

Money cannot be deposited in the name of two or more persons jointly, provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the deposit of money in the name of a known firm.

The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is four annas; and no sum can be deposited that includes a fraction of an anna. A depositor may not deposit a larger sum than two hundred rupees in all during any one official year, April 1st to March 31st, inclusive, and may not have more than two thousand rupees at his credit, exclusive of interest.

The annual limit of Rs. 200 is to be reckoned, irrespective of withdrawals, that is, withdrawals are not to be deducted in applying it. The total amount of an account opened by a relative or guardian on behalf of a minor may not exceed one thousand rupees, exclusive of interest.

A depositor can withdraw money from his account once a week (Monday to Saturday both days inclusive).

A minor can withdraw money deposited by him in his own name; but money deposited on behalf of a minor can only be withdrawn during his minority by his guardian.

Women, whether married or single, can withdraw money deposited by them in their own names; and married women can also withdraw money deposited by them, as single women, in their own names, their marriage notwithstanding. The fact that a female minor, on whose behalf money has been deposited, is married or becomes married after the account has been opened on her behalf, shall not prevent her from withdrawing the money so deposited on attaining majority.

A depositor cannot withdraw a smaller sum than four annas, and he cannot withdraw any sum which includes a fraction of an anna unless it be to close his account, in which case he can withdraw the balance at his credit.

The intending depositor must sign a declaration that he has read and accepted the Post Office Savings Banks' rules.

Women may open accounts in their own names through their agents, or, if they are married, through their husbands or agents. The agent or husband will be required to produce a letter of authority from the depositor and to sign the declaration that the depositor understands and accepts the rules.

When the declaration is presented duly signed, with the amount of the first deposit, the amount will be entered in a Pass-book which will be supplied to the depositor. The depositor will be required to sign a receipt for the Pass-book and give a specimen of his signature in a book kept by the Post Office.

The Pass-book will show in the vernacular of the district or in English, as the depositor may wish, the number of his account, with the name of the office from which the book is issued, his own name, occupation or profession, and address. No deposit can be made and no money can be withdrawn from an account without its production, and the Post Office will not be responsible for any sum not acknowledged in the Pass-book. Depositors should carefully examine their books before leaving the office, and ascertain that the entries are correct. They should also be careful to keep their Pass-books in their own possession, as the Post Office will not be responsible for any loss caused to a depositor if through his negligence any person shall obtain possession of the book and fraudulently obtain the payment of any sum belonging to the depositor.

No charge will be made for the Pass-book at first supplied to a depositor or for any book issued to him in continuation of the original book, which will be retained by the Post Office. But if a Pass-book be lost or spoiled, or if an account be re-opened with the permission of the Comptroller, Post Office, before the expiration of 3 months, from the date of closure, the depositor will have to pay one rupee for a fresh book.

A depositor may deposit money at the Post Office at which his account stands, as often as he wishes so long as the prescribed yearly and maximum limits are not exceeded. All that he is required to do is to take or send the amount to be deposited, with his Pass-book, to the Post Office. The amount will be entered in the Pass-book, the balance struck, and the Pass-book returned to the depositor or his messenger.

When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he must present his Pass-book personally or by messenger at the Post Office at which his account stands, with a printed form of application for withdrawal, which can be obtained at the Post Office, signed by himself and showing the balance at his credit and the amount which he wishes to withdraw.

Interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, until further orders, on all deposits subject to the conditions of this rule. This interest will be allowed for each calendar month on the lowest balance at credit of an account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month; provided that interest shall only be calculated at the rate of three pice a month on every complete sum of six rupees; provided also that no higher monthly interest than Rs. 3-3-3 shall be allowed on the balance of an account.

A depositor may have his account transferred, free of charge, to any Post Office that is a Savings Bank provided that the account shall have been in existence for 3 months previous to the transfer.

When a depositor wishes to close his account, he must present his Pass-book with a form of application for withdrawal of the amount shown at his credit in the Pass-book. The amount of interest due on his account up to the end of the calendar month preceding the date of presentation will be entered in the Pass-book and a final balance struck. The amount will then be paid to the depositor and his receipt taken on the warrant of payment. The Pass-book will be retained in the Post Office. If the application for closing an account be presented at a Sub or Branch Office, the same procedure will be followed as in the case of an ordinary withdrawal, except that the Pass-book will be retained.

A depositor who has once closed an account cannot open another until after the expiration of three months after the date of closure, without the permission of the Comptroller, Post Office.

If a depositor should die leaving in a Post Office Savings Bank a sum of money not exceeding one thousand rupees, and if probate of his will or letter of administration of his estate or a certificate granted under Act No. VII of 1889 be not produced to the Post-Master-General within three months of the death of the said depositor, the Post-Master-General may pay the said sum of money to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it, or to administer the estate of the deceased.

If any depositor becomes insane or otherwise incapable of managing his affairs, and if such insanity or incapacity be proved to the satisfaction of the Post-Master-General, then the Post-Master-General may, from time to time, make payment out of the deposit to any order person.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Sanctioned Strength of Gazetted Officers.

Direction	1
Chief Superintendents	4
Superintendents	25
Assistant Superintendents	45
Asst. Superintendents (Provincial Service)	8
Total 84.	

Direction.

CLASS I—Rs. 8,000.

Macleod, F. G. Director-General.

CLASS II—Rs. 2,000.

Larking, A. R. Deputy Director-General.

CLASS III—Rs. 1,600.

Kirk, H. A. Director, Traffic Branch.

Gumpertz, E. L. D. Do. Construction Branch.

Chief Superintendents, Class IV, (4)—Rs. 1,125 to 1,500.	James, C. S.	Cooda, J. M.
	Kenyon, E. A.	Elington, E.
	Lees, R. O.	Gilbe, R. T.
	Oliphant, H. S.	Goodall, E. C. A.
	Palmer, A. L. H.	Grimmer, A. J. G.
	Pinney, H. T.	Hill, A. P.
	Thomas, I. C.	Henderson, W. P.
		Leslie, N. U. K.
Superintendents, Class V, 1st Grade (10)—Rs. 1,000.		Meredith, R.
Dempster, F. E., C.I.E.		Simson, M. G.
Foord, A. W.		Styan, E. S.
Hensley, J. W.		
	Burne, O.	
	Chappel, H. E.	

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS—CLASS VI.

1st Grade (8)—Rs. 700.	Traninger, L.	Landon, G. E.
Amstrong, E. A.	Williams, C. B.	Overton, J. J. R.
Donaghy, W. J.	2nd Grade (12)—Rs. 550.	Pike, H. S.
Hudson, E. J. B.	Babington, O. D. de V.	Rey, G. P.
Mayson, H.	Babington, S.	Talbot, G. W.
Sowerby-Coo, C. W.	Goodall, C.	Talbot, C. A.
Sutherland, W.	Hewitt, J. S.	Thompson, M. A.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS—CLASS VII.

1st Grade (18)—Rs. 400.	Hodges, H. E.	Class VII.—1st Grade Pro-
Berris, J. G.	Rylands, M. B.	vincial Service—Rs. 275.
Beghin, E. L.	Hopkins, G. A.	Mandik, S. C., B.A.
Curtis, J. H.	Gunter, E. E.	Mallik, P. N.
Hodges, G. W.	MacKenzie, J. P.	Morgan, J. G.
Jones, M. E. N.	Oliver, G. T. W.	Banerji, D. D., M.A.
Madame, J. H.	Parichha, M. L.	Class I U.—2nd Grade Pro-
Singh, S.	Williams, C. T.	vincial Service—Rs. 225.
Smith, M. V. C.	Shields, J. C.	Banerjee, A. C.
Wernicke, B. C.	Stee, M. F. D. J.	Jolly, C. D.
2nd Grade (11)—Rs. 350.	Whitting, J. M.	Singh, G. J.
Dixon, L.	Wood, S. R. A.	Marston, T. D. (Pensioner,
De Monte, F. E.	Class VI.—2nd Grade Pro-	allowance of Rs. 225).
Green, E.	vincial Service—Rs. 175.	Parentes.
Hopper, R. A. A.	Sharpe, W. S.	Maharjee, J. N.
McGregor, W. D.	O'Connell, M. J.	Chatterji, A. C.
McNell, J.		

APPOINTMENTS HELD BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Appointments.	Head-Quarter.	Officer in charge.
Stores	Dacca	Barrington, R.
Workshops	Do	Burns, O.
Electrician	Do	Sampson, M. G.
Chief Office	Do	Williams, C. B.
Personal Assistant to Director-General	Do	Thomas, L. C.
Attached Constabulary Branch, Director-General's Office	Do	Sampson, F. H., c.m.
Attached Traffic Branch, Director-General's Office	Do	Barrington, T. D.
Arakan	Akyab	Hill, A. P.
Assam	Shillong	Meredith, R.
Bahar	Holnagar	Hensley, J. W.
Bengal	Calcutta	Palmer, A. L. H.
Bombay Office	Bombay	Kanyan, E. A.
Bombay	Do	Sowerby-Coo, C. W.
Lower Burma	Rangoon	Loche, N. D. K.
Calcutta Office	Calcutta	Campbell, E. E.
Dacca, now called Eastern Bengal	Barrackpore	Henderson, W. P.
East Coast	Vizagapatnam	Hudson, N. J. H.
Kashmir	Srinagar	Grimes, A. J. D.
Madras Office	Madras	Wilde, R. T.
Madras	Do	Mayson, H.
Super, now called Central Province	Tribhuvane	Good, J. M.
Outh and Beluchistan, now called N. W. F. and Outh	Lucknow	James, C. S.
Punjab	Umballa	Lee, R. O.
Rajputana	Agra	Goodall, H. C. A.
Sind and Beluchistan	Karachi	Styan, H. S.
Upper Burma	Manday	Olshert, H. S.

MADRAS DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Madras.

H. Mayson, Esq., Superintendent in charge. | Mr. N. Parankula Pillai, Head Clerk.

BANGALORE SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore.

C. B. Williams, Esq., Asst. Supt. in charge.

E. A. Farmer, Esq., attached.

3 Departmental Offices.

47 Combined Offices.

29 Telephone Offices.

733-96 Miles of Posts.

224-36 " of Wire.

COCHIN SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Cochin.

S. C. Manik, Esq., Asst. Supt. in charge.

3 Departmental Offices.

40 Combined Offices.

2 Telephone Offices.

733-12 Miles of Posts.

1562-79 " of Wire.

MADRAS SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Madras.

J. S. Hewitt, Esq., Asst. Supt. in charge.

F. Scott, Esq., Sub-Asst. Supt. (attached).

S. E. Blake, Esq.,

1 Departmental Office.

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Moolthalapet, Madras.

E. H. Murray, Esq., Sub-Asst. Superintendent in charge.

M. Dorasamy Mudaliar, Storekeeper.

MADRAS OFFICE DIVISION.

A. W. Ford, Esq., Superintendent in charge.

W. D. MacGregor, Esq., Asst. Supt. (attached on special duty).

R. G. Walker Esq., Sub-Asst. Supt. (attached).

Mr. P. G. Fote, Supervising Sub-Asst. Superintendent.

" G. Senger, Telegraph Masters in charge of Batches.

" J. Chagga, " "

" P. Chacrawarti, " "

" J. C. Peranna, " "

" H. Sundram Pillai, Deputy Telegraph Masters.

" A. D'Mello, " "

" J. Jayaram Pillai, " "

" B. Kanga Rao, " "

" U. Sathya, " "

" H. Krishna Rao, Testing Telegraph Masters.

" E. J. Ratchala, " "

" W. V. D'Cruz, Telegraph Master in charge Training Class.

" M. Gnanan Chetty, Head Clerk and Accountant.

BELLARY DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Bellary.

J. W. Hensley, Esq., Superintendent in charge of Division.

BELLARY SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Bellary.

A. H. Prime, Esq., Sub-Asst. Superintendent in charge.

2 Departmental Offices.

26 Combined Offices.

963-42 Miles of Posts.

8479-54 " of Wire.

BELLARY SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Bellary.

G. W. Copcutt, Esq., Sub-Asst. Superintendent in charge.

3 Departmental Offices.

28 Combined Offices.

81-22 Miles of Posts.

298-72 " of Wire.

MYSORE SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore.

* G. O'Hara, Esq., Honorary Asst. Superintendent in charge.

45 Combined Offices.

1165-23 Miles of Posts.

4260-56 " of Wire.

MANGALORE SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Mangalore.

F. de Monte, Esq., Asst. Superintendent in charge.

A. G. N. Bremer, Esq., Sub-Asst. Superintendent (on Construction).

3 Departmental Offices.

95 Combined Offices.

4 Railway Offices opened for Administrative purposes.

5 Telephone Offices.

317-22 Miles of Posts.

817-15 " of Wire.

* T. D. Marston, Esq., Asst. Supt., is now under orders to relieve Mr. O'Hara of charge.

EAST COAST DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Vizagapatam.

E. Hudson, Esq., Superintendent in charge of Division.
Mr. J. A. Rosemeyer Head Clerk, Superintendent's Office.
Syed Mohidin Sad Clerk do. do.

VIZAGAPATAM SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Vizagapatam.

G. W. Talbot, Esq., Asst. Superintendent.
Mr. J. Gordon, Inspecting Telegraph Master.
P. Raagunayakulu, Native Inspecting Signaller.

CUTTACK SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Cuttack.

W. Wilby, Esq., Honorary Asst. Superintendent in charge.
Ch. Appa Rao, Inspecting Signaller.
Mr. Mohan Ali Nair, Inspecting Signaller.

Telegraph Masters.

Mr. V. N. Simon, Temporary Telegraph Master, Balasore.
" F. Gibbons, Permanent Telegraph Master, Midnapore.
" S. Dutta, Esq., Telegraph Master, Balasore.
" A. W. Rowe, Permanent Telegraph Master in charge, Cuttack.
" C. J. Holland, Temporary Deputy Telegraph Master, Cuttack.

VIZAGAPATAM SUB-DIVISION.

Telegraph Masters.

Mr. S. G. Young, Permanent Telegraph Master, in charge of Cocanada Office.
" A. H. Hutchins, Telegraph Master, Bhanupore.
" S. P. Joseph, Telegraph Master, Bhanupore.
" E. P. Smith, Permanent Telegraph Master, Vizagapatam.
" O. H. Smith, Indian Telegraph Master, Cuttack.
" D. Bernays, Acting Telegraph Master, Vizagapatam.
" A. C. Chittagow, Deputy Telegraph Master, Vizagapatam.
" M. Masarik, Temporary Deputy Telegraph Master, Cocanada.
" P. Anthony, Temporary Deputy Telegraph Master, Cocanada.
" N. Rajendran, Esq., Temporary Telegraph Master, Cocanada.

BEZWADA SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Bezwada.

N. C. Fraser, Esq., Sub-Asst. Superintendent in charge of Sub-Division.
Mr. J. A. G. Moore, Inspecting Signaller.

Telegraph Masters.

Mr. K. Sutra, Esq., Telegraph Master, Masulipatam.
" C. Kameswari Iyer, Telegraph Master, Bezwada.
" K. Rameswari, Telegraph Master, Bezwada.

RULES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL.

1. *Inland telegrams* are those which are sent to, or received from, places within Indian limits. Such telegrams are subject to the regulations laid down from time to time by the Government of India.

2. *The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed*, and the Sender and Receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

3. *Legibility and form.*—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, Senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakable hand, and on the proper forms, which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph and Post Offices. Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all Offices.

NOTE.—Books (price 1 anna each) containing 100 forms for inland telegrams, with counterfoils, can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph Offices.

4. *Offices where inland telegrams are accepted.*—Inland telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices and Post Offices in India, except at some Branch Post Offices. They are also accepted under certain conditions at Military Field Telegraph Offices.

5. *Postal Comb and Offices* are Postal Telegraph Offices in telegraph connection with other Telegraph Offices.

6. *Postal Receiving Offices* are Post Offices which are not in telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices, but which receive inland telegrams and dispatch them by post to a Telegraph Office. Such telegrams are sent registered and postage-free by first post.

7. *Inland telegrams may be also posted by the Sender to the nearest Telegraph Office*, together with Telegraph or Postal stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post-free to the Sender. In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office, under the preceding or other rule, with an insufficient number of stamps, the deficiency will be recovered from the Addressee, (see Rule 71.)

8. *Railway Offices.*—All paid telegrams, except Press (see Rule 132), can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Railway Telegraph Office, or vice versa, without additional charge.

9. *Objectionable telegrams.*—Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to transmit any telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the chief Civil or Military Officer if tendered at another place.

10. *General Divisions.*—Inland telegrams are divided into three classes:—

- (a) State (or Government) telegrams (Rules 37 to 44).
- (b) Service telegrams (Rules 45 to 48).
- (c) Private telegrams.

NOTE.—State telegrams have no priority over Private telegrams, and take their rank with the latter according to Class (Rules 52 and 54), in the order in which tendered.

MODE OF WRITING, &c.

11. *Characters.*—Inland telegrams must be written legibly in characters which have their equivalents in telegraphic signals. These characters or signals are the following:—

(a) Letters.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

(b) Figures.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

NOTE.—There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals, such as I, II, &c.

(c) Stops and other signs.

Full-stop (.), Comma (,), Semi-colon (;), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Note of exclamation (!), Apostrophe ('), Hyphen (-), Bracket or sign of a parenthesis (), Inverted comma ('), Bar of division (/), Underline.

(d) *Special Instructions and Conventional signs.*—(See Rules 15 to 17.)

Abbreviated form.	English meaning.
BPD	Boat paid (Rule 23).
BPDN	Boat paid double (Rule 23).
RP	Reply paid (Rule 31).
RP Rs.	Reply paid—rupees or annas (Rule 31).
TC	Collation or repetition (Rule 10).
PC	Telegram with Telegraphic Advice of delivery (Rule 104).
Express	Express (Rules 113 and 114).
XP	Express paid (Rule 113).
XP Rs.	Express paid—rupees or annas (Rule 113).
Post	Post (Rule 114).
PR	Post Registered (Rule 113).
RO	To be delivered open (Rule 86).
MP	To be delivered into the hands of the Addressee himself (Rule 79).
TR	To be kept at Telegraph Office till called for (Rule 81).

12. *Language.*—Subject to the above limitation, telegrams may be sent in English or in the vernacular, or in any foreign language, or in Cipher if written in Arabic numerals. Fictitious words, i.e. words not recognised in any language (such as Anglerio, Bentasher, &c.), and wrongly-spelt words are inadmissible.

NOTE.—Groups of letters not forming words ("Letter cipher") cannot be transmitted in Private telegrams, unless they represent Trade or Commercial marks, or are among the abbreviations sanctioned by Rule 53.

13. *Endorsement.*—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or re-written word, must be authenticated by the Sender or by his representative.

14. *Parts of a telegram.*—The different parts forming an inland telegram should be written in the following order:—

- (a) Special Instructions (any) (Rules 15–17).
- (b) The Address (Rules 18–33).
- (c) The Office of origin.
- (d) The Sender's name (Rule 34).
- (e) The Text.

15. *Special Instructions.*—The Sender should write upon the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions*, his Special Instructions (if any) regarding delivery as destination, prepayment of reply, advice of delivery, collation (or repetition), open delivery, or delivery only to the Addressee himself, &c.

16. In the case of a Multiple telegram the Special Instructions which concern each Addressee should be written immediately before his name; however, if the Multiple telegram is also a collated (or repeated) one, it is sufficient if the Special Instruction for Collation precedes the first Address.

17. Special Instructions should be written in the abbreviated form given in Rule 11 (6) and put between signs of parenthesis. They are not charged for.

NOTE.—For further particulars regarding the Sender's instructions, see Rules 9, 10, 103, &c.

18. Address.—The Address includes the Addressee's name and address and the name of the Office to which the telegram is to go. Care should be taken that the latter is written as given in the List of Telegraph Offices published in the *Inland Telegraph Guide*.

19. The Address should contain all the particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram without search or enquiry.

20. In the case of large towns, the Address ought to contain the name of the street and the number of the house, or, in the absence of these particulars, to specify the residence of the Addressee or give any other vital information.

21. Even for small towns, the name of the Addressee ought to be as far as possible, accompanied by additional particulars to guide the Delivering Office in case of objection of the proper name.

22. *Uncertain Address*.—Telegrams, the Address of which does not exactly conform to the provisions laid down in the preceding rules, are nevertheless accepted and transmitted at the Sender's risk.

23. In every case the Sender has to bear the consequences of an insufficient address which, after the telegram has been despatched, can neither be completed nor altered except by a paid Service Advice (Rule 44).

24. *Code or Abbreviated Address*.—The Addressee's name and Address may be written in a Code or abbreviated form. However, the right of an Addressee to have a telegram thus addressed, delivered to him, is subject to an arrangement made between such Addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram (see Rule 26).

25. When a telegram is addressed to the care of a person, who has registered an abbreviated Address, the word or words representing the Code Address should be preceded by the words "care of," or their equivalent.

26. *Registered Address*.—Any firm or individual expecting to receive telegrams can register a Code or Abbreviated Address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such telegrams have to be delivered. The fee for registration of such a Code Address is Rs. 10 per calendar year, payable in advance on the 1st January, or Rs. 50 for all time, with an additional fee of Rs. 5 for every change of the word or words selected.

27. A Code or Abbreviated Address may be registered on any date; thus, if on 1st November an Address is registered, ten rupees are charged, and a second charge of ten rupees is made if the Address is renewed on 1st January following. The additional fee of five rupees is charged for every change of the word or words selected, or transfer to another Telegraph Office, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering Office, or for change of name or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same, and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another: if it is a case of transfer, a fee of ten rupees is charged.

28. Code or Abbreviated Addresses are considered confidential.

29. No Code or Abbreviated Address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual.

30. The Government Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having a Code or an Abbreviated Address if such Address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph Officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if, after notice has been given, the Address has not been registered.

31. For Code or Abbreviated Addresses only genuine words or real names may be registered. Combinations of Christian names and surnames, combinations of parts of two names, combinations of two separate words, mispelled abbreviations of one or more words, are all inadmissible.

32. The following are examples of inadmissible Code Addresses:—

*Wanted for Grand Hotel,
Wants for William Smith.*

*Breakers for Brink and Ross,
Macbeth for Macdonald, Methuen & Co.*

33. Persons wishing to register Code or Abbreviated Addresses are invited to choose uncommon words, not their own names, to avoid all risk of telegrams being misdelivered to other persons of the same name.

34. *Sender's name*.—This means the actual name or designation of the Sender. Name and designation cannot both be admitted free. If the Sender should desire his own designation or Address to be telegraphed, in addition to his name, it must be paid for. A telegram cannot be sent by several persons in their separate names; it must be in the name of only one individual or firm; it may, however, be sent by a party acting jointly

having a recognised collective capacity, but the designation or style of such party must be used, not their several names. The Sender's name and Address may, however, be transmitted free in a Code or abbreviated form if registered under Rule 26.

35. *Post*.—No Private telegram or series of telegrams containing more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any individual or firm, and no subsequent telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic.

NOTE.—Regarding the length of Press telegrams, see Rule 125, VIII.

36. *Signature*.—The true signature and address of the Sender must always be written at the foot of the telegram. The Sender of a Private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

37. *Definition*.—A State telegram is a telegram sent by an official of the British Government on British Government business.

NOTE.—Municipal Commissioners and the officials and servants of a Municipality or of a Guaranteed or Private Railway are not entitled to send State telegrams, nor are the officials and servants of Native States.

38. *Principles to be observed*.—The Government of India has laid down the following principles to be observed in the classifying, &c. of State telegrams, but their application rests with the Sender, not with the Telegraph Official:—

(1) When it is not necessary that a reply (by post or wire) should be despatched within office hours of the same day, the message should be classed *Deferred*. (2) When it is considered essential that the reply should be sent the same day, the message should be classed *Ordinary*. (3) Messages should only be classed *Urgent*:—(a) in cases of real emergency; (b) in cases where the despatching Officer knows that the line is blocked, and considers his message sufficiently important to take precedence of ordinary traffic. (4) Telegrams should, except when extreme precision is important, be expressed in as few words as are consistent with clearly conveying the intended meaning; and mere auxiliary or connective words, which can obviously be filled in by the receiver, should be omitted.

39. *Cipher language*.—The text of State telegrams written in Cipher language may be formed either of groups or series of figures, or of groups or series of letters, having a secret meaning; but a combination in the same telegram of figures and of letters, having a secret meaning, is not admitted.

40. *Collation*.—State telegrams, when they are written in figure or letter cipher, are always repeated in their entirety (Rule 103) by the receiving Office in the same manner as is done with "collated" telegrams (Rule 160). When partially written in cipher, the cipher portions only are repeated.

41. *Payment, &c.*—State telegrams must be marked *State* by the Sender, and, as a rule, paid for in cash or stamps prior to despatch. The charges are the same for State as for Private telegrams. The rule regarding prepayment (Rule 44) will be relaxed in case of great emergency; but whenever an Urgent or Ordinary State telegram is tendered for transmission under this permission, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours. The rule cannot be relaxed in case of Deferred State telegrams.

42. *At Railway Office*.—State telegrams are not accepted at Railway Offices at places where there is also a Government Office, except in cases of emergency, or when the Sender's Office or residence is much closer to a Railway Office than to a Government Office.

43. *Abbreviated titles*.—In Inland State telegrams abbreviations of the titles of Government Officials are used. A list of the abbreviations sanctioned is published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

44. *Clear Line Telegrams*.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have power to "clear the line" within Indian limits, i.e., to suspend the receipt and despatch of all telegrams until the one for which the line is cleared is passed on:

- (1) The Governor-General of India.
- (2) The Governors of Madras and Bombay.
- (3) Commander-in-Chief in India.
- (4) Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
- (5) Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Burma, and the Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
- (6) Secretaries to the Government of India.
- (7) Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Burma.
- (8) Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
- (9) Agents to the Government of Madras, Central India, and Patna.
- (10) Commanders of 50th and Peshawar.
- (11) The Residents at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mysore.

(12) The Maharaja of Patials (from the Patials Office only).

(13) Director-General of Telegraphs.

(14) An officer commanding a force in the field. Provided that, if such officer shall not hold the rank of a General Officer, his power shall be limited to the case of messages or despatches to the headquarters of the Local Government or Administration within the province in which the force is operating.

The telegrams so sent are, however, to be paid for as other State (urgent) telegrams. The words *Clear Line* should be written before the Text.

SERVICE TELEGRAMS.

15. Service telegrams are divided into Service telegrams properly so called, and Service Advises. The former classification includes—

(a) those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Department, which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office;

(b) those sent free on the service of certain Foreign Governments, regarding which the Government of India prescribes special instructions in each case.

Paid Service Advises are Service telegrams exchanged between Telegraph Offices under Rules 39 and 41.

PAID SERVICE ADVISES.

16. The Sender and Receiver of any telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission may, within an interval of seventy-two hours (not including Sundays) following the handing in or delivery of such telegram as the case may be, cause enquiry to be made or instructions to be given respecting it by telegraph. They can also, in order to make or obtain corrections, cause a telegram which they have sent or received, to be repeated entirely or in part, by the Office at destination, or by the Office of origin or any intermediate Office. In all such cases they have to deposit the following amounts:

(a) The cost of the telegram making the request;

(b) The cost of a telegram for the reply, if a reply by telegraph is wanted.

17. Rectifying, completing, or cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to a telegram already despatched or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a Telegraph Office, must be exchanged exclusively between the Offices under the form of paid Service Advises at the cost of the Sender or the Receiver making the demand.

18. The charges for Service Advises necessitated through errors of service are refunded under Rules 142 (g) and 144.

COUNTING OF WORDS.

19. *Chargeable words.*—All that the Sender writes in his telegram to be transmitted is included in calculating the charge, with the exception of the Special Instructions referred to in Rule 16, the Address (as defined in Rule 18), the name of the Telegraph Office of origin, and the Sender's name or designation, all of which are transmitted free. No other words can be transmitted, unless paid for as part of the Text, and Telegraph Officials are authorised to omit from the Address any words not essential for the correct delivery of the telegram.

20. *Signs, &c.*—With the exceptions provided for in Rules 54, 57 and 129, signs of punctuation, apostrophes, and hyphens are neither charged for nor signalled.

21. *Paid adds.*—Words, numbers, and signs added by Telegraph Officials for official purposes are not charged for. The day, hour, and minute (Mairas time), at which a telegram is booked, when tendered for despatch, are added by the Telegraph Office and transmitted free. Senders may date or time their telegrams if they desire, but in such case their dates or times will be charged for (see Rule 49).

22. *Combinations or alterations of words* contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted. However, the names of towns and countries, patronyms (family names) of one and the same person, the names of places, squares, boulevards, streets, etc., the names of vessels, integral and fractional numbers written in words, and compound words admitted as such in English or French, and which can, if a question arises, be justified by reference to a dictionary, may be respectively written as single words, without either apostrophe or hyphen.

The words *halfpenny*, *impence*, *threepence*, etc., up to *elevenpence* may be written as single words.

23. The following are examples of combinations of words, admissible and inadmissible as single words.

(a) Examples of combinations admissible as single words—

Overbid.	Repealed.
Singly used.	Shoreward.

(b) Examples of combinations inadmissible as single words:—

Tapestry patterns.	Sail insurance.	Steam cargo.
Counteroffer.	Steam coals.	Coast sailing.
Bank action.	Tuesday morning.	Hull steamer.
Wire answer.	Wheat cargo.	Alright.
Inner harbour.	Beer boxes.	Alright.
Bourse credit.	Discharging day.	

24. The following are each counted as one word only:

(a) Every word of fifteen letters or less which fulfils the requirements of Rules 12, 52, 53. Words containing more than fifteen letters are charged for as two words up to thirty letters and so on by multiples of fifteen plus one word for any excess.

(b) Each isolated character, letter, or figure, including the initials of persons and of such abbreviations as B.S.C. or R.A., which are treated as isolated letters, however written by the Sender.

(c) Each underline.

(d) The two signs constituting a parenthesis.

(e) Inverted commas, the two signs placed at the commencement and end of one and the same passage.

25. *Use of Apostrophes and Hyphens.*—Words separated by an apostrophe and words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words. The apostrophes or hyphens are not charged for or signalled.

26. *Figures, Letter Cipher, Commercial marks, &c.*—Numbers written in figures are counted as one word for each five figures which they contain, plus one word for any excess. The same rule applies to the calculation of groups of letters in State telegrams as well as to groups of figures and letters used either as Commercial marks or in Semaphore telegrams.

NOTE I.—When Commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram, the Sender should certify them to be such at the foot of the form.

NOTE II.—To avoid error, Senders of telegrams are invited to write numbers in words rather than in figures.

27. *Signs, &c., used with figures or letters.*—Decimal points, commas, dashes, and bars of division are each counted as a figure or a letter respectively in the group in which they occur. This also applies to letters added to figures to form Ordinal numbers.

28. *Abbreviations.*—Common titles, which in their full form are expressed by a single word, such as Captain, Reverend, and Esquire, may be written in their usual abbreviated forms, such as Capt., Rev., and Esq., each of which counts as one word. Similarly, common abbreviations of single words, such as Rs. (for Rupees) lbs. (for pounds), are admissible and count each as one word. F.O.B., C.F.I., A.M., and P.M., when written as separate letters, are each counted as three and two words respectively; but these specified abbreviations when written *for*, *of*, *am*, *pm*, are accepted each as one word. The abbreviations E.L., C/O, and % are also counted each as one word. No other abbreviations of compound words or expressions, except those specified in this rule, are accepted as one word.

29. *Examples of counting.*—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted:—

	Number of words.		Number of words.
Leveson-Gower (family name)...	2	Don't ...	1
Lovesongower (family name) ...	1	Mother-in-law ...	2
John Henry (Christian names) ...	2	Mother-in-law ...	1
John Henry (Christian names) ...	2	All right ...	2
A. Gower (initial and family name) ...	2	All-right ...	2
Agower (evasion : inadmissible) ...	—	Allright ...	2
Bars Bazar ...	2	Alright (misspelt : inadmissible) ...	—
Barabazar ...	1	44½ (5 figures and signs) ...	1
Responsibility (14 characters) ...	1	44½ (6 figures and signs) ...	2
Misrepresentation (17 characters) ...	2	44½ (5 figures and signs) ...	1
Prince of Wales (ship) ...	3	44½ (5 figures and signs) ...	1
Prince of Wales (ship) ...	1	44½ (5 figures and signs) ...	2
Readdressed ...	1	44½ (5 figures and signs) ...	1
Re-addressed ...	2	44½ (5 figures and signs) ...	1

	Number of words.		Number of words.
3/4 (4 figures and signs) ...	1	A P (Commercial mark) ...	1
17th ...	1	M (Commercial mark) ...	2
1529th ...	2		
10Rs. 10As. ...	4		
10Rs. 10 ...	3		
Es. 10, 10 (or) Rs. 10, 10 ...	2		
11h 30 ...	3		
11, 80 ...	1		
Eight 10 ...	2		
6 twelfths ...	2		
30* (30 raised to the power of a)*	7		
15 x 6 (15 multiplied by 6)*	4		
Two hundred and thirty four ...	5		
Two hundred and thirty four (23 characters) ...	2		
E. M. (Isolated letters, initials of names) ...	1		
B. S. C. } (for Bengal Staff Corps) ...	2		
BSC } ...	3		
B. A. } (for Royal Artillery) ...	2		
RA } ...	2		
Ra } ...	1		
Envtst (6 characters, Secret letters in State telegrams, or Commercial marks) ...	2		
Ch 23 (Commercial mark) ...	2		
G. H. F. 25 (Commercial mark) ...	4		
197a/199a (Commercial mark) ...	4		

* The telegraph is not able to reproduce such expressions as 30*, 15 x 6, etc. Senders of telegrams must, therefore, replace them by the full signification, thus:—30 raised to the power of a, 15 multiplied by 6, etc.

CHARGES.

60. *Classes.*—There are three classes of telegrams—Urgent, Ordinary, and Deferred. These classes apply equally to State and Private telegrams. The corresponding charges between any two Offices in India or Burma are as follows:—

	Urgent.	Ordinary.	Deferred.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First 8 words or groups of 5 figures	2 0	1 0	0 8
Each additional word or group of 5 figures	0 4	0 2	0 1
No charge for the Address and Sender's name (see Rules 18, 34 and 49)*			

PRECEDENCE.

61. *Urgent telegrams* receive instant transmission and have precedence over Ordinary telegrams and the right of special delivery at destination. In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, an Urgent telegram can be sent from any Office at any time.

62. *Ordinary telegrams* are transmitted in their turn after Urgent telegrams, and are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 p.m. (local time).

63. *Deferred telegrams* are not transmitted till the wires are clear of Urgent and Ordinary telegrams, but they are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 a.m. (local time).

PAYMENT OF CHARGES.

64. *Charges how paid.*—With the exceptions provided for in Rules 41, 76, and 125, all charges must be prepaid as follows:

1. If handed in—

- At Government Telegraph Departmental Offices, in cash or Telegraph stamps.
- At Field Telegraph Offices, in cash, or in Telegraph or Postage stamps.
- At Postal Combined Offices, in cash, or in Telegraph or Postage stamps, at the option of the Sender.
- At Postal Receiving Offices, in cash, or in Telegraph or Postage stamps, at the option of the Sender.
- At Railway Telegraph Offices, in cash or Telegraph stamps, at the option of the Sender.

77. *If sent by post to any Telegraph Office from a place where there is no Telegraph Office, in Telegraph or Postage stamps.*

65. *Telegraph stamps are double-headed.*—The upper half is returned on the Receipt (whereby the Sender receives a guarantee that his telegram has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps), and the lower half is affixed to the telegram as a voucher to Government that it has been prepaid. The following are the Telegraph stamps in use: one anna, two annas, four annas, eight annas, one rupee, Rs. 2½, Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 25, Rs. 50. They can be purchased at all Treasuries and Government Telegraph Departmental Offices.

66. *Affixing stamps, &c.*—Telegraph stamps must be affixed on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the telegram form—the upper half on the Receipt, the lower half on the telegram,—and the Sender should see that the stamps are defaced with the Office-stamp which bears the name of the Office and the date. When Telegraph stamps are used only in part payment of the cost of a telegram at a Government Office, as, for instance, in the case of a telegram paid for partly by a Reply-Pass (Rule 98), or at a Post Office in the case of a telegram paid for partly in Postage stamps, the entire stamps must be affixed lengthways on the telegram and no portion on the Receipt. In the case of Railway Telegraph Offices, if Telegraph stamps are used either in part or in whole payment of the cost of a telegram, the entire stamp must be affixed to the telegram and no portion to the receipt.

67. *Damaged stamps.*—Telegraph stamps which have been cut in two before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or which are in any way defaced, discoloured, or damaged, are not accepted.

68. The value of damaged Telegraph stamps will ordinarily be refunded on application to the Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, if such application be accompanied by a statement of the cause of damage, and if no doubt exists that the damaged stamps are genuine and that the damage was not intentional.

69. Receipts are given for telegrams at all Telegraph and Post Offices, but the upper halves of Telegraph stamps are not returned upon the receipts at Railway Offices in any case, or at other Offices in the cases named in the latter part of Rule 66. When Postage stamps are used no portion of the stamps appear on the receipt.

70. *Telegrams from ships.*—Telegrams arriving by mail steamers and other vessels, for onward transmission by telegraph, may be transmitted without prepayment; but no such telegram, whether prepaid or not, will be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office.

71. *Delivery of telegrams with excess charges.*—In every case where charges have to be collected on arrival (see Rules 7, 70 and 126), the telegram is delivered to the Addressee only upon payment of the amount due.

72. *Unrecharges made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the Addressee in consequence of his refusal to pay them or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the Sender.*

73. *Overcharges made in error are returned to those entitled to them. No refund, however, is made of the value of the stamps in excess affixed by the Sender, unless he applies for it to the Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, and sends with his application the Receipt granted for the telegram (see Rules 142 (h) and 144).*

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION: TRANSMISSION IN DUPLICATE.

74. When, in the course of transmission of a telegram, an interruption takes place in the regular telegraph communications, the Office beyond which the interruption has taken place at once sends the telegram by post (registered) or by some more rapid means, such as, for instance, by an alternative telegraph route.

75. As soon as communication is re-established, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or unless, on account of an exceptional accumulation of traffic, this retransmission would be clearly injurious to the total traffic.

CANCELLATION.

76. If the Sender of an Inland telegram wishes to cancel it before transmission has begun, he can do so, and the charges, less a fee of four annas, will be returned; Provided that, if the telegram has been stamped, either by the Sender or by the booking office, and the stamps have been obliterated, the charges shall be refunded under Rule 142, clause (1), only on application being made to the Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, within the period prescribed by Rule 144. If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can be cancelled only by a paid Service Advice addressed under Rule 46 to the Terminal Office. If, in addition, the Sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram; otherwise he is informed by post.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

77. *According to Address and Order.*—Telegrams are, according to their Addresses, either delivered at the residences of the Addressees, or kept at the Telegraph Office till called for.* They are, in all cases, delivered at, or sent to, their destinations in order of receipt and priority.

* They can also be delivered at the window of the despatching office to the peons, or servants, of firms or individuals who have purchased a window delivery ticket, price Rs. 12-0 per annum.

78. *Free Delivery Limits.*—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. Beyond this free-delivery limit telegrams are sent by post without charge, or by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for (Rules 112 to 118). For telegrams to be delivered by boat (see Rule 83).

79. *Persons to whom telegrams may be delivered.*—A telegram taken to the Addressee's place of residence may be delivered either to the Addressee, or to any adult member of his family, or to any of his employees, lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house, unless the Addressee has named in writing a special person, or the Sender has requested by writing on the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions*, the Special Instruction (MP)—see Rule 11 (d)—that the telegram may be delivered only into the hands of the Addressee himself. In this case the Office at destination writes the request in full upon the envelope and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger.

80. *Open Delivery.*—The Sender may also request that the telegram may be delivered open by writing on the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions*, the Special Instruction (DO)—see Rule 11 (d). This request is reproduced on the copy handed to the Addressee, which is delivered without an envelope, simply folded with the Address written on the back.

81. *Telegrams to be kept till called for.*—When the telegram bears the Special Instruction to be kept at the Telegraph Office till called for (TK), it is delivered only to the Addressee himself or to a person duly appointed by him.

82. *Delivery on ships.*—Telegrams addressed to passengers of a vessel arriving at a port are delivered, if possible, before disembarkation.

83. *Delivery by boat.*—When an Inland telegram has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat, (i.e., when the ship is not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty), or at a place which cannot be reached without a boat, the Sender must prepay boat-hire, otherwise the telegram will be handed to the Post Office, by the terminal Telegraph Office, for delivery at the Sender's risk. The indication *Boat-hire paid (BPD)* or *Boat-hire paid double (BPDN)*—if the Sender wishes the telegram sent on board at night—should be entered on the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions*. Boat-hire prepaid, but not expended, will be refunded (see Rules 142 (f) and 144).

Below is a list of fixed express charges for boat-hire for certain places in India to be prepaid by the Sender:—

Place.	Amount.	Place.	Amount.
	RS. A.		RS. A.
Achapur	1 0	Budge-Budge	1 0
Akyab	1 0	Budge-Budge on telegrams for Port	
Alleppey	1 0	<i>Glastr (Bouras)</i>	0 1
Amherst	5 0	Calcutta	0 4
Amangala, E. B. (To place on		Calicut	1 8
right bank of River Churni and		Calicutpatam (ordinary days, 1st	
entire Free delivery radius)	0 1	October to 31st March)	1 0
Barisal*	0 8	Calicutpatam (Sundays and holidays,	
Barisal (Barna)	0 12	days, 1st October to 31st March)	2 0
Berampore (Ganjam) (ordinary		Calicutpatam (ordinary days, 1st	
days, including cool-hire)	1 2	April to 30th September)	1 8
Bhadrakul*	0 8	Calicutpatam (Sundays and holidays,	
Bhatnagar*	0 12	days, 1st April to 30th September)	3 0
Bimlipatam between 4 A.M. and		Calicutpatam—Cuttamara	0 5
8 P.M.	1 8	Cannanore	1 12
Bimlipatam between 8 P.M. and		Chittagong	0 8
4 A.M. provided boat leaves the		Cocanada	3 0
shore after 8 P.M.	3 0	Cochin	3 0
Bimlipatam when surf or current		Dacca*	0 8
is too strong	3 0	<i>day</i>	0 12
Bimlipatam when a double crew is		<i>night</i>	1 0
considered necessary by Port		Diamond Harbour	5 0
Office	3 0	Diamond Island	10 0
Bombay (vessel in harbour)	0 8	Elephant Point (to vessels at Pilot	
		Station)	15 0

* Senders of telegrams to these places, who desire prompt delivery of their messages, should prepay boat-hire during the months July to October, when the greater part of Eastern Bengal is under water.

Place.	Amount.	Place.	Amount.
	RS. A.		RS. A.
Elephant Point (to vessels in river		Nagapattam	1 4
1 to 5 miles above Elephant Point)	2 0	Pamban	1 8
Elephant Point (cesses district of		Pondicherry (21st January to 31st	
Elephant Point)	0 8	<i>July</i>)	1 5
Gopalpur (Ganjam):—		Pondicherry (10th October to 20th	
<i>Ordinary days</i>	1 0	<i>January</i>)	1 2
<i>Surf days</i>	2 0	Quilon	0 12
Cattamara	0 5	Rangoon*	0 4
Hooghly Point	1 0	Ratnagiri	0 8
Ichhapura*	0 8	Sabhar*	0 8
Jainshar*	0 12	Saugor Island	1 0
Kalihar*	0 8	Shivajya*	0 8
Karachi	0 12	<i>day</i>	0 12
Karatiya*	0 8	<i>night</i>	0 8
Karikal:—		Sonarang*	0 12
1st January to 31st May (day)	1 2	Srinagar (Bengal)*	0 8
<i>ditto ditto (night)</i>	2 4	<i>day</i>	0 12
1st June to 15th October (day)	1 4	<i>night</i>	0 8
1st June to 15th October (night)	2 8	Subarnakul*	0 8
16th October to 31st December		<i>day</i>	0 12
(day)	1 8	<i>night</i>	0 12
16th October to 31st December		Surat:—	
(night)	3 0	<i>Domus (including eight annas</i>	
Karimganj*	0 8	<i>cool-hire)</i>	2 0
<i>day</i>	0 12	Dutch Bunder	0 2
<i>night</i>	0 8	Magdala	0 4
Karwar	0 8	Oomra	0 8
Kisherganj*	0 8	Taltola*	0 8
Kumta	2 0	<i>day</i>	0 12
Madanganj*	0 8	<i>night</i>	0 5
Madras	0 12	Tangail*	0 12
Mangalore	1 8	Tavoy (vessels at sea):—	
Masulipatam	1 0	<i>Day</i>	5 0
Mirkadiu*	0 8	<i>Night</i>	10 0
Moulmein	0 12	Tellicherry:—	
Mud Point	0 6	<i>Ordinary rates: 5 A.M. to 6 P.M.</i>	1 8
Munshiganj*	0 8	<i>ditto 6 P.M. to 5 A.M.</i>	3 0
Nyingyan (15th October to 15th June)	1 0	<i>Monsoon rates</i>	5 0
Narayanaganj	0 4	<i>Sundays and Government holidays</i>	3 0
	0 8	<i>days</i>	1 8
		Trivandrum	2 0
		Tuticorin	1 0
		Venguria	1 8
		Vizagapatam	0 5
		<i>ditto (Cattamara)</i>	0 5

84. *Reply given to messenger.*—Save in the case of delivery by the ordinary post beyond the free delivery limit, the messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the Reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the Reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original telegram.

85. *Re-addressing.*—Should the Addressee of a telegram have left the place to which it is addressed it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new Address, be retransmitted without extra charge. Similarly, it will be retransmitted immediately on receipt to any new destination, if the Addressee has left written instructions at the Telegraph Office, or if his new Address is known.

Note.—Inland telegrams are also retransmitted to Ceylon, if the Addressee has left for that country, but in that case the full charge for the telegram from India to Ceylon is collected from the Addressee.

* Senders of telegrams to these places, who desire prompt delivery of their messages, should prepay boat-hire during the months July to October, when the greater part of Eastern Bengal is under water.

+ On telegrams addressed to residents in Dacca, the boat-hire is four annas by day and eight annas by night.

86. *Undelivered telegrams*.—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the Office at destination sends a Service telegram to that effect and the Sender is informed, except in the case of—

- (a) telegrams addressed *To await arrival, Télégraphe retardé, Poste Retardée, or Care of Telegraph (or Post) Office*, and
- (b) telegrams to places beyond the free delivery radius which have been duly posted and are subsequently returned as undelivered by the Post Office to the Telegraph Office which posted them.

87. When in consequence of an incorrect or insufficient Address or of the Addressee's absence or refusal, Bearing charges have not been paid at destination, the amount of these charges is mentioned in the Service telegram and the Sender is bound to make them good.

88. If the messenger finds no one at the Address given, who will consent to receive a telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the house, and the telegram is brought back to the Office to be delivered to the Addressee, when he claims it.

89. *Unclaimed telegrams*.—Telegrams unclaimed or not delivered are not kept after six weeks by the Office of destination.

90. *Directions about delivery*.—All directions, which persons leave at Telegraph Offices, regarding the delivery or re-transmission of their telegrams, should be renewed at intervals of at most six months.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(A) Prepaid Replies.

91. The Sender of a Private telegram, or of a State telegram addressed to a person other than a British Government Official, can prepay a reply, but the payment must be not less than eight annas or more than two rupees, and must not contain any fraction of an anna. The Sender of a Reply-paid telegram should write the Special Instruction (R.P.) followed by the amount paid, thus, R.P. Rs.— on the form, in the space marked *Official Instruction* [see Rule 11 (d)]. These words are not charged for.

92. At destination the Telegraph Office delivers to the Addressee an Order or Pass, which entitles him to send free of charge from any Telegraph or Receiving Office in India, and within the value of the amount prepaid, a telegram to any destination in India. The telegram, if sent, must be accompanied by the Pass.

NOTE.—A Pass issued for a Reply to an Inland telegram cannot be used to frank a Foreign telegram or vice versa. Two or more Inland Passes may be used to frank one Inland telegram, but one Pass may not be used to frank two or more telegrams. A Pass cannot be used to frank a telegram on which Advice of delivery (Rule 104) or cost of a Reply is prepaid; nor can Passes be used in payment of Express or other Delivery charges, which must always be paid in cash or stamps.

93. When the charge for a telegram paid for by a Pass exceeds the value of the Pass, the difference must be paid in cash or stamps (Rule 66). If, on the other hand, the value of the Pass exceeds that of the Reply, no refund of the difference will, under any circumstances, be given.

94. The Pass is available for only two months (date of issue included) after which it lapses. When the Addressee does not use the Pass, its value will be refunded to the Sender on production of the Pass should he apply, under Rule 142, clause (d), for the same, within the period prescribed by Rule 144.

95. If the Addressee refuses the telegram or the Pass, the Office of destination at once sends a telegram to that effect and the Sender is informed. This telegram takes the place of the Reply paid for.

96. Should it be impossible, from causes other than refusal (Rule 95), to effect delivery of a Reply-paid telegram, the Terminal Office sends a telegram to that effect to the Sender, and the amount deposited will be refunded on application [see Rules 142 (e) and 144].

97. When a telegram to which a Reply is prepaid is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and Pass are forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.

98. It is not compulsory on the Addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Terminal Office consists simply in the delivery of the Pass for the amount prepaid, and the Addressee is at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

99. The Sender of a State telegram addressed to a Government Official cannot prepay a reply. In the case of a State telegram addressed to other than a Government Official, any sum deposited by the Sender under Rule 91 must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram.

(B) Collated (or Repeated) Telegrams.

100. *Collation* consists in the entire telegram being repeated back immediately on its receipt by each Office concerned in its transmission.

101. The Sender of any telegram can require it to be collated to insure correctness. In this case he must write the instruction (T.C., see Rule 11 (d)) in the space marked *Official Instructions*. This instruction is not charged for.

102. The charge for collation is equal to one-fourth the charge for the telegram. In calculating this charge, fractions of an anna are disregarded.

103. State telegrams written in figure or letter cipher are invariably collated free of charge (see Rule 40).

(C) Advice of Delivery.

104. The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date and time at which his telegram is delivered to the Addressee shall be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery. He should write on the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions*, the abbreviation (P.C.)—see Rule 11 (d). When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post, this notice mentions the date and time of its delivery to the Postal Service. This Advice of Delivery may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

105. The charge for an Advice of Delivery by telegraph is one rupee.

106. A Telegraphic Advice of Delivery ranks for transmission as an Ordinary Private telegram.

107. In the case of non-delivery, provided for in Rule 86, the Advice of Delivery is preceded by the Service Advice required by that Rule. The Advice of Delivery is sent later on, either after delivery of the telegram, if that has become possible, or after the lapse of 24 hours, if delivery has not been effected, and in the latter case it again intimates the cause of non-delivery.

108. An Advice of Delivery, when it reaches the Office of origin of the telegram, is notified to the Sender.

(D) Multiple Telegrams.

109. *Addressed to one Telegraph Office*.—Except as provided for in Rule 119, a telegram addressed, with or without transmission by post, to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, is charged for as a single telegram; but a copying fee of four annas per 100 words, plus four annas for the excess, is charged for each destination after the first.

110. *Addressed to more than one Telegraph Office*.—A telegram addressed to several persons, or to the same person, in localities where delivery is to be effected by different Offices, is charged for as so many separate telegrams.

111. If the Sender wishes each copy of the telegram to bear only the Address of the person to whom it is to be delivered, he should write, in the space marked *Official Instructions*, the word—*Addressee*. If on the other hand, he desires that each Addressee shall be made aware to what other persons the telegram has been addressed, he should write the words *Communicate all Addressees*. In the absence of such Special Instructions, it will be assumed that he wishes only one Address to appear on each copy. In either case these instructions are not charged for.

112. Replies cannot be prepaid on multiple telegrams.

(E) Telegrams for places where there are no Telegraph Offices.

113. *Post or Express*.—Telegrams addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices may be delivered at destination according to the request of the Sender either by Post or by Express.

114. The Address of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines should be written as follows:—

(a) John Doe, Esq., Sherghotty, Post Gye.

(b) John Doe, Esq., Numan, Express Hooghly Point.

The name of the terminal Telegraph Office is always entered last, as in the examples above.

115. Express charges must be prepaid by the Sender. If the charges are notified in the *Telegraph Guide*, the telegram bears before the Address the instruction *Express paid (XP)* only. If not, the Sender must pay such sum as he thinks sufficient, and the telegram must bear the special instruction *Express Rs.—* (XP—Rs.). If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient at the Terminal Office, the telegram is posted.

116. *Postage*.—No charge is made for postage on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, or to a place out of India to which Indian Inland Postal rates apply, e.g., Aden and Ceylon, but on telegrams to be posted to a place beyond the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff, the following additional charges must be paid to cover postage and registration:—

- (i) On a telegram to be posted to the United Kingdom or any British Possession which has joined the Penny Postal Union—
one anna, if the message is to be posted unregistered, and three annas, if it is to be posted registered.
- (ii) On a telegram to be posted to a country which has not joined the Penny Postal Union—
three annas, if the message is to be posted unregistered, and five annas, if it is to be posted registered.

* Copies of a multiple telegram will only be delivered by post from the terminal Telegraph Office when addressed to places beyond the telegraph lines. Such copies cannot be posted to places where there is a Telegraph Office.—See Rule 119.

† These British Possessions are named in Section XXIII, *Indian Telegraph Guide*.

117. *Inland telegrams posted from India to Ceylon.*—Inland telegrams to be posted to Ceylon should be addressed to Tuticorin, from which place a daily mail boat leaves for Colombo.

Example—

Address—To Tuticorin, From Calcutta,
J. Young, W. Collins,
Oriental Hotel, Colombo,
Post Tuticorin.
Text—Start by first steamer.

The charge for such a telegram is the usual Inland rate according to class, and, as stated in Rule 116, there is no charge for postage.

118. *Inland telegrams posted from Indian Ports.*—An inland telegram telegraphed to an Indian port to be posted under Rule 116 to a place beyond Indian limits, must have the name of the port preceded by the words *Post* or *Post Registered*, according as the Sender wishes the message to be sent unregistered or registered, added to the address—

Example—

Class—(Deferred, Ordinary, or Urgent).
Address—To Bombay, From Calcutta,
Mrs. Johnson, W. Johnson,
20, Cambridge Terrace,
Hyde Park, London,
Post Bombay.

Text—*Around my letter missed mail. Am quite well.*

The charge for such a telegram would be the usual Inland rate, according to the class (urgent, ordinary or deferred at Sender's choice), plus one anna for postage under Rule 116. If the Sender desired the message to be registered before being posted, he would write "*Post registered Bombay*" in place of "*Post Bombay*" at the end of the Address, and the charge for postage and registration would then be three annas under Rule 116.

NOTE.—Telegrams to be forwarded by post registered, are reserved at the General Post Office, Bombay, up to within three hours of the time of sailing of the Homeward Mail. If not to be registered, they will be posted if received within 1½ hours of the time of sailing.

119. Telegrams as in the preceding rule may also be multiple (see Rule 109), but in such case the Sender must pay the copying fee for each additional Address, and also an additional fee for each for postage, or for postage and registration, as the case may be, according to the charges laid down in Rule 116. But such telegrams cannot be addressed partly to persons beyond the sea, and partly to persons at the port itself. If the Sender wants the telegram also delivered to a person at the port itself, he must send it as a separate telegram.

120. *Employment of post.*—In case of telegrams for destinations over five miles distant from the terminal Telegraph Office, that Office has the right to post such telegrams—

- (a) in the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of delivery to be employed, or
- (b) when there is an unpaid claim against the Addressee for delivery charges on a previous telegram, which he has refused to pay.

Telegrams for destinations over five miles distant from the terminal Telegraph Office must be posted by that Office—

- (a) when such has been the request expressly made by the Sender (Rule 113) or the Addressee (Rule 85), or
- (b) when the Office has no more rapid means of delivery at disposal.

(F) Semaphoric Telegrams.

121. *Semaphoric telegrams* are telegrams exchanged with ships by means of semaphores established on shore.

122. *Semaphoric Stations.*—The following are the Government Telegraph Offices, which are Semaphoric Stations:—

Achigar.	Diamond Island.	Mind Point.
Amherst.	Elephant Point.	Saugor Island.
Budge-Budge.	False Point Light-house.	
Diamond Harbour.	Hooghly Point.	

123. *Language.*—Semaphoric telegrams must be written in English or in the signals of the *Universal Commercial Code*. In the latter case they are considered as Cipher telegrams.

124. *Address.*—When a semaphoric telegram is for a ship at sea, the Address must contain, in addition to the ordinary direction, the name or official number of the vessel for which it is intended and its nationality.

125. *Preamble.*—The word *Semaphoric* should be written in the space marked *Official Instructions* on a telegram to be so signalled to a ship.

126. *Charges, &c.*—The charge for Semaphoric telegrams is the usual charge, plus a fixed fee of eight annas. In case of Semaphoric telegrams addressed to ships, the charges must be paid by the Sender; in case of such telegrams received from ships, the charges must be paid by the Addressee before delivery.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

127. *Rates.*—The following are the rates charged for Press telegrams:—

	First 32 words or groups of five figures.	Every 4 addi- tional words or groups of five figures.	REMARKS.
	R. A.	R. A.	
Urgent	2 0	0 4	} Between any two Govern- ment Telegraph Offices in India and Burma.
Ordinary	1 0	0 2	
Deferred... ..	0 8	0 1	
No charge for the Address and Sender's name.			

128. *Conditions.*—A Press telegram to be accepted at Press rates must fulfil the following conditions:—

I.—It must be addressed to a newspaper, the name of which has been registered by the Director-General of Telegraphs. A list of such registered newspapers is published in the *Indian Telegraph Guide*. Applications for the registration of newspapers should be made on forms to be obtained at Government Telegraph Department Offices.

II.—It must be addressed to the newspaper in accordance with its registered title, and to the town at which the newspaper is registered as being printed and published.

III.—It must, except as provided hereafter in Condition V, contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in the strict sense of the term, and must not contain commercial news of any kind.

IV.—It must be written in plain English so as to be intelligible to the transmitting Offices, and must contain nothing of concealed meaning either in Code language or Cipher.

V.—It may also be a telegram sent from or to the newspaper by its registered title, (but not in the name of the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person), to or from its correspondents or employees on the subject of a telegram published or to be published, or to an Official of the Government Telegraph Department on matters of Press business.

VI.—If a Press telegram be addressed to the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person connected with the newspaper by name or designation, it is chargeable at the full Inland rates (see Condition II).

VII.—Whenever demanded, a copy of every newspaper in which a Press telegram is published must be furnished to the Telegraph Office from which that Press telegram was delivered.

VIII.—A single Press telegram must not exceed 256 words (8 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams, all of which must be numbered and each of which, except the last, must contain the words *More to follow*. These words and the numbers should be written by the Sender in the space left in the telegram for *Official Instructions*, and they will not be charged for.

Example.—A long news message of 1,000 words would require at least four telegrams numbered, in the space set apart for *Official Instructions*, 1, 2, 3, and 4, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 would also bear the words *More to follow* in the *Official Instructions*.

* See Section XX.

† Such telegrams should invariably be addressed to the Director, Traffic Branch.

129. *Stops.*—In Press telegrams, where the sense so often depends upon the punctuation, especially in the case of long messages, full-stops will be signalled free of charge, but this privilege will not be extended to other signs of punctuation.

130. The Press telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 128, and any subsequent claim made by the Government Telegraph Department for the difference between Press and full Inland rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

131. *Bearing Press telegrams.*—Press telegrams may be accepted Bearing from correspondents, provided that any newspaper, which may desire the facility, obtains previous special sanction from the Director-General of Telegraphs.*

132. *Railway Offices.*—Except in the case of such Railway Administrations as may be willing to accept Press messages for transmission within the limits of their respective Railways when the wires are not occupied by telegrams on the business of the Railways, the Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Railway Telegraph Offices. Press messages cannot be transferred from one telegraph system to another (see Rule 8).

133. *Delivery.*—Press telegrams of all classes, Urgent, Ordinary or Deferred, are sent out for delivery as soon as received, by day or by night.

RECORDS.

134. *Period of preservation.*—The originals and copies of telegrams are kept for three days only in Government Telegraph Offices, after which time they are sent to the Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, where they are preserved for four months from the month following that in which the telegram was deposited, and then destroyed.

135. *Secrecy.*—The originals or copies of telegrams can only be communicated to the Sender or to the Addressee after proof of identity, or to the authorised representative of either of them.

136. *Copies.*—The Sender or the Addressee of a telegram, or the authorised representative of either, or any or all of them have a right to be furnished with a certified copy of the original telegram or of the copy delivered at destination, on application to the Telegraph Office within three days, or to the Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, within the period of preservation (see Rule 134). This right lapses after the expiration of the time fixed for preserving the records.

137. A fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy delivered in conformity with Rule 136, if the telegram does not exceed 100 words. Over 100 words, this charge is increased by four annas for each 100, or fraction of 100, words.

138. Copies cannot be supplied unless the Senders, the Addressees, or their authorised representatives furnish the necessary information to enable the telegrams, to which their requests refer, to be found.

139. *Extended preservation.*—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may be made by an interested party, to the Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons. Such application must be made within the period of preservation, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a period of four months beyond the ordinary date for destruction under Rule 134; at the expiration of this further period, they will, in default of renewed application, be destroyed. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given, which may be found, will be produced only on the order of a competent Court of law or other competent Authority.

140. *Fees for searching for telegrams.*—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office at once to trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 136 or Rule 139, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day; thus, if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

REFUNDS.

141. *State Telegrams.*—No refunds will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any class, except in the case of overcharge provided for in Rule 145.

* Applications for such sanction should invariably be addressed to the Director, Traffic Branch.

142. *Private telegrams.*—Refunds of the following charges on Private telegrams are made, on application, to those who originally paid them:

(a) The full cost of every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has failed to reach its destination.

(b) The full cost of every Urgent or Ordinary telegram which has been subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph service.

(c) The full cost of every Collocated telegram (Rule 101) which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by paid Service Advices under Rule 46.

NOTE.—No refund is granted for errors made in the transmission of uncollocated telegrams.

(d) The full amount of every sum deposited in advance with the object of obtaining a reply (Rule 91) when the Addressee has not made use of the Pass (Rule 94).

(e) The full amount of the sum deposited for a reply to a telegram which, from causes other than refusal, has not been delivered (Rule 96). The Sender should forward with his application for refund—see Rule 144—the receipt granted for the original telegram, and the report of non-delivery received by him.

(f) Express charges and Boat-hire prepaid, but not expended.

(g) The full cost of all paid Service Advices sent under Rules 46 and 47, if the repetition shows that the word or words repeated were transmitted incorrectly at first.

When the word or words of which the repetition is requested are written in a doubtful manner by the Sender, the Office of origin adds to the repetition a note "writing doubtful." In this case no refund is made.

(h) The value of excess stamps affixed by the Sender (Rule 73).

(i) The value of the stamps affixed to a telegram cancelled before transmission, less fee of four annas (Rule 76).

143. No refund is made for the telegram which has given occasion to a request for correction, nor are any refunds made for rectifying or completing telegrams exchanged direct between the Sender and Addressee (see Rule 47).

144. Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting telegrams, should be addressed to the Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta. Such claims for refund must be made within two months from the date of the telegram.

145. *State and Private.*—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an Inland State or Private telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, the overcharge is to be at once refunded by such Office (Rule 73).

Charges for Telegrams to Europe.

NOTE.—The charges given below are from Offices in India. For charges from Offices in Burma, add two annas a word in all cases except *via* Bhamo, in which case deduct two annas a word.

To	Fee	Per word from India.	To	Fee	Per word from India.
ALL countries except Russia and Turkey.*	2 11	ES. A.	Russia, including Turkey—Odessa...	3 2	ES. A.
Do Teheran or Suez	3 0		Do Turkey	2 15	
ALL countries except Russia.	6 0		Do Fao	2 2	
Do Bhamo-Helamp.	5 20		Do Suez	3 0	
Russia, including Teheran	2 7		Do Teheran—Batoum.	3 0	
Do Caucasus	3 0		Do Teheran—Odessa	3 2	
Do Suez	3 0		Do Teheran—Roumania	3 0	
Do Bhamo-Helamp.	3 11				

* Private telegrams in secret language for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria and Turkey cannot be accepted.

* Telegrams in which route is marked "via Indo" should be altered "via Teheran."

† This route is duplicated East of Blagoweschensk by the junction of the Chinese and Russian land lines through Helamp and Blagoweschensk.

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA to EUROPE
(excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.
	RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
1	3 0	26	78 0	51	153 0	76	238 0
2	6 0	27	81 0	52	156 0	77	241 0
3	9 0	28	84 0	53	159 0	78	244 0
4	12 0	29	87 0	54	162 0	79	247 0
5	15 0	30	90 0	55	165 0	80	250 0
6	18 0	31	93 0	56	168 0	81	253 0
7	21 0	32	96 0	57	171 0	82	256 0
8	24 0	33	99 0	58	174 0	83	259 0
9	27 0	34	102 0	59	177 0	84	262 0
10	30 0	35	105 0	60	180 0	85	265 0
11	33 0	36	108 0	61	183 0	86	268 0
12	36 0	37	111 0	62	186 0	87	271 0
13	39 0	38	114 0	63	189 0	88	274 0
14	42 0	39	117 0	64	192 0	89	277 0
15	45 0	40	120 0	65	195 0	90	280 0
16	48 0	41	123 0	66	198 0	91	283 0
17	51 0	42	126 0	67	201 0	92	286 0
18	54 0	43	129 0	68	204 0	93	289 0
19	57 0	44	132 0	69	207 0	94	292 0
20	60 0	45	135 0	70	210 0	95	295 0
21	63 0	46	138 0	71	213 0	96	298 0
22	66 0	47	141 0	72	216 0	97	301 0
23	69 0	48	144 0	73	219 0	98	304 0
24	72 0	49	147 0	74	222 0	99	307 0
25	75 0	50	150 0	75	225 0	100	310 0

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from BURMA to EUROPE
(excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.
	RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
1	3 2	26	81 4	51	159 2	76	237 8
2	6 4	27	84 6	52	162 8	77	240 10
3	9 6	28	87 8	53	165 10	78	243 12
4	12 8	29	90 10	54	168 12	79	246 14
5	16 10	30	93 12	55	171 14	80	249 16
6	19 12	31	96 14	56	174 16	81	252 18
7	22 14	32	99 16	57	177 18	82	255 20
8	25 16	33	102 18	58	180 20	83	258 22
9	28 18	34	105 20	59	183 22	84	261 24
10	31 20	35	108 22	60	186 24	85	264 26
11	34 22	36	111 24	61	189 26	86	267 28
12	37 24	37	114 26	62	192 28	87	270 30
13	40 26	38	117 28	63	195 30	88	273 32
14	43 28	39	120 30	64	198 32	89	276 34
15	46 30	40	123 32	65	201 34	90	279 36
16	49 32	41	126 34	66	204 36	91	282 38
17	52 34	42	129 36	67	207 38	92	285 40
18	55 36	43	132 38	68	210 40	93	288 42
19	58 38	44	135 40	69	213 42	94	291 44
20	61 40	45	138 42	70	216 44	95	294 46
21	64 42	46	141 44	71	219 46	96	297 48
22	67 44	47	144 46	72	222 48	97	300 50
23	70 46	48	147 48	73	225 50	98	303 52
24	73 48	49	150 50	74	228 52	99	306 54
25	76 50	50	153 52	75	231 54	100	309 56

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE—BEACH.

J. N. Atkinson, Esq., I.C.S., Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery (*on furlough*).
J. Twigg, Esq., I.C.S., Ag. Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
M.R. By. Saundharaja Aiyangar Avergal, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
K. Ramalingam, Head Accountant, Stamp Office.
Mr. A. J. Nicholas, Ag. Manager, Stationery Office.

STAMPING PRIVATE DOCUMENTS AND SALE OF COURT-FEE STAMPED PAPERS EXCEEDING RS. 50 IN VALUE.

Cash for stamping private documents and for the purchase of Court-fee stamped papers will be received at the General Stamp Office, Madras, between the hours noted below:—

- (1) On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. } From 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 2.30 to 4 P.M.
(2) On Saturdays, (except the last Saturday of the month) and on the last working day of the month. } From 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Note.—Should the last working day of the month immediately precede the last Saturday. } From 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 2.30 P.M. to 4 P.M.
(3) Cash will not be received on the last Saturday of the month unless the following Monday is a gazetted holiday, in which case cash will be received on the last Saturday. } From 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GENERAL STAMP OFFICE, MADRAS,
24th November 1898.

J. N. ATKINSON,
Superintendent of Stamps.

Of the Liability of Instruments to Duty.

Subject to the provisions of this Act and the exemptions contained in Schedule I, the following instruments shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated in that schedule as the proper duty therefor respectively, that is to say:—

- (a) every instrument mentioned in that schedule which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in British India on or after the first day of July 1899;
(b) every bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India on or after that day and accepted or paid, or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated, in British India; and
(c) every instrument (other than a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note) mentioned in that schedule, which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed out of British India on or after that day, relates to any property situate, or to any matter or thing done or to be done in British India and is received in British India.

SCHEDULE I.

STAMP-DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS.

Description of Instrument.

Proper Stamp-duty.

1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper, when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession; provided that such acknowledgment does not contain any promise to pay the debt or any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property.
2. ADMINISTRATION BOND, including a bond given under section 256 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 6 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, section 78 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, or section 9 of section 10 of the Succession Certificate Act, 1889.

One anna.

X of 1865.
V of 1873.
V of 1881.
VII of 1882.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
2. ADMINISTRATION BOND— <i>cancelled</i> .	
(a) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.
3. ADOPTION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument (other than a will) recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer an authority to adopt.	Ten rupees.
ADVOCATE. See ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE (No. 80).	
4. AFFIDAVIT, including an affirmation or declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing.	One rupee.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—	
(a) as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War;	V of 1869.
(b) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any court; or	
(c) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.	
5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT:	One anna.
(a) if relating to the sale of a Government security, or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate, or a bill of exchange.	
(b) if not otherwise provided for	Eight annas.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
Agreement or memorandum of agreement—	
(a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a NOTE OR MEMORANDUM chargeable under No. 49;	
(b) made in the form of tenders to the Government of India for or relating to any loan;	
(c) made under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, section 17.	IX of 1874.
AGREEMENT TO LEASE. See LEASE (No. 35).	
6. AGREEMENT by way of EQUITABLE MORTGAGE, that is to say, any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property—	
(a) when such loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of such instrument.	The same duty as a Bill of Exchange [No. 13 (b)] for the amount secured.
(b) when such loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument	Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange [No. 13 (b)] for the amount secured.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
See <i>Exemptions under MORTGAGE-DEED</i> (No. 40).	
7. APPOINTMENT IN EXECUTION OF A POWER, whether of trustees or of property, moveable, or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will.	Fifteen rupees.
8. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit—	
(a) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
(a) Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.	
(b) Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
9. APPRENTICESHIP-DEED, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, not being ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP (No. 11).	Five rupees.
<i>Exemption.</i>	
Instruments of apprenticeship executed by a Magistrate under the Apprentices Act, 1850, or by which a person is apprenticed by or at the charge of any public charity.	XIX of 1850.
10. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Twenty-five rupees.
<i>Exemption.</i>	
Articles of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.	VI of 1882.
(See also MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY (No. 39).)	
11. ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP or contract whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an attorney in any High Court.	Two hundred and fifty rupees.
ASSIGNMENT. See CONVEYANCE (No. 23), TRANSFER (No. 62) and TRANSFER OF LEASE (No. 63), as the case may be.	
ATTORNEY. See ENTRY AS AN ATTORNEY (No. 30) and POWER OF ATTORNEY (No. 48).	
AUTHORITY TO ADOPT. See ADOPTION-DEED (No. 3).	
12. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire, not being an award directing a partition, on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit—	
(a) Where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.
<i>Exemption.</i>	
Award under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1873, section 81, or the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874, section 18.	Bom. Act VI of 1873. Bom. Act III of 1874.
13. BILL OF EXCHANGE [as defined by s. 3 (2) & (8)], not being a BOND, BANK-NOTE or CURRENCY-NOTE—	
(a) where payable on demand	One anna.
(b) Where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—	
	Rs. RS.A.P. RS.A.P. RS.A.P. RS.A.P.
If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed...	200 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0
If it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed	400 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 2 0
" 400 "	600 0 6 0 0 3 0 0 2 0
" 600 "	1,000 0 10 0 0 5 0 0 4 0
" 1,000 "	1,200 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 4 0
" 1,200 "	1,800 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 6 0
" 1,800 "	2,500 1 8 0 0 12 0 0 8 0
" 2,500 "	3 0 0 1 8 0 1 0 0
" 3,000 "	7,500 4 8 0 2 4 0 1 8 0
" 7,500 "	10,000 6 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0
" 10,000 "	15,000 9 0 0 4 8 0 3 0 0
" 15,000 "	20,000 12 0 0 6 0 0 4 0 0
" 20,000 "	25,000 15 0 0 7 8 0 5 0 0
" 25,000 "	30,000 18 0 0 9 0 0 6 0 0
and for every additional Rupees 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 30,000	3 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0
(c) Where payable at more than one year after date or sight...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
14. BILL OF LADING (including a through bill of lading)	Four annas.
	N.B.—If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.

Exemptions.

(a) Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port as defined under the Indian Ports Act, 1889, X of 1889, and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.	
(b) Bill of lading when executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India.	
15. BOND [as defined by section 2 (5)] not being a DEPOSIT (No. 27) and not being otherwise provided for by this Act or by the Court-fees Act 1870.—	VII of 1870.
Where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 10	Two annas.
Where it exceeds Rs. 10 and does not exceed Rs. 50	Four annas.
Do. 50	Eight annas.
Do. 100	One rupee.
Do. 200	One rupee eight annas.
Do. 300	Two rupees.
Do. 400	Two rupees eight annas.
Do. 500	Three rupees.
Do. 600	Three rupees eight annas.
Do. 700	Four rupees.
Do. 800	Four rupees eight annas.
Do. 900	Five rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	Two rupees eight annas.

See ADMINISTRATION BOND (No. 2), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 16), CUSTOMS BOND (No. 25), INDEMNITY BOND (No. 24), RESPONSIBILITY BOND (No. 56), SECURITY BOND (No. 57).

Exemptions.

Bond, when executed by—

- (a) headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal Irrigation Engg. Act, 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;
- (b) any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.

16. BOTTOMRY BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.
17. CANCELLATION—Instrument of (including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled), if attested and not otherwise provided for.	Five rupees.
See also RELEASE (No. 55), REVOCATION OF SETTLEMENT (No. 58-B), SURRENDER OF LEASE (No. 61), REVOCATION OF TRUST (No. 64-B).	
18. CERTIFICATE OF SALE (in respect of each property put up as a separate lot and sold) granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue Court, or Collector or other Revenue officer—	
(a) where the purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 10	Two annas.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
19. CERTIFICATE OF SALE— <i>concid.</i>	
(b) where the purchase-money exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25	Four annas.
(c) in any other case	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase-money only.

19. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such company or body.

See also LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES (No. 36).

20. CHARTER PARTY, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamers) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purpose of the charterer, whether it includes a penalty clause or not.

21. CHEQUE [as defined by section 2 (7)]

22. COMPOSITION DEED, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors.

23. CONVEYANCE, [as defined by section 2 (10)], not being a

TRANSFER charged or exempted under No. 62,—

where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50.

where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100	One rupee.
Do. 100	Two rupees.
Do. 200	Three "
Do. 300	Four "
Do. 400	Five "
Do. 500	Six "
Do. 600	Seven "
Do. 700	Eight "
Do. 800	Nine "
Do. 900	Ten "
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of	Five "

Exemption.

Assignment of copyright by entry made under the Indian Copyright Act, 1847, section 5.

XX of 1847.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DEED.—See PARTNERSHIP (No. 46).

24. COPY OR EXTRACT, certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court-fees—

- (a) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee.
- (b) in any other case

Exemptions.

(a) Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.

(b) Copies of entries—

(i) in the certified copies of registers, granted under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1880, section 8;

VI of 1885.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
24. COPY OR EXTRACT, <i>See</i> — <i>conold</i> . <i>Exemptions</i> — <i>conold</i> . (i) in register books, granted by any Registrar of Births and Deaths under the said Act, section 26, or (ii) in registers and records, granted under the said Act, section 33, when applied for by a soldier, sailor, non-commissioned officer, or petty officer. (c) copies of or extracts from baptismal, marriage or burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, and Diocesan or Marriage Registrars, and granted to soldiers, sailors or non-commissioned or petty officers.	
25. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty, and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid. (a) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee. (b) in any other case	The same duty as is payable on the original. One rupee.
<i>Exemption.</i> Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator when such lease is exempted from duty.	
26. CUSTOMS BOND— (a) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000 (b) in any other case	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount. Five rupees.
27. DEBENTURE (whether a mortgage debenture or not), being a marketable security transferable by delivery, or by endorsement or by separate instrument of transfer. <i>Explanation.</i> —The term Debenture includes any interest coupons attached thereto, but the amount of such coupons shall not be included in estimating the duty. <i>Exemption.</i> A debenture issued by an incorporated company or other body corporate in terms of a registered mortgage-deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be used thereunder, whereby the company or body borrowing makes over, in whole or in part, their property to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders; Provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed. <i>See also</i> Bond (No. 15); and Sections 8 and 55.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.
28. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees.	One anna.
DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS.— <i>See</i> AGREEMENT by way of equitable mortgage (No. 6).	
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.— <i>See</i> PARTNERSHIP (No. 46).	
29. DIVORCE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage.	One rupee.
DOWER—Instrument of. <i>See</i> SETTLEMENT (No. 58).	
DUPLICATE.— <i>See</i> COUNTERPART (No. 25).	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
30. ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE, VAKIL, OR ATTORNEY ON THE ROLL OF ANY HIGH COURT in exercise of powers conferred on such Court by Letters Patent or by the Legal Practitioners Act, 1884. (a) in the case of an Advocate or Vakil (b) in the case of an Attorney	IX of 1884. Five hundred rupees. Two hundred and fifty rupees.
<i>Exemption.</i> Entry of an Advocate, Vakil or Attorney on the roll of any High Court, when he has previously been enrolled in a High Court.	
EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.— <i>See</i> AGREEMENT by way of equitable mortgage (No. 6).	
31. EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY—Instrument of.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value as set forth in such instrument.
EXTRACT.— <i>See</i> Copy (No. 24).	
32. FURTHER CHARGE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument imposing a further charge on mortgaged property— (a) when the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (a) of Article No. 40, (that is, with possession); (b) When such mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (b) of Article No. 40, (that is, without possession)— (i) if at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge possession of the property is given or agreed to be given under such instrument. (ii) if possession is not so given.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument. The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the total amount of the charge (including the original mortgage and any further charge already made) less the duty already paid on such original mortgage and further charge. The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
33. GIFT—Instrument of, not being a SETTLEMENT (No. 58) or WILL OR TRANSFER (No. 62).	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
HIRING AGREEMENT or agreement for service.— <i>See</i> AGREEMENT (No. 4).	
34. INDEMNITY-BOND	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 57) for the same amount.
INSPECTORSHIP-DEED.— <i>See</i> COMPOSITION DEED (No. 22).	
INSURANCE.— <i>See</i> POLICY OF INSURANCE (No. 47).	
35. LEASE, including an under-lease or sub-lease, and any agreement to let or sub-let. (a) where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered— (i) where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year; (ii) where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease. The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.

Description of Instrument.

Proper Stamp-duty.

35. LEASE—*concl.*

- (iii) where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years; The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
- (iv) where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term; The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
- (v) where the lease purports to be in perpetuity; The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.
- (b) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved; The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.
- (c) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved; The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered.
- Provided that, in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.

Exemptions.

- (a) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred rupees.
- (b) Leases of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875, or the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1859. VII of 1875.
II of 1889.
36. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any Company or proposed Company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company. One anna.
- See also CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT (No. 19).
37. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn. One anna.
- LETTER OF GUARANTEE.—See AGREEMENT (No. 5).
38. LETTER OF LICENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion. Ten rupees.

Description of Instrument.

Proper Stamp-duty.

39. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY—

- (a) If accompanied by Articles of Association under section 37 of the Indian Companies Act 1882. Fifteen rupees.
- (b) If not so accompanied. Forty rupees.

VI of 1881.

Exemption.

Memorandum of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

VI of 1882.

40. MORTGAGE-DEED, not being an AGREEMENT TO MORTGAGE (No. 6), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 10), MORTGAGE OF A CROP (No. 41), RESPONDENTIA BOND (No. 56), or SECURITY BOND (No. 57)—

- (a) when possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given; The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.
- (b) when at the time of execution possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid; The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount secured by such deed.

Explanation.—A mortgagor who gives to the mortgagee a power-of-attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof, is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this article.

- (c) when a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the abovementioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—
- for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000. Eight annas.
- and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000. Eight annas.

Exemptions.

- (1) Instruments, executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances. XIX of 1883.
XII of 1884.
- (2) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.
- (3) Instrument of pledge or pawn of goods if unattested.
41. MORTGAGE OF A CROP, including any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage—
- (a) When the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument—
- for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 200. One anna.
- and for every Rs. 200 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 200. One anna.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
MORTGAGE OF A CROP—<i>concl.</i>	
(b) when the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the instrument—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 100.	Four annas.
and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 100.	Four annas.
42. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry not being a Protest (No. 50) made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public.	One rupee.
<i>See also Protest of Bill or Note (No. 50).</i>	
43. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees.	One anna.
44. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP.	Eight annas.
<i>See also Protest by the Master of a Ship (No. 51).</i>	
ORDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY.—<i>See Bill of Exchange (No. 18).</i>	
45. PARTITION— Instrument of (as defined by s. 2 (15))	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount of the value of the separated share or shares of the property.
N.B.— The largest share remaining after the property is partitioned (or, if there are two or more shares of equal value and not smaller than any of the other shares, then one of such equal shares) shall be deemed to be that from which the other shares are separated.	
Provided always that—	
(a) when an instrument of partition containing an agreement to divide property in severalty is executed and a partition is effected in pursuance of such agreement, the duty chargeable upon the instrument effecting such partition shall be reduced by the amount of duty paid in respect of the first instrument, but shall not be less than eight annas;	
(b) where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the value for the purpose of duty shall be calculated at not more than five times the annual revenue;	
(c) where a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue authority or any Civil Court, or an award by an arbitrator directing a partition, is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of partition, and an instrument of partition in pursuance of such order or award is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.	
46. PARTNERSHIP—	
A.—INSTRUMENT OF—	
(a) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500	Two rupees eight annas.
(b) in any other case	Ten rupees.
B.—DISSOLUTION OF—	Five rupees.
47. POLICY OF INSURANCE—	
A.—SEA-INSURANCE (see section 7)—	
(1) For or upon any voyage—	
(i) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy.	One anna.
(ii) In any other case, in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy.	Two annas.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
47. POLICY OF INSURANCE—<i>concl.</i>	
(2) for time—	
(i) In respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy—	
where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months.	Two annas.
where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months.	Four annas.
B.—FIRE INSURANCE—	
(1) in respect of an original policy—	
for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000 for a period—	
(i) not exceeding one month.	Two annas.
(ii) exceeding one month, but not exceeding three months.	Three annas.
(iii) exceeding three months, but not exceeding six months.	Four annas.
(iv) exceeding six months.	Six annas.
(2) in respect of renewing for the purpose of keeping in force a policy which has been granted for six months or any shorter term and in respect of which and of the previous renewal whither (if any) there has not already been paid the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months.	The same duty as would be payable in respect of an original policy for the amount and for the term which the renewal extends; or the excess of the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months, over the duty already paid in respect of the policy, and of the previous renewal thereof (if any), whichever is the smaller sum.
C.—ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE—	
(a) against railway accident, valid for a single journey only.	One anna.
<i>Exception.</i>	
When issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or the third class in any railway.	
(b) in any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000 and also where such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000, for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof.	Two annas.
D.—LIFE INSURANCE OR OTHER INSURANCE NOT SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR, except such re-insurance as is described in Division E of this Article—	
for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000—	
(i) if drawn singly.	Six annas.
(ii) if drawn in duplicate, for each part.	Three annas.
<i>Exception.</i>	
Policies of life insurance granted by the Director-General of the Post Office of India in accordance with rules for Postal Life Insurance issued under the authority of the Government of India.	
E.—RE-INSURANCE BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY, which has granted a policy of sea insurance or a policy of fire insurance, with another company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby.	One quarter of the duty payable in respect of the original insurance but not less than one anna or more than one rupee.
<i>General Provision.</i>	
Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance;	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
47. POLICY OF INSURANCE— <i>encl.</i> Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bears the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy, no payment shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose, except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.	
48. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY (as defined by section 2 (31)), not being a proxy (No. 52).—	
(a) when executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents.	Eight annas.
(b) when required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1852.	Eight annas. XV of 1852.
(c) when authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (a).	One rupee.
(d) when authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally.	Five rupees.
(e) when authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally.	Ten rupees.
(f) when given for consideration and authorizing the attorney to sell any immovable property.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of the consideration.
(g) in any other case.	One rupee for each person authorized. N.B.—The term "registration" includes every operation incidental to registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1877.—III of 1877.
<i>Explanation.</i> —For the purposes of this Article more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.	
49. PROMISSORY NOTE (as defined by section 2 (32)).	The same duty as a Bill of Exchange (No. 13) according as it is payable on demand or payable otherwise than on demand, as the case may be.
50. PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note.	One rupee.
51. PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such.	One rupee.
<i>See also Note on Protest by the Master of a Ship (No. 44).</i>	
52. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one election of the members of a district or local board or of a body of municipal commissioners, or at any one meeting of members of an incorporated company or other body corporate whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable; (b) a local authority; or (c) proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution.	One anna.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
53. RECEIPT (as defined by section 2 (23)) for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees.	One anna.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
Receipt—	
(a) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped, or exempted under the proviso to section 3 (instruments executed on behalf of the Government) acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured;	
(b) for any payment of money without consideration;	
(c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator on account of land assessed to Government revenue, or (in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay) of Indian lands;	
(d) for pay or allowances by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army, when serving in such capacity, or by mounted Police-constables;	
(e) given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said Armies, and serving in such capacity;	
(f) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity;	
(g) given by a headman or lambaridar for land-revenue or taxes collected by him;	
(h) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker, to be accounted for:	
Provided that the same is not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for:	
Provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in, any incorporated company or other body corporate or such proposed or intended company or body or in respect of a debenture being a marketable security.	
54. RE-CONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.—	
(a) if the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.
(b) in any other case.	Ten rupees.
55. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property.—	
(a) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.
(b) in any other case.	Five rupees.
56. RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and marking repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the loan secured.
REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST OR SETTLEMENT.—See SETTLEMENT (58); TRUST (No. 54).	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
57. SECURITY BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof, or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract,—	
(a) when the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount secured.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.

Exemptions.

Bond or other instrument, when executed,—	
(a) by headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal Irrigation Act, 1879, section 39, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;	Beng. Act II of 1879.
(b) by any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from public subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem;	
(c) under No. 3-A of the rules made by the Governor of Bombay in Council under section 7 of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879;	Bom. Act I of 1879.
(d) executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1882, or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or by their sureties, as security for the repayment of such advances;	XIX of 1882. XII of 1884.
(e) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof.	

58. SETTLEMENT

A.—INSTRUMENT OF (including a deed of dower)	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement.
	Provided that where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement, and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.

Exemptions.

(a) Deed of dower executed on the occasion of a marriage between Mussulmans.	
(b) Hindansa, that is to say, any settlement of immoveable property executed by a Buddhist in Burma for a religious purpose in which no value has been specified and on which a duty of Rs. 10 has been paid.	
B.—Revocation of—	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of Revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.

See also Table (No. 64).

59. SHARE WARRANTS to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act, 1882.	Three-quarters of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.
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VI of 1882

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
59. SHARE WARRANTS— <i>conold.</i>	

Exemptions.

Share warrant when issued by a company in pursuance of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, section 30, to have effect only upon payment, as composition for that duty, to the Collector of Stamp-revenue, of—	VI of 1882.
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- (a) three-quarters per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the company, or
- (b) if any company which has paid the said duty or composition in full, subsequently issues in addition to its subscribed capital—three-quarters per centum of the additional capital so issued.

SCRIP.—See Certificate (No. 19).

60. SHIPPING-ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel.	One anna.
61. SURRENDER OF LEASE—	
(a) When the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees.	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.

Exemption.

Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty.

62. TRANSFER (whether with or without consideration)—	
(a) of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate;	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the share.
(b) of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8;	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.
(c) Of any interest secured by a bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance,—	
(i) If the duty on such bond, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees.	The duty with which such bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.
(ii) in any other case	Five rupees.
(d) of any property under the Administrator-General's Act, 1874, section 31.	Ten rupees.
(e) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary.	Five rupees, or such smaller amount as may be chargeable under clauses (a) to (c) of this Article.

Exemptions.

Transfers by endorsement—

- (a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note
- (b) of a bill of lading, delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods;

*Description of Instrument.**Proper Stamp-duty.*62. TRANSFER, &c.—*conold.*

- (c) of a policy of insurance;
(d) of securities of the Government of India.
See also section 8.

63. TRANSFER OF LEASE by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease.

The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.

Exemption.

Transfer of any lease exempt from duty.

64. TRUST—

- A.—Declaration of—of, or concerning, any property when made by any writing not being a Will.

The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding fifteen rupees.

- B.—Revocation of—of, or concerning, any property when made by any instrument other than a Will.

The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding ten rupees.

See also *Settlement* (No. 58).

VALUATION.—See *Appraisal* (No. 9).

VAKIL.—See *Duty as a Vakil* (No. 90).

65. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, Four annas.

any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying on or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be.

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See Section 79.)

No.	Year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
I	1879	The Indian Stamp Act, 1879	The whole.
VI	1882	The Indian Companies Act, 1882	Section 5.
IX	1884	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1884	Section 14.
I	1888	The Indian Stamp Act, (1879) Amendment Act, 1888.	The whole.
V	1888	The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.	So much of the first schedule as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).
XVIII	1888	The Burma Financial Commissioner's Act, 1888.	So much of the schedule as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).
VI	1889	The Probate and Administration Act, 1889.	Sub-sections (b) and (d) of section 18.
XX	1890	The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act, 1890.	So much of section 58 as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).
XII	1891	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much of Part I of the first and second schedules as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).
VI	1894	The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1894.	The whole.
XIII	1897	The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1897.	The whole.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS—NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1899.

No. 786 S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act, in supersession of the rules promulgated with the following notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, namely:—

No. 2936, dated the 30th June 1882;	No. 3190, dated the 8th July 1895;
" 6717, .. 21st December 1889;	" 4718, .. 22nd October 1897; and
" 2170, .. 22nd May 1891;	" 2825, .. 24th June 1898.
" 2208, .. 10th May 1895;	

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

CHAPTER I.—Preliminary.

1. *Definition.*—In these rules, the expression "the Act" shall mean the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

2. *Kinds of Stamps.*—There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments chargeable with duty under the Act, namely:—
(a) impressed stamps, and
(b) adhesive stamps.

CHAPTER II.—Of Impressed Stamps.

3. *Hundi.*—(1) Hundi, other than hundi which may be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section 11 of the Act, shall be written as follows, namely:—

(a) A hundi, payable otherwise than on demand, but not at more than one year after date or sight, and for an amount not exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, shall be written on paper on which the necessary stamp bearing the word "hundi" has been engraved or embossed.

(b) A hundi for an amount exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, or payable at more than one year after date or sight, shall be written on paper, supplied for sale by the Government, to which a label has been affixed by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Lahore, and impressed by such officer in the manner hereinafter prescribed by Rule 13.

(2) Every sheet of such paper shall be of a size not less than 8½ x 5½ inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) of rule 8 shall apply also in the case of hundi.

4. *Promissory notes and bills of exchange.*—A promissory note and bill of exchange shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act and by these rules, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp, with or without the word "Hundi," has been engraved or embossed.

5. *Other instruments.*—Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp, not bearing the word "Hundi," has been engraved or embossed.

6. *Provision where single sheet of paper is insufficient.*—(1) Where two or more sheets of paper on which stamps are engraved or embossed, are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

(2) Where a single sheet of paper, not being paper bearing an impressed hundi-stamp, is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument:

Provided that in every such case the side of the sheet which bears the stamp, shall be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter is written on the plain paper joined to such sheet.

7. *One unit impressed stamps.*—The duty payable on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of one anna under the Act, may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Lahore, the Commissioner of Stamps at Allahabad, or the Sub-Registrar of Deeds at Rangoon.

8. *The proper officer.*—The following officers are empowered to affix and impress labels, and each of them shall be deemed to be "the proper officer" for the purposes of the Act and of these rules:—

- (a) the Collectors of Calcutta and Karachi, and the Deputy Collector, Karachi, when the Collector is absent from head-quarters;
(b) the Collectors of Godavari, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Canara, and the Treasury Deputy Collectors of those districts when the Collectors are absent from head-quarters;

- (c) the Sub-Registrar of Deeds at Bangalore, the Treasury officers, Maulmein, Akyab and Bassein;
 (d) the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup (at Gauhati), and the Senior Assistant Commissioner present when the Deputy Commissioner is absent from headquarters;
 (e) the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay and Lahore;
 (f) the Commissioner of Stamps, North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and
 (g) the Superintendent of Stamps (Political Resident), Assam.

9. *Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer presentable in certain cases.*—(1) Labels may be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix A, and of the counterparts thereof.

(2) Labels may likewise be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix B, when written in any European language, and accompanied, if the language is not English, by a translation into English.

10. *Manner of affixing and impressing labels.*—(1) The proper officer shall, upon any such instrument, as is referred to in rule 9 being brought to him before it is executed, and upon application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping-machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels shall be further secured by means of metallic eyelets.

(2) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to rupees five or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and, where the duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label or labels.

(3) In Calcutta, the Deputy Collector and the Superintendent of the Stamp Department of the Collector's office; in Lahore in the absence of the Superintendent of Stamps, the Superintendent of his office; and, generally, any principal assistant of the proper officer, if empowered by the Local Government in his behalf, may discharge the functions of the proper officer under sub-section (2) of this rule.

11. *Certain instruments to be stamped with impressed labels.*—(1) Instruments (other than instruments which, under section 11 of the Act, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) executed out of British India and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in British India shall be stamped with impressed labels.

(2) Where any such instrument as aforesaid is taken to the Collector under section 15, sub-section (2), of the Act, the Collector, unless he is himself the proper officer, shall send the instrument to the proper officer, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect thereof; and the proper officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by rule 10 and return it to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER III.—Of Adhesive Stamps.

12. *Bills of exchange.*—Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

13. *Supply of deficient duty on transfer of share.*—When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on a sheet of paper on which the necessary stamp is engraved or embossed, and the value of the stamp so engraved or embossed is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the market value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under Article No. 62 (a) of Schedule I to the Act, one or more adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer," as hereinafter prescribed, may be used to make up the amount required.

14. *One anna adhesive stamp.*—Except as otherwise provided by these rules, the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "One Anna."

15. *Adhesive stamps to be used in certain cases.*—The following instruments, when stamped with adhesive stamps, shall be stamped in the manner hereinafter prescribed, that is to say:—

- (a) Bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna, shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."
 (b) Transfers of shares of Public Companies and Associations shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."
 (c) An entry as an advocate, valuer or attorney on the roll of any High Court shall be stamped with an adhesive stamp bearing the word "Advocate," "Valuer" or "Attorney." Such stamp shall be affixed under the superintendence and responsibility of a gazetted officer of the High Court, who shall obtain the stamp from the Superintendent of Stamps and account to him for it. Such officer shall, after affixing the stamp, write on the face of it his usual signature with the date thereof before parting with the instrument.

(d) Notarial acts shall be stamped with adhesive foreign bill stamps bearing the word "Notarial."

(e) Copies or extracts, certified to be true copies, or extracts of baptismal, marriage or burial certificates, certified copies granted under the provisions of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (V of 1886), and copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies, shall be stamped with adhesive Court-fee stamps.

CHAPTER IV.—Miscellaneous.

16. *Provision for cases in which improper description of stamp used.*—When an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount, but of improper description, the Collector may, on payment of duty with which the same is chargeable, certify by endorsement on the instrument that it is duly stamped.

Provided that if application is made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Collector is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely because of the difficulty or inconvenience of procuring one of proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in this rule.

17. *Evidence as to circumstances of claim to refund or remission.*—The Collector may require any person claiming a refund or remission under Chapter V of the Act, or his duly authorized agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to file an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit as aforesaid.

18. *Manner of cancelling original instruments in case under section 55 of the Act.*—Where the Collector makes a refund under section 55 of the Act, he shall cancel the original document by writing on or across it the word "Cancelled" and his usual signature with the date thereof.

19. *Remission.*—On the conviction of any offender under Chapter VII of the Act, the Collector may grant to any person who appears to him to have contributed thereto, a remission within a limit to be fixed by the Local Government.

APPENDIX A.

List of Instruments referred to in Rule 9 (1) of the Rules.

No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.	No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(a) Administration-letters	(d) Memoranda of Association of Companies
(b) Affidavits	(e) Notes of protest by Masters of ships
(c) Appointments made in execution of a power	(f) Policies of Insurance
(d) Articles of Association of a Company	(g) Revocations of trust
(e) Articles of Clerkship	(h) Share warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 43 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), other than share warrants issued before the fourteenth day of November 1884, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer" and denoting the full amount of duty payable thereon, which share warrants shall be held to have been duly stamped
(f) Bills of Lading	(i) Warrants for goods
(g) Charter parties	
(h) Declarations of trust	
(i) Instruments evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property	
(j) Letters printed or lithographed in an oriental language, when the written matter filed in does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter	

APPENDIX B.

List of Instruments referred to in Rule 4 (2) of the Rules.

No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.	No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(a) Agreements or Memoranda of Agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	(b) Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed

List of Instruments referred to in Rule 2 (2) of the Rules—contd.

No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.	No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(c) Awards ... 32	(a) Instruments of gift ... 33
(d) Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India ... 32 (b) & (c).	(a) Instruments of partition ... 35
(e) Bonds ... 35	(g) Leases ... 36
(f) Certificates of sale ... 39	(2) Letters of license ... 38
(g) Composition deeds ... 32	(c) Mortgage deeds ... 40
(h) Conveyances ... 33	(d) Powers of attorney ... 43
(i) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property ... 32	(5) Reconveyances of mortgaged property ... 54
(j) Instruments of apprenticeship ... 9	(c) Releases ... 35
(k) Instruments of co-partnership ... 46 A.	(c) Settlements ... 33
(l) Instruments of dissolution of partnership ... 46 B.	(a) Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 52, clause (c), (d) and (e), of Schedule I of the Act ... 52 (c), (d) & (e).
(m) Instruments of exchange ... 31	

The 17th March 1899.

No. 1233 N.Z.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 31, sub-section (2), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (11 of 1879), and of all other powers in this behalf, and in pursuance of the sanction of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 787-S.R., dated the 17th February 1899, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates of exchange for the currencies hereinafter specified respectively into the currency of British India for the purposes of calculating ad valorem duty on instruments chargeable therewith:—

Currency.	Rate.	Equivalent in currency of British India.
British	21 sterling	Rs. 15, but in the case of Bills of Exchange (Article No. 13, Schedule I, Rs. 10 only.
French	1 franc	3/4 of a rupee, i.e., Rs. 25 = Rs. 15.
German	1 mark	3/4 of a rupee, i.e., Rs. 20 = Rs. 15.
United States or Canadian	1 dollar	Rs. 2 0 0
Chinese	1 taël	Rs. 2 0 0
British (Malaya Possessions)	1 dollar ^a	Rs. 1 8 0
Mexican	1 dollar ^a	Rs. 1 8 0
Japanese	1 yen	Rs. 0 4 0
Persian	1 krân	Rs. 0 4 0

^aThat is, the "British Dollar" and the "Mexican Dollar" which are in current use in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere.

(Signed) H. H. RISLEY,

Off. Secretary to the Government of India.

ONE ANNA IMPRESSED STAMPS UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1879.

In republishing the following extract from the rules passed by the Governor-General in Council on 2nd March 1892, No. 1233, with effect from 1st April 1892, authorising oneanna stamp to be impressed on skeleton forms of instruments, it is hereby notified that the value of stamps for the impressing of which under this rule application may be made to the office, must be paid into the Bank of Madras, and persons presenting forms to be stamped should bring with the forms a receipt from the Bank for the value of the stamps:—

"7. The duty payable on any instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna may be satisfied by a skeleton impressed stamp on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Bangoon."

2. Payments made for stamps which may not be impressed will be refunded by the Bank on the production of a certificate from the undersigned to the effect that stamps were not impressed.

General Stamp Office, Madras,
18th March 1892.

J. G. FERRAND,
Superintendent of Stamps.

Fort St. George Gazette, page 457.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Notification.

Judicial.

Bombay, 14th June 1879, No. 114.

I, J.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Act I of 1879 (The Indian Stamp Act, 1879,) subject to the modifications noted below:—

(1). For the words "Local Government" and "British India," wherever they occur, the words "Resident at Hyderabad" and "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" shall be substituted.

(2). For the word "April" in the last paragraph of section 1 and in section 5, clause (e), the word "June" shall be substituted.

(3). In section 46, after the words "Central Provinces," add the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts."

Fort St. George Gazette, page 557.

Assam, August 27, 1879.

In modification of the Notification, dated 25th June 1879 (vide Fort St. George Gazette, dated 14th July 1879, page 488), His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the powers of a Collector, under the Stamp Act I of 1879, thereby conferred on all revenue officers in charge of divisions, be restricted to officers holding the rank of Sub-Collector or Head Assistant Collector.

REMISSIONS OR REDUCTIONS OF STAMP DUTY

AUTHORISED BY

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER THE SUCCESSIVE STAMP ACTS.

Under section 38 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, the presiding officers of each Court or Office are required to examine every instrument liable to stamp duty coming before them, in order to ascertain whether it is stamped with a stamp of the value and description required by the law in force in British India, when such instrument was executed or first executed. This duty necessarily involves frequent references not only to the several Stamp Acts, but also to the various Notifications scattered over volumes of Official Gazettes, under which remissions or reductions of stamp duty have been granted from time to time.

Before October 1890 instruments exempted from stamp duty were described in the Stamp Acts themselves. For the first time, in Act XXXVI of 1890, power was reserved to the Governor-General in Council to remit or reduce stamp duties on instruments by Notifications in the Official Gazette. The following table contains all the Notifications authorising remissions or reductions of stamp duty since the passing of Act XXXVI of 1890, save only those relating to the Straits Settlements, and those which are manifestly obsolete, such as Notifications exempting tenders for loans.

If any omission or defect is discovered in this table, intimation should be sent direct to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
The 15th October 1890.

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1862.		
Guarantees for the due adjustment of public claims or demands required from public officers on occasions of transfer of office, or of leave of absence, or of retirement.	Exempted	No. 4128, dated 11th Aug. 1862. (Act 10 of 1862, s. 33.)
Deeds, Instruments, and Writings executed in Double Island and Callagank, including Algaudo Reef dependencies of British Borneo.	Ditto	No. 5647, dated 21st Nov. 1862. (Act 10 of 1862, s. 33.)
1863.		
Bills of Exchange drawn in Mysore on and after 1st August 1865, on which full stamp duty may have been paid in that province when negotiated in British Territory, and vice versa.	Ditto	No. 1629, dated 26th June 1865. (Act 18 of 1865, s. 2.) See No. 1863, dated 6th June 1879.
1866.		
Leases or other engagements, and counterparts thereof, executed between landlords and tenants relative to land paying revenue to Government in the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg.	Ditto	No. 91, dated 20th April 1866. (Act 18 of 1866, s. 2.)
1868.		
A certain Investment or Deed of Trust executed by certain Mysore Princes constituting Prince Ghulam Muhammad, Shahzada Rahim-ud-din, and Shahzada Fakihkhan as Trustees of their portions of the Mysore Grant aggregating Rs. 15,00,000.	Ditto	No. 1629, dated 6th Aug. 1868. (Act 18 of 1868, s. 2.)
Proxy papers used at Municipal Elections, Scientific Society and Service Fund Meetings, and the like, where the transactions in which the papers are used have nothing of a mercantile character.	Ditto	No. 1912, dated 18th Aug. 1868. (Act 18 of 1868, s. 2.)
1870.		
Agreements made by ryots in opium-producing districts for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.	Ditto	No. 1528, dated 17th Feb. 1870. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
1871.		
Bonds and other instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties, which are chargeable under Schedule 2, No. 6, of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.	Ditto	No. 47, dated 6th Jan. 1871. (Act 7 of 1870, s. 35.)
1872.		
Bonds executed by Money Order Agents or their sureties for the due performance of their duties as such Money Order Agents.	Ditto	No. 251, dated 14th June 1872. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Instruments executed in the Hill Tracts of Chitragong.	Ditto	No. 3764, dated 25th Oct. 1872. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1874.		
Contracts for services with British Borneo under the Chief Commissioner of that Province entered into between British India and the Superintendent of State Navigation and other Government Officers acting as representatives of the said Chief Commissioner.	Exempted	No. 199, dated 26th Jan. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Concessions by endorsement of rights secured by the instruments known as used in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto	No. 8226, dated 22nd May 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Discrepancies by which movable or immovable property is conveyed by the Secretary of State for India in Council by way of sale, lease, or exchange, when money is paid by Government for equality of exchange.	Ditto	No. 8532, dated 19th Dec. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
1875.		
Bonds executed by the officers of milnages (Ambarband or Mithalband) holding offices for the cultivation of the poppy for Government within the limits of the Benares and Panna Ceded Agencies.	Ditto	No. 340, dated 22nd Jan. 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Within the limits of the Ceded Agencies, Customs— Bill of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand. Promissory Note payable otherwise than on demand. Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Cheque or order for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding Rs. 20. Receipt or discharge given for or upon the payment of money, or delivery of goods, in satisfaction of a debt, the amount or value of which money or goods exceeds Rs. 20.	Ditto	No. 1629, dated 26th June 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Title Deeds de Samudra granted by Government to Bheontas in Ajmere.	Ditto	No. 1215, dated 4th June 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
1876.		
Documents described as Form II. in Rule 13 of the rules laid down by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the provision of Section 28 of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, I of 1865.	Reduced to an amount equal to the yearly revenue assessed on the lands to which such documents refer in cases to which the stamp duty chargeable under Article II of Schedule II of the General Stamp Act, 1862, extends—such amount.	No. 3422, dated 22nd Dec. 1876. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1877.		
Instruments whereby the owner or occupier of land in villages in the Presidency of Bombay relinquished his rights therein to the Local Government upon the site of the village being changed by the order or with the consent of the said Local Government, and receipts in exchange transferring the right to occupy land in a new village the upon such force as the said Local Government may prescribe.	Reduced to 4 annas.	No. 7115, dated 6th July 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Bills of Exchange drawn and fully stamped in British India on or after 1st January 1878, and Bills of Exchange drawn and fully stamped in British India and negotiated in Borer.	Exempted.	No. 537E, dated 10th Dec. 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
1878.		
Security Bonds (Hask Zamtat) executed to secure the personal attendance of Gomasthas and other Native employees of the Opium Department.	Ditto.	No. 3747, dated 29th March 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Estabylata to take up unoccupied land for cultivation in the Bombay Presidency executed under the rules laid down by the Governor of Bombay in Council in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, I of 1875.	Reduced to an amount equal to the yearly revenue assessed on the lands to which such document refers whenever such annual assessment is less than 5 annas.	No. 1816, dated 29th June 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Security Bond, executed by or on behalf of a Theogryee in British Burmah for the due performance of the duties of his office.	Exempted.	No. 3720, dated 20th Sept. 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.) In supersession of No. 141, dated 25th April 1878.
1879.		
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in British India on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in Mysore.	Ditto.	No. 99, L.J. II., dated 22nd May 1879. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in Mysore on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in British India.	Ditto.	No. 1083, dated 5th June 1879. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in British India on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto.	No. 124, L.J., dated 4th June 1879. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in British India.	Ditto.	No. 1191, dated 11th June 1879. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in British India on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in the Cantonment of Secunderabad. All bills of Exchange, cheques and promissory notes and receipts when drawn or executed in the Cantonment of Secunderabad.	Ditto.	No. 119, L.J., dated 4th June 1879. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1879—contd.		
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in the Cantonment of Secunderabad on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in British India.	Exempted.	No. 1299, dated 20th June 1879. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
Agreements executed for service or for performance of work in the coffee plantations in Madras, Coorg, and Mysore, when the advance given under the agreement does not exceed Rs. 25.	Reduced to one anna.	No. 5261, dated 11th October 1879. No. 155, L.J., dated 31st October 1879. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
1880.		
Agreements described in Section 45 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879. Copies of instruments which the Village Registrar has to deliver to the parties under Section 58 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.	Exempted.	No. 20, dated 3rd Jan. 1880. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
Powers of Attorney furnished to relatives, servants, or dependants under Section 58 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.	Ditto.	No. 1403, dated 27th March 1880. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
Receipts given by the addressees for deposits exceeding Rs. 20 made for the payment of replies to telegraphic messages.	Ditto.	No. 404, dated 8th May 1880. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
Memorandums or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, Executive Commissionerial officers by contractors, and declarations in agreements by which a tender made to an Executive Commissionerial officer is accepted as a contract when the deposit of such contractor as security for his contract is made to Government of India Loan Office or its cash.	Ditto.	No. 737, dated 22nd May 1880. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
Receipts endorsed by the payee on Postal Money Orders.	Ditto.	No. 2227, dated 14th August 1880. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
Agreements executed respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of land revenue therefor under the "Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879" (Bombay Act V of 1879), or any rules made thereunder.	Ditto.	No. 2307, dated 14th August 1880. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
Agreements with Railway Companies or Administrations for the conveyance of goods and receipts given by such Companies or Administrations for area for conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals.	Ditto.	No. 3690, dated 2nd October 1880.
Instruments executed for repayment of loans made under Northern India Tributary Act X of 1879.	Ditto.	No. 3715, dated 18th November 1880. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
All agreements with Railway Companies or Administrations which purport to limit the obligations or responsibilities of such Railway Companies or Administrations as carriers under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Sections 151 and 161, and are in a form approved by the Government and in Council under Section 10 of the Indian Railway Act, 1875.	Ditto.	No. 3715, dated 18th November 1880. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)

depôts shall maintain a stock of stamps sufficient for two years' consumption. The Superintendents of Stamps in Madras and Bombay shall, for this purpose, forward, not later than the first week in September in each year, indents for the supply of the various descriptions of stamps required in the following year for the territories dependent on them for the supply of stamps, to the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta. The Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, shall prepare a general consolidated indent for stamps of all descriptions, showing separately the demand for the following year for each of the three presidencies, including in it the indents of the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras and Bombay; and shall forward this general indent to the Government of India in the Finance Department for transmission to the Secretary of State so as to reach him not later than the 1st November in each year. The Superintendent should forward a copy of the section of the general indent relating to postage stamps to the Director-General of the Post Office, and of the section relating to telegraph stamps to the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. Stamps for the Bengal Presidency, including the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Central India, Rajputana, Assam and Burma, and local depôts subordinate to Calcutta, and stamps for copies for use in the Central Provinces shall be supplied from the Central Depot, Calcutta, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

3. Stamps for the Madras Presidency, including Coorg and local depôts subordinate to Madras, shall be supplied from the central depot at Madras on the indent of the officers in charge of local depôts.

4. Stamps for the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, the Berar, the Central Provinces (save as provided in Rule 2) and local depôts subordinate to Bombay, shall be supplied from the Central Depot, Bombay, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

5. The Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, on receiving an indent from a local depot, shall have the indent examined to ascertain that the indent is such as to insure the local depot having a proper supply, and may comply with the indent in full or in part, as he thinks fit. If he thinks that the indent should be increased, he should request the officer who submitted the indent to submit a supplementary indent. The Presidency Post Offices of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay may indent for supplies on the Central Depôts.

LOCAL DEPÔTS

6. Every Treasury throughout India, including those attached to Political and Salt Agencies, shall be a local depot for the custody and sale of stamps of all descriptions. Local Governments may establish local depôts at places where there is no Treasury.

7. Each local depot shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, maintain a supply of stamps equal to the probable consumption of five months. Local Governments may direct that the supply to be maintained either generally or in respect of any particular kind of stamp or in certain local depôts shall be equal to the probable consumption of such other period as they deem expedient.

8. As soon as the number of stamps in the local depot falls below the number issued from the depot in the preceding six months, the officer in charge of the depot shall prepare an indent for a supply equal to the probable consumption of three months. The indent shall show in separate columns for each denomination of stamp of which a supply is required the total of the balance in the local depot and any "branch" depôts subordinate to it the quantity sold in the preceding six months, and the quantity required for which should be approximately one-half of the quantity sold in the preceding six months. The periods of "six months" and "three months" of this rule may, like that of five months in Rule 7, be altered by Local Governments to such other periods as they may deem expedient. This indent will be forwarded direct to the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay or Calcutta, as the case may be; but the Local Government of any Province may direct that the indents shall be forwarded through any other officer, such as the Superintendent of Stamps of the Province, or that a copy of the indent shall be forwarded to such officer.

9. If the supply of stamps in any local depot should run short before the receipt of the supply from the central depot, the officer in charge of the local depot should indent for a supply from a neighbouring depot, sending a copy of the indent to the Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps of the Province, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct. It is the duty of the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, or Calcutta, to report to the Local Government (or such authority as the Local Government may direct), in the case of general and court-fee stamps, to the Director-General of the Post Office in the case of postage stamps, and to the Director-General of Telegraphs in the case of telegraph stamps, any case in which it may come to his knowledge that the stock of stamps in any local depot of any description has fallen below the prescribed amount.

* For branch depôts the figures of the latest periodical return received at the local depot showing details of stamp balances may be used for the purpose of calculating the total required for entry in each column.

10. As soon as possible after the arrival of a supply of stamps from the central depot or from another local depot, the officer in charge of the local depot shall personally examine the outward appearance of the boxes or packets and satisfy himself that they bear no marks of having been tampered with. He shall then have the boxes or packets opened in his presence, and the contents of each box or packet counted either by himself or in his presence immediately on its being opened. At the head-quarters of a district, where the Treasury is the local depot, the boxes or packets should invariably be placed immediately on arrival in the strong-room of the Treasury and there opened one at a time, in the presence of the Treasury Officer, who must be present all the time the boxes or packets are being opened, and their contents examined and counted. In no case must a second box or packet be opened until the contents of the first have been completely examined and verified and placed in the proper receptacles as required by Rule 13. The number and value of stamps received shall be compared by the officer in charge with the submitted invoice, or with the passed indent, and a receipt shall be sent as soon as possible to the officer who sent the stamps.

11. Local Governments may issue such orders, as may be thought necessary, regarding the detailed counting of stamps received in a local depot, and as to the descriptions of stamps which the officer in charge must count with his own hands. Such orders may include instruction that a certain percentage only of sealed packets marked as containing a certain number of stamps need be opened and counted at the time of receipt, and the remainder, if the percentage opened are all found correct, left with seals unbroken to be counted as they are required on being given out from double lock. The officer in charge is responsible for observing any such instructions, and for satisfying himself as to the number of stamps received before signing the receipt. The inside wrappers of packets of stamps which bear the initials of the officers through whose hands the packets passed before issue from England, should invariably be preserved till the whole contents of the packets have been examined and found correct.

12. If any of the stamps received are found to be unfit for issue, they should be at once returned to the Superintendent of Stamps. Stamps which are through any accident rendered unfit for issue at any time after receipt should be similarly returned to the Superintendent as soon as their condition is discovered. The necessary entries on account of stamps so returned should be made in the monthly statement (Rule 34), and in the plus and minus memoranda (Rule 36).

13. Immediately after the stamps received have been counted, they shall be placed in proper receptacles in the store under double lock, in the presence of the officer in charge, arranged in parcels or packets containing known quantities, the amount and value of each denomination being entered at the same time in a register* maintained to show the receipts and issues to and from the store under double lock. These entries shall be checked by the officer in charge at the time the stamps are deposited, and the correctness of the arithmetical calculations of additions to balance, as well as of the values compared with quantities, shall be verified and initialed by him at the time. The register shall then be placed with the stamps in the double lock receptacles and shall not be removed therefrom, nor shall any entries be allowed to be made therein except in the presence of the officer in charge.

14. The treasurer, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct, shall be the *ex-officio* vendor of all descriptions of stamps in each local depot. Sales to the public or to licensed vendors shall not be made direct from the stores under double lock, such sales being made by the *ex-officio* vendor from the supply entrusted to him for this purpose to be kept by him under single lock, as prescribed in the following rules.

15. The stock to be made over to the *ex-officio* vendor to be kept by him under single lock should ordinarily be sufficient for the probable demand of one month. The *ex-officio* vendor will maintain a register of receipts and issues from single lock in the same form as the double lock register, and on a fixed date near the beginning of each month he will prepare an indent for the quantity required for the month in a form showing the balance in his hands, an average month's consumption, and the quantity required. When this indent is presented to the officer in charge, he will examine the single lock register, check the correctness of the arithmetical calculations made therein, and compare the balance shown with the actual balance in the *ex-officio* vendor's hands. If he approves of the indent, he shall then give out the quantity required from the store under double lock, check the correctness of the entries made in the double lock register, see that they

* A form of register will be published later by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

* N.B.—In all cases where stamp registers have to be checked, the actual check of quantities against values is a very important one; the correctness of the calculations of values must be tested in detail either by actual multiplication or by use of correctly prepared tables, and this check should never be omitted. This remark applies also to such of the following rules as prescribe a check of this kind. It is not necessary that the complete checking should be done by the officer himself. It will be sufficient if the officer personally checks 10 per cent. of the entries in each class of stamps, leaving the remaining entries in each class to be checked by a subordinate under his supervision.

correspond with those made in the single lock register, initial both registers and return the double lock register into the double lock safe. The same procedure shall be followed if any stamps should be required at any intermediate date. Local Governments may reduce the period of the month mentioned in this rule to one week or any other period less than a month, if they consider this desirable with reference to the pressure of the treasury's receipts or for any other reason.

14. From the stock so made over to his charge and kept by him under single lock, the *ex-officio* vendor shall sell stamps to the public and to licensed vendors for cash. He shall maintain the single lock register in the form mentioned in the preceding paragraph, in such language as the Local Government may direct, entering therein both in quantities and values the receipts from double lock, the daily sales and balances in his hands at the end of each day. He shall pay daily into the Treasury the cash received by him for stamps sold, the amount realised on account of each of the four descriptions of stamps—namely, general, court-fee, postage and telegraph—being paid in separately. The account of daily sales should be inspected, and the correctness of the calculations shown therein checked every day by the officer in charge of the depot.

15. A. In Bangalore, Madras, Akrah, Bassein and Mandalay stamps of the value of Rs. 50 and over may be sold direct from the stocks under double lock to the public for cash by the officer in subordinate charge of the depot. He shall keep in English an account of such sales in the same manner and form as that prescribed by Rule 14 for sales by the *ex-officio* vendor.

16. The rules regulating the grant of discount and grant of business to licensed vendors for the sale of general and court-fee stamps vary in different Provinces, and are prescribed by Local Governments, subject to the general rule that no change in the rates of discount shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

17. Local Governments may direct that the sales to the public of general and court-fee stamps by *ex-officio* vendors shall be limited to stamps of a value higher than a named amount, the sale to the public of stamps of lower value being left to licensed vendors.

18. Telegraph stamps shall be sold to the public for cash by the *ex-officio* vendors, provided that the quantity of stamps sold to one person at one time shall not be less in value than Rs. 5, and that the quantity sold shall not include less than one rupee worth of any particular denomination. On such sales no discount is allowed.

19. Telegraph Masters shall obtain supplies of telegraph stamps from the local depots subject to the same conditions in regard to the quantity supplied at one time as those of the preceding rule, and shall sell to the public telegraph stamps of all denominations and to any value. No discount is allowed to Telegraph Masters for the sale of stamps; but they are allowed permanent advances of telegraph stamps without payment, the amount of the permanent advance being fixed by the Director-General of Telegraphs. When the permanent advance of telegraph stamps has once been taken, subsequent issues to Telegraph Masters are made only on cash payments. But when the local depot is closed for 14 days (more than once in a month), officers in charge of local depots are authorised to issue telegraph stamps to Telegraph Masters without payment to, except on the return of the permanent advance, temporary advances being deducted when the stamps are returned for the return of the stamps, or the payment of their value in cash.

20. Service postage stamps shall be sold for cash from local depots to Government officials and to persons specially authorised to purchase and use service stamps on a written application. On such sales no discount is allowed.

21. Ordinary postage stamps shall be sold to the public for cash from local depots, provided that the value sold to any person at one time shall not be less than Rs. 5 and shall not include any fraction of a rupee, and that unboxed envelopes and post cards shall be sold in complete packets only. No discount is allowed on such sales. Soldiers' envelopes are sold from certain selected local depots only to commanding officers in complete packets, no discount being allowed.

22. The officer in charge of every Post office, receiving office, taluk, Duns, and police station at which letters are received for despatch, and every person licensed under the rules framed under the Stamp Act, 1870, to sell general stamps, are required to keep a supply of ordinary postage stamps for sale to the public sufficient for the probable demand of one week. To such persons ordinary postage stamps, except soldiers' envelopes, are sold from local depots for cash on the same conditions as to quantity as those prescribed in the preceding rule, and on such sales discount at the rate of quarter-of-an-anna in the rupee is allowed. A special extra commission of quarter-of-an-anna in the rupee has been mentioned with effect from 15th November 1892, on all sales of the large size registration envelopes.

Note.—In the case of all stamped envelopes or postal wrappers, the discount or commission calculated on the face value of the stamps.

23. The officers in charge of Post offices, receiving offices, taluks, Duns and police stations at which letters are received for despatch, are also required to keep a supply of one anna revenue stamps for sale to the public. To such officers one anna revenue

stamps are sold from local depots on the same conditions as to quantity as those prescribed in Rule 22. On such sales discount at the rate of one half-anna in the rupee is allowed.

24. A District Officer may authorise the grant of discount at the rate of quarter-of-an-anna in the rupee to any *bona fide* retail vendor of ordinary postage stamps, provided he is not employed in a Government Treasury. Such authority shall be in writing, and shall remain in force for one year. It may contain conditions in all or any of the following respects, namely, the maintenance of a sufficient supply of stamps of all or any specified denominations (of postage stamps for retail sale; the sale of the stamps at one or more particular shops or places, and the prohibition of sales at other shops or places; and the days and hours of sale). The District Officer shall keep a register showing the name, residence, and occupation of every person to whom he grants such authority.

25. Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices within their respective jurisdictions and any other officers of the Post Office authorised or that behalf by the Postmaster-General, or Deputy Postmaster-General, are empowered to examine the stock of postage stamps kept by any of the persons required or authorised to keep postage stamps for sale to the public under Rules 24 and 25.

BRANCH DEPOTS.

26. Every subordinate branch or taluk Treasury shall be a branch depot for the sale of stamps of all descriptions. But in any case where the sale of stamps from such a branch depot is insignificant, and equal facilities exist for the supply of stamps from a depot in the same station as the branch depot, the Local Government may direct the closing of the branch depot.

27. The sub-treasurer, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct, shall be the *ex-officio* vendor of stamps at a branch depot.

28. The officer in charge of the branch depot shall obtain his supplies from the local depot to which the branch depot is subordinate in the same manner as the *ex-officio* vendor at the local depot obtains his supplies, except that the indent and the stamps must be sent by post or messenger to and from the local depot; and that the examination of the balance in hand and the comparison of the amounts shown with those shown in the indent shall be done by the officer in charge of the branch depot. In cases where there is likely to be a disturbance of order or greater quantity of the stamps in transit, the Local Government may direct the Board of Revenue or other superior Revenue authority to sanction the despatch of stamps direct from the central depot to branch depots, such supplies being passed through the accounts of the local depot and treated by the Superintendent of Stamps as supplies to the local depots to which the branch depots are subordinate. The receipt and examination of stamps on arrival from a local, central or other depot, should be conducted in the manner laid down in Rule 10.

The *ex-officio* vendor shall obtain his supplies from the officer in charge of the branch depot in the same manner as the *ex-officio* vendor at the local depot obtains his supplies from the officer in charge.

29. The supply to be kept in a branch depot should be equal to the probable demand for three months; but Local Governments may direct that the supply shall be equal to the demand of any other period instead of three months which they may consider expedient. The stock should be kept up to this amount by indenting and obtaining supplies from the local depot from time to time as may be necessary.

30. Local Governments shall fix the period, a supply sufficient for which shall be kept under single lock by the *ex-officio* vendor, and the remainder of the stamps in the branch depot shall be kept under double lock of the officer in charge of the branch depot and of the *ex-officio* vendor, and given out to single lock as required.

31. Sales from branch depots will be made subject to the same rules as those from local depots.

RETURNS TO AND BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS AND ACCOUNTANTS-GENERAL.

32. On the last open day of September and March each year, the officer in charge of each local depot will count or have counted in his presence, the stamps in his depot, both those under double lock and those under single lock and will require the officers in charge of the branch depots subordinate to him similarly to count the stamps in the branch depot. He will attach to the monthly statements for September and March rendered to the Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or in the provinces noted in the margin,* to the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer named by the Local Government a certificate in the following form:—

"I do hereby certify that I have personally examined and counted, or had counted in my presence, the stamps of all descriptions in

September 19 and March 19 and found by actual calculation of numbers and values not less than 10 per cent. of the entries having been checked by me personally that the value of each description is as stated in the margin.* Also that I have received similar certificates from the officers in charge of the subordinate branch depots that they have carefully counted the stamps in their branch depots on the last day of the month of September 19 March 19 which the accounts are incorporated in the head treasury accounts and that they have made a similar calculation of numbers and values, and that these certificates show the value of each description of stamps in all the branch depots to be as stated in the margin."

"The total value of stamps in this depot and the branch depots, as found by the above certified examination, are therefore—

General	September
Court-fee	March
Telegraph	
Postage	

which amounts agree with the balances shown in the monthly statement for March to which this certificate is attached." If there is any difference, add "with the exception of the following difference:—

the explanation of which is as follows:—

33. Monthly statements showing the receipts and issues of each local depot including the transactions of the subordinate branch depots shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the local depot, and forwarded in the first week of the succeeding month to the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officers specified in Rule 35, separate statements being prepared for general stamps, court-fee stamps, telegraph stamps and postage stamps.

These statements shall show for each denomination of stamp the value of the balance on hand at the beginning of each month, of the quantities received from the Superintendent of Stamps or other officer during the month, of the quantity sold during the month, and of the balance on hand at the end of the month. The statements may be forwarded direct to the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or through any officer named by the Local Government.

35. The statements shall be checked by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in Rule 33, by comparison with previous statements and the accounts of the central depots, and shall be used by him to check the balances in the branch depots. If the monthly statements of any depot show a balance of any kind of stamp in any local depot is falling too low, the attention of the officer in charge should be called to the fact. To enable him to check the returns, each local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in Rule 33, will be supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta or Bombay, with monthly statements showing the stamps issued or re-issued by the local depots subordinate to each.

36. Treasury Officers and other officers in charge of local depots shall forward to the local Accountant-General or Comptroller such returns of the receipts and sales of stamps as the Comptroller-General may direct, in the form of statements and returns, memoranda or otherwise.

37. Each Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in rule 33, shall send to the Accountant-General or Comptroller, with statements of the transactions of the central and local depots as the Comptroller-General may prescribe.

38. They shall also every six months intimate to the Accountant-General or Comptroller for comparison with the amounts shown in the returns required from treasuries and other local depots under Rule 36, the receipt of the certificates prescribed in Rule 33, and the amount of stock certified to be in balance in each local depot.

39. The Comptroller-General shall prescribe such rules as he considers necessary for the disposal of the accounts mentioned in the foregoing rules, and for the check of the receipts, issues and sales.

40. The Local Governments in Bengal, Madras and Bombay shall arrange for a periodical verification by counting of the stock of stamps in the respective central depots. The verification shall be carried out in the manner and form to be prescribed by the Comptroller-General, to whom the result will be reported.

41. The Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay shall forward every month to the Director-General of the Post Office, a statement showing the balances and receipts in the central depot and the issue to each local depot of postage stamps during the month. Each Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in Rule 33, shall also send monthly to the Superintendent of the Post Office, a statement of the sales during the past month of the several denominations of postage stamps in the local and branch depots subordinate to him. Each Accountant-General or Comptroller will, with his monthly account current with the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, forward a statement showing the total realizations at each treasury from the sales of telegraph stamps during the month.

NOTIFICATION No. II.

[Fort St. George Gazette, Part I, dated 15th March 1883, pages 200, 201.]

No. 84.—With reference to the foregoing rules and in supersession of those published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 7th August 1880 and 7th December 1883, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to issue the following additional rules under Section 55, Act I. of 1853, and Section 27, Act VII of 1874:—

1. The office of the Superintendent of Stamps shall be a local depot for the sale of Court-fee stamps exceeding Rs. 50 in value.

2. When the stock of stamps in any local depot falls below the prescribed amount, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Stamps to bring the same to the notice of the Board of Revenue.

3. Such of the packets received in a local depot from the Superintendent of Stamps as bear English seals and marked as containing a certain number of stamps, may be left with seals unbroken to be counted as they are required or being given out from double lock.

4. The stock of stamps to be left with the treasurer shall be limited to a week's supply, except when the value of stamps, stock notes and cash left with him is below the security taken, when the value of stamps in his possession may be increased by the difference.

5. The number referred to in the Government of India Rule 16 shall be in the English language.

6. The supply to be kept in a branch depot shall be equal to the probable demand for one month. As soon as the number of stamps in the branch depot falls below the number issued in the preceding six weeks, the officer in charge of the branch depot shall submit an order for a supply equal to the probable consumption of one month, so that he may always have a month's reserve besides the number required for use during the month.

7. In every branch depot stamps sufficient for a week's supply should be left in charge of the taluk thestadar, who is the ex-officio vendor, and all the remaining stamps should be kept under joint lock and key of the thestadar and taluk thestadar, both the keys being under charge of the latter when the former is absent from the head-quarters.

8. Such officers of Government as the Board of Revenue or Government may appoint shall be ex-officio vendors. Such persons as may be licensed by the Collector or other officer empowered by the Board of Revenue or Government to grant licences shall be licensed vendors.

9. Ex-officio vendors shall sell such stamps as they may be directed by the Board of Revenue or Government to sell. Licensed vendors shall sell such stamps as are indicated in their licences.

10. Every licence shall be revocable at any time by the authority who granted it. Every licence shall specify the name of the licensee, the description of stamps that are to be sold under the licence, the place of sale, and such other matters as may be necessary, and shall be signed by the authority granting it.

11. Subject to Rule 13, every licensed vendor who purchases from Government, by payment of ready money, stamps of the individual value of Rs. 5 and under, and to the aggregate amount of Rs. 5 and upwards, shall receive the same at a rate of discount not exceeding 10 per cent.

12. Subject to Rule 13, every licensed vendor who purchases from Government, by payment of ready money, stamps of the individual value of above Rs. 5, and not exceeding Rs. 50, shall receive the same at such discount, not exceeding the following rates as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government:—

Vendors licensed at places where stamps are sold by Government	5 per cent.
Do. do. at other places	5 do.

11. No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamps exceeding Rs. 50 in value, nor on any stamps applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself, nor if there be purchased at one time less than the quantity prescribed by these rules in respect of any class or value of stamps.

12. The Board of Revenue or Government may authorize licensed vendors to be supplied with stamps without requiring payment in ready money. Such licensed vendors may receive commission on these stamps sold by them at a rate to be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government not exceeding 1 per cent. In this case, sufficient security shall be taken from the licensed vendors for the payment of any sum due by them to Government.

13. Every licensed vendor shall at all times have fixed up in a conspicuous station outside the place of vending a signboard bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "Licensed Vendor of Stamps" in English and the vernacular language of the district. He shall also have in the place of vend the Acts of the Legislature and their schedules relating to the stamps sold by him, together with these rules in English and the said vernacular, placed, so that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

14. Every *ex-officio* vendor selling stamps to any person not a licensed vendor, and every licensed vendor shall write on the back of every stamp paper which he sells a serial number as determined by orders of the Government, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and if this stamp is purchased for the use of any person other than the person who tenders the money for it, the name and residence of that other person also, and the value of the stamp in full in words, and his own ordinary signature, at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a register to be kept by him in such form as the Government may prescribe. Any such vendor who shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold, or a false entry in his registers, renders himself liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

15. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, or demanded by any person tendering the value in any currency which would be accepted on behalf of Government by the Collector of the district.

16. No *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps, the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

17. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall keep and render such accounts as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government, and shall allow the Collector of the district or any officer duly authorized by such Collector, by the Board of Revenue or by the Government, at any time to inspect such accounts, and the register which he is required to keep under Rule 14, and to examine the stock of stamps in his possession.

18. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, at any time, on the demand of the Collector or other officer duly authorized by the Board of Revenue or Government, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession, and if such stamps have been sold, shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

19. When any instrument is to be written on an impressed sheet, if the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable does not exceed 100 rupees, a single sheet shall be used, unless where the application for the required stamp is made at a treasury, the officer in charge of such treasury, or where such application is made to a stamp vendor, the vendor certifies that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value.

20. When the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument exceeds 100 rupees, or a Treasury Officer or stamp vendor has certified under Rule 19 that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value, the number of sheets used for indicating the payment of duty shall not exceed the number which the Treasury Officer or the stamp vendor certifies in either case to be the smallest number which he can furnish so as to make up the required amount.

21. No certificate shall be made under Rule 20 or Rule 22 by a stamp vendor in any case in which the stamp duty required exceeds the highest value of the stamps which such vendor is authorised to sell.

22. The stock of stamps in the Central Depot shall be verified annually by an officer of the rank of Assistant or Deputy Collector, unconnected with the Stamp Department and deputed by the Government for the purpose. The verification shall take place in the manner and form prescribed by the Comptroller-General, to whom the result will be reported.—[G.O., dated 4th June 1894, No. 390, Revenue.]

J. F. PRICE, Secretary to Government.

2. The subsidiary rules drawn up by the Board are contained in the following eight paragraphs:—

3. The treasurer of the Collector's office and the sheristadar of every tahsildar's office will be *ex-officio* vendors; provided that the treasurer of the Collector's office will

not be bound to sell stamps except adhesive stamps, or any persons except licensed vendors. Collectors have the power to license vendors at their discretion.

Note.—There is a rule now that the treasurer at the Huzar shall not sell stamps except to stamp vendors.

4. *Ex-officio* vendors will sell stamps of all values to all applicants. The descriptions they profess to sell should be specified briefly in the license.

5. The license granted to licensed stamp vendors will be in the following form:—"I, A.B., Collector of the district of C., do hereby license D. to vend all stamps prescribed by the General Stamp Act not exceeding Rupees 50 each in value (or certain description of stamps) at E., in the town of F., in the district aforesaid." Before the license is issued the licensee must execute an engagement in the following form:—"I, D., in consideration of my being licensed to sell stamps by the Collector of C., do hereby bind myself to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rupees—, to obey all such orders concerning the sale and custody of stamps as the Collector may from time to time issue to me, to keep a sufficient stock of all stamps which I am licensed to sell, to sell stamps at the place where I am licensed to sell them between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. on all days, except Sundays and Government holidays notified in the District Gazette, to keep such accounts and make such reports and returns as are prescribed by the Board of Revenue from time to time to show my personal duty authorized by the Collector at all times to inspect my accounts, books, cash and stock, to make good all losses caused by want of reasonable care and to pay over on the part of any person employed by me, and generally to fulfil all duties devolving on me as stamp vendor honestly and properly."

6. To licensed stamp vendors purchasing 1 anna stamps at the expense of not less than 5 rupees, discount will be allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. To licensed stamp vendors purchasing stamps of the individual value of Rupees 5 and under (except 1 anna stamps) to the amount of not less than 5 rupees, discount will be allowed at the rate of 5 per cent.

7. To licensed stamp vendors purchasing for ready money, stamps of a greater value than 5 rupees each, but not greater than 50 rupees each; if the vendor is licensed to sell stamps within three miles of the place of vend of an *ex-officio* vendor, discount will be allowed at the rate of 5 per cent.; if the vendor is licensed to sell stamps at a place which is not within three miles of the place of vend of *ex-officio* vendor, discount will be allowed at the rate of 4 per cent.

8. Whenever the sale of stamps at any place where they are sold on the discount system is so large that the rates of discount now prescribed are unnecessarily high, the Collector will, with the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue, call for tenders stating the rate of discount on which competitors will undertake the sale of stamps at that place.

9. The endorsement required by Government Rule (9) will be made on all stamped papers, including Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Lading, but not an adhesive stamp. The serial number will begin with the first stamped paper sold in the official year and end with the last. When an *ex-officio* vendor sells stamps to a licensed vendor there will be no serial number of endorsement. A register of sales will be kept in the prescribed form. Entries will be made on each side as effected. If the vendor takes a stamp from the stock for his own private use, it must be considered a sale and entered in the book at such. Adhesive stamps of the same value sold at the same time to the same purchaser will be entered in a lump, but the number of such stamps must be shown in column 4. The entries will be totalled at the close of each day and the account will then be initiated by the vendor.

10. The following accounts will be kept by all *ex-officio* and licensed vendors: Stock Book showing Daily Receipts. A book will be kept for stamps bought for ready money, and another for stamps received for sale on commission and by *ex-officio* vendors. All stamps will be entered in the book as received. On the last day of each month the vendor will add up the columns and enter in one line the receipts of the whole month. Below this line he will enter the sales of the month obtained from the books kept for the purpose. The sales will then be deducted from the receipts and the remainder will be the opening balance of the next month. Abstract of Daily Sales is to be kept for stamps bought for ready money, and also one for stamps received for sale on commission and by *ex-officio* vendors. The accounts will be totalled at the end of every month. Monthly Abstract of Stamps received and sold will be prepared by all *ex-officio* and licensed vendors and submitted to the Deputy Collector at the beginning of each month. In this form the sales by vendors selling on discount will be given in the lump under each designation of stamps without reference to the transactions in each value. Also *ex-officio* vendors will distinguish the sales to vendors on discount from sales to others. Books containing these forms will be issued to *ex-officio* and licensed vendors as required. The issuing officer will see that the pages are numbered and that the number of pages is entered on the first, and he will sign this entry. None of these books will be destroyed without the written permission of the Collector.

11. The following are additional rules regarding *ex-officio* vendors:—(1) No *ex-officio* vendor can purchase stamps at a discount, nor can any *ex-officio* vendor be allowed a

discount on his sales. (2) *De officio* vendors must submit to the Deputy Collector in charge of the treasury in the beginning of each week, and oftener if necessary, for such stamps as will be required for sale or for supply to licensed vendors. The subdar must see that there is always one month's supply in the treasury. He shall also make a monthly examination of the subdar's stock and accounts, and certify that he has done so in the prescribed form. (3) When sales are made on discount to licensed vendors, the vendor must pay the value of the stamps less the discount on delivery. The full value of the stamps will be entered as a credit in the Stamp Accounts and in the Tally or Huzur Accounts, and the discount will be shown as a payment in the latter.

12. The following are additional rules regarding vendors on discount:—(1) Licensed vendors must maintain on hand a sufficient stock of such stamps as they are licensed to sell. (2) If a licensed vendor who has purchased stamps on discount should die, or if his license expires or be revoked, the Collector may grant a special license for a limited period to enable the vendor or his heirs and assigns to sell off the balance of stock.

13. These rules do not relate to the special adhesive stamps used under section 5, clause b, of the General Stamp Act, except as regards water-marked B.I. paper denoted by the Superintendent of Stamps and supplied to licensed vendors for sale.

14. When the system of *ex-officio* vend of court-fee stamps is productive of difficulty or inconvenience, or attended with risk, arrangements should be made by Collectors for substituting sale of stamps by licensed vendors on discount. A discount of 1 per cent. may be allowed, to be increased to 1½ per cent. with the special sanction of the Board when Collectors may and this to be necessary. The number of non-official vendors in each district should be at least 5 to every 100,000 of the population.—*Board's Pro.*, 14th September 1884, No. 3115.

A stamp vendor is bound to sell stamps at his place of vend from 10 to 5 o'clock on working days; but there is no prohibition against his selling on Sundays and holidays also or at places other than his usual place of vend.—*Board's Pro.*, 12th November 1884, No. 3844.

15. The negotiation under the Registration Act of engagements taken from licensed vendors under the subsidiary rules is optional. Where the business done however is extensive, Collectors may at their discretion require registration. The cost must be borne by the vendor.

16. Special remuneration is to be given to official vendors in very exceptional cases only.

Sch November 1884; 10th October 1867; 10th October 1867; 8th March 1869; 8th October 1872, No. 1961; 4th April 1872, No. 526; 2nd June 1875, No. 913; Circular Memorandum, 3rd June 1875, No. 252; G.O., 27th October 1875, No. 1191; 11th November 1875, No. 2165; 4th March 1876, No. 671.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

India, the 18th April 1879.

No. 185.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 54 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and in continuation of the Notification No. 1314 dated the 26th June 1878, the President in Council is pleased to reduce to one anna the fee chargeable under the said Act on every application for the return of exhibits filed with petitions presented to a Collector in accordance with the provisions of Sections 17 and 19 of the Bengal License Act, 1878.

Rules for the issue of ex-officio licenses to Postal officials for the sale of non-judicial (b) and Court-fee (c) stamps.

The following is the text of the rules promulgated by Government for the sale of non-judicial stamps by postmasters, sub-postmasters, and branch postmasters licensed for the purpose.

Collectors of Districts or other officers, empowered by the Board of Revenue or Government may, at their discretion, grant licenses to officials in charge of Post Offices to sell non-judicial (b) and Court-fee (c) stamps.

2. The license will be issued on the application of the officials concerned submitted through their immediate superiors, i.e., a Superintendent of Post Offices or a Postmaster of the first class, as the case may be.

3. Postmasters, Sub-postmasters and branch Postmasters will be licensed by their official designation and not by name. (a) The engagement to be executed by them will likewise be drawn up in their official designation and be signed by them (c).

4. Postal officials licensed to sell non-judicial (b) and Court-fee (c) stamps shall be subject in all respects to the rules and regulations applicable to licensed private vendors and should purchase the stamps required by them for sale from their own private funds.

(G.O., dated 14th July 1893, No. 655, Revenue.)

Board's Proceedings, 27th August 1893, No. 546 (Separate Revenue.)

(a) Do. 6th Sept. 1893, " 619 (")

(b) Do. 15th June 1894, " 230 (")

5. The stamps kept for sale, the collections realized therefrom, and all registers and papers connected therewith should on no account be placed in any of the receptacles of the Post Office or in the room in which the work of the Post Office is conducted, but should be kept apart, the licensee in each case making his own arrangements for the purpose.

6. All correspondence connected with the purchase and the sale of the stamps being purely private, the usual postage chargeable thereon should be paid by the licensee from his private funds.

7. A license issued in the official designation of a Postal official will, in the event of his transfer or departure on leave, be transferable to his successor or *locum tenens*; (c) but the latter should execute a separate duly stamped engagement, i.e., it will be compulsory on the relieving official to continue the sale and take over the stock of unsold stamps (not spoiled or rendered unfit for use) remaining with his predecessor, at its value *minus* the discount allowed thereon at the time of purchase. Any official who is not in a position so to take over the stamps and pay for their *forthwith* will not be appointed either temporarily or permanently to succeed an official who has been licensed to sell stamps. But if after taking over the stamps, an official permanently appointed should wish to discontinue the sale, he should, before doing so, get the license cancelled in the ordinary course through his immediate superior, i.e., a Superintendent of Post Offices or a Postmaster of the first class.

8. In cases where the permanent official is absent only for a short time, his *locum tenens* should take over from his predecessor a stock of stamps sufficient for sale during the period of his incumbency, at cost price less discount.

9. If the out-going Postmaster should have no stock on hand, the in-coming Postmaster should, without any loss of time, buy the necessary supply from the nearest treasury.

COURT FEES.

SCHEDULE I ACT VII of 1870.—*Ad valorem Fees.*

Number.	Proper Fee.
When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees.	Six annas.
When such amount or value exceeds five rupees, for every five rupees or part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees.	Six annas.
When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees, for every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees up to one thousand rupees.	Twelve annas.
When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees, for every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees.	Five rupees.
When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees, for every five hundred and fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees.	Ten rupees.
When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, for every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees.	Fifteen rupees.
When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees, for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees.	Twenty rupees.
When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees, for every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees.	Twenty rupees.
When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees, for every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees.	Twenty-five rupees.
Provided that the maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be three thousand rupees.	

(c) Board's Proceedings, 17th May 1895, No. 207 (Separate Revenue.)

*To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit, see the table annexed to this schedule.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.**Ad valorem Fees—contd.*

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
2. Plaint* in a suit for possession† under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, Section 11.	A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.
3. [Repealed by Act VIII of 1871.]	
4. Application for review of judgment,‡ if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
5. Application for review of judgment,‡ if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
6. Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being, or having the force of, a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or office, or by any other Judicial or Executive Authority,—
	(a)—If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees.....
	(b)—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees.....
	When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court.....
7. Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by any Revenue Court,—
	(a)—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made, is fifty or less than fifty rupees.....
	(b)—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees.....
	When such decree or order is made by a High Court.....
8. Copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the Indian Stamp Act I. of 1879,§ when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(a)—When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas.
	(b)—In any other case.....

* Words repealed by Act XX. of 1870 are omitted.

† These words were substituted for the original words by Act XII of 1891.

‡ As to application for review of judgment, see Act XIV of 1892, S. 623 (for Act XIV of 1892, see revised edition as modified up to 1st July 1893, published by the Legislative Department).

§ The reference to Act XVII of 1869 is altered in accordance with Act I of 1879, S. 2 printed, General Acts, 1877 to 1881, Ed. 1884, p. 267.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.**Ad valorem Fees—contd.*

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
9. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Act, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or office or from the office of any civil officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words.....
10. [Repealed by Act VIII of 1890.]	
11. * Probate of a Will†	Two per centum on such amount or value provided that when, after the grant of a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, VII of 1889, or any enactment repealed by that Act, or under the Regulation of the Bombay Code No. VIII of 1827,‡ in respect of any property included in an estate, a grant of probate or letters of administration is made in respect of the same estate, the fee payable in respect of the latter grant shall be reduced by the amount of the fee paid in respect of the former grant.
12. * Certificate under the Succession Certificate Act VII of 1889.	In any case..... Two per centum on the amount or value of any debt or security specified in the certificate under Section 8 of the Act, and three per centum on the amount or value of any debt or security to which the certificate is extended under Section 10 of the Act.
	NOTE.—1. The amount of a debt is its amount, including interest, on the day on which the inclusion of the debt in the certificate is applied for so far as such amount can be ascertained.
	NOTE.—2. Whether or not any power with respect to a security specified in a certificate has been conferred under the Act, and, where such a power has been so conferred, whether the power is for the receiving of interest or dividend, or for the negotiation or transfer of the security, or for both purposes, the value of the security is its market-value on the day on which the inclusion of the security in the certificate is applied for, so far as such value can be ascertained.
13. * A Certificate under the Regulation of the Bombay Code No. VIII of 1827.	1. As regards debts and securities, the same fees would be payable in respect of a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, VII of 1889, or in respect of an extension of such a certificate, as the case may be, and
	2. As regards other property in respect of which the certificate is granted, two per centum on so much of the amount or value of such property as exceeds one thousand rupees.

* The Articles 11, 12, and 12A here printed were substituted for the original Articles 11 and 12 by Act VII of 1889, s. 10 (1).

† Printed, Bombay Code, Ed. 1880, p. 7.

SCHEDULE I—*amend.*
Ad valorem Fees—amend.

NUMBER.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed twenty-five rupees.	When such amount or value exceeds twenty-five rupees.	PROPER FEE.
13. *Application to the Chief Court or the Court of the Principal Commissioner of the Punjab for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction under Section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Two rupees.	The fee leviable on a Memorandum of appeal.	XIV. of 1882.
14. †Application to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon for the exercise of the revisional jurisdiction of a High Court over the Court of Small Causes of Rangoon under Section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure or Section 35 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.	Two rupees.	The fee leviable on a Memorandum of appeal.	XIV. of 1882. IX. of 1887.

SCHEDULE.

Table of rates of *ad valorem* Fees leviable on the institution of Suits.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
5	10	10	100	200	10
10	15	15	200	300	15
15	20	20	300	400	20
20	25	25	400	500	25
25	30	30	500	600	30
30	35	35	600	700	35
35	40	40	700	800	40
40	45	45	800	900	45
45	50	50	900	1,000	50
50	55	55	1,000	1,100	55
55	60	60	1,100	1,200	60
60	65	65	1,200	1,300	65
65	70	70	1,300	1,400	70
70	75	75	1,400	1,500	75
75	80	80	1,500	1,600	80
80	85	85	1,600	1,700	85
85	90	90	1,700	1,800	90
90	95	95	1,800	1,900	95
95	100	100	1,900	2,000	100
100	110	110	2,000	2,100	110
110	120	120	2,100	2,200	120
120	130	130	2,200	2,300	130
130	140	140	2,300	2,400	140
140	150	150	2,400	2,500	150
150	160	160	2,500	2,600	160
160	170	170	2,600	2,700	170
170	180	180	2,700	2,800	180
180	190	190	2,800	2,900	190
190	200	200	2,900	3,000	200
200	210	210	3,000	3,100	210
210	220	220	3,100	3,200	220
220	230	230	3,200	3,300	230
230	240	240	3,300	3,400	240
240	250	250	3,400	3,500	250
250	260	260	3,500	3,600	260
260	270	270	3,600	3,700	270
270	280	280	3,700	3,800	280
280	290	290	3,800	3,900	290
290	300	300	3,900	4,000	300
300	310	310	4,000	4,100	310
310	320	320	4,100	4,200	320
320	330	330	4,200	4,300	330
330	340	340	4,300	4,400	340
340	350	350	4,400	4,500	350
350	360	360	4,500	4,600	360
360	370	370	4,600	4,700	370
370	380	380	4,700	4,800	380
380	390	390	4,800	4,900	390
390	400	400	4,900	5,000	400
400	410	410	5,000	5,100	410
410	420	420	5,100	5,200	420
420	430	430	5,200	5,300	430
430	440	440	5,300	5,400	440
440	450	450	5,400	5,500	450
450	460	460	5,500	5,600	460
460	470	470	5,600	5,700	470
470	480	480	5,700	5,800	480
480	490	490	5,800	5,900	490
490	500	500	5,900	6,000	500

* Inserted by Act XVIII of 1884, S. 71, printed, Punjab Code, Ed. 1889, p. 293.
† For Act XIV of 1882, see the revised edition as modified up to 1st July 1888, published by the Legislative Department.
‡ Inserted by Act XI of 1889, S. 81, printed, Burma Code, Ed. 1889, p. 350.
§ Printed, General Acts, 1883-88, Ed. 1889, p. 128.

SCHEDULE—*amend.*

Table of rates of *ad valorem* Fees leviable on the institution of Suits.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
770	780	52 8	6,000	6,100	235	1,03,000	1,04,000	1,475
780	790	53 4	6,100	6,200	235	1,04,000	1,05,000	1,500
790	800	54 0	6,200	6,300	240	1,05,000	1,06,000	1,525
800	810	54 12	6,300	6,400	245	1,06,000	1,07,000	1,550
810	820	54 8	6,400	6,500	245	1,07,000	1,08,000	1,575
820	830	55 4	6,500	6,600	250	1,08,000	1,09,000	1,600
830	840	55 12	6,600	6,700	255	1,09,000	1,10,000	1,625
840	850	56 0	6,700	6,800	255	1,10,000	1,11,000	1,650
850	860	56 8	6,800	6,900	260	1,11,000	1,12,000	1,675
860	870	57 4	6,900	7,000	265	1,12,000	1,13,000	1,700
870	880	58 0	7,000	7,100	270	1,13,000	1,14,000	1,725
880	890	58 12	7,100	7,200	275	1,14,000	1,15,000	1,750
890	900	59 4	7,200	7,300	280	1,15,000	1,16,000	1,775
900	910	59 12	7,300	7,400	285	1,16,000	1,17,000	1,800
910	920	60 0	7,400	7,500	290	1,17,000	1,18,000	1,825
920	930	60 8	7,500	7,600	295	1,18,000	1,19,000	1,850
930	940	61 4	7,600	7,700	300	1,19,000	1,20,000	1,875
940	950	62 0	7,700	7,800	305	1,20,000	1,21,000	1,900
950	960	62 12	7,800	7,900	310	1,21,000	1,22,000	1,925
960	970	63 4	7,900	8,000	315	1,22,000	1,23,000	1,950
970	980	64 0	8,000	8,100	320	1,23,000	1,24,000	1,975
980	990	64 12	8,100	8,200	325	1,24,000	1,25,000	2,000
990	1,000	65 4	8,200	8,300	330	1,25,000	1,26,000	2,025
1,000	1,010	66 0	8,300	8,400	335	1,26,000	1,27,000	2,050
1,010	1,020	66 8	8,400	8,500	340	1,27,000	1,28,000	2,075
1,020	1,030	67 4	8,500	8,600	345	1,28,000	1,29,000	2,100
1,030	1,040	68 0	8,600	8,700	350	1,29,000	1,30,000	2,125
1,040	1,050	68 12	8,700	8,800	355	1,30,000	1,31,000	2,150
1,050	1,060	69 4	8,800	8,900	360	1,31,000	1,32,000	2,175
1,060	1,070	70 0	8,900	9,000	365	1,32,000	1,33,000	2,200
1,070	1,080	70 12	9,000	9,100	370	1,33,000	1,34,000	2,225
1,080	1,090	71 4	9,100	9,200	375	1,34,000	1,35,000	2,250
1,090	1,100	72 0	9,200	9,300	380	1,35,000	1,36,000	2,275
1,100	1,110	72 12	9,300	9,400	385	1,36,000	1,37,000	2,300
1,110	1,120	73 4	9,400	9,500	390	1,37,000	1,38,000	2,325
1,120	1,130	74 0	9,500	9,600	395	1,38,000	1,39,000	2,350
1,130	1,140	74 12	9,600	9,700	400	1,39,000	1,40,000	2,375
1,140	1,150	75 4	9,700	9,800	405	1,40,000	1,41,000	2,400
1,150	1,160	76 0	9,800	9,900	410	1,41,000	1,42,000	2,425
1,160	1,170	76 12	9,900	10,000	415	1,42,000	1,43,000	2,450
1,170	1,180	77 4	10,000	10,100	420	1,43,000	1,44,000	2,475
1,180	1,190	78 0	10,100	10,200	425	1,44,000	1,45,000	2,500
1,190	1,200	78 12	10,200	10,300	430	1,45,000	1,46,000	2,525
1,200	1,210	79 4	10,300	10,400	435	1,46,000	1,47,000	2,550
1,210	1,220	80 0	10,400	10,500	440	1,47,000	1,48,000	2,575
1,220	1,230	80 12	10,500	10,600	445	1,48,000	1,49,000	2,600
1,230	1,240	81 4	10,600	10,700	450	1,49,000	1,50,000	2,625
1,240	1,250	82 0	10,700	10,800	455	1,50,000	1,51,000	2,650
1,250	1,260	82 12	10,800	10,900	460	1,51,000	1,52,000	2,675
1,260	1,270	83 4	10,900	11,000	465	1,52,000	1,53,000	2,700
1,270	1,280	84 0	11,000	11,100	470	1,53,000	1,54,000	2,725
1,280	1,290	84 12	11,100	11,200	475	1,54,000	1,55,000	2,750
1,290	1,300	85 4	11,200	11,300	480	1,55,000	1,56,000	2,775
1,300	1,310	86 0	11,300	11,400	485	1,56,000	1,57,000	2,800
1,310	1,320	86 12	11,400	11,500	490	1,57,000	1,58,000	2,825
1,320	1,330	87 4	11,500	11,600	495	1,58,000	1,59,000	2,850
1,330	1,340	88 0	11,600	11,700	500	1,59,000	1,60,000	2,875
1,340	1,350	88 12	11,700	11,800	505	1,60,000	1,61,000	2,900
1,350	1,360	89 4	11,800	11,900	510	1,61,000	1,62,000	2,925
1,360	1,370	90 0	11,900	12,000	515	1,62,000	1,63,000	2,950
1,370	1,380	90 12	12,000	12,100	520	1,63,000	1,64,000	2,975
1,380	1,390	91 4	12,100	12,200	525	1,64,000	1,65,000	3,000
1,390	1,400	92 0	12,200	12,300	530	1,65,000	1,66,000	3,025
1,400	1,410	92 12	12,300	12,400	535	1,66,000	1,67,000	3,050
1,410	1,420	93 4	12,400	12,500	540	1,67,000	1,68,000	3,075
1,420	1,430	94 0	12,500	12,600	545	1,68,000	1,69,000	3,100
1,430	1,440	94 12	12,600	12,700	550	1,69,000	1,70,000	3,125
1,440	1,450	95 4	12,700	12,800	555	1,70,000	1,71,000	3,150
1,450	1,460	96 0	12,800	12,900	560	1,71,000	1,72,000	3,175
1,460	1,470	96 12	12,900	13,000	565	1,72,000	1,73,000	3,200
1,470	1,480	97 4	13,000	13,100	570	1,73,000	1,74,000	3,225
1,480	1,490	98 0	13,100	13,200	575	1,74,000	1,75,000	3,250
1,490	1,500	98 12	13,200	13,300	580	1,75,000	1,76,000	3,275
1,500	1,510	99 4	13,300	13,400	585	1,76,000	1,77,000	3,300
1,510	1,520	100 0	13,400	13,500	590	1,77,000	1,78,000	3,325
1,520	1,530	100 12	13,500	13,600	595	1,78,000	1,79,000	3,350
1,530	1,540	101 4	13,600	13,700	600	1,79,000	1,80,000	3,375
1,540	1,550	102 0	13,700	13,800	605	1,80,000	1,81,000	3,400
1,550	1,560	102 12	13,800	13,900	610	1,81,000	1,82,000	3,425
1,560	1,570	103 4	13,900	14,000	615	1,82,000	1,83,000	3,450
1,570	1,580	104 0	14,000	14,100	620	1,83,000	1,84,000	3,475
1,580	1,590	104 12	14,100	14,200	625	1,84,000	1,85,000	3,500
1,590	1,600	105 4	14,200	14,300	630	1,85,000	1,86,000	3,525
1,600	1,610	106 0	14,300	14,400	635	1,86,000	1,87,000	3,550
1,610	1,620	106 12	14,400	14,500	640	1,87,000	1,88,000	3,575
1,620	1,630	107 4	14,500	14,600	645	1,88,000	1,89,000	3,600
1,630	1,640	108 0	14,600	14,700	650	1,89,000	1,90,000	3,625
1,640	1,650	108 12	14,700	14,800	655	1,90,000	1,91,000	3,650
1,650	1,660	109 4	14,800	14,900	660	1,91,000	1,92,000	3,675
1,660	1,670	110 0	14,900	15,000	665	1,92,000	1,93,000	3,700
1,670	1,680	110 12	15,000	15,100	670	1,93,000	1,94,000	3,725
1,680	1,690	111 4	15,100	15,200	675	1,94,000	1,95,000	3,750
1,690	1,700	112 0	15,200	15,300	680	1,95,000	1,96,000	3,775
1,700	1,710	112 12	15,300	15,400	685	1,96,000	1,97,000	3,800
1,710	1,720	113 4	15,400	15,500	690	1,97,000	1,98,000	3,825
1,720	1,730	114 0	15,500	15,600	695	1,98,000	1,99,000	3,850
1,730	1,740	114 12	15,600	15,700	700	1,99,000	2,00,000	3,875
1,740	1,750	115 4	15,700	15,800	705	2,00,000	2,01,000	3,900
1,750	1,760	116 0	15,800	15,900	710	2,01,000	2,02,000	3,925
1,760	1,770	116 12	15,900	16,000	715	2,02,000	2,03,000	3,950
1,770	1,780	117 4	16,000	16,100	720	2,03,000	2,04,000	3,975
1,780	1,790	118 0	16,100	16,200	725	2,04,000	2,05,000	4,000
1,790	1,800	118 12	16,200	16,300	730	2,05,000	2,06,000	4,025
1,800	1,810	119 4	16,300	16,400	735	2,06,000	2,07,000	4,050
1,810	1,820	120 0	16,400	16,500	740	2,07,000	2,08,000	4,075
1,820	1,830	120 12	16,500	16,600	745	2,08,000	2,09,000	4,100
1,830	1,840	121 4	16,600	16,700	750	2,09,000	2,10,000	4,125
1,840	1,850	122 0	16,700	16,800	755	2,10,000	2,11,000	4,150
1,850	1,860	122 12	16,800	16,900	760	2,11,000	2,12,000	4,175
1,860	1,870	123 4	16,900	17,000	765	2,12,000	2,13,000	4,200
1,870	1,880	124 0	17,000	17,100	770	2,13,000	2,14,000	4,225
1,880	1,890	124 12	17,100	17,200	775	2,14,000	2,15,000	4,250
1,890	1,900	125 4	17,200	17,300	780	2,15,000	2,16,000	4,275
1,900	1,910	126 0	17,300	17,400	785	2,16,000	2,17,000	4,300
1,910	1,920	126 12	17,400	17,500	790	2,17,000	2,18,000	4,325
1,920	1,930	127 4	17,500	17,600	795	2,18,000	2,19,000	4,350
1,930	1,940	128 0	17,600	17,700	800	2,19,000	2,20,000	4,375
1,940	1,950	128 12	17,700	17,800	805	2,20,000	2,21,000	4,400
1,950	1,960	129 4	17,800	17,900	810	2,21,000	2,22,000	4,425
1,960	1,970	130 0	17,900	18,000	815	2,22,000	2,23,000	4,450
1,970	1,980	130 12	18,000	18,100	820	2,23,000	2,24,000	4,475
1,980	1,990	131 4	18,100	18,200	825	2,24,000	2,25,000	4,500
1,990	2,000	132 0	18,200	18,300	830	2,25,000	2,26,000	4,525
2,000	2,010	132 12	18,300	18,400	835	2,26,000	2,27,000	4,550
2,010	2,020	1						

SCHEDULE II.

Court Fees.

NUMBER.	PROCEEDING.	PROCEEDING.
	1st.—When presented to any officer of the Comptroller or District Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government, and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings.	
	or when presented to any officer of Land Revenue or any person holding temporarily a lease under direct engagement with the Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement.	One anna.
	or when presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any Act for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement.	
1. Application or Petition.	or when presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction* or to any Court of Small Causes constituted under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887,† or under the Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, Section 201, or to a Collector or other officer of revenue in relation to any suit or appeal in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees.	One anna.
	or when presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to any Board or executive officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or transmission of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court, Board or officer, or of any other document preserved in such Court or office.	
	or when proceedings are commenced or charged on an offence other than an offence for which Police officers may, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court.	Eight annas.
	or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to a Collector, or any Revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, and not otherwise provided for by this Act.	
	or to deposit in Court revenue or rent.	

* Words repealed by Act XIII of 1889 are omitted.

† The reference to Act XI of 1885 is altered in accordance with Act III of 1887, S. 2 (3), printed in General Acts, 1886-88, Ed. 1887, p. 128.

‡ The reference to Act XV of 1894, S. 24, is altered in accordance with Act XII of 1897, Sec. 8, 2 of that Act.

SCHEDULE II—contd.

Court Fees—contd.

NUMBER.	PROCEEDING.	PROCEEDING.
	or for determination by a Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant.	Eight annas.
1. Application or Petition—contd.	or when presented to a Chief Commissioner or other Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive authority, or to a Commissioner of Revenue or District, or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division and not otherwise provided for by this Act.	One rupee.
2. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper.	or when presented to a High Court.	Two rupees.
3. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper.	or when presented to a District Court.	One rupee.
	or when presented to a Commissioner or a High Court.	Two rupees.
4. Plaint or Memorandum of Appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. XVI of 1885,† or the Madras District Courts Act, 1876,‡.		Eight annas.
5. Plaint or Memorandum of Appeal in a suit to establish or disprove a right of occupancy.		
6. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation given in pursuance of an order made by a Court or Magistrate under any section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or the Code of Civil Procedure.*		Eight annas.
7. Undertaking under Section 49 of the Indian Divorce Act.**		Eight annas.
8. Repealed by Act XII of 1891.		
9. Repealed by Act XII of 1891.		

* Printed, Bombay Code, Ed. 1880, p. 63.

† These words were substituted for the original words by Act XII of 1891.

‡ Printed, Bombay Code, Ed. 1880, p. 545.

§ This Article was substituted for the original Article 6 by Act VI of 1889, S. 34 (2).

¶ For Act X of 1882, see the revised edition as modified up to 15th December 1888, published by the Legislative Department.

** For Act XIV of 1882, see the revised edition as modified up to 1st July 1888, published by the Legislative Department.

*** Printed, General Acts, 1887-78, Ed. 1887, p. 41.

SCHEDULE II—*contd.**Fixed Fees—contd.*

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
10. Mukhtarnama Wakaltarnama.	
or When presented for the conduct of any suit—	
(a) to any Civil or Criminal Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court, or to any Collector or Magistrate, or other Revenue officer, except such as are mentioned in clauses (c) and (d) of this number.....	Eight annas.
(b) to a Commissioner of Revenue, Circuit or Customs, or to any officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, not being the Chief Revenue or Executive authority.....	One rupee.
(c) to a High Court, Chief Commissioner, Board of Revenue, or other Chief Executive Revenue or Executive authority.....	Two rupees.
11. Memorandum of Appeal when the appeal is made from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order holding the force of a decree and is presented.....	
(a) to any Civil Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court or Executive officer other than the High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive authority.....	Eight annas.
(b) to a High Court or Chief Commissioner, or other Chief Controlling Executive or Revenue authority.....	Two rupees.
12. Caveat.....	
13. Application under Act No. X of 1893,* Section 26, or Bengal Act No. VI of 1902,† Section 9 or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1899,‡ Section 37.....	Five rupees.
14. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, XXI of 1866.§	
15. Plaint or Memorandum of Appeal in a suit to obtain possession of a wife.	
16. [Repealed by Act VI of 1889, s. 18 (1).]	

* Act X of 1893 was repealed in the Lower Provinces by Act VIII of 1895 and Bengal Act I of 1879; in the North-West Provinces by Act XXVII of 1879, and in the Central Provinces by Act IX of 1883.

† Bengal Act VI of 1902 was repealed by Act VIII of 1895, and Bengal Act I of 1879.

‡ Bengal Act VIII of 1899 was repealed by Act VIII of 1895.

§ Printed, General Acts, 1864-66, Ed. 1887, p. 563.

SCHEDULE II—*concl.**Fixed Fees—concl.*

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
17. Plaint or Memorandum of Appeal in each of the following suits—	
i. To alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the Civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any Revenue Court.	
ii. To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates.	
iii. To obtain a declaratory decree where no consequential relief is prayed.	Ten rupees.
iv. To set aside an award.	
v. To set aside an adoption.	
vi. Every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Act.	
18. Application under Section 523 of the Code of Civil Procedure.*	
19. Agreement under Section 527 of the same Code.*	
20. Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act except petitions under Section 14 of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under Section 35 of the same Act.	Twenty rupees.
21. Plaint or memorandum of appeal under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act,† XIV of 1865.‡	

SCHEDULE III.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

[Repealed by Act XIV of 1870.]

6th January 1871, No. 47.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby remits throughout British India the fees with which bonds and other instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties are chargeable under that Act, Schedule II, No. 6.

14th July 1871, No. 2004.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 35 of "The Court Fees Act, 1870," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the

* The references to Sections 324 and 325, respectively, to Act VIII of 1859 are altered in accordance with Act XIV of 1882. See s. 3 of that Act. (For Act XIV of 1882 see the revised edition as modified up to 1st July 1883, published by the Legislative Department).

† Printed, General Acts, 1867-68, Ed. 1887, p. 30.

‡ Do. do. 1834-36, Ed. 1887, p. 530.

fees chargeable under Schedule I, Article II, of the said Act, in respect of Probate of Wills, or Letters of Administration in so far as such Wills or Letters of Administration relate to property which a deceased person has bequeathed or entitled to, but not beneficially, but as a trustee for any other person or persons.

Provided that this remission shall not extend to cases in which a trustee has the power of appointing or otherwise conferring a beneficial interest in the trust property.

11th January 1872, No. 250.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 33 of the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit all the exceptions noted at foot of the first and second schedules of the said Act on plaints, petitions for execution, and memoranda of appeal filed in claims referred under Madras Regulation VI of 1871.

Exceptions.

Plaints or Petition for execution.....A fee of 6 annas each.
Memoranda of Appeal.....2 rupees each.

28th February 1872, No. 304.

Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the undermentioned rules to take effect from and after the 1st April 1872, in supersession of the rules laid down in part 2 of the Notification of the Judicial Department under date the 20th April 1870, published at pages 496 and 497 of the Fort St. George Gazette for 1870, for regulating the use of stamps in payment of the commission and fees chargeable for the time being in the Madras Court of Small Causes.

I.—The necessary stamps shall be provided by the parties liable to pay the commission and fees, and shall, in respect of the institution of suits, be affixed to the plaint in respect whereof such commission and fees are payable. The costs and fees payable in respect of warrants, subpoenas, second subpoenas, and all other processes whatsoever not being original summonses in reference to which it has not been customary to file, as part of the record, any written or printed document or paper wherein the stamp could be affixed, shall be paid as follows:—viz., the party requiring such process to be issued shall produce an application in writing and a stamp equal to the amount of costs and fees payable shall be affixed to such application. Such application shall be exhibited in the cause or matter to which it relates, and shall specify specially the object thereof, and shall be filed in the particular office of the Court to which it relates.

II.—In order that the leaves of a document may not be defaced or obscured, the stamp affixed to it shall be of an amount corresponding as nearly as practicable with the amount of the stamp which such document requires. It shall be in the discretion of the Clerk of the Court to refuse to accept any document which shall bear an unnecessary number of stamps.

III.—Stamps of the value noted below will be required for the purposes of the Court:—

Rs.	A.	Annas.	Paisas.	Rs.	A.
0	1	0	0	3	0
0	1	0	0	3	0
0	2	0	0	16	0
0	4	0	0	20	0
0	5	0	0	30	0
1	0	0	0	50	0

IV.—Stamps will be sold by a licensed stamp vendor or by the assistants employed by him for that purpose in a stall or office situate within the precincts of the Court and all other vendors authorized to sell Court Fees stamps. The stamp vendor's office on the premises of the Court shall be open daily for the sale of stamps (except on such days as the Court shall not be sitting) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

V.—A register shall be kept in the office of the Clerk of the Court by one of the clerks attached to that office, who shall be styled the Comptroller-Register-writer; and in this register shall be entered by particular of amount remitted, and of cases in which costs have been remitted, either in whole or in part, by order of the Judges. It shall also be the duty of the Comptroller-Register-writer to take out the certificates for the payment of half and full fees paid, and shall be the duty of the Deputy Clerk of the Court to examine the certificates and compare them with the original records and, if correct, to pass and initial the same for payment. The certificate after being signed by the Clerk of the Court, will be paid by the stamp vendor of that Court, who will be provided by Government with a Permanent Advertiser, and for the purpose of passing these records. The stamp vendor will, from time to time, render to the fund by drawing from the Deputy Collector of Madras the amount expended, delivered to him the certificates he has discharged. The Deputy Collector will hand these certificates as his vouchers for the amount disbursed by him to the stamp vendor. The Clerk of the Court will also furnish to the Deputy Collector of Madras, at the close of each month, a memorandum showing the number of and the amount for which, certificates have been issued during the month.

Register of compromised suits. Rs. to be kept.

order of the Judges. It shall also be the duty of the Comptroller-Register-writer to take out the certificates for the payment of half and full fees paid, and shall be the duty of the Deputy Clerk of the Court to examine the certificates and compare them with the original records and, if correct, to pass and initial the same for payment. The certificate after being signed by the Clerk of the Court, will be paid by the stamp vendor of that Court, who will be provided by Government with a Permanent Advertiser, and for the purpose of passing these records. The stamp vendor will, from time to time, render to the fund by drawing from the Deputy Collector of Madras the amount expended, delivered to him the certificates he has discharged. The Deputy Collector will hand these certificates as his vouchers for the amount disbursed by him to the stamp vendor. The Clerk of the Court will also furnish to the Deputy Collector of Madras, at the close of each month, a memorandum showing the number of and the amount for which, certificates have been issued during the month.

VI.—It shall be the duty of the Manager or Head Officer of the Department in which applications are filed, with such aid as may be required under the immediate superintendence of the Clerk of the Court, to receive all documents and see that the blank space in them is not unnecessarily covered with stamps, and that stamps of the proper description and values are affixed. The Manager shall grant a receipt or memorandum for every application filed.

Rules applicable to VII.—These rules do not apply to fees payable to the Counsel and Attorneys and to the Counsel and Attorneys of the High Court in cases certified, or cases of reference to the High Court to the Court of reference in the High Court.

2nd March 1872, No. 3116.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of Financial Notification No. 3004, dated 11th July 1871, shall have retrospective effect from the 1st day of April 1870, the date on which the Court Fees Act VII of 1870 came into force.

Fort St. George, 21st April 1872.

Under the authority vested in him by Section 27, Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees), the Governor-General in Council prescribes the following rules for the supply, use and control of Court Fee stamps for general observance:—

Central depots for the supply of Court Fee stamps shall be constituted:—
I. At the office of the Superintendent of Stamps.

II. At all district and other treasuries, and shall be supplied with stamps by the Superintendent of Stamps.

2. Sub-depots, subordinate to the Central Depots, shall be constituted at such places and in such offices as the Government, through the Board of Revenue, may from time to time determine, and shall be supplied with stamps from the central depot to which they are subordinate.

3. Provided that Court Fee labels shall not be supplied to licensed vendors for sale at any place within a reasonable distance of which the labels can be obtained from an *ex-officio* vendor, and that licensed vendors shall not be allowed more than one per cent. discount for the sale of Court Fee labels.

4. The stamp used to denote any fee under the Court Fees Act shall be a stamp of value equal to the fee required, or in cases when there is no stamp of the exact value, then the first stamp shall be of the next lower available value, and the balance shall be made up by stamps of smaller value similarly selected.

5. If any person possesses any Court Fee stamp, which has become spoiled or unfit for use as hereinafter mentioned, the Collector of the district in which the stamp has been purchased may, upon application made to him within six months after such purchase, and upon delivery to him of such stamp, refund the amount paid to Government for the same, whether by the applicant or by any other person; or, in case the possessor of the stamp so spoiled or unfit for use, desires to be supplied with Court Fee stamps of similar or equal value, the Collector may cause such stamps to be delivered to him or his agent.

Court Fee stamps shall be held to be spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of this rule:—

(1st) when by accident happening to the same before they have been submitted to any Court or public officer, they are rendered unfit for use;

(2nd) or when because of some error in the drawing up or copying of any writing to which the said stamps are affixed, the said writing is rendered of no avail;

(3rd) or when any stamp has been filed in any Court or before any public officer, and cancelled accordingly, and it is afterwards discovered that such stamp has been required by mistake, and that a stamp of less value ought to have been required and rectified to that effect is issued by the said Court or public officer. In this last case the Collector may grant a refund of the excess value if application is made within six months after date of delivery of the certificate to the holder.

6. Under Section 33 of the Court Fees Act, the rules and subsidiary rules published under Section 43 of the General Stamp Act apply equally to transactions relating to Court Fees stamps: Provided that separate account shall be kept and separate returns made for Court Fee labels.

2nd October 1872, No. 3307.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 33 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit all fees leviable under the said Act on copies of judgments or decisions passed on claims preferred under the provisions of Madras Regulation VI of 1871.

11th January 1873, No. 302.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 33 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on all petitions of appeal presented to Revenue officers in accordance with Section 50 of the Madras Act IV of 1871.

17th April 1873, No. 3504.

In continuation of Financial Notification, No. 2025, dated the 15th August 1872, published on page 732 of Part I. of the Gazette of India of the 17th idem, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, in cases in which stamp duty has been paid

on Probates or Letters of Administration in respect of the gross assets of the estates of deceased persons, refunds of the duty may be made by the Chief Executive Revenue authority under the Local Governments in each Presidency or Province, if he thinks right, in respect of such portion of the assets as is actually applied in discharging the debts of the deceased.

15th June 1873, No. 451.

In every case in which the fee payable on the institution of a suit to enforce the right of a tenant having a right of occupancy would exceed the sum of eight annas, whether such suit be brought against the tenant separately under Act X. of 1859 or against several tenants collectively under Section II of Act XIV of 1843, provided that such suit is brought on or before the 1st day of May of the year following the agricultural year in which the revised assessments take effect in respect of the land on which the enhancement is sought.

Reduced to 5 annas.

22nd August 1873, No. 1500.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when a plaintiff, disclosing a reasonable case on the merits, is presented to any Civil Court in such a form that the Judge rejects, not for any substantial defect, but on account of an error or technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to re-present precisely the same case, in another form, against the same defendant or defendants, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded on presentation of an application to the Collector of the District in which the Civil Court is situated, together with a certificate from the Judge who rejected the plaint, that it was rejected under the circumstances above described, and that the value of the stamp should in his opinion be refunded.

10th December 1873, No. 3816.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable on applications presented to a Collector for refund of the amount paid to Government for stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use, and on applications for renewal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use.

No. 841. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, reduce to eight annas the fee payable—

(a) on the plaint in every suit whether instituted in the Province of Oudh to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of an under-proprietory tenure where no consequent relief is prayed;

(b) on every appeal hereafter presented in any such suit, whether instituted before or after the date of this Notification.

20th February 1873, No. 1253.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII. of 1870, remits the whole of the fees chargeable on applications in writing relating exclusively to the purchase of salt, the property of Government.

6th March 1874, No. 1671.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, remits the whole of the fees chargeable under Schedule I of the said Act, in plaints in summary suits brought before Collectors under Madras Act No. V of 1855.

24th April 1874, No. 3623.

(a) Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration shall have been made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under the said Act, shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

(b) Whenever a grant of Probate or Letters of Administration shall have been made in respect of any property belonging to an estate, no fee shall be chargeable under the said Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate.

(c) This Notification applies to the whole of British India.

3rd July 1874, No. 4195.

The fees chargeable are—

(1) Copies of Village Settlement records furnished to landholders and cultivators during the currency or at the termination of Settlement operations.

(2) List of fields extracted from Village Settlement records for the purpose of being filed with the petitions of plaint in Settlement Courts.

Exempted.

2. Nothing in this Notification applies to—

(a) Copies of Judicial Proceedings.

(b) Copies of Village Settlement records (other than lists of fields extracted as aforesaid) which may be filed in any Court of Office.

31st July 1874, No. 4385.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees Act, 1870, Section 35, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that throughout the territories

subject to the Governor of Port Saint George in Council, the fees payable in suits by Government ryots for the recovery of land sold for arrears of revenue, shall be reduced to the amount which would be payable if the value of the subject-matter were only the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of representing the plaint.

15th February 1873, No. 855.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following remission:—

Whoever upon payment of the full fee chargeable under the said Act, a certificate of administration has been granted under Act XL of 1835, or Act XX of 1864, and a fresh certificate is for any reason subsequently granted in respect of the same estate, no fee shall be chargeable upon the fresh certificate so granted.

STAMPS.

Port St. George Gazette, dated 21st July 1877, No. 2031, page 485.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, and in pursuance of the Notification in the Financial Department, No. 4360, dated 31st October 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act in respect of—

1st.—Copies of all documents furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistrate to any Government, Advocate or Pleader or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of Government before any Criminal Court.

2nd.—Copies of all documents which any such Advocate, Pleader, or other person is required to take in connection with any such trial or investigation for the use of any Court or Magistrate or may consider necessary for the purpose of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceeding.

3rd.—Copies of judgments and depositions required by officers of the Police Department for conducting appeals on behalf of Government before any Criminal Courts.

Port St. George Gazette, dated 7th August 1877, No. 3127, page 510.

The 21st July 1877.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act of 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the fee chargeable under the said Act on plaints filed in suits for possession of immovable property under Section 5 of the Special Relief Act No. I. 1877, shall be one-half of the amount prescribed in the scale of fees or plaints mentioned in Schedule I, Article I, of the Court Fees Act.

Port St. George Gazette, dated 7th May 1878, No. 170, page 261.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 30th April 1878.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to reduce to one anna the court-fee payable under the said Act for a petition to the Collector for relief under Section 13 of the Madras Trades License Act, 1878.

27th June 1878, No. 1460.

The fee chargeable for copies of orders which the Collector is required to furnish under section 14 of Madras Act III of 1878.

Exempted.

22nd September 1879, No. 3067.

The fee payable on appeals from orders issued by the Civil Courts under Section 241 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Limited to the amounts chargeable under Article II, Schedule II, of the Court Fees Act.

27th March 1880, No. 1431.

The fees chargeable on security bond for keeping of the peace by, or good behaviour of person other than the executants.

Exempted.

11th May 1881, No. 669.

The fees payable under Schedule II, Article I (a) of the Court Fees Act, on an application or petition presented to a Chief Commissioner when such application or petition is accompanied by a petition to the Government of India, and contains merely a request that such petition may be forwarded to the Government of India.

Exempted.

2nd June 1881, No. 1361.

The fees payable under clauses 6, 7 and 8 of Schedule I of the Court Fees Act, on copies furnished by the Civil and Criminal Courts for the private use of persons applying for them.

Exempted.

The above Notification shall not be deemed to exempt copies furnished thereunder from the payment of fees chargeable on such copies when filed, exhibited, or recorded in any Court of Justice, or received by any public officer.

13th February 1884, No. 849.

* The fees payable under clause (c), paragraph 1, and clause (b), paragraph 2, of Article I, Schedule II of Act VII of 1870, annexed to the said Act, on applications for orders for the payment of deposits in cases in which the deposit does not exceed Rs. 25 in amount, provided that the application is made within three months of the date on which the deposit first became payable to the party making the application.

Exempted.

SOLLA, the 16th April 1883, No. 367.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 28 and 45 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf; and in pursuance of Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 1520, dated 5th March 1875, and all other Notifications on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following directions:—

I. When in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act is less than Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by adhesive stamps only. Such adhesive stamps shall either be the adhesive stamps bearing the words "Court Fees," as present in use, or adhesive stamps of any different shape, size, or pattern, bearing the words "Court Fees," which may hereafter be issued for use, in pursuance of, or in addition to, the adhesive stamps now in use.

II. When in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act amounts to or exceeds Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by impressed stamps bearing the words "Court Fees," adhesive stamps being only employed to make up fractions of less than Rs. 10.

III. If in any case the amount of fee chargeable under the said Act involves a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

IV. This Notification shall take effect on and after the 1st June 1883 (vide *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 5th May 1883, Part I, page 307).

OCTACASE NO. 194, May 1883, No. 79.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and in modification of the Notification published at page 847 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th April 1872, and of all other Notifications on the subject, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following rules:—

I. When, in the case of fees amounting to less than Rs. 10, the amount can be denoted by a single adhesive stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single adhesive stamp of the required value. But if the amount cannot be denoted by a single adhesive stamp, or if a single adhesive stamp of the required value is not available, the next lower value available shall be used, and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of one or more additional adhesive stamps of the next lower values, which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee.

II. When, in the case of fees amounting to or exceeding Rs. 10, the amount can be denoted by a single impressed stamp, the fee shall be denoted by a single impressed stamp of the required value. But if the amount cannot be denoted by a single impressed stamp, or if a single impressed stamp of the required value is not available, an impressed stamp of the next lower value available shall be used, and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of one or more additional impressed stamps of the next lower values available, which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee in combination with adhesive stamps to make up fractions of less than Rs. 10.

III. Any adhesive stamps which may be used under Rule 2 shall be affixed to the impressed stamp of the highest value employed in denoting the fee.

IV. When two or more impressed stamps are used to make up the amount of the fee chargeable under the Court Fees Act, a portion of the subject-matter shall be written on each impressed stamp so used, and the writing on each stamp shall be attested by the signature of the person or persons executing the document.

V. When one or more impressed stamps used to denote a fee are found insufficient to admit of the entire document being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamps, so much plain paper may be joined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of the document; and the writing on the impressed stamps and on the plain paper shall be attested by the signature of the person or persons executing the document.

VI. In the blank space left in the adhesive stamps the vendor shall insert the name of the purchaser, the date of sale, and his own ordinary signature.

This Notification shall take effect on and after the 1st June 1883 (vide *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd May 1883, Part I, page 323).

CALCUTTA, the 1st February 1884, No. 694.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, when a part of an estate or the revenue to Government under a settlement which is not permanently reserved in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue, and when such part or revenue is the subject of a suit for the possession of a moiety, or when such part or revenue is divided five times each portion of the revenue separately assessed, such part or revenue shall be separately payable in respect of the share.

NOTIFICATION.

SOLLA, the 9th September 1884, No. 6319.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the Court Fees payable, under clauses 6, 7 and 9 of Schedule I of the Act, on copies furnished by the Revenue Courts and offices for the private use of persons applying for them.

The Notification shall not be deemed to exempt copies furnished thereunder from the payment of fees chargeable on such copies when filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of Justice or received by any public officer.

3rd September 1884, No. 3626.

Applications for leave to occupy under lease engagement with Government land for which the revenue is settled, but not permanently, when made by persons who do not at the time of application hold such land.

Exempted.

REVENUE, the 1st December 1884, No. 1945.

With a view to reduce this expense and to encourage investment by way of loan on the security of the property of Joint Stock Companies, the Governor-General in Council has determined to exempt debentures of the kind above described and interest coupons attached thereto from Stamp duty, the mortgage or trust deed remaining liable to Stamp duty, and has issued a separate Notification for this purpose.

1st January 1885, No. 1941.

Applications for loans under the Agricultural Loans Act XII of 1884.

Exempted.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

EXEMPTIONS AND REDUCTIONS UNDER THE ACT, the 26th March 1885, No. 1196.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the fees payable on an application made by a person to the Collector under the second paragraph of Section 39 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1870, for the return to the person, or to the registration officer who deposited it, of a document impounded and sent to the Collector by a registration officer.

NOTES AND

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

ORDAINED, the 26th March 1885, No. 1192.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council directs that the additional Court Fees payable under section 19 of the said Act on proceedings and letters of administration shall be denoted either—

(a) by impressed and adhesive stamps in the manner prescribed in Notification No. 62, dated 18th April 1880; or

(b) wholly by adhesive stamps of the kind described in Clause I of Notification No. 29, dated 14th April 1883.

JUDICIAL

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and with reference to clause XI of section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable on applications for leave to occupy under lease engagement with Government land, of which the revenue is settled, but not permanently, when made by persons who do not at the time of application hold such land.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

EXEMPTIONS AND REDUCTIONS, &c., the 26th May 1885, No. 1189.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees payable on applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1882.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

THE 26th May 1885, No. 3382.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council has remitted the Court Fees payable on an application for transfer of a Stock note from one circle to another made under paragraph 6 of Resolution No. 256 of 29th August 1884.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL, &c.

Exemptions, &c.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1886, No. 210.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, and in supersession of the Notification of the 18th April 1872,

Home Dept. Notification, No. 1683, of 19th Sept. 1870.
 Financial do. do. No. 2320, of 8th April 1872.
 Do. do. do. No. 7817, of 18th Dec. 1874.
 Home do. do. No. 1442, of 2nd Nov. 1885.

Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees payable under the said Act on the following documents, namely:—

- (1). Copy of a charge framed under Section 230 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 or of a translation thereof, when a copy is given to an accused person.
- (2). Copy of the evidence of supplementary witnesses after commitment, when the copy is given under section 216 of the said Code to an accused person.
- (3). Copy or translation of a judgment in a case other than a summons-case, and copy of the heads of the Judge's charge to the jury, when the copy or translation is given under Section 371 of the said Code to an accused person.
- (4). Copy or translation of a judgment in a summons-case, when the accused person to whom the copy or translation is given under Section 371 of the said Code is in jail.
- (5). Copy of an order of maintenance when the copy is given under Section 499 of the said Code to the person in whose favor the order is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid.
- (6). Copy furnished to any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court, of the Judge's charge to the jury, or of any order, deposition, or other part of the record, when the copy is not a copy which may be granted under any preceding clause of this Notification without the payment of a court-fee, but is a copy which, on its being applied for under Section 543 of the said Code, the Judge or Magistrate, for some special reason to be recorded by him on the copy, thinks fit to furnish without such payment.
- (7). Copies of all documents furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistrate to any Government Advocate or Pleader, or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of the Government before any Criminal Court.
- (8). Copies of all documents which any such Advocate, Pleader, or other person is required to take, in connection with any such trial or investigation, for the use of any Court or Magistrate, or may consider necessary for the purpose of assisting the Government in connection with any criminal proceedings.
- (9). Copies of judgments or depositions received by officers of the Police Department in the course of their duties.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Exemptions, &c., No. 59, the 5th February 1886.

Under Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee payable under the said Act on a petition to the Collector under Section 35 of Act II of 1886, to have an assessment reduced or cancelled, shall, whatever may be the amount of the assessment to which the petition relates, be limited to one anna.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

ASSESSMENT TAXES.

Lahore, the 10th July 1886, No. 1923.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee payable under that Act on an application to a Collector or to any officer or person exercising all or any of the functions of a Collector, with respect either to liability to assessment, or to the amount of an assessment, under Act II of 1886, shall be limited to one anna.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Exemptions, &c., the 8th November 1885, No. 4038.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee payable under that Act on a copy of an order passed under Section 26 of Act II of 1886 shall be limited to one anna.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Exemptions and Reductions, &c., the 22nd April 1887, No. 2111.

In supersession of Notification No. 4317, dated the 26th November 1886, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fee payable under the said Act on an application presented by any person for the return of a document filed by him in any Court or public office.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL, &c.

SALE, &c.

Calcutta, 11th January 1888, No. 182.

Read—

Resolution of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2345, dated the 26th December 1884.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 290, dated the 30th April 1885.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 952, dated the 20th September 1887.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of all existing orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the refund of the value of impressed Court-fee adhesive labels in accordance with the following rules:—

1. (a) When any person is possessed of impressed court-fee stamps for which he has no immediate use, or which have been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, or
- (b) when any person is possessed of two or more (or, in the case of denominations below Rupees 5, four or more) court-fee adhesive labels which have never been detached from each other and for which he has no immediate use,

the Collector shall, on application, repay to him the value of such stamp or labels in money, deducting one anna in the rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that they were purchased by him with a bona fide intention to use them, that he has paid the full price thereof, and that they were so purchased, or, in the case of impressed court-fee stamps, so purchased, spoiled, or rendered useless within the period of six months preceding the date on which they are so delivered. Provided that Local Governments may, in special cases, allow refunds when application is made within one year from the date of purchase of the stamps or labels, or, also in the case of impressed court-fee stamps, within one year from the date on which the stamps were spoiled or rendered useless. The Local Governments may, at their discretion, delegate this power to any subordinate authority.

2. When a licensed vendor surrenders his license or dies, the Collector may, at his discretion, if he considers that the circumstances justify the application, repay to him or his representative, as the case may be, the value of stamps and labels, not spoiled or rendered unfit for use, returned into the Collector's store, deducting one anna in the rupee; or he may issue stamps and labels of other values in exchange provided that, in the case of adhesive court-fee labels, their value may not be refunded nor stamps and labels of other values issued in exchange, unless, in cases where the value of each label is not less than Rupees 5, there are at least two such labels which have never been detached from each other; and in cases where the value of each label is less than Rupees 5, unless there are at least four such labels which have never been detached from each other.

3. When adhesive labels are attached to impressed sheets of court-fee stamps in accordance with the directions contained in Notification by the Government of India in this Department, No. 261, dated the 18th April 1883, such labels should be regarded as impressed stamps for the purposes of refund under these rules.

Notification dated 21st December 1885, No. 6717.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

The stamp duty payable under Article 22 (a) of Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, on certified copies granted under the provisions of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, may be paid by means of adhesive Court-fee labels.

4th April 1889, No. 174.

When a part of an estate passing annual revenue to Government under a settlement which is not permanent is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed and such revenue:—

The value of the subject matter of a suit for the possession of or to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of a fractional share of that part shall for the purpose of computation of the amount of court-fee payable on the suit be deemed not to exceed five times such portion of the revenue separately assessed on that part as may be payable in respect of the same.

No. 149-S. R.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

7th 29th March 1895.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, and in supersession of so much of paragraph 1 of the Notification in this Department, No. 361, dated the 18th April 1892, as authorised the use of the adhesive stamp bearing the words "Court-fee," in use on the date of the Notification for denoting the fee chargeable under the said Act, when in any case the fee is less than Rs. 10, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in such cases the adhesive stamps to be used shall, with effect from the 1st July 1895, be adhesive stamps of the size and pattern introduced in 1893, bearing the words "Court-fee" and containing three lines in the middle, with the Queen's head and the value printed on the left side.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

Judicial Stamps.

Calcutta, the 19th January 1895.

No. 321-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act 1870, VII of 1870, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 5087-S. R., dated the 11th October 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable on applications or petitions of objection referring to any entry made or proposed to be made in a draft record of rights prepared under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), as amended by the Bengal Tenancy Act (Amendment) Act, 1895 (Bengal Act III of 1895); Provided that such applications or petitions are presented before the publication of such draft record under section 103 A, sub-section (1), of the said Act.

No. 322-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 163, sub-section (3), of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), as amended by the Bengal Tenancy Act (Amendment) Act, 1895 (Bengal Act III of 1895), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 5085-S. R., dated the 11th October 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, when a record of rights is being prepared under Chapter X of the said Act, and an application is made under Section 163 thereof for a settlement of rent, such application shall bear a stamp of eight annas for each tenant wishing, or joining, or joined in the application.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE.

Office.—North Beach.

Open for the transaction of business every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Rules and Forms for Entry and Passing of Goods through the Sea Custom House of Madras.

J. N. Atkinson, Esq., I.C.S.	Collector (or other duty)
L. Frigg, Esq., I.C.S.	Offg. do.
P. G. Marshall, Esq.	Depty. do.
C. Kiernander, Esq.	Superintendent of Statistics.
I. H. Poddapatt, Esq.	Head Appraiser.
A. H. Graves, Esq.	Second do.
N. A. Marwar, Esq.	Third do.
M. R. G. Subbiah Chetty	Fourth do.
T. Rungtavanth Aringar, &c.	Manager.

Impress.

APPLICATIONS.—All applications to the Custom House, except Export and Export Summary, and duplicate Bill of Entry and Shipping Bill, must bear a court-fee stamp of one anna value. (Import applications to be printed in black, and Export in blue or black ink for free goods and in red ink for taxable goods.) Bills of Entry, Shipping Bills, Passes and other applications must be printed on English foolscap paper, or double-pot paper.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—A license is required for the importation and exportation of arms and ammunition. No license is required for ordinary fowling pieces and gunpowder for sporting purposes imported by private persons, who are lawfully entitled to possess arms in reasonable quantities for their own use. The Collector may, however, detain such articles if he thinks proper, sending a reference to Government. Rules regulating import, &c., are published at pp. 259, 262 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1st April 1879.

BAGGAGE.—In supersession of all previous orders, the Chief Customs Authority is pleased to make the following rules under section 76 of the Sea Customs Act for regulating the landing, passing and shipping of passengers' baggage in the Madras Presidency:—

(1) Baggage includes all packages imported by a passenger for his or for her own use or that of his or her family, which are not part of the cargo and are not manifested.

(2) Passengers' baggage may be landed or shipped at any time between the hours of sunrise and sunset. All baggage, except such as arrives from any British Port in India, must be brought to the Custom House for examination and appraisement of duty. At the ports of Madras, for the convenience of passengers, the Baggage Superintendent and his Assistant will be in attendance at the Custom House on the arrival of steamers at any hour between sunrise and sunset to clear at once all ordinary baggage, dutiable or free. On the arrival of a steamer on a Sunday and holiday or after office hours on an ordinary work day, an appraiser will attend to examine and pass sailed up and closed packages. At out-ports, this work will be attended to by the ordinary Customs establishments.

(3) Baggage is only to be passed after actual examination. No formal entry of baggage under section 76 of the Sea Customs Act is required. But the owner or his agent must fill up an application in the appended form A in duplicate, to the original of which a Court-fee stamp of the value of one anna must be affixed. The number of packages to be passed should be stated, and the description and value of all goods given separately and correctly, in the form. After the goods have been duly examined and duty collected, the duplicate will be returned to the passengers as a receipt for the duty paid, both copies being first countersigned by the proper Customs officer.

(4) Baggage is exempt from duty only when it consists of articles not liable to payment of duty, or of goods of wearing apparel and other articles of personal use belonging to, and for the actual use of, the person whose baggage is being passed or of his family. It is in the discretion of the proper officer of Customs to determine, subject to the above rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage exempt from duty or as goods liable to duty.

(5) Baggage which arrives otherwise than with its owner when not manifested and not intended for trade may be passed as ordinary baggage, provided the owner sends a letter to the Customs officers, bearing a one-anna Court-fee stamp, authorizing the person clearing it to sign the declaration form on his or her behalf.

(6) Arms of the regulation pattern forming part of the equipment with which by the rules of the service an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform is bound to provide himself, and a sword, a pair of pistols or a revolver brought out by a military officer and forming part of his personal baggage will be passed free.

(7) The personal baggage of ruling Chiefs of Prudatory States in India who are entitled to be called "His Highness" and of others whose permanent salute is not less than 13 guns will be passed free of duty. Chiefs of the latter class are further entitled to import free of Customs duty articles intended for their personal use when they are not travelling.

(8) Samples imported by commercial travellers are not to be passed as baggage. Such travellers must file a bill of entry correctly specifying and valuing each description of articles imported, and duty will be collected accordingly.

(9) The attention of passengers and others is particularly drawn to the necessity of correctly declaring and valuing all goods in their possession. Fraudulent evasion of Customs duties is punishable under clause 40, 72 or 73 of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act according to the circumstances of the case, and undervaluation may entail detention and purchase by the Customs officer at the value stated.

(10) The personal effects, &c., of immigrant coolies must be brought to the Custom House, examined and passed as other baggage. A single list in the appended form B will suffice for parties travelling together, but each person concerned must sign for himself in the column provided for signature. As the filling up of the forms on board the vessel before its arrival will save time in passing baggage, forms will be made available on board with the steamer agent's permission. The Baggage Superintendent or other officer will enter up a separate list for those who do not furnish such lists, make the necessary examination of the goods and collect the duty, tendering each individual a receipt in the form given below for the amount collected. Baggage consisting of nothing more than a mattress and a small bundle of clothes or the like need not be entered in the form, but may be allowed to pass as soon as it is landed.

Form No.	Receipt for duty on native passenger's baggage.
No.	No.
Date	SEA CUSTOM HOUSE.
Name of passenger.	Received from
Name of Steamer.	Passenger ex
Amount of duty.	Rs. annas and pice being duty collected on his baggage comprising valued at Rs.
Initials of Customs officer.	Customs officer.

(11) Passengers' baggage may be shipped without being brought to the Custom House, but the Customs officer may, at any time, require a shipping bill to be put in, under section 137, in respect of any package which it is intended to ship as passengers' baggage.

B. — Native Passengers' Baggage Form.

Name of ship.	Name of passenger.	From what port the passenger is coming.	Cotton-goods.		Provisions.		Miscellaneous articles.	Value.	Signature of passenger.	Amount of duty.	Remarks.
			Yards.	Value.	Weights.	Value.					
			RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	

SEA CUSTOMS HOUSE.

(Here enter port)

Dated

Correctly assessed and passed.

Customs officer.

ERRATUM ISSUED BY THE CHIEF CUSTOMS AUTHORITY.

In the notification of rules for the clearance of passengers' baggage, published on page 1470-71 of the *East St. Gazette*, Part II, dated 21st November 1898, above "B Native Passengers' Baggage Form," read the following form:—

A. Baggage Declaration.

One Anna
Quart. Fee Stamp.

Number of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Cost Price of Goods in Sterling.	These columns will be filled in by the Customs House.		Remarks.
			Value of Goods in India.	Rate of Duty.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Wearing apparel, &c., for personal use (vide instructions on reverse*)	£ s. d. RS. A. P.		Free.	RS. A. P.
	Live birds. Animals				
	Books				
	Arms and Ammunition—				
	Rifle, Double Barrel				
	Do. Single do				
	Gun, Double, Smooth Bore				
	Do. Single do				
	Pistols, Revolvers				
	Gunpowder, Cartridges, &c.			10 per cent.	
	Swords				
	Other Sorts of Arms, Loading Implements, &c.				

Erratum issued by the Chief Customs Authority, Calcutta.

Number of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Cost Price of Goods in Sterling.	These columns will be filled in by the Customs House.			Remarks.
			Value of Goods in India.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty payable.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Air-guns (Quackenbush, Gem and Daisy) not adapted for explosives	£ s. d. RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.
	Wearing apparel for other parties					
	Unmade-up materials for dresses					
	Cabinet-ware, Furniture					
	Chinese, Japanese and Lacquered ware					
	Clocks, Watches, Time-pieces					
	Glass, Porcelain and Crockery ware			5 per cent.		
	Instrumental—Musical, Drawing, Optical, Surgical					
	Jewellery, including Plate					
	Plated-ware, Cutlery					
	Photographic apparatus					
	Saddlery, Harness					
	Sticks, Cane, Basket-ware					
	Tobacco, Cigars					
	Bicycles					
	Toys, Requisites for Games					
	Provisions and Oilman Stores					
	Sewing Machines					
	Medicines					
	Cotton piece-goods			2½ per cent.		
	Spirits, perfumed					
	Spirits—Other sorts					
	Champagne and all Sparkling Wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit					
	Champagne and all other Sparkling Wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit					
	All other sorts of Wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit					
	All other sorts of Wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit					

I do hereby declare that the above is a correct statement of the contents and the value of the above-mentioned packages.

Total Duty Rs. _____
Signature of Passenger _____ Total Duty Rupees _____ Annas _____ Pies _____
Address do. _____
Date _____ Customs Officer

1. Personal baggage, consisting of wearing apparel, toilet requisites, jewellery, bed, house and table linen to reasonable quantity, and bedding in normal use, will be passed free of duty. On all other articles liable to duty, duty must be paid, though they form part of personal baggage. Dutiable articles brought by passengers for other parties are not included in this exemption from duty, and all such articles are to be specially declared.

2. Duty with charged on imports is charged on the value of the goods in the, including cost of importation and difference of exchange.

3. On payment of duty, a receipt will, if applied for, be granted, provided that in the case of arms, the arms are submitted for examination to allow of particulars as to description of the arms and the name of the maker and number of them being ascertained and noted in the receipt.

4. Any article on which duty has previously been paid on its importation into India is exempt, provided that not more than three years have elapsed since it was taken out of India and that it remains the property of its original importer, or of a member of his family. All such articles must be entered in the declaration and the grounds of exemption stated in the last column.

5. Military officers in Military employment are allowed to pass from a school and either a revolver or a pair of pistols as part of their equipment. Military officers in Civil employment are entitled to exempt from duty only one sword which forms part of their uniform. A pocket gun of various instruments included in the personal baggage of any executive officer of the Army Medical Staff and Indian Medical Service in Military employ holding in India, is exempt except from payment of customs duty.

6. A Court-fee stamp of one anna value must be affixed to the declaration by the passenger declaring.

7. Any person making a false declaration or attempting to pass dutiable goods without payment of duty is liable to a fine of Rs. 500 and confiscation of the property.

N.B.—If any article on which duty is now paid is afterwards exempted and again re-imported into India, no exemption from duty under Rule 4 above will be granted unless—

- (1) a description or particulars, sufficient for the identification of the article is recorded by the passenger in the Baggage declaration on first importation;
- (2) the original Baggage declaration, or the receipt for duty paid, is produced on re-importation;
- (3) in the case of fire arms, unless particulars or description, with number and name of make, have been recorded in the Customs House prior to the first time being exported.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 9 (a) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Board of Revenue, Civilian Customs authority, hereby declares that the following rates of fee for the attendance of the Supervisor of the bonded private warehouses at the port of Mombasa will be levied:—

	Rs.	Ct.
For attending any warehouse for the first half hour	1	0
For every second half hour or fraction thereof	0	12
For every succeeding half hour or fraction thereof	0	8

The above rate applies to all warehouses within a radius of a mile of the Custom House, double should over rates being levied for all warehouses outside this limit. For stock-taking or other work requiring the services of the officer the whole day the fee will be Rs. 5.

DETENTION OF GOODS.—Bill of Lading must be delivered up to the Collector of Sea Customs or Deputy Collector by the person applying to clear goods, except in special cases upon cause shown to the satisfaction of the Collector.

When there is no Bill of Lading, a "Delivery Order" from the Agents or Commander of the ship, must be produced.

If two persons claim the same goods, the Customs officers shall not deliver to any until the consent of the other, or official order of Court.

Bills of Lading for goods to be exported must bear a four-anna stamp.

Parcel receipts must also bear a four-anna stamp.

Alphabetical List of Articles.

No. 1.—IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Names of articles to be specified in the tables of imports in the monthly and annual returns of the Sea Customs of British India with foreign countries.

N.B.—The quantity of each article is always to be stated in the denomination entered in the second column. Where no denomination of quantity is stated, only the value is to be given.

1.—Precious Merchandise.		Particulars required to be added to value.	Particulars required to be added to value.
1. Ambers, Styrac...	Number	18. Coal—	Tons
2. Borneo...	Number	1. Coal...	...
3. Other resins...	Number	2. Coke...	...
4. Apertures, containing, deep...	Number	3. Patent fuel...	...
5. Diamonds, cut and uncut, but excluding stones...	Number	17. Coffee...	Cwt.
6. Pearls, natural and cultured...	Number	18. Cane...	...
7. Rubies, natural and cultured...	Number	1. Unmanufactured...	...
8. Emeralds, natural and cultured...	Number	2. Manufactures (excluding rope)...	...
9. Sapphires, natural and cultured...	Number	19. Coral, real...	Lbs.
10. Garnets, natural and cultured...	Number	20. Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute)...	Cwt.
11. Onyx, natural and cultured...	Number	21. Cork...	...
12. Turquoise, natural and cultured...	Number	22. Cotton—	...
13. Other stones, natural and cultured...	Number	1. Raw...	...
14. Gold, in any form...	Number	2. Twist and yarn—	...
15. Silver, in any form...	Number	(a) Mule and water—	...
16. Platinum, in any form...	Number	No. 1 to 10...	Lbs.
17. Other metals, in any form...	Number	" 11 to 15...	...
18. Other articles...	Number	" 16 to 20...	...
19. Other articles...	Number	" 21 to 25...	...
20. Other articles...	Number	" 26 to 30...	...
21. Other articles...	Number	" 31 to 40...	...
22. Other articles...	Number	" 41 to 50...	...
23. Other articles...	Number	Above No. 50...	...
24. Other articles...	Number	(b) Orange, red, and other colours—	...
25. Other articles...	Number	No. 1 to 20...	...
26. Other articles...	Number	" 21 to 25...	...
27. Other articles...	Number	" 26 to 30...	...
28. Other articles...	Number	" 31 to 40...	...
29. Other articles...	Number	" 41 to 50...	...
30. Other articles...	Number	Above No. 50...	...
31. Other articles...	Number	(c) Unspecified descriptions of twist and yarn...	...
32. Other articles...	Number	3. Manufactures—	...
33. Other articles...	Number	(a) Piece-goods—	...
34. Other articles...	Number	1. Grey (unbleached)...	Yds.
35. Other articles...	Number	2. Cambrics...	...
36. Other articles...	Number	3. Chaddars, dhutis, saris, & scarves...	...
37. Other articles...	Number	4. Jaconets...	...
38. Other articles...	Number	5. Jeans, sherings, and drills...	...
39. Other articles...	Number	6. Longcloths...	...
40. Other articles...	Number	7. Madapolams...	...
41. Other articles...	Number	8. Mulls...	...
42. Other articles...	Number	9. Printings...	...
43. Other articles...	Number	10. Shirtings...	...
44. Other articles...	Number	11. T. cloths and domestics...	...
45. Other articles...	Number	12. Unspecified descriptions...	...
46. Other articles...	Number	13. White (bleached)...	...
47. Other articles...	Number	1. Cambrics, (with, muslins, and lawns)...	...
48. Other articles...	Number	2. Cloths and washes...	...

I.—Private Merchandise—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
22. Cotton— <i>conold.</i>	24. Dyeing and Tanning materials— <i>conold.</i>
3. Manufactures— <i>conold.</i>	8. Madder or mangle ... Cwt.
(a) Piece-goods— <i>conold.</i>	9. Myricolans ... "
i. White (bleached)— <i>conold.</i>	10. Safflower ... "
2. Chaddars, duplis, saris, & scarves Yds.	11. Saffron ... Lbs.
3. Checks, spots, and stripes ... "	12. Turmeric ... Cwt.
4. Drills and jeans ... "	13. Other sorts ... "
5. Jacquets ... "	15. Earthenware and porcelain, ex- cluding earthenware piping ... "
6. Longcloths ... "	16. Feathers ... Lbs.
7. Mulls ... "	17. Fireworks ... "
8. Nammoos ... "	18. Flax—
9. Shirtings ... "	1. Raw ... Lbs.
10. Unspecified de- scriptions ... "	2. Twist and yarn ... "
iii. Coloured, printed, or dyed—	3. Manufactures—
1. Cambrics, twills, and muslins ... "	(a) Canvas ... Yds.
2. Chaddars, duplis, saris, & scarves ... "	(b) Piece-goods ... "
3. Drills ... "	(c) Thread, sewing ... Lbs.
4. Jacquets ... "	(d) Other sorts, including lags and seers ... "
5. Mulls ... "	25. Fodder, bran, and cattle-feed, including hay and straw and oilcake ... Cwt.
6. Feins and cloths ... "	26. Fruits and Vegetables—
7. Shirtings ... "	1. Fruits—
8. Unspecified de- scriptions ... "	(a) Cocoanuts ... Number
(b) Canvas ... "	(b) Other sorts ... Cwt.
(c) Handkerchiefs and kerchiefs in the piece ... Number	(c) Vegetables, fresh ... "
(d) Hosiery, pure wool mixed ... "	27. Glass and glassware—
(e) Lace and netting ... Yds.	1. Beads and glass pearls ... Cwt.
(f) Rope ... Lbs.	2. Bottles, common ... Cwt. & gross
(g) Thread, sewing ... "	3. Sheet and plate ... Sup. feet.
(h) Other sorts of manu- factures ... "	4. Other ware ... "
23. Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics (excluding chemicals)—	28. Grain and Pulse—
1. Aloes ... Cwt.	1. Barley ... Cwt.
2. Asauntida ... "	2. Gram ... "
3. Camphor ... "	3. Jowar and bajra ... "
(a) Bhimseni or laras ... Lbs.	4. Oats ... "
(b) Other kinds ... "	5. Pulse ... "
4. Cassia lignea ... Cwt.	6. Rice in the husk ... "
5. Hides ... "	7. " not in the husk ... "
6. Quinine ... Lbs.	8. " flour ... "
7. Sarsaparilla, including liquid sars (free molasses) ... "	9. Wheat ... "
8. Other sorts of drugs and medicines ... "	10. " flour ... Lbs.
9. Opium ... Cwt.	11. Other sorts ... Cwt.
10. Tobacco—	29. Gums and Resins—
(a) Unmanufactured ... Lbs.	1. Amble ... "
(b) Manufactured—	2. Benjamin ... "
i. Cigars ... "	3. Oilbansia or frankincense ... "
ii. Cigarettes ... "	4. Resin ... "
iii. Other sorts ... "	5. Other sorts ... "
34. Dyeing and Tanning materials—	30. Hardware and Cutlery, includ- ing plated ware—
1. Alizarine dye ... "	1. Cutlery ... "
2. Annine ... "	2. Hardware—
3. Cochineal ... Cwt.	(a) Agricultural tools ... "
4. Cutch ... "	(b) Other implements ... "
5. Gambier ... "	(c) Sewing machines ... Number
6. Indigo ... "	(d) Other sorts ... "
7. Lacays ... "	31. Hemp—
	1. Raw ... Cwt.
	2. Manufactures (including cordage)—
	(a) Bags and sacks ... Number
	(b) Cloth ... Yds.

I.—Private Merchandise—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
35. Hides and Skins—	47. Machinery and millwork—
1. Hides, raw ... Cwt. & No.	1. Agricultural (not being steam) ... "
2. " dressed or tanned ... "	2. Steam-engines, and parts—
3. Skins raw ... "	(a) Locomotives (exclud- ing those for rail- ways) ... "
4. " dressed or tanned ... "	(b) Other sorts ... "
36. Horns ... Cwt.	3. Other sorts of machinery ... "
37. Horns ... "	48. Manures—
38. Ice ... "	1. Animal bones ... Tons
39. Instruments, Apparatus, Appli- ances, and parts thereof—	2. Guano ... "
1. Musical ... "	3. Other kinds (except oil-cake) ... "
2. Photographic ... "	49. Matchless ... "
3. Scientific, philosophical, and other kinds ... "	50. Mats and matting ... Sq. yds.
40. Ivory—	51. Metals—
1. Unmanufactured ... Lbs.	1. Brass—
2. Manufactured ... "	(a) Unwrought ... Cwt.
41. Jewellery and plate, of gold and silver—	(b) Wrought ... "
1. Jewellery ... "	2. Copper—
2. Plate ... "	(a) Ore ... "
3. Precious stones and pearls, unset ... "	(b) Old, for re-manufacture ... "
42. Jute—	(c) Unwrought—
1. Raw ... Cwt.	1. Tiles, ingots, cakes, and bricks ... "
2. Twist and yarn ... Lbs.	2. Other sorts ... "
3. Manufactures—	(d) Wrought—
(a) Gunny bags ... Number	1. Laminated ... "
(b) " cloth ... Yds.	2. Mixed or yellow metal, for sheathing ... "
(c) Canvas ... "	3. Sheets and other manufactures ... "
(d) Rope and twine ... Cwt.	(e) German silver ... "
(e) Other kinds ... "	5. Iron—
43. Lac—	(a) Ore ... "
1. Bottom ... "	(b) Old, for re-manufacture ... "
2. Seed ... "	(c) Cast (pig) ... "
3. Shell ... "	(d) Wrought—
4. Stick ... "	1. Archers, cables, and kennelge ... "
5. Other kinds (excluding larger) ... "	2. Angle, bolt, and rod ... "
44. Leather—	3. Bar ... "
1. Unwrought ... "	4. Beams, pillars, girders, and bridge-work ... "
2. Manufactures—	5. Hoop ... "
(a) Saddlery and harness ... "	6. Nails, screws, rivets, and washers ... "
(b) Other sorts (excluding boots and shoes) ... "	7. Pipes and tubes ... "
45. Liqueurs—	8. Rice bowls ... "
1. Ale, beer, and porter ... Gallons	9. Sheets and plates—
2. Cider and other fermented liquors ... "	1. Galvanised ... "
3. Spirit—	2. Tinned ... "
(a) Brandy ... "	3. Other than gal- vanised or tin- ned ... "
(b) Gin ... "	4. Wire ... "
(c) Liqueurs ... "	5. Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel ... "
(d) Rum ... "	4. Lead—
(e) Whisky ... "	(a) Ore ... "
(f) Spirit, used in drugs, medicines, or che- micals ... "	(b) Pig ... "
(g) Spirit, perfumed ... "	(c) Wrought—
(h) " methylated ... "	1. Sheets, pipes, and tubes ... "
(i) Other sorts of spirit ... "	2. Sheets for tea-chests ... "
46. Wines—	3. Other sorts ... "
(a) Champagne ... "	(d) Other sorts ... "
(b) Claret ... "	
(c) Port ... "	
(d) Sherry ... "	
(e) Other sorts ... "	

I.—Private Merchandise—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
61. Metals—contd.	60. Provisions—contd.
5. Quicksilver ... Lbs.	10. Oil ... Lbs.
6. Steel—	11. Lard ... Cwt.
(a) Angle, channel and spring ... Cwt.	12. Other sorts of provisions ... Cwt.
(b) Bars ... "	61. Hags and other material for making paper ... "
(c) Beams, girders, gir- ders, and bridge- work ... "	62. Railway plant and rolling stock—
(d) Cast ... "	1. Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof ... "
(e) Hoop ... "	2. Locomotive engines and tenders, & parts thereof ... "
(f) Plates and sheets ... "	3. Materials for construction—
(g) Other sorts ... "	(a) Rails and fish-plates, of steel and iron ... Cwt.
7. Tin—	(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and iron ... "
(a) Ore ... "	(c) Sleepers of wood ... "
(b) Castwrought (block) ... "	(d) Other sorts ... Tons
(c) Wrought (including plates or sheets, not tinned iron) ... "	63. Salt ... Tons
8. Zinc or spelter—	64. Seeds—
(a) Castwrought ... "	1. Essential ... Cwt.
(b) Wrought or manufac- tured ... "	2. Castor ... "
(c) Other sorts ... "	3. Cotton ... "
9. Metals, manufactered	4. Earthnut ... "
1. Animal ... Gallons	5. Linseed ... "
2. Essential ... "	6. Mustard ... "
3. Mineral—	7. Poppy ... "
(a) Kerosine (in bulk ... "	8. Rape ... "
(b) Paraffin wax ... Cwt.	9. Tea ... "
(c) Other kinds ... Gallons	10. Turpentine ... "
4. Vegetable, not essential—	11. Other sorts ... "
(a) Castor ... "	65. Shells and Cowries—
(b) Copra ... "	1. Cowries ... "
(c) Earthnut ... "	2. Shells (chanks, sankh, large ornamental shells, cowries, mother-of-pearl shells, and oyster shells) ... Lbs.
(d) Linseed ... "	3. Tortoise-shell (including nakh or nakh) ... Lbs.
(e) Mustard or rape ... "	66. Ships, parts of ... "
(f) Til or jujube ... "	67. Silk—
(g) Other sorts ... "	1. Raw ... Lbs.
68. Oil-cloth and floor-cloth ... Sq. yds.	2. Manufactures—
69. Paints and Colours ... Cwt.	(a) Piece-goods ... Yds.
70. Paper and Pasteboard—	(b) Goods of silk mixed with other materials ... "
1. Printing paper ... Cwt.	(c) Thread, for sewing ... Lbs.
2. Writing paper and en- velopes ... "	(d) Other sorts ... Cwt.
3. Other kinds of paper ... Cwt.	68. Soap ... Cwt.
4. Pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard of all kinds ... "	69. Specimens illustrative of natural science ... "
71. Perfumery ... Cwt.	70. Spices—
72. Pitch, Tar, and Dammer ... Cwt.	1. Satchin ... Lbs.
73. Plants, living ... "	2. Cardamoms ... "
74. Perfumes and Liqueurs (including materials other than paper) ... "	3. Cloves ... "
75. Provisions—	4. Chillies ... "
1. Bacon and hams ... Lbs.	5. Cinnamon ... "
2. Beans & rice ... "	6. Cloves ... "
3. Butter ... "	7. Ginger ... "
4. Cheese ... "	8. Nutmegs ... "
5. Fishmaws and shrimps ... "	9. Pepper ... "
6. Fish, dry, salted ... "	10. Other sorts ... "
7. " " salted ... "	71. Stationery (excluding paper) ... "
8. " " wet salted (eggs) ... "	72. Stocks and whips (including ashing rods and lines) ... Cwt.
9. Fruits & vegetables, dried, salted, or preserved—	73. Stone and marble ... Cwt.
(a) Dates ... Cwt.	74. Sugar—
(b) Other sorts ... "	1. Sugar, refined or crystal- lized, including supacandy ... "

I.—Private Merchandise—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
74. Sugar—contd.	81. Wool—contd.
1. Super, unrefined ... Cwt.	2. Manufactures—contd.
2. Confectionery ... "	(c) Other sorts ... Lbs.
75. Tallow ... Lbs.	82. Articles (not specified), imported by post ... "
76. Tea ... Lbs.	83. All other articles of merchan- dise—
77. Tea chests (entire or in sec- tions), of iron, steel, or other metal ... No Val.	1. Unmanufactured ... "
78. Do. of wood ... "	2. Manufactured ... "
79. Telegraphs, materials for con- struction of ... "	84. Tins—
80. Toys and requisites for games ... "	(a) Ballon (bar, bags and other) ... Ounces
81. Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades ... Number	(b) Coin—
82. Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	1. Sovereigns and half sovereigns ... "
83. Wood—	2. Silver—
1. Teak ... Cubic tons	(a) Ballon—
2. Other timber ... Tons	1. Bar ... "
3. Firewood ... "	2. Other sorts ... "
4. Ornamental—	(b) Coin—
(a) Ebony ... "	1. Government of India rupees ... "
(b) Sandal ... "	2. Other rupees (German and British East Africa) ... "
(c) Other kinds ... "	3. Dollars, chopped and unchopped ... "
5. Manufactures of wood ... "	4. Other coin ... "
84. Wool—	
1. Raw ... Lbs.	
2. Manufactures—	
(a) Brains ... "	
(b) Carpes and mags ... Yds.	
(c) Piece-goods ... Yds.	
(d) Shags ... Number	

II.—Government Stores.

1. Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding hosiery) ... "	8. Cotton—contd.
2. Boots and shoes ... Pairs	2. Manufactures—contd.
3. Arms, ammunition and mili- tary stores—	(a) Other sorts of manu- factures (including handkerchiefs and sheets in the piece) ... "
1. Firearms and parts thereof ... "	3. Earthenware and porcelain (excluding earthenware spung) ... "
2. Other sorts ... "	10. Flax—
4. Books and printed matter (in- cluding maps and charts) ... "	1. Twist and yarn ... Lbs.
5. Building & engineering materials—	2. Manufactures—
1. Bricks and tiles ... Number	(a) Canvas ... Yds.
2. Cement ... Cwt.	(b) Piece-goods ... "
3. Other sorts (including earthenware pipes) ... "	(c) Other sorts (includ- ing bags and sacks) ... "
6. Carriages and carts (exclud- ing railway carriages) and parts thereof ... "	11. Glass and glassware ... "
7. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—	12. Hardware and cutlery, includ- ing agricultural imple- ments and plated ware ... "
1. Chemicals ... "	13. Instruments, Apparatus and Appurtenances, and parts thereof—
2. Drugs—	1. Mineral ... "
(a) Quinine ... Lbs.	2. Other kinds ... "
(b) Other sorts ... "	14. Lashings—
3. Machines and narcotics ... "	1. Unwrought ... Cwt.
7. Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel ... Tons	2. Manufactures—
8. Cotton—	(a) Saddlery and harness ... "
1. Twist and yarn ... Lbs.	(b) Other sorts (excluding bags and shoes) ... "
2. Manufactures—	
(a) Piece-goods—	
1. Grey (unbleached) ... Yds.	
2. White (bleached) ... "	
3. Coloured, printed, or dyed ... "	

II.—Department Stores—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
16. Machinery and millwork— 1. Steam-engines, and parts other than locomotives— 2. Other sorts of machinery—	17. Metals—contd. 1. Zinc or spelter— (a) Wire and sheet— 2. Metals, other than zinc—
18. Metals— 1. Brass, wrought— 2. Copper, unwrought— 3. Iron— (a) Cast (viz.— (i) Wrought— 1. Anchors, cables, and kettles— 2. Angle, bent, and rod— (ii) Bar— 3. Hoop— 4. Nail, screw, rivet, and washers— 5. Sheets and plates (including galvanized and tinned plates)— 6. Wire— 7. Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron imbedded with steel—	18. Paints and pigments— 1. Priming paper and oil— 2. Varnish— 3. Other sorts of paint— 4. Pastebord, millboard, and subboards of all kinds— 19. Binding and binding materials (viz.— 1. Leather, and leather goods— 2. Cloth, and cloth goods— 3. Paper, and paper goods— 4. Other sorts of binding materials— (a) Rags and fish-bones of steel and iron— (b) Shingles and keels of steel and iron— (c) Sleepers, wood— (d) Other sorts— 20. Ships, parts of— 21. Stationery (excluding paper)— 22. Telegraphs, materials for construction of— 23. Wool— Manufactures— (a) Piece-goods— (b) Other sorts— 24. All other articles— 1. Unmanufactured— 2. Manufactured— 25. Trunks— 1. Gold, coin and button— 2. Silver—

No. 2.—EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

List of articles to be specified in the tables of exports in the monthly and annual returns of the sea-lane trade of British India with foreign countries.

[X.5.—The quantity of each article is always to be stated in the denomination entered in the second column. Where no denomination of quantity is stated, only the value is to be given.]

I.—Principal Merchandise.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
1. Animals, living— 1. Horses— 2. Other kinds— 2. Apparel (including cloths, underclothing, uniforms, accessories, but excluding hosiery)— 3. Boots and shoes— 4. Arms, ammunition, and military stores— 5. Firearms, and parts thereof— 6. Other sorts— 7. Art works of— 8. Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)—	3. Building and engineering materials— 1. Bricks and tiles— 2. Cement— 3. Clay and lime— 4. Clay— 5. Earthenware, stoneware, and other sorts— 6. Ceramics and porcelain— 7. Glass and rattans— 8. Cane and rattan— 9. Cork— 10. Carriages— 11. Carriages— 1. Raw— 2. Manufactures—

I.—Principal Merchandise—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
12. Carriages and carts (excluding railway carriages), and parts thereof— 13. Chemicals— 1. Alum— 2. Arsenic— 3. Bicarbonate of soda— 4. Borax— 5. Cuprous— 6. Potash— 7. Sal ammoniac— 8. Saltpetre— 9. Sulphur (crystalline)— 10. Sulphuric acid— 11. Other sorts— 14. Clocks and watches— 15. Coal— 1. Coal— 2. Coke— 3. Petroleum— 16. Coffee— 17. Cider— 1. Unmanufactured— 2. Manufactures of (excluding cider)— 18. Corals, coral— 19. Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute)— 20. Cotton— 1. Raw— 2. Twist and yarn— 3. Manufactures— (a) Piece-goods— 1. Grey (unbleached)— 2. White (bleached)— 3. Coloured, printed, or dyed— (b) Canvas— (c) Hosiery, pure and mixed— (d) Hosiery, pure and mixed— (e) Lace and patent net— (f) Thread, sewing— (g) Other sorts of manu- factures— 21. Drugs, medicines, and ma- terials (excluding chemicals)— 1. Aloe— 2. Asafetida— 3. Camphor— 4. Cloves, bark— 5. Galingale— 6. Other sorts of drugs and medicines— 7. Opium— 8. Tobacco— (a) Unmanufactured— (b) Manufactured— (c) Other sorts— 22. Dyeing and tanning materials— 1. Coal— 2. Galls— 3. Indigo— 4. Lac—	22. Dyeing & Tanning materials—contd. 5. Madder or madder— 6. Myrabolans— 7. Safflower— 8. Turmeric— 9. Other sorts— 23. Earthenware and porcelain (ex- cluding earthenware pipes)— 24. Feathers— 25. Fireworks— 26. Flax— 1. Raw— 2. Twist and yarn— 3. Manufactures— (a) Canvas— (b) Piece-goods— (c) Other sorts, including bags and sacks— 27. Fodder, bran, and cattle-food, including hay and straw— 1. Oats— 2. Rice-bran— 3. Other sorts— 28. Fruits and Vegetables— 1. Fruits— (a) Cocoanuts— (b) Kernel or copra— (c) Other sorts— 2. Vegetables, fresh— 29. Glass and glassware— 1. Beads and false pearls— 2. Other sorts— 30. Grain and Pulse— 1. Barley— 2. Gram— 3. Jawar and bajra— 4. Oats— 5. Pulse— 6. Rice in the husk— 7. " not in the husk— 8. " flour— 9. Wheat— 10. " flour— 11. Other sorts— 31. Gums and Resins— 1. Arabic— 2. Benjamin— 3. Chibabon or frankincense— 4. Resin— 5. Other sorts— 32. Hardware and Cutlery, includ- ing plated ware— 1. Agricultural implements— 2. Other sorts— 33. Hemp— 1. Raw— 2. Manufactures (excluding cordage)— (a) Mats and sacks— (b) Cloth— 34. Hides and skins— 1. Hides, raw— 2. " dressed or tanned— 3. Skins, raw— 4. " dressed or tanned— 35. Hops— 36. Ice—

I.—Private Merchandise—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
37. Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances, and parts thereof— 1. Musical	30. Metals— <i>contd.</i> 2. Iron— (a) Ore
2. Photographic	(b) Old, for remanufac- ture
3. Scientific, philosophical, and other kinds	(c) Cast (pig)
38. Ivory— 1. Unmanufactured	(d) Wrought— 3. Anchors, cables, and kentledge
2. Manufactured	4. Angle, bolt, & rod
39. Adhesive	5. Bar
40. Jewellery and parts, of gold and silver— 1. Jewellery	6. Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework
2. Plate	7. Galvanised (other than plates, sheets, and wire)
3. Precious stones and pearls, natural	8. Hoop
41. Lute— 1. Raw	9. Nails, screws, rivets, and washers
2. Twist and yarn	10. Pipes and tubes
3. Manufactured— (a) Gutty bags	11. Rice bowls
(b) Cloth	12. Sheets and plates, including gal- vanised and tin- ned plates
(c) Canvas	13. Wire
(d) Rope and twine	14. Other manufac- tures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel
42. Lute— 1. Cotton	4. Lead— (a) Pig
2. Flax	(b) Other sorts
3. Shell	5. Manganese ore
4. Silk	6. Steel
5. Other kinds (excluding lute)	7. Tin— (a) Ore
43. Lacquered ware, of Indian manufacture	(b) Half rough (block)
44. Leather— 1. Unwrought	(c) Wrought (including plates or sheets not mixed with iron)
2. Manufactured— (a) Saddlery and harness	8. Zinc or spelter— (a) Unwrought
(b) Other sorts (excluding books and shoes)	(b) Wrought or manu- factured
45. Liquors— 1. Ale, beer, and porter	(c) Other sorts
2. Spirit— (a) Rum	9. Metals, galvanised
(b) Other sorts of spirit	10. Miscellaneous called Tale
3. Wines	42. Mown or Mown flowers
46. Machinery and mill work— 1. Steam-engines, and parts (other than locomotives)	43. Oils— 1. Animal
2. Other sorts of machinery	2. Essential
47. Manufactures— 1. Animal skins	3. Mineral— (a) Kerosene
2. Grass	(b) Paraffin wax
3. Other kinds (except off-cuts)	(c) Other kinds
48. Stitches	4. Vegetable, not essential— (a) Castor
49. Hats and millinery	(b) Coconut
50. Metals— 1. Brass— (a) Unwrought	(c) Earthnut
(b) Wrought	(d) Linseed
2. Copper— (a) Ore	(e) Mustard or rape
(b) Old, for remanufac- ture	(f) Oil or juniper
(c) Unwrought	(g) Dress of hemp oil
(d) Wrought— 1. Lute	(h) Other sorts
2. Sheets and other manufactures	

I.—Private Merchandise—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
54. Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	65. Seeds— <i>contd.</i> 10. Tea
55. Paints and Colours	11. Tin or tinplate
1. Painters' materials	12. Other sorts
56. Paper and Pasteboard— 1. Printing paper	66. Shells and Cowries— 1. Cowries
2. Writing paper and en- velopes	2. Shells (excluding, sand- hills, large ornamental shells, cowries, mother-of-pearl shells, and oyster shells)
3. Other kinds of paper	3. Tortoise-shell (including nails or talons)
1. Pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds	67. Ships, parts of
57. Perfumery— 1. Musk	68. Silk— 1. Raw— (a) Mulberry silk, exclud- ing tasar and other wild silks— 1. Raw
2. All other sorts	2. Chasam or waste
58. Pitch, Tar, and Dammer	3. Coccons
59. Plants, living	(b) Wild silk: tasar mun- ga, eri, and others— 1. Raw
60. Printing and Lithographing materials (other than paper)	2. Chasam or waste
61. Provisions— 1. Bacon and hams	3. Coccons
2. Biché de mer	2. Manufactures— (a) Piece-goods
3. Butter	(b) Goods of silk mixed with other materials
4. Cheese	(c) Thread, for sewing
5. Fish— (a) Fresh	(d) Other sorts
(b) Salted	
(c) Dried	69. Soap
(d) Other sorts	70. Specimens illustrative of natural science
6. Cattle	71. Spices— 1. Betelnuts
7. Eggs	2. Cardamoms
8. Fruits and vegetables:— (a) Dried, salted, or preserved	3. Cassia
(b) Dates	4. Chillies
(c) Other sorts	5. Cinnamon
9. Grain	6. Cloves
10. Gums	7. Ginger
11. Lard	8. Nutmegs
12. Other sorts of provisions	9. Pepper
62. Rags and other materials for making paper	10. Other sorts
63. Railway plant and rolling-stock— 1. Carriages, trucks, loco- motive engines, tenders, and parts thereof	72. Stationery (excluding paper)
2. Materials for construction— (a) Sleepers of wood	73. Stone and marble
(b) Other sorts	74. Sugar— 1. Sugar, refined or crystal- lised, including sugar- candy and confectionery
64. Salt	2. Sugar, unrefined
65. Seeds— 1. Essential— (a) Ajonjol	75. Tallow
(b) Almonds	76. Tea
(c) Apples	77. Toys and requisites for games
(d) Avocado	78. Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades
(e) Beans	79. Wax (excluding candles)
(f) Carrots	80. Wood— 1. Teak
(g) Corn	2. Other timber
(h) Cornmeal	3. Firwood
(i) Cotton	4. Ornamental— (a) Ebony
(j) Currants	(b) Sandal
(k) Dates	(c) Other kinds
(l) Figs	5. Manufactures of wood
(m) Filberts	
(n) Flax	
(o) Fruit	
(p) Grapes	
(q) Hazelnuts	
(r) Hemp	
(s) Kidney beans	
(t) Linseed	
(u) Mustard	
(v) Nuts	
(w) Oats	
(x) Peas	
(y) Peppercorns	
(z) Potatoes	
(aa) Rye	
(ab) Sesame	
(ac) Soybeans	
(ad) Sunflower	
(ae) Tares	
(af) Tobacco	
(ag) Walnuts	
(ah) Wheat	
(ai) Yams	

I.—Private Merchandise—continued.

	Particulars required in addition to value.		Particulars required in addition to value.
81. Wool—		81. Treasure—	
1. Raw	Libs.	1. Gold—	
2. Manufactures—		(1) Bullion (bars, ingots, and other)	Ounces
(a) Bricks	Yds.	(2) Coin—	
(b) Carpets and rugs	Yds.	(1) Sovereigns and half-sovereigns	
(c) Piece-goods	Yds.	(2) Other coin	
(d) Shawls	Number		
(e) Other sorts	Libs.		
82. Articles (not specified) exported by post		2. Silver—	
		(a) Bullion	
83. All other articles of merchandise—		(b) Coin—	
1. Unmanufactured		(1) Government of India rupees	
2. Manufactured		(2) Other coin	

II.—Government Stores.

1. Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery).		13. Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances, and parts thereof.	
1. Boots and shoes	Pairs	1. Musical	
2. Arms, ammunition, and military stores—		2. Photographic	
1. Firearms, and parts thereof		3. Scientific, philosophical, and other kinds	
2. Other sorts			
3. Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)		14. Leather—	
4. Building and engineering materials—		1. Sawwrought	Cwt.
1. Bricks and tiles	Number	2. Manufactures—	
2. Other sorts		(a) Saddlery and harness	
3. Carriages and carts (excluding railway carriages), and parts thereof		(b) Other sorts (excluding boots and shoes)	
5. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—		15. Liquors—	
1. Chemicals		1. Ale, beer, and porter	Gallons
2. Drugs, medicines, and narcotics—		2. Spirit	
(a) Gums	Libs.	16. Machinery and mill-work—	
(b) Other sorts		1. Steam-engines, and parts (other than accessories)	
7. Coal, coke, and patent fuel	Tons	2. Other sorts of machinery	
8. Cotton—		17. Metals—	
1. Twist and yarn	Libs.	1. Brass, wrought	Cwt.
2. Manufactures—		2. Copper, new weight	
(a) Piece-goods—		3. Iron—	
1. Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	Wrought—	
2. White (bleached)		(a) Annealed, cables, and rods	
3. Coloured, printed, or dyed		(b) Galvanized (other than blades, sheets, and wire)	
(c) Other sorts of manufactures (including handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece)		(c) Nail, screws, rivets, and washers	
4. Lace and patent articles		(d) Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, cast iron mixed with steel	
5. Earthenware and Porcelain (excluding earthenware pipes)		4. Lead, wrought and manufactures	
10. Flax—		5. Steel bars, cast, and other sorts	
Manufactures		6. Tin, unwrought and wrought	
11. Glass and glassware		7. Zinc, unwrought, wrought or manufactured	
12. Hardware and Cutlery, including agricultural implements and plated ware		8. Metals, unmanufactured	
		18. Paper and Pasteboard—	
		1. Writing paper and envelopes	
		2. Other kinds of paper	Cwt.
		3. Paperboard, millboard, and cardboards of all kinds	

II.—Government Stores—continued.

	Particulars required in addition to value.		Particulars required in addition to value.
19. Printing and Lithographing materials (other than paper)	—	24. Wool—	
20. Railway fastenings and stock	—	Manufactures—	
21. Ships, parts of	—	(a) Other sorts	Libs.
22. Stationery (excluding paper)	—	25. All other articles—	
23. Telegraphic materials for con- struction of	—	1. Unmanufactured	—
24. Wool—		2. Manufactured	—
Manufactures—		26. Treasure—	
(a) Piece-goods	Libs.	1. Gold, coin and bullion	Ounces
		2. Silver	

No. 4.—REEXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

List of articles to be specified in the tables of re-exports in the monthly and annual returns of the sea-borne trade of British India with foreign countries.

[N.B.—The quantity of each article is always to be stated in the denomination entered in the second column. Where no denomination of quantity is stated, only the value is to be given.]

I.—Private Merchandise.

	Particulars required in addition to value.		Particulars required in addition to value.
1. Animals, living—		15. Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel	Tons
1. Horses	Number	16. Coffee	Cwt.
2. Other kinds	"	17. Cane—	
2. Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uni- forms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery)		Manufactures (excluding rope)	
1. Boots and shoes	Pairs	18. Corded rope	Libs.
3. Arms, ammunition, and military stores—		19. Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute)	Cwt.
1. Firearms, and parts there- of		20. Cotton—	
2. Gunpowders	Libs.	1. Raw	"
3. Dynamites, and all other explosives	Cwt.	2. Twist and yarn	Libs.
4. Other sorts	"	3. Manufactures—	
4. Art works of	"	(a) Piece-goods—	
5. Books and printed matter (in- cluding maps and charts)	Cwt.	1. Grey (unbleach- ed)	Yds.
6. Building and engineering mate- rials	"	2. White (bleached)	"
7. Cabinet-ware and furniture	"	3. Coloured, print- ed, or dyed	"
8. Candles	Libs.	(b) Canvas	"
9. Cases and railway	Cwt.	(c) Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	Number
10. Cast-iron—		(d) Hosiery, pure and mixed	"
1. Raw	"	(e) Lace and patent art.	Yds.
2. Manufactures	"	(f) Thread, sewing	Libs.
11. Carriages and carts (excluding railway carriages), and parts thereof	"	(g) Other sorts of manu- factures	"
12. Chemicals—		21. Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics (excluding chemicals)—	
1. Alum	Cwt.	1. Aloe	Cwt.
2. Arsenic	"	2. Asafetida	Libs.
3. Copperas	"	3. Camphor	Libs.
4. Eai anachnias	"	4. Cassia lignea	Cwt.
5. Sulphuric acid	"	5. Galangal	"
6. Other sorts	"	6. Quinine	Libs.
13. Chinese and Japanese-ware (including lacquered ware, but excluding earthenware and porcelain)	"	7. Other sorts of drugs and medicines	"
14. Clocks and watches	Number	8. Tobacco—	
		(a) Unmanufactured	Libs.
		(b) Manufactured	"
		22. Dyestuffs and Dyeing materials—	
		1. Aniline dyes	"
		2. Ariline	"

I.—Private Merchandise—contd.

	Particulars required in addition to value.		Particulars required in addition to value.
22. Tanning & Tanning materials— <i>consolid.</i>		40. Liquors—	
1. Oakum...	Cwt.	1. Ale, beer, and porter	
2. Tanbark...		2. Claret and other fermented liquors	
3. Tannin...		3. Spirits—	
4. Madder or madder...		(a) Brandy	
5. Saffron...	Lbs.	(b) Gin	
6. Other sorts...		(c) Rum	
23. Earthenware and Porcelain (excluding earthenware pipes)		(d) Whisky	
24. Fireworks		(e) Other sorts of spirit	
25. Fur—		4. Wine—	
Manufactures—		(a) Champagne	
(a) Canvas	Yds.	(b) Claret	
(b) Piece-goods		(c) Port	
(c) Other sorts, including bags and sacks	Lbs.	(d) Sherry	
26. Fruits and Vegetables		(e) Other sorts	
27. Glass and glassware—		41. Machinery and millwork—	
1. Beads and glass pearls	Cwt.	1. Agricultural (not being means)	
2. Bottles, common	Cwt. & gross	2. Steam-engines and parts	
3. Sheet and plate	Supl. feet	(a) Locomotives (excluding those for railways)	
4. Other ware		(b) Other sorts	
28. Cane and Pulse—		3. Other sorts of machinery	
1. Rice not in the husk	Cwt.	42. Matches	
2. Wheat		43. Mats and matting	Sq. yds.
3. Other sorts		44. Metals—	
29. Gums and Resins—		1. Brass—	
1. Arabic		Wrought	Cwt.
2. Benjamin		2. Copper—	
3. Olibanum or frankincense		(a) Unwrought	
4. Resin		Thin sheets, cakes, and bricks	
5. Other sorts		(b) Wrought—	
30. Hardware and Cutlery, including plated ware—		1. Laminated	
1. Agricultural implements		2. Mixed or yellow metal, for shafting	
2. Other sorts		(a) Sheets and other manufactures	
31. Hemp—		3. Iron—	
Manufactures (excluding cordage)		(a) Old, for re-manufacture	
32. Hides and Skins—		(b) Wrought—	
1. Hides, raw	Cwt. & No.	(a) Anchors, cables, and cable-ropes	
2. " dressed or tanned		(b) Anchor, bolt, and rod	
3. Skins, raw		(c) Bar	
4. " dressed or tanned	Cwt.	(d) Hoop	
33. Horns		(e) Nails, screws, rivets, and washers	
34. Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances, and parts thereof—		(f) Pipes and tubes	
1. Musical		(g) Sheets and plates—	
2. Photographic		1. Galvanised	
3. Scientific, philosophical, and other kinds		2. Tinned	
35. Ivory—		3. Other than galvanised or tinned	
1. Unmanufactured	Lbs.	45. Wire—	
2. Manufactured		(a) Other manufactures of wrought or cast-iron, or of iron mixed with steel	
36. Jewellery and plate, of gold and silver—		1. Lead—	
1. Jewellery		(a) Ore	
2. Plate		(b) Pig	
3. Precious stones and pearls, unset		(c) Wrought—	
37. Jute—		1. Sheets, pipes, and tubes	
Manufactures		2. Other sorts	
38. Leather—		(d) Other sorts	
1. Unwrought	Cwt.		
2. Manufactures (excluding boots and shoes)			

I.—Private Merchandise—contd.

	Particulars required in addition to value.		Particulars required in addition to value.
46. Metals— <i>consolid.</i>		53. Seeds— <i>consolid.</i>	
1. Gold—		1. Rape	Cwt.
2. Silver—		2. Other sorts	
(a) Hoop	Cwt.	54. Shells and Corals	
(b) Other sorts		55. Ships, parts of	
3. Tin—		56. Silk—	
Unwrought (blocks)		1. Raw	Lbs.
4. Zinc—		2. Manufactures—	
(a) Unwrought		(a) Piece-goods	Yds.
(b) Wrought—		(b) Goods of silk mixed with other materials	
(c) Sheet		(c) Thread, for sewing	Lbs.
(d) Other sorts		(d) Other sorts	
5. Metals unenumerated		59. Soap	Cwt.
47. Oils—		60. Specimens illustrative of natural science	
1. Animal	Gallons	61. Spices—	
2. Essential		1. Peppermint	Lbs.
3. Mineral—		2. Cardamoms	
(a) Kerosene		3. Cloves	
(b) Other kinds		4. Ginger	
4. Vegetable, not essential—		5. Nutmegs	
(a) Linseed		6. Pepper	
(b) Other sorts		7. Other sorts	
48. Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds.	62. Stationery (excluding paper)	
49. Paints and Colours	Cwt.	63. Stone and marble	Cwt.
50. Paper and Pasteboard—		64. Sugar, refined or crystallised, including sugar candy and confectionery	
1. Printing paper		65. Tea	Lbs.
2. Writing paper and envelopes		66. Toys and requisites for games	
3. Other kinds of paper	Cwt.	67. Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades	Number
4. Pasteboard, millboard, and cardstock of all kinds		68. Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.
51. Perfumery		69. Wood—	
52. Printing and Lithographing materials (other than paper)		1. Teak	Cub. tons
53. Provisions—		2. Other timber	
1. Bacon and hams	Lbs.	3. Ornamental	
2. Biscuits		4. Manufactures of wood	
3. Butter		70. Wool—	
4. Fishmaws and sharkfins		1. Raw	Lbs.
5. Fish, dry unsalted		2. Manufactures—	
6. " salted		(a) Piece-goods	Yds.
7. Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, or preserved—		(b) Shawls	Number
(a) Dates	Cwt.	(c) Other sorts	Lbs.
(b) Other sorts		71. Articles (not specified re-exported by post)	
8. Ghee	Lbs.	72. All other articles of merchandise	
9. Other sorts of provisions	Cwt.	1. Unmanufactured	
54. Railway plant and rolling-stock		2. Manufactured	
55. Salt	Tons		
56. Seeds—			
1. Essential	Cwt.		

II.—Government Stores.

1. Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery)		5. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	
2. Boots and shoes	Pairs	6. Cotton—	
3. Arms, ammunition, and military stores—		1. Twist and yarn	Lbs.
1. Firearms, and parts thereof		2. Manufactures	
2. Other sorts		7. Flax—	
3. Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)		Manufactures	
4. Building and engineering materials		8. Glass and glassware	
		9. Hardware and Cutlery, including agricultural implements and plated ware	
		10. Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances, and parts thereof	

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Foreign Merchandise—contd.

Indian Produce and Manufacture—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
48. Fruits and vegetables— dried, salted, or preserved—Cwt. 49. Gums—Lbs. 50. Other sorts of provisions—Cwt. 51. Rags and other materials for making paper—Cwt. 52. Railway plant and rolling-stock—Tons. 53. Salt—Tons. 54. Seeds—Cwt. 55. Essential—Cwt. 56. Castor—Cwt. 57. Cotton—Cwt. 58. Earthnut—Cwt. 59. Linseed—Cwt. 60. Mowra—Cwt. 61. Mustard—Cwt. 62. Rags—Cwt. 63. Tel or tilla—Cwt. 64. Other sorts—Cwt. 65. Shells and Cowries—Cwt. 66. Ships, parts of—Cwt. 67. Silk—Lbs. 68. Manufactures— (a) Piece-goods—Yds. (b) Goods of silk mixed with other materials—Lbs. (c) Other sorts—Cwt. 69. Soap—Cwt. 70. Specimens illustrative of Natural Science—	59. Spices—Lbs. 1. Betelnuts 2. Cardamoms 3. Onions 4. Ginger 5. Pepper 6. Other sorts 60. Stationery (excluding paper)—Cwt. 61. Stone and marble—Cwt. 62. Sugar— 1. Sugar, refined or crystallised 2. Sugar, unrefined 63. Tallow—Lbs. 64. Tea—Lbs. 65. Toys and requisites for games—Cwt. 66. Umbrellas (excluding palm-leaf and sunshades)—Number 67. Wax (excluding candles)—Cwt. 68. Wood—Cub. ton. 1. Teak 2. Other timber 3. Firewood 4. Ornamental 5. Manufactures 69. Wool—Lbs. 1. Raw 2. Manufactures 70. All other articles of merchandise— 1. Unmanufactured 2. Manufactured

Foreign Merchandise.

1. Animals, living— 1. Horses—Number 2. Other kinds— 2. Apparel (including drapery, hats, machinery, millinery, and formal accessories, not including hosiery)— 1. Hats and shoes—Pairs 3. Arms, munitions, and military horses— 1. Firearms and parts thereof—Lbs. 2. Ammunition—Cwt. 3. Instruments, and all other appliances—Cwt. 4. Other sorts— 4. Art, works of— 5. Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)—Cwt. 6. Building and engineering materials— 7. Cabinet work and furniture—Lbs. 8. Candles—Cwt. 9. Carriage rails—Cwt. 10. Carriage parts, including axles, springs, and wheels— 11. Clocks— 12. Clocks and watches— 13. Coal—Tons	15. Coffee—Cwt. 16. Corn, seed—Lbs. 17. Crops and crops of vegetable food (excluding rice)—Cwt. 18. Cotton—Lbs. 1. Raw 2. Yarn and cloth 3. Manufactures— (a) Piece-goods—Yds. (b) Goods of silk mixed with other materials—Lbs. (c) Other sorts—Cwt. 19. Drugs, medicinal, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)— 1. Drugs and medicines—Cwt. 2. Gums—Cwt. 3. Tobacco—Lbs. (a) Leaf tobacco (b) Manufactures 20. Dyeing and tanning materials— 1. Dyeing dyes—Cwt. 2. Aniline—Cwt. 3. Other sorts—Cwt. 21. Earthenware and Pottery (excluding earthenware pipes)— 22. Fireworks— 23. Glass—Lbs. 1. Raw
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Foreign Merchandise—contd.

Foreign Merchandise—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
24. Fruits and vegetables— 2. Fresh and raw—Lbs. 3. Manufactures— 25. Fruits and vegetables— 26. Glass and glassware—Cwt. 27. Grain and Pulse—Cwt. 28. Gums and Resins— 29. Hardware and Cutlery, including agricultural implements and plated ware— 30. Hides and Skins—Cwt. 31. Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances and parts thereof— 32. Ivory—Lbs. 33. Jewellery and plate, of gold and silver— 34. Lute— 35. Metals—Cwt. 36. Leather— 1. Unwrought— 2. Manufactures— (a) Saddlery and harness— (b) Other sorts (excluding boots and shoes)— 37. Liquors—Gallon. 1. Ale, beer, and porter 2. Spirit— (a) Brandy (b) Rum (c) Other sorts of spirit 3. Wines— 4. Other sorts of liquors 38. Machinery and millwork— 1. Agricultural (not being steam)— 2. Steam-engines and parts— (a) Locomotives (excluding those for railways) (b) Other sorts 3. Other sorts of machinery 39. Matches— 40. Mats and matting—Sq. yds. 41. Metals— 1. Brass—Cwt. (a) Unwrought (b) Wrought 2. Copper— (a) Ore (b) Old, for re-manufacture (c) Unwrought (d) Wrought 3. Iron— (a) Ore (b) Old, for re-manufacture (c) Cast (pig) (d) Wrought 4. Anchors, cables, and kedge. ii. Angle, bolt, and rod iii. Bar iv. Hoop	39. Metals— 1. Iron—Cwt. (a) Wrought— (b) Cast— 40. Nails— 41. Sheet and washers—Cwt. 42. Sheets— 43. Wire— 44. Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel— 45. Lead—Lbs. 46. Quicksilver—Cwt. 47. Tin— 48. Zinc or spelter 49. Unmanufactured 50. Oil— 1. Mineral— (a) Kerosene— (b) Other kinds 2. Other sorts of oil 51. Oil-cloth and floor cloth—Sq. yds. 52. Paints and Colours, including painters' materials— 53. Paper and pasteboard— 54. Perfumery—Cwt. 55. Pitch, tar and dimer— 56. Printing and Lithographing materials (other than paper)— 57. Provisions— 1. Fruits and vegetables— dried, salted, or preserved— (a) Dates—Cwt. (b) Other sorts 2. Other sorts of provisions— (a) Bacon and hams—Lbs. (b) Butter (c) Cheese (d) Other sorts—Cwt. 58. Railway plant and rolling-stock— 59. Salt—Tons 60. Seeds—Cwt. 61. Shells and Cowries—Cwt. 62. Ships, parts of— 63. Silk—Lbs. 1. Raw 2. Manufactures— (a) Piece-goods—Yds. (b) Goods of silk mixed with other materials—Lbs. (c) Other sorts—Cwt. 64. Soap— 65. Spices— 1. Betelnuts—Lbs. 2. Cardamoms— 3. Cloves— 4. Nutmegs— 5. Pepper— 6. Other sorts— 66. Stationery (excluding paper)— 67. Stone and marble—Cwt. 68. Sugar— 1. Sugar, refined or crystallised 2. Sugar, unrefined

Private Merchandise—*concl.*

Foreign Merchandise— <i>concl.</i>		Particulars required in addition to		Particulars required in addition to	
		Value		Value	
61. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
62. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
63. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
64. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
65. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
66. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
67. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
68. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
69. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
70. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
71. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
72. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
73. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
74. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
75. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
76. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
77. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
78. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
79. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
80. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
81. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
82. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
83. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
84. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
85. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
86. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
87. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
88. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
89. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
90. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
91. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
92. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
93. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
94. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
95. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
96. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
97. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
98. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
99. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
100. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Government Stores.

Indian Produce and Manufactures.

1. Apparel (including drapery, hosiery, military, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding boots)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2. Arms, ammunition, and military stores	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3. Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4. Liquors	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5. Metals	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
6. Paper and pasteboard	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
7. Railway plant and rolling stock	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
8. Salt	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
9. Stationery (excluding paper)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
10. Telegraphs, materials for construction of	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
11. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
12. Timber	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
13. All other articles—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1. Unmanufactured	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2. Manufactured	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Foreign Merchandise.

1. Apparel (including drapery, hosiery, military, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding boots)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2. Arms, ammunition, and military stores	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3. Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4. Liquors	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5. Metals	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
6. Paper and pasteboard	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
7. Railway plant and rolling stock	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
8. Salt	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
9. Stationery (excluding paper)	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
10. Telegraphs, materials for construction of	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
11. Tallow	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
12. Timber	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
13. All other articles—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1. Unmanufactured	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
2. Manufactured	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

III.—Treasure.

Private—	Government—	Private—	Government—
1. Gold, coin and bullion	Do.	1. Gold, coin and bullion	Do.
2. Silver, do	Do.	2. Silver, do	Do.

B.

List of Foreign Countries (to be adopted in the Returns of Trade).

Country	Particulars required in addition to	Country	Particulars required in addition to
1. Barbados	Do.	11. Trinidad	Do.
2. Antigua	Do.	12. Tobago	Do.
3. St. Vincent	Do.	13. Grenada	Do.
4. St. Lucia	Do.	14. St. Kitts	Do.
5. St. John	Do.	15. St. Eustace	Do.
6. St. Peter	Do.	16. St. Paul	Do.
7. St. George	Do.	17. St. James	Do.
8. St. Andrew	Do.	18. St. George	Do.
9. St. David	Do.	19. St. George	Do.
10. St. George	Do.	20. St. George	Do.
21. St. George	Do.	22. St. George	Do.
23. St. George	Do.	24. St. George	Do.
25. St. George	Do.	26. St. George	Do.
27. St. George	Do.	28. St. George	Do.
29. St. George	Do.	30. St. George	Do.
31. St. George	Do.	32. St. George	Do.
33. St. George	Do.	34. St. George	Do.
35. St. George	Do.	36. St. George	Do.
37. St. George	Do.	38. St. George	Do.
39. St. George	Do.	40. St. George	Do.
41. St. George	Do.	42. St. George	Do.
43. St. George	Do.	44. St. George	Do.
45. St. George	Do.	46. St. George	Do.
47. St. George	Do.	48. St. George	Do.
49. St. George	Do.	50. St. George	Do.
51. St. George	Do.	52. St. George	Do.
53. St. George	Do.	54. St. George	Do.
55. St. George	Do.	56. St. George	Do.
57. St. George	Do.	58. St. George	Do.
59. St. George	Do.	60. St. George	Do.
61. St. George	Do.	62. St. George	Do.
63. St. George	Do.	64. St. George	Do.
65. St. George	Do.	66. St. George	Do.
67. St. George	Do.	68. St. George	Do.
69. St. George	Do.	70. St. George	Do.
71. St. George	Do.	72. St. George	Do.
73. St. George	Do.	74. St. George	Do.
75. St. George	Do.	76. St. George	Do.
77. St. George	Do.	78. St. George	Do.
79. St. George	Do.	80. St. George	Do.
81. St. George	Do.	82. St. George	Do.
83. St. George	Do.	84. St. George	Do.
85. St. George	Do.	86. St. George	Do.
87. St. George	Do.	88. St. George	Do.
89. St. George	Do.	90. St. George	Do.
91. St. George	Do.	92. St. George	Do.
93. St. George	Do.	94. St. George	Do.
95. St. George	Do.	96. St. George	Do.
97. St. George	Do.	98. St. George	Do.
99. St. George	Do.	100. St. George	Do.

List of Foreign Countries to be adopted in the Returns of Trade—*concl.*

10. MALTA.*	30. SOUTH AMERICA—	44. PERSIA.*
11. NORMAN.*	i. Demerara.	i. Bushire.
12. PORTUGAL.*	ii. Rio de Janeiro.	ii. Bandar Abbas.
i. Lisbon.	iii. Buenos Ayres.	45. PHILIPPINES.*
ii. Oporto.	iv. Callao.	i. Manila.
13. RUSSIA—	v. Montevideo.	46. SIAM—
i. Beloum.	vi. Valparaiso, &c.	i. Bangkok.
ii. Odessa.	vii. Surinam.	47. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—
iii. Riga.	31. UNITED STATES—	i. Penang.
iv. Port.	i. New York.	ii. Malacca.
14. SPAIN—	ii. Boston.	iii. Singapore.
i. Barcelona.	iii. New Port.	48. SUMATRA.*
ii. Cadix.	iv. Charleston.	i. Snyrna.
iii. Gibraltar.	v. New Orleans.	ii. Bayram.
15. SWEDEN.*	vi. Philadelphia.	iii. Alexandria.
16. TURKEY IN EUROPE.*	vii. San Francisco.	iv. Jaffa.
i. Constantinople.	32. WEST INDIES—	v. Baghdad.
ii. Salonika.	i. Jamaica.	vi. Bussorah.
17. OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.*	ii. Cuba.	vii. Tripoli.
	iii. Trinidad.	viii. Trebizond.
	iv. Barbadoes.	49. OTHER COUNTRIES IN ASIA—
	v. St. Lucia.	i. Celebes.
	vi. Martinique.	ii. Macassar.
	33. OTHER COUNTRIES IN AMERICA—	
	i. Honolulu.	
	Asia.	
	34. ADEEN.	
	35. ARABIA—	
	i. Territories of the	
	Emir of Muskat.	
	ii. Muscat.	
	iii. Jeddah.	
	iv. Other Arabian States.	
	36. BORNEO.*	
	37. CEYLON.*	
	38. CHINA—	
	i. Hongkong.	
	ii. Treaty Ports, Shanghai, &c.	
	39. COCHIN-CHINA—	
	i. Saigon.	
	ii. Tonquin.	
	40. JAPAN.*	
	i. Yokohama.	
	ii. Kobe.	
	iii. Nalasaki.	
	iv. Hanks.	
	41. JAVA.*	
	i. Batavia.	
	ii. Samarang.	
	iii. Sourabaya.	
	42. MALDIVES (except Minicoy, which is to be regarded as a British Indian Port subordinate to the Presidency of Madras).*	
	43. MERRAN AND SON-MIAN.	
	44. NEW SOUTH WALES.*	
	i. Sydney.	
	ii. Newcastle.	
	45. NEW ZEALAND.*	
	i. Dunedin.	
	ii. Wellington.	
	iii. Auckland.	
	iv. Christ Church.	
	46. QUEENSLAND.*	
	i. Brisbane.	
	ii. Townsville.	
	iii. Rockhampton.	
	iv. Cairns.	
	v. Bowen.	
	47. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*	
	i. Adelaide.	
	ii. Port Darwin.	
	48. VICTORIA.*	
	i. Albany.	
	ii. Freemantle.	
	iii. King George's Sound.	
	iv. Geraldton.	
	v. Perth.	
	49. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.*	
	i. Melbourne.	
	50. TASMANIA.*	
	i. Hobart Town.	
	ii. Launceston.	
	51. AUSTRALASIA—	
	i. Fiji Islands.	
	52. AGGREGATE RETURN OF TRADE PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.	

N.B.—1. Underpowers should be made to show the trade with chief countries in detail, separately for each port as well as in a total for the country, wherever this is possible. (For the United Kingdom such details are unnecessary, and for those countries marked* they need be given only where available.)

2. Transit trade passing via Suez should no longer be shown under that head, which disappears from the list, but under the countries of destination.

3. The present heading "Mediterranean Ports" also disappears, each port being classed under the country to which it belongs.

4. Trade with an inland country must be classed under the country to which belongs the port at which the articles are landed.

5. Trade with the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, as well as with the Laccadives, and with Minicoy (one of the Maldives), is to be treated as Coasting or Interport.

6. Trade with ports in India subject to Foreign Governments European or Native, to be treated as "Foreign Coasting" under a separate head from the Coasting Trade of British India.

The present heads "Persian Gulf" and "Red Sea" disappear, the trade being classed under the countries to which the ports at the adjacent coasts belong.

8. Under "Sum" is to be classed the trade between British Borneo and the Islands of Java, Ceylon or Siam.

After 5 o'clock afternoon, no manifest can be received or Bills of Duties settled. Parties therefore who are desirous of clearing goods on private packages, are recommended to apply early in the day for the same. This rule is necessary to enable the accounts of the day to be closed in the evening, which could not be done were duty received until a late hour.

All Pass Notes for every description of goods imported or exported must be signed either by the Collector or Deputy Collector; no other signature shall authorize the gatekeepers or other Custom House officers to pass goods.

EXPLOSIVES.—The import, export and transport of explosives is regulated by the rules issued by the Government of India and published at p. 993—FHS of the Port of George Town, dated 10th April 1887.

FEES LEVIED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—For duplicate of any certificate, manifest, bill, or other necessary documents, (original having been lost), a fee not exceeding Rs. 10 may be charged.

Certificates are granted in the forms of extracts from the Custom House records on applicants furnishing a non-judicial stamp paper of 6 annas value.

N.B.—The Collector is not bound to furnish duplicates of any document, but if satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended, he may grant them.

Godown Rent at the Madras Custom House.

Goods shall be allowed to remain for four days only in any Custom House free of charge. After that period, single rates shall be charged on each package for seven days.

Table rates shall be charged after seven days. These penalty rates may, however, be reduced at the discretion of the Customs Collector.

The day of landing and that of removal to be reckoned as one day; Sundays and Chinese holidays are not reckoned in the rent-free terms. When delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House officers to examine and pass the goods, such delay is not to be reckoned. The foregoing rules are equally applicable to persons' effects deposited in the Custom Houses.

The object in charging godown rent is to induce parties to clear their goods with despatch, and to prevent the yard from being needlessly encumbered.

The rates of wharfage or godown rent are given below; they are applicable to all Customs ports. The rate of 1 rupee per mensem per 100 cubic feet should be applied to all goods not specified in this list.

No charge for godown rent to be made if the amount does not exceed six pies.

On iron stored in the iron yards on the beach in Madras, a ground rent of Rs. 5 per ground per mensem shall be levied, a fraction of a ground and of a calendar month being treated as a whole ground and as a whole month, and no penalty rates being levied. When the Collector is satisfied that the ground is occupied by only a few bars or bundles which remain unladen owing to difficulty of identification or other reasonable cause, it is left to his discretion to levy rent at 6 pies per ton per diem.

Rates for Godown Rent.

Per month.	Per month.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Beer, whole pipes, butt, or pun-	Small casks..... 0 12 0
chead..... 0 12 0	Tierce do. do. or provisions..... 0 12 0
Do. half pipe or hoghead..... 0 6 0	Large casks, 12 dozen bottles..... 0 6 0
Do. quarter pipe..... 0 3 0	Small casks, 6 or 8 dozen, more or less..... 0 4 0
Large casks containing glass or earthenware..... 1 0 0	Wines, butt or pipe..... 2 0 0

Rates for Godown Rent—contd.

Per month.	Per month.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Wines, half pipe or hoghead..... 1 0 0	Cutch, per 100 Sasser maunds..... 2 0 0
Do. quarter pipe..... 0 8 0	Shall lac and lac-dye, per chest..... 0 4 0
Do. casks above 12 dozen size..... 0 8 0	Vermilion, per box..... 0 2 0
Do. do. of 12 dozen or above..... 0 6 0	Arsenic, per box..... 0 3 0
Do. do. of 6 dozen or 8 doz..... 0 8 0	Brass leaf, do..... 0 2 0
Do. quarter chest or 3 dozen..... 0 2 0	China paper, per case..... 0 2 0
Do. all boxes under 3 dozen and above 1 dozen..... 0 1 0	China, cases of nankeen, cossia, camphor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case..... 0 2 0
Do. one dozen boxes..... 0 0 9	Ginger or turmeric, per 100 bazaar maunds..... 3 0 0
Cases of under 1 dozen size..... 0 0 6	Betelnut, per bazaar maund..... 0 0 6
Spices, per pipe..... 2 0 0	Cloves, do. do..... 0 1 0
Do. per hoghead..... 1 0 0	Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cummin seed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazaar maund..... 0 1 0
Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen..... 0 1 0	Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hoghead..... 0 8 0
Do. above 1 and under 5 dozen..... 0 1 6	Do. do. do. do. per tierce..... 0 4 0
Do. 8 dozen..... 0 2 0	Sugarcandy, per tub..... 0 0 6
Do. above 8 and under 6 dozen..... 0 3 0	Tee, per whole chest..... 0 2 0
Do. 6 dozen..... 0 4 0	Do. per smaller box..... 0 1 0
Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size..... 0 0 5	Paint, per keg of 56 lbs..... 0 0 6
British piece-goods, per case above 12 dozen..... 0 8 0	Salmon, herrings, or other fishes, per keg..... 0 0 6
Do. do. do. per case of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen..... 0 6 0	Turpentine, kaseed, or other vegetable oil, per jar..... 0 2 0
Do. do. do. 6 or 3 dozen..... 0 3 0	All cordage, per cwt..... 0 1 0
Do. do. do. 3 dozen or less..... 0 2 0	Kosin or dammer, per bazaar maund..... 0 1 0
Do. do. do. bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs..... 0 6 0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 bazaar maund bale..... 0 2 0
Do. do. per bale of smaller size, of twist of 4 to 500 lbs..... 0 4 0	Gunnies, per large bale..... 0 8 0
Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs..... 0 6 0	Do. per smaller bale..... 0 5 0
Do. do. do. of smaller size..... 0 4 0	Cow hides, per large bale..... 0 12 0
Metals, per bazaar maund..... 0 0 6	Do. per smaller bale..... 0 8 0
Canvas, per bale..... 0 3 0	Goat skins, per bale..... 0 8 0
Silk, per bale..... 0 6 0	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund..... 0 2 0
Silk piece-goods, per case..... 0 6 0	Tin plates, per box..... 0 0 6
Indigo, per chest..... 0 6 0	Bricks, per 1,000..... 1 0 0
Opium, do..... 0 6 0	Valuables such as specie, jewellery, corals, gold thread, silver plate, &c., per case..... 2 0 0
Cotton hemp, raw and sallower, per bale of 34 lbs..... 0 4 0	
Starch, rice and seeds, per 100 bazaar maunds..... 2 8 0	

PETROLEUM.—Rules regulating the importation, possession and transport of Petroleum as defined in India Act XI of 1886, will be found published at pp. 264—273 of the Port of George Town, dated 13th February 1900.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.—Goods not cleared within four months from the date of landing will be sold by public auction, after due notice in the Official Gazette. The proceeds will be applied to the payment of duty and other charges, and the surplus (if any) paid to the owner on application within one year from the date of sale.

RE-LANDED GOODS.—Goods re-landed must be reported upon and identified as being the same that have previously passed the Custom House for exportation. No re-landed goods shall be passed into Town or entered for re-exportation on board another vessel, until the original entry in the Export Register has been duly checked and cancelled to the extent of the quantity re-landed.

A regular application in the form of Pass Note shall be made in all cases of goods re-landed either for passing them into Town or for re-exporting them from the Custom House.

UNMANIFESTED GOODS.—Goods landed in excess of those entered in the Manifest, Sections 35 and 32, Act VIII of 1878, or not corresponding with the particulars therein shown, will be liable to a penalty not exceeding 1,000 Rs. or to confiscation or increased rate of duty as the Collector may decide.

Export.

EXPORT CARGO.—No outward-bound vessel is allowed to receive cargo on board until application be made at the Custom House, and an order signed by the Collector or Deputy, be granted for the purpose. Such application shall specify the name, tonnage and nature of the vessel, the name of the Master, and of every port for which cargo is to be shipped. If goods are shipped prior to grant, the Master is liable to a penalty not exceeding 1,000 rupees.

Form of Permit for Shipping Cargo.

To _____
You are permitted to export on the _____ under your command, the undermentioned articles:—

Collector of Sea Customs.

Date.	Description of Articles.
	Sundry Goods and Passengers' Baggage.

N.B.—This Permit will serve as an authority to grant you boats.

All goods for exportation must be entered for that purpose at the Custom House. The date on which the goods were entered outwards at the Customs is the date of exportation in the event of any charge being made in the rates of duty or in any fixed valuation. Shippers of export goods are required to deliver a full and true specification thereof in the prescribed form.

Parties will be allowed to produce Invoices in support of the quantities and weight of goods as entered in the Export Permit, and also of the value where such is not contained in the Tariff subject to the liabilities contained in sections 29 to 32 of Act VIII of 1878.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

* **AGENTS.**—The clerk, servant or known agent of a mercantile office may transact business and receive moneys for his employer, if a member of the Firm identifies him before the officer in charge of the Custom House, and empowers him to do so.

Section 187, clause 9, of Act VIII of 1878. Any person making an unauthorized declaration of value is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 1,000.

APPEAL.—All disputes regarding matters not specially provided for by law between an officer of Customs and another person, has to be decided by the Revenue Board, subject to an appeal to Government (see section 183 of Act VIII of 1878). This section does not apply to cases regularly adjudicated, such as smuggling, &c., but to differences of opinion as to the construction of the Act, rates of duty, classification of goods, &c., appeals are provided for in the former cases by section 184.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Consignments for the use of the French Government officers, from one French Settlement in India to another, are allowed to pass free through the British Custom Houses at the ports under certificate and seal.—*Board's Circular Order, No. 4392, 8th July 1862.*

HOLIDAYS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The holidays allowed, exclusive of Sundays, are only those notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act. But of these, Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King's Birthday and Christmas Day alone are regarded as *close holidays*. On the other holidays, provision is made between 10 A.M. and 12 noon for the conduct of urgent business and for meeting any demands for the services of the establishment.

OVERTIME FEES.—The rate of overtime fees chargeable for work done by Customs officials before and after office hours on ordinary working days and on Sundays and close holidays, is quarter of a day's pay of the persons actually employed for every hour of overtime or holiday work.

These rules are applicable to all ports.

OPIMUM may be imported on payment of a duty of 24 rupees per seer of 80 tols and an export duty of 600 rupees per chest of 2 Italian mounds. In the latter case a pass should be obtained from an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government.

PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS.—Section 19 of Act VIII of 1878 shall be deemed to authorize and to have always authorized the Governor-General in Council to prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land, of any particular class of goods.—*for Act of 1874.*

STORES IMPORTED BY GOVERNMENT are landed duty free, but when articles are purchased by Government in this country after duty has been paid on them, the price should be paid including the duty.—*Government Order, 28th August 1854, No. 1557.*

ACT XI OF 1882.

Repealed by the Indian Tariff Act VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal Schedules II to V, both inclusive, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by Act XVI of 1894, and to substitute other schedules for them; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Substitution of new Schedules II to V, both inclusive, appended to the said Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as so amended, the Schedules appended to this Act 1894, as amended by Act XVI, 1894, shall be substituted.

SCHEDULE II.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.

Including also any articles, other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 of this Schedule, which are "arms" within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of this Act.

Names of Articles.	Duty.
1. Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles, for each ...	Rs. 4
2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	50 0
3. Pistols, for each ...	25 0
4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	15 0
5. Springs used for firearms, including gas and air-guns and rifles, for each ...	10 0
6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each ...	5 0
7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry ...	5 0
8. Extractors, nipples, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of a firearm (including a gas and air-gun or rifle), not hereinafter otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each ...	2 8
9. Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges, for each ...	1 8
10. Machines for capping cartridges, for each ...	10 0
	2 8

Exception 1.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such firearm, are free.

Exception 2.—The following are also free, namely:—

- Arms forming part of the regular equipments of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, or police uniform;
- A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's Regular Forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment;
- Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge;
- Swords forming part of the equipment of native commissioned officers of His Majesty's army;
- Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;
- Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
Articles of Food and Drink—contd.				RS. A. P.
6	PROVISIONS, OTHER THAN STORES AND PROVISIONS—			
	Bacon	lb.	6 10 6	"
	Beef and pork	(carcass of 3 cwt. 100 0 0)		"
	Birds of prey	(carcass of 3 cwt. 75 0 0)		"
	Butter	lb.	1 2 0	"
	Cheese	lb.	0 10 0	"
	China preserves in syrup	Box of six jars	2 0 0	"
	China preserves dry, candied	lb.	0 4 6	"
	Cocoa	cwt.	5 0 0	"
	Fishmaws			Free.
	Flour		at valorem	5 per cent.
	Ghi	cwt.	55 6 0	"
	Greenies not otherwise described		at valorem	"
	Macaroni	lb.	1 4 0	"
	Pork hams		0 11 0	"
	Sage	cwt.	5 4 0	"
	Shank-bone			Free.
	Singally and souille			Free.
	Tapoco	cwt.	10 0 0	5 per cent.
	Vinegar, European, in wood	Imperial gallon	1 0 0	"
	" Persian		1 8 0	"
	" Indian		0 6 0	"
	All other sorts of provisions, other than stores and groceries.		at valorem	"
7	SPICES—			
	Black pepper, Goa	cwt.	12 0 0	"
	" in the husk	Butts and	2 0 0	"
	" all other sorts		at valorem	"
	Cardamoms, Cayenne	cwt.	2 0 0	"
	Chilies, dry		11 0 0	"
	Cloves		25 0 0	"
	" stems and heads		7 0 0	"
	" in seeds, marjoram		11 0 0	"
	Ginger, dry		20 0 0	"
	Mace	lb.	1 2 0	"
	Nutmegs		0 8 0	"
	" in shell		0 6 0	"
	Pepper, black	cwt.	30 0 0	"
	" white		60 0 0	"
	All other sorts of spices		at valorem	"
8	SUGAR, China, candy	cwt.	18 0 0	"
	" loaf		15 0 0	"
	" crystallised, loaf		12 0 0	"
	" " and soft, from China		15 0 0	"
	" " from Mauritius		15 0 0	"
	" soft or raw, other than from Mauritius or China		10 8 0	"
	" all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionary.		at valorem	"

Countries.	Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
			Per cwt.
Argentina	All kinds	10 centavos per kilogram.	15 3 10
Austria-Hungary	Sugar under 98 per cent. and of at least 90 per cent. polarization.	5 20 florins per 100 kilograms.	1 0 8
	Sugar of at least 98 per cent. polarization.	4 00 florins per 100 kilograms.	1 7 4

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
<i>Articles of Food and Drink—contd.</i>				
9	TEA, black	lb.	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	5 per cent.
	" green	"	0 10 0	"
Countries.	Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.	
Belgium	Raw sugar	8 00 francs per 100 kilo-grams.	Per cwt. 1 2 10	
	Refined sugar	4 00 francs per 100 kilo-grams.	1 5 8	
Denmark	"	1 12 crowns per 100 kilo-grams.	0 8 0	
France	Raw sugars from 65 to 98 per cent. polarization for beetroot sugars, or 65 to 97 per cent. for French Colonial sugar.	10 62 francs per 100 kilo-grams of refined sugar of 100 per cent. polarization.*	8 8 4	
	Sugarcandies	11 26 francs per 100 kilo-grams.	3 6 5	
	Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear, hard and dry.	11 26 francs per 100 kilo-grams.	3 6 5	
	Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals of a minimum standard of 98 per cent. polarization.	10 94 francs per 100 kilo-grams.	3 4 10	
Germany	Raw sugar of at least 90 per cent. polarization.	2 40 marks per 100 kilo-grams.	0 14 4	
	Refined sugar under 98 per cent. and of at least 90 per cent. polarization.	2 40 marks per 100 kilo-grams.	0 14 4	
	Candy and sugar in white hard loaves, blocks, crystals, etc., of at least 98 per cent. polarization.	3 41 marks per 100 kilo-grams.	1 4 7	
Holland	All other sugars of at least 98 per cent. polarization.	2 40 marks per 100 kilo-grams.	1 1 3	
	Raw sugar produced in Holland from Beet roots.	1 50 florins per 100 kilo-grams of hard refined (100 per cent.).*	0 15 3	
	Sugar, refined, from Beet root, raw sugar produced in Holland	1 72 florins per 100 kilo-grams.*	1 1 5	
	Sugar, refined, from imported raw sugar.	0 22 florins per 100 kilo-grams.	0 2 3	
	Refined sugar from materials other than beetroot raw sugar.	0 22 florins in addition to counter-bounty, if any, allowed in the raw sugar by the country of production.	in addition to counter-bounty, if any, on the raw sugar rate.	
Russia	Sugar of at least 99 per cent. polarization.	0 50 rouble per pood (35 113 lb. avoirdupois).	2 7 4	
	Sugar of less than 99 per cent. polarization but not less than 80 per cent.	0 44 rouble per pood	2 2 7	
	Sugar of less than 80 per cent. but not less than 70 per cent.	0 36 rouble per pood	1 13 10	
Chile	Raw sugar	2 centavos per kilogram.	0 9 2	
Italy	Sugar below No. 20 Dutch Standard.	5 60 francs per 100 kilo-grams.	1 11 6	
Do.	Sugar, refined, No. 20 Dutch Standard.	6 13 francs per 100 kilo-grams.	1 12 7	

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one-and-a-half per cent. for loss in refining.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	<i>Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics and Dyeing and Tanning materials.</i>		RS. A. P.	
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	lb.	0 1 6	5 per cent.
	Alkali, caustic (suffiable)	cwt.	1 8 0	"
	Alum	"	4 8 0	"
	Arsenic	"	21 8 0	"
	China, manila	"	15 0 0	"
	Bicarbonate of soda	"	5 8 0	"
	Copperas, green	"	2 10 0	"
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, rosinite, tinnite, and all other descriptions, and including detonators and blasting fuses	ad valorem	"	"
	Sulphur, native	cwt.	28 0 0	"
	Sulphate of copper	"	29 0 0	"
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	"	6 4 0	"
	" roll	"	6 0 0	"
	" rough	"	5 8 0	"
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre and borax	ad valorem	"	"
	DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloe, black	cwt.	20 0 0	"
	" Socotra	lb.	25 0 0	"
	Aloe-wood	lb.	6 0 0	"
	Asafoetida (hing)	cwt.	65 2 0	"
	" coarse (hingra)	"	22 0 0	"
	Atari, Persian	lb.	15 0 0	"
	Balaoschas (bamboo camphor)	lb.	9 5 0	"
	Brimstone (amalsia)	cwt.	85 0 0	"
	Calumba or Colombo root	"	10 0 0	"
	Camphor, Bhimsaini (beras)	lb.	50 0 0	"
	" refined, cake	"	1 11 0	"
	" crude, in powder	"	1 3 0	"
	Camphor, partially refined cake in block of 13 lbs.	"	1 6 0	"
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	28 0 0	5 per cent.
	China root (chebchini), rough	"	9 0 0	"
	" " " " " scraped	"	14 0 0	"
	Cubels	"	22 8 0	"
	Gehungol, China	"	9 0 0	"
	Pellitory (sitalkara)	"	40 0 0	"
	Peppermint crystals	lb.	8 6 0	"
	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona	"	Free.	"
	Salap	"	125 0 0	5 per cent.
	Senna leaves	cwt.	7 0 0	"
	Storax, liquid (rose melons)	"	44 0 0	"
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	"	Free.	"
	" manufactured	"	ad valorem	5 per cent.
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium (for which see Schedule III).	"	"	"
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent.	lb.	1 5 0	"
	" " " " " 50	"	1 9 0	"
	" " " " " 60	"	1 13 0	"
	" " " " " 70	"	2 1 0	"
	" " " " " 80	"	2 5 0	"
	" " " " " 100	"	3 11 0	"
	" " " " " moist, 30 per cent.	"	0 4 2	"
	" " " " " 15	"	0 7 0	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	<i>Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, &c.—<i>contd.</i></i>		RS. A. P.	
	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—<i>contd.</i>			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 20 per cent.	lb.	0 8 3	5 per cent.
	Asifine " " " " " indigo blue	"	0 6 6	"
	" " " " " dry	"	1 0 0	"
	Saite	"	ad valorem	"
	Avor bark	cwt.	4 12 0	"
	Bugand (galpista)	"	30 0 0	"
	Cochineal	lb.	0 12 6	"
	Galnuts (myrabolans)	cwt.	3 0 0	"
	" Persian	"	45 0 0	"
	Madder or manji	"	2 0 0	"
	Orehilla wood	"	4 0 0	"
	Sappan wood and root	"	5 8 0	"
	Turneric	"	11 0 0	"
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	ad valorem	"	"
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal power, exceptions, which are free: Water lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry which the Governor-General-in-Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i>, exempt also the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for bobbins, heads, head cords, head knitting-needles, hoes, lags and needles for doilies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), seed phers, reeds, shuttles (for powerlooms), spindles for looms, strappings and web for looms.			
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines to which the prime mover is not separable from the operative parts.			Free.
	(and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including bolting of all materials for driving machinery.			Free.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation	Duty.
<i>Metals and Manufactures of Metals—contd.</i>				
<i>MACHINERY &c.—contd.</i>				
Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery, and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.				
<i>Note.</i> —Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.				
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, beads, gunnari, China	thousand	0 12 6	5 percent.
	foil or danksana, white, 10 1/2 in. x 4 1/2 in.	hundred leaves	1 0 0	"
	" " coloured, 10 1/2 in. x 4 1/2 in.	"	1 4 0	"
	" old	cwt.	26 0 0	"
	crucible and leaves, European	lb.	1 2 0	"
	" China	"	0 14 0	"
	Patent or yellow metal, sheeting, sheets, plates and bolts	cwt.	45 0 0	"
	" old	"	27 0 0	"
	Brass, sheets, flat or in rolls, very thin	lb.	1 5 0	"
	wire	lb.	0 8 0	"
	all other sorts	"	ad valorem	"
	Copper, bolts	cwt.	57 0 0	"
	brassiers and sheets	"	55 0 0	"
	acid and composition nails	"	55 0 0	"
	old	"	35 0 0	"
	pipe tiles, ingots, cakes, and knobs and disks	"	30 0 0	"
	sheeting, plate, and raised bottoms	"	57 0 0	"
	China, wire copper-wire	lb.	1 2 0	"
	foil or danksana, white, 10 1/2 in. x 4 1/2 in.	hundred leaves	1 12 0	"
	" coloured, 10 1/2 in. x 4 1/2 in.	"	2 0 0	"
	wire, including wire of phosphorus	lb.	0 9 6	"
	all other sorts, unwrought and manufactured except on patent coin of the Government of India, which is free.	"	ad valorem	"
	German silver	"	"	"
	Gold, bullion and coin	"	"	Free.
	" leaf	hundred leaves	2 12 0	5 percent.
	Iron, anchors and cables	"	ad valorem	1 percent.
	" angle, T, and channel other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton	60 0 0	"
	" " and T other than Lowmoor or Swedish (if galvanised)	"	190 0 0	"
	" channel (if galvanised)	"	ad valorem	"
	" bar, Lowmoor	ton	775 0 0	"
	" " Swedish	"	165 0 0	"
	" " Swedish, nail-rod, also round rod under half an inch in diameter	ton	170 0 0	"
	" other kinds	"	145 0 0	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation	Duty.
<i>Metals and Manufactures of Metals—contd.</i>				
<i>METALS &c.—contd.</i>				
	Iron, bar, other kinds, nail-rod and round rod under half an inch in diameter	ton	120 0 0	1 percent.
	" (if galvanised)	"	145 0 0	"
	beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work, and other descriptions of iron inserted exclusively for building purposes	"	ad valorem	"
	plate and sheet, Lowmoor	ton	590 0 0	"
	" " Swedish	"	ad valorem	"
	" " and hoop, other kinds	ton	140 0 0	"
	" hoops, other kinds (if galvanised)	"	ad valorem	"
	" plate (if galvanised)	ton	210 0 0	"
	" (if tinned)	"	ad valorem	"
	" sheet (if galvanised)	cwt.	10 8 0	"
	" (lead-coated)	"	ad valorem	"
	bar, hoop, plate and sheet, Lowmoor and Swedish (if galvanised)	"	"	"
	" (including angle, T, and channel), hoop, plate and sheet (tinned)	"	"	"
	nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	cwt.	10 9 0	"
	" " clasp	"	17 9 0	"
	" other sorts (including galvanised or tinned)	"	ad valorem	"
	nuts and bolts	"	"	"
	old	cwt.	5 8 0	"
	" T &c.	ton	60 0 0	"
	pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as elbows, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	"	ad valorem	"
	nails, chairs, sleepers and fish-plates other than those described in No. 67, also spikes (commonly known as dogspikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars	"	"	"
	rice bowls	"	"	"
	rodging, galvanised	cwt.	12 0 0	"
	rivets and washers	"	20 0 0	"
	" " Lowmoor (if galvanised)	"	ad valorem	"
	" " (other kinds) (if galvanised)	cwt.	10 0 0	"
	" " (if tinned)	"	ad valorem	"
	wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire netting	"	"	"
	all other sorts, including wire netting	"	"	5 percent.
	Lametta	"	"	"
	Lead, ore, galena	cwt.	14 0 0	"
	" pig	"	12 0 0	"
	" pipes	"	ad valorem	"
	" sheets	cwt.	11 9 0	"
	" " for tea-chests	"	"	Free.
	Quicksilver	lb.	1 12 0	5 percent.
	Shot, lead	cwt.	17 0 0	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation	Duty.
<i>Metals and Manufactures of Metals—contd.</i>				
<i>METALS, &c.—contd.</i>				
	Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free.		ad valorem	5 per cent
	Steel, anchors and cables			1 per cent
	" angle, channel and spring bar and blooms			"
	" basic, all sorts (including galvanised or tinned sheets)			"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridgeworks, and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes.			"
	" cast and blistered of any kind not specified in this number.			"
	" hoops	ton	155 0 0	"
	" (if galvanised)		ad valorem	"
	" nails		"	"
	" pins and bolts and nail-rod	ton	180 0 0	"
	" wire		ad valorem	"
	" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, tees, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like.			"
	" plates and sheets	ton	145 0 0	"
	" " polished		ad valorem	"
	" " other than basic (if galvanised), (tinned) or lead-coated.		ad valorem	"
	" rails, chairs, sleepers and fish-plates, other than those described in No. 67, also spikes (commonly known as dogspikes), switches, crossings, lever-bars, clips, and tie-bars.			"
	" rivets and washers	ton	210 0 0	"
	" " (if galvanised)		310 0 0	"
	" " (if tinned)		135 0 0	"
	" T-bars	ton	200 0 0	"
	" " (if galvanised)		ad valorem	"
	" " (if tinned)		"	"
	" wire, excluding wire-netting		"	"
	" wire-rope		"	"
	" all other sorts, including wire-netting.			5 per cent
	Tin, block	cwt.	30 0 0	"
	" foil, China	lb.	0 12 0	"
	" other sorts		ad valorem	"
	Zinc or spelter, in bulk	cwt.	20 0 0	"
	" plates & other shapes, cut		20 0 0	"
	" " sheet or slabs	ton	15 0 0	"
	" " all other sorts		ad valorem	"
	All other sorts of metals		"	"
<i>Others.</i>				
16	Ona			
	Cajapati	quart	1 12 0	"
	Camra	lb.	8 0 0	"
	Cocunut	cwt.	16 0 0	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation	Duty.
<i>Others—contd.</i>				
	Lined		ad valorem	5 per cent
	Cuts of sorts	Imperial gallon	2 0 0	1 per cent
	Petroleum, including also kerosene and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, lamp-oil, kerosene oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroleum, kerosene, benzol, benzidine, benzene, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, asphalt, shale, peat, or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum.	Imperial gallon	1 5 0	One anna
	" which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the lighting of pipes or other fires or for lubricating purposes of fuel.			ad valorem 5 per cent.
	All other sorts of oil, including paraffin wax.			"
<i>Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactures.</i>				
17	Assam, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but including cotton hosiery (for which see No. 26) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 52) and including also uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free.			"
18	Art works of, except statuary and pictures intended to be put up in a public place, which are free.			"
19	Bamboo, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves.			Free.
20	Brass, of all materials except plates for which see No. 40 and brass for which see No. 18.			"
	China, Assam	1504 lb.	27 0 0	5 per cent
	" Dargi		23 0 0	"
	" Gadradi		22 0 0	"
	" Karmakhi		34 0 0	"
	" Lala		23 0 0	"
	" Nara		30 0 0	"
	" Pakara		25 0 0	"
	" Siamam		21 0 0	"
	All other sorts		ad valorem	"
21	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, and manuscripts.			Free.
22	Books, printed, for books and brochures.			"
23	Buttons and Brooches, all sorts			ad valorem 5 per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	<i>Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—contd.</i>		Rs. A. P.	
	RAILWAY MATERIAL, &c.— <i>contd.</i> Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , specifically include therein.			
68	SEEDS— Castor	cwt.	7 0 0	5 per cent.
	Cumin	"	20 0 0	"
	" black	"	18 0 0	"
	Linseed	"	8 0 0	"
	Mustard	"	5 0 0	"
	Mustard, rape or sesam	"	8 0 0	"
	Poppy	"	7 12 0	"
	Quince, bhimda	"	20 0 0	"
	Sesam	"	25 0 0	"
	Til or jujil	"	8 0 0	"
	All other sorts		ad valorem	"
69	SHELLS AND COWRIES— Chanks, large shells for cameos	hundred	15 0 0	"
	" white, live	"	10 0 0	"
	" dead	"	4 0 0	"
	Cowries	"	10 10 0	"
	Cowries, hazar, common	cwt.	3 0 0	"
	" yellow, superior quality	"	5 8 0	"
	" Maldiv	"	5 8 0	"
	" saphia	"	65 0 0	"
	Mother-of-pearl, more			Free.
	Nakhla	cwt.	35 0 0	5 per cent.
	Tortoise-shell	lb.	10 0 0	"
	" nakh	"	4 0 0	"
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described		ad valorem	"
70	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, stern-launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections.			Free.
71	SILK, AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK— Bokhara	lb.	7 8 0	5 per cent.
	Floss	"	8 8 0	"
	Piece-goods		ad valorem	"
	Sewing thread, China	lb.	8 0 0	"
	Raw silk— Chaharara, Cocin-China, and yellow Shanghai	"	4 8 0	"
	Mathow	"	2 8 0	"
	Other kinds of China	"	6 8 0	"
	Waste and Kashira	"	1 4 0	"
	Panjam	"	1 12 0	"
	Persian	"	5 0 0	"
	Siam	"	1 12 0	"
	All other sorts, including cocoons		ad valorem	"
72	SOAP			Free.
73	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals.			Free.
74	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 58).			5 per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	<i>Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—contd.</i>		Rs. A. P.	
75	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble		ad valorem	5 per cent.
76	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	cwt.	80 0 0	"
77	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs-Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.			Free.
78	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described.			ad valorem 5 per cent.
	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described		"	"
79	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games		"	"
80	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds		"	"
81	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines.		"	"
82	WOOD AND TIMBER (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described.			Free.
83	WOOL, raw			ad valorem 5 per cent.
84	" articles made of, including felt			"
85	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this schedule.			"

Additional duty on Sugar.

Raw sugar 390 francs 100 kilograms	Rs. 1 2 10 per cwt.
Refined sugar 440	" 1 5 3

SCHEDULE V.—(EXPORT TARIFF.)

Names of Articles.	Rate of duty.
RICE, husked or unhusked, including straw, but not including rice-straw and rice-straw, which are free.	Three annas per Indian maund of 82½ lb. avoirdupois weight.

For subjects of Examination for Candidates for Revenue, Sea Customs Department, see Special Test Examinations.

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

J. N. Atkins, Esq., I.C.S.	Commissioner of Income Tax (or other duty).
J. Twigg, Esq., I.C.S.	Ag. do.
J. R. Coombes, Esq.	Collector of Income Tax.
M. R. Ry. S. Govindaraja Iyengar	Manager.

The Commissioner assesses incomes of Rs. 10,000 and upwards, (except salaries), as well as the profits of Companies.

The Collector assesses all incomes below Rs. 10,000, and all salaries.

The Commissioner's Office is on the Beach in the southern wing of the building formerly occupied by the High Court.

The Collector's Office is on the Beach in the northern wing of the building formerly occupied by the High Court.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Under Act III of 1877, for the Registration of Documents.

M.R. Ry. S. Srinivasa Raghavayengar, Dewan Bahadur, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Registration.

M.R. Ry. C. Mariyappu Mudaliyar Avergal, A.S., Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration.

M.R. Ry. A. Subbaramaya Garu, Registrar
Office—Marital Lane, Black Town.

M.R. Ry. D. Krishnaswamy, A.S., Sub-Registrar, Mount Road
Office—Opposite to State Company, Mount Road.

M.R. Ry. B. C. Sundara Sastri, A.S., Sub-Registrar, Sowcarpet Sub-District (on other duty);
M. Mahomed Hussain Sahib, A.S., Acting.
2nd Line Road, Black Town.

List of District Registrars.

Names of Districts.	Limits of Districts.	Stations of District Registrars.	Registrars.
1 Ganjam.....	Continuous with the Collectorate and Agency of Ganjam.....	Chattrapore.....	M.R. Ry. T. Subbarayudu, B.A. (on leave). M.R. Ry. B. C. Sundara Sastri, Ag.
2 Vizagapatnam.....	Do. do. of Vizagapatnam, Vizagapatnam.....		G. Vasudeva Sastri.
3 Godavery.....	Do. Collectorate of Goda-Codenada.....		A. S. Venkata Rao, B.A.
4 Kistna.....	Do. do. of Kistna.....	Masulipatnam.....	C. Sarvethams Rao, B.A.
5 Nellore.....	Do. do. of Nellore.....	Nellore.....	P. Perumal Pillai.
6 Cuddapah.....	Do. do. of Cuddapah.....	Cuddapah.....	L. Rama Rao.
7 Kurnool.....	Do. do. of Kurnool.....	Kurnool.....	S. Sargam, B.A.
8 Bellary and Anantapur.....	Do. do. of Bellary and Anantapur.....	Bellary.....	G. V. Raghavaiyah, B.A.
9 Madras and Chingleput.....	Do. do. of Madras and Chingleput.....	Madras.....	A. Subbaramaya.
10 North Arcot.....	Do. do. of North Arcot.....	Chittoor.....	B. Srinivasa Raghavachari, B.A.
11 South Arcot.....	Do. do. of South Arcot.....	Cuddalore.....	A. Periaswami Mudaliar, B.A.
12 Tanjore.....	Do. do. of Tanjore.....	Tanjore.....	M. Nataraja Aiyar.
13 Tinnevely.....	Do. do. of Tinnevely.....	Tinnevely.....	C. Sambasiva Aiyar.
14 Madurai.....	Do. do. of Madurai.....	Madurai.....	M. Ramasubhapati Pillai, B.A.
15 Trichinopoly.....	Do. do. of Trichinopoly.....	Trichinopoly.....	V. Sundarasa Ramaiyya.
16 Salem.....	Do. do. of Salem.....	Salem.....	V. Radhakrishna Aiyar.
17 Coimbatore.....	Do. do. of Coimbatore.....	Coimbatore.....	T. C. Kyru Kurup.
18 South Canara.....	Do. do. of South Canara.....	Mangalore.....	Mr. F. F. Lemerle.
19 Tellicherry.....	Do. do. of Tellicherry.....	Tellicherry.....	M.R. Ry. S. G. Rangachari.
20 Calicut.....	Do. do. of Calicut.....	Calicut.....	M. Unni Kras, B.A.
21 Nilgiris.....	Do. do. of the Nilgiris.....	Ootacamund.....	V. Seshachari, B.A.

The Registration Act extends to the whole of British India, except such districts or tracts of country as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, exclude from its operation.

In Bengal, the Garo, Khasi, Jyntah, and Nagb Hills, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Tributary Mohals of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, have been excluded from the operation of the Act.—(*Reverley's Registration Manual*, p. 1.)

The whole of the Scheduled Districts of the Madras Presidency enumerated in Part I. of the First Schedule annexed to Act XIV of 1871, is exempted from the operation of the Act.—(*Vide Notification published in Fort St. George Gazette, dated 4th October 1881, Part I, page 518.*)

The Act has been applied to the Province of Mysore and to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Cantonments of Secunderabad by the Governor-General in Council.—(*Notifications, 17th June 1871, Foreign Department, Simla, 26th July 1871, No. 146.*)

What documents must be registered.

1. The registration of the following documents is compulsory :—

- i.—Instruments of gift ;
- ii.—Other non-testamentary instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of 100 rupees and upwards to or in immovable property ;
- iii.—Non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation, or extinction of any such right, title or interest.

Nothing in clauses ii. and iii. of this paragraph applies to any Composition Deed, nor to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company consist in whole or in part of immovable property, nor to any debenture issued by any such Company and not creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest to or in immovable property except in so far as it entitles the holder to the security afforded by a registered instrument whereby the Company has mortgaged, conveyed or otherwise transferred the whole, or part of its immovable property or any interest therein to Trustees upon trust for the benefit of the holders of such debentures nor to any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such Company, nor to any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of 100 rupees and upwards to or in immovable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will when executed create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any such right, title or interest, nor to decrees and orders of Courts and awards grants of immovable property by Government, instruments of partition made by Revenue Officers, orders granting loans, and instruments of collateral security granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or orders granting loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, and instruments for securing the repayment of loans made under that Act, or any endorsement on a mortgage deed acknowledging the payment of the whole or any part of the mortgage money, and any other receipt for payment of money due under a mortgage when the receipt does not purport to extinguish the mortgage, or a certificate of sale granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue officer.

iv.—Leases* of immovable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent. Agricultural leases executed in any district of the Madras Presidency, the terms granted by which do not exceed 5 years, and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed 50 rupees, are, however, exempted. The "Putalis" granted by Zemindars to their ryots, as well as the "Muchilias" (or counterparts) executed by the ryots under Section 3 of Act VIII of 1865, are defined to be leases for the purposes of the Registration Act, and all those not coming within the terms of the preceding proviso, if executed after the 1st July 1871, must be registered.

v.—Authorities to adopt a son, executed after the 1st January 1872, and not conferred by a Will. Deeds of sale of immovable property of value less than Rs. 100, are also compulsorily registrable under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

2. No person having a nephew or niece, or any nearer relative, has power to bequeath any property to religious or charitable uses except by a Will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and deposited within six months from its execution in a Registry office. This is not applicable to Hindus, Mahomedans or Buddhists.—(*Indian Succession Act No. X of 1865, sections 105 and 331.*)

What other documents may be registered.

3. The registration of the following documents is optional :—

- i.—Instruments (other than instruments of gifts and Wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value of less than 100 rupees to or in immovable property ;

* Lease includes a counterpart, a Kabulyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease.

ii.—Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest;

iii.—Leases of immovable property for any term not exceeding one year and leases exempted by the proviso in clause iv of paragraph 1;

iv.—Instruments, other than Wills, which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest, to or in movable property;

v.—Wills;

vi.—All other documents, not required by section 17 to be registered.

4. But although the registration of these documents is not compulsory, the advantages of registering them are—

i.—That all documents, not testamentary, duly registered and relating to any property, whether movable or immovable, take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property, unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession;

ii.—That every document of the kinds mentioned in clauses i, ii, iii, and v, of paragraph 1, and clause i, and ii, of paragraph 3, if duly registered, takes effect as regards the property comprised therein, against every unregistered instrument relating to the same property, and not being a decree or order, whether such unregistered document be of the same nature as the registered document or not;

iii.—That a period of limitation for a suit on a promise or contract in writing registered, and for the execution of any decree or order of any Civil Court of which a certified copy has been registered, under the Registration Act, is six years instead of three (Nos. 117 and 163, 2nd Schedule, Limitation Act of 1877).

Deposit of Wills.

5. Any testator may either personally or by duly authorized agent, deposit with any Registrar his Will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the testator and that of his agent (if any) and with a statement of the nature of the document.

Description required in document relating to immovable property.

6. "No document, not testamentary, relating to immovable property, shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

i.—"Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) to which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers, if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate, and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their existing occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

ii.—"No document, not testamentary, containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein, shall be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map or plan, or, in case such property is situate in several districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as are equal to the number of such districts."

(a) Where it is in the opinion of the Local Government practicable to describe houses, not being houses in towns, and lands by reference to Government map or survey, the Local Government may, by rule, require that such houses and lands as aforesaid shall for purposes of No. 6, be so described.

(b) Save as otherwise provided by any rule made under (a), failure to comply with the provisions contained in clause i. of this paragraph will not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property is sufficient to identify such property.

7. "The term 'territorial division,' as used in the Indian Registration Act, 1877, shall as far as practicable, include—

(1) The Registration District.

(2) The Registration Sub-District.

(3) The Taluk, Jachire, Zemindary or Proprietary Estate.

(4) Any well known division thereof, such as a Mootah, Boondah, Khundum, Firka, Magany, Amstota, &c., and

(5) The village, hamlet, or suburb in which the property referred to in a registrable document is situate."

But if the property is described in the document relating thereto by a specific reference to a registered instrument, in which the above particulars and sufficient description of the property are already given, they need not be repeated.

Time prescribed for Registration.

8. No document, other than a Will, "shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within four months from the date of its execution;

Or in the case of a copy of a decree or order, within four months from the day on which the decree or order was made, or, where it is appealable, within four months from the day on which it becomes final;

Provided that, where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution."

If owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, the presentation is not made within the prescribed time, the Registrar, where the delay does not exceed four months, may direct acceptance on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee.

When a document purporting to have been executed by all or any of the parties out of British India, is not presented till after the expiration of four months, the registering officer if satisfied—

(1) that the instrument was so executed, and

(2) that it has been presented for registration within four months after its arrival in British India,

may, on payment of the proper registration fee, accept such document for registration. A Will may at any time be presented for registration, or deposited.

9. No document, other than a Will, shall be registered unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns, or authorized agents appear before the registering officer within the time allowed for presentation, under sections 23, 24, 25 and 26:

Provided that if owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident all such persons do not so appear, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in appearing does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration fee, in addition to the fine, if any, payable under paragraph 8, the document may be registered.

Such appearances may be simultaneous or at different times:

Provided, further, that it is not necessary for any officer of Government, or for the Administrator-General of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or for the Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar of a High Court or Official Assignee, to appear in person or by Agent at any Registration Office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity.

Place of Registration.

10. The ordinary place for registering every document mentioned in paragraph 1, clauses i, ii, iii, and iv, and paragraph 3, clauses i, ii, and iii, is the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or some portion of the property to which such document relates is situate: but the Registrar of a District, including a Presidency Town, (e.g., the Registrar of Madras, and the Registrar of the Lahore District may receive and register any document of this description without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the instrument relates, and any Registrar may, at his discretion receive and register any instrument, which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him.

11. Every other document, and a copy of a decree or order not affecting immovable property, may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar, in whose Sub-District the document was executed, or in the office of any Sub-Registrar under the Local Government, at which all the persons executing and claiming under the document, decree or order, desire the same to be registered. A copy of a decree or order affecting immovable property should be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose sub-district the decree or order was made.

12. Wills must be deposited with the Registrars of Districts.

13. In ordinary cases, the registration or deposit of documents under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, must be made only at the office of the officer authorized to accept the same for registration or deposit; but such officer may, on special cause being shown, attend at the residence of any person desiring to present a document for registration or to deposit a Will, and accept for registration or deposit such document or Will.

Presentation of documents for Registration.

14. Except in the case mentioned in last preceding paragraph, every document shall be presented at the proper registration office by some person executing or claiming under the same, or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order claiming under the decree or order, or by his representative or assign of such person, or by the agent of such person, representative or assign, duly authorized by power-of-attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

15. For the purpose of paragraph 14, the powers-of-attorney hereinafter-mentioned shall alone be recognized:

(a) If the principal at the time of executing the power-of-attorney resides in any part of British India in which this Act is in force, a power executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose district or sub-district the principal resides;

(b) If the principal at the aforesaid time resides in any other part of British India, a power executed before and authenticated by any Magistrate;

(c) If the principal does not reside in British India, a power executed before and authenticated by a Notary Public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of His Majesty or of the Government of India.

16. Every officer granting a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, shall send a copy of his order to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole, or any part of the land to be improved, or of the land to be granted as collateral security, is situate, and such registering officer shall file the copy in his book No. I.

17. Every Court granting a certificate under section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the immovable property comprised in such certificate is situate, and such officer shall file the copy in his book No. I.

18. Every officer granting a loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, shall send a copy of any instrument whereby immovable property is mortgaged for the purpose of securing the repayment of the loan, and, if any such property is mortgaged for the same purpose in the order granting the loan, a copy also of that order, to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the property so mortgaged is situate, and such registering officer shall file the copy or copies, as the case may be, in his book No. I.

19. Every Revenue officer granting a certificate of sale to the purchaser of immovable property sold by public auction, shall send a copy of the certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the property comprised in the certificate is situate, and such officer shall file the copy in his book No. I.

Rules under Section 69 of the Indian Registration Act, No. III of 1877.

PART I.—GENERAL RULES.

Documents.

1. The following languages shall be deemed to be common languages, section 19, namely used in the Districts and Sub-Districts hereinafter mentioned:

TAMIL.—Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Madras and North Arcot.

In Salem, Sub-Districts of Ootacamund and Denkanoolah.

In Chingleput, Sattravada and Tiruvallur.

TAMIL.—Districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Madurai, Tiruchinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiris.

CANARESE.—Districts of South Canara and Bellary.

In Coimbatore, Sub-Districts of Colegal and Talavadi.

In Salem, Sub-Districts of Ootacamund and Denkanoolah.

MAHARASHTRI.—Districts of Calicut and Tellicherry.

In South Canara, Sub-District of Hosangur.

In Nilgiris, Godalur.

HINDUSTANI.—District of Madras.

In Sub-Districts of Kurnool, Arcot, Vellore and Tiruchinopoly.

URDU.—District of Ganjam.

Documents written in English, Telugu or Tamil, may be presented in any office in which the registering officer understands those languages.

Table of Fees under Section 78 of "The Indian Registration Act of 1877," Fort St. George, November 1900.

No. 491.—In supersession of previous notifications on the subject, the following revised table of fees, prepared under section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), and approved by the Governor-General in Council, is hereby published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 79 of the Act to have effect from the 1st January 1901:—

1.—(a) Registration of documents in Books I and IV.—	RS. A. P.
(1) When the value does not exceed Rupees 25,	0 8 0
(2) When the value exceeds Rupees 25, but does not exceed Rupees 50,	0 12 0
(3) When the value exceeds Rupees 50, but does not exceed Rupees 100,	1 0 0
(4) When the value exceeds Rupees 100, but does not exceed Rupees 300,	1 8 0
(5) When the value exceeds Rupees 300, but does not exceed Rupees 600,	2 0 0
(6) When the value exceeds Rupees 600, but does not exceed Rupees 1,000,	3 0 0
(7) For each additional Rupees 1,000 or part thereof up to Rupees 50,000,	1 0 0
And for each additional Rupees 1,000 or part thereof above Rupees 50,000,	0 8 0
(8) For the registration of powers-of-attorney,	2 8 0

(b) The consideration expressed in a document shall generally be taken to be its value for determining the registration fee. Where no consideration is expressed, the value of the property dealt with as shown in the document shall be taken.

(c) The provisions of sections 5, 6, 20, 21, 23 and 25 of the Indian Stamp Act II of 1899 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to calculations of value for the purpose of determining the registration fee.

(d) In the case of agreements to render service for hire, or to let movable property for hire, the value of the document shall not be taken at a higher amount than the hire for one year.

(e) In the case of leases, the value shall be taken—

- (1) at the total rent for the whole term when the lease is for one year or less;
- (2) at the average annual rent when the lease is for periods exceeding one year and
- (3) at one-fifth of the whole amount of rents payable for the first fifty years when the lease is perpetual. When a fine or premium is paid or is made payable, or money is advanced, that amount also should be added to the value. When a lessee undertakes to pay assessment, quit-rent, &c., in addition to the rent, the said payment should also be added to the rental value. If the rent is payable in kind and its money value is not specified in the lease, its value shall be taken to be the highest amount which the stamp borne by the document shall suffice to cover. If the document is exempt from stamp duty, the money value of the produce rent shall be calculated at the current market rates.

(f) In the case of all other documents in which neither the consideration for the transaction nor the value of the property affected is expressed, or in which it is only partially expressed, the value shall be the maximum amount which the stamp borne by the document shall suffice to cover, if the document is one which is liable to stamp duty at *ad valorem* rates. If the value cannot be determined from the stamp, as for instance, when the deed is not liable to stamp duty, or is liable to duty at a fixed amount irrespective of the value of the transaction, or when the transaction is not susceptible of money valuation, the fee leviable shall be Rs. 5, provided that in cases where the value of only a portion of the property is given and that value exceeds Rs. 5,000, the fee shall be levied on the value so expressed.

Note.—In the case of documents evidencing petty transactions incapable of valuation, the Inspector-General may, if he considers that the levy of a fee of Rs. 5 would be productive of hardship, authorize registering officers to levy a lower fee, which, however, shall not be less than 8 annas.

(g) When a duplicate or counterpart of a document is presented for registration on the same day as the original document, the registration of such duplicate or counterpart shall be charged for at the rate prescribed for certified copies, unless the copying fee is higher than the ordinary fee.

2. Filing a translation (section 19) —	Rs. A. P.
An extra fee of	1 0 0
3. (1) Registration by a district Registrar under section 50, unless the document is registered in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being a party interested in the transaction to which such document relates —	Rs. A. P.
Extra fee of	5 0 0
(2) Registration by the Registrar of Madras under section 50 (2) —	
Extra fee of	10 0 0

Note.—No additional extra fee shall be levied under clauses (1) and (2) for the registration of a counterpart or a duplicate of a document in respect of which the extra fee has been paid if such counterpart or duplicate is presented for registration on the same day as the original document.

4. Memorandum under sections 54, 65, 66 and 67 —	Rs. A. P.
For each copy required	0 5 0
5. Registration of wills and authorities to adopt (Book III) —	
(1) Opening a sealed cover and entering the contents in the register —	2 0 0
Plus paying fee at the prescribed rate	
(2) Will or authority to adopt presented open	4 0 0
6. Sealed covers (Book V) —	
(1) Deposit of a sealed cover purporting to contain a WEL	3 0 0
(2) Withdrawal of any such sealed cover	2 0 0
7. Attesting powers of attorney —	
(1) Special power	0 5 0
(2) General power	1 0 0
8. Issue of commission or attendance at a private residence or jail —	
(1) For every attendance at a private residence —	
(a) for registration of one or more documents executed by one and the same individual, or	
(b) for the acceptance for registration of one or more documents executed in favour of one and the same individual, or	
(c) for the attestation of one or more powers of attorney executed by one and the same individual, or	
(d) for the examination of one and the same individual under section 53 or 58, here, shall be paid, besides travelling allowance, an extra fee of Rs. 10.	
(2) For attendance at a jail —	
(a) for registration of one or more documents executed by a person confined in a jail, or	
(b) for acceptance of one or more documents executed in his favour, or	
(c) for attestation of one or more powers of attorney executed by such person, or	
(d) for examination of such person under section 53 or 58 the fee to be paid, besides travelling allowance, shall be Rs. 5.	
(3) For the services of a female at a private residence, if required, a further fee of Rs. 5 shall be paid.	

Provided that where two or more persons who execute the same document and who are entitled to exemption from attending the registration office reside together, only one attendance or commission fee shall be charged so far as those persons are concerned; and that when an attendance fee has been paid for attendance at the private residence of one or more persons, or at a jail where one or more persons are confined, such person or persons shall be entitled to present for registration or attestation of such attendance any number of documents or powers of attorney, or to admit execution of any number of documents presented for registration, without payment of any further attendance fee.

Note.—The Inspector-General of Registration may, in his discretion, remit the fees under (1), (2) and (3) when it appears to him that their exaction would be productive of hardship.

9. No fee will be levied for the safe custody of any document which remains unclaimed for fifteen days after registration or after registration is refused; but for every fifteen days or part thereof after such first period calculated from the date when the document is ready for delivery a fee of Rs. 5 shall be levied, provided that the maximum fee be leviable under the clause shall not exceed Rs. 5.

Note.—The Inspector-General may, in his discretion, remit the fee when it appears to him that its exaction would be productive of injustice or hardship.

10. The fees for serving summonses issued and for the remuneration of executors and witnesses summoned under section 36 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, shall be regulated according to the scale prescribed for the Courts of District Munsifs, and in the case of the district of Madras, for the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates. The fees for process issued by Registrars under section 75 shall be levied according to the scale in force in the Principal Court of Original Civil jurisdiction.

11. (1) Registrars shall be allowed their actual travelling expenses up to a maximum of Rs. 4 a mile for proceeding to, and returning from, any residence or jail; and Sub-Registrars for similar journeys shall be allowed their actual travelling expenses up to a maximum of Rs. 3 a mile.

(2) Peons or other inferior Government servants accompanying Registrars or Sub-Registrars shall be allowed daily allowance of the following rate when the distance each way exceeds 5 miles:—

Two annas per diem if their pay exceeds Rs. 8 per mensem.

One anna per diem if their pay is Rs. 8 or less per mensem.

12. Any person deputed by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar to make an examination at a private residence shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 a mile.

13. (1) Search for or inspection of a single entry or document—

Rs. A. P.
For the first year in the books of which search is made, for each entry or document

For every other year in the books of which search is continued, for each entry or document

(2) General search for or inspection of any number of entries or documents relating to one and the same property, or executed by or in favour of one and the same individual—

Rs. A. P.
For the first year in the books of which search is made

For every other year in the books of which the search is continued

Note.—Every application for the grant of a certified copy, unless made at the time of registration of a document, shall be considered as an application for search and charged accordingly; provided, however, that a second search-fee shall not be levied, for granting copies of entries found in the course of a single or general search for which proper search-fee had been levied, if such copies are applied for by the applicant for such search within a period of fifteen days from the date of such search.

14. Making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents for the benefit of any person or for transmission to any office—

(1) In English—
Rs. A. P.
Every 100 words or portion of 100 words

(2) In the Vernacular of the registration sub-district—
Every 100 words or portion of 100 words

(3) In any other Vernacular—
Every 100 words or portion of 100 words

(4) In the case of copies of maps or plans a reasonable fee to be specially fixed by the registering officer.

(a) Provided that when there is present in the registration office a clerk conversant with a vernacular language referred to in clause (3) of this rule, the charge for copies of documents in such vernacular language shall be the same as that prescribed by clause (2).

(b) Provided also that in calculating the charge to be made for copies of entries or documents at the rates prescribed, it shall not be necessary, unless the applicant challenges the accuracy of the charge made, actually to count the number of words in such entries or documents, but the charge may be made on a reasonable estimate framed by the registering officer of the number of words which the entries or documents are considered to contain.

The following is the scale of expenses payable to witnesses attending the Presidency Magistrate's Courts:—

Witness.	Class.	Maximum subsistence allowance.	Maximum carriage fare allowable for date of actual attendance.	Travelling Expenses, if any, incurred.		
				By Rail.	By Road.	By Sea or Canal.
Europeans and East Indians.	1st Class.	5 Rs. per day.	3 Rs. per day.	1st Class fare.	5 As. per mile.	Actual cost of passage.
	2nd do.	3 " do.	2 " do.	2nd do.	3 " do.	
	3rd do.	1 1/2 " do.	1 Rs. do.	3rd do.	1 " do.	
Natives.	1st do.	2 " do.	2 Rs. do.	1st do.	3 " do.	Actual cost of passage.
	2nd do.	1 Rs. do.	1 Rs. do.	2nd do.	2 " do.	
	3rd do.	As. 5 do.	NIL.	3rd do.	2 pies do.	

REGISTRATION OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

Under the Indian Companies Act No. VI of 1882 and Act No. XXI of 1860, an Act for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies.

M. R. By. Subramiah Gera, Registrar.
Office:—Murlighi Lane, Black Town.

CIRCULAR.

On a reference made to the Law Officers of Government, the undersigned has been advised that, in calculating the interval of 14 days referred to in section 7 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, the date of the first general meeting at which a resolution is passed and the date of the subsequent general meeting at which it is confirmed, so as to constitute it into a "Special Resolution," should both be excluded. For example, if a resolution is passed, say, on the 1st of a month, the confirmation meeting should be held only on or after the 16th idem. This ruling is communicated to all Managers, Secretaries and Directors of the several Companies, Associations, Societies, &c., for their information and guidance.

MADRAS.
2nd April 1894.

Summary of Act No. VI, The Indian Companies Act, 1882.

"No Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than ten persons, shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or some other Act of the Governor-General in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent; and no Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the Company, Association or Partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of some other Act or of Letters Patent." (Sec. 4.)

2. "Any seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration, form an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability." (Sec. 6.)

Mode of forming Company. 5. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to the amount unpaid on their shares, the Memorandum of Association shall contain the following things:—

- (1) The names of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "Limited" as the last word in such name;
- (2) The part of British India in which the registered office of the Company is proposed to be situated;
- (3) The object for which the proposed Company is to be established;
- (4) A declaration that the liability of the members is limited;
- (5) The amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered, divided into shares of a certain fixed amount, subject to the following regulations:—
(a.) That no subscription shall exceed one share;
(b.) That each subscriber of the Memorandum of Association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes. (Sec. 8.)

4. The rules for a Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by guarantee and of an unlimited Company will be found in sections 7 and 10 of the Act.

Stamp of Memorandum of Association. 5. The Memorandum of Association shall bear a stamp of 15 rupees. (See Article 89 of Schedule I of Act II of 1893, page 87.)

- If accompanied by Articles of Association, Rs. 15.
If not so accompanied, Rs. 40.

6. The Memorandum of Association may, in the case of a Company limited by shares and shall, in the case of a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be accompanied, when registered, by Articles of Association signed by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, and prescribing such regulations for the Company as the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association deem expedient. (Sec. 37)

Company as the subscribers to of Act VI of 1882.)

Stamp, &c., of Articles of Association. 7. The Articles of Association shall be printed and they shall bear a stamp of 25 rupees. — Vide Article 10 of Schedule I of Act II of 1893, page 91.

Registration of Memorandum and Articles of Association with fees as in table II. 8. The Memorandum and the Articles of Association, if any, shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall retain and register the same. (Sec. 40.)

9. Upon the registration of the Memorandum of Association and of the Articles of Association in cases where Articles of Association are required by this Act or by the desire of the parties to be registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and in the case of a Limited Company that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the Company, shall thereupon be a Body Corporate by the name contained in the Memorandum of Association, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated Company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal. (Sec. 41.)

10. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, except in a case where such subsisting Company is in the course of being dissolved, and neither its consent in such manner as the Registrar requires. (Sec. 42.)

Prohibition against identity of names in Companies. 11. No notice of any trust, express, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Registrar in the case of Companies under this Act and registered in British India. (Sec. 53.)

Entry of trusts on Register. 12. Every Company shall have a registered office. If any Company carries on business without having such an office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which business is so carried on. (Sec. 63.)

Registered Office of Company. 13. If any Company under this Act carries on business when the number of its members is less than seven, for a period of 6 months after the number has been so reduced, every person who is a member of such Company shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debt of the Company. (Sec. 71.)

14. A General Meeting shall be held once at least in every year. A Balance Sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the Company. Once at least in every year the accounts shall be examined and the correctness of the Balance Sheet ascertained by one or more Auditors or Auditors. (Sec. 74.)

General Meeting of Company. Balance Sheet. 15. Any Company may, in General Meeting, by passing a special resolution, alter all or any regulations or make new regulations. (Sec. 76.)

Power to alter regulations by special resolution. 16. Any Company limited by shares may so far modify the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association, if authorized to do so by its regulations as originally framed or so altered by special Resolution, as to increase its capital, or to consolidate and divide its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or to convert its paid-up shares into stock, but, save as aforesaid and save as hereinafter provided, no alteration shall be made by any Company in the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association. (Sec. 12.) But under Act XII of 1893 (the Memorandum of Association Act) Companies are empowered to alter the conditions of the Memorandum of Association as originally framed, subject to the restrictions therein imposed.

Winding up of Companies. 17. Companies may be wound up by order of the Court or voluntarily. (Secs. 172 to 219.)

Documents to be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

By all Companies.	Penalty for non-transmission.	Sections of Act VI of 1882.
Notice of the situation of registered office and of any change therein.....	Not exceeding 50 Rs. for every day.	63 and 64.
Notice of rectification of register.....		59.
Annual Balance Sheet.....	1,000 Rs.	74.
Copy of every special resolution passed.....	Not exceeding 20 Rs. for every day.	79.
Copy of order of Court for winding up a Company.....		137.
Order of Court for dissolution of Company, to be reported by the Official Liquidator.....	Not exceeding 100 Rs. a day.	160 and 161.
Return of meeting held for receiving final account of Liquidators of Company voluntarily wound up.....	Not exceeding 50 Rs. for every day.	187.
Annual List of members with summary of amount of capital, &c.....	Not exceeding 50 Rs. for every day.	43, 49 and 50.
Notice of consolidation and division of capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares or of conversion of any portion of its capital into stock.....		51.
Notice of any increase of capital beyond the registered capital.....	Not exceeding 100 Rs. for every day.	57.
By Companies not having capital divided into shares in addition to those transmittable by all Companies as shown above.	Penalty for non-transmission.	Sections of Act VI of 1882.
Notice of any increase in the number of members beyond the registered number.....	Not exceeding 100 Rs. for every day.	57.
Register containing the names, addresses and occupations of its Directors or Managers. Any change in such Directors or Managers to be notified from time to time.....	Do.	70 and 71.

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares.

	RS. A. P.
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000, a fee of.....	50 0 0
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rs. 20,000, the above fee of forty rupees, with the following additional fee regulated according to the amount of nominal capital, (that is to say).....	
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees.....	20 0 0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 50,000 rupees up to 1,00,000 rupees.....	5 0 0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 1,00,000 rupees.....	1 0 0
For registration of any increase of capital, made after the first registration of the Company, the same fee per 10,000 rupees or part of 10,000 rupees as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration.	
Provided that no Company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than 1,000 rupees, taking into account in the case of fees payable on an increase of capital after registration the fees paid on registration.	
For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by the Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.	

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares—contd.

	RS. A. P.
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the Memorandum of Association.....	5 0 0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of.....	5 0 0

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies by a Company not having a capital divided into shares.

	RS. A. P.
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, does not exceed 20.....	50 0 0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100.....	100 0 0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs. 5 for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.	
For registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the Articles of Association to be unlimited, a fee of.....	400 0 0
For registration of any increase in the number of members, made after the registration of the Company, in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members, of such increase.....	5 0 0
Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 400 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the Company.	
For registration of any existing Company except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.	
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the Memorandum of Association.....	5 0 0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of.....	5 0 0

Fees for inspection and copy or extract.

An inspection of the documents kept by the Registrar.....	1 0 0
A certificate of the incorporation of any Company.....	3 0 0
Certified copy or extract of any other document or any part of any other document: each hundred words.....	6 2 0

—[Notification by Madras Government, 9th February 1875.]

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Statistics and Commerce.

STATISTICS.

SIMLA, the 20th July 1886.

No. 3991.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee to be paid under section 49 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and Table C in the first Schedule to that Act for the registration of an Association not for profit as a Company with limited liability under section 26 of the said Act shall, when the number of members is stated in the Articles of Association to exceed twenty or to be unlimited, be fifty rupees. The above Notification has been published at page 538 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 7th August 1886.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Separate Revenue—Stamps—Non-Judicial—Exemptions, &c.

SIMLA, the 15th July 1890.

No. 3547.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on the Memorandum and Articles of Association of any Association registered under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.—[Published at page 603 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 12th August 1890; and also vide of exemption under Article 33, Schedule I of Act II of 1894.]

SUMMARY OF ACT XXI OF 1860.

An Act for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies.
Societies formed by Memorandum of Association may, for any such purpose as is described in Section XX* of this Act, may, by subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association, and filing the same with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies under Act XIX of 1857, form themselves into a Society under this Act.

* Section XX. The following Societies may be registered under this Act—Charitable Societies, the Military Orphan Funds or Societies established at the several Presidencies of India, Societies established for the promotion of Science, Literature, or the Fine Arts, for instruction, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the foundation or maintenance of Libraries, or Reading rooms for general use among the members, or open to the public, or public Museums and Galleries of Paintings and other Works of Art, Collections of Natural History, Mechanical and Philosophical Inventions, Instruments, or Designs.

Memorandum of Association. 2. The Memorandum of Association shall contain—

The name of the Society.

The objects of the Society.

The names, addresses, and occupations of the Governors, Council, Directors, Committee, or other governing body to whom, by the rules of the Society, the management of its affairs is entrusted.

A copy of the rules and regulations of the Society, certified to be a correct copy by not less than three of the members of the governing body, shall be filed with the Memorandum of Association.

3. Upon such Memorandum and certified copy being filed the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Society is registered under this Act. There shall be paid to the Registrar for every such registration a fee of fifty rupees, or such smaller fee as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time direct; and all fees so paid shall be accounted for to Government.

4. Once in every year, on or before the 15th day succeeding the day on which, according to the rules of the Society, the Annual General Meeting of the Society is held, or if the rules do not provide for an Annual General Meeting, in the month of January, a list shall be filed with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, of the names, addresses, and occupations of the Governors, Council, Directors, Committee, or other governing body then entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Society.

5. The property, movable and immovable, belonging to a Society registered under this Act if not vested in Trustees, shall be deemed to be vested, for the time being, in the governing body of such Society, and in all proceedings, civil and criminal, may be described as the property of the governing body of such Society by their proper title.

6. Every Society, registered under this Act may sue or be sued in the name of the President, Chairman, or Principal Secretary, or Trustees as shall be determined by the rules and regulations of the Society, and in default of such determination, in the name of such person as shall be appointed by the governing body for the occasion: Provided that it shall be competent for any person having claim or demand against the Society, to sue the President or Chairman, or Principal Secretary or the Trustees thereof, if on application to the governing body, some other officer or person be not nominated to be the defendant.

7. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract, and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 10.)

Extracts from Regulations passed by Government under date 1st December 1876, for the discharge of the duties of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

Paragraph VII of the Government Regulation, dated 1st December 1875, has been cancelled by a Notification in the Fort Saint George Gazette of the 14th December 1880. Whenever any case of non-compliance with the provisions of the Act comes to the knowledge of the Registrar, he should request the Government Solicitor if the registered office of the Company in default is situated in Madras, or in other cases, the Magistrate of the District in which the registered office of the Company is situated, to take the necessary steps for the recovery of the prescribed penalties.

List of Joint Stock Companies registered in 1889-90.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid up capital.	Whether the liability is limited or how.	Situation of registered office.
6	20th June 1889.	The Chittagong Branch Loan Society	Mutual Loan Company	2,00,000	18,888 4 0	Limited by guarantee.	Medina
7	15th July "	The Sri Perambalur Sri Bhadracharya Brahmin Charitable Society	Do	80,000	1,886 0 0	Limited by shares.	Do.
8	16th "	The Sri Perambalur Sri Bhadracharya Brahmin Charitable Society	Do	40,000	15,000 0 0	Do.	Do.
10	5th August "	The Salem Town Bank, Limited.	Banking Company	30,000	888 0 0	Do.	Salem.
11	27th "	The Bellary Branch Bank, Limited.	Do	99,999	10,751 0 0	Do.	Bellary.
12	2nd Sept "	The Bellary Branch Bank, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	1,30,000	13,000 0 0	Do.	Do.
16	15th Oct. "	The Travancore and Cochin Bank, Limited.	Banking Company	10,000	1,916 0 0	Do.	Travancore and Cochin.
18	20th Nov. "	The Travancore and Cochin Bank, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	30,000	1,551 0 0	Do.	Travancore and Cochin.
20	20th Dec. 1890.	The Travancore and Cochin Bank, Limited.	Banking Company	84,000	1,551 0 0	Do.	Travancore and Cochin.
23	5th Jan. "	The Travancore and Cochin Bank, Limited.	Do	84,000	1,551 0 0	Do.	Travancore and Cochin.
21	18th "	The Travancore and Cochin Bank, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	49,995	1,551 0 0	Do.	Travancore and Cochin.
25	23rd "	The Travancore and Cochin Bank, Limited.	Banking Company	49,995	1,551 0 0	Do.	Travancore and Cochin.
26	11th Feb. "	The Travancore and Cochin Bank, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	1,50,000	1,420 4 0	Do.	Travancore and Cochin.
28	10th March "	The Travancore and Cochin Bank, Limited.	Banking Company	2,50,000	1,420 4 0	Do.	Travancore and Cochin.
14		Total		11,03,867	70,708 8 0		

List of Joint-Stock Companies registered in 1889-90—contd.

No. on the Register	Date of registration	Name	Object for which established	Nominal capital or number of members	Paid-up capital	Whether the liability is limited or not, or not limited	Station of registered office
<i>Trading Companies.</i>							
19	9th Dec. 1889	The Carriage Company, Limited	Manufacturing carriages and lighters, preparing and carrying cotton, and carrying cotton.	as £ 300,000	1,17,500 0 0	Limited by shares.	Cochin.
21	31st Dec. 1890	The Indian Salt Trading Company, Limited	To carry on trade in salt.	1,50,000	40,000 0 0	Do	Madras.
22	8th Jan. 1890	The Sri Krishna Velasa Company, Limited	To carry on trade in cloth, salt and grain, &c.	15,000	717 12 0	Do	Madras.
3	1889	<i>Mills and Presses.</i>					
4	23rd July 1889	The Ralator Press Company, Limited	Total The carrying on in all its branches the trade or business of pressing cotton, jute or other similar materials, &c.	3,15,000	1,58,217 12 0	Do	Madras.
14	27th Sept. 1889	The Madurai Mills Company, Limited	To purchase, press, spin, weave, dye, work, manufacture and deal in cotton, wool, silk and other products and materials and to carry on in the district of Madurai or elsewhere in the Presidency of Madras the business of spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing cotton and other goods, to sell the same and to sell the material so manufactured.	10,00,000	7,66,100 0 0	Do	Tamil-nadu, Tinnevely district.

15	7th Oct. 1889	The Murgumunda Mill Company, Limited	To acquire by purchase or otherwise land and buildings, &c., for the purpose of establishing an oil mill and to buy ghee, coconut, &c., and convert them into oil and to sell the same.	60,000	1,650 0 0	Do	Tinnevely.
17	14th Oct. 1889	The City People Press Company, Limited	To acquire by purchase any land or buildings and to erect and construct houses and sheds on such land, to provide machinery, engines, &c., adapted to the working of a cotton press and printing factory and to buy on commission or otherwise kappas and raw cotton and to clean, pack and sell the same.	2,00,000	75,000 0 0	Do	Madras.
27	14th Feb. 1890	The Munakshi Cotton Press Company, Limited	To purchase and deal in cotton, wool, silk and other products and to carry on the business of pressing into bales and selling the same.	75,000	8,000 0 0	Do	Satir, Tinnevely district.
5	1889	<i>Other Companies.</i>	Total	13,85,000	9,11,750 0 0		
1	26th April 1889	The Chittumathur Kallasa Sahaya Company, Limited	To provide for the payment of a certain fixed amount to subscribers or their nominees on occasions of births, marriages, baptisms, creation of new temples and houses, and of pilgrimages, &c.	Members, 20,000	...	Limited by guarantee.	Chittumathur, Annamalai district.

List of Companies Working on the 31st March 1930—contd.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Noted capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
7 of 1878-79	6th Aug. 1878	<i>Banking or Loan Companies—contd.</i> The Madras Hindu Benefit Fund, First Branch, Limited.	Granting loans to members to enable them to acquire lands and houses.	Rs. 1,25,000	Rs. 71,275 0 11	Madras.
6 of 1879-80	6th June 1879	The Panvelkum Hindu Suddantha Sangha Nidhi, First Branch, Ltd.	Saving money and granting loans to members.	2,70,000	1,90,921 4 8	Do.
6 of 1880-81	23rd Aug. 1880	The Madras Arumachallawar Hindu Suddantha Permanent Fund, Limited.	Granting loans to members and others.	1,50,500	8,320 4 8	Do.
7 of do	26th "	The City of Madras Hindu Association, Limited.	Do do	2,50,000	28,106 11 0	Do.
10 of do	11th Oct. "	The National Deposit and Benefit Society, Limited.	Do do	50,000	47,235 0 0	Do.
13 of do	7th Feb. 1881	The Native Deposit and Loan Fund, Limited.	Do do	2,20,000	1,39,901 3 11	Do.
6 of 1881-82	11th June "	The Sannamaganam Panchamuthuvarugal Paropakara Suddantha Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	60,000	17,984 8 7	Do.
18 of do	5th Dec. "	The Suddantha Madras Suddantha Gnanam Nidhi, Limited.	To lend money to subscribers and arrange on the security of jewels.	1,00,000	40,256 11 2	Do.
21 of do	11th Jan. 1882	The Alambanastam Dhama Sekara Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	2,50,000	70,275 8 6	Saint Thomas' Mount.
27 of do	2nd March, "	The Sannat Hindu Suddantha Dhama Raksakam Nidhi, Limited.	To invest savings in land and property and jewels and to make advances on them.	2,00,000	59,866 14 2	Madras.
30 of do	16th "	The Madras Building Society, Fifth Branch, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	7,50,000	1,81,233 0 4	Do.
3 of 1882-83	28th April "	The Madras Permanent Saving and Benefit Society, Limited.	Do do	60,000	32,388 8 7	Do.
4 of do	22nd June "	The Madras Kamala Vinayagar Perpetual Benefit Fund, Limited.	Do do	60,000	543 12 12	Do.

11 of do	21st July "	The Madras Purewadiam Hindu Janababara Suddantha Nidhi or Permanent General Benefit Fund, Limited.	Do do	5,00,000	4,19,546 0 0	Do.
13 of do	31st Aug. "	The Nalari Permanent Building Society, Limited.	Do do	5,00,000	1,17,002 13 9	Coonoor.
11 of do	7th Sept. "	The Madras Building Company, Limited.	Do do	2,10,000	1,30,378 13 0	Madras.
13 of do	27th "	The Bahary Bussapetrah Hindu Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do do	1,00,000	1,98,003 8 8	Bellary.
23 of do	27th Nov. "	The East Indian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Ltd.	To receive deposits and to grant loans to members and others.	30,000	11,100 0 0	Madras.
26 of do	1st Jan. 1883	The Arayan Bank, Vengalpetam, Limited.	To give loans and also to trade in gold, silver and precious stones.	1,00,000	26,000 0 0	Vengalpetam.
27 of do	10th "	The Nongambankam Suddantha Dhama Raksakam Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	2,02,200	1,45,000 4 0	Madras.
29 of do	13th Feb. "	The Conjeevaram Hindu Paropakara Suddantha Nidhi, Ltd.	Do	2,00,000	1,08,860 12 3	Conjeevaram.
35 of do	14th Mar. "	The Conjeevaram Audisompetrah Dhama Raksakam Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,00,000	2,33,205 3 11	Do.
5 of 1883-84	15th May "	The Bahary Cowl Bazaar Public Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	To grant loans to subscribers and others.	1,40,984	66,924 8 5	Bellary.
10 of do	22nd June "	The Combaratore Janopkara Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company.	2,50,000	1,29,099 0 0	Combaratore.
19 of do	10th Aug. "	The Conjeevaram Audisompetrah Janopkara Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	1,05,000	71,123 10 2	Conjeevaram.
13 of do	7th Sept. "	The Permanent Investment Saving and Lending Society, Limited.	Banking Company.	50,000	49,100 0 0	Madras.
20 of do	7th "	The Vepsey Deposit and Loan Society, Limited.	Do	60,000	21,577 0 0	Do.
22 of do	10th "	The Conjeevaram Pillaiyakayan Hindu Prayaga Baddana Sangam, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	3,00,000	91,788 10 9	Conjeevaram.
23 of do	20th "	The Chingleput Dhama Sekara Nidhi, Limited.	Do	2,50,000	32,206 13 3	Chingleput.

List of Companies Working to the 31st March 1930—contd.

Number of the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Capital paid up or number of shares.	Paid up capital.	Situation of registered office.
25 of 1923-24	24th Oct. 1883	<i>Banking & Loan Companies—contd.</i> The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	5,00,000	22,597 15 8	Madras.
26 of do	3rd Nov.	The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Second Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	75,028 14 0	Do.
27 of do	15th "	The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Third Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	29,005 1 1	Pennepally, N. Arcot district.
28 of do	11th "	The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Fourth Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	51,385 6 8	Madras.
29 of do	14th Dec.	The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Fifth Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	27,475 0 2	St. Thomas' Mount.
30 of do	12th Feb. 1884	The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Sixth Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	23,624 0 1	Madras.
31 of do	12th April	The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Seventh Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	13,357 8 9	Do.
32 of do	11th May	The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Eighth Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	20,471 0 4	Kaveripal, N. Arcot district.
33 of do	14th June	The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Ninth Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	65,585 18 2	Do.
34 of do	18th Aug.	The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Tenth Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	45,570 4 1	Tiruvallur, Chingleput district.
35 of do	10th Oct.	The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Eleventh Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	17,422 15 6	St. Thomas' Mount.
36 of do	18th "	The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Twelfth Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	1,00,000 0 8	Madras.
37 of do	27th Nov.	The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Thirteenth Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	10,159 8 0	Do.
38 of do	19th Dec.	The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Fourteenth Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	14,051 8 7	Do.

42 of do	12th Jan. 1885	The Madras Mutual Aid Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	8,361 8 8	Do.
43 of do	24th Feb.	The Oriental Bank and Finance Society, Limited.	Banking Company.	1,00,000	20,000 0 0	Do.
44 of do	16th April	The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	1,00,000	27,331 16 0	Saint Thomas' Mount.
45 of do	20th "	The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.	Gratifying loans to members and others on the basis of security.	1,00,000	1,00,000 0 0	Madras.
46 of do	18th May	The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	1,00,000	12,153 12 7	Madras.
47 of do	22nd "	The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	28,560 11 9	Kangayallur, North Arcot district.
48 of do	5th July	The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	1,00,000 0 0	Madras.
49 of do	11th "	The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	1,00,000	12,500 0 0	Madras.
50 of do	20th "	The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	1,00,000	37,542 12 0	Do.
51 of do	1st Aug.	The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	1,00,000 0 0	Do.
52 of do	3rd Sept.	The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.	Banking Company.	1,00,000	1,147 0 0	Madras.
53 of do	19th "	The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	1,00,000	26,244 11 6	Alandur, Chingleput district.
54 of do	23rd Oct.	The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	14,913 0 11	Saint Thomas' Mount.
55 of do	29th "	The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.	Banking Company.	1,00,000	6,300 0 0	Madras.
56 of do	31st "	The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	1,00,000	10,587 10 1	Do.
57 of do	27th Nov.	The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.	Banking Company.	1,00,000	41,114 12 0	Do.
58 of do	1st Dec.	The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	1,00,000	81,700 0 8	Pennepally, N. Arcot district.

List of Companies Working on the 31st March 1886—contd.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
<i>Banking or Loan Companies—contd.</i>						
279 of 1886-87	13th Jan. 1886.	The Mysore Permanent Benefit Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	60,000	14,551 8 2	Madras.
282 of do	20th "	The Mysore Benefit Society, Third Branch, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	4,35,000 15 2	Do.
285 of do	25th "	The Ayer's Salada Jans Pharmacy, Limited.	Do.	1,50,000	55,500 4 3	Ayurath, North Arcot district.
285 of do	19th Feb.	The Vellore Sri Sarva Jangapala Nidhi, Limited.	To grant loans to merchants and others.	1,50,000	65,151 12 6	Vellore.
286 of do	20th "	The Madras Kasi Viswanath Sarva Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	20,000	10,818 2 6	Madras, Chingleput district.
285 of do	24th "	The Sathya Sai Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,50,000	4,577 6 6	Sathya Sai, North Arcot district.
288 of do	29th Mar.	The Sri Varadachari Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,10,000	6,007 10 8	Vandavasi, North Arcot district.
1 of 1886-87	1st April	The Kondaveedu Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	30,000	16,237 12 7	Madras.
2 of do	7th "	The Trichinopoly Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company.	20,000	37,502 4 6	Trichinopoly.
11 of do	14th "	The Madras Yagachemerkal Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	5,174 3 10	Madras.
12 of do	16th "	The Joyakshmi Bandaru, Ltd.	Mutual Loan Company.	49,000	1,05,145 6 3	Hooper, Bellary district.
31 of do	4th June	The Shree Sri Chaitanya Chaitanyam Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company.	1,75,000	1,370 8 1	Gudalur, South Arcot district.
26 of do	19th "	The Second Branch of the Madras Mortgage Building and Provident Society, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	26,957 4 6	Ootacamund.
42 of do	1st July	The Madras Hindu Deposit and Benefit Society, Limited.	Do.	50,000	4,784 14 10	Madras.

47 of do	2nd "	The Ayer's Salada Jans Pharmacy, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	1,00,000	17,670 5 5	Madras, Chingleput district.
47 of do	13th "	The Trichinopoly Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company.	50,000	7,981 14 4	Madras, Chingleput district.
47 of do	4th Aug.	The Madras Yagachemerkal Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	7,371 12 2	Madras, Chingleput district.
56 of do	12th "	The Kondaveedu Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	42,000	9,482 6 3	Madras.
58 of do	21st "	The Trichinopoly Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company.	40,000	14,030 7 5	Madras.
55 of do	21st Oct.	The Madras Yagachemerkal Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	11,000	4,035 1 4	Madras.
76 of do	6th Nov.	The Washanipattin Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company.	40,000	5,631 5 5	Do.
78 of do	12th "	The Sri Varadachari Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	30,000	254 0 0	Do.
81 of do	23rd "	The Madras Yagachemerkal Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company.	1,00,000	77,084 15 11	Madras.
84 of do	7th Dec.	The Madras Yagachemerkal Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	70,000	54,002 7 7	Madras.
87 of do	8th "	The Sri Varadachari Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	70,000	4,513 0 5	Madras.
91 of do	22nd "	The Madras Yagachemerkal Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	17,896 12 2	Madras.
95 of do	26th Jan. 1887	The Vellore Sri Sarva Jangapala Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	51,376	72,065 6 10	Vellore.
96 of do	27th "	The Sri Varadachari Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	40,000	10,407 8 7	Madras.
100 of do	4th Feb.	The Trichinopoly Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	61,756	14,142 9 6	Madras.
105 of do	28th "	The Madras Yagachemerkal Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	22,500	11,840 13 2	Madras.
119 of do	23rd Mar.	The Madras Yagachemerkal Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	25,000	18,076 15 0	Madras.

List of Companies Working in the year 1860—contd.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
111 of 1856-57	14th March 1857	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	10,000	5,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
1 of 1857-58	19th April	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Banking Company.	2,00,000	20,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
2 of do	19th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
3 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	9,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
4 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Banking Company.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
5 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
6 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
7 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
8 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
9 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
10 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
11 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
12 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
13 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
14 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
15 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
16 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
17 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
18 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.
19 of do	20th "	The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Settlements Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	11,000	Calcutta, 21st district.

21 of do	21st Sept.	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	To award a fixed sum of money to those subscribers whose names turn up in the ballot to be held each month.	7,000	4,882 13	Wandiwash, North Arcot district.
22 of do	22nd "	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	40,000	10,480 18	Madras.
23 of do	23rd "	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	10,000	1,388 2	Banking, Salem district.
24 of do	24th Oct.	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	18,150	5,024 0	Sandipet, Chingleput district.
25 of do	25th "	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	2,00,000	22,222 15	Madras.
26 of do	26th "	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company.	81,000	22,227 10	Adambakam, Chingleput district.
27 of do	27th "	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	20,000	6,104 11	Madras.
28 of do	28th "	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	20,000	10,229 0	Elampady, Salem district.
29 of do	29th "	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company.	20,000	7,981 13	Chingleput, Chingleput district.
30 of do	30th "	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	24,900	9,551 0	Chingleput, Chingleput district.
31 of do	31st "	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	24,900	9,888 0	Chingleput, Chingleput district.
32 of do	32nd "	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	20,000	10,481 14	Ootacamund.
33 of do	33rd "	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	20,000	22,227 10	Madras.
34 of do	34th "	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company.	20,000	13,918 10	Chingleput, Chingleput district.
35 of do	35th "	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company.	20,000	22,227 10	Madras.
36 of do	36th "	The Wandiwash, Kotha, Chertta, Dhara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	20,000	10,481 14	Ootacamund.

List of Companies Working on the 31st March 1889—contd.

Number on the Register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Amount paid up or amount of shares.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
47 of 1867-68	31st Nov. 1857	Leasing or Loan Companies—contd. 22-6-86 Wallajahpet Estate- lessors Venu Gopala Bhatla Jena Prashanthi Eas Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	60,000	33,415 1 10	Wallajahpet, North Arcot district.
49 of do	23rd "	The Madras Insurance Nidhi, Limited.	Do	80,000	57,225 15 3	Madras.
49 of do	5th Dec. "	The Travancore Nidhi, Limited.	Do	20,500	11,431 12 8	Madras.
54 of do	14th "	The Madras Mercantile Nidhi, Limited.	Do	15,475	7,502 2 0	Do.
55 of do	26th "	The Madras Mercantile Nidhi, Limited.	Do	30,000	7,361 0 0	Madras district.
53 of do	10th Jan. 1858	The Amalgamated Mutual Benefit Per- manent Fund, Limited.	Do	10,000	14,880 1 10	Arundelapur.
61 of do	4th Feb. "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Banking Company.	14,000	12,025 10 7	Bellary.
62 of do	30th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	19,000	11,159 4 0	Do.
63 of do	6th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	27,000	7,940 10 0	Madras.
65 of do	25th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	25,000	10,104 0 4	Salerno.
66 of do	25th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	2,52,000	19,609 0 7	Madras.
67 of do	24th March "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	55,100	11,000 8 0	Do.
73 of do	28th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	80,000	57,004 2 11	Vellore.
1 of 1858-59	6th April "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do			

8 of do	10th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	61,000	40,007 10 5	South Arcot district.
9 of do	11th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	3,000,000	3,000 0 0	Madras.
10 of do	21st "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
11 of do	25th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
12 of do	26th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
13 of do	27th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
14 of do	28th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
15 of do	29th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
16 of do	30th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
17 of do	31st "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
18 of do	1st "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
19 of do	2nd "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
20 of do	3rd "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
21 of do	4th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
22 of do	5th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
23 of do	6th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
24 of do	7th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
25 of do	8th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
26 of do	9th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
27 of do	10th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
28 of do	11th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
29 of do	12th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
30 of do	13th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
31 of do	14th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
32 of do	15th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
33 of do	16th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
34 of do	17th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
35 of do	18th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
36 of do	19th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
37 of do	20th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
38 of do	21st "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
39 of do	22nd "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
40 of do	23rd "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
41 of do	24th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
42 of do	25th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
43 of do	26th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
44 of do	27th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
45 of do	28th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
46 of do	29th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
47 of do	30th "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.
48 of do	31st "	The Bellary Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	1,000,000	1,000 0 0	Madras.

List of Companies Working on the 31st March 1900—contd.

Number on the register	Date of registration	Name	Object for which established	Nominal capital or number of members	Paid-up capital	Situation of registered office
<i>Insurance or Loan Companies—contd.</i>						
29 of 1889-89	15th Feb. 1889	The Bess Siva Subramania Sannar Stewatha Nidhi, Limited	Mutual Loan Company.	40,000	7,299 8 5	Madras.
34 of do	28th March "	The Western Dharmacharya Nidhi, Limited	Do.	1,50,000		Wanghal, Coimbatore district.
Total 161.			Total	2,26,500,397,54,61,921 12 0		
<i>Trading Companies.</i>						
13 of 1878-79	11th Oct. 1878	The Madras Railway Co-operative Society, Limited	Purchasing for resale of tea for retail to the employers of the Madras Railway Company.	20,000	19,298 0 0	Madras.
16 of do	14th Dec. "	The Coimbatore Nishahala Vaidi Dharmacharya Sannar Nidhi, Limited	Trading members to carry on trade.	2,00,000	1,36,416 0 0	Coimbatore.
1 of 1880-81	21st June 1880	The Nilgiri Railway Company, Limited	Concerning a railway on the Nilgiri system from Mettur to Ootacamund.	15,000	15,000 0 0	Do.
32 of do	6th March 1881	The Madras Stable Company, Limited	Carrying on business in the buying of horses and carting them here and in the buying of heavy stables.	2,50,000	1,39,875 0 0	Madras.
12 of 1889-89	19th July 1889	The Calicut Fir and Warehouse Company, Limited	To carry on business of warehousing and to buy and sell.	5,556	5,556 0 0	Calicut.
1 of 1888-88	1st April 1888	The Panore House Company, Limited	To acquire houses and landed property in the villages of Kalliwak and Manore for the purpose of raising, building and selling.	25,000	19,371 8 11	Madras.
27 of do	5th May "	The Tuticorin Salt Company, Limited	Selling the salt at commission sale and dividing the profits so obtained among the shareholders.	20,000	16,398 8 0	Tuticorin, Tanjore district.

90 of do	7th "	The Madras Salt Trading Company, Limited	Purchasing salt and selling the same at such rates as may from time to time be determined.	1,00,000	96,000 0 0	Madras.
186 of do	18th Nov. "	The Southern India Merchants' Company, Limited	To carry on the business of buying and selling salt, indigo and such other Indian commodities as the Company may desire to deal in.	1,00,000	61,000 0 0	Do.
112 of do	27th Feb. 1888	The Nilgiri Railway Company, Limited	To construct and maintain a railway from Mettur to Ootacamund and Coimbatore.	25,00,000	2,50,000 0 0	Coimbatore.
2 of 1893-97	2nd April "	The Kayabattam Salt Company, Limited	Selling the salt at commission sale and dividing the profits among the members.	10,000	10,000 0 0	Kayabattam, Tanjore district.
107 of do	24th Jan. 1897	The Madras Co-operative Association, Limited	To establish and carry on the business of importers' selection and marketing of imported goods and to import or export goods of all descriptions.	1,00,000	94,760 0 0	Madras.
5 of 1887-88	24th May "	The Madras Metal Trading Company, Limited	To carry on the business of importing, buying and selling wholesale in retail all metals and such other articles as the Company may desire to deal in.	1,00,000	2,00,000 0 0	Do.
60 of do	2nd Feb. 1888	The Merchant Company, Limited	To trade in cloth.	2,00,000	1,54,000 0 0	Do.
67 of do	7th "	The Veeravalluvar Lokanath Vignay Company, Limited	To manufacture and sell cigars to local and outside customers.	25,000	25,000 0 0	Veeravalluvar, Tanjore district.
69 of do	28th March "	The Southern Indian Cigar Manufacturing Company, Limited	To manufacture and sell cigars to local and outside customers.	30,000	250 0 0	Veeravalluvar, Tanjore district.
5 of 1888-89	23rd April "	The Trichinopoly Vartakam Sangam, Limited	To deal in clothes, grain, leather, and salt, &c.	20,000	9,328 8 7	Trichinopoly.
12 of do	4th July "	The Trichinopoly Vartakam Sangam, Limited	To supply articles of food, clothing and other necessities for family and domestic uses and also for private and public entertainments.	20,000	3,265 7 0	Madras.
63 of do	3rd Dec. "	The Robinson Company, Limited	To manufacture and sell cigars to local and outside customers.	Members.		Tuticorin.
28 of do	6th Feb. 1889	A. D. Rosario and Company, Limited	To establish and carry on the business of auctioneers, commission salesmen and general agents.	1,00,000	8,788 15 4	Madras.

List of Companies Working by the 15th March 1899—contd.

Number on the Register	Date of Registration	Name	Object for which established	Capital authorized or issued in pounds	Amount paid up in pounds	Share of registered office
21 of 1888-89	1st March 1880	The Narmada Manufacturing and Spinning Company Limited	To carry on the business of manufacturing and spinning cotton yarn and other textile goods.	10,000	10,000	Amravati, Bombay
Total.. 21				41,33,700	11,52,548 7 10	
6 of 1876-77	16th Aug. 1875	The Kanchamban Mill (The) Limited	To carry on the business of manufacturing and spinning cotton yarn and other textile goods.	7,00,000	7,00,000	Amravati, Bombay
1 of 1884-85	4th April 1884	The Bally Spinning and Weaving Company Limited	To carry on the business of manufacturing and spinning cotton yarn and other textile goods.	5,00,000	5,00,000	Amravati, Bombay
8 of do	30th June 1884	The Guntur Mill Company Limited	To carry on the business of manufacturing and spinning cotton yarn and other textile goods.	10,00,000	10,00,000	Amravati, Bombay
14 of do	30th Sept. 1884	The Kanchamban India Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited	To carry on the business of manufacturing and spinning cotton yarn and other textile goods.	1,00,000	1,00,000	Amravati, Bombay
5 of 1882-83	7th June 1882	The Kanchamban India Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited	To carry on the business of manufacturing and spinning cotton yarn and other textile goods.	7,00,000	7,00,000	Amravati, Bombay
8 of do	9th " "	The Kanchamban India Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited	To carry on the business of manufacturing and spinning cotton yarn and other textile goods.	7,00,000	7,00,000	Amravati, Bombay
18 of do	18th Oct. "	The Kanchamban India Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited	To carry on the business of manufacturing and spinning cotton yarn and other textile goods.	1,20,000	1,20,000	Amravati, Bombay
19 of do	19th " "	The Kanchamban India Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Limited	To carry on the business of manufacturing and spinning cotton yarn and other textile goods.	40,000	40,000	Amravati, Bombay

17 of 1884-85	17th Aug. 1883	The Satepathy Press Company Limited	To purchase Kappa's cotton and other produce and trade in the same.	2,00,000	2,00,000	Amravati, Bombay
27 of do	16th Nov. "	The Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	To carry on the manufacture of cotton yarn and cloth by the erection of a spinning and weaving mill at Calicut.	4,00,000	4,00,000	Amravati, Bombay
7 of 1884-85	19th May 1884	The Tannavally Silk Cotton Press, Limited	To carry on the business of spinning, weaving and dyeing and finishing cotton and other goods.	1,00,000	1,00,000	Amravati, Bombay
31 of 1884-85	4th June 1885	The Tannavally Cotton Press Company, Limited	To carry on the business of spinning, weaving and dyeing and finishing cotton and other goods.	5,00,000	5,00,000	Amravati, Bombay
8 of do	16th Feb. 1885	The Mysore Silk Mills Company, Limited	To carry on the business of spinning, weaving and dyeing and finishing cotton and other goods.	5,00,000	5,00,000	Amravati, Bombay
2 of 1887-88	17th May 1887	The Coral Mills Company, Limited	To carry on the business of spinning, weaving and dyeing and finishing cotton and other goods.	5,00,000	5,00,000	Amravati, Bombay
45 of do	27th March 1888	The Bally Printing Company, Limited	To carry on the business of printing, publishing and other work.	5,000	5,000	Amravati, Bombay
2 of 1888-89	2nd June	The Kanchamban India Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	To carry on the business of manufacturing and spinning cotton yarn and other textile goods.	6,00,000	6,00,000	Amravati, Bombay
14 of do	7th July "	The Kanchamban India Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	To carry on the business of manufacturing and spinning cotton yarn and other textile goods.	50,000	50,000	Amravati, Bombay
23 of do	4th Feb. 1889	The Kanchamban India Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	To carry on the business of manufacturing and spinning cotton yarn and other textile goods.	1,00,000	1,00,000	Amravati, Bombay
Total.. 18				60,25,000	60,47,028 19 4	

List of Companies Working on the 31st March 1880—contd.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object, for which established.	Nominal capital or number of shares.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
<i>Tee, Coffee, Cinchona or other Planting Companies.</i>						
10 of 1879-80	17th Nov. 1873.	The North Travancore Land Planting and Agricul. and Society, Limited.	Acquiring and cultivating lands, etc., in Travancore.	2,00,000	1,9,200 0 0	Madras.
11 of 1880-81	10th Aug. 1881.	The Talayar Valley Planting Company, Limited.	For the cultivation of cinchona and other products.	1,25,000	1,17,500 0 0	Coimbatore.
19 of do	15th Dec. 81.	The Kanyary Coffee and Cinchona Company, Limited.	To acquire lands by purchase near the Government and to apply the same to the growth of coffee, cinchona and other products.	85,000	78,636 0 0	Madras.
20 of do	25th Feb. 1882.	The Deyahone Planting Company, Limited.	To acquire lands in the Nilgiris and to apply the same to the growth of cinchona, cinchona and other plants.	50,000	47,716 2 1	Coimbatore.
6 of 1882-83	7th June	The Ockhamand Cinchona Planting Association, Limited.	For the cultivation of cinchona and to cultivate and prepare or manufacture and dispose of the produce thereof.	50,000	48,000 3 11	Coimbatore.
20 of do	1st Nov. "	The Andaman Planting Company, Limited.	To plant, cultivate and dispose of cinchona, and other products.	1,25,000	1,13,250 0 0	Coimbatore.
24 of do	12th March 1883	The Transvaal Development Association, Limited.	To purchase lands, to cultivate lands in Malabar and to trade in timber and other products, &c.	2,00,000	40,000 0 0	Belgaum.
13 of 1884-85	5th June 1884.	The Chikcharat Planting Company, Limited.	To plant, cultivate and dispose of cinchona and other products.	45,000	39,624 0 0	Madras district.
Total... 8			Total...	14,20,000	9,02,927 6 0	
77...	1st May 1874	The Southern India Alpha Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Gold Mining Company	1,00,000	47,500 0 2	Madras.

Mining and Quarrying Companies.

1880...	8th Feb. 1876	The Wyndham Prospecting Company, Limited.	Acquiring and prospecting auriferous quartz reefs in Wyndham.	40,100	36,620 0 0	Wyndham, South Western Australia.
4 of 1881-82	10th May 1881	The Wyndham Consolidated Gold Mining Syndicate, Limited.	To search for gold in the district of Mountjoy.	24,000	21,079 0 0	Mountjoy.
4 of 1882-83	4th "	The Kurnal Diamond Company, Limited.	To acquire lands in the district of Kurnal and search for diamonds and other precious stones and minerals.	4,000	4,000 0 0	Madras.
1 of do	10th Oct. "	The Hannell Gold Mining Company, Limited.	To search for gold and other minerals in the hands to be acquired by the Company.	4,00,000	3,75,000 0 0	Do.
23 of 1884-85	17th July 1884.	The Palvanhalli Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Gold Mining Company	2,00,000	2,10,207 10	Do.
821 of 1885-86	12th Feb. 1886.	The Mysore Consolidated Company, Limited.	To explore, survey and take the mineral and office resources of all property belonging to the Company or not.	60,000	55,300 8 11	Do.
Total... 7			Total...	14,31,100	7,69,803 3 0	
2 of 1888-89	11th April 1888.	The South Indian Ice Company, Limited.	To manufacture and sell ice	60,000	58,262 8 0	Do.
Total... 1			Total...	60,000	58,262 8 0	
<i>Other Companies.</i>						
36 of 1882-83	30th March 1883.	The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India.	To promote political, social, moral and intellectual advancement of the members of the Association and of the classes eligible for membership.	Members 500		Do.
39 of 1883-84	10th Jan. 1885.	The Madras Indian Hindu Association, Limited.	To defray the funeral and other expenses attendant on the death of a member.	Members 1,000	...	Madras district.
48 of do	28th Feb. 86	The Wand and Graveling Hill of Fund, Limited.	To provide for the payment of an allowance for the celebration of marriages, &c.	Members 1,000	...	Madras district.

Companies Working on the 31st March 1887—contd.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
40 of 1884-85	20th Feb. 1883	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.
41 of 1884-85	18th March 1883	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.
42 of 1884-85	11th June 1883	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.
43 of 1884-85	17th July 1883	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.
44 of 1884-85	7th Sept. 1883	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.
45 of 1884-85	19th Oct. 1883	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.
46 of 1884-85	19th Dec. 1883	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.

47 of 1884-85	10th Jan. 1884	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.
48 of 1884-85	10th Jan. 1884	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.
49 of 1884-85	10th Jan. 1884	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.
50 of 1884-85	10th Jan. 1884	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.
51 of 1884-85	10th Jan. 1884	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.
52 of 1884-85	10th Jan. 1884	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.
53 of 1884-85	10th Jan. 1884	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.
54 of 1884-85	10th Jan. 1884	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.
55 of 1884-85	10th Jan. 1884	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.
56 of 1884-85	10th Jan. 1884	The Madras United Assurance Co. (Limited), Incorporated in Madras.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount on the death of a member.	Members, 1,000	...	Madras.

List of Companies working on the 31st March 1880—contd.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or paid up capital, number of shares.	Share of registered office.
20 of 1887-8.	2nd Oct. 1887.	The Eastern & Oriental Trading Company, Limited.	For the purpose of carrying on the business of trading in goods, and for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a branch office in the East.	1,000	Talicherry, Malabar District.
21 of 1888-89.	10th Nov. 1888.	The Eastern & Oriental Trading Company, Limited.	For the purpose of carrying on the business of trading in goods, and for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a branch office in the East.	1,000	Talicherry, Malabar District.
Total.. 20				2,000	
General				2,000	
Total.. 208				2,000	

Summary.

Name of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid up capital.
The Eastern & Oriental Trading Company, Limited.	1,000	1,000
The Eastern & Oriental Trading Company, Limited.	1,000	1,000
Total.. 20	2,000	2,000
General	2,000	2,000
Total.. 208	2,000	2,000

And in the margin above the 20 Companies having Capital of the 31st March 1880 as at the 31st March 1880, the total of their nominal and paid up Capital is being..

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

ACT No. XV OF 1881.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.
(Received the Governor-General's assent on the 13th March, 1881.)

An Act to regulate labour in Factories.

(As modified up to the 1st April 1881.)

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to regulate labour in factories, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enactment.

Short title and local extent. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

It applies to the whole of British India.

Interpretation clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

"factory" means any premises (other than a dwelling house) situated on, and used solely for the purpose of a trade or other plantation, wherein is carried on, for not less than four months in the whole or in any one year, any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, transport or sale, any article or part of an article; and

(a) wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any such process; and

(b) wherein, subject to the provisions of section 2, not less than fifty persons are on any day simultaneously employed in any manual labour in, or incidental to, any such process; and

every part of a factory shall be deemed to be a factory, except any part used exclusively as a dwelling.

"child" means a person under the age of fourteen years;

"mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, driving strap or band, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine;

a person employed in a factory, whether for wages or not, in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in clearing any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in clearing or doing any part of the machinery or in any other kind of work whatsoever connected with the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft, shall be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this Act.

Inspection and Officiating Surgeons.

3. The Local Government may in its discretion, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, by name or by office, such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to such Inspectors, and may suspend or dismiss any person so appointed.

4. The District Magistrate shall, in virtue of his office, be an Inspector of all factories, if any, in his district.

(a) Referenced to Act XV of 1881, to be read as reference to that Act as amended by Act XI of 1891, and s. 12 of the latter Act.

(b) Words and figures in s. 3, repealed by Act XI of 1891, s. 2, are omitted.

(c) This clause was substituted for the original clause (3) of s. 2 by Act XI of 1891, s. 2.

(d) This word "fourteen" was substituted for the original word "twelve" in s. 2 by Act XI of 1891, s. 2.

(e) This word "person" was substituted for the original word "child" in the definition of the word "employed" by Act XI of 1891, s. 4 (1).

(f) The word "other" in the definition of the word "employed" repealed by Act XI of 1891, s. 1 (2), is omitted.

(g) The words in s. 3 were inserted by Act XI of 1891, s. 4 (2).

(h) This second para. was substituted for the original second para. of s. 3 by Act XI of 1891, s. 4 (2).

opinion of the local Inspector, be dangerous if left undated, and which he may have ordered to be fenced.

shall, while the same is in force, be kept by the occupier of such factory securely fenced.

Any order under clause (c) may be set aside, on appeal or otherwise, by the Local Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.

Notice.

13. Whenever accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during forty-eight hours next after the occurrence of the accident, the occupier of such factory, or, in his absence, his principal agent in the management of such factory, shall send such notice of the accident to such authorities in such form and within such time as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct.

14. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, send to the local Inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, and of the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work performed in such factory, the nature and amount of the motive power therein, and the name of the person (if) under whom the business of the factory is to be carried on.

Penalties.

(a) 15. (1) Any person who is in breach of this Act or of any rule made thereunder,—

- (a) employs any person in any factory;
- (b) allows any child to perform the work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, section 7;
- (c) neglects to keep a register in manner prescribed under section 8;
- (d) neglects to set up or maintain the notice required by section 10, sub-section (1);
- (e) neglects to fence any machinery or mill-wheel in any factory;
- (f) neglects to maintain a supply of water for the use of persons employed in any factory;
- (g) neglects to ventilate any factory, or to keep any factory in a cleanly state and free from a stink arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance;
- (h) allows any factory to be so overcrowded, while work is carried on therein, as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein; or
- (i) neglects to send any notice or document, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Provided that—

- (1) no prosecution under this sub-section shall be instituted except by, or with the previous sanction of, the local Inspector; and
 - (2) no person shall be liable under this sub-section to more than one penalty for any one description of offence committed on the same day, except where two or more persons are employed conjointly in the provisions of this Act, in which case one penalty may be imposed in respect of each person so employed.
16. Any person who corruptly uses or attempts to use, as a certificate granted to himself under section 3, a certificate granted to another person under that section, or who, having procured a certificate under the said section, corruptly allows it to be used, or an attempt to use it, to be made by another person, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

17. Where an order or certificate issued, if a person were under nine, or fourteen, years of age, he is offence punishable under this Act, and such person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under such age, it shall lie on the accused to prove that such person is not under such age.

- (a) This word "not" in s. 12 was inserted by Act XI of 1891, s. 12.
- (b) These words in s. 13 were substituted for the original words by Act XI of 1891, s. 12.
- (c) These words in s. 14 were inserted by Act XI of 1891, s. 12.
- (d) The words "if any" in s. 14 omitted by Act XI of 1891, s. 12.
- (e) This section was substituted for the original s. 15 by Act XI of 1891, s. 14.
- (f) This word "and" was substituted for the original word "or" in s. 15 by Act XI of 1891, s. 14.
- (g) This word "fourteen" was substituted for the original word "twelve" in s. 15 by Act XI of 1891, s. 14.

A declaration in writing by a Certifying Surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory and held entitled to be made or over the age set forth in such declaration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

18. Every occupier of a factory shall be deemed primarily liable for any breach of this Act or of any order or rule made thereunder; but he may discharge himself from such liability by proof that such breach was committed by some other person without his knowledge, consent, and in that case the person committing such breach shall be liable therefor.

Rules.

19. (1) Subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to provide for—

- (a) the funding of machinery and mill-wheeling in factories;
- (b) the supply of water to be maintained for the use of persons employed in factories;
- (c) the ventilation of factories and their surroundings (including lime-washing, painting, disinfecting and washing and freedom from offsmell arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance);
- (d) the prevention of such overcrowding of factories, while work is carried on therein, as is likely to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein;
- (e) the inspection of factories;
- (f) the manner in which appeals under this Act are to be presented and heard; and
- (g) otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time make rules requiring occupiers of factories to furnish such returns, accounts or periodicals, as may be necessary for the effective carrying out of this Act.

(3) Such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette or the Gazette of India, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

(4) Before making rules under clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) of this section, the Local Government may, and before making rules under sub-section (2) of this section the Governor-General in Council, direct, in such manner as may in its or his opinion be sufficient, before giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, with a notice specifying a date, not less remote than two months from the publication of the draft, at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

20. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown; provided that, in case of any public enterprise, the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, thinks fit.

21. Notwithstanding anything in clause (b) of the definition of the word "factory" in section 2, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any premises, or part of any class, which fulfil the other conditions of the said definition, to be a factory for all the purposes of this Act, or for such of those purposes as may be specified in the notification, if the number of persons simultaneously employed in the premises on any day in any manual labour is, or incidentally to any such process as is referred to in the said clause (b) is less than fifty and not less than twenty.

(2) The Local Government may, by such notification, fix any number below fifty and not below twenty as the number of persons whose simultaneous employment as aforesaid is to be held to subject premises and factory to all or any of the provisions of this Act and of the orders and rules made thereunder.

- (a) This section was substituted for the original s. 17 by Act XI of 1891, s. 15.
- (b) This section was substituted for the original s. 18 by Act XI of 1891, s. 16 (1).
- (c) The word "and" repealed by Act XI of 1891, s. 17, is omitted.
- (d) S. 20 was added by Act XI of 1891, s. 15.

OPIMUM ACT.

Act No. 145, of the 19th March 1907.

As 145. In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 13 of the Opium Act of 1878, and with the sanction of the Governor in Council, the Governor of Port St. George in Council is pleased to make the following rules and regulations to be observed by persons engaged in the manufacture, sale or possession of opium.

General Rules.

Interpretation.

I.—In these rules—

- (1) "Board" means the Board of Revenue.
- (2) "Collector" means the Chief Officer in charge of the revenue administration in districts for the district, and includes any officer specially authorized by the Local Government to exercise the powers of a Collector under these rules.
- (3) "Officer in charge of the revenue" means any subordinate officer of the staff, whom the Collector may place in executive charge of the entire administration of the whole or part of a district.
- (4) "Opium" means the prepared price of the poppy.
- (5) "Intoxicating drug" includes mescal and cannabis and every preparation and admixture thereof, and kurr, and all other intoxicating or noxious preparations of opium and of the poppy, but does not include poppy-heads.
- (6) "Poppy-heads" means the capsules of the poppy plant.
- (7) "Farmer" means a person who has obtained from the Collector under Rule XXXI or Rule XXXV a license to cultivate opium or to produce opium or of intoxicating drugs and the preparation thereof, or of poppy-heads.
- (8) "Licensed importer" means a person authorized to import opium, poppy-heads, or intoxicating drugs under Rule XXII.
- (9) "Licensed vendor" means a person who has obtained a license for whole-sale and retail sale of opium under Rule XXVII, XXIX, XXXI or XXXV.
- (10) "Independent licensed vendor" means a licensed vendor, not being a vendor licensed for wholesale and retail sale, who has obtained a license direct from the Collector under Rule XXXI or Rule XXXV.
- (11) "Dependent licensed vendor" means a licensed vendor who has obtained a license under Rule XXXII or Rule XXXV in the regulation of a farmer.
- (12) The sale of any quantity exceeding three tolas (and in the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and Gopalpur, such limit as the Board may, from time to time, prescribe) of raw opium or preparations thereof used for purposes other than smoking, or of any quantity of poppy-heads in excess of two seers, in a sale by wholesale.
- (13) The sale of any quantity not exceeding three tolas (and in the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and Gopalpur, such limit as the Board may, from time to time, prescribe) of raw opium or preparations thereof used for purposes other than smoking, or of any quantity of poppy-heads not exceeding two seers, in a sale by retail.
- (14) "Medical practitioner" means a medical practitioner or druggist who, as a license, has been granted by a Collector under Rule V.
- (15) The words "import," "export," and "transport" have the respective meanings assigned to them in the Opium Act, 1878.
- (16) "India" means British India together with any territories of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Government of India or any Government or officer exercising authority in and under the British and Portuguese Settlements enclosed within British India territory or bordering on the Arabian Sea (west of Karachi) or Bay of Bengal.
- (17) "Tahsildar" includes a Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge and the officer in charge of the Muzas Town Circle.
- (18) "Taluk" includes a zemindari or other division in independent charge of a Deputy Tahsildar.
- (19) "Tola" means a weight of one hundred and eighty grains Troy, and
- (20) "Seer" means a weight of eighty tolas.

Manufacture.

II.—The manufacture of intoxicating drugs is permitted—

- (a) by any person, for his private consumption and not for sale, in such quantities and from such opium as he may be entitled to possess under Rule III or Rule VI;
- (b) by any farmer, licensed vendor or medical practitioner in accordance with the terms of his farm or license.

Possession.

III.—Any person may have in his possession—

- (a) in the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and Gopalpur any quantity up to such limit, not exceeding six tolas, as the Board may, from time to time, prescribe, and elsewhere any quantity not exceeding three tolas, of raw opium or intoxicating drugs used for purposes other than smoking;
- (b) any quantity not exceeding five seers of poppy-heads;
- (c) any quantity not exceeding one tola of intoxicating drugs used for smoking.

Provided that the said articles not being intoxicating drugs used for smoking, shall have been obtained by purchase from the Government or from a farmer, licensed vendor or medical practitioner; or, being intoxicating drugs whether used for smoking or other purposes, shall have been manufactured for private consumption from opium so obtained.

IV.—Any licensed importer, farmer or licensed vendor may have in his possession any quantity permitted by the terms of his license or farm, as the case may be, of raw opium or preparations thereof used for purposes other than smoking, or of poppy-heads.

V.—Any medical practitioner may, under a license to be granted by the Collector in such form as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Board with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, but not otherwise, have in his possession, for purposes of retail sale, any quantity not exceeding—

- (a) one tola of opium or intoxicating drugs used for purposes other than smoking;
- (b) two seers of poppy-heads;

or such larger quantities as the Board may in any special case authorize.

VI.—Any person, if specially authorized by the Collector with the sanction of the Board, but not otherwise, may have in his possession any quantity, not exceeding one seer, of opium or intoxicating drugs used for purposes other than smoking.

Transport.

VII.—The transport of opium, intoxicating drugs used for purposes other than smoking and poppy-heads by licensed importers, farmers, and licensed vendors is permitted under the following Rules (IX to XV), but not otherwise.

VIII.—The transport of opium, intoxicating drugs and poppy-heads on account of Government is permitted.

IX.—When a person, who has obtained a license for wholesale and retail sale, desires to transport opium or poppy-heads from a Government storehouse, he shall obtain for each consignment from the officer in charge of the storehouse a pass in such form as the Board may, from time to time, prescribe with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council.

The pass shall specify—

- (1) the name of the person in charge of the consignment,
- (2) the place from which such consignment is to be transported,
- (3) the name of the consignee,
- (4) the number of packages and the amount and contents of each,
- (5) the destination of the consignment,
- (6) the period allowed for transport, and
- (7) the route to be followed.

Each package shall be stamped in the presence of the officer granting the pass with the official seal.

X.—No such pass shall be granted unless the person applying for it produces a written receipt from the officer in charge of the storehouse in which the weight and value of the opium or poppy-heads are to be recorded.

XI.—A copy of every transport pass granted shall be sent to the officer in charge of the consignment of the district to which the consignment is to be transported.

XII.—The bulk of a consignment shall not be broken in transit.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99.

District.	Designation of Officer and Headquarters station.	Taluk, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five years ending with 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
South Arcot.	Head Asst. Collr., Perakunda.	1 Perakunda	547	81,163	1,12,400
		2 Hindapur	241	89,947	1,32,400
		3 Nadakkasira	439	87,368	1,04,151
		4 Dharmavaram	611	96,123	1,00,232
		Total	1,838	254,599	4,09,274
	Headquarters Dy. Collr., Amantapur.	1 Amantapur	793	104,404	1,09,016
		2 Kalyandrug	791	71,902	1,06,990
		Total	1,584	176,306	2,16,006
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Coaty.	1 Coaty	1,082	149,407	2,47,028
		2 Yelgabri	641	112,655	1,57,702
		Total	1,723	262,062	4,04,730
	Grand Total		1,451	1,97,745	2,50,580
North Arcot.	Sub-Collr., Vellore.	1 Arani	403	170,580	4,60,579
		2 Vellore	435	192,930	5,09,961
		3 Vengaloor	446	176,752	2,68,576
		4 Kargundli	346	51,919	52,958
		Total	1,630	592,181	10,92,074
	Head Asst. Collr., Madhavaram.	1 Madhavaram, including the miltah of Angulavadi	431	239,335	4,24,096
		2 Chendragiri, including the miltah of Polichigala, Kallur, Karakambadi and Krishnapuram.	543	141,036	2,65,752
		3 Kervetnagar	367	528,597	1,78,971
		4 Kollanasi	624	88,194	1,70,144
		Total	1,965	997,162	8,38,963
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Arani.	1 Wardivaram	466	177,554	1,00,503
		2 Polur	568	189,765	2,42,770
		3 Arni Jagalur	189	91,048	5,067
		Total	1,223	458,367	6,48,340

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99—contd.

District.	Designation of Officer and Headquarters station.	Taluk, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five years ending with 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
North Arcot—contd.	Headquarters Dy. Collr., Chittoor.	Government taluk, 1 Chittoor, including Naragani, Bangari, Thimba and Andhri.	793	200,955	2,20,067
		2 Palamaner	439	48,004	71,701
		3 Punganur	948	91,652	63,829
		Total	1,880	340,611	3,55,597
		Grand Total	7,865	2,118,921	25,07,015
	Sub-Collector, Tiruvannamalai.	1 Tiruvannamalai	816	304,087	6,20,087
		2 Tiruvannamalai, including the miltah of Vettavalam.	1,009	205,302	3,28,129
		3 Villupuram, including the miltah of Mandayapattu	609	301,656	3,78,321
		Total	2,434	811,045	13,26,537
	Head Asst. Collr., Chidambaram.	1 Vriddhachalam	578	219,291	4,70,988
		2 Chidambaram	896	280,522	3,67,290
		Total	1,474	499,813	8,38,278
South Arcot.	General Duty Deputy Collector, Tirukkoyilur.	1 Tirukkoyilur	569	256,703	4,04,321
		2 Kallakurichi	586	242,867	4,10,648
		Total	1,155	499,570	8,14,969
	Headquarters Deputy Collector, Cuddalore.	Cuddalore, including the miltah of Alagappa, Chinnamunai, Natturam and Natturam.	418	337,402	4,58,655
		Grand Total	3,211	2,159,813	41,98,658
	Head Asst. Collr., Hosur.	1 Hosur	540	92,612	1,04,751
		2 Kodli	863	94,296	1,02,285
		3 Hadapalli	685	104,040	1,47,642
		4 Harpanahalli	603	82,241	1,20,093
		Total	2,691	373,189	5,74,771
Bellary.	Headquarters Dy. Collr., Bellary.	1 Bellary	987	180,553	3,01,478
		2 Bellary	598	97,801	1,73,632
		Total	1,585	278,354	4,75,110
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Arani.	1 Arani	539	160,786	1,83,773
		2 Arani	686	80,000	1,41,820
		Total	1,225	240,786	3,25,593
	Grand Total		7,275	2,400,126	44,98,779

CHARGES OF DIVISIONAL OFFICERS FOR 1895-96. PART III.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1895-96.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1895-96.

District.	Designation of Officer and Headquarters station.	Taluk, Zaminidari and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five bulis ending with full 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cuddapah.	Sub-Collector, Madanapalle.	1. Panchachoti	967	118,288	1,38,178
		2. Kadiri	1,158	154,916	1,38,198
		3. Yavalpad	881	127,543	1,38,592
		4. Madanapalle	887	127,562	1,38,284
	Total		3,893	528,309	6,02,167
	General Duty Dy. Colr., Suddipet.	1. Badvel	735	88,152	1,38,607
		2. Siddipet	694	68,410	98,594
		3. Pullampet	979	149,109	2,19,943
	Total		2,408	305,671	4,57,144
	General Duty Dy. Colr., Jammalamadugu.	1. Jammalamadugu	816	101,290	2,20,558
		2. Proddatur	278	68,418	2,07,650
		3. Pulivendla	501	100,823	1,96,251
	Total		1,595	270,531	6,12,504
	Head-quarters Dy. Colr., Cuddapah.	Cuddapah.	704	101,890	2,84,714
Average Huzur collections					152
Grand Total				8,792	1,372,072
Mallah tracts.					
Colr., Chattrapur.	1. Pandakhallo	Not given separately	2,253	*	
	2. Korada	34	3,742	15	
	3. Ronaba	56	661		
	Total	70	6,956	15	
Government taluk.					
Principal Asst. Colr., Chittoor.	Chittoor	230	29	173,359	2,83,834
	Naapada salt-pans	12	0		
	1. Spikarnah	20	283	13,325	1
	2. Kankavalam			8,752	4,047
	3. Managavalam			4,105	3,948
	4. Gostipalli and Yeniharam.	49	0	1,982	4,049

* The kharabadi of this taluk is included in the Government taluk.

† This quit-rent is paid by the Korada Chief as compensation to Government for abandoning the suit against him for demanding Government forests—see Government Order, No. 695, Judicial Department, dated 15th July 1892.

‡ The revenue is included in that of the Visianagram Zaminidari.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99—contd.

DISTRICT.	Designation of Officer and Head-quarters station.	Taluk, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five fasls ending with fasl 1307.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjam—contd.			SQ. M. ACRES.		RS.
		6 Pata Tekkali		14,919	9,550
		7 Nandimalayaram		15,682	9,792
		8 Tegapur		3,623	4,910
		9 Naxam		2,405	2,257
		10 Naxam		10,555	9,125
		11 Talaga	172 0	18,316	9,785
		12 Bhavirgam		85	82
		13 Penta		608	568
		14 Chumari, Chakrapalli		29	141
		15 Kundi		1,541	2,267
		16 Belpalli		198	325
		17 Belpalli		48	68
		18 Taluk	54 6	36,793	3,422
		19 Chakrapalli	0 604	250	867
		20 Chakrapalli	0 498	631	328
		21 Chakrapalli	2 188	121	255
		22 Chakrapalli	0 428	379	425
		23 Padamirgam	0 382	485	424
		24 Taluk, Taluk Taluk	0 575	242	424
		25 Taluk Taluk	1 032	683	607
		26 Taluk Taluk	4 150	2,477	220
		27 Taluk Taluk	1 384	415	69
		28 Taluk Taluk	2 131	873	1,043
		29 Chakrapalli	8 154	5,203	5,541
		30 Chakrapalli	15 188	5,390	5,018
		31 Chakrapalli	19 572	12,188	12,445
		32 Datta	8 618	3,504	2,909
		33 Taluk	19 801	7,277	3,561
		34 Taluk	8 239	1,131	68
		35 Taluk	2 166	580	278
		36 Taluk Taluk	6 370	636	1,192
		37 Taluk Taluk	1 516	645	2,063
		38 Taluk Taluk	0 480	370	303
		39 Taluk Taluk	0 102	236	76
		40 Taluk Taluk	0 390	207	102
		41 Taluk Taluk	0 396	81	76
		42 Taluk Taluk	1 599	1,009	571
		43 Taluk Taluk	614 0	252,050	87,828
		Mahab tracts.			
		44 Pata Tekkali	658 0	32,409	* 2,230
		Total	1,670 232	661,898	4,79,527
		Government taluk.			
		1 Berhampur	SQ. MILES.		
		2 Malikapur	495		
		3 Malikapur	25	291,091	3,81,311
		4 Malikapur	1		

* This is the estimate of the Malikapur. The duty of collecting and paying it year to Government was assigned to the revenue.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99—contd.

DISTRICT.	Designation of Officer and Head-quarters station.	Taluk, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five fasls ending with fasl 1307.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjam—contd.			SQ. MILES.		RS.
		Zemindaris.			
		1 Pedda Kinedi	337	47,345	22,728
		2 Chikali	118	44,238	33,312
		3 Sarangi	73	14,455	3,309
		4 Jarada	48	7,599	1,971
		5 Jalantia	81	27,863	7,007
		6 Kesarapada			
		7 Barva	9	9,178	3,693
		8 Peta			
		9 Mundra	120	42,795	12,316
		10 Bulari	41	3,155	505
		Mahab tracts.			
		11 Budarangi		Not given separately.	25
		12 Jarada		1,782	30
		13 Jalantia		2,024	35
		14 Mandam			
		Total	1,992	492,895	4,67,242
		Government taluk.			
		1 Goomsur	1,162	185,870	2,35,470
		Zemindaris.			
		2 Dhirakota	189	39,120	28,658
		3 Sergada	30	12,383	5,392
		4 Chinnakimedi or Pratapagiri	220	29,045	20,053
		5 Aaka		7,775	4,648
		6 Kula	13	6,131	5,428
		7 Devabhum		4,433	5,187
		8 Bodagada	155	16,105	3,820
		Total	1,708	310,895	3,01,769
		Mahab tracts.			
		1 Peddakimedi Malika	355	31,772	500
		2 Chikali	434	7,550	
		3 Goomsur Malika		68,052	
		4 Bodagada Malika	319	16,201	250
		5 Chinnakimedi Malika inclusive of Katinga, Daripaladi, Chendragiri, Rums, Sirikot, Chendipat and Halpur.	301	122,190	50
		6 Sarangi	47	2,529	70
		Total	3,865	245,414	580

The revenue of this khanda is included in that of the Goomsur taluk. It represents the Nazara of the Katinga mu; etc.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99

Dist.	Designation of Officer and Headquarters station.	Taluka, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	do. do. according to Census of 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras.	Government taluks.				
	sq. miles.				
	Sub-Collr., Dindigul.	1 Dindigul	1,120	391,091	4,32,250
		2 Palni	965	395,050	2,58,050
		3 Fort St. John	1,364	263,253	5,08,950
		4 Kodaikanal	18,381	18,381	57,574
		Total	3,340	897,774	10,52,824
	Zemindaris.				
	Head Asst. Collr., Ramnad.	1 Ramnad	2,104	653,335	3,51,728
		2 Sivaganga	1,680	419,524	2,80,438
		Total	3,784	1,072,859	6,32,166
	Government taluks.				
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Madurai.	1 Madurai	446	267,195	4,02,848
		2 Tirunelveli	745	214,631	6,59,521
		Total	1,191	481,826	1,062,369
	Grand Total				
			8,295	2,908,494	27,24,279
Malabar.	Sub-Collr., Tellicherry.	1 Chirakkal	648	310,541	2,21,564
		2 Kottayam	492	195,485	1,18,753
		3 Kozhikode	538	304,977	2,50,505
		Total	1,678	810,993	5,90,822
	Head Asst. Collr., Palghat.	1 Palghat	613	472,133	2,90,007
		2 Ponnani	390	410,250	3,07,018
		Total	1,003	882,383	5,97,025
	Sub Asst. Collr., Malappuram.	1 Ernad	61	333,438	2,18,574
		2 Varkkad	965	432,050	2,61,551
		Total	1,026	765,488	4,80,125
	Dy. Collr., Wynad.	Wynad	820	76,762	1,19,286
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Calicut.	Calicut	539	237,582	1,30,940
	Dy. Collr., Cochin.	Cochin	4	23,715	20,000
	Grand Total				
			3,589	2,611,328	13,99,748

* Included in the area shown under Palni taluk.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99—contd.

Dist.	Designation of Officer and Headquarters station.	Taluka, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five fasdis ending with fasdi 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras.	Government taluks.				
	sq. miles.				
	Sub-Collr., Ongole.	1 Ongole	797	225,249	3,72,764
		2 Kandukur	767	145,475	2,30,286
		3 Kanigiri	1,014	191,222	49,545
		Total	3,578	561,946	7,52,595
	Zemindaris.				
	Head Asst. Collr., Gudur.	1 Gudur	910	136,009	3,49,100
		2 Bapur	596	61,311	1,19,515
		Total	1,506	197,320	4,68,615
	Zemindaris.				
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Nellore.	1 Venkatagiri	423	55,387	79,72,934
		2 Polur	358	69,593	79,72,934
		Total	781	124,980	3,72,934
	Government taluks.				
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Annapur.	1 Annapur	640	101,134	2,47,972
		2 Udayagiri	871	100,227	61,075
		Total	1,511	201,361	3,09,047
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Nellore.	1 Nellore	638	197,912	7,9
		2 Kavali	548	83,109	1,94
		Total	1,186	281,021	9,15
	Average Hazur collections.				
	Grand Total				
			8,785	1,463,735	28,2
Madras.	Collr., Ootacamund.	1 Todanad	389-03	29,350	
		2 Kundib	100-66	2,252	
		3 Markand	99-89	14,178	
		4 Parangund	137-65	28,020	
		Total	677-23	74,4	
	Head Asst. Collr., Gudalur, temporary.	South-East Wynad	279-79	25	
		Head-quarters, Ootacamund.	Grand Total	967-22	
	Grand Total				

* Included in the Venkatagiri estate.

† This represents the peishush for the whole estate.

CHARGES OF DIVISIONAL OFFICERS FOR 1898-99. PART III.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99—contd.

Designation of Officer and Head-quarters station.	Taluk, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five years ending with fiscal 1907.
1	2	3	4	5
		SQ. MILES.		RS.
Sub-Collector, Hosur	1 Hosur	1,217	155,768	2,16,136
	2 Dharmapuri	920	172,442	2,16,390
	3 Krishnagiri	669	152,125	1,50,861
	Total	2,806	480,335	6,23,006
Head Asst. Collr., Tirupattūr	1 Tirupattūr	830	196,820	1,74,218
	2 Uthangudi	910	188,412	1,74,322
	Total	1,740	385,232	3,48,540
Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Salem	1 Salem	1,071	417,572	4,30,110
	2 Alur	841	193,209	2,44,412
	Total	1,912	610,781	6,74,522
General Duty Dy. Collr., Namakkal	1 Namakkal	715	390,947	5,75,028
	2 Tiruchengudi	637	348,679	3,82,897
	Total	1,352	739,626	9,57,925
Grand Total		7,629	1,702,591	24,94,569
Sub-Collector, Kanniyakumari	1 Kanniyakumari	342	377,038	4,44,976
	2 Maravannur	283	244,432	7,30,150
	3 Sattai	171	119,898	3,50,098
	Total	796	741,368	15,25,224
Head Asst. Collr., Nagapattinam	1 Nannilam	228	115,807	9,91,000
	2 Nagapattinam	240	220,348	5,09,058
	Total	468	336,155	15,00,058
General Duty Dy. Collr., Mannargudi	1 Mannargudi	307	187,434	5,46,869
	2 Tirutuvallur	485	280,085	4,06,773
	Total	792	467,519	9,53,642
General Duty Dy. Collr., Tenjore	Tanjore	690	410,447	8,44,389
	Pattadakudi	904	271,597	1,56,969
	Total	1,594	682,044	10,01,358
Tati	1 Ontapattanam	1,061	842,145	3,50,338
	2 Srinagar	542	287,408	3,83,487
	Total	1,603	1,129,553	7,33,825
Grand Total		2,709	6,228,114	24,94,569
Nagapattinam		790	174,418	3,23,224

CIVIL CHARGES OF DIVISIONAL OFFICERS FOR 1898-99.

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Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99—contd.

District	Designation of Officer and Head-quarters station.	Taluk, Zemindars and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1891	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five years ending with fiscal 1907.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			SQ. MILES.		RS.
Tinnevely—contd.	General Duty Dy. Collr., Srivilliputtur.	1 Srivilliputtur	585	190,517	3,80,840
		2 Sattur	570	134,329	2,83,047
		Total	1,155	324,846	6,63,887
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Tinnevely	1 Tinnevely	327	184,728	2,81,094
2 Sankaranthyndiyil		717	219,799	2,55,894	
	Total	1,044	398,627	5,36,988	
		Grand Total	5,387	1,916,096	22,97,983
Tiruchinopoly	Deputy Collector, Muzri.	1 Muzri (Taraiyār zemindari is included).	702	282,619	4,16,594
		2 Kottalai (Marangayam and Kallavar zemindars are included).	900	293,700	2,83,743
		Total	1,602	526,319	7,00,337
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Tiruchinopoly.	Tiruchinopoly	543	360,929	6,09,346
General Duty Dy. Collr., Ariyalūr.		1 Perambalur	674	195,004	3,24,817
	2 Udaiyarpalayam (Udaiyarpalayam zemindari is included).	763	290,563	3,15,490	
	Total	1,427	485,569	6,39,807	
		Grand Total	3,631	1,372,717	19,49,490
		Government taluks.			
Vizianagaram.	Principal Asst. Collr., Vizianagaram.	1 Falkonda	834	305,821	2,32,359
		2 Agency tracts of Falkonda.	168	11,824	
		Zemindars.			
		1 Chitrapalle	549	156,831	...
	2 Bimlipatam	207	115,909	...	
	3 Vizianagaram	294	166,058	...	
	4 Rajapatinagar	333	129,793	...	
	Total	1,865	733,339	2,22,161	

Union Panchayats—contd.		
33. Tindachalam.	93. Kaniyemattur.	153. Kovva.
36. Porto-Rico.	94. Bhavani.	154. Tanuku.
37. Pannur.	95. Dhārapuram.	155. Petukonda.
38. Tiruchendur.	96. Pallapatti.	156. Palakolla.
39. Tirunelveli.	97. Pottachi.	157. Achanta.
40. Tirunelveli.	98. Y. Narasimhapur.	158. Bhimayaram.
41. Tirunelveli.	99. Palladam.	159. Kottapeta.
42. Tirunelveli.	100. Tirupattur.	160. Ramachandrapuram.
43. Tirunelveli.	101. Uthamapett.	161. Draksharamam.
44. Tirunelveli.	102. Saryamangalam.	162. Bikkovolu.
45. Tirunelveli.	103. Gopichettipalayam.	163. Gullalemanidada.
46. Tirunelveli.	104. Kollegal.	164. Narasapur.
47. Tirunelveli.	105. Anantapur.	165. Akirida.
48. Tirunelveli.	106. Suter.	166. Jagapatinagar.
49. Tirunelveli.	107. Cherttoppalam.	167. Meleswaram.
50. Tirunelveli.	108. Karim.	168. Jagannapeta.
51. Tirunelveli.	109. Perumadurai.	169. Kovvur.
52. Tirunelveli.	110. Kanyakumari.	
53. Tirunelveli.		

Cuddalore District.		
54. Pavadur.	111. Kaniyapattur.	169. Aravidda.
55. Kaniyapattur.	112. Chennur.	170. Gudivada.
56. Kaniyapattur.	113. Proddana.	171. Jagannapeta.
57. Kaniyapattur.	114. Jannampalayam.	172. Nuvvid.
58. Kaniyapattur.	115. Puliyavada.	173. Kottapalli.
59. Kaniyapattur.	116. Vempalli.	174. Mangalagiri.
60. Kaniyapattur.	117. Siddhantam.	175. Bepalle.
61. Kaniyapattur.	118. Padali.	176. Tonnali.
62. Kaniyapattur.	119. Madampalle.	177. Bipalla.
63. Kaniyapattur.	120. Vayalpad.	178. Chirala.
64. Kaniyapattur.	121. Andri.	179. Vetapalem.
65. Kaniyapattur.	122. Pannasali.	180. Narasapur.
66. Kaniyapattur.	123. Pannasali.	181. Chikkalurpet.
67. Kaniyapattur.	124. Ramanthapur.	182. Pachepalle.
68. Kaniyapattur.	125. Nandipur.	183. Vinakonda.
69. Kaniyapattur.	126. Chitveli.	184. Podana.
70. Kaniyapattur.	127. Pata-Cuddalore.	185. Ponnur.
71. Kaniyapattur.		186. Mailazaram.
72. Kaniyapattur.		187. Sattampalle.

Gauhati District.		
73. Gauhati.	128. Chetapur.	190. Tiruvani.
74. Gauhati.	129. Gauhati.	191. Wuyyura.
75. Gauhati.	130. Gauhati.	192. Valluru.
76. Gauhati.	131. Gauhati.	193. Kollur.
77. Gauhati.	132. Pannasali.	194. Bhattiprolu.
78. Gauhati.	133. Sompeta.	195. Tadikonda.

Kurnool District.		
79. Kurnool.	134. Barva.	196. Kalva.
80. Kurnool.	135. Busselkonda.	197. Panim.
81. Kurnool.	136. Arka.	198. Betamcherla.
82. Kurnool.	137. Tekkali.	199. Chagallam.
83. Kurnool.	138. Narasimhapeta.	200. Nandikotkur.
84. Kurnool.	139. Chingapattam.	201. Yelpanur.
85. Kurnool.	140. Varam.	202. Atmakur.
86. Kurnool.	141. Pattali.	203. Veldurti.
87. Kurnool.	142. Serada.	204. Gudur.

Godavari District.		
88. Godavari.	143. Pithapuram.	205. Pattikonda.
89. Godavari.	144. Sarakota.	206. Pyapalli.
90. Godavari.	145. Pithapuram.	207. Kodamur.
91. Godavari.	146. Tuni.	208. Madikeru.
92. Godavari.	147. Duvvur.	209. Kollumla.
93. Godavari.	148. Chinnampalam.	210. Owk.
94. Godavari.	149. Mandapeta.	

Union Panchayats—contd.		
Madura District.	Salem District.	Sivagiri.
213. Solaivandam.	265. Rasipuram.	323. Alvar Tirunagiri.
214. Tirumangalam.	266. Atur.	324. Srivaikuntam.
215. Uthamapatti.	267. Hosur.	325. Kalasekharapattam.
216. Peraiyur.	268. Dharmapuri.	326. Tiruchendur.
217. Melur.	269. Krishnagiri.	327. Kalyapattam.
218. Nattam.	270. Namakkal.	328. Settukulam.
219. Vedasandur.	271. Tiruchengodu.	329. Ettiyapuram.
220. Battagundu.	272. Omalur.	330. Tentasi.
221. Ayyampalayam.	273. Laramangalam.	331. Ambasamudram.
222. Kikkottan.	274. Elapur.	332. Kalladakurichi.
223. Ayyankudi.	275. Dentankota.	333. Viravanallur.
224. Kalyambuttur.	276. Pedanayakampalayam.	334. Sernadevi.
225. Kilmangalam.	277. Tadavur.	335. Nanganeri.
226. Melmangalam.	278. Pennagaram.	336. Rajapalayam.
227. Bodinayakanur.	279. Gangavalli.	337. Sivakasi.
228. Uthamapattinam.	280. Chandrayyapatti.	338. Satūr.
229. Chinnamangur.	281. Palakodu.	339. Virudupatti.
230. Ombum.	282. Tirumangudi.	340. Puliangudi.
231. Harand.	283. Viraganur.	341. Kadayanallur.
232. Kikkani.	284. Tattaiyanganur.	342. Watrap.
233. Parakkudi.	285. Moringudi.	343. Tachanallur.
234. Arappukottam.	286. Kaveripattam.	344. Vasanthanallur.
235. Kandi.	287. Mohamur.	345. Kayathur.
236. Pannampatti.	288. Nandiyedayan.	346. Melasval.
237. Desampattam.	289. Vetur.	347. Tirukeranagudi.
238. Nannur.	290. Vengal.	348. Peramb.
239. Pondi.	291. Padavur.	349. Kallakudi.
240. Dandakudi.	292. Pappampatti.	350. Kila Kadayan.
241. Sragam.	293. Kankarai.	351. Suttur.
242. Virappattur.	294. Harur.	
243. Kankudi.	295. Tercand.	
244. Vayalpur.	296. Namagiri.	
245. Kankudi.	297. Chinnampattam.	
246. Tirupattur.	298. Kalyapatti.	
247. Abbotpur.		
248. Nandam.		
Tamil Nadu District.		
249. Gōdār.	309. Tiruvadi.	352. Lalgedi.
250. Allūr.	310. Vellam.	353. Pavalur.
251. Nayandupeta.	311. Ayyampattai.	354. Manachanallur.
252. Suttur.	312. Melattur.	355. Musiri.
253. Venkatagiri.	313. Swamimalai.	356. Kulitai.
254. Kōvali.	314. Velangudi.	357. Tiruvār.
255. Udayagiri.	315. Tiruvadamardur.	358. Ariyalur.
256. Atmakur.	316. Shiyali.	359. Udayarpattam.
257. Kottapattam.	317. Tranquebar.	360. Jayakondasholapuram.
258. Addanki.	318. Tiruvāli.	361. Perambalur.
259. Kandukur.	319. Namtilam.	362. Kumbalur.
260. Kungiri.	320. Kudevasal.	363. Kilappavur.
261. Kovvur.	321. Nidamangalam.	364. Rattapattur.
262. Kovvur.	322. Tirunelveli.	
263. Tangatur.	323. Tirunelveli.	
264. Virajam.	324. Tirunelveli.	
Tamil Nadu District.		
316. Surandai.	325. Tirunelveli.	365. Narasimam.
317. Pathamalai.	326. Tirunelveli.	366. Vellamanchilli.
318. Kolipatti.	327. Tirunelveli.	367. Chozavaram.
319. Sankaranarayanan.	328. Tirunelveli.	368. Srirangavarapukota.
	329. Tirunelveli.	369. Jagapatinagar.
	330. Tirunelveli.	370. Chinnampatti.
	331. Tirunelveli.	371. Razam.
	332. Tirunelveli.	372. Palkonda.
	333. Tirunelveli.	373. Sālāra.
	334. Tirunelveli.	374. Hoboli.
	335. Tirunelveli.	375. Parvathipuram.
	336. Tirunelveli.	376. Kasimkota.
	337. Tirunelveli.	377. Pondur.
	338. Tirunelveli.	378. Madugula.
	339. Tirunelveli.	379. Jami.

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THE MADRAS CENSUS OF 1901

The following Provisional totals are published:—
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS District or Town.	Total population in 1901.	Actual variation.	Percent variation.
Barren Territory.			
Ganjam (including Agency)	2,011,488	114,688	5.64
Vizagapatnam	29,334,537	180,543	4.85
Godavari	2,308,495	224,713	10.81
Kistna	2,155,140	209,617	10.16
Nellore	1,497,796	94,060	6.82
Cuddapah	1,291,903	19,831	1.55
Kazacot	872,423	54,612	6.32
Bellary	947,329	47,203	5.24
Anantapur	788,866	80,347	11.36
Madras City	509,397	56,879	12.56
Chingleput	1,312,722	175,794	15.46
North Arcot	2,208,391	27,904	1.27
Salem	2,206,898	249,307	12.39
Coimbatore	2,202,312	197,478	9.84
Nilgiris	111,449	11,632	11.67
South Arcot	2,330,265	187,514	8.68
Tanjore	2,245,961	17,247	0.77
Trichinopoly	1,445,118	72,401	5.27
Madurai	2,532,104	223,709	8.67
Tinnevely	2,060,759	184,854	7.64
Malabar*	2,788,049	135,478	5.10
South Canara	1,124,624	78,548	7.43
Total	88,208,699	2,578,169	7.23

* Excluding Laccadives.
FEUDATORY STATES.

Travancore (including troops at Travancore)	2,951,122	599,396	15.37
Cochin	815,216	92,312	12.78
Puduchotri	390,582	7,486	2.00
Beypore	82,279	-3,217	-9.76
Saur	11,205	-183	-1.60
Total	4,190,416	489,794	15.23
Grand total for Presidency	42,399,025	3,067,963	7.90
Bangalore	80,550	-10,522	-10.51
Goorg	180,401	7,406	4.27

FOURTEEN LARGEST TOWNS.

Coimbatore	47,966	7,343	18.03
Bellary	67,700	-1,767	-2.97
Conjeevaram	46,140	3,592	8.44
Vellore	43,468	-1,467	-3.36
Salem	70,627	2,917	4.30
Coimbatore	52,981	6,548	14.11
Cuddalore	51,880	4,525	9.55
Kumbakonam	39,688	5,881	9.90
Nagapattinam	38,456	-2,766	-4.67
Tanjore	67,605	3,215	5.91
Trichinopoly	104,690	14,081	15.15
Madurai	105,501	18,073	18.15
Calicut	75,510	9,422	12.55
Bangalore	43,821	2,899	6.80

DISTANCES BY ROAD FROM MADRAS CITY.

To	By	Distance.	
		M.	F.
Ambur	Ranipet and Yellere	115	0
Bangalore	Ranipet, Palmanair and Kolar	205	7 1/2
Do.	Ranipet, Vanimbadi, Krishnagiri and Oosoor	214	0
Do.	Ranipet, Gudiyatam, Naya Kaneri Ghat and Kolar	203	4
Do.	Ranipet, Pallikonda, Soyamagunta Ghat, Palmanair and Kolar	211	0
Bellary	Nagari, Cuddapah and Gooty	318	5
Do.	Ranipet, Chittur, Rayachoti, Tadpatri and Gooty	326	1 1/2
Do.	Ranipet, Palmanair, Kadiri and Anantapur	314	2
Do.	Ranipet, Palmanair, Kolar, Chodalpet and Anantapur	342	2 1/2
Berhampore	Nellore, Bezvada and Chicacole	545	5
Bezvada	Nellore, Ongole and Gantoor	272	4 1/2
Calicut	Ranipet, Palmanair, Bangalore, Seringapatam and the Tambarebetti Ghat	418	7 1/2
Do.	Ranipet, Salem, Coimbatore, Palghat and Malayanpuram	422	4
Cannanore	Bangalore, Seringapatam and the Periyambadi Ghat	403	5 1/2
Do.	Ranipet, Vanimbadi, Bangalore, Seringapatam and the Periyambadi Ghat	411	7
Chettipore	Nellore, Bezvada, Chicacole and Berhampore	600	0
Chicacole	Nellore, Bezvada and Rajahmundry	545	4 1/2
Chingleput	Pallavaram	31	7
Chittur	Ranipet and Sairiad	100	6 1/2
Cocanada	Nellore, Ongole and Masulipatam	379	1
Do.	Nellore, Ongole, Bezvada and Rajahmundry	404	6 1/2
Cochin	Ranipet, Salem, Coimbatore, Palghat and Trichur	424	0
Coimbatore	Ranipet, Tirupatur, Manjavadi Ghat, Salem and Erode	308	1
Do.	Ranipet, Tirupatur, Topur Ghat, and Bhuvani	312	2
Do.	Ranipet, Topur Ghat, Salem and Bhuvani	310	0
Combeconum	Chingleput, Vikravandi and Pasroli	172	6
Cuddalore	Chingleput, Tindivanam and Pondicherry	114	0
Cuddalore	Nagari and Kikkambadi	166	4
Do.	Chittur and Rayachoti	202	1 1/2
Cumbam	Nellore, Kalligiri and Kanyagiri	326	8
Do.	Nellore, Singeroykonda and Kanyagiri	236	2
Cuttack	Nellore, Bezvada, Chicacole, Berhampore and Khurdah	763	3
Dindigul	Chingleput, Ulandurpet and Trichinopoly	261	2 1/2
Ellora	Nellore, Ongole and Bezvada	311	5 1/2
Erode	Ranipet, Tirupatur, Manjavadi Pass and Salem	247	1 1/2
French Rocks	Ranipet, Bangalore and Closepet	284	0 1/2
Do.	Vellore, Bangalore and Closepet	291	1
Ganjam	Nellore, Bezvada and Chicacole	664	5
Gooty	Nagari, Cuddapah and Tadpatri	264	8
Do.	Ranipet, Chittur, Rayachoti and Tadpatri	270	0
Gudiyatam	Ranipet	105	1
Guntoor	Nellore, Ongole and Martur	252	4
Do.	Nellore, Ongole and Inkole	249	7 1/2
Huzar	Ranipet, Kolar, Bangalore and Seringapatam	317	1 1/2
Kamptee	Ongole, Secunderabad and Nirmal	707	6
Do.	Cuddapah, Kurnool, Secunderabad and Nirmal	732	1
Kanguli	Chingleput	43	0
Kool	Cuddapah and Nandial	289	4
Madurai	Chingleput, Ulandurpet, Trichinopoly and Dindigul	304	4
Madurai	Chingleput, Ulandurpet and Trichinopoly	281	3
Madurai	Ranipet, Kolar, Bangalore and Manjambad	495	
Madurai	Ranipet, Bangalore, Seringapatam and Mercara	448	

Distances by Road from Madras City—contd.

To	By	Distance.	
		M.	F.
Masulipatam	Nellore, Ongole and Bapatla	279	3
Do.	Nellore, Ongole and Guntur	300	4
Do.	Nellore, Ongole and Bezwada	316	3
Mercara	Ranipet, Bangalore and Seringapatam	362	51
Mysore	Ranipet, Bangalore, Maddur and Seringapatam	294	54
Nagari	Poonamallee and Tripasur	58	4
Negapatam	Chingleput, Cuddalore and Tranquebar	194	4
Nellore	Solepet	107	6
Ongole	Salurpet and Nellore	184	1
Oosoor	Ranipet, Vellore and Krishnagiri	188	3
Palamcottah	Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Dindigul and Madura	407	3
Do.	Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Madura	377	1
Palghat	Ranipet, Manjivadi Ghat, Salem, Erode and Coimbatore	398	0
Pallavaram	Saint Thomas' Mount	12	0
Palmanair	Ranipet	231	3
Do.	Vellore and Soymagunta Ghat	126	6
Paumben	Chingleput, Negapatam, Tondur and Ranmad	373	4
Point Calimere	Chingleput, Cuddalore and Negapatam	232	1
Do.	Chingleput, Cuddalore and Mayavaram	233	5
Pondicherry	Chingleput and Kiliannur	102	1
Do.	Chingleput and Mylan	105	6
Poonamallee		12	4
Pungaur	Ranipet and Palmanair	140	3
Quilon	Ranipet, Coimbatore, Palghat and Cochin	517	2
Do.	Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura and Palamcottah	508	6
Do.	Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Gudalur Ghat and Ponnale	476	0
Do.	Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura and the Ariankavu Ghat	435	0
Rajahmundry	Nellore, Ongole and Bezwada	366	6
Ranmad	Chingleput, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Tondur	346	4
Ranipet	Sriperumbudur	70	5
Sadrus	Chingleput	54	
Salem	Ranipet, Tirupat and the Manjivadi Ghat	209	
Do.	Ranipet, Tirupat and the Topur Ghat	220	
Sannicottah	Nellore, Ongole, Bezwada and Rajahmundry	393	
Secunderabad	Nellore, Ongole, Pondigul and Haitipamla	390	
Do.	Cuddapah, Kurnool and Jarampet	425	
Tanjore	Chingleput, Vikravandi and Combacorum	196	
Do.	Chingleput, Pondicherry, Chilianbaram and Combacorum	210	
Tranquebar	Chingleput and Cuddalore	172	
Trevandrum	Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura and Palamcottah	465	
Do.	Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura and the Ariankavu Ghat	476	
Trichinopoly	Chingleput, Ulandurpet and Valkondapur	200	
Do.	Chingleput, Tindivanam and Goindrapet	218	
Do.	Chingleput, Pondicherry, Cuddalore and Combacorum	239	
Trichur	Ranipet, Manjivadi Pass, Salem, Coimbatore and Palghat	380	
Vaniambadi	Ranipet and Vellore	125	
Vellore	Sriperumbudur and Ranipet	84	
Venktagiri	Ranipet and Saikad	110	
Vizagapatam	Nellore, Ongole, Bezwada, Rajahmundry and Kasimkota	484	
Vizianagaram	Nellore, Ongole, Bezwada, Rajahmundry and Subaram		

THE CITY OF MADRAS.

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This City is the capital of the Presidency, situated in lat. 13° 4' 8" N., long. 80° 17' 22" E. The town, with its suburbs, extends 9 miles along the coast, and runs 3½ miles inland, covering an area of about 27 square miles. The boundaries are—Shattamcaud, Codanagipour, and Yeracocherry on the north; Shembiam, Shirlor, Soembadabakum, Eluvaram, Kodambakam, Sydapett and Guindy on the west; the Adyar river on the south; and the sea on the east. According to the Census of 1891 Madras contained 494,518 inhabitants—49,742 Christians, 398,997 Hindus, 53,184 Mohammedans, and 595 others.

History.—The native name is Chennapattam or the city of Chennappa, the brother of the local chief or natch at the time of its foundation. The name Madrasapattam seems to have been in use almost from the same date and is the name retained by the English. The origin of this name has been much discussed. "Madrasim," a Mahomedan school, has been suggested, which, considering the date when the name is first found, seems fanciful. "Manda" is in Sanskrit "slow." "Mandarr" was a king of the lunar race. The place was probably called after this king. In March 1639, Mr. Francis Day, Chief of the Settlement at Arungam, obtained from the representative of the waning power of Vijayanpur, three Ranga Rajas, Rajah of Choudagerry, a grant of the site of land on which Madras now stands. A factory, with some slight fortifications, was at once constructed, and, induced by favourable terms, a gradually increasing number of natives settled round the building. In 1639, Madras, which had previously been subordinate to the Chief of the Settlement of Putnam in Java, was raised to the rank of an independent Presidency. In 1702, Durrani Khan, Aurangzeb's general, blockaded the town for a few weeks, and in 1741, the Marathas attacked the place also unsuccessfully. The fort was extended and strengthened in 1733, and by this time the city had already become the largest in Southern India. As early as 1690 some attempts had been made to protect Black Town by a mud wall. In 1703 the necessity of improving this was brought home to the people by the advance of Durrani Khan, and a tax was raised for the purpose. From time to time, when danger threatened, this tax was repeated, but in periods of peace it was found difficult to draw contributions from the people; indeed, when in 1684 it was attempted for the fort defences, a riot ensued. The result of these imposts was a masonry wall, or "bound hedge," round the north and west sides of the town, with eleven bastions. Many towers of the wall still exist, and some of the bastions have been converted into police barracks. A monument of this former defence is preserved in the name of the street lying within the line of the west wall, which is popularly known as "Wall-tax Road" to this day. In 1746 Labourennais, a Frenchman, captured the fort. The settlement was restored to the English two years later by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, but the Government of the Presidency did not return to Madras till 1752. In 1758 the French under Lally occupied Black Town and invested the fort. The siege, which has been fully described by Orme, was conducted on both sides with great skill and vigour. After two months the arrival of a British fleet relieved the garrison, and the hostilities ended with some negotiation. With the exception of the threatened approach of Hyderally's horsemen in 1769, and again in 1783, Madras has since the French siege been free from external attack. The town of Saint Thome, now an integral part of Madras city, was founded and fortified by the Portuguese in 1504, and was held by the French from 1672 to 1674. Sacked by Zulfikar Khan in 1696, it was occupied in 1749 by the British, who expelled the French priests as political emissaries.

Appearance.—Although at first sight the city presents a disappointing appearance, and possesses not a single handsome street, it has several edifices of high architectural pretensions and many spots of historical interest. Seen from the roadstead, the Fort, the High Court buildings, a row of merchants' offices, a few squares and public buildings, are all that strike the eye. The site is so low that it is difficult to realize that behind the first line of buildings lies one of the largest cities in Asia. Roughly speaking, it consists of the following divisions: (1) Black Town, an ill-built, densely populated block, about a mile square, within the old city wall, with more or less crowded suburbs stretching 3 miles north of the Cooum River. This is the business part of the town, and contains the banks, customs-house, High Court, and all the mercantile offices. The last, for the most part handsome structures, lie along the beach. On the sea face of Black Town are the pier and the new harbour. Immediately south of Black Town there is (2) an open space with a sea frontage of about two miles, and a depth of three-quarters of a mile which contains the Fort, Esplanade, Brigade Parade Ground ("the Island"), Government House, and several handsome public buildings on the sea face. (3) West and east of this line of the city, comes a series of crowded quarters known by various native names—Chintamani, Thiruvalluvarampett, Poothoopakk, Revapettai, Kistnaipett and Mylapore, which lead to the sea again at the old town of Saint Thome. (4) To the west of Black Town are the quarters of Vepery and Poothoopakk, occupied by Europeans, and the suburbs of Egmore, Nongambakam, Chit Puzhavarum, and Ponnalore, adorned with handsome European mansions, and

Officers.

P. Madden Esq., Assistant Mechanical Engineer, Water Works.
 H. W. Knott, Esq., Assistant Mechanical Engineer, Machinery.
 M.R.Ry. T. S. Venkateswarah, M. Inst. S.E., M.S.A., Supervisor, New Drainage Works.
 T. S. Venkateswarah, M. Inst. S.E., M.S.A., Supervisor, South Range (on other duty).
 S. Babu Rao, D.A., M.E.S.E., F.R.S.S., Agt. Supervisor, South Range.
 V. Manicka Pillai, Supervisor, Centre Range (on furlough).
 Mr. L. A. Muller, Supervisor, West Range.
 M.R.Ry. C. Ramaswami Naidu, Supervisor, North Range.
 P. Venkataswamy Naidu, Sanitary Inspector, 1st Division.
 R. V. Moothipillay, Sanitary Inspector, 2nd Division.
 M. Parthasarathy Moodelihar, Sanitary Inspector, 3rd Division.
 A. Chockalingam Pillay, Sanitary Inspector, 4th and 5th Divisions.
 V. Basihem Moodelihar, Sanitary Inspector, 6th Division, (on other duty).
 S. Parankiam Naidu, Agt. Sanitary Inspector, 6th Division.
 K. D. Subramania Iyer, Sanitary Inspector, 7th Division.
 S. Babu Rao, D.A., M.E.S.E., F.R.S.S., Sanitary Inspector, 8th Division, (on other duty).
 M. S. Sumanasundaram Pillay, Agt. Sanitary Inspector, 8th Division.
 Mr. B. Tinsgram, Superintendent, Revenue Department.
 J. H. Waples, do. do.
 M.R.Ry. T. Singara Moodelihar, S.A., Manager.

Municipal Divisions.

1st Division.—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras; on the South by the line of the Black Town Wall; on the East by the Sea; and on the West by Cochrane's Canal.

2nd Division.—Bounded on the North by the line of the Black Town Wall; on the South by Cochrane's Canal; on the East by Portuguese Church, Verdamuthiappan and Russappa Madasi Streets, and a line from the South end of Russappa Madasi Street across the Thieving Bazaar Esplanade towards the South and continued to Cochrane's Canal; and on the West by Cochrane's Canal.

3rd Division.—Bounded on the North by the line of the Black Town Wall; on the South by Cochrane's Canal; on the East by the Sea; and on the West by Portuguese Church, Verdamuthiappan and Russappa Madasi Streets, and a line from the South end of Russappa Madasi Street across the Thieving Bazaar Esplanade towards the South and continued to Cochrane's Canal.

The East and West limits are extended to the limits of the

4th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras; on the South by the line of the Black Town Wall; on the East by the Sea; and on the West by Cochrane's Canal.

5th Division.—Bounded on the North by the line of the Black Town Wall; on the South by Cochrane's Canal; on the East by the Sea; and on the West by Cochrane's Canal.

6th Division.—Bounded on the North by Cochrane's Canal; on the South by Peter's Road, Mount Road, Nungambalam Road and Cochrane's Canal; on the East by the Erick-kim Road, Lunatic Hospital Road, Pathala Ponniamman Cevil Road and Flower's Road; and a line continued across the Spur Tank from the Southern end of Flower's Road towards the South to the Cochin, the Cochin, the road leading from Harris' Bridge, to the Mount Road, the Mount Road, General Patter's Road, Wood's Road and Western's Road; and on the West by the Western limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras.

7th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Cochin and Cochrane's Canal; on the South by the Sea House Road and Peter's Road; on the East by the Sea; and on the West by Western's Road, Wood's Road, General Patter's Road, Mount Road, Road from Mount Road to Harris' Bridge and the Cochin.

8th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Sea House Road, Peter's Road, Mount Road, Nungambalam Road and Cochrane's Canal; on the South by the Sea; and on the West by the Mullaper Tank.

Election of Commissioners.

In order to be qualified to be elected a Commissioner, a person must

- be of the male sex;
- have completed his twenty-fifth year;
- be acquainted with the English language;
- be resident in the City of Madras or within two miles of the limits thereof

and have paid for the year preceding that in which the election takes place, taxes due under this Act, in respect of such year, to the amount of not

less than one hundred rupees, or have been, for the six months preceding the year in which the election takes place, the occupier, as owner, tenant or mortgagee, of a house assessed at a monthly rental of not less than Rs. 100.

And, further, in order to be qualified to be elected or nominated a Commissioner, a person must not be at the date of the election or nomination

- a Commissioner or officer or servant holding office under this Act or a Presidency Magistrate;
- a person who has been sentenced by any Court to imprisonment (being imprisonment not inflicted in default of payment of a fine), whipping or transportation, which sentence has not been annulled, unless the Governor in Council has directed, by an order which he is hereby empowered to make if he shall see fit, that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification;
- a person who has been convicted of an offence under section 18, provided that such conviction has not been annulled;
- an uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent;
- a person interested, otherwise than as a shareholder in a joint-stock company, in any contract or work made with, or done for, the Commissioners.

When an undivided Hindu family or a company has fulfilled the conditions prescribed in clause (e) of this section, only one member thereof shall be eligible as representing such family or company to be elected a Commissioner.

Of the thirty-two non-official Commissioners, three-fourths shall, unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs, be appointed by election: Provided that the number so appointed shall not exceed three-fourths. The Commissioners not appointed by election shall be nominated by the Governor in Council.

A Commissioner nominated under this section need not be a resident in the division for which he is nominated.

The non-official Commissioners appointed by election shall be elected for the several divisions of the City by voters qualified as follows:—

In order to be a qualified voter under this section, a person must

- be of the male sex;
- have completed his twenty-first year;
- reside within the division for the Commissioner of which he votes, and have paid for the year preceding that in which he votes, taxes, under this or any previous Act due in respect of such year, to the aggregate amount of not less than Rupees twenty-five; or
- have paid for the year preceding that in which he votes, house-tax to an amount not less than twenty-five rupees in respect of immovable property belonging to him situate in such division; or
- have been, for the six months preceding the year in which the election takes place, the occupier as owner, tenant or mortgagee of a house in the division for which he desires to vote, assessed at a monthly rental of not less than twenty-five rupees; or
- reside within the division for the Commissioner of which he votes, and be a graduate of some University in the United Kingdom, or British Colony or India.

And he must not have been convicted of an offence under section 18 (a).

A person owning immovable property in more divisions than one may vote in each division in which he possesses the necessary qualification.

Tax on Arts, Professions, Trades, and Callings.

This tax is payable in two equal moiety half-yearly after the person liable to pay it has exercised any of the trades, &c., specified in the following Schedule A, for sixty days in the half-year.

Non-payment of the tax within fifteen days from the date of service of notice renders the defaulter liable, by prosecution before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twice the amount of tax due, besides the payment of the tax, the cost of service of notice, and such other costs as may be awarded by the Magistrate.

Every member of a firm or partnership, or of an undivided Hindu family, shall be personally and separately liable.

Persons coming under several designations or classes are chargeable under any one of such designations or classes on their aggregate income from all such sources. Such persons shall not be entitled to exemption on the ground that the income from each or all of such professions, singly is less than that qualifying for taxation in Class VII of Schedule A; provided the total income from all such incomes aggregates Rupees one hundred per annum or more.

SCHEDULE A.

CLASS I.

- A) Joint-Stock Companies and other Companies carrying on any trade or business having gain for its object, or as Benefit Societies, and the capital of which exceeds 20 lakhs of rupees
 Amended by Madras Act II of 1892.

	Yearly.
(B)—Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the capital of which exceeds 10 lakhs, but does not exceed 20 lakhs of rupees	850
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity upon a salary of Rs. 5,000 a month or upwards	850
(C)—Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the capital of which is more than 5, but does not exceed 10 lakhs of rupees	200
(D)—Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the capital of which is more than 3, but does not exceed 5 lakhs of rupees	150
Provided that any Company described in Division (A), (B), (C), or (D) of this class, the head office or a branch or principal office of which shall not be in Madras, and which shall show that its gross income received in or from Madras shall not in the year immediately preceding the year of taxation have exceeded the sum of Rs. 25,000, shall pay only Rs. 250; Rs. 5,000, shall pay only Rs. 50; Rs. 15,000, " " 150; and that if any such Company shall show that such gross income has not exceeded Rupees 2,500, such Company shall be exempt from taxation.	
Provided also that whenever a Joint Stock Company has an office, agent, or firm to represent it for the purpose of carrying on business in the City, such office, agent, or firm shall be liable for the taxes payable under this Schedule.	
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 3,000 a month and is less than Rupees 5,000	
Merchants, Bankers, Sewers, Contractors, Ship or Boat Owners, Traders, Auctioneers, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gunastahs or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons when the principals are non-resident	
Editors or Proprietors of Newspapers	
Keepers of any Warehouses or Produce Depot	
Dubashes, Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer, sale or purchase of Imports and Exports, or in the transfer, sale or purchase of Securities, Shares or Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight	250
Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils	
Practising Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers	
Owners or Farmers of Markets, Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers	
Owners of any Printing Press, or Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other materials, of any Coffee-cleaning Establishment, Mill or other industry	
Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above	
CLASS II.	
Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Class I, the capital of which is more than 2, but does not exceed 5 lakhs of rupees—subject to the provisions hereinafter provided for Companies by this Schedule	150
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 2,000 a month and is less than Rupees 5,000	
Merchants, Bankers, Sewers, Contractors, Ship or Boat Owners, Traders, Auctioneers, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gunastahs or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons when the principals are non-resident, not assessed under Class I	
Editors or Proprietors of Newspapers not assessed under Class I	
Keepers of any Warehouses or Produce Depot not assessed under Class I	
Dubashes, Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer, sale or purchase of Imports and Exports, or in the transfer, sale or purchase of Securities, Shares, or Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight, not assessed under Class I	
Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils, not assessed under Class I	150
Practising Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers, not assessed under Class I	
Owners or Farmers of Markets, Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, not assessed under Class I	
Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors, Practising Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries	
of any Printing Press, or Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other materials, of any Coffee-cleaning or other Establishment, Mill or other industry, not assessed under Class I	
Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above, and not assessed under Class I	

	Yearly.
CLASS III.	
Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Class I, the capital of which is more than 1 lakh, but does not exceed 2 lakhs of rupees—subject to the provisions hereinafter provided for Companies by this Schedule	80
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 1,000 a month and is less than Rupees 2,000	
Merchants, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gunastahs or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons when the principals are non-resident, not assessed under Class I or Class II	
Dubashes, Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer, sale or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale, transfer or purchase of Securities, Shares or Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight, not assessed under Class I or Class II	
Editors or Proprietors of Newspapers, not assessed under Class I or Class II	
Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press, or Press for Cotton, Hides or other materials, of any Coffee-cleaning or other Establishment, Mill or other industry, not assessed under Class II	75
Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above, and not assessed under Class I or Class II	
Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils, not assessed under Class I or Class II	
Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors, Practising Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries, not assessed under Class II	
Hakims, Vaidias or other such Native Medical Practitioners	
CLASS IV.	
All Companies not hereinbefore provided for—subject to the provisions provided for Companies by this Schedule	
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 750 a month and is less than Rupees 1,000	55
All other persons described in, but not assessed under, Class III	
CLASS V.	
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 500 a month and is less than Rupees 750	20
All other persons described in Class III, but not assessed under that class or Class IV	
CLASS VI.	
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 200 a month and is less than Rupees 500	10
All other persons described in Class III, but not assessed in that class, or in Class IV or Class V	
CLASS VII.	
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 100 a month and is less than Rupees 200	5
All other persons described in Class III, but not assessed in that class, or Class IV, or Class V, or Class VI	
Tax on Salaries of Persons exempted from payment under the foregoing Schedule.	
Not to exceed one-half percent upon salaries exceeding one hundred rupees per mensem. The procedure as to the collection and payment of this tax is the same as that above stated under "Tax on Arts, Professions, Trades and Callings."	
Tax on Buildings and Lands.	
The Commissioners may impose an annual tax upon all buildings and lands, excepting light-houses, public piers, wharves, jetties, and all other works connected with the Harbour of Madras, all places set apart for public worship, and either actually so used or used for no other purpose, and all burial and burning grounds.	
Such tax shall not exceed 10* per centum of the annual value of the property on which it is imposed.	
The President may, in lieu of such tax, levy upon any lands unappropriated to any building, or occupied by native huts with their appurtenances, a fixed annual tax not exceeding four rupees for every ground of such lands.	
The tax shall be payable by the owners of the said buildings and lands in two equal moieties.	
* This maximum rate is now levied.	

The moiety for each half-year shall be payable within fifteen days after the commencement of such half-year.

The President shall exempt from tax any building or land, the annual value whereof is less than fourteen rupees, if it be the owner's sole property liable to tax under this Act.

The gross annual rent at which a building or land might reasonably be expected to let from month to month or from year to year, shall, for the purposes of assessment under this Act, be deemed to be the annual value of such building or land.

The value of a building or land so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery contained therein or thereon.

The President shall give public notice of a day or days, not being less than twenty-two days from the publication of such notice, when he will proceed to revise the said valuation and measurement and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or in which the assessment of any property is increased, he shall give special notice thereof to the owner or occupier of such property.

Such special notice shall, in the case of an increased assessment, state the grounds of the increase.

All complaints against any valuation or measurement and assessment shall be made to the President by application in writing left at the office of the Commissioners eight days before the day fixed in the said notice for the revising of the said valuation or measurement and assessment, and shall be dealt with as an application for revision.

When any building has been vacant for thirty consecutive days in any half-year, the President shall remit so much, not exceeding one moiety of the tax due for that half-year, as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant, if the owner of such building, or his agent, has given to the President notice in writing that such building is vacant.

The period in respect of which the remission is made shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice to the President, and every such notice shall expire with the half-year during which it is so delivered, and shall have no effect thereafter.

When any building is built, re-built or enlarged, the owner shall give notice thereof in writing to the President within fifteen days from the date of completion of such building, re-building or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of such building, whichever date happens first.

The owner of any such building who omits to give such notice shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

When any building is demolished the owner thereof shall give notice in writing to the President of the completion of such demolition; and until such notice is given, such owner shall be liable, at the discretion of the President, to payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished.

Payment for occupation of Municipal Lands.

Whenever any land belonging to the Commissioners is occupied by persons whose occupation has not commenced with the permission of the President, such money payment as the President may from time to time determine, may be required and levied from such persons in respect of such occupation.

The President may from time to time let, on lease for a term not exceeding three years, any such land, or any portion thereof, on such terms and conditions as he may deem proper, with liberty to the lessee to exercise all or any of the powers conferred upon the President by this section.

Water Tax.

An annual tax is levied upon all buildings and lands, except those exempted from "Tax on Buildings and Lands" above referred to, at such rate not exceeding 4 per centum upon the annual value thereof, within the populous parts of the city, and upon all other buildings and lands which are within 150 yards of a stand-pipe, fountain, reservoir or pump of drinking water supplied by the Commissioners, and not exceeding 2 per centum on the annual value thereof elsewhere as appears to the Commissioners sufficient for the purpose. The provisions for the assessing and collection of this tax are the same as those for the "Tax on Buildings and Lands." Property of less than 14 rupees annual value is exempt if it be the owner's sole property liable to tax under the Act.

Lighting Tax.

Subject to similar exemption an annual tax is leviable upon all buildings and lands at a rate not exceeding 2 per cent. of the annual value thereof. The provisions for the assessing and collection of this tax are the same as those for the "Tax on Buildings and Lands."

Tax on Vehicles with Springs and on Animals.

This tax is levied at rates specified in the following Schedule B on the vehicles and animals therein mentioned. It is paid half-yearly for each half of the year and becomes due when any such vehicle or animal has been in possession or custody or control of any person for thirty days, kept or let out for hire or used within the city.

The tax is not imposed on—

- (a) gun carriages, ordnance carts or wagons, cavalry horses or any vehicles or animals belonging to the Government;

(b) vehicles and animals belonging to the Commissioners;

(c) animals exempt from Municipal tax under section 25 of "The Indian Volunteers Act, 1891";

(d) vehicles and animals belonging to members of the Town Police and officers of the Municipality employed on out-door duties not exceeding one vehicle and two animals for each such officer;

(e) vehicles and animals kept solely for sale by builders and dealers; or vehicles and animals which have not during the half-year been used.

Every owner or person having the charge of a vehicle or animal liable to tax who omits to obtain a license shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and shall also pay the amount of the tax payable by him in respect of such vehicle or animal.

SCHEDULE B.

Vehicles with Springs and Animals liable to Taxation, with the Rates of Taxation.

	Half-yearly.
Rs. A. P.	
For every 4-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by two or more horses.....	15 0 0
For every 4-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullock, or by two or more horses under thirteen hands, or by two or more mules, bullocks or bullocks.....	7 8 0
For every 2-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by one or more horses, mules, bullocks or bullocks.....	4 8 0
For every other vehicle with springs, including bicycles, tricycles and jinrickshaws.....	4 8 0
For every horse over thirteen hands.....	7 8 0
For every horse of or under thirteen hands, or mule.....	3 12 0
For every horse of or under eleven hands.....	1 8 0
For every bullock or bull.....	0 12 0
For every male buffalo.....	0 12 0
For every dog.....	0 12 0

SCHEDULE C.

Form of Application for License for Vehicles and Animals.

To the President of the Municipal Commission for the City of Madras.

I hereby certify that I have in my possession the animals and vehicles set forth in the list given hereunder and no others liable to tax under Schedule B of Madras Act No. 1 of 1894 for the half-year ending the 31st day of 1901.

(Description of Vehicles and Animals.)

Tax for the half-year.	Tax for the half-year.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Four-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by two or more horses.....	15 0 0
Four-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullock, or by two or more horses under thirteen hands, or by two or more mules, bullocks or bullocks.....	7 8 0
Two-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by one or more horses, mules, bullocks or bullocks.....	4 8 0
Every other vehicle with springs, including bicycles, tricycles and jinrickshaws.....	4 8 0
Horse over thirteen hands.....	7 8 0
Horse of or under thirteen hands, or mule.....	3 12 0
Horse of or under eleven hands.....	1 8 0
Bullock or bull.....	0 12 0
Male buffalo.....	0 12 0
Ass.....	0 6 0
Dog.....	0 12 0

Date.....

Signature.....

Residence.....

Tax on Carts and other Vehicles without springs.

A tax not exceeding three rupees half-yearly for registration. The registration number must be affixed to the cart. Penalty for default not exceeding Rs. 10. Carts not registered within 15 days from the commencement of a half-year, or of possession, are subject to seizure, detention, and sale.

Tolls on Vehicles and Animals entering Municipal Limits.

Tolls are levied at the rates mentioned in the following Schedule D upon the vehicles and animals specified therein entering the city.

No more than one payment of toll shall be demanded in respect of any vehicle, cart or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours counted from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the person appointed to collect it may seize any vehicle or animal on which it is chargeable, or any of its appurtenances or any part of the load of such vehicle or animal which is of sufficient value to defray the toll and detain the same.

If any such toll, together with the expenses arising from such seizure, remains unpaid for forty-eight hours from the time of seizure, the President may sell, or cause to be sold, the property seized for the payment of the toll and expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, detention, and sale.

The President may compound with persons living outside the city for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable by them under the provisions of this Act.

SCHEDULE D.

TOLLS PAYABLE ON ENTERING MUNICIPAL LIMITS.

RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
On every four-wheeled vehicle with springs 0 4 0	On every bullock, bull or bullock, laden 0 0 6
Do. other do. do. 0 2 0	Do. horse over thirteen hands, laden or ridden 0 1 0
Do. hackery or cart drawn by men, bullocks, bullocks, horses, asses or mules, laden 0 2 0	Do. do. over thirteen hands, not laden or ridden 0 0 6
On every hackery or cart drawn by men, bullocks, bullocks, horses, asses or mules, not laden 0 1 0	Do. do. of or under thirteen hands, or ass, laden or ridden 0 0 6
	Do. elephant 0 8 0
	Do. camel 0 1 0

Tax upon Places used for the Sale of Spirituous and Intoxicating Liquors.

Every retail dealer in spirituous and intoxicating liquors shall cause each separate place of business used by him in the city for the sale of such liquors to be registered actually in the Municipal Office, and shall pay for each such place of business such annual tax as is specified in Schedule E.

Every such dealer who fails to pay the tax in pursuance of such notice shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not less than the amount of the tax and not more than three times the amount of such tax as the Magistrate may in his discretion determine.

SCHEDULE E.

TAX ON LIQUOR SHOPS.

Class I.	Yearly. rs.
Shops for the sale of Wines, Beer, or Spirits	
Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowry, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 7 gallons and upwards, for each shop per diem	75
Class II.	
Shops for the sale of Wines, Beer, or Spirits, which the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to assess under Class I.	
Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowry, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 5 gallons and less than 7 gallons, for each shop per diem	50
Shops for the sale of Toddy rated by the Collector of Madras as 1st-class Toddy Shops	
Class III.	
Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowry, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 3 gallons and for less than 5 gallons, for each shop per diem	25
Shops for the sale of Toddy rated by the Collector as 2nd-class Toddy Shops	
Class IV.	
Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowry, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 2 gallons and under, for each shop per diem	12
Shops for the sale of Toddy rated by the Collector as 3rd-class Toddy Shops	

Appeals.

Complaints, applications and objections, made in writing, within the prescribed periods against assessments for the levy of taxes on Arts, Professions, Trades, and Callings; on salaries of persons exempted from payment under Schedule A; on Houses, Buildings, and Lands; and on places used for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, and all complaints against any other tax or toll assessed or demanded by the Commissioners, shall be heard by the President assisted by two Commissioners.

Appeals from decisions of the President shall be heard and determined by two Magistrates.

No appeal to the Magistrate shall lie unless the tax assessed or revised as aforesaid has been paid, and unless a petition of appeal is presented to them within fourteen days from the date of such decision of the President, and unless a notice in writing of intention to appeal to the Magistrate is given to the President within seven days from the date of such decision, such notice setting forth the grounds of appeal, and the name, occupation, and residence of the appellant and of his Attorney or Vakil, if any, with his place of residence or business.

Upon the hearing of such appeal no ground of appeal shall be relied upon which has not been set forth in the petition of appeal, except with the permission of the Magistrate.

The Magistrate may, if they think fit, in any case in which an appeal lies to them under this Act, state a case and refer it for the decision of the High Court; and they shall do so in every case involving a question of law if either the President or the appellant, within one week after the adjudication of the appeal, applies in writing to them to do so, and deposits such sum as the Magistrate think necessary to defray the cost of such reference.

Where a case has been so referred, the High Court may pass such order thereupon as it thinks just.

Fees on Notices of Demand.

FEES.	RS. A.
Under 5 rupees 0 1	30 and under 100 rupees 0 6
5 and under 20 rupees 0 2	100 rupees and upwards 0 8
20 " 50 " 0 4	

Table of Fees payable on Distraints under this Act.

SUMS DISTRAINED FOR.		FEE.		SUMS DISTRAINED FOR.		FEE.	
		RS.	A.			RS.	A.
Under 5 rupees		0	4	30 and under 40 rupees		2	0
5 and under 10 rupees		0	8	40 " 45 "		2	4
10 " 15 "		0	12	45 " 50 "		2	8
15 " 20 "		1	0	50 " 60 "		3	0
20 " 25 "		1	4	60 " 80 "		3	12
25 " 30 "		1	8	80 " 100 "		4	8
30 " 35 "		2	0	100 rupees and upwards		5	0
35 " 40 "		2	4				
40 " 45 "		2	8				
45 " 50 "		3	0				
50 " 60 "		3	4				
60 " 80 "		3	8				
80 " 100 "		4	0				
100 rupees and upwards		4	4				

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case 4 annas must be paid daily for each man.

Schedule of Fees for Registrations and Licenses payable by the Municipal Commissioners under Section 396 of the Act.

SCHEDULE I.

Schedule of Fees chargeable under Section 420 of the City of Madras Municipal Act 1 of 1884, amended by Act 11, of 1892 for licenses, permissions, sanctions and registrations as revised by the Standing Committee on 22nd July and 14th October 1892, 8th December 1893 and 7th September 1900.

Ser. Nos.	Des.	REMARKS.
166	Registration of cart or other springless vehicle by person becoming immediately possessed of it in the course of any half-year	Rs. 1 5
210	Registration of transfer of de-humure bonds	3 0 0
285	To put up verandahs, balconies, sun-shades not touching the ground	1 0 0
288	Do. do. supported on ground	Rs. 5 per 100 sq. ft. per annum.
289	To put up pandals for ceremonies, &c., over pials (Municipal land)	Rs. 10 per 100 sq. ft. per annum.
289	For erecting pandals for ceremonies, &c., when over the street	*1 rupee per day for 10 days and 8 annas daily thereafter.
290	To put up scaffolding, boards, &c.	*1 rupee per diem for pandal not extending more than 3 feet into the street from the drain; beyond this, 5 rupees per day.
291	Deposit in street, &c.	1 rupee for each 32 1/2 lineal feet of frontage and 3 feet of breadth for every 10 days; 2 rupees for 11 to 20 days; 3 rupees for 21 to 30 days, and so on. For breadths between 3 feet and 6 feet, four times these rates.

* No fee for the erecting of pandals, terraces, &c., in public streets on occasion of festivals and processions connected with temples and other places of public worship in the city.

Octoconmnd, July 26, 1934.—NOTIFICATION.

No. 35.—The following bye-laws made by the Commissioners under Section 341 of the City of Madras Municipal Act I. of 1884 and approved by Government, are published as required by Section 415 of the said Act:—

Bye-laws under Section 341 of the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1883.
(Madras Act No. I of 1884).—

No person shall bring within the city any timber or firewood without a license specifying the place and conditions of storing or otherwise disposing of the same, to be granted on payment of a fee to be fixed by the Commissioners with the sanction of Government, and not exceeding the rates specified in Section 341.

2. Licenses will be issued by the President or by any person authorized in writing by the President in that behalf (hereinafter called the licensing officer). The President may also authorize such person in writing to collect the fees sanctioned for such licenses.

3. With the sanction of Government the President may delegate his authority under Bye-law 3 as follows:—

(a) For import by sea—to the Collector of Sea Customs, or to the Conservator of the port.

(b) For import by rail—to the Agent of the Madras Railway and to the Agent of the South Indian Railway respectively.

(c) For import by canal—to the Engineer in charge of the Buckingham Canal.

4. Every person desiring to bring any timber or firewood into Madras shall present to the licensing officer an application in the following form or to the like effect:—

To
Sir,—Please grant on payment of the sanctioned fee of Rs. _____ per ton for timber and Rs. _____ per ton for firewood, a license for taking into the City of Madras _____ tons of _____ to be stored at No. _____ in _____ Street at _____ within the Municipal Division of Madras (or) to be sold in the streets. (Signed) _____

5. The licensing officer, after satisfying himself as to the quantity of timber or firewood to be imported, shall, on receipt of the proper fee, issue a license in the following form or to the like effect:—

Madras, _____
Having paid to the Municipal Commissioners the sum of Rs. _____ is hereby licensed to bring into the City of Madras _____ tons of (timber) _____ (firewood) to be stored (unless for private use) in a licensed depot at No. _____ Street at _____ (or) to be sold in the streets. _____

N.B.—This license is valid only for _____ day after the date of issue.

6. In reckoning the fees to be paid for licenses under these bye-laws, a ton of timber shall mean 50 cubic feet. Firewood imported by canal shall be charged on the registered tonnage of the boat, or, if the importer so desires, on the firewood actually contained in the boat, 50 cubic feet, outside measurement, being regarded as a ton. Anything less than a quarter ton shall be reckoned as a quarter ton, and anything above a quarter ton and under half a ton as half a ton. A country cart laden with firewood shall be reckoned as carrying half a ton.

7. Every licensing officer shall keep such accounts relating to the issue of licenses as the President may require, and such accounts shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by the President or the Vice-Presidents or by any officer authorized by the President in that behalf.

Any licensing officer who refuses so to produce his accounts shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Supplemental bye-laws under Section 341 of the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1883.
(Madras Act No. I of 1884), confirmed by Government and republished under Section 415, Act I of 1881.

When any timber or firewood is exported beyond the limits of the city, a sum equivalent to nine-tenths of the license fee that would be payable thereon if imported into the city,

shall be repaid on application by the owner thereof to the President in the form or to the effect following, viz:—

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

Form of application for refund of license fee on timber and firewood.

To
THE PRESIDENT.

Municipal Commissioner, Madras.

Please grant me a refund of Rupees _____ on the _____ hereunder described and to be exported beyond the limits of the City of Madras.

Number (in words at length) and nature of article.	Address or mark, if any, given thereon.	Description of article.	Quantity (in words at length) and not in figures alone.	Where imported and if by sea, by what vessel.	When.	Number and date of license granted on import.	Where to be exported to.	By what route to be exported.	At what time it would be at the station through which it passes out.	Where available for inspection in the mean time.	REMARKS.
			* Ton C. ft.								

* Of 50 cubic feet, if timber, and 50 cubic feet, outside measurement, if firewood.

Date: _____
(Signature of applicant)
(Place of his residence)
(Place of his business)

2. Such application shall be made at least 48 hours before the date of the intended export beyond the limits of the city and shall be accompanied by the original license granted on import thereof under bye-law 5 of the existing bye-laws under Section 341.

3. All timber and firewood so intended for export shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by the President or the Vice-Presidents or by such Officers or Subordinates as may be deputed by the President for the purpose.

4. Every person so exporting as aforesaid, shall, after the timber or firewood has been exported beyond the city, deliver to the President a certificate of its having been so exported, under the hand of the Licensing Officer through whom it shall have so passed out or of any of his Officers or Subordinates and countersigned by one of the Inspectors specially employed by the President to assist export, and such certificate shall be in the words or to the effect following, viz:—

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

Form of certificate under supplemental bye-law 4 of the supplemental bye-laws for refund of timber and firewood license fee.

It is hereby certified that _____ and carrying on business at _____ has this day exported beyond the City of Madras _____ assigned to _____ by the _____ the following _____

Number (in words at length) and nature of article.	Address or mark, if any, given thereon.	Description of article.	Quantity (in words at length) and not in figures alone.	REMARKS.	(Counter-signature of the Inspector.
			* Ton C. ft.		

* Of 50 cubic feet, if timber, and 50 cubic feet, outside measurement, if firewood.

Date: _____
(Signature of the Licensing Officer through whom the _____ has been passed out).

5. The Licensing Officer granting such certificate shall send addressed to the President direct a duplicate of such certificate, marked as such, as soon as practicable after the issue of the original and, if such certificate shall be signed by any Subordinates of such Licensing Officer, the duplicate shall be countersigned by such Licensing Officer.

6. On the President being satisfied as to the export, he shall make a refund of a sum

equivalent to nine-tenths of the license fee that would be payable thereon, if imported into the city, on a proper discharge.

Provided that when any timber or firewood is exported within 4 months from the introduction of a change in the rate of license fee.

(a) If such change was an enhancement in the rate, the sum shall be calculated at the lower rate, unless the exporter shall prove to the satisfaction of the President that license fee at the higher rate has been paid on the timber or firewood exported; and

(b) If such change was a reduction of the rate, the sum shall be calculated at the enhanced rate, unless the exporter shall prove to the satisfaction of the President that license fee at the higher rate has been paid on the timber or firewood exported.

7. In reckoning the fee to be refunded, the measurements prescribed in bye-law 6 of the existing bye-laws under Section 341 shall be adopted.

No. 233.—Bye-Laws under Section 334 and 413 (C) and 414 of Madras Act I of 1881.

Applicable to all Public Markets.

1. *Bazaar coolies to be licensed.*—With the exception specified below no person shall work for hire as bazaar cooly within the limits of a Municipal market who is not duly licensed for such purpose by the Commissioners or by such officers as they may from time to time authorize to grant licenses to bazaar coolies.

2. *Register of licensed coolies.*—A register of licensed coolies shall be kept in the office of each Market Superintendent.

3. *Licensed coolies shall wear badges, &c.*—A licensed cooly shall wear a badge or such other distinctive dress as shall enable every person frequenting the market to know that he is licensed, and each licensed cooly shall wear on his arm or in some other conspicuous place a number corresponding with his number in the Register of licensed coolies.

4. *No one to wear badge except licensed cooly.*—No person who is not a licensed cooly shall wear a badge, distinctive dress or number issued under the preceding rule.

5. *Licensed coolies shall pay fee badge, &c.*—Licensed coolies shall be charged such sum for the badge or other distinctive dress referred to above as the Municipal Commissioners shall from time to time prescribe.

6. *Maistries of licensed coolies.*—Maistries may from time to time be appointed to preserve order and discipline among the licensed coolies of any market and to prevent their harassing the public, and such maistries shall be remunerated by salaries met by contributions to be paid by the coolies monthly as a condition of continuance of their license. Such contribution shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 6 per month as may from time to time be fixed by the Commissioners. Provided that not more than one mastery shall be appointed to 25 licensed coolies.

7. *Servants not prohibited from carrying purchases.*—These rules shall not apply to prevent servants in the employ of persons frequenting a market from carrying purchases made by such persons.

8. *Private coolies may be prohibited.*—The Superintendent of any market may for special reasons to be recorded by him, refuse to allow any particular person to act as a private cooly if he thinks that the employment of such persons within the limits of such market is inexpedient.

9. *Leprosy and other contagious diseases.*—No person having large open or exposed sores or who is affected with leprosy or any contagious, contagious or infectious disease shall enter any market, and any such person may be expelled from any market by the Superintendent of such market or his assistant.

10. *Dogs.*—No person shall bring a dog into any market.

11. *Smoking and eating.*—No person shall smoke in a market and no one shall cook in a market without permission.

12. *Spitting.*—No person shall spit in a market except in spittoons or places provided for that purpose.

13. *Disturbance.*—No person shall create a disturbance in a market by singing or beating of tom-toms or by other musical instruments or by quarrelling or by using abusive language or in any other manner.

14. *Fire and Light.*—The tenant or occupier or the servant of the tenant or occupier of any building, shop or stall in any market shall always before such building, shop or stall is left unoccupied at any time extinguish or cause to be extinguished every fire or light in such building, shop or stall, and no fire or light which is dangerous to the safety of any building, shop or stall shall be at any time kindled or kept or left alight.

15. *Cleaning of shops and stalls.*—Every tenant or occupier of any building, shop or stall in a market shall cause such building, shop or stall to be properly cleaned between such hours as the Market Superintendent shall from time to time direct, and no refuse shall be thrown out of any building, shop or stall at any other time, but such refuse shall be placed in baskets or such other receptacles as may from time to time be pointed out

by the Market Superintendent as being convenient for its removal by the market sweepers.

16. *Contravention of bye-law.*—No tenant or occupier of any building, shop or stall in a market or the servant of such tenant or occupier shall cause or allow any goods, provisions or articles to be deposited or exposed for sale in or upon such building, shop or stall so that such goods, provisions or articles or any part thereof shall project beyond the line of such building, shop or stall.

17. *Expulsion from market of disorderly persons.*—The Superintendent of any market or his subordinate may expel from the market premises any person who is found thereon drunk or begging or loitering or who misconducts himself or is a lunatic or who in any way infringes any of these bye-laws and may (subject to the approval of the President) prevent such person from further carrying on any trade or business in the market or occupying any building, shop or stall therein, if he is a tenant, occupier or vendor, or a servant of any of these persons.

18. *Obedience to Superintendent.*—All tenants, occupiers, vendors and their servants and agents in any market shall obey all the orders of the Superintendent of the market, and shall have the right of appealing against the continuance of any of such orders to the President.

19. *Markets limits.*—A Municipal market for the purpose of these rules shall include all the land together with the buildings thereon belonging to the Commissioners which has been or may hereafter be set apart by them for the purpose of a Municipal market as well as all roads and vacant lands which are included within such limits.

20. *Servants employed by the Commissioners in the public markets are forbidden to ask for or receive any gratuity in money or otherwise.*

21. *Penalty for infringement of bye-law.*—Every person offending against any of these bye-laws shall for every offence be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Bye-laws under Section 341 of the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1883, (Madras Act No. 1 of 1883).

1. No person will be allowed to bring any cattle, sheep, goats or pigs, into any slaughter-house, without a license to be granted on payment of a fee to be fixed by the Commissioners with the sanction of the Governor in Council, and not exceeding the rates specified in Section 341.

2. No license will be valid without the signature of the President or of one of the Vice-Presidents or of some other person authorized by the President in that behalf.

3. Licenses will be issued by the President or by any person authorized by the President in that behalf, and the President may also authorize such person to collect the fees sanctioned for such licenses.

4. Every license shall be issued in the name of some person or persons and for a limited time, and shall be invalid if transferred to any one else or if not made use of before the expiry of the specified time.

5. Licenses will be obtainable at or near the gate of each slaughter-house during the usual hours of slaughtering, and in special cases at the Municipal office.

6. Whoever brings or causes to be brought any cattle, sheep, goats or pigs into a slaughter-house without a license, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20 for each offence.

No. 234.—Bye-Laws under Sections 413 (A) and 414 of Madras Act I of 1881. Applicable to the Municipal Slaughter-house.

1. All persons shall have free access to the Municipal slaughter-house for the purpose of slaughtering animals intended for public or private consumption on the conditions hereinafter enacted.

2. Butchers or their assistants or private persons intending to avail themselves of the slaughter-house shall apply to the Commissioners for a license, and no one (except skinners and their assistants or purchasers of offal to whom permits have been issued by the Commissioners for that purpose) shall be admitted to any of the slaughter-houses on production of such a license.

3. The fee to be paid on payment of Rs. 1 annually, shall specify the name of the person to whom the license is issued, and shall not be valid unless the name of the person in any slaughter-house is bound to produce his license or permit when required by the Superintendent to do so.

4. The license-holder and the Municipal Officer shall be admitted within the slaughter-house during the process of slaughtering, skinning or cutting up the carcasses.

5. The prices of slaughtering animals shall be assigned by the Superintendent to the license-holders. No person shall be permitted to slaughter unless such license is held by him from time to time fixed by the Commissioners, and no person shall be permitted to be signed by the license-holders and fixed in some conspicuous place in the slaughter-house. The slaughtered cattle shall be brought to the slaughter-house.

9. Any cattle suspected of being diseased or presenting symptoms of disease when brought to the slaughter-houses shall be kept under observation of the Municipal Officer in such places as may from time to time be appointed for the purpose.

10. Animals affected with contagious diseases when brought to the slaughter-house shall be seized and destroyed and disposed of as the Commissioners shall think proper.

11. No dog or dead cattle shall be admitted into the slaughter-houses and any such cattle brought to the slaughter-houses are to be seized and treated like animals affected with contagious diseases.

12. Cattle which may have met with an accident rendering them unfit for further work are excepted from the above bye-law, but they must be brought to the slaughter-house immediately after the accident.

13. All carcasses shall after slaughtering be inspected carefully by the Superintendent of the slaughter-house and no carcass showing signs of contagious or other disease shall be allowed to be removed from the slaughter-house unless the Superintendent declares the said meat fit for food. Should a dispute arise the matter shall be referred to the Health Officer for the Town of Madras, whose decision shall be final.

14. No meat or offal of any animals which after having been slaughtered is found to be diseased or believed to be unfit for human consumption shall be allowed to be removed. Such meat or offal shall be destroyed by order of the Superintendent of the slaughter-house so as to prevent its introduction into the markets or bazaars of Madras.

15. Except in cases of contagious diseases the skin of the animal shall remain the property of the owner. After the inspection of the carcasses, if the meat is considered sound and fit food for man, such carcasses shall be stamped over the body by the Superintendent after the skinning process has been completed and before they are quartered or cut.

16. All refuse or offal rejected by a license holder shall be deposited by him or his assistants in the offal buckets.

17. The solid contents of the entrails shall not be allowed to be washed into the sewers, but shall be removed by the license holder into the offal buckets.

18. No skins, entrails or other offal shall be allowed to remain in the slaughter-houses after such hours as the Superintendent, with the sanction of the Commissioners, shall fix.

19. All skins, entrails or other offal left at the slaughter-houses by a license holder shall be disposed of as common offal.

20. All skins, entrails or other offal left at the slaughter-houses after the hour fixed by the Superintendent without this officer's sanction shall be considered as abandoned and shall become the property of the Commissioners who may dispose of them as they shall think fit.

21. No license holder shall be permitted to sell meat in the slaughter-house premises, but may sell the offal and skins within the yard to purchasers to whom permits have been issued by the Commissioners to enter the yard for that purpose.

22. Meat, entrails and offal shall be removed in covered carts or baskets, but the Superintendent of the slaughter-houses or his assistants shall be bound to inspect daily the said carts or baskets, and see that they are kept clean.

23. Every license holder using a slaughter-house shall be responsible for any damage done to the slaughter-house either by his own act or the act of his servants and any such license holder refusing to pay for such damage done to the property of the Commissioners shall have his license cancelled and the amount of such damage shall be recoverable by suit.

24. The incision or blowing of carcasses is strictly forbidden.

25. No person affected with leprosy, sores or other diseases of the skin permitted to enter the slaughter-house.

26. No dogs shall be admitted into the slaughter-house. All dogs found there made over to the police to be dealt with as stray dogs.

27. Any person working in the slaughter-house is forbidden to make any noise or quarrel or use insulting, abusive or obscene language and any person contravening this bye-law shall be fined by the Superintendent or his assistants.

28. Servants employed by the Commissioners in the slaughter-houses are forbidden to ask for or receive any gratuity in money or otherwise.

29. Every person offending against any of these bye-laws shall for every offence be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Bye-laws made by the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras for the regulation of their Meetings.

No. 11.—The following Bye-laws made by the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras for the regulation of their meetings having been duly published under Section 115 of Act I of 1884 (Madras), as modified by Section 25 of Act VII of 1884 (Madras), and confirmed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, are now published for general information:—

Bye-laws.

At the hour fixed for a meeting of the Commissioners, if a quorum be present, the business of the meeting may at once commence, and, if the President be not present, the President arrives after a presiding Commissioner under Section 73. If the presiding Commissioner shall leave the chair and the President shall preside.

2. If, at the hour fixed for a meeting, no quorum be present, the President shall allow fifteen minutes to elapse before he adjourns the meeting under Section 74. If the President be not present and if fifteen minutes from the hour fixed for the meeting elapse without the assembling of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the day week at the same time and place.

3. If, during a meeting, the President notices that a quorum is not present or any Commissioner calls the attention of the President to the fact that a quorum is not present, the President shall immediately suspend the business of the meeting and shall count the number of Commissioners present, and if that number is insufficient to form a quorum, the President may either at once adjourn the meeting or may wait for a period not exceeding fifteen minutes to give an opportunity for the re-assembling of a quorum. If, during those fifteen minutes, a quorum re-assembles, business may be resumed. If, at the expiration of those fifteen minutes, a quorum shall not have re-assembled, the President shall adjourn the meeting.

4. A Commissioner wishing to speak must rise in his place. The Commissioner who first rises to speak has the right to be heard. In case of doubt, the President shall decide who is entitled to speak. No interruption to the speech of a Commissioner shall be permitted, except that the President may call the Commissioner to order, and any other Commissioner may rise and request the President to call the speaker to order, or request the President to notice that a quorum is not present.

5. All points of order shall be decided by the President alone, and the President's decision upon a point of order may not be disputed at the meeting at which it is given. If any Commissioner desires to dispute the decision of the President, he may bring forward a resolution at the following meeting.

6. Each Commissioner rising to speak shall direct his speech to the question before the meeting or to an amendment which he himself is about to propose or to a point of order. A Commissioner having spoken to a motion or amendment is not at liberty to speak again to such motion or amendment.

Provided that the mover of a motion or amendment shall have a right of reply after the President has ascertained that no other Commissioner entitled to speak desires to speak.

Provided also that any Commissioner may second a motion or amendment by saying "I second the motion or amendment" and may reserve his right to speak later.

Provided also that a Commissioner who wishes to explain any misconception of expressions used by him may do so with the permission of the President.

7. Routine resolutions, such as recording periodical statements or confirming the proceedings of the Standing Committee, may be put to the meeting by the President without their having been moved or seconded. Motions regarding the choice of a presiding Commissioner, the precedence of certain business, adjournments, and the like must be seconded but need not be in writing.

8. Except as provided in Bye-law No. 7, every motion and every amendment must be in writing and must be recorded. The proposer of an amendment shall hand it in writing to the President at any time before he resumes his seat. When the proposer of a motion or an amendment has resumed his seat, the President shall read the motion or amendment to the meeting and ask if any Commissioner second the motion or amendment, and until the motion or amendment is seconded, the President shall not permit any discussion on the motion. If no Commissioner second the motion or amendment, the President shall declare that the motion or amendment is lost.

If a Commissioner has given notice under Section 70 or Section 81 of his intention to move a resolution, and if that Commissioner be not present at the meeting to which he has given notice, any Commissioner present at the meeting may move the resolution.

An amendment shall usually be in the form of a motion to add words from the original, to insert words thereinto, to add words thereto. Every amendment must be

relevant to the motion it is proposed to amend and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. An amendment which is the direct negative of a motion shall not be allowed.

11. A Commissioner who intends to propose an amendment to a motion is at liberty to send at any time beforehand to the President his proposed amendment in writing.

12. After a motion has been proposed and seconded, the proposed amendments which the President has received shall be arranged in the order in which, if agreed to, each would stand in the amended motion, and if any more proposed amendments are handed to the President, they shall be inserted in that order and the President shall call upon the proposers of amendments in that order to move their amendments.

13. Each amendment must be decided before the next amendment is entered upon, but after any amendment has been proposed and seconded, any Commissioner may move that the amendment be amended by the omission, insertion, or addition of certain words, and the President shall thereupon ask if any other Commissioner seconds the proposal, and, if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall then become the question before the meeting.

14. No amendment may be made to words which it has already been resolved shall stand part of, or be added to, the original motion or amendment, except by addition of other words.

15. No amendment may be proposed which is the same in substance as a motion or amendment which has been agreed during that meeting.

16. A motion or an amendment which has been moved and seconded, cannot be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

17. The President or the presiding Commissioner may move and second resolutions, speak and vote without quitting the chair.

18. When a question is put to the vote, the President shall call for a show of hands, and the President, or a Commissioner at request of the President, shall count the hands shown for and against and declare the result. If any Commissioner challenges the correctness of the numbers thus declared, the hands shall be counted a second time. Provided that, if any two Commissioners request a roll, the President shall call the roll of the Commissioners and record on the minutes of the meeting the names of the Commissioners voting for and against.

19. A Commissioner who is present at a meeting may refrain from voting. If the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report or proceedings of a Committee, the members of that Committee may vote. If the conduct of a Commissioner is in question, that Commissioner may vote. If the question before the meeting be a resolution recommending the removal of the President or a Vice-President under section 35 or 36, the President or Vice-President may vote.

20. When a meeting elects a member or members of the Standing Committee under Section 67, each Commissioner shall have as many votes as there are vacancies to be filled up in the Standing Committee. If there are more vacancies than one to be filled up, a Commissioner may not give more than one vote to one person.

21. When a budget or supplemental budget is laid before a meeting, the procedure shall be as follows:—The President shall read to the meeting the abstract of receipts and of expenditure and shall, without any motion or second, put to the meeting the question "That this item stand part of the budget." If any Commissioner propose to reduce or to increase the item and the proposal be seconded, such proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become the question before the meeting.

22. At a meeting the Commissioner may resolve themselves into a Committee to consider any subject which is before the meeting. A Committee may be formed and a Commissioner may speak more than once. The decisions of the Committee shall be reported to that or to a subsequent meeting for confirmation.

23. Except with the permission of the meeting, resolutions proposed under Section 41 upon the President's Annual Administration Report shall not be in order unless three days notice shall have been given under Section 71 of such resolutions.

Foot St. George, February 22, 1894.

No. 140.—The following revised bye-laws regarding compulsory vaccination made by Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras having been duly published under Sec 416, Act I of 1884 (Madras), as modified by Section 25 of Act VII of 1884 (Madras), is hereby confirmed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, and are now published for general information:—

1. In these bye-laws,—

Parent means the father or mother of a legitimate child and the mother illegitimate child.

Guardian means any person to whom the care, nurture, or custody of any child is law or by natural right or recognised usage or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child, or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any authority lawfully authorised in that behalf.

Vaccinator means any vaccinator appointed by the Municipal Commissioners, or any person who holds the written permission of the President, to vaccinate within the city.

Qualified Medical Practitioner means a person holding a diploma which entitles him to practise as a Surgeon or a Physician in the King's dominions and also an Assistant Surgeon, a Licentiate of Medicine, an Apothecary and a Hospital Assistant.

Child means a boy under twelve years of age or a girl under ten years of age.

Unprotected child means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified in the manner hereinafter provided to be insusceptible of vaccination.

Vaccine Depot means a place or building where, by direction of the Municipal Commissioners, public gratuitous vaccination is performed.

2. The parent or guardian of any unprotected child, who is more than six months old and who has resided within the limits of the city for two months, shall take or cause the child to be taken to a vaccine depot for vaccination, or shall procure his vaccination by a vaccinator.

3. The vaccinator to whom a child is taken for vaccination shall, if he finds that such child is not in a state to be vaccinated, deliver to the child's parent or guardian a certificate to the effect that the child is then in a state unfit for vaccination. The said certificate shall remain in force for three months only, and may be renewed, if necessary.

4. If the vaccinator is of opinion that the child is in a state fit for vaccination, he shall forthwith vaccinate the child and deliver to his parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and that on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation.

5. (1) On the date of inspection given in the memorandum, the parent or guardian of every child, who has been vaccinated under the last preceding bye-law, shall take or cause him to be taken to a vaccinator for inspection.

(2) If the vaccinator finds on inspection that the vaccination has been successful, he shall give to the parent or guardian a certificate to that effect.

(3) In the event of the vaccination being unsuccessful, such parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith vaccinated and subsequently inspected as on the previous occasion.

6. If the vaccinator is of opinion that a child who has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate to that effect.

7. Any parent or guardian who procures the vaccination of an unprotected child by a vaccinator not employed by the Municipal Commissioners shall forward a certificate of successful vaccination to the President or Health Officer, or any person authorized by the President within fifteen days from the date of vaccination.

8. The President will accept certificates from a qualified medical practitioner as to (i) successful vaccination, (ii) the unfitness of a child for vaccination, and (iii) the insusceptibility for vaccination.

9. The President may cancel any certificate given under these bye-laws, if it be proved to his satisfaction that such certificate has been improperly given or obtained on behalf of any unprotected child, and thereupon such certificate shall no longer be valid.

10. (1) No fee or remuneration shall be accepted by a Municipal vaccinator for any vaccination performed or certificate given under these bye-laws.

But if any parent or guardian is desirous that a child should be vaccinated in his own house, the President or Health Officer, or any person duly authorized by the President in that behalf, may, upon application by such person and upon payment by him of a fee which shall be charged at the rate of Rs. 2 for every single case and Rs. 4 for every additional case in the same house, direct a vaccinator to perform the vaccination as heretofore provided, at the residence of such person.

(2) If any child, or the parent or guardian of a child, in respect of whom the application above referred to is made is a female, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the President or the Health Officer, or any person duly authorized by the President in that behalf, shall direct a female vaccinator to visit the house of the said parent or guardian and perform the vaccination in the same manner as if the child had been presented for vaccination at a vaccine depot; but no fee shall be charged in respect of any application made under this clause.

11. If the President or Health Officer, or any person authorized by the President in that behalf, has reason to believe that there is an unprotected child in any house, he may call upon the parent or guardian of any child in the house, or the occupant of the house, to the attendance of the parent or guardian there to produce for inspection between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. all the children in the house or under his care, and to state their age, parentage and place of birth and the duration of their residence in the city; and he shall, if on such inspection, the occupant of the house or the parent or guardian refuse to produce such children for

inspection, or if, after inspection, the fact is proved to his satisfaction, that any child is unprotected, forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to the house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated within fifteen days at a time and place to be specified in the said notice. The person to whom the notice above referred to is given shall be bound to comply with it, unless he can produce a certificate stating that the child has already been successfully vaccinated or is either unfit for, or insusceptible of, vaccination.

11. (1) Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of these bye-laws,

(a) neglects without reasonable excuse to take or cause a child to be vaccinated, or after vaccination to be inspected, on a date to be prescribed by the vaccinator;

(b) neglects to forward a certificate of successful vaccination under bye-law 7;

(c) refuses to give information, or willfully gives false information required by bye-law 11 regarding an unprotected child, or neglects to comply with the notice under the same bye-law;

(2) Any vaccinator who, by a careless operation or by the use of lymph which he has reason to believe is impure, inflicts the death of a child, or refuses or neglects to grant to the parent or guardian of any child any certificate which he is entitled to receive from him; and

(3) Any Municipal vaccinator, who receives any remuneration for vaccinating a child or for granting a certificate, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

12. A parent or guardian who, after conviction under bye-law 12, continues for one month his refusal or omission, may again be convicted before a Magistrate, and shall again be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

13. Whoever not being a vaccinator under these bye-laws willfully signs or makes a certificate purporting to be a certificate granted under these bye-laws, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

14. Whoever being a vaccinator willfully signs, or makes, or procures the signing or making of a false certificate under these bye-laws shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

Office of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Madras Municipality—Central Vaccine Depot, Christendogel.

A list of Vaccine Depots in the Town of Madras.

THE VACCINE VACCINATION.

Hours between 7 and 10 A.M., except Sundays.

Depots.	Working days.	Division.
1. Fort St. George, River Water High Road.	Monday, Weekly.	1st Division.
2. Monagar Choultry.	do. Wednesday and Friday.	3rd do.
3. Chinnam, Police Station.	do. do.	2nd do.
4. Chintadripet, next to Police Station.	do. do.	7th do. North Ward.
5. Vepery, Smithfield Market.	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.	11th and 12th Divisions.
6. Kumbakonam Road, Peonamallee B.R.	do. weekly, Tuesday & Saturday.	5th and 13th do.
7. Thousand Lights, Mount Road.	Weekly, Thursday.	8th and 9th do.
8. Poolpore Bazaar, Triplicane.	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.	10th do.
9. Mylapore, Chinnamery Road.	do. weekly, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.	5th Division.

Port St. George, November 6, 1897.

The following bye-laws made by the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras under Section 413 (f), (g) and (h) of Act I of 1884 (Madras), having been duly published under Section 415 as modified by Section 25 of Act VII of 1891 (Madras), have been confirmed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council and are now published for general information:—

BYE-LAWS.

Under the powers given by Section 413 (f).

1. In the case of all upstairs housework any room of a greater span than 10 feet, the plans, sections and elevations of the buildings required to be furnished under

Section 265 shall be of a span not less than 10 feet to an inch, and shall show in detail the thickness and height of all walls of the upstairs portion of the building and of the building supporting it, the bases of all timber works in the floor and roof, the dimensions of doors and windows, and a statement of the materials of which it is proposed to construct the buildings.

2. In the case of all houses, the plans shall show in detail the levels of the drains and cesspools of all privies and out-houses.

3. No building proposed to be erected in any of the following streets shall be inferior to, or out of symmetry with, the elevation of adjacent buildings:—

The Beach Road,	Armenian Street,	Parasuram High Road,
Popham's Broadway,	Telouwer Street,	Vepery High Road, or
The Esplanade Road,	Moore Street,	Perambur Barracks Road.
Peonamallee Road,	Trillick High Road,	
Mount Road,	Wallajah Road,	

Under the powers given by Section 413 (g).

1. The owner or occupier of a place used for any of the purposes specified in Sections 332 to 344 of Act I of 1884 shall cause to be removed once every day all dirt, dirt and refuse which at the time may be in or about such place, and shall cause such dirt and refuse to be deposited in a depot provided by the President under Section 200. If the dirt, if it is not removed every day or be not deposited in the depot provided, the owner or occupier shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Under the powers given by Section 413 (h).

1. No person shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view the flesh of slaughtered animals, raw skin or skins, or raw hide or hides during carriage from place to place.

2. Every person offending against any of these bye-laws shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

BYE-LAW FOR MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

The following bye-law, framed by the Municipal Commissioners of Madras under Section 413 (e) of Act I of 1884, having been published under Section 415 as modified by Section 25 of Act VII of 1891, has been confirmed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, and is now published for general information:—

Any person who, without the permission of the President, takes water for purposes other than domestic from a public fountain, stand-pipe or tap, or from any other work vested in the Commissioners under Section 223,

or who washes or who washes any cloth, vessel, animal or vehicle at a public fountain, stand-pipe or tap,

or who remains without reasonable excuse near a public fountain, stand-pipe or tap to the annoyance of those who come to draw water,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

NOTIFICATION.

Cotnamund, August 17, 1897.

No. 578.—The following bye-law is published under the provisions of Section 413 of Act I of 1884:—

The notice required by Section 265 shall be accompanied by particulars defining the position of the proposed building and the line of frontage with respect to the adjacent buildings and street.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Madras Act I of 1884 renders the registration of births and deaths compulsory, and invests the Municipal Commissioners with power to establish offices in different parts of the town for this purpose.

The father or mother of every child born in the city, or, in the case of the death, the absence or inability of the father and mother, some person who was present at, or in attendance during, the child's birth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give, or cause to be given, information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the city, or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building, or, if the occupier be the person who has died, some person living in the building in which such death has happened, shall within twenty-four hours give information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars thereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person.

Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died within the city shall, whenever required, furnish to the Registrar, or to any person authorized by him, such information as he possesses as to the said several particulars.

Any person whose duty it is to give information, who neglects or refuses to give such information, or who gives false information, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Every person who has given the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall sign in the register his name, description and place of abode,

and, if he cannot write, shall put his mark in the register to his name, description and place of abode.

SCHEDULE L.

Deaths in the District of

No.	When born.	Nationality or caste.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of father.	Profession of father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE M.

Deaths in the District of

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of death.	Residence at time of death.	Residence previous to last illness.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

NOTE.—In reporting the birth or death of a Hindu, mention the particular subdivision of Caste. Let Christians be separated into those of pure European parentage, those of mixed blood, viz., Indo-European; and those of pure Asiatic parentage, viz., Native Christians. Let Negro Africans or Semites be reported as such, and not as Mussulmans.

The following are the names of the Registrars of Births and Deaths and the places where their Offices are located:—

Office Hours.—From 7½ to 10½ A.M. and from 4 to 6 P.M.

Divisions.	Names of the Registrars.	Location of Offices.
I.	C. Venkateshula Mudali	Mammaswamy Civil Street, Royapuram.
II.	G. Dasarajulu Chetty	Tanesh Station, Chinnai Bazar Road.
III.	C. Ramaswamy Mudali	Municipal Office.
IV.	P. Velayutha Nambiar	Paugaher House, Ganga Road, Forambur.
V.	A. Chelvanayagam Mudali	A. Chelvanayagam Road, Smithfield Market, Vellore.
VI.	C. Viraswamy Naidu.	Danesh Station, Nona Viraswamy Iyer Street, Nungnabakam.
VII.	A. Kuppuswamy Mudali	Tanesh Station, Valluvar Road, Triplicane.
VIII.	P. S. Panjanapagan Mudali	Catchery Road, Mylapore.

N.B.—No fee is charged for registration.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE

Rates and Fares.

Time.	Pair Horse Carriage	Drawn by a Single Horse.		Julia and 2 Bullock Cart.	Single Bullock Carriage
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Cart.	
For Day (5 A.M. to 4 P.M.)	7 rupees	3 rupees	23 rupees	11 rupees	1 rupee
For Night (5 P.M. to 12 noon, 12 noon to 4 P.M., 4 P.M. to 12 P.M.)	4 ..	2 ..	12 ..	11 ..	8 annas.
For Trip (For 1st mile)	1 ..	3 annas.	6 annas.	2 ..	11 ..
For Trip (For 2 miles)	2 ..	4 annas.	8 annas.	3 ..	12 ..
For Trip (For 3 miles)	3 ..	5 annas.	9 annas.	4 ..	13 ..
For Trip (For 4 miles)	4 ..	6 annas.	10 annas.	5 ..	14 ..
For Trip (For 5 miles)	5 ..	7 annas.	11 annas.	6 ..	15 ..
For Trip (For 6 miles)	6 ..	8 annas.	12 annas.	7 ..	16 ..
For Trip (For 7 miles)	7 ..	9 annas.	13 annas.	8 ..	17 ..
For Trip (For 8 miles)	8 ..	10 annas.	14 annas.	9 ..	18 ..
For Trip (For 9 miles)	9 ..	11 annas.	15 annas.	10 ..	19 ..
For Trip (For 10 miles)	10 ..	12 annas.	16 annas.	11 ..	20 ..
For Trip (For 11 miles)	11 ..	13 annas.	17 annas.	12 ..	21 ..
For Trip (For 12 miles)	12 ..	14 annas.	18 annas.	13 ..	22 ..
For Trip (For 13 miles)	13 ..	15 annas.	19 annas.	14 ..	23 ..
For Trip (For 14 miles)	14 ..	16 annas.	20 annas.	15 ..	24 ..
For Trip (For 15 miles)	15 ..	17 annas.	21 annas.	16 ..	25 ..
For Trip (For 16 miles)	16 ..	18 annas.	22 annas.	17 ..	26 ..
For Trip (For 17 miles)	17 ..	19 annas.	23 annas.	18 ..	27 ..
For Trip (For 18 miles)	18 ..	20 annas.	24 annas.	19 ..	28 ..
For Trip (For 19 miles)	19 ..	21 annas.	25 annas.	20 ..	29 ..
For Trip (For 20 miles)	20 ..	22 annas.	26 annas.	21 ..	30 ..
For Trip (For 21 miles)	21 ..	23 annas.	27 annas.	22 ..	31 ..
For Trip (For 22 miles)	22 ..	24 annas.	28 annas.	23 ..	32 ..
For Trip (For 23 miles)	23 ..	25 annas.	29 annas.	24 ..	33 ..
For Trip (For 24 miles)	24 ..	26 annas.	30 annas.	25 ..	34 ..
For Trip (For 25 miles)	25 ..	27 annas.	31 annas.	26 ..	35 ..
For Trip (For 26 miles)	26 ..	28 annas.	32 annas.	27 ..	36 ..
For Trip (For 27 miles)	27 ..	29 annas.	33 annas.	28 ..	37 ..
For Trip (For 28 miles)	28 ..	30 annas.	34 annas.	29 ..	38 ..
For Trip (For 29 miles)	29 ..	31 annas.	35 annas.	30 ..	39 ..
For Trip (For 30 miles)	30 ..	32 annas.	36 annas.	31 ..	40 ..
For Trip (For 31 miles)	31 ..	33 annas.	37 annas.	32 ..	41 ..
For Trip (For 32 miles)	32 ..	34 annas.	38 annas.	33 ..	42 ..
For Trip (For 33 miles)	33 ..	35 annas.	39 annas.	34 ..	43 ..
For Trip (For 34 miles)	34 ..	36 annas.	40 annas.	35 ..	44 ..
For Trip (For 35 miles)	35 ..	37 annas.	41 annas.	36 ..	45 ..
For Trip (For 36 miles)	36 ..	38 annas.	42 annas.	37 ..	46 ..
For Trip (For 37 miles)	37 ..	39 annas.	43 annas.	38 ..	47 ..
For Trip (For 38 miles)	38 ..	40 annas.	44 annas.	39 ..	48 ..
For Trip (For 39 miles)	39 ..	41 annas.	45 annas.	40 ..	49 ..
For Trip (For 40 miles)	40 ..	42 annas.	46 annas.	41 ..	50 ..
For Trip (For 41 miles)	41 ..	43 annas.	47 annas.	42 ..	51 ..
For Trip (For 42 miles)	42 ..	44 annas.	48 annas.	43 ..	52 ..
For Trip (For 43 miles)	43 ..	45 annas.	49 annas.	44 ..	53 ..
For Trip (For 44 miles)	44 ..	46 annas.	50 annas.	45 ..	54 ..
For Trip (For 45 miles)	45 ..	47 annas.	51 annas.	46 ..	55 ..
For Trip (For 46 miles)	46 ..	48 annas.	52 annas.	47 ..	56 ..
For Trip (For 47 miles)	47 ..	49 annas.	53 annas.	48 ..	57 ..
For Trip (For 48 miles)	48 ..	50 annas.	54 annas.	49 ..	58 ..
For Trip (For 49 miles)	49 ..	51 annas.	55 annas.	50 ..	59 ..
For Trip (For 50 miles)	50 ..	52 annas.	56 annas.	51 ..	60 ..
For Trip (For 51 miles)	51 ..	53 annas.	57 annas.	52 ..	61 ..
For Trip (For 52 miles)	52 ..	54 annas.	58 annas.	53 ..	62 ..
For Trip (For 53 miles)	53 ..	55 annas.	59 annas.	54 ..	63 ..
For Trip (For 54 miles)	54 ..	56 annas.	60 annas.	55 ..	64 ..
For Trip (For 55 miles)	55 ..	57 annas.	61 annas.	56 ..	65 ..
For Trip (For 56 miles)	56 ..	58 annas.	62 annas.	57 ..	66 ..
For Trip (For 57 miles)	57 ..	59 annas.	63 annas.	58 ..	67 ..
For Trip (For 58 miles)	58 ..	60 annas.	64 annas.	59 ..	68 ..
For Trip (For 59 miles)	59 ..	61 annas.	65 annas.	60 ..	69 ..
For Trip (For 60 miles)	60 ..	62 annas.	66 annas.	61 ..	70 ..
For Trip (For 61 miles)	61 ..	63 annas.	67 annas.	62 ..	71 ..
For Trip (For 62 miles)	62 ..	64 annas.	68 annas.	63 ..	72 ..
For Trip (For 63 miles)	63 ..	65 annas.	69 annas.	64 ..	73 ..
For Trip (For 64 miles)	64 ..	66 annas.	70 annas.	65 ..	74 ..
For Trip (For 65 miles)	65 ..	67 annas.	71 annas.	66 ..	75 ..
For Trip (For 66 miles)	66 ..	68 annas.	72 annas.	67 ..	76 ..
For Trip (For 67 miles)	67 ..	69 annas.	73 annas.	68 ..	77 ..
For Trip (For 68 miles)	68 ..	70 annas.	74 annas.	69 ..	78 ..
For Trip (For 69 miles)	69 ..	71 annas.	75 annas.	70 ..	79 ..
For Trip (For 70 miles)	70 ..	72 annas.	76 annas.	71 ..	80 ..
For Trip (For 71 miles)	71 ..	73 annas.	77 annas.	72 ..	81 ..
For Trip (For 72 miles)	72 ..	74 annas.	78 annas.	73 ..	82 ..
For Trip (For 73 miles)	73 ..	75 annas.	79 annas.	74 ..	83 ..
For Trip (For 74 miles)	74 ..	76 annas.	80 annas.	75 ..	84 ..
For Trip (For 75 miles)	75 ..	77 annas.	81 annas.	76 ..	85 ..
For Trip (For 76 miles)	76 ..	78 annas.	82 annas.	77 ..	86 ..
For Trip (For 77 miles)	77 ..	79 annas.	83 annas.	78 ..	87 ..
For Trip (For 78 miles)	78 ..	80 annas.	84 annas.	79 ..	88 ..
For Trip (For 79 miles)	79 ..	81 annas.	85 annas.	80 ..	89 ..
For Trip (For 80 miles)	80 ..	82 annas.	86 annas.	81 ..	90 ..
For Trip (For 81 miles)	81 ..	83 annas.	87 annas.	82 ..	91 ..
For Trip (For 82 miles)	82 ..	84 annas.	88 annas.	83 ..	92 ..
For Trip (For 83 miles)	83 ..	85 annas.	89 annas.	84 ..	93 ..
For Trip (For 84 miles)	84 ..	86 annas.	90 annas.	85 ..	94 ..
For Trip (For 85 miles)	85 ..	87 annas.	91 annas.	86 ..	95 ..
For Trip (For 86 miles)	86 ..	88 annas.	92 annas.	87 ..	96 ..
For Trip (For 87 miles)	87 ..	89 annas.	93 annas.	88 ..	97 ..
For Trip (For 88 miles)	88 ..	90 annas.	94 annas.	89 ..	98 ..
For Trip (For 89 miles)	89 ..	91 annas.	95 annas.	90 ..	99 ..
For Trip (For 90 miles)	90 ..	92 annas.	96 annas.	91 ..	100 ..
For Trip (For 91 miles)	91 ..	93 annas.	97 annas.	92 ..	101 ..
For Trip (For 92 miles)	92 ..	94 annas.	98 annas.	93 ..	102 ..
For Trip (For 93 miles)	93 ..	95 annas.	99 annas.	94 ..	103 ..
For Trip (For 94 miles)	94 ..	96 annas.	100 annas.	95 ..	104 ..
For Trip (For 95 miles)	95 ..	97 annas.	101 annas.	96 ..	105 ..
For Trip (For 96 miles)	96 ..	98 annas.	102 annas.	97 ..	106 ..
For Trip (For 97 miles)	97 ..	99 annas.	103 annas.	98 ..	107 ..
For Trip (For 98 miles)	98 ..	100 annas.	104 annas.	99 ..	108 ..
For Trip (For 99 miles)	99 ..	101 annas.	105 annas.	100 ..	109 ..
For Trip (For 100 miles)	100 ..	102 annas.	106 annas.	101 ..	110 ..
For Trip (For 101 miles)	101 ..	103 annas.	107 annas.	102 ..	111 ..
For Trip (For 102 miles)	102 ..	104 annas.	108 annas.	103 ..	112 ..
For Trip (For 103 miles)	103 ..	105 annas.	109 annas.	104 ..	113 ..
For Trip (For 104 miles)	104 ..	106 annas.	110 annas.	105 ..	114 ..
For Trip (For 105 miles)	105 ..	107 annas.	111 annas.	106 ..	115 ..
For Trip (For 106 miles)	106 ..	108 annas.	112 annas.	107 ..	116 ..
For Trip (For 107 miles)	107 ..	109 annas.	113 annas.	108 ..	117 ..
For Trip (For 108 miles)	108 ..	110 annas.	114 annas.	109 ..	118 ..
For Trip (For 109 miles)	109 ..	111 annas.	115 annas.	110 ..	119 ..
For Trip (For 110 miles)	110 ..	112 annas.	116 annas.	111 ..	120 ..
For Trip (For 111 miles)	111 ..	113 annas.	117 annas.	112 ..	121 ..
For Trip (For 112 miles)	112 ..	114 annas.	118 annas.	113 ..	122 ..
For Trip (For 113 miles)	113 ..	115 annas.	119 annas.	114 ..	123 ..
For Trip (For 114 miles)	114 ..	116 annas.	120 annas.	115 ..	124 ..
For Trip (For 115 miles)	115 ..	117 annas.	121 annas.	116 ..	125 ..
For Trip (For 116 miles)	116 ..	118 annas.	122 annas.	117 ..	126 ..
For Trip (For 117 miles)	117 ..	119 annas.	123 annas.	118 ..	127 ..
For Trip (For 118 miles)	118 ..	120 annas.	124 annas.	119 ..	128 ..
For Trip (For 119 miles)	119 ..	121 annas.	125 annas.	120 ..	129 ..
For Trip (For 120 miles)	120 ..	122 annas.	126 annas.	121 ..	130 ..
For Trip (For 121 miles)	121 ..	123 annas.	127 annas.	122 ..	131 ..
For Trip (For 122 miles)	122 ..	124 annas.	128 annas.	123 ..	132 ..
For Trip (For 123 miles)	123 ..	125 annas.	129 annas.	124 ..	133 ..
For Trip (For 124 miles)	124 ..	126 annas.	130 annas.	125 ..	134 ..
For Trip (For 125 miles)	125 ..	127 annas.	131 annas.	126 ..	135 ..
For Trip (For 126 miles)	126 ..	128 annas.	132 annas.	127 ..	136 ..
For Trip (For 127 miles)	127 ..	129 annas.	133 annas.	128 ..	137 ..
For Trip (For 128 miles)	128 ..	130 annas.	134 annas.	129 ..	138 ..
For Trip (For 129 miles)	129 ..	131 annas.	135 annas.	130 ..	139 ..
For Trip (For 130 miles)	130 ..	132 annas.	136 annas.	131 ..	140 ..
For Trip (For 131 miles)	131 ..	133 annas.	137 annas.	132 ..	141 ..
For Trip (For 132 miles)	132 ..	134 annas.	138 annas.	133 ..	142 ..
For Trip (For 133 miles)	133 ..	135 annas.	139 annas.	134 ..	143 ..
For Trip (For 134 miles)	134 ..	136 annas.	140 annas.	135 ..	144 ..
For Trip (For 135 miles)	135 ..	137 annas.	141 annas.	136 ..	145 ..
For Trip (For 136 miles)	136 ..	138 annas.	142 annas.	137 ..	146 ..
For Trip (For 137 miles)	137 ..	139 annas.	143 annas.	138 ..	147 ..
For Trip (For 138 miles)	138 ..	140 annas.	144 annas.	139 ..	148 ..
For Trip (For 139 miles)	139 ..	141 annas.	145 annas.	140 ..	149 ..
For Trip (For 140 miles)	140 ..	142 annas.	146 annas.	141 ..	150 ..
For Trip (For 141 miles)	141 ..	143 annas.	147 annas.	142 ..	151 ..
For Trip (For 142 miles)	142 ..	144 annas.	148 annas.	143 ..	152 ..
For Trip (For 143 miles)	143 ..	145 annas.	149 annas.	144 ..	153 ..
For Trip (For 144 miles)	144 ..	146 annas.	150 annas.	145 ..	154 ..
For Trip (For 145 miles)	145 ..	147 annas.	151 annas.	146 ..	155 ..
For Trip (For 146 miles)	146 ..	148 annas.	152 annas.	147 ..	156 ..
For Trip (For 147 miles)	147 ..	149 annas.	153 annas.	148 ..	157 ..
For Trip (For 148 miles)	148 ..	150 annas.	154 annas.	149 ..	158 ..
For Trip (For 149 miles)	149 ..	151 annas.	155 annas.	150 ..	159 ..
For Trip (For 150 miles)	150 ..	152 annas.	156 annas.	151 ..	160 ..
For Trip (For 151 miles)	151 ..	153 annas.	157 annas.	152 ..	161 ..
For Trip (For 152 miles)	152 ..	154 annas.	158 annas.	153 ..	162 ..
For Trip (For 153 miles)	153 ..	155 annas.	159 annas.	154 ..	163 ..
For Trip (For 154 miles)	154 ..	156 annas.	160 annas.	155 ..	164 ..
For Trip (For 155 miles)	155 ..	157 annas.	161 annas.	156 ..	165 ..
For Trip (For 156 miles)	156 ..	158 annas.	162 annas.	157 ..	166 ..
For Trip (For 157 miles)	157 ..	159 annas.	163 annas.	158 ..	167 ..
For Trip (For 158 miles)	158 ..	160 annas.	164 annas.	159 ..	168 ..
For Trip (For 159 miles)	159 ..	161 annas.	165 annas.	160 ..	169 ..
For Trip (For 160 miles)	160 ..	162 annas.	166 annas.	161 ..	170 ..
For Trip (For 161 miles)	161 ..	163 annas.	167 annas.	162 ..	171 ..
For Trip (For 162 miles)	162 ..	164 annas.	168 annas.	163 ..	172 ..
For Trip (For 163 miles)	163 ..	165 annas.	169 annas.	164 ..	173 ..
For Trip (For 164 miles)	164 ..	166 annas.	170 annas.	165 ..	174 ..
For Trip (For 165 miles)	165 ..	167 annas.	171 annas.	166 ..	175 ..
For Trip (For 166 miles)	166 ..	168 annas.	172 annas.	167 ..	176 ..
For Trip (For 167 miles)	167 ..	169 annas.	173 annas.	168 ..	177 ..
For Trip (For 168 miles)	168 ..	170 annas.	174 annas.	169 ..	178 ..
For Trip (For 169 miles)	169 ..	171 annas.	175 annas.	170 ..	179 ..
For Trip (For 170 miles)	170 ..	172 annas.	176 annas.	171 ..	180 ..
For Trip (For 171 miles)	171 ..	173 annas.	177 annas.	172 ..	181 ..
For Trip (For 172 miles)	172 ..	174 annas.	178 annas.	173 ..	182 ..
For Trip (For 173 miles)	173 ..	175 annas.	179 annas.	174 ..	183 ..
For Trip (For 174 miles)	174 ..	176 annas.	180 annas.	175 ..	184 ..
For Trip (For 175 miles)	175 ..	177 annas.	181 annas.	176 ..	185 ..
For Trip (For 176 miles)	176 ..	178 annas.	182 annas.	177 ..	186 ..
For Trip (For 177 miles)	177 ..	179 annas.	183 annas.	178 ..	187 ..
For Trip (For 178 miles)	178 ..	180 annas.	184 annas.	179 ..	188 ..
For Trip (For 179 miles)	179 ..	181 annas.	185 annas.	180 ..	189 ..
For Trip (For 180 miles)	180 ..	182 annas.	186 annas.	181 ..	190 ..
For Trip (For 181 miles)	181 ..	183 annas.	187 annas.	182 ..	191 ..
For Trip (For 182 miles)	182 ..	184 annas.	188 annas.	183 ..	192 ..
For Trip (For 183 miles)	183 ..	185 annas.	189 annas.	184 ..	193 ..
For Trip (For 184 miles)	184 ..	186 annas.	190 annas.	185 ..	194 ..
For Trip (For 185 miles)	185 ..	187 annas.	191 annas.	186 ..	195 ..
For Trip (For 186 miles)	186 ..	188 annas.	192 annas.	187 ..	196 ..
For Trip (For 187 miles)	187 ..	189 annas.	193 annas.	188 ..	197 ..
For Trip (For 188 miles)	188 ..	190 annas.	194 annas.	189 ..	198 ..
For Trip (For 189 miles)	189 ..	191 annas.	195 annas.	190 ..	199 ..
For Trip (For 190 miles)	190 ..	192 annas.	196 annas.	191 ..	200 ..
For Trip (For 191 miles)	191 ..	193 annas.	197 annas.	192 ..	201 ..
For Trip (For 192 miles)	192 ..	194 annas.	198 annas.	193 ..	202 ..
For Trip (For 193 miles)	193 ..	195 annas.	199 annas.	194 ..	203 ..
For Trip (For 194 miles)	194 ..	196 annas.	200 annas.	195 ..	204 ..
For Trip (For 195 miles)	195 ..	197 annas.	201 annas.	196 ..	205 ..
For Trip (For 196 miles)	196 ..	198 annas.	202 annas.	197 ..	206 ..
For Trip (For 197 miles)</					

the stern post and shall be hereinafter called the length for tonnage. The breadth for tonnage shall be one-sixth of the sum of five widths taken at equal distances along and right angles to the above length for tonnage measured from the rib on one side to the planking on the other side. If the vessel has a fixed internal planking or "ceiling," the said five widths shall be measured from the inner side of such ceiling on one side to the inner side thereof on the other side.

The depth of all vessels shall be measured in a vertical line at the centre of the length for tonnage. If a vessel is decked, the measurement for depth shall be from the under side of the deck planking or, in case of a break, below a line stretched in continuation of such deck planking. If the vessel is an open one or a "Rahadari" (truss) boat the measurement for depth shall be from an athwartship line extended from the upper edge of the upper strake on both sides of the vessel. If the vessel has a fixed ceiling (inner planking), the measurement for depth shall be to the inner side of such ceiling. If a vessel has no fixed ceiling the measurement for depth shall be to the inner side of the outer bottom plank.

12. *What to be deemed the tonnage of a vessel.*—Wherever the tonnage of any vessel has been ascertained, the same shall hereafter be deemed to be the tonnage thereof, unless any alteration is made in the form or capacity of such vessel or unless it is discovered that the tonnage thereof has been erroneously computed, and in either of such cases, such vessel shall be re-measured and her tonnage determined according to the rules hereinbefore contained in that behalf.

13. *Registered tonnage.*—The net or registered tonnage upon which fees are leviable, shall be the gross tonnage less one-third for steamers and less fifteen per cent. for other vessels. Any fraction of a ton above half shall be taken as one ton and other fractions shall be rejected.

14. *Enlarged or altered vessels.*—A vessel that has been enlarged or so structurally altered as to affect the conditions upon which the license was obtained, shall not ply until it has been re-measured and a new license has been obtained. Such re-measurement and application for a new license shall be made at the station at which the original license was obtained. The applicant for such fresh license shall deliver up the old license to the Licensing Officer, and pay the difference between the fee paid by him and the fee leviable upon the new registered tonnage.

15. *Number of passengers licensed to carry.*—No vessel licensed to carry passengers shall carry a greater number of passengers than in the proportion of one adult or two children for every 7½ square feet of covered space, which shall be calculated by multiplying the length in feet, over all covered space, by the mean of the three widths taken at equal distances. The Executive Engineer of the Division, or any other Canal Officer duly authorized by him, may, during festivals, on application by the owner of any vessel or his agent, increase temporarily the limit of the number of passengers to be carried, so long as the safety of the public is not endangered thereby.

16. *Licenses for passenger boats.*—Licenses for passenger boats shall be either "first class" or "second class." The holder of a "first class" license may carry passengers of such rank or status as he pleases. The holder of a "second class" license shall carry all passengers without distinction of caste.

17. *Provision in case of loss of license.*—If the original license be lost, a duplicate shall be issued by the Officer who granted the license on payment of the fee prescribed in the notification published under Section 6 of the Act. If the loss occurred during the absence of the vessel from the station at which it was licensed, the loss shall be reported to the nearest Canal Officer who shall thereupon issue a pass. Such pass should hold good until the arrival of the vessel at the station at which the license was issued. Immediately upon such arrival, the owner or his agent shall deliver up the said pass and pay the prescribed fee for a duplicate license.

18. *Refuse.*—The owners or persons in charge of re-loading any of the canals shall pay the fees prescribed in the notification published under Section 6 of the Act, and take out licenses, and these licenses shall be in force for six weeks from the date of issue.

III.—RESTRICTIONS.

19. *Registration of vessels.*—Vessels intended for the personal use of the owners and not employed in carrying goods, animals or passengers for purposes of trade, nor used for towing vessels carrying goods, animals or passengers for purposes of trade shall be registered. Certificates of registration shall be issued on payment of the fees prescribed in the notification published under Section 6 of the Act, and shall be for a period of either one year or six months, at the option of the owner of the vessel duly elected. The certificates shall be valid for the holder to exercise the right of navigation therein mentioned, and no other. The Executive Engineer of the Division in which the port of registry of any vessel is situated, or any Canal Officer duly authorized by him in that behalf, shall determine in which class of boats hereinbefore mentioned such vessel belongs. Vessels registered under this rule shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as those for which licenses are taken out so far as they are applicable.

20. *Place of registration.*—A vessel may be registered at any one of the licensing stations. The station at which a vessel is registered shall be its port of registry or the port to which she belongs.

21. *Registering officer and registers.*—The Executive Engineer of the division in which the port of registry of a vessel is situated or any Canal Officer duly authorized by him in that behalf shall be responsible that the certificates of registration and its counterpart are duly filled in and that the counterpart is carefully preserved and altered when required so as to correspond to the certificate to which it refers.

22. *Transfer of ownership and register.*—When the ownership of a vessel registered for one year is transferred during such period, the registration and certificate shall be altered at the request of the original owner and the transferee, by the substitution of the name of the latter for that of the former.

23. *Procedure when certificate is lost.*—If a certificate of registration is lost, the registering officer at the port of registry shall grant a duplicate of such certificate upon the receipt of the fees prescribed in the notification published under Section 6 of the Act.

24. *Exemption from payment of fees for registration.*—No fee shall be levied for the registration of boats used solely for fishing on the Buckingham Canal; nor on sailing boats and boats carrying firewood on the Masulipatam Canal; in the Kistna delta between the Tidal lock and the Peta basin and in the Godavari river; but all such boats shall be registered and certificates of registration shall be issued for them. Every vessel belonging to a District Board proceeding to their destination and not plying for traffic shall be allowed to pass through the canals free of charge on written permit from the Executive Engineer.

IV.—WHARVES.

25. *Wharves.*—A wharfrage fee at the rate prescribed in the notification published under Section 6 of the Act shall be paid by the owner of every vessel which loads or discharges cargo or ships or lands passengers at any of the wharves fixed under Section 6 of the Act. The word "cargo" shall include empty bags, baskets, boxes, casks and other receptacles in which cargo is usually carried.

The wharf rules shall not apply to salt factories and salt channels already under the control of the Salt Department, except the landing place at the Salt Depot at Madras. No private wharves or landing stages shall in future be constructed in connection with lines of navigation without the previous sanction of Government.

26. *Wharf limits.*—No vessel shall load or unload on any part of a canal or channel within one mile on either side of a wharf, except by special permission in writing of the officer in charge of the division and on payment of the prescribed wharfrage fees. In Madras town the wharf limits shall be taken to be the municipal boundary on the north and Adyar South Lock on the south and shall include the whole of the Cooum River up to Harris Bridge. Within these limits no vessel shall load or unload at any place other than those described as landing places in the local wharf rules for the regulation of traffic published under Rule 28, except with the permission of the Canal Officer and payment of fees as aforesaid. Goods shall not be stacked on any tow path or on the canal side of any tow path under any circumstances nor shall they be stacked on canal lands without special permission in writing from the Canal Officer.

27. *Wharves which may be declared forfeit.*—Wharfrage fees at the above rates shall also be levied at any wharf, which may hereafter be constructed, from the date on which it may be declared, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the *Gazette* of the district concerned, to be available for loading and unloading cargo and shipping and landing passengers.

28. *Regulation of traffic at wharves.*—The regulation of traffic at wharves shall be according to the rules framed in that behalf and approved by Government. Such rules shall be fixed to a notice-board in a conspicuous place at each end of the wharf and any infringement thereof shall be punished by suspension of the license of the vessel contravening the rule or rules for a period not exceeding three months.

29. *Wharf tickets.*—Every person in charge of a vessel on which wharfrage fee is leviable shall before making use of any of the wharves declared under Section 6 of the Act, obtain from the Wharf Superintendent a wharf-clearance ticket. This ticket will permit the holder to make use of any of the wharves for a period not exceeding seven days from the date of issue. In Madras town wharf tickets will be issued by the Superintendent of the Madras basin to vessels coming from the north and by the Superintendent of the Adyar South Lock to vessels coming from the south. On the expiry of the ticket, the vessel must either (a) leave the wharf limits, (b) take out a fresh ticket or (c) pay demurrage as provided in Rule 30. In Madras town within the limits described in Rule 26, empty vessels may also be permitted to lie up for a certain period and at a certain place, or to pass through the limits of the Madras Town Wharf, without payment of wharfrage or demurrage fees on the issue of a special permit signed by a Canal Officer, provided that, during the period covered by the permit, the vessel does not load or unload goods nor ship or land passengers.

Plans for the issue of licenses and certificates—*contd.*

Lines of Navigation.	Places where annual licenses and certificates of registration shall be issued.	Places where six weeks' licenses and certificates of registration shall be issued.
The Buckingham canal ...	Madras Boat basin ...	Madras Boat basin. All wharves.
The Vedaranyam canal ...	Negapatam ...	Negapatam.

A list of the stations in each division shall be affixed to a notice-board in a conspicuous place at each station in that division.

3. Wharfage and demurrage fees shall be levied at the following wharves:—

Seewada.	Rompasa dock.
Pattarai.	Kuttapattinam.
Chintaguntapalem basin.	Mypat.
Seelanganam.	Muthukur.
The Kistna canals.	Madras town wharf.
Seelanganam Railway wharves.	Papanchavady.
Chebrole.	
Sattaravay.	
Nandivelugu.	
Temil.	
Vellatur.	

NOTIFICATION.

RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF TRAFFIC AT THE MADRAS TOWN WHARF.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following special rules for the regulation of traffic in the Madras Town Wharf framed under Rule 28 of the Navigation Rules, and under Section 19 of the Canals and Ferries Act, No. 11 of 1890. These rules will be fixed to notice-boards in conspicuous places at the different landing places in addition to Navigation Rules, Nos. 25 to 32, which relate to wharves and the notification relating to wharfage fees published under Section 6 of Madras Act II of 1890 repeated below:—

25. *Wharfage.*—A wharfage fee at the rate prescribed in the notification published under Section 6 of the Act shall be paid by the owner of every vessel which loads or discharges cargo or ships or lands passengers at any of the wharves fixed under Section 6 of the Act. The word "cargo" shall include empty bags, baskets, boxes, casks and other receptacles in which cargo is usually carried.

The wharf rules shall not apply to salt factories and salt channels already under the control of the Salt Department except the landing place at the Salt Depot at Madras. No private wharves or landing stages shall in future be constructed in connection with lines of navigation without the previous sanction of Government.

26. *Wharf limits.*—No vessel shall load or unload on any part of a canal or channel within one mile on either side of a wharf, except by special permission in writing of the officer in charge of the division and on payment of the prescribed wharfage fees. In Madras Town the wharf limits shall be taken to be the municipal boundary on the north and Adyar south lock on the south and shall include the whole of the Cooum River up to Harris Bridge. Within these limits no vessel shall load or unload at any places other than those described as landing places in the local wharf rules for the regulation of traffic published under Rule 28 except with the permission of the Canal Officer and payment of fees as aforesaid. Goods shall not be stacked on any tow-path or on the canal side of any tow-path under any circumstances, nor shall they be stacked on canal lands without special permission in writing from the Canal Officer.

27. *Wharves which may be declared as wharves.*—Wharfage fees at the above rates shall also be levied at any wharf, which may hereafter be constructed, from the date on which it may be declared, by notification in the *Port of Madras Gazette* and in the *Gazette* of the district concerned, to be available for loading and unloading cargo and shipping and landing passengers.

28. *Regulation of traffic at wharves.*—The regulation of traffic at wharves shall be according to the rules framed in that behalf and approved by Government. Such rules shall be fixed to a notice-board in a conspicuous place at each end of the wharf, and any infringement thereof shall be punished by suspension of the license of the vessel contravening the rule or rules for a period not exceeding three months.

29. *Wharf tickets.*—Every person in charge of a vessel on which a wharfage fee is leviable shall, before making use of any of the wharves declared under Section 6 of the Act, obtain from the Wharf Superintendent a wharf ticket. This ticket will permit the holder to make use of any of the wharves for a period not exceeding seven days from the date of issue. In Madras Town Wharf tickets will be issued by the Superintendent of the Madras Basin to vessels coming from the north and by the Superintendent of the Adyar South Lock to vessels coming from the south. On the expiry of the ticket the vessel must either (a) leave the wharf limits, (b) take out a fresh ticket, or (c) pay demurrage as provided in Rule 30. In Madras Town within the limits described in Rule 26 empty vessels may also be permitted to lie up for a certain period and at a certain place, or to pass through the limits of the Madras Town Wharf, without payment of wharfage, or demurrage fees on the issue of a special permit signed by a Canal Officer, provided that, during the period covered by the permit, the vessel does not load or unload goods nor ship or land passengers.

30. *Demurrage fee on vessels.*—On the expiry of a wharf ticket, it shall be optional to the owner of every vessel remaining at a wharf to pay a demurrage fee at the rate prescribed in the notification published under Section 6 of the Act, instead of taking out a fresh wharf ticket. Provided that no demurrage fee shall be charged for any days during which a vessel is not allowed to lie at the wharf.

31. *Demurrage fee on goods.*—The consignee of goods landed at the wharf of discharge shall remove his goods from such wharf within seven days from the date on which such goods are landed; and if the said goods be not removed within such time, the consignee shall pay a demurrage fee at the rate prescribed in the notification published under Section 6 of the Act. The said goods shall not be removed until the said fee is paid.

32. *Additional wharfage fee for test-measuring or test-weighting.*—Consignees of goods using the places reserved at wharves for test-measuring or test-weighting goods shall pay the additional wharfage fee prescribed for the purpose in the notification published under Section 6 of the Act, and shall not allow the goods to remain at the reserved places longer than necessary for taking such test-measurement or test-weight.

WHARFAGE FEES.

Six weeks.

Every vessel which loads or discharges at any wharf, per ton of registered tonnage to cover use of any wharf or wharves for a period of seven days ...	Rs. 4. 1.
Fees for using the places reserved at wharves for test-measuring or test-weighting goods, per boat per item ...	0 1 0
...	1 0 0

DEMURRAGE FEES.

Vessels remaining at any of the wharves after the expiry of a wharf ticket, per ton of registered tonnage for every day or portion thereof ...	0 0 3
Goods remaining at any of the wharves for more than seven days, per 100 square feet, or portion thereof, of space occupied by the goods, per day ...	0 1 0

Special Rules for the regulation of Traffic at the Madras Town Wharf.

1. The following are the landing places within the limits of the Madras Town Wharf referred to in Rule 26 of the Navigation Rules. The mileages are measured from St. Mary's Bridge:—

	From Basin Bridge ...	To ...	M. P. FT.
Madras Basin	to	...	1-5-360
	Railway Girder Bridge	...	2-1-32
Self Cottam and Travels	From Elephant Gate Bridge	to	0-7-114
yan Basin.	Basin Bridge	...	1-5-360
Elephant Gate Wharf.	From Railway Iron Bridge	to	0-6-421
	Elephant Gate Bridge	...	0-7-114
Chintadripet Wharf.	From Chintadripet Bridge	to	...
	Two furlongs west of Bridge	...	...
Barber's Bridge	From north of Barber's Bridge	to	2-0-528
	Barber's Bridge	...	3-1-198
Mylapur Bridge	From east of Mylapur Bridge	to	9-3-468
	Mylapur Bridge	...	3-5-639

10. All boats stopping for the purpose of loading or unloading at the Madras Basin or Elephant Gate must moor along the wharf walls or as directed by the Wharf Superintendent.

III. At the Madras Basin the landing-place for boats bringing firewood is the portion of the wharf opposite the wood depot, i.e. near the Basin Bridge. Boats with heavy cargo, such as iron and stones, &c., shall load and unload at the granite steps instead of on the laterite steps which are apt to be damaged thereby.

IV. At the Madras Basin, boats conveying ordinary light cargo or food grains, and also passenger boats, shall load and unload along the remaining portion of the wharf wall. A portion of the wharf is reserved for imports and a portion for exports. Private boats and baidgerows shall be moored at the south end of the wharf wall, as it is near the main road where carriages can drive up.

V. The working hours of the day at the Madras Basin for loading and unloading cargo or shipping and landing passengers are limited to twelve hours, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.

VI. All boats which enter the limits of the Madras Town Wharf from the north shall be registered at the Kanore South Lock and, on arrival at the Madras Basin, shall obtain a wharf ticket, or pass. Boats entering the limits of the Madras Town Wharf from the south shall be registered and obtain wharf tickets or passes at the Adayar South Lock. The refusal on the part of boatmen and boat-owners to furnish any information required will render them liable to the penalty laid down in Rule 28 of the Navigation Rules.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY—VACCINE DEPOTS.

DAILY VACCINATION.

1. Tondiarpet	Monday, once a week.
2. Old Washermanpet	Wednesday, do.
3. Mosagar Choultry	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
4. China Bazaar Police Station	Do. do. do.
5. Chintadripet Central Depot	Do. do. do.
6. New Smithfield Market, Vepery	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
7. Poonamallee Bont, Egmore	Do. and Saturday.
8. Mount Road, Thowand Bights	Thursday, once a week.
9. Cutcherry Road, Mylapur	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
10. Poolipore Bazaar, Triplicane	Do. do. do.

These institutions are opened (Sundays excepted) from 7 to 10 A.M. on the days mentioned opposite, to vaccinate children brought to Depots free of charge.

Office of Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Madras, Chintadripet Central Vaccine Depot, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The Vaccine Staff of the Madras Municipality comprises 1 Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, 4 Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, 8 First Class Vaccinators, 8 Second Class Vaccinators, 8 Probationary, 1 Clerk, 1 Peon and 8 Watchmen to 10 Vaccine Depots. Mr. C. Soobrayya Chettiar, 1st Class Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. On furlough leave for 6 months.

P. Soobrayya Naicker, Acting 1st Class Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.	
E. Nurusinloo Naidu, Assistant Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, 4th, 5th and 6th Divisions.	
T. Baboo Singh, do. do. 2nd, 7th & 8th do.	
M. Sathayappa Chetty, do. do. 1st & 3rd do.	
P. Rajaratnam Mudaliar, Acting do. do. 7th Division, North Ward.	

VACCINE DEPARTMENT—MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Staff of the Vaccine Department comprises:—

1 Inspector of Vaccination	4 Asst. Dpty. Inspectors.	181 Probationary
and Dy. Sanitary Commr.	233 First Class Vaccinators.	Vaccinators.
58 Deputy Inspectors.	583 Second do. do.	57 Peons.

Municipalities.—50 First Class Vaccinators, 48 Second Class Vaccinators, 14 Probationary Vaccinators and 13 Peons.

The distribution of the above Staff is as follows:—

Districts.	Deputy Inspectors.	VACCINATORS.			Peons.
		First Class.	Second Class.	Probationary.	
Anantapur	2	8	7	7	2
Bellary	2	9	11	4	2
Chingleput	2	8	14	5	2
Coimbatore	3	10	21	5	3
Cuddapah	3	11	18	4	3
Ganjam	3	11	22	4	3
Godavari	3	21	27	1	3
Kistna	3	13	18	13	3
Kurnool	2	8	8	8	2
Madras	8	24	22	8	3

Distribution of the Vaccine Staff—Madras.

Districts.	Deputy Inspector.	VACCINATORS.			Peons.
		First Class.	Second Class.	Probationary.	
Madras	8	24	22	8	3
Malabar	2	12	37	1	2
Nellore	3	8	18	1	3
Nagpur	1	3	1	2	1
North Arcot	3	14	15	6	2
Rajahmundry	2	2	28	1	3
South Arcot	3	13	13	1	3
South Canara	2	6	10	11	2
Tanjore	3	6	24	1	3
Tinnevely	3	10	15	11	3
Triplicane	2	6	13	1	2
Vizagapatnam	2	14	18	1	3
Do. Agency	2	3	15	6	2
Godavari Agency	1	5	5	4	1
Do. Agency	1	5	5	4	1
Total	58	234	233	131	57

In addition, Amunt D.W. Islands have 1 Hospital Assistant to work as a Vaccinator. In the Military Commissions at Bangalore and Secunderabad 2 First Class, 3 Second Class and 1 Probationary Vaccinators. Secunderabad Comission has besides 1 Expert Assistant of Vaccination.

Deputy Inspectors of the Vaccine Staff—Madras.

No.	Name.	Circle.	District.
1	M. Viswanatha Mudaliar	Chintadripet	Madras.
2	B. V. Venkatesh	Chintadripet	Madras.
3	P. Soobrayya Naidu	Chintadripet	Madras.
4	M. Hanumantha Rao Naidu	Chintadripet	Madras.
5	C. C. Srinivas Naidu	Chintadripet	Madras.
6	N. Ramakrishna Naidu	Chintadripet	Madras.
7	M. Acharya	Chintadripet	Madras.
8	G. P. Venkatesh	Chintadripet	Madras.
9	P. Prabhakar Pillai	Chintadripet	Madras.
10	K. Srinivas Rao	Chintadripet	Madras.
11	P. Srinivas Naidu	Chintadripet	Madras.
12	A. Baboo Naidu	Chintadripet	Madras.
13	K. Srinivas Naidu	Chintadripet	Madras.
14	A. Manjunath Naidu	Chintadripet	Madras.
15	S. Srinivas Naidu	Chintadripet	Madras.
16	A. Mahadeva Singh	Chintadripet	Madras.
17	T. Arumugam Pillai	Chintadripet	Madras.
18	M. Chinnappa Pillai	Chintadripet	Madras.
19	Mahomed Baiker	Chintadripet	Madras.
20	Thirumala Ramaswami Naidu	Chintadripet	Madras.
21	M. V. Chinnappa Pillai	Chintadripet	Madras.
22	A. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar	Chintadripet	Madras.
23	P. Srinivas Naidu	Chintadripet	Madras.
24	C. Subbarao Chetty	Chintadripet	Madras.
25	J. M. V. Srinivas Pillai	Chintadripet	Madras.
26	M. Srinivas Naidu	Chintadripet	Madras.
27	V. Srinivas Naidu	Chintadripet	Madras.
28	B. Krishna Rao	Chintadripet	Madras.
29	P. Narsayya Nair	Chintadripet	Madras.
30	M. E. Srinivas Rao	Chintadripet	Madras.
31	Thadasi Ramaswami Naidu	Chintadripet	Madras.
32	B. Srinivas Goudar	Chintadripet	Madras.
33	J. S. Muly	Chintadripet	Madras.
34	T. Rajah Mudaliar	Chintadripet	Madras.
35	E. Srinivas Mudaliar	Chintadripet	Madras.
36	W. K. Govinda Rao	Chintadripet	Madras.

Besides this, the Madras Municipality has 4 Assistant (Deputy) Inspectors of Vaccination.

Deputy Inspectors of the Unconvenanted Service—contd.

No.	Name.	Circle.	District.
39	K. Muthukrishna Pillai	Northern (Krishnapur)	Salem.
40	K. Subapathy Nadar	Nainakal	Salem.
41	A. S. Vedachala Mudaliar	Cuddalore	South Arcot.
42	M. Murugesu Mudaliar	Virdachalam	South Arcot.
43	S. Subhasiva Iyer	Tiruvannamalai	South Arcot.
44	K. Annasura Iyer	Northern	South Arcot.
45	D. B. Golase	Eraseragod	South Arcot.
46	T. N. Krishnan	Tanjore	South Arcot.
47	T. R. Subbaya Pillai	Nagapattinam	Tanjore.
48	V. A. Sundara Iyer	Pattakkottai	Tanjore.
49	S. Sambasiva Iyer	Semur	Tanjore.
50	K. Ranganathan Appu	Semur	Tanjore.
51	S. Varada Iyer	Semur	Tanjore.
52	E. Krishnan Narayan	Tinnevely	Tinnevely.
53	Mahomed Abdulla	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly.
54	S. Pattarajunni Aiyar	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly.
55	M. Ramaswami Naidu	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly.
56	Mahomed Ibrahim	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly.
57	Thomas Cooper	Vizagapatnam	Vizagapatnam.
58	R. Rajah Ram	Vizagapatnam	Vizagapatnam.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL.

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Lieut.-Col. W. E. Browne, M.B., I.M.S.	Principal Medical Officer.
Major E. Robertson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.	First Physician.
F. J. Crawford M.B., I.M.S.	Second Physician (on furlough).
Captain F. D. S. Payer, I.M.S.	Acting.
G. G. Giffard, I.M.S.	Third Physician (on furlough).
P. C. Giffard, I.M.S.	Acting.
R. K. Mitter, I.M.S.	Fourth Physician (on other duty).
Dr. W. E. Murray	Acting.
Lt.-Col. J. Millard, M.B., I.M.S.	First Surgeon.
H. Allison, M.B., I.M.S.	Second Surgeon (on furlough).
Captain H. Fitzpatrick, I.M.S.	Acting.
W. J. Niddock, I.M.S.	Third Surgeon.
H. S. T. Fraser, I.M.S.	Resident Surgeon.
C. F. Bailcock, Esq.	Dental Surgeon.
Mr. D. Robertson	Military Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class.
A. O. Trutwein	Head Steward.
P. V. Doraswamy Iyer	1st Assistant Steward and Cashier.
P. Narasimmo Naidu	2nd do. (on furlough).
V. C. Venugopala Iyengar	Ag. do.
A. G. Venkataranga Iyer	3rd do. (on other duty). Acting Senior Writer.
Thiruvengalashary	Ag. 3rd Asst. Steward.
P. M. Ramaswami Naidu	Kitchen Steward.
M. Bangaru Naidu	Asst. do.
M. A. Choudaswamy Moodliar	Copier.
P. Samudra Moodliar	Do. (Steward's Office).
V. C. Venugopala Iyengar	Storekeeper (on other duty).
P. S. Venkateswara Aiyer	Senior Writer (Office) on other duty as Ag. Storekeeper.
N. M. Thirumonaswami Mudaliar	Junior Writer (Office).
P. Doraswamy Iyengar	Writer (Out-patient).
M. Ramaswami Pillay	Writer to Senior Assistant Surgeon.
Mrs. M. A. Nisbet	Matron Superintendent.
Mrs. Tempel	Asst. Matron Superintendent.
M. S. Subrahmanya Iyer	Linen-keeper.
A. Lakshmanaswami	Linen Clerk.
T. K. Krishnaswami Iyengar	Matron's Clerk.
Mr. E. Knowles	Hospital Sergeant.
Rev. L. E. Cox	Chaplain (Church of England).
J. Morris	Catholic Chaplain.

Out-patients attended to from 7 to 9 a.m. Visitors to the sick allowed from 4-30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

HOSPITAL STOPPAGES.

SPECIAL PAY RATES.
Rates of Hospital Stoppages.

Monthly income of the patient or head of a family.	Scale of charges daily for Government officials.	Monthly income of the patient or head of a family.	Scale of charges daily for Government officials.
Rs. 30 to Rs. 40	Rs. 1 0 0	Rs. 50 to Rs. 60	Rs. 1 0 0
Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	Rs. 1 0 0	Rs. 60 to Rs. 70	Rs. 1 0 0
Rs. 50 to Rs. 60	Rs. 1 0 0	Rs. 70 to Rs. 80	Rs. 1 0 0
Rs. 60 to Rs. 70	Rs. 1 0 0	Rs. 80 to Rs. 90	Rs. 1 0 0
Rs. 70 to Rs. 80	Rs. 1 0 0	Rs. 90 to Rs. 100	Rs. 1 0 0
Rs. 80 to Rs. 90	Rs. 1 0 0	Rs. 100 and above	Rs. 1 0 0
Rs. 90 to Rs. 100	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 100 to Rs. 110	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 110 to Rs. 120	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 120 to Rs. 130	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 130 to Rs. 140	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 140 to Rs. 150	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 150 to Rs. 160	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 160 to Rs. 170	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 170 to Rs. 180	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 180 to Rs. 190	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 190 to Rs. 200	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 200 to Rs. 210	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 210 to Rs. 220	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 220 to Rs. 230	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 230 to Rs. 240	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 240 to Rs. 250	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 250 to Rs. 260	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 260 to Rs. 270	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 270 to Rs. 280	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 280 to Rs. 290	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 290 to Rs. 300	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 300 to Rs. 310	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 310 to Rs. 320	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 320 to Rs. 330	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 330 to Rs. 340	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 340 to Rs. 350	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 350 to Rs. 360	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 360 to Rs. 370	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 370 to Rs. 380	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 380 to Rs. 390	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 390 to Rs. 400	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 400 to Rs. 410	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 410 to Rs. 420	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 420 to Rs. 430	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 430 to Rs. 440	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 440 to Rs. 450	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 450 to Rs. 460	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 460 to Rs. 470	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 470 to Rs. 480	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 480 to Rs. 490	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 490 to Rs. 500	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 500 to Rs. 510	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 510 to Rs. 520	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 520 to Rs. 530	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 530 to Rs. 540	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 540 to Rs. 550	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 550 to Rs. 560	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 560 to Rs. 570	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 570 to Rs. 580	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 580 to Rs. 590	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 590 to Rs. 600	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 600 to Rs. 610	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 610 to Rs. 620	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 620 to Rs. 630	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 630 to Rs. 640	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 640 to Rs. 650	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 650 to Rs. 660	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 660 to Rs. 670	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 670 to Rs. 680	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 680 to Rs. 690	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 690 to Rs. 700	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 700 to Rs. 710	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 710 to Rs. 720	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 720 to Rs. 730	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 730 to Rs. 740	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 740 to Rs. 750	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 750 to Rs. 760	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 760 to Rs. 770	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 770 to Rs. 780	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 780 to Rs. 790	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 790 to Rs. 800	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 800 to Rs. 810	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 810 to Rs. 820	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 820 to Rs. 830	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 830 to Rs. 840	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 840 to Rs. 850	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 850 to Rs. 860	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 860 to Rs. 870	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 870 to Rs. 880	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 880 to Rs. 890	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 890 to Rs. 900	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 900 to Rs. 910	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 910 to Rs. 920	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 920 to Rs. 930	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 930 to Rs. 940	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 940 to Rs. 950	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 950 to Rs. 960	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 960 to Rs. 970	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 970 to Rs. 980	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 980 to Rs. 990	Rs. 1 0 0		
Rs. 990 to Rs. 1000	Rs. 1 0 0		

- (a) When the families of officials are entitled to free medical attendance, the charges for a wife or a child above twelve years of age will be those specified in column 2 above.
- (b) When not so entitled, the charges will be those specified in column 3.
- (c) In the case of non-officials, the charges for a wife or a child above twelve will be the same as for the head of the family.
- (d) Children of twelve years of age and less will in all cases be charged half rates.
- (e) When two or more children of same person are in hospital at the same time, the total charge will not exceed the daily rate payable by the head of the family.
- (f) For special nursing, an extra charge of Rs. 2 per day for each nurse will be levied.

GENERAL WARDS.
Ordinary.

Income from Rs. 25 to Rs. 49	RATES.	Income from Rs. 150 to Rs. 199	RATES.
Do. 50 to 99	0 4 0	Do. 200 and upwards	2 0 0
Do. 100 to 149	0 8 0		
Do. 150 to 199	0 12 0		
Infants under 3 years—free.			
Children from 3 to 5 years—rate of what is chargeable for the head of the family.			
Do. 6 to 15 years—do.			
Do. above 15 years and wives—do.			

Military.

All Commissioned Officers	2 0 0	Wives of the officers noted above. Half rates.
Departmental Officers with Honorary Rank and Senior Assistant Surgeons	1 4 0	Soldiers of all grades and arms
Warrant Officers	0 12 0	Schoolmistresses
Non-commissioned Officers acting as Warrant Officers (Military or Medical)	0 8 0	Soldier's wife
		Children

Marine.

Officers and Messes	2 0 0	Ship Landers
Seamen	1 4 0	

GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

MARSHALL'S ROAD, —ROMANA.

Opened 1st April 1890.

Superintendent, Lieut.-Col. F. R. Pope, M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., I.M.S.
 Resident Asst. Surgeon, R. Collins.
 Hospital Writer and Steward, C. Krishna Rao Moodliar.
 The Institution comprises the Hospital and Dispensary, the former consisting of nine separate wards for in-patients and the latter for applicants seeking out-door relief. Two of the wards are set apart for males and females respectively of the higher castes, and high caste servants are entertained to attend on them and cook their food, &c. Poor patients of both sexes, of all classes, admitted into Hospital, are fed and clothed free of expense, while those whose means or salary averages Rs. 25 and above per month are charged at the rates fixed for the Government Civil General Hospital.

The practice of the Ophthalmic Hospital is open to all members of the profession, including Native practitioners. Operations are performed every Saturday and Wednesday at 6.30 a.m., excepting in cases demanding immediate interference.

Dispensary.—Out-patients are attended to by the Surgeon in charge, between the hours of 7 and 8 every morning. Visitors will be admitted daily between the hours of 4 and 6 p.m., except on Saturdays.

ROYAPETTAH HOSPITAL.

PETER'S ROAD, ROYAPETTAH.

There are fifty beds available for Native patients. All classes are treated in the out-patient department. Urgent cases are treated at all hours.

Captain W. Molesworth, M.B., B.Sc., I.M.S., Surgeon, 4th District.
 C. I. M. Nicholas (In Medical Charge), 1st Class Military Assistant Surgeon.
 R. Ramanujam Nair, 1st Class Hospital Assistant.
 Mahomed Ibrahim Nair, 1st Class Hospital Assistant.
 M. Padmasabha Pillay, 2nd do. do. do.
 Mahomed Abdul Khaddar, 3rd do. do. do.
 C. Ramanujam Nair, 2nd do. do. do. D. D., Royapettah Hospital.

Matron, Mrs. F. O'Donnell.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

KRISTNAPETTY.

Medical Officer, Captain W. Molesworth, M.B., B.Sc., I.M.S.
 V. C. Subramanyam, Medical Officer, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.
 Cases of cholera, small-pox, diphtheria and measles among natives are admitted at all hours from the surrounding neighbourhood. There is no accommodation for Europeans or Eurasians.

THE MADRAS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The new Lunatic Asylum at Leacock's Gardens, Kilpauk, provides accommodation for 711 inmates of all classes. At present there are 108 patients.

Captain C. B. Lee, F.R.C.S., M.B., B.Sc., I.M.S., Superintendent in charge (on furlough).
 Captain C. B. Harcourt, M.B., B.Sc., I.M.S., Acting Superintendent.
 1st Class Surgeon M. Bowers, I.M.S., Dy. do.
 B. J. DeFazor, Civil Apothecary.
 P. Kuppusami Noolbally, Hospital Assistant.
 R. Joseph Reddi, Steward.
 J. Fernandez, 1st Assistant Steward.
 Gnanamuthu, 2nd do. do.
 Gopalaswamy Iyengar, Storekeeper.
 S. Anandamanyam Iyer, Writer.
 Mrs. Dashwood, Matron.
 Miss Noor, Head Nurse.
 Six European attendants and a numerous staff of male and female native attendants.

Official Visitors.

Surgeons of 2nd, 3rd and 4th Districts.
 The Magistrates of Revenue and Town Police Courts, Madras.
 The Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.
 The Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Ex-officio Visitors.

The P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces, Madras District, and the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.

Refer to Lunacy Act XXXVI of 1858 for Civil Lunatics and Act XI of 1877 for Military Lunatics, or to the "Rules" for management and superintendence of Lunatic Asylums, for information as to the mode of seeking admission for persons afflicted with insanity into the Lunatic Asylum.

Rules relating to the admission of patients into the Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
 I. No patient can be admitted into the Asylum under any circumstances without a Medical Certificate of insanity and an Admission Order.

II. Admissions into the Asylum are divided into two classes:—(1) Private—Paying; (2) Public—Non-paying.

Note.—Exemption from paying in the case of private patients is only made when it appears to the Superintendent that the friends or relatives are unable to contribute towards the maintenance of the patient.

III. The documents required for the admission of private patients are as follows:—
 (1) Two Medical Certificates, signed by two Physicians or Surgeons, of whom one should be a Presidency Surgeon or a Surgeon in the Government Service. (2) Admission Order signed,

together with the statement attached to it, by the relative or friend who places the patient in the Asylum. (3) An Indemnity Bond to be executed before the patient's admission. Forms and full particulars for filling in, can be obtained on application.

IV. In the case of a public non-paying patient, the following documents are necessary:—(1) Medical Certificate, one copy signed by the Surgeon of the district. (2) Medical history sheet, signed by the Surgeon of the district. (3) Admission Order, signed by a Magistrate.

For scale of charges for paying patients see General Hospital Scale, page 625.

GOVERNMENT MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Pantheon Road, Egmore—Opened 16th July 1894.

Lieut. Col. A. J. Starmer, I.M.S., Superintendent.
 Lieut. S. E. Falconer, I.S.M.D., M.A.C.P. & S. (Ed.), Resident Medical Officer.
 Miss Violet G. S. Adams, M.B. & C.M. (Ed.), Lady Asst. Superintendent.
 G. V. James, M.B. & C.M., Temp. Asst. Surgeon.
 K. Madhava Menon, I.M. & S., Do. do.
 M. Subramania Iyer, Do. do.
 Mrs. E. J. Lambie, Matron.
 T. A. Solomon Pillay, Senior Hospital Assistant.
 T. Ramiah Nair, Junior do.
 T. Narasinga Rao, Do. do.
 Mr. A. C. McKenzies, Steward.
 M. Saravamu Mudaliar, Asst. Steward.
 S. Israel Joseph Pillai, Office Clerk.
 S. Parthasarathy Iyengar, Training School Clerk.
 C. Natesa Mudaliar, Storekeeper.
 S. Madhava Pillai, Audit Clerk.
 Mr. A. P. Johnstone, Engine Driver.

Europeans, Indo-Britons and Native women of all castes are admitted into Hospital and dieted during their stay at the Institution. Native women, while awaiting confinement, receive a money allowance of one anna six paise per diem, in lieu of diet.

Out-patients are seen every morning between 7 and 9 o'clock at the Egmore Dispensary. There is no establishment at this Institution for procuring Wet Nurses. When assistance is required in procuring amais, a sum of 2 rupees should be sent with the application to cover cost of cooly and carriage hire.

Memorandum of Hospital Expenses.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR "GENERAL WARDS."

G. O. No. 676, Public, dated 17th June 1899.

GENERAL WARDS.

Monthly Income.	Rate.
From Rs. 25 to 40	Rs. 0 2 0
" 50 to 90	" 0 3 0
" 100 to 140	" 0 12 6
" 150 to 190	" 1 0 0
" 200 and above	" 2 0 0

Ten days' payments to be made in advance on admission and repeated every tenth day.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR "SPECIAL WARD."

(G. O. No. 846, Public, dated 16th August 1901.)

Monthly income of the patient or head of a family.	Scale of daily charges for Government officials.	Scale of daily charges for non-officials.	Monthly income of the patient or head of a family.	Scale of daily charges for Government officials.	Scale of daily charges for non-officials.
Europeans and Eurasians.			Natives.		
Minimum	Rs. 3 0 0	Rs. 4 0 0	Minimum	Rs. 0 4 0	Rs. 0 12 0
" 300 to Rs. 399	4 0 0	4 8 0	Rs. 50 to Rs. 74	0 12 0	1 0 0
" 400 to " 499	5 0 0	5 8 0	" 75 to " 99	1 0 0	1 8 0
" 500 to " 599	6 0 0	7 0 0	" 100 to " 149	1 8 0	2 0 0
" 600 to " 699	7 0 0	8 0 0	" 150 to " 199	2 0 0	3 0 0
" 700 to " 799	8 0 0	9 0 0	" 200 to " 299	3 0 0	4 0 0
" 800 to " 899	9 0 0	10 0 0	" 300 and above	The rates for Europeans and Eurasians.	
" 900 to " 999	10 0 0	11 0 0			
" 1,000 to " 1,099	11 0 0	12 0 0			
" 1,100 and above	12 0 0	13 0 0			

- (a) When the families of officials are entitled to free medical attendance, the charges for a wife or a child above twelve years of age will be those specified in column 2 above.
- (b) When not so entitled, the charges will be those specified in column 2.
- (c) In the case of non-officials, the charges for a wife or a child above twelve will be the same as for the head of the family.
- (d) Children of twelve years of age and less will, in all cases, be charged half-rates.
- (e) When two or more children of the same person are in hospital at the same time, the total charge will not exceed the daily rate payable by the head of the family.
- (f) For special nursing, an extra charge of Rs. 2 per day for each nurse will be levied.
2. Patients are permitted to wear their own clothes, but clean white sheets and bed linen in sufficient quantity are supplied by the Hospital.
3. Private servants or children cannot as a rule be admitted with the patient unless she is suckling. In exceptional cases an ayah is permitted to remain to attend to an infant.
4. All patients will be dieted entirely by the Hospital and proper arrangements will be made for the nursing.

Midwifery Nurse-Pupil Class.

A class, consisting of a limited number of European and East Indian female pupils for instruction in Practical Midwifery, exists at this Institution by permission of Government. European and East Indian candidates are required to pass through a course of training in Sick Nursing previous to entry into the Midwifery Class. At the end of six months they will be examined and, if qualified, will receive a *Nurse Certificate*.

The Midwifery pupils are resident in Hospital and are allowed to remain under instruction for a period not extending nine months, when, if found by examination competent to practice as Midwives, they are presented with a Diploma.

Pupils receive an allowance of 25 rupees per mensem as routine money for a period of 6 months only in the Sick Nurse Class, and for 6 months only in the Midwifery Class.

Candidates should furnish, with a written application for admission as a pupil, testimonials of character, and state her age, condition, residence, previous experience in nursing, &c., and whether European or East Indian.

A class also exists for training Native pupils in Midwifery. Women of the Barber caste are preferred.

Rules for Examination of Candidates for the Midwifery Nurse-Pupil Class.

RULES FOR MIDWIFERY NURSE-PUPILS.

I. Applications for Candidates.

1. Candidates for Pupil-Nurse vacancies should apply in writing to the Superintendent of the Maternity Hospital.
2. Their application must contain information on the following points:—
 - (a) *Condition*.—Whether married, widowed, or single.
 - (b) *Age, &c.*.—Date and place of birth, and present address.
 - (c) *Race*.—Whether European, Eurasian or Native.
 - (d) *State of Health*.—Age of youngest child, if any.
3. If married or widows, they should not be less than 20 or more than 35; and, if single, not under 25 years of age.

II. Examination of Candidates.

This examination is the subject of physical as well as mental fitness. The examination at Madras will be conducted at the Maternity Hospital, and at up-country stations by the Senior Medical Officer.

1. European and Eurasian candidates must possess the following qualifications:—
 - (a) Ability to read fluently and explain the meaning of a passage of not less than twenty lines in any standard work.
 - (b) Ability to write to dictation a passage of not less than fifteen lines from any standard work.
 - (c) Ability to converse freely and describe any common object or occurrence.
 - (d) Certificate of moral character and respectability.
2. When examined up-country, the certificate of physical fitness, and the dictation paper of each pupil-candidate, with report on the other subjects of examination, on her appearance and intelligence, and on the probability of her being able to qualify as a midwife, will be sent to the Superintendent of the Maternity Hospital for registration. More than three errors will be held to disqualify a candidate for three months, but at the end of that time she may again be examined.
3. The names of candidates who pass a fair examination and are otherwise eligible, will be recorded in a register at the Maternity Hospital, from which selections will be made, for entertainment as pupils, from time to time, as vacancies occur.
4. No candidate can be entertained as a Nurse-pupil while pregnant or suckling, and no child will be permitted to reside in the quarters of pupils.
5. The pupils will reside in the Hospital compound, and will occupy furnished quarters.
6. Pupils undergo training as Sick Nurses for a period of six months before admission to the Midwifery Class at the Maternity Hospital.

7. Under provision of Civil Travelling Allowance Code, 1883, Nurses will have to pay their own expenses to and fro.

8. Candidates in receipt of Government allowance who resign before term of tuition is completed, will be liable to be called upon to refund the amount received in stipend.

9. The entire control of the pupils is vested in the Superintendent. Disobedience of orders, or of the rules of the Institution, and misconduct of any kind will be punished according to the gravity of the offence by fine, extra duty, suspension, or dismissal.

10. When it appears to the Superintendent that a pupil after a fair trial is not likely to qualify as an efficient Midwife, she will be allowed the option of resigning.

11. Each Nurse must pay Rs. 12 in advance for dieting, &c., on joining the Maternity Hospital.

List of Midwives practising at MADRAS, corrected up to 1st December 1901.

Name.	Race.	Address.
Mrs. J. M. Adolphus	Eurasian	99, Barrack Street, Chintadripet.
Anba Ammal	Native Christian	Government Maternity Hospital.
Antoniamah	do.	Mission Hospital, Rayapuram.
Annamah	do.	1st Street, Pudur.
Mrs. S. A. Arret	European	Cook's Road, Olary.
" L. Augustine	Eurasian	Harris Road, Pudur.
" M. W. Barnes	do.	C/o Mrs. M. Brown, Old Family Quarters, St. Thomas' Mount.
" E. Balfour	do.	Industrial School, Popham's Broadway.
" Brisson	do.	Harris Road, Pudur.
" S. Bowden	do.	10, Cutcherry Road, Mylapore.
" H. S. Brinkhurst	do.	27, Munagappa Madelly Street, Puraewalkum.
" G. M. Burghall	do.	24, Peter's Road, Royapettah.
" L. E. Burgess	Eurasian	Peter's Road, Royapettah.
Miss G. Bardsley	do.	Springer's Street, Black Town.
Canakamah	Hindu (Barber)	21, Newbury's Road, Royapettah.
Mrs. M. Carr	Eurasian	55, 1st Street, Park Town.
" K. Ellis	do.	5, Bishop's Lane, Vepery.
Miss G. Castellus	do.	17, Hunter's Road, Vepery.
Mrs. H. Campbell	European	Pallavaram.
" A. L. Williams	Eurasian	Tannah Street, Puraewalkum.—(Plague duty, Guatakal).
A. Danamma	Native Christian	Midwife, Govt. Maternity Hospital, Madras.
Mrs. C. O'Graham	Eurasian	Tannah Street, Puraewalkum.
Miss H. Clarke	do.	56, Centre Street, New Town.
Mrs. E. D'Cruz	do.	Karappa Madaly Street, Puraewalkum.
" E. A. O. Dawkins	do.	Head Nurse, General Hospital.
" F. Dunn	do.	Family Station Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount.
" K. Dec	European	1st Asst. Matron, Govt. Maternity Hospital.
" J. Dashwood	do.	Matron, Govt. Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
" M. D. Montebello	Eurasian	Tannah Street, Puraewalkum.
Draper	European	Puraewalkum Barracks Road.
Ellen Blades	Native Christian	General Hospital.
Mrs. S. Forsyth	European	Bishop's Lane, Puraewalkum.
" H. A. Freeman	do.	Durnarajan Civil Street, Washermanpet.
" M. Gilbert	do.	Nurse, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliyar Hyung-in Hospital, Washermanpet.
Miss Green	do.	No. 141, Popham's Broadway, Black Town.
Mrs. A. L. FitzSimmonds	do.	C/o Mrs. French, New Bank Buildings, North Beach.
" E. Gerson	do.	Pallavaram.
Grace Annall	Native Christian	Free Church Mission Hospital, Rayapuram.
Mrs. A. E. Hunt	European	C/o J. Hunt, 9th Field Battery, R.A., St. Thomas' Mount.
" A. Hayes	Eurasian	New Town.
" F. Haire	do.	1st Street, New Town.
" M. A. Barker	do.	14, Old Jail Street, Black Town.
" A. Hoels	do.	Naval Hospital Road, New Town.
" H. Hillier	do.	30, Jones Street, Madras.—(Plague duty, Tuticorin.)
" E. Humphreys	do.	Myrtle Cottage, Tannah St., Puraewalkum.
Miss C. Humphreys	do.	Tannah Street, Puraewalkum.
" G. Jacinman	do.	57, Main Road, Rayapuram.
Intherany	Native Christian	50, Newbury's Road, Royapettah.

List of Midwives practising at MADRAS, corrected up to 1st December 1901—contd.

Name.	Race.	Address.
Mrs. Kate Kelly	Eurasian	23, Soorkanana Street, Black Town.
" Kerr	do.	Vepery High Road.
" E. J. Lawrie	European	Matron, Government Maternity Hospital.
" A. M. Lambert	Eurasian	Church Road, Vepery.
" A. E. McIntosh	do.	General Hospital.
Miss J. A. Mercer	do.	8th Street, Podupet.
" M. Moore	do.	Napier Park.
Mrs. W. Johns	European	Jones' Street, Black Town.
Miss S. Nourse	do.	Nurse, Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
Mrs. A. E. Nelson	do.	Library Lane, St. Thomas' Mount—(Plague duty, Kodampallam.)
Mary Daniel	Native Christian	Maternity Hospital.
Mary Anne	do.	do.
Mrs. Mary A. Bousley	Eurasian	Fort St. George.
Martha Devadasan	Native Christian	10, Canton Sadayappan Street, Periamet.
Mrs. H. McGrath	Eurasian	Exams Road, Podupet.
" E. O'Donnell	do.	Matron, Royapettah Hospital.
" I. Pierce	do.	C/o Mr. Hawkins, Inspector of Post Offices, Mount Road, Madras.
" A. Harding†	European	C/o Matron, Maternity Hospital, Egmore.
" C. Pope	Eurasian	Stravalhar.
" A. Prestyne	do.	St. Thomas.
Ponnammah	Hindu (Kavay)	Adelappu Madaly Street, Parawalkam.
Mrs. L. Evers†	Eurasian	3rd Street, New Town.
" A. R. Smith	do.	C/o Messrs. Smith and Andri, Mount Road.
" J. G. Seclman	do.	34, Popham's Broadway.
Mrs. E. C. Squirah	do.	C/o Mr. R. J. Menzies, Tannah Street, Rayapuram.
Rosalinda Solomon	Native Christian	4th Street, Podupet.
Mrs. W. J. Smith	European	2nd Out-Matn Govt. Maternity Hospital.
" A. Smith	Eurasian	Jones' Street, Black Town.
" C. Smith	do.	Veteran Lines, Pallaveram.
" M. J. Smith	European	May Cottage, Pullaveram.
Miss A. B. Smith	do.	1st Street, Podupet.
" A. Scriven	Eurasian	Perambur.
" Alice Smith	do.	New Town.
H. Sarathamma	Hindu	Swaminatha Gossamy Street, Periamet.
Mrs. A. Sterling	Eurasian	Periam Street, Park Town.
Thoyarama	Hindu (Barber)	Flower Bazaar, Triplicane.
Venkatamma	do. (Kavay)	do.
Mrs. VanCarpent	Eurasian	Ritchie's Road, Mount Road—(Plague duty, Bellary.)
Valliamah	Hindu (Madaly)	Swamy Naick Street, Chintadapet.
Mrs. L. West	Eurasian	Hospital Lane, Royapettah.
" M. K. Wilson	do.	Perambur.
" J. Wood	do.	Police Commissioner's Road, Egmore.
" A. Ward	do.	Royapetram.
" M. A. Wilson	European	Stravalhar, Perambur.
Miss Woodsell	do.	C/o Mrs. Draper, Perambur Barracks Road.
Mrs. I. Ross	Eurasian	10, Namsingapuram, Mount Road, Madras.
Natchatham	Native Christian	Midwife, Royapettah Hospital, Madras.
Thalace	Hindu (Barber)	22, Montgoy's Lane, Royapettah.
Mrs. N. B. Leonard	European	J. W. C. A., Randall's Road, Vepery.
Joanna	Native Christian	C/o Mrs. Coaling, Vepery.
Mrs. F. A. Akhurst	European	Nurse, Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
Miss W. E. Franklin	Eurasian	Bollock Lines, St. Thomas' Mount.
Mrs. A. C. Starr	European	26, Mount Road, Madras.
Gnanambakam	Native Christian	C/o Annas Cool Street, Royapettah.
Mrs. H. Goodie	European	Chinnai Line, Madras.
Rebecca Thomas	Native Christian	Adelappu Gossamy Street, Rayapuram.
Mrs. A. Parkinson	European	Madam's House, Tank Street, Parawalkam.
" A. Harro	do.	Nurse, Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
" H. Lincoln	Eurasian	Vepery High Road, Madras.
Sambatham	Native Christian	Perianna Maistry Street, New Town.

*Formerly Miss Humphreys.

† Formerly Miss, Bangrose.

† Formerly Mrs. Prosser.

‡ Formerly Mrs. H. Smith.

List of Midwives practising at MADRAS, corrected up to 1st December 1901—contd.

Name.	Race.	Address.
Mrs. F. E. Barclay	European	J. W. C. A., Randall's Road, Vepery.
K. Jayamah	Hindu (Kavay)	Chintadapet.
Miss E. M. Day	European	Government Madly Street, Parawalkam.
M. A. Thomas	do.	Chinnai Street, Podupet.

List of names that have passed from the Government Maternity Hospital, MADRAS, at 31 December, 1901.

Name.	Race.	Address.
Professa	Native Christian	Midwife, Mysore Service.
Arumamari	do.	Midwife, Bowring Civil Hospital, Bangalore.
Santhamari	do.	Yathihar Koll Street, Kumbakonam.
Thoyam	Hindu (Barber)	Midwife, Messing Dispensary, S. Canara Dist.
Mary	Native Christian	Vezampattam.
Hokmay	Hindu (Kavay)	Midwife, Rajah Mirasdar's Hospital, Tanjore.
Annammie	Native Christian	Midwife, Kalyandrug Dispensary, Aswampur Dist.
Maria David	do.	Midwife, Station Hospital, Wellington.
Sathiyammah	do.	18, Vadamalai Street, Parawalkam.
Mrs. E. Williams	European	3, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
" E. Harmer	do.	Tallavaram.
Amy Mark	Native Christian	Pandaram Street, Parawalkam.
Venkatamma	Hindu (Kavay)	Midwife, Municipal Hospital, Coimbatore.
Caroline Atkinson	Native Christian	Municipal Hospital, Perambur.
Mrs. E. J. Whitty	European	Head Nurse, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras.
Menachie	Hindu (Kavay)	Midwife, Municipal Hospital, Mangeri, Madras.
Annand Lewis	Native Christian	Church of Scotland Mission Dispensary, Sholinghur.
Nagamma	Hindu (Kavay)	Cool Bazaar, Bellary.
Alexandra	Native Christian	Midwife, Mysore Service.
Periamam	Hindu (Edayar)	Midwife, Municipal Hospital, Tanjore.
Mrs. C. Soper	European	Popham's Broadway, Madras.
Thale Venkatamma	Hindu (Kavay)	Thousand Light, Madras.
Ameer Jee	Muslim	Lawyer's line, garden, Kilpauk.
Mary Francis	Native Christian	St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Coimbatore.
Mrs. C. Haff	Eurasian	Trancoring, Pankay Road, New Town.
Chinnath	Hindu (Kavay)	Maharajah's palace, Bellary.

List of Midwives practising in the MAFUSSIE, corrected up to 1st December 1901.

Place.	Race.	Race.	Address.
Adikopattam	Ramanujamma	Hindu	Local F. Dispensary, (Tanjore).
Adi	Thippammah	do.	Municipal Hospital.
Ada	Miss D. M. Ball	European	Midwife.
Alatar	D. Mantham	Native Christian	Local Fund Disp. (Palghat).
Allahabad	Mrs. M. A. Archer	Eurasian	3rd Local, Ponnas, R. I. Ry.
Alar	Annasammah	Hindu	Local Fund Hospital, (Bellary).
Annadiviland	Barbet	Native Christian	Midwife.
Anakayali	Anthelachmeo	do.	Municipal Dispensary.
Anad	Juba	do.	Local Fd. Disp. (Bangalore Dist.).
Aryahar	Manickam Annam	Hindu	do.
Asha	Thoyammah	do. (Kavay)	Local Fund Dispensary.
Alar	Namag Annam	do.	do. (Salem Dist.).
Arinipetta	Anthelachmeo	do.	do. (Kistna Dist.).
Ayyampetta	V. Sundaram	do. (Kavay)	do. (Tanjore Dist.).
Bangalore	Mrs. J. Costello	European	Convent of the Good Shepherd.
Do.	A. Perrett	Eurasian	Charal Villa, St. John's Road.

List of Midwives practising in the MOFUSIL, corrected up to 1st December 1901—contd.

Place.	Name.	Race.	Address.
Bangalore	Mrs. S. E. Probert	Eurasian	Meckan Street, John's Road.
Do.	E. King	do.	Do.
Do.	E. Moore	do.	C/o Asst. Surg. J. Moore, 35, Cotton Road.
Do.	G. Cronk	do.	Cleveland Town, C/o Mrs. Gascayan.
Do.	Rajamiah	Hindu (Madag.)	Head Nurse and Midwife, Maternity Hospital.
Do.	Murthamiah	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Mrs. E. I. Latham	Eurasian	264, Seppings Rd., St. John's Hill.
Do.	S. Footo	do.	121, Narayana Pillay Street, St. John's Hill.
Do.	S. Lest	do.	5, Cammina Street, St. John's Hill.
Do.	S. Dale	European	25, Dickinson Road.
Do.	R. Sullivan	Eurasian	2, Wellington Street, Richmond Town.
Do.	M. Terry	European	Matron of the Maternity Hospital for Women and Children.
Do.	E. Grainger	Eurasian	Railway Quarters, City Station, S. M. Railway.
Do.	H. Fernandez	do.	3, Cockburn Road, St. John's Hill.
Do.	M. S. Sappard	do.	C/o Overseer's Lodge, Maharajah's Palace.
Do.	J. Harrod	do.	Benson Road, Benson Town.
Do.	E. Walsh	European	C/o Mrs. Burke, No. 3, Wool Street.
Do.	E. J. Stephens	Eurasian	C/o Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
Do.	Panayamiah	Hindu	Campanment Hospital.
Do.	Ramiah	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Takuvyan	do.	Local Fund Dispensary, (Ailapat City).
Do.	Mrs. M. A. Thompson	Eurasian	144, St. John's Hill.
Do.	Mrs. A. Edwards	do.	C/o Mr. E. Gillson, Infantry Lines, Bangalore.
Do.	Laura Anna Dyer	do.	No. 17, Infantry Road.
Do.	Govindamiah	Hindu	Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Rodha Miah	do.	C/o Miss Austley, Ulloor Road.
Do.	Anta Bhai	Eurasian	Midwife.
Do.	Grace Moses	Native Christian	Midwife, Maternity Hospital.
Do.	Agatha	do.	do.
Do.	Mrs. A. Paul	Eurasian	Midwife.
Do.	S. T. Saldanha	do.	C/o Mr. Saldanha, Post Master.
Do.	D. Jones	do.	C/o Mr. Dalton, Bangalore.
Do.	A. E. Fernandez	do.	Haines Road, St. John's Hill.
Badagava	M. Pannooty	Native Christian	Taluk Board Hospital, (Tellicherry).
Bapatla	Neeramah	Hindu	Civil Dispensary, (Kistna Dist.).
Bellary	Poonagavari	do.	Sabapathy Model Hospital.
Do.	Mrs. M. L. Sator	Eurasian	C/o Mrs. Makam, Civil Orphanage.
Do.	Soorimah	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Danamma	Hindu Kavaray	Midwife, Plague Duty.
Do.	Mrs. A. J. Cooke	European	Midwife.
Do.	Asha Bee	Muslim	Midwife, Plague Duty.
Bhimavali	Mrs. S. J. O'Malley	European	Midwife.
Bobbili	M. E. Barclay	Eurasian	do.
Bowringpet	N. Simmons	do.	do.
Calcutta	A. Cardozo	do.	21, Ghosebhai's Lane.
Do.	J. Beeby	do.	C/o Mr. Beeby, Foundry and Shell Factory, Coimbatore.
Do.	V. J. Wilson	do.	C/o Mr. Wilson, L. L. P. R.
Do.	Mrs. G. Tynd	European	Eden Hospital, Calcutta.
Calicut	Mrs. M. Lopez	Eurasian	Midwife.
Do.	O'Malley	do.	do.

* formerly Mrs. Taylor.

List of Midwives practising in the MOFUSIL, corrected up to 1st December 1901—contd.

Place.	Name.	Race.	Address.
Calicut	Mrs. Thompson	Eurasian	C/o Asst. Surg. Station Hospital. — (Plague duty, Madras.)
Cannanore	H. A. Borden	European	Fort.
Do.	Rachel Andipa	do.	do.
Cochin	Mrs. J. H. Barthe	European	Mission Hospital.
Do.	Mrs. A. Bass	do.	Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Anavard	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Arokiamy	do.	Municipal Midwife.
Chowghat	Mrs. S. C. Philip	Eurasian	Civil Hospital.
Coimbatore	A. Cason	do.	Midwife.
Chingleput	A. L. Hardage	European	do. — (Plague Duty.)
Chodavaram	A. Karamiah	Hindu	Local Fund Hospital.
Channarayana	Dorabhai	do.	do. Dispensary.
Chennampeta	Annam Bee	Muslim	do. (Bangalore Dist.).
Chidambaram	Ranganayagee	Hindu	Civil Dispensary. (Dist.).
Chingleput	C. Benjamin	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
Chikhalapur	Annamayya	do.	Civil Dispensary. [Board.
Chittoor	Mrs. M. Henderson	Eurasian	Matron, Lying-in Hospital, L. F.
Cocanada	Annavy Ammal	Hindu	Civil Dispensary.
Coondapur	Edna Karkada	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
Do.	Rebecca Henderson	do.	Midwife.
Cojavearam	Ranabambur	Hindu	do.
Coimbatore	Mrs. Maria Beale	Eurasian	Jail Road.
Do.	(K. ...)	do.	do.
Coorg	Annamayya	Native Christian	Midwife.
Coorg	Annamayya	Hindu (Vellala)	Holerasapur (Coorg Dist.).
Coonoor	Mrs. C. Cavdery	Eurasian	Midwife.
Do.	C. Lynn	do.	Matron, Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Lachmiah	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Miss Honeywell	Eurasian	do.
Do.	Mrs. A. Cockrane	do.	Coonoor.
Cuddalore, N. T.	Nagappa	Hindu	Midwife, Lying-in Hospital.
Do.	O. I. Mrs. L. Parker	Eurasian	Midwife.
Do.	A. S. Cheney	do.	do. Mt. Capper.
Cuddalore	Saptha Selvester	Native Christian	do. Municipal Dispensary.
Do.	Mrs. E. Elliott	Eurasian	Infant Lodge.
Do.	L. Pollett	do.	Matron, Municipal Hospital.
Dharmapuram	M. Ponnard	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
Dindigul	Sellathammal	Hindu	Civil Dispensary.
Do.	Sajna Ramon	Native Christian	C/o Dr. Chester, Dindigul.
Dodballpur	Anna Fernandez	do.	Civil Disp. (Bangalore Dist.).
Dodballpur	Martha	do.	Taluk Dispensary.
Dharwad	P. Lelebhaviah	Hindu Kavaray	Midwife, (Vizagapatam Dist.).
Do.	Vasudev	do.	Midwife.
Dharwad	Cannamma	do.	do.
Do.	Mama Bhai	Mahratti	do.
Dharwad	Ananvathy	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary, (Tanjore District).
Garjan	Leah Bihara	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Lucy Behara	do.	do.
Do.	Katy Sennapathy	do.	do.
Do.	Maria Moses	do.	do.
Gadavari	Thevaramiah	Hindu	Under District Board.
Gadavari	Gnanambharan	Native Christian	Midwife, (Tanjur Dist.).
Gadavari	Annamayya	do.	Municipal Hospital.
Gadavari	Elizabeth	do.	Local Fund Hospital, (Kistna Dist.).
Guntur	Rochanay	Hindu Kavaray	Midwife, Lutheran Mission.
Do.	Miss E. Gray	Eurasian	Mission Hospital.
Do.	Mary Perumnam	Native Christian	do.
Do.	Chellamma	Hindu (Barber)	do.
Haripur	S. Rachel	Native Christian	Midwife.
Haripur	Marimah	do.	Local Fund Hospital.
Holihare	Maramah	do.	Taluk Hospital.
Hoskote	Gannamah	do.	Midwife, (Bangalore Dist.).

List of Midwives practising in the MOTHERS' HOSPITAL, corrected up to 1st December 1901—contd.

Place.	Name.	Race.	Address.
Hospet	Mary Rose	Native Christian	Civil Dispensary.
Do.	P. T. Jayaram	Hindu	Municipal Dispensary.
Hosur	Thy. Math.	do	Local Fund Hospital.
Huma, Ganjam District.	Mrs. L. Campbell	European	Midwife.
Huvinahadgalli	Annammah	Native Christian	Local Fund Dispensary.
Hyderabad, Deccan	Mrs. E. C. Phillips	Eurasian	Midwife, Chundabhat.
Do.	K. Edwards	do	do.
Do.	P. Muir	European	do.
Jafna	Mrs. Agnew	Eurasian	C/o. T. W. Scott, Nanappay.
Jalarpet	Mrs. L. H. McCoy	do	C/o. Mr. W. McCoy, Apothecary.
Do.	Eliza Gilroy	do	Railway Dispensary.
Jamt	G. Venkanniah	Hindu	Railway Dispensary, Jalarpet.
Kopha, Bombay Presidency.	Mrs. M. Ceding	European	Local Fund Hospital, (Vingapam District).
Kallakutta (Shimoga Dist.)	Anna Maria Narayan	Native Christian	Taluk Board Hospital.
Kandur	Wimma Hye	European	Ceylon.
Karkul	Martha Soan	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
Kodakkaal	Ganapoo	do	Midwife, Municipal Hospital.
Kolar	Dorcas	do	Civil Hospital.
Do.	Mathamma	Hindu	Midwife.
Do.	Jesse Macrae	Native Christian	Methodist Episcopal Mission.
Kottur	Thoyarammah	Hindu	Civil Dispensary, Bellary.
Kudligy	Thoyarammah	do	Local Fund Dispensary.
Kuriga	Pragasamma	Native Christian	Taluk Board Hospital, (Tumkur District).
Kasargod	Maria Hegoo	do	Taluk Board Hospital, (S. Canara).
Do.	Theresa Fernandez	do	Midwife.
Karnor	Muthal	Hindu	Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Thoyara	do (Kavary)	C/o. Mathala, Midwife.
Kirkee	Mrs. A. W. Counts	Eurasian	Robinsons Road.
Kistna	P. Audfintcham	Hindu	Midwife.
Elstna	M. Somaloo	do	do.
Do.	M. Venkayee	do	do.
Kurnool	Mimamah	do	Mission Hospital.
Do.	Chand Bee	Muhammadian	do.
Do.	Maboo Bee	do	Midwife.
Kudligy, Bellary District.	Thoyarama	Hindu (Kavary)	do.
Kumbakonam	Sundaram	do (Vellala)	do, Municipal Hospital.
Lahore	Mrs. A. M. Deaton	European	Lahore.
Lalgudi	Mathaluthease	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
Lanwell	Mrs. A. C. Faulkner	Eurasian	C/o. Mr. Brown, Station Master.
Do.	Mrs. E. D'Souza	do	Lacknow.
Madanapalle	Ezher Belachemoo	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
Madurantakam	Dayawayee	do	do.
Magdi	Nathan D'Souza	do	do.
Malur	Mrs. Sarah Williams	European	do.
Mallapuram	Ezher	Native Christian	Mission Hospital.
Mampanat	Marthoys	Hindu	Local Fund Hospital.
Mangalore	Mercy Baboo	do	Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Elizabeth Goddard	Native Christian	do.
Do.	Masika Maset	do	do.
Mamargudi	V. Pragasam	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
Mashpatam	Vanthoys	Native Christian	Midwife.
Molavannuru	Valluam	Hindu	Taluk Disp., (Chittabrong).
Mysore	Mrs. J. English	European	Matron, Maharajah's Female Hospital.
Do.	Jayapurni	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Annapoornie	Hindu	do.
Do.	Baigum	do	do.
Nagpore	Mrs. J. G. Bernard	Eurasian	do.
Nasik	Kajja Bee	Muhammadian	Local Fund Dispensary.

List of Midwives practising in the MOTHERS' HOSPITAL, corrected up to 1st December 1901—contd.

Place.	Name.	Race.	Address.
Namkhal	Kanakamah	Hindu	Under Taluk Board.
Do.	Christian Johnson	Native Christian	Municipal Hospital.
Nandyd	Thoye	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
Do.	Munammah	Native Christian	Under Taluk Board.
Neemach	Mrs. S. J. Adams	Eurasian	Midwife.
Neelamangala	Antoniammah	Native Christian	Local Fund Dispensary.
Nellore	Mrs. C. Thomas	Eurasian	Midwife.
Do.	Mercy Paul	Native Christian	do, Mission Hospital.
Ootacamund	Mrs. J. Cowell	European	do.
Do.	E. Passanha	Eurasian	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Do.	L. Gouvard	European	Moona Cottage.
Do.	M. Sherwood	do	Cheruvu Cottage.
Do.	Ruthamah	Native Christian	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Do.	Mrs. E. Kichy	European	C/o. Sergeant-Major Kirkby.
Do.	L. Key	do	Nilgiri Volr. Rifles.
Do.	F. Gubel	Eurasian	C/o. Miss Furlsten, Nazareth Convent.
Do.	F. Gubel	Eurasian	Midwife.
Ongole	Ramammam	Hindu (Kavary)	Midwife, Municipal Hospital.
Palakota	G. Thotamah	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
Palai Hills	Antoniammah	Native Christian	Municipal Hospital.
Palnace	Chellammah	Hindu	do.
Palamcottah	Chinnammall	do	do.
Pallavaram	Mrs. M. Doran	Eurasian	Midwife.
Palm Hills	S. Gnanammah	Native Christian	Municipal Hospital.
Parakkhedi	Chinnammam	Hindu (Barber)	do.
Parvatgar	Mooneammall	do	Local Fund Hospital, (Vingapam District).
Pattambi	Karimulla The	do	2nd Class Vaccinatrix.
Peddapoor	Ruthamah	Native Christian	Local Fund Dispensary.
Perambalur	Almar	do	do.
Pennacottah	E. Thoyramah	do (Kavary)	do.
Poon	Miss J. Parke	European	Posty Staff Lines.
Pottur	Terese Coelho	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital, (S. Canara).
Podukottah	Lutebini Bhai	Maharatta	Maharajah's Hospital.
Do.	Karapayee	Hindu	Civil Dispensary.
Do.	Vesayee	do	Panamavathy Dispensary.
Do.	Arutham	do	Midwife.
Do.	Chinnammam	do	do.
Do.	Mariyayee	do (Barber)	do.
Do.	Govindamma	do	do.
Do.	Mangalam	do (Elayar)	do.
Quilon	Mrs. M. Quindles	Eurasian	Matron, Victoria Lying-in Hospital.
Rajahmundry	Elizabeth	Native Christian	Midwife.
Rajan	Somalamamah	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
Ranguzta	Mrs. L. Webber	Eurasian	C/o. Mr. Green—(Flagut duty, Hosur).
Rangoon	L. M. D'Monte	do	7, Barr Street.
Do.	S. Martin	do	237, Dalhousie Road.
Do.	J. A. Burke	European	Midwife.
Do.	K. Johnson	do	C/o. Lance-Sergeant Johnson, 4th S. S. Regiment.
Salem	Lydia	Native Christian	C/o. Rev. W. Robinson, London Mission.
Do.	Gnanayee	do	Municipal Dispensary.
Do.	Coorammah	Hindu	do.
Do.	Amoyee	do	Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Thoyammal	Hindu (Kavary)	Local Fund Dispensary, Hosur Salem Dist.
Sethiayadu	Arayammall	Native Christian	Local Fund Dispensary.
Secundabad	Mrs. L. Seathony	Eurasian	Midwife.
Do.	A. Muxarto	do	do.
Do.	R. Howard	do	C/o. Mrs. Thomas.
Do.	Gomes	do	Sayer Lines.
Shahabad	M. C. Jones	do	Midwife.

List of Midwives practising in the M.O.F.U.S.H., corrected up to 1st December 1901.—contd.

Place.	Name.	Race.	Address.
Sorab (Shimoga)	Chinnayyer	Native Christian	Teling Hospital.
Singapore	Miss C. Wolfe	European	C/o J. A. Rowden.
Do	Mrs. A. Babin	do.	General Post Office.
Sankaranar-	Amaraty	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
covil	P. Mathernah	do.	Midwife, C/o Dr. Medical and
Tanjore	do.	do.	Seretary Officer (Tanjore).
Do	Seshima	Hindu (Barber)	Midwife, Raja Mirasdar's Hos-
Do	Ganabathi	Native Christian	do.
Do	Nagabathi	do.	do.
Thiruvady	Alamath	Hindu	Local F. Disp. (Pangore Dist.).
Thiruvady	Mrs. C. Parthas	European	do.
Do	L. Bower, (for-	do.	merly in England)
Do	Miss A. Salisbury	do.	C/o Fort. Major J. Hornby,
Do	Mrs. M. C. Lacey	do.	Maiden Fort. India.
Thiruvanku-	Amirham	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
chy.	Mary Abraham	Native Christian	Western Mission Dispensary.
Thiruvellore	Lydiaiah	do.	Local Fund Hospital.
Tanuku	Sacowah	Hindu (Barber)	Midwife.
Tandyanam	Nathiah D. Chida	Native Christian	do. (Shimoga District).
Tirthuchally	Jeevarathnam	do.	Midwife Dispensary.
Tiruppur	Thang	Hindu	Devanahalli Civil Hospital.
Tirupaty	Elizabeth	Native Christian	C/o Dr. Falls, Neger.
Tiruvancore	Mrs. G. V. Spooner	European	Matron, Maternity Hospital.
Tiruvannam	A. Mecher	do.	do.
Trichinopoly	Ammanasah	Hindu	Municipal Hospital.
Do	Mrs. R. Bay	European	C/o Mr. Bay, Station Master,
Do	A. Martin	do.	S. I. Railway.
Do	D. A. Clark	do.	C/o Mr. W. Jolly, Kemp's Town.
Do	Christiana Samuel	Native Christian	Matron, Municipal Hospital.
Do	Sarah	do.	do.
Triplicore	Mrs. Hanna Cook	European	do.
Do	(formerly H. Butler)	do.	do.
Uttamaller	Arakhamal	Native Christian	do.
Uttamur	Gellias	Hindu	Local Fund Hospital.
Uttamur Chat-	Archeerimah	do.	do.
ham	Amampun	Native Christian	do. (Tanjore Dist.).
Vaniyambadi	Elisabeth Thammah	do.	Plague Dept. Vaniyambad.
Vayidi	Rach	do.	Municipal Dispensary.
Vizianthapur	Sathiramah	do.	Civil Dispensary, (Coorg).
Vizagapatnam	do.	do.	Civil Dispensary, Victoria
Do	Atchiah	Hindu (Barber)	do.
Do	Appanamasah	Native Christian	do.
Do	Rajana	Hindu	do.
Do	Kamathah	do.	do.
Do	Kanarah	do.	do.
Do	Appala Kamasah	do.	Under District Board.
Do	Sekah	do.	do.
Do	Padamah	do.	do.
Do	Jahera Bee	Muslimah	do.
Do	Sethiah	Hindu	do.
Do	Abraham	do.	Under District Board.
Do	M. Sathakantham	Native Christian	C/o Med. Practitioner, Victoria
Do	do.	do.	Gotha Hospital.
Do	E. Sathakantham	Hindu	Victoria Gotha Hospital (Vina-
Do	Mrs. M. A. Bar-	European	do.
Do	do.	do.	do.
Do	Mrs. L. B. Bouche	do.	do.

List of Midwives practising in the M.O.F.U.S.H., corrected up to 1st December 1901.—contd.

Place.	Name.	Race.	Address.
Vizagapatnam	Mrs. S. Reddy	European	Midwife.
Do	S. Chinnayyer	do.	do.
Do	N. Chinnayyer	do.	do.
Do	B. Chinnayyer	do.	do.
Do	Anna Maria Thoy-	Native Christian	Midwife, Hospital.
Do	Anna Maria Thoy-	do.	do.
Do	Kamathah	do.	do.
Vizagapatnam	C. Pilemah	do.	Local Fund Hosp. (Kistna Dist.).
Wellington	Mrs. J. Dudge	European	Midwife.
Do	Seraphina Rodriguez	Native Christian	do. Station Hospital.
Whitefield	Mrs. E. Crooks	European	do.
Do	M. Meyers	do.	Woodhouse Cottage.
Do	M. White	European	Midwife.
Yennalagudem	Thoyamah	Hindu	do. Local Fund Hospital.

GOVERNMENT LEPROSY HOSPITAL, MALRAS.

Superintendent	Military Assistant Surgeon, G. S. Allen,
	Surgeon, G. S. M. Nicholas.
Hospital Assistant	V. K. Narasimha Chetty.
Matron	Mrs. F. Hage.
Steward	C. M. Cosmanaswamy Mudaliar.
Jailer	R. Rangit.

This institution, which was opened in 1841, is situated at the northern end of Popham's Broadway, and is maintained solely from public funds. Accommodation was originally provided for only 88 lepers, but subsequent additions at different dates now enable 246 of all classes—Europeans, Eurasians and Natives—to be lodged, clothed and fed therein. There is a separate enclosure for female lepers and a large two-story ward has recently been erected within it for European and Native Christian females. There is, besides, a Criminal Leprosy Ward to which, lepers from all the jails throughout the Presidency are transferred. The enlarged premises are however still inadequate for the numbers seeking admission, as lepers are numerous in Madras, whether they flock even from remote parts, to seek out a precarious livelihood by begging, or to share in the doles of grain or the public distribution of food to hordes of mendicants—a form of ostentatious charity in which the well-to-do native is prone to indulge on festival or other occasions in his household. Several of the lepers have been inmates for a number of years, and a few even from childhood to maturity, but a large proportion come and go as their inclination prompts, the monotony of the life as well as the regimen observed in the Hospital pulling on them after a time and being unbecoming to the vagrant tastes and habits that most of them have acquired. Chaplains of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches minister to the spiritual and moral welfare of their respective followers, while Hindus and Mussulmans are permitted to practice their religious observances in places set apart for the purpose. A sum of money is annually contributed by kind friends and sympathisers with the sufferers from this baneful disease, to provide the lepers with a treat at Christmas-time, and to enable prizes and rewards to be given to the juvenile patients for proficiency in needlework, as well as at their school tasks.

NATIVE INFIRMARY.

MADRAS CHOLERA ROAD, NORTH BRACK TOWN.

Lieut. Colonel F. C. Reeves, I.M.S.	Superintendent.
H. S. Hage, I.M.S.	Resident Medical Officer.
Military Asst. Surgeon F. A. Wynne.	Clinical Instructor.
P. Narayanaswamy Mudaliar, I.M.S.	do.
A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar	1st Class Hospital Assistant, No. 71.
B. Anandiah	do. do. 282.
Abdul Sahlan Khan	1st do. do. 183.
Mahomed Abdul Aziz	3rd do. do. 774.
E. V. Ramiah	3rd do. do. 611.
P. Nagarathnam Mudaliar	Clerk.

This institution, as well as the North Brack Town Dispensary, which is worked in connection with it, is situated next to the Government General Hospital in regard to the total treated and daily attendance, which were 48,568, and 68926 respectively in 1899.

The Infirmary has, including the Municipal Isolation wards, for the reception of contagious cases, 104 beds, with separate wards for medical and surgical diseases, and there are connected with it, but in a detached block, 32 beds for incurables, and persons found in a moribund condition in the streets.

The cost of dieting in patients and of the medical establishment is met from the funds of the Municipal Council, all other expenses being defrayed by the Municipality, aided by a contribution from Provincial Funds.

200 students of the Hospital Assistant Department of the Government Medical College are posted to this Hospital to receive their clinical instruction.

RAJAH SIR S. RAMASAMI MUDALIAR MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

MONTAGU CROSSLAND ROAD, NORTH BLACK TOWN.

Lieut. Colonel F. C. ROBERTS, I.M.S. Superintendent.
Military Assistant Surgeon W. R. DIXON Resident Assistant Surgeon.
Mr. N. RAMMUNAI NATH Hospital Assistant.
Mrs. Gilbert Matron.

This Hospital was founded by the eminent native physician, Rajah Sir S. Ramasami Mudaliar, who owned it, and who also provided an endowment of Rs. 50,000 from the interest on which, as well as from the funds of the Municipal Council, it is maintained. A monthly allowance of Rs. 25 is paid by Government for beds to poor women awaiting their confinement.

The number of confinements are steadily increasing, and the fact that there is no loss of life to the popularity of the institution, and is, moreover, an index of the public value which it holds; but its income is incapable of maintaining the increasing demands upon it, and so the work of the Hospital is in danger of becoming crippled unless help be forthcoming from private channels or from public or Municipal funds.

Native midwives, a class now in much disrepute, are trained here for service under Local Boards and Municipalities in the district.

An out-patient dispensary for women and children has been recently opened.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CASTE AND GOSHA WOMEN, MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 1883.

Patrons.—His Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN-EMPEROR.

Vice-Patrons.—The Right Hon. the Lord and Lady Ampthill, our Lady Grant Duff, The Lady Napier and Ettrick, Mary Lady Eubank, The Lady Kinloss, Lady Adam, Lady Wesslock, &c., &c. The Nawab Begum Sahiba of the Carnatic, The Nawab Bahadur of Nizam Begum Sahiba, The Maharajah of Vizianagaram, The Raja of Venkatagiri and Maharajah Gajapati Rao.

Ex-officio Governors.—One of the Members of Council, The Surgeon-General, The Veterinary Surgeon, The Assistant General, The Surgeon of the 4th Cavalry.

Life Governors.—The Rajah of Venkatagiri, &c., &c. The Maharajah of Travancore, &c., &c. H.H. The Rajah of Cochin, The Nawab Aslam Ali Khan Bahadur of Dacca, The Rajah of Kalyan, The Chingha Arumani Jaghmoor of Padakottai, Maharajah G. N. Gajapati Rao, &c., &c. Raja Sir S. Ramasami Mudaliar, &c., &c. The Zamorin of Calicut, Raja T. Ravi Varma, The Rajah of Travancore, The Hon'ble Maharajah of Bobbili, &c., &c. M.R.Ry. Lord Krishna Doss Bala Monsoon Doss, The Hon'ble Justice Sir S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, &c., &c. Dewan Bahadur, The Zamindar of Panikil, The Zamindar of Kottam and Punt, The Zamindar of Devarakota, and The Zamindar of Kuzhamp.

Governors for 1901.—The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, &c., &c. The Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Winterbottom, &c., &c. The Prince of Arrot, &c., &c. The Hon'ble Justice Sir V. Seshayya Aiyangar, Dewan Bahadur, &c., &c. Dewan Bahadur V. Krishnamoorthy Aiyangar, &c., &c. The Rajah of Panikil, The Hon'ble Sir S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, &c., &c. Dewan Bahadur, M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Raja Sriyadaga Anandam Babu Prasad Bahadur, M.R.Ry. A. Santharath Aiyangar, Mahomed Mahmud, Khan Bahadur, M.R.Ry. R. Hanumanth Rao Aiyangar, M.R.Ry. G. Narayanaswamy Chetty Esq., Raja Venkateswari Bahadur, Rajah of Badachellur, The Hon'ble Justice Sir S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, &c., &c. Honorary Secretary to the Governors, Dewan Bahadur V. Krishnamoorthy Aiyangar.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, MADRAS BRANCH, COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

Hon. Secretary to Committee of Management—Lieut. Colonel W. B. Browning, I.M.S. Superintendent—Mr. W. W. King, M.B., I.M.S., &c., &c. Consulting Surgeon—Lieut. Colonel W. B. Browning, I.M.S.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY HOSPITAL, SAIDAPET.

W. ROSE, Esq. M.A., M.D., F.R.C.V.S. Principal, College of Agriculture.
Mr. R. L. D'SILVA Officer in charge, Veterinary Hospital.
M.R.Ry. J. Chelvarangaraja Hospital-keeper.

The accompanying rules, sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, for the management of the Veterinary Hospital attached to the College of Agriculture, Saidapet, will come into force on the 1st July 1899:—

PART I.

1. The Hospital with its establishment shall be under the control of the Principal, College of Agriculture, Saidapet; and all communications regarding the admission, discharge, &c. of patients shall be addressed to the "Officer in charge," Veterinary Hospital, Saidapet.

2. The public may send animals for treatment between 6.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., and 4.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M., but urgent cases will be attended to at any time.

3. The charges shall be as follows:—

(a) *Ordinary charges.*—

(i) Horses and ponies (grass ponies excepted).—

Out-patients.—A fee not exceeding one rupee per case for advice, medicines to be supplied at cost price.

In-patients.—Subscribers, i.e., those who pay Rs. 5 yearly or Rs. 5 half-yearly in advance, will be charged Rs. 5 per session for lodging, but advice and medicines will be free. Non-subscribers will be charged Rs. 5 per session for lodging, a fee not exceeding one rupee per case for advice, and medicines at cost price.

(ii) *Grass ponies.*—

Out-patients.—Advice will be given gratis and medicines will be supplied at cost price.

In-patients.—Rs. 5 per session will be charged for lodging (unless specially exempted by the Principal of the College); advice will be given gratis, and medicines will be supplied at cost price.

(iii) *Cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats.*—

Out and in-patients.—Advice will be given gratis and medicines will be supplied at cost price, housing in case of in-patients being free.

(iv) *Dogs.*—

Out and in-patients.—A fee not exceeding one rupee per case will be charged for advice, and medicines will be supplied at cost price, housing in the case of in-patients being free.

(b) *Special charges.*—

(i) For castration and other major operations, a fee not exceeding Rs. 5 will be charged in addition to the ordinary charges mentioned above.

(ii) In cases such as fractures, &c., in which charges for medicines will usually be small, a special additional fee not exceeding one rupee per session will be charged.

4. The feeding, grooming, manuring, &c., of patients shall be undertaken by the owners. Special arrangements may, however, be made with the Hospital-keeper for these purposes, though he is not bound to enter into such arrangements. All dogs sent for treatment shall be provided with a collar and chain.

5. Attendants in charge of patients are to conform, in every way, to the rules of the Hospital.

6. An animal once admitted shall not be removed except with the consent of the "Officer in charge."

7. Those sending their animals to the Hospital do so at their own risk. The Officer in charge has the right of refusing admission of any animal and of ordering the removal of any animal at any time.

8. The Hospital authorities will, unless specially requested by the owners, not to do so hold a post-mortem examination on all patients dying in the Hospital, should such an examination be thought necessary.

9. The Hospital undertakes to destroy animals at the request of owners, in the most merciful manner possible, on payment of a fee not exceeding Rs. 5 for each animal.

PART IV.—MILITARY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The most important of the Military Departments are the Supply and Transport, the Military Accounts, the Ordnance, the Commanding Royal Engineer's, the Adjutant-General's and the Judge-Advocate-General's.

As the majority of the above Departments are open only to officers of the Indian Staff Corps, the rules for admission into the Staff Corps are first appended.

REVISED REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE STAFF CORPS.

From British Corps.

1. Any officer who may, from time to time, be required to supplement the direct supply from the Unattached Lists, will be obtained as follows:—

A. From the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, and the Royal Artillery serving in India.

B. Any officer of the British Army who may show exceptional qualifications for service in India, may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, be specially selected for the Indian Staff Corps.

2. Officers desirous of joining the Indian Staff Corps, under clause A of the last paragraph, will be eligible for appointment on the following conditions:—

I. That, at time of application, they have completed one year's actual regimental duty in India.

II. That, at the date of application, they have passed the examination in Urdu by the lower standard.

III. That, at date of appointment to a native regiment, they are not more than 35 years of age.

Applications (on I. A. P. 71) must be accompanied by 'certificates' Forms A and B, by 'declarations' in duplicate, Form C, and by 'records of service' on I. A. P. 1 in duplicate. Applicants may state in which of the four Commands they wish to serve.

CERTIFICATES AND DECLARATIONS.

A.

Commanding Officer's Certificate.

Certified that Second-Lieutenant _____ of the _____ REGIMENT, A candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has on this date completed _____ years' service from the date of his first commission, of which _____ years were (or the whole period was, as the case may be,) spent in India.

Second-Lieutenant _____ has passed an examination in Urdu by the higher (or lower) standard, and has performed in a satisfactory manner his duties as an officer of Infantry (or Cavalry, or Artillery). He also possesses a fair knowledge of the ARMY ACT, of the ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT, and of the KING'S REGULATIONS.

I further certify that during the period Second-Lieutenant _____ has served with this regiment, he has been attentive to his duties, and that his conduct has been in all respects unexceptionable.

(Station and date.)

(Signature of the Officer Commanding the regiment.)

B.

Medical Officer's Certificate.—For appointment and for admission.

I certify that to the best of my belief Second-Lieutenant _____ is in good bodily health, and apparently well capable of undergoing the vicissitudes of service in India, that his vision is equal to the standard required for officers on entering the service, and that there is no defect in his hearing that would be likely to interfere with the proper performance of his duties as an officer of Cavalry (or Infantry).

(Station and date.)

(Signature of the Medical Officer of the regiment.)

C.

Declaration of Candidate.—For appointment as Probationer and for admission.

I hereby declare, upon my honour as an officer and gentleman, that I have not, nor to the best of my belief has any person on my behalf or in my interest, directly or indirectly,

received or agreed to receive any sum of money, valuable security, or other thing in respect of my appointment to the Indian Staff Corps; and I promise, honourably and unreservedly, that I will not receive the same or in any manner recognise or benefit by its receipt hereafter.

(Signature of Candidate.)

[The above declaration must be drawn up in the officer's own handwriting, and must be read over in the presence of the officer commanding the regiment, who will attach his certificate as witness to the declaration in the following manner:—

Read over in my presence, and signed before me, this

day of

18

(Signature of Commanding Officer.)

The declaration must also be subscribed by a second witness, who may be either an officer of standing in the service, or a civilian, being a householder.]

3. When an officer is on leave of absence or away from his regiment, the declaration may be made before any General or other officer, not under the rank of field officer in command of a district, garrison, or body of troops, or on the general staff of the Army.

4. When an officer is travelling beyond Indian limits, the declaration may be made before any accessible civil or military officer, an explanation of the circumstances being furnished.

5. When an officer through illness is unable to travel to a military station, the declaration may be made before a Justice of the Peace, but must be accompanied by a medical certificate of the officer's inability to travel.

6. Officers appointed under para. 1 (clauses A or B) will be transferred permanently to the Staff Corps and will not be permitted to revert to their British regiments, except by exchange, and they will come under the conditions laid down in paras. 74 to 78 and 115, A. R. 1, Vol. II, Part I, to such extent as those conditions may be applicable in each case. Second-Lieutenants of over two years, and three months' service from date of first commission, will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on appointment. Officers above the rank of Second-Lieutenant will carry with them the rank they held on appointment to the Staff Corps.

7. Officers however who were admitted to the Army before the 1st September 1892, join the Staff Corps under the following conditions:—

The period of probation must be passed with native troops, and the date of joining a native corps shall be the date of appointment on probation.

8. Should the officer not have passed the lower standard examination in Urdu before joining a native corps, he will be required to do so within 18 months of so joining; otherwise he will cease to be a probationer, in which case his Commanding Officer will submit a report to the D. A. G. of the command, as to whether the probationer made a genuine effort to pass the examination, and also whether his conduct and general application to the performance of his duties, whilst on probation, have been satisfactory.

9. After the expiration of one year from date of appointment on probation, the probationer, provided he has passed the higher standard examination in Urdu, and the professional examination required under regulation (para. 10), may be admitted to the Staff Corps.

10. On the expiration of 18 months from date of appointment on probation, he will be admitted to the Staff Corps (para. 9) whether he has passed the above examinations or not (i.e., the higher standard and the professional examination (para. 11), on production of certificates in Forms B and C (para. 2) and D, which will be forwarded through the usual channel to the Adjutant-General for transmission to Government.

D.

Commanding Officer's Certificate.—For admission to the Staff Corps.

Certified that Lieutenant _____ of the _____ regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has on this date completed _____ years' service from the date of his first commission, of which _____ years were (or the whole period of which was, as the case may be,) spent in India.

Lieutenant _____ has passed an examination in Urdu by the higher (or lower) standard, and has attained such a knowledge of his drill and duty as an officer of Infantry (or Cavalry) in all its branches as to qualify him for the command of a company (or squadron) in all situations. He also possesses a fair knowledge of the ARMY ACT, of the ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT, of the INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR, and of the KING'S REGULATIONS, as well as of ARMY REGULATIONS, INDIA, VOL. II, besides having gained some general acquaintance with the organization and nature of all branches of the Indian Army.

I further certify that during the period Lieutenant _____ has served with this regiment, he has been attentive to his duties, and that his conduct has been in all respects unexceptionable.

(Station and date.)

(Signature of the Officer Commanding the regiment.)

11. Should he not have passed the above examinations before admission to the Staff Corps, he will be allowed a further period of 18 months (or 2 years in all from date of appointment or probation), within which to pass.

12. Should he not pass within this period, he will be removed from the service.

13. The names of probationers will be retained on the lists of their British regiments until they are admitted to the Staff Corps.

14. The period of probation has been fixed to enable an officer to show his aptitude for, and zeal in, the performance of duties with native troops. During this time the Commanding Officer should satisfy himself that the probationer's temper, general habits and qualifications are such as to render him an efficient officer in the native army, and he should employ him generally on all duties calculated to test his fitness for the native army. Probationers are to be detached from duty with their corps during their period of probation.

15. During the period of probation, it will be open to the Commanding Officer of a native corps to report that he likes the officer, either from temper or other cause, is anxious for employment with native troops; in which case the Commandant-in-Chief, should be so notified that he can, if he so wishes, post him to his own regiment, or to a battalion of it, if one is serving in India, or, if not, to any regiment or battalion of the line in that country, pending orders from the G.O.C. India.

16. The same course will be followed in the case of an officer who may not, at the expiration of 18 months' duty, be able to obtain the necessary certificates for admission to the Staff Corps, owing to not having passed the Lower Staff Examination in Urdu or other cause.

17. No officer will be allowed to resign his probationary appointment, except on sufficient grounds to be approved by the Commander-in-Chief, the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India in Council, and the Secretary of State for War. An officer applying for permission to resign, will be required to produce a declaration and a certificate in Forms F and G, and the Commander-in-Chief in India, if satisfied with the reasons given, will at once post the officer to his own regiment, or to a battalion of it, if one is serving in India, or, if not, to any regiment or battalion of the line in that country, his resignation being sent forward at once for the final orders of the Secretary of State for India, and the Secretary of State for War.

F.

Declaration of Candidate.—For resignation of probationary appointment.

I hereby solemnly declare, on my honour as an officer and a gentleman, that my resignation of my probationary appointment for the Staff Corps does not originate in any cause affecting my honour, or my character, or professional efficiency.

(Station and date.)

(Signature of probationer.)

G.

Commanding Officer's Certificate.—For resignation of probationary appointment. (Para. 17.)

I hereby certify that the resignation by Lieutenant _____ of his probationary appointment in the regiment under my command does not originate in any cause affecting his honour, or his fitness to continue in His Majesty's service.

(Station and date.)

(Signature of Commanding Officer.)

Until the completion of three years' service, a probationer remains subject to the provisions of Article 100, Royal Warrant of 1885.

When an officer is ultimately admitted to the Staff Corps, the date assigned to his commission is that of his first appointment on probation.

No extension of the prescribed period within which the examination must be passed is allowed, except on account of illness, or duty resulting from employment on field service, and only then, with the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Applications for such extension must be submitted six months before the completion of three years' service from date of admission to the Staff Corps.

THE SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

The following rules govern the admission of officers to the Supply and Transport Department in India:—

1. The applicants must belong to the Staff Corps and have had not less than three or more than seven years' service. His application is required to be submitted, through the Commanding Officer, to the D. A. G. of the Command, who forwards it on to the Secretary to the Government of India, who in turn forwards it to the Director-General of Supply and Transport, who notes the candidate's name, and on return transmits it to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy for the name to be retained.

2. When a vacancy occurs, the Director-General of Supply and Transport applies for the nomination of a candidate, who is then appointed to the Department on probation, for one year.

3. For the first six months he is attached to a Supply and Transport Office, for the next three months to the office of the Inspector of Commissariat Accounts, and for the last three to the Office of the Storekeeper-General.

4. At the expiry of the period of probation the final examination is held.
5. The examination is divided into three heads:—
(A) Questions to be answered without the assistance of books of reference.
(B & C) Questions to be answered with the assistance of books of reference.
(D) Test work and practical questions.
6. The questions to the probationer under heads A, B, C and D are set on the following subjects:—

(1) His acquaintance with the responsibilities and duties of a Supply and Transport officer in the care and custody of cattle and stores.

(2) His knowledge of the system of procuring supplies by departmental agency or contract, in circumstances may require, and the rules generally for conclusion of contracts.

(3) His acquaintance with the subject of rationing British and Native troops and the different articles which comprise their rations, and also the circumstances under which rations are issued to native troops.

(4) Sources of supply of, and rules concerning, artillery and line gear for transport animals, and clothing for transport and supply and establishment.

(5) Caring rules for transport animals.

B.

(1) His acquaintance with the general system of accounts in the Supply and Transport Department; his ability to check accounts of Native agents and knowledge of how the monthly cash account current and schedules are prepared, also of the vouchers required to support charges under the different heads of expenditure.

(2) Ability to check tickets for carriage, monthly returns, bills for feeding of cattle, bills for attendants' pay.

C.

(1) His knowledge of Departmental rules, and of returns furnished periodically.

(2) Rates of pay of establishments and followers, and method of drawing the same.

(3) His ability to draw up with accuracy estimates and average statements of the cost of victualling troops and of feeding cattle.

(4) His knowledge of the equipments of carriage and stores required for Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, with reference to their numbers and the distance to be marched.

(5) Scales of feed for horses, transport animals, and slaughter cattle and sheep.

D.

(1) His knowledge of the animals used for food, as to their breeding, and where the best are obtained.

(2) Where the best transport animals are found and the weights they respectively carry.

(3) Stable management, such as watering, feed, grooming, shoeing, picketing.

(4) Treatment of ordinary ailments of cattle and transport animals.

(5) Packing and loading, fitting harness, artillery and gear, and system of inspection of and repairs to artillery and gear.

(6) The principal points to be attended to in purchase of cartilage of transport animals.

(7) Description of sorts in use and qualities of wood suitable for their construction.

7. The number of questions to be set on the different heads, and their marks are as follows:—

	Number of questions.	Marks.	Percentage of marks to be obtained.
Head A	10	150	75 per cent. of the aggregate marks, but less than 50 per cent. for any one head.
Head B	25	150	
Heads C and D	45	150	
Total	100	450	

8. The examination papers under head (A) are prepared by the Inspector-General of Supply and Transport under (B) by the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, and under heads (C) and (D) by the Supply and Transport Officer of the Command.

9. On a probationer being confirmed in his appointment, he should, under arrangements to be made by the Inspector-General of Supply and Transport, pursue a further practical training in the following duties, in such order as may be found convenient in view of his trying for the position of Supply and Transport Officer of a district by being placed in charge of:—

the transport at a station,

the accounts section of a Supply and Transport Office,

an outpost.

On completion of the above course of training, the Supply and Transport Officer will report to the Inspector-General of Supply and Transport whether the officer was qualified in the several courses, or, if not, in what respects he has failed. Should the report

received be unfavourable, the Inspector-General of Supply and Transport may, if he considers it desirable, bring the matter to the notice of the Director-General of Supply and Transport in view to the officer being reverted to regimental duty before his tenure of five years expires.

10. The first period of service for officers of the Supply and Transport Department is fixed at five years. They will remain seconded in each regiment for that period, after the expiration of which they will be permanently transferred to the Department or revert to regimental employ at their own request, or on the recommendation of the Head of the Department.

11. The limits of tenure of appointment in the Supply Transport Department are:—

(a) Director-General of Supply and Transport and Inspector—Five years, or on succession to the Colonel's allowance.

(b) Executive Supply and Transport General and Supply and Transport Officers—On attaining the age of 52 years or on succession to the Colonel's allowance, or on promotion to Major-General.

12. The grades and rates of pay in the Supply and Transport Department are:—

Director-General of Supply and Transport	Rs. 2,500	Consolidated.
Inspector-General of do.	2,000	
Deputy Director-General for Transport	800	In addition to Staff Corps pay of rank.
Supply and Transport Officer, 1st class	500	
" " 2nd "	400	
" " 3rd "	300	
" " 4th "	200	
" " 5th "	100	
" " 6th "	50	

13. An officer of a Native corps being a candidate for the Supply and Transport Department, is entitled to the pay of his regimental appointment until the date of his services being placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Supply and Transport. He is retained in the list of his corps with a lien on his regimental appointment for the 12 months of his probation.

14. On passing the final examination, he will continue to be borne on his regiment for a second year, having been seconded. He can revert to military duty within these two years, but not subsequently, unless a regimental appointment is available.

15. From 1st April 1901, the three separate Presidential lists of officers have been amalgamated, and the promotion of officers of the amalgamated list of the Supply Transport Department are by length of service in each grade up to and including the grade of Supply and Transport Officer, 1st class, instead of by succession to vacancies.

16. The periods of service necessary for promotion, are as follows:—

Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, after 4 years' service in that grade, will be promoted to the grade of Supply and Transport Officer, 5th class.
Supply and Transport Officer, 5th class, after 4 years' service in that grade, will be promoted to Supply and Transport Officer, 4th class.
Supply and Transport Officer, 4th class, after 4 years' service in that grade, will be promoted to Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd class.
Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd class, after 4 years' service in that grade, will be promoted to Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class.
Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, after 4 years' service in that grade, will be promoted to Supply and Transport Officer, 1st class, if deemed fit to carry out the duties of an Administrative appointment.

17. Officers borne on the separate Presidential lists are given the option of coming under the new scheme, or of continuing under the old rules and obtaining promotion as vacancies occur; they must, however, finally elect between the two systems of promotion before March 1901.

THE MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

1. The establishment of the Military Accounts Department and the Staff salaries of the several grades are as below:—

Accountant-General	1	Rs. 2,500	Consolidated Salary.
Controllers of Military Accounts	4	2,000	
Military Accountant, 1st class	3	1,500	Do. do.
" " 2nd "	5	1,400	
" " 3rd "	4	1,500	
" " 4th "	4	1,000	
Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class	5	500	
" " 2nd "	4	600	
" " 3rd "	4	500	

Superintendent of Pensions and Family Payments, Madras ... 1 ... 400 } In addition to Staff Corps pay of rank.
Pension Paymaster, Southern Mank ... 1 ... 250 }

2. Controllers of Military Accounts hold their appointments for five years, subject to vacation on attaining Colonel's allowance.

3. All other appointments in the Military Accounts Department are held until—

- succession to Colonel's allowance;
- promotion to Major-General;
- attaining to 52 years of age.

4. The Military Accounts Department in India includes all appointments concerned with the audit and compilation of Military expenditure, and the payment of the Army, its establishments and departments; other than the appointments of acting regimental paymasters. Officers are ordinarily not eligible for appointment to the Department till they have completed five years' service.

5. First appointment of officers to the Department is for five years, during the first of which they will be on probation, and they will be seconded in their regiments for these five years, at the expiration of which they will be transferred permanently to the Department, or revert to regimental employment at their own request, or on the recommendation of the Head of the Department.

6. Officers of the Indian Staff Corps desirous of entering the Department, will apply to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, in the case of a regimental officer, through the Officer Commanding his regiment, the General Officer Commanding the District, the Lieutenant-General of the Command and the Adjutant-General, and in that of a Departmental officer, through the Head of his Department. The application will be accompanied by a copy of the officer's record of service to date.

7. Candidates after nomination by H. E. the Viceroy, will be subjected to an examination before they are permitted to join the Department as probationers.

8. During the period of probation, the officer will be attached to the different branches of a Controller's Office, under the orders of the Controller, his services will not be available during probation for any duty other than that of gaining a thorough knowledge of Departmental procedure generally, and of the regulations dealt with in each branch.

9. At the end of the year's probation, the officer will be examined for admission to the Department, by the Controller of Military Accounts.

10. Promotions in the Department from one grade to another, whether temporary or permanent, are made according to merit and not by seniority alone; the appointments of Controller of Military Accounts are filled by selection from amongst the most efficient and able officers of the Department.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1. This Department is now an Imperial establishment, directly under the orders of the Government of India in the Military Department.

2. It is open to officers of the Royal Artillery serving in India who have been five years in the service and who have qualified in the H. S. in Hindustani.

3. All applications for appointment must be addressed (through his Military Secretary) to the Viceroy, by whom all first appointments will be made.

4. The consolidated Ordnance Department for India will for the present be divided into two circles of superintendence and supply—Bengal and Bombay—each under the charge of an Inspector-General of Ordnance, who will be allowed an Assistant taken from the establishment of Commissaries, and seconded. The Inspector-General in Bengal will also be assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General.

5. The whole establishment of Commissioned officers will be as follows:—

1 Director-General of Ordnance for all India	Rs. 2,500	Consolidated
2 Inspectors-General of Ordnance	2,000	
1 Deputy Director-General of Ordnance in India	800	With Regimental pay and allowances.
2 Assistants to Inspectors-General of Ordnance	300	
4 Ordnance Officers, 1st class	500	
" do. 2nd "	400	
" do. 3rd "	300	
" do. 4th "	200	
4 Superintendents of Factories	900	

6. The Director-General and the Inspector-General of Ordnance will hold their appointments for a term of five years, and the local rank of Major-General will be conferred upon the Director-General when not appointed in that rank.

7. No officer above the rank of Major-General will be appointed Director-General, nor will any officer above the rank of Colonel be appointed an Inspector-General, but the Director-General and Inspector-General will be allowed to retain their appointments for the full term of five years, even if the former be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

* If not Staff Corps officer in addition to regimental pay of rank.

or the latter to the rank of Major-General. With this exception, no officer shall hold an appointment in the Department after promotion to the rank of Major-General.

6. Assistant Superintendents of Factories shall be appointed for a term of three years, but all Superintendents of Factories and Commissioners of Ordnance will be appointed for a term of five years, they will then be eligible for re-appointment for a similar term, but after that they must revert to regimental duty.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

1. The Department is open to officers of the British and Indian Services. The revised rules regarding the appointment and pay of officers admitted to this Department will be found in I. A. Circulars 118 of 1882 and 21 of 1892.

2. The examination for admission will be both oral and by written questions on the Army Acts and Rules of Procedure and the Indian Articles of War, the King's Regulations, Royal Warrant for pay and promotion, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II, the English and Indian Laws of Evidence, the Criminal Law of England and the Indian Penal Code. Also on the candidate's capacity to review the proceedings of the major Courts-martial, and of General Courts-martial, the latter being tested by requesting him to frame a skeleton charge under any specified article and to write out in the proper form the mode of recording proceedings of such Court-martial, with the punishment awardable on conviction.

3. The appointment of Judge-Advocate-General is tenure for five years, subject to vacation or succession to Colonel's allowance.

4. Other appointments in the Department will be vacated—

- (i) on succession to Colonel's allowance;
- (ii) promotion to Major-General;
- (iii) attaining to 62 years of age.

5. Officers appointed to the Department will be on probation for one year, and will be confirmed after that period on passing the required Departmental examination; they will remain seconded in their regiments for a term of five years, including the period of probation, on expiration of which they will be either transferred permanently to the Department or revert to regimental employ.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

1. This Department is open to officers of the Staff Corps, as well as to those of the British Army, who have passed the H. S. in Hindustani and the long course of Garrison Instruction, or the final test at the Staff College.

2. An officer with Brevet or Substantive rank of Colonel, or three years satisfactory full pay service in the Substantive or Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is eligible for the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General.

3. The establishments with salaries are as below:

1. Deputy Adjutant-General, Headquarters Rs. 2100	Consolidated
2. Asst. do. do. do.	500
3. Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General, do.	400
4. Asst. Quarter-master-General, do.	300
5. Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General, I.A. Co. do.	400
6. do. do. do. do. do.	400
7. do. do. do. do. do.	400
8. Asst. Adjutant-General, Districts do.	500
9. Dy. Asst. do. do. do.	300

With S. C. pay.

With S. C. pay.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE REGULATIONS.

Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

RULES.

I.—An officer may be granted—

Privilege leave under such regulations as may from time to time be in force.
Leave out of India, for no longer period than one year, capable of extension to two years' absence from duty, on the following pay:—

After appointment to the Staff Corps	2
After the commencement of the 5th year's service for pension	100 a year.
Do. do. 15th do.	250
Do. do. 20th do.	300
Do. do. 25th do.	450
Do. do. 30th do.	600
Do. do. 35th do.	700

Leave in India, but for the period of one year only, on full military pay and half the staff salary of appointment.

II.—No extension of leave, involving absence from duty for more than two years, whether taken in or out of India, can be granted except on specially urgent grounds and without pay.

III.—An officer, unable on account of the state of his health to return to duty within the maximum period of two years' absence, will, unless he is specially granted under Rule II an extension of leave without pay, be placed on temporary half pay or the retired list, as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. An officer will also be liable to be placed on half pay or the retired list, should his health require an undue amount of leave, whether in or out of India. This power will be exercised by the Government of India at the instance of the authority empowered to sanction the leave should the officer be in India, or, should the officer be at home, by the Secretary of State in Council.

NOTE.—An officer recommended for leave out of India on medical certificate, is found to have taken an undue amount of leave in the past on account of his health, his case should be specially reported for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India without the grant to him of any specified period of leave.

IV.—A leave in or out of India counts as service for pension.

V.—Leave, whether it is leave in India or leave out of India, does not involve forfeiture of appointment, and may be granted at any time, but solely at the discretion of the sanctioning authority. In the case of officers temporarily serving under the Commander-in-Chief of a Presidency other than their own, applications for leave should be forwarded for final sanction through the Lieutenant-General of a Command in which they are serving to the Lieutenant-General of the Command to which they belong, except in urgent cases, when the authority to grant leave will rest with the former, a report of the grant in every case being at once made to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Command to which the officer belongs.

VI.—An officer on leave, whether in India or out of India, will be required to rejoin at once on being recalled to duty, unless certified by a medical board as unfit to do so.

VII.—The above rules apply to—

Officers whose admission to the Staff Corps bears date subsequent to the 30th June 1886.

Officers of the Staff Corps, including probationers, or of the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments of the Indian Army, in military employment, who elected them within 12 months of that date.

Officers in civil employ on that date, subsequently reverting to military duty, who may elect them within six months from the date of being replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. If such officers are on leave when so replaced, they must make their election at once. Those taking leave within the six months must make their election before going on leave.

They do not apply to—

Officers in permanent civil employ.

Officers commanding districts, or holding other appointments under special regulations as to leave of absence who continue subject to such regulations.

NOTE.—The above does not preclude General Officers Commanding districts who before their appointment were subject to the leave rules for the Staff Corps from being granted short leave in India under these rules.

VIII.—Officers who have elected to come under these rules, count all previous leave as service for pension. The position of those who have not elected them remains unchanged.

IX.—The Secretary of State in Council has reserved the right of making any change in the foregoing regulations which circumstances may require.

2. Officers who have not elected for the above rules in the manner, and within the periods laid down by Rule VII, have no further opportunity of election, but remain under previous rules. It must also be clearly understood that no modifications of the existing Codes will be sanctioned, and that there is no middle course between abiding by them and acceptance of these new rules.

3. Military officers in Civil employ on the 30th June 1886, who may desire to retire direct from such employment, have, on such retirement, the option of electing the new rules.

4. When it may be necessary to convert sterling rates of pay under these rules into paper currency, or vice versa, the conversion will be made at the rate of exchange in force for the period when the pay became due, as fixed annually for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Indian and Imperial Governments.

5. The rules which govern the allowances of officers acting for absentees remain unchanged.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave Rules for the Indian Medical Service.

The rules laid down for the grant of leave to officers of the Indian Staff Corps, apply equally to officers of the Indian Medical Service in Military employ, with the following modification in regard to the rate of pay whilst on leave out of India:—

After arrival in India	£
After the commencement of the 5th year's service for pension	250 a year.
Do. 10th " do. "	300 "
Do. 15th " do. "	350 "
Do. 20th " do. "	400 "
Do. 25th " do. "	450 "

5. The rules apply to all Medical officers admitted to the Service after the 20th June 1886, and to officers who may elect them under the provisions of Rule VII.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

1. Officers in permanent Civil employment, while they continue in such employment, are not affected by these rules; but if desirous of retiring on pension direct from such employment, they will, whether on duty or on furlough, be given the benefit of the rule which allows all previous leave to count as service for pension. It is, however, to be clearly understood that no officer in Civil employment will be allowed to place himself out of employment for the purpose of taking leave under these rules or for any purpose, but immediate retirement.

657. See verbatim Articles 761 to 783, A. R. I., Vol. I, Part I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MILITARY DEPARTMENT, Simla, the 8th June 1890.

ORGANIZATION.

1.—Appointment to the administrative grade of a Medical officer who is disqualified by age from serving the full term of five years.

Under instructions from His Majesty's Government, the appointments to the Administrative grade of a Medical officer who entered the Service prior to the 15th January 1890, and who is disqualified by age from serving the full term of five years, is limited to those officers who will be able to complete upwards of three years' service in that grade, and will then be sanctioned only on exceptional and special grounds, and exclusively in the interests of the public service.

(Signed) E. H. H. COLLEN, Lieut. Colonel.

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN PENSION RULES OF 1881.

The following revised scale of pensions for officers of the Indian Staff Corps and the Indian Forces took effect from the 1st July 1881.

2. For the purposes of these pension rules, which will be known as those of 1881, officers are divided into four classes, viz:—

- Officers who entered the Staff Corps prior to or on the 12th September 1860.
- Officers of the late Indian Cavalry and Infantry who have not joined the Staff Corps, commonly known as officers of the Local Service.
- Officers on the General List who entered the Service under the "new conditions of appointment" and who have not subsequently joined the Staff Corps.
- Officers who have entered the Staff Corps since the 12th September 1860.

658. See Arts. 1450, 1451, 1452, and 1453, A. R. I., Vol. I, Part I.

Under the rules of 1868 the following periods of furlough and leave reckon as service:—

Combatant Officers.	
2 years in 30 years' service.	2 years in 20 years' service.
5 " 24 " "	5 " 22 " "
4 " 23 " "	6 " 25 " "

Under the rules of 1875 all leave within Indian limits and all furlough earned by length of service (i.e., one year for every five years' service in India) reckon as service.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

659. See Arts. 1431 to 1475, A. R. I., Vol. I, Part I.

INDIAN NURSING SERVICE.

660. See Arts. 1477 to 1534, A. R. I., Vol. I, Part I.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS' WIDOWS AND CHILDREN.

Pensions to Widows and Children of Non-Commissioned Officers and men killed in action.—*See Army Order, 119 of July 1901.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCES IN THE MADRAS COMMAND.

SECUNDERABAD DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Secunderabad.

TROOPS.

Secunderabad District.—4th Hussars; "L" Battery, R. H. A.; 23rd Battery, R. Field A.; 49th Battery, R. Field A.; 9th W. B. A.; 1st Bn. Middlesex Regt.; 2nd Madras Lancers; Hyderabad Vol. Rif.; Depot No. 1 Co. (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners; No. 3 Co. (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners; Depot 3rd Madras Light Infantry; 11th Madras Infantry; 21st Madras Light Infantry; 24th Madras Infantry; 28th Madras Infantry; No. 15 A. H. N. C. Banchur.—Det., Madras Ry. Vol. RH.

BURNAB DISTRICT.

SOUTHERN SPAN SPATER COMMAND.

Head-Quarters Fort Steadman.

TROOPS.

Fort Steadman.—12th M. I. (B. Q.); 17th M. I. Wing and Mounted Infy.

RANGOON DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Rangoon.

TROOPS.

Rangoon.—20th Southern R. G. A.; 11th W. B. A.; 2nd Bn. West Riding Regt.; Rangoon Naval Vols.; Rangoon Army Vols.; Rangoon Vol. Rifles; Rangoon Vol. Rifles; Burma State Railway Vol. Rifles; 1st B. Section Indian Sub-Mun. Mining Company B. E.; 1st M. I.; 2nd M. I.; No. 17 Co. A. H. N. C. Moulmein.—Moulmein Vol. Rifles; Moulmein Vol. Rifles; Moulmein Vol. Res. Fort Blair.—Det., 2nd Bn. West Riding Regt.; South Andamans Vol. Rifles; Det., 8th M. I. Tareg.—Det., Moulmein Vol. Rifles. Mergol.—Det., Moulmein Vol. Res. Shwegon.—Det., Moulmein Vol. Rifles. Ayah.—Det., Rangoon Vol. Rifles. Bassein.—Det., Rangoon Vol. Rifles. Prome.—Det., Burma Ry. Vol. Corps. Tawnee.—Det., Burma Ry. Vol. Corps. Pathe.—Det., Burma Ry. Vol. Corps. Yematin.—Det., Upper Burma Vol. Corps; Det., Burma Ry. Vol. Corps.

MANDALAY DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Mandalay.

TROOPS.

Fort Dufferin, Mandalay.—1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers; Upper Burma Vol. Rifles; 30th Burma Infy.; No. 15 A. H. N. C. Mandalay Hill.—No. 9 Mountain R. A.; Bur. Co. (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners, R. E. Mergon.—10th G. R. Sangoon.—1st Co. and 6 Cos. The Buffs (East Kent Regt.); Det., Upper Burma Vol. Rifles. Bhamo.—Det., Upper Burma Vol. Rifles; Labore M. B. B. B. 25th B. I. Meiktila.—Det., 1st Bn. H. Fairs.; Det., Upper Burma Vol. Rifles; Depot, 21st Burma L. I. Phayagong.—Det., 1st Bn. E. Kent Regt. 33rd Bur. Infy.

DELGAUM DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Delgaum.

TROOPS.

Delgaum.—35 Battery, G. A.; 1st Bn. Royal Warwick Regt.; Det., S. Mahratta Ry. Vol. Rifles; Madras Pioneers; 15th M. I. (6 Cos.) Haldy.—Wing, 1st Bn. East Yorkshire Regt.; Bellary Vol. Rifles; Det., S. Mahratta Ry. Vol. Rifles; 15th M. I.; No. 10 Co. A. H. N. C. 9th M. I.; 15th M. I. (det.); 17th Bn.—S. Mahratta Ry. Vol. Rifles. Ghaty.—Det., Madras Ry. Vol. Rifles.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Bangalore.

TROOPS.

Bangalore.—4th Q. O. Hussars (det.); 35th Battery, R. F. A.; 58th Battery, R. F. A.; 1st Bn. Lincoln Regt.; Bangalore Rifle Vols.; Det., Madras Ry. Vol. Rifles; Det., S. M. Ry. Vol. Rifles; 2nd M. I.; Hd. Qrs. A and F Depot and Nos. 4 and 6 Cos. Sappers and Miners; 17th M. I.; 25th M. I.; Det., M. I.; No. 13 Co. A. H. N. C. Mysore.—Det., Bangalore Vol. Rifles. Mysore.—Det., Bangalore Vol. Rifles. Kelat.—Det., Bangalore Vol. Rifles. South Coorg.—Det., Coorg and Mysore Vol. Rifles. West Mysore.—Det., Coorg and Mysore Vol. Rifles. Jalapet.—Det., Madras Ry. Vol. Rifles. Salem.—Det., Madras Ry. Vol. Rifles. Anikere.—Det., S. Mahratta Ry. Vol. Rifles.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Wellington.

TROOPS.

Wellington.—2nd Bn. Durham Light Infy.; No. 14 Co. A. H. N. C. Trichinopoly.—6 Companies Lincoln Regt.; Depot, 21st M. I.; 27th M. I. (det.); Det., S. I. R. Vol. Rifles; 4th M. I. (Pioneers); Ootacamund.—11th M. I. (det.); Nilgiri Vol. Rifles.

Table of Staff Appointments and Salaries—contd.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	REMARKS.
1	Military Secy. to H. E. the Governor.....	1,000 0 0	
2	Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.....	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Do. to the Governor (Native Officer).....	150 0 0	In addition to regimental pay of rank and personal allowances.
1	Military Secy. and A. D. C. to the Lieut. General Commanding the Forces.....	1,600 0 0	
1	Aide-de-Camp to do.....	250 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Native Aide-de-Camp to do.....	150 0 0	In addition to regimental pay of rank and personal allowances.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.			
1	Colonel on the Staff (Brig.-General).....	800 0 0	With regl. pay as Lieut.-Col., R.A., and Col. on Staff, R.A.
1	Dy. Assistant Adjutant-General.....	400 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank as Captain.
DISTRICT STAFF.			
District Command.			
2	1st Class.....	500 0 0	Consolidated.
5	2nd do.....	2,300 0 0	
2	Aides-de-Camp to do.....	250 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
7	Asst. Adjutants-General.....	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
2	Dy. do.....	400 0 0	
2	Colonels on the Staff.....	800 0 0	Do. do.
1	Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General, British Army Schools, Madras and Bombay.....	400 0 0	Do. do.
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.			
1	Superintendent of Army Clothing.....	800 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.			
	Inspector-General, of Supply and Transport.....	2,000 0 0	Consolidated.
	Supply and Transport Officer, 1st Class.....	800 0 0	
	Do. do. 2nd do.....	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
	Do. do. 3rd do.....	500 0 0	
	Do. do. 4th do.....	400 0 0	
	Do. do. 5th do.....	300 0 0	
	Do. do. 6th do.....	200 0 0	
GARRISON.			
1	Garrison Quarter-Master, Fort St. George.....	250 0 0	Do. do.
MUSKETRY INSPECTION.			
1	Depr. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. (for Musketry, First Circle, Head Quarter's Command).....	400 0 0	Do. do.
1	Depr. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. (for Musketry, Second Circle, Secunderabad).....	300 0 0	Do. do.
1	Depr. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. (for Musketry, Third Circle, Bangalore).....	300 0 0	Do. do.
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT. IN INDIA.			
1	Judge Advocate-General in India.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
4	Depr. Judge Advocate-General.....	700 0 0	
2	Asst. Do. do.....	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.

* One of the Aides-de-Camp of each of the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 30 as Moschier allowance.

† The Administrative Supply and Transport Officer for Burma receives a special allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem.

‡ The Asst. Judge Advocate-General, Secunderabad, draws an extra Staff allowance of Rs. 2,44-11 for performing the duties of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Table of Staff Appointments and Salaries—contd.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	REMARKS.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.			
1	Director-General of Ordnance.....	2,500 0 0	Consolidated. Do.
2	Inspectors-General of Ordnance.....	2,000 0 0	
1	Deputy Director-General of Ordnance.....	800 0 0	With Regimental pay and allowances of rank, except Majors of Artillery and Engineers.
5	Ordnance Officer { 1st Class.....	500 0 0	
7	2nd ".....	400 0 0	
11	3rd ".....	300 0 0	
17	4th ".....	200 0 0	
9	Superintendents of Factories.....	600 0 0	
QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPT.			
1	Assistant Quarter-Master-General.....	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.			
1	Accountant-General.....	2,500 0 0	Consolidated Salary. Do. do.
4	Controller of Military Accounts.....	2,300 0 0	
2	Military Accountants, 1st Class.....	1,650 0 0	Do. do.
5	Do. 2nd do.....	1,300 0 0	Do. do.
4	Do. 3rd do.....	1,200 0 0	Do. do.
4	Do. 4th do.....	1,000 0 0	Do. do.
6	Asst. Military Accountants, 1st Class.....	750 0 0	Do. do.
4	Do. 2nd do.....	600 0 0	Do. do.
4	Do. 3rd do.....	500 0 0	Do. do.
1	Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions.....	400 0 0	With Staff Corps pay or Regimental pay and allowances of rank.
1	Pension Paymaster, Southern Kanton.....	250 0 0	

NOTE.—Majors of Artillery holding appointments in the Ordnance Department in India and not in receipt of Consolidated Salaries are entitled to the Regimental pay and allowances of their rank in addition to Staff pay.

Staff Officers at the Presidency not in receipt of Consolidated Salaries are entitled to House-rent as follows:—

	If drawing Staff Corps pay with Staff Salary.	If drawing Regimental pay and allowances with Staff Salary.
Br. Colonels.....	Rs. 125 0 0	Rs. A. P.
Lieut. Colonels.....	125 0 0	30 0 0
Majors.....	100 0 0	60 0 0
Captains.....	75 0 0	60 0 0
Lieutenants.....	50 0 0	40 0 0
Medical Officer drawing unemployed pay, Staff Salary, or Consolidated Salary when the aggregate is Rs. 1,400 or less.		According to ranks.

NATIVE CAVALRY REGIMENTS—STAFF SALARIES.

Commandant.....	Rs. 700	Third Squadron Commander.....	Rs. 180
Second in Command and Fourth Squadron Commander.....	200	Adjutant.....	180
Second Squadron Commander.....	210	Squadron Officer.....	250
			150

NOTE.—The Second-in-Command and Squadron Commanders will also each draw Rupees 8 per mensem for payment of their respective Squadrons and Rs. 8 each for the repair of arms and accoutrements.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50 Office allowance.

The Squadron Subaltern, who will perform any duties that may be assigned to him, such as would devolve upon a Quarter-Master, &c., will draw also Rupees 30 per mensem, for writer and stationery.

Commandants are to maintain three Chargers, all other officers two only.

NEW ORGANIZATION—INFANTRY REGIMENTS—STAFF SALARIES.

Designation.	Staff pay.	Office and contract allowances.
Contractant	Rs. 800	Rs. A. P.
1st Double Company Commander	250	42 8 0
2nd do. do. do.	200	42 8 0
3rd and 4th Double Company Commanders.	125	42 8 0
Double Company Officers, each	100	
Adjutant	200	50 0 0
Quartermaster	150	9 0 0

2. Under the new organization the eight Companies of a Native Infantry Battalion are linked together in four pairs, each pair thus formed being called a "Double Company." Each "Double Company" is commanded by a British Officer, whose official designation is "Double Company Commander."

3. The first Double Company is under the Second in Command; the second under the Wing Commander; and the third and fourth under the two senior Wing Officers. The remaining Officers are styled "Double Company Officers," and are allotted to Double Companies.

4. Under the Double Company organization the Company is the tactical unit, and the executive command of Companies remains in the hands of Native Officers.

REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

COMBATANT OFFICERS.

Rank.	Horse Artillery & Cavalry.	Royal Artillery.	Royal Engineers.	Infantry.
Colonel & Colonel Commandant.	Rs. A. P. 1,358 5 0	Rs. A. P. 1,355 5 0	Rs. A. P. 1,365 5 0	Rs. A. P. 1,362 4 0
Lieutenant-Colonel.	1,087 0 0	1,082 4 0	1,082 4 0	1,082 4 0
Major after 2 years' service.	806 0 1		759 8 0	759 8 0
Major.	759 1 0	759 0 0	759 3 0	690 14 0
Captain.	479 0 4	417 7 8	433 10 0	415 6 0
Lieutenant.	306 4 0	265 12 0	265 13 0	236 10 0
2nd Lieutenant.	220 10 4	213 5 0	213 5 0	202 12 5
Cavalry.				
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Quarter-Master on first appointment.	309 0 0		280 0 0	
After 5 years' commissioned service.	525 0 0		503 0 0	
" 10 "	540 0 0		439 0 0	
" 15 "	559 0 0		450 0 0	
" 20 "	589 0 0		460 0 0	
Infantry.				
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Riding Master on first appointment.	364 0 0		306 0 0	306 0 0
After 5 years' commissioned service.	655 0 0		325 0 0	325 0 0
" 10 "	440 0 0		440 0 0	440 0 0
" 15 "	459 0 0		460 0 0	460 0 0
" 20 "	480 0 0		480 0 0	480 0 0

Notes.—Horse allowance at Rupees 60 per mensem, if with Cavalry or Horse Artillery, and Rupees 60 if attached to Field Battery, is claimable under the regulations regarding Charges in addition to the above rates.

Riding Masters of Cavalry appointed prior to 1st April 1878 receive Rs. 23-10 per mensem in addition to the above rates.

* Cavalry only includes horse allowance for 1 horse.

† Majors when in receipt of Staff Salary get Rs. 840-14-0.

‡ Majors appointed Second in Command of a Battalion draw an allowance of Rs. 30 in addition.

MEDICAL OFFICERS—BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

	Rs. A. P.
Lieutenant-Colonel specially selected for increased pay	1,160 0 0
Do. after 15 years' service	1,000 2 0
Lieutenant-Colonel	1,050 9 7
Major after 15 years' service	875 11 6
Do. on appointment	788 3 0
Captain after 10 years' service	500 0 0
Do. do. 5 do.	450 0 0
Captain	350 0 0
Lieutenant	300 0 0

Grade pay of Officers who entered the Indian Medical Service.

For any month.	Rs. A. P.
Lieutenant-Colonel specially selected for increased pay	1,160 0 0
Do. after 15 years' service	1,000 2 0
Lieutenant-Colonel	1,050 9 7
Major after 15 years' service	875 11 6
Do. on appointment	788 3 0
Captain after 10 years' service	500 0 0
Do. do. 5 do.	450 0 0
Captain	350 0 0
Lieutenant	300 0 0

Notes: 1. These rates of pay will be drawn by all Medical Officers in receipt of Staff salaries, or holding an special appointment.

Notes: 2. The grade pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel and Major includes allowance for one horse.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

	Rs. A. P.
Deputy Superintendent	840 0 0
Nursing Sister	175 0 0

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Pay and Indian Allowances.

	For any month.	Rs. A. P.
Principal Veterinary Officer in India	1,220 0 0	
Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel	1,020 0 0	
Do. Major or Veterinary Captain after 10 years' service as such	759 0 0	
Do. Captain under 5 years' service as such	500 0 0	
Do. do. after 5 years' service as such	550 0 0	
Do. Lieutenant under 5 years' service as such	400 0 0	
Do. do. after 5 years' service as such	450 0 0	

English Pay.

Daily.

	Rs. A. P.
Principal Veterinary Officer in India	1 5 0
After 25 years' service	1 7 0
Do. 30 do.	1 10 0
Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel	1 5 0
After 25 years' service	1 7 0
Do. 30 do.	1 10 0
Veterinary Major or Veterinary Captain	0 15 6
After 5 years' service in the rank or ranks of Veterinary Captain or Veterinary Major	0 17 6
Do. 10 years' service in the rank or ranks of Veterinary Captain, Veterinary Major or 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon	1 0 0
Do. 15 years' service in that rank or ranks	1 2 0
Do. 30 years' total service	1 10 0
Veterinary Lieutenant on appointment as Veterinary Lieutenant—yearly	250 0 0

The following sums under the head of Enticement are included in the pay and Indian allowances of the following:—

	Rs. A. P.
Colonel	200 0 0
Lieutenant-Colonel	150 0 0
Major	120 0 0
Captain	75 0 0
Lieutenant	50 0 0

These sums are included in the pay and Indian allowances of the corresponding rank held by Veterinary Officers, Quarter Masters and Riding Masters.

as a maximum, the invalid scale of pay of his rank, but only with the special sanction of Government.

7. The following are the monthly rates of pay and allowances for the several grades:—

GRADES.	Net or Warrant Pay.	Indian Warrant Allow- ances.	Total War- rant Pay and Allowances.	Staff Pay.	Total receipts when in effective employ.
Deputy Commissary.....	Rs. 123	Rs. 180	Rs. 303	Rs. 303	Rs. 606
Assistant Commissary.....	75	150	225	225	450
Deputy Asst. Commissary.....	49	129	178	178	356
Conductor.....	60	60	120	120	240
Sub-Conductor.....	40	40	80	80	160

Extra Staff Allowance in the Ordnance Department.

Overseer	Rs. 60
Assistant Overseer	30

8. For broken periods the daily pay and allowances is calculated at one-thirtieth of the monthly pay.

9. Warrant Officers in receipt of the effective Staff pay are when on leave subject to reduction on the same principle as that applied to Commissioned Officers.

No. 114.—COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH HONORARY RANK AND WARRANT OFFICERS.

The following scale of pensions for Commissioned Officers with Honorary rank and Warrant Officers of His Majesty's Indian Army, has effect from the 1st September 1881:—

2. The distinction between the invalid pension, which can be drawn only in India, and the retiring pension, is abolished.

3. The periods of service entitling Warrant Officers to retiring pensions are as follows:—

24 years' total service in Europe and India, including 16 years in the Department.	do.	do.	14	do.	do.
26 do.	do.	do.	12	do.	do.
28 do.	do.	do.	10	do.	do.

4. The retiring pensions will be—

	England or the Colonies, Per annum.	India, Per mensem.
Deputy Commissary	£ 218	Rs. 200
Assistant Commissary.....	144	140
Deputy Assistant Commissary	105	100
Conductor	90	85
Sub-Conductor	72	70

5. A Commissioned Officer with honorary rank, or Warrant Officer of any grade, wishing to retire after 21 years' total service, will receive a pension of 25% per annum in England or the Colonies, or Rupees 50 per mensem in India.

6. A Commissioned Officer with honorary rank or Warrant Officer declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further service in India, after completion of half the periods of service, Army and Departmental, laid down in paragraph 3, will receive—

	£	Rs.
Deputy Commissary	172	160
Assistant Commissary.....	115	110
Deputy Assistant Commissary	86	80
Conductor	72	68
Sub-Conductor	56	50

If he has served less than half the prescribed periods, but more than 14 years altogether he will receive—

	£	Rs.
Deputy Commissary	115	110
Assistant Commissary.....	86	80
Deputy Assistant Commissary	72	68
Conductor	58	50
Sub-Conductor.....	43	40

If he has not served 14 years altogether, his case will be specially considered.

7. A Commissioned Officer with honorary rank or Warrant Officer, whose disqualification for further service in India has been caused by intemperance or irregular habits,

will, if he has served half the periods of service, Army and Departmental, laid down in paragraph 3, receive—

	£	Rs.
Deputy Commissary	120	120
Assistant Commissary.....	85	85
Deputy Assistant Commissary	65	60
Conductor	54	50
Sub-Conductor.....	42	42

If he has served less than half the prescribed periods, but more than 14 years altogether, he will receive—

	£	Rs.
Deputy Commissary	85	85
Assistant Commissary.....	65	60
Deputy Assistant Commissary	54	50
Conductor	43	42
Sub-Conductor.....	32	30

If he has not served 14 years altogether, his case will be specially considered.

8. Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 55 years.
9. Pensions, according to the present scale and conditions, is at present to the widow of a Commissioned Officer with honorary rank, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Departmental Warrant Officers who may die, either while in the service or on the Pension Establishment, provided, in the latter case, that she married the deceased officer previous to his leaving from the army or being invalided.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF INDIA.

Simla, the 26th October 1884.

JUDICIAL.

No. 980.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Madras and Bombay Armies Act, 1858 (20 and 21 Vict. c. 85), the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to fix the 1st day of April 1885 as the date on which the said Act shall come into operation.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 981.—In pursuance of the Madras and Bombay Armies Act, 1858 (20 and 21 Vict. c. 85), under which the military control hitherto exercised by the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay will cease, the Governor-General in Council hereby announces the changes in the administration and organization of the Army of India, which will be carried out with effect from the 1st April 1885.

2. The Bengal Army will, for purposes of administration, be organized in two portions—the Bengal Command and the Punjab Command.

3. The Army of India will consist of the following Commands:

Punjab	Madras
Bengal	Bombay

These Commands will be under Lieutenant-Generals who will be styled the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and will all be under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the control of the Government of India.

4. Each Lieutenant-General Commanding will be invested with the powers detailed in Special India Army Circular of this date, and will be assisted by the Army and Departmental Staff specified in paragraph 5. The business now transacted by the Military Department of the Government of Madras and Bombay will be transacted by the Military Department of the Government of India, whenever, under the regulations in Special India Army Circular of this date, it cannot be disposed of by the Lieutenant-General Commanding, or by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

COMMANDS.

5. In accordance with these arrangements, the district commands now sanctioned with existing staffs will be distributed as follows:

PUNJAB COMMAND.		BENGAL COMMAND.	
Head-Quarters—		Head-Quarters—	
1st class District.	2nd class Districts.	1st class Districts.	2nd class Districts.
Lahore.	Peshawar.	Morad.	Allahabad.
Punjab Frontier Force.	Stratford.	Gaza.	Assam.
Rawal Pindi.			Bundelkhand.
			Nerbudda.
			Presidency.
			Sikhkhand.

* Will be notified hereafter.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Head-Quarters, Quinquennial.

1st class Districts.	2nd class Districts.
Burma.	Bangalore.
Secunderabad.	Belgaum.
	Madras.
	Mandaliy.
	Rangoon.
	Southern.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

Head-Quarters, Poona.

1st class Districts.	2nd class Districts.
Aden.	Bombay.
Poona.	Deesa.
Quetta.	Nagpore.
	Sindh.

TROOPS.

6. The composition of the several forces will be as follows:

BRITISH TROOPS.

The regiments, batteries, battalions, and companies stationed within the Command.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Punjab Command.

Cavalry.—15 Regiments, viz., the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th Bengal Cavalry; the four Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides.

Artillery.—5 Batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Infantry.—37 Regiments (40 Battalions), viz., the 11th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, and 41st Bengal Infantry; the nine Infantry Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, the Guides Infantry, and the 1st, 4th, and 5th Regiments of Gurkhas.

Bengal Command.

Cavalry.—9 Regiments, viz., the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 11th Regiments of Bengal Cavalry.

Artillery.—2 Bengal Mountain Batteries.

Sappers.—Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Infantry.—22 Regiments (24 Battalions), viz., the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th Bengal Infantry, and the 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas.

Madras Command.

Cavalry.—8 Regiments.

Sappers.—Corps of Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

Company of Burma Sappers.

Infantry.—32 Regiments.

Bombay Command.

Cavalry.—7 Regiments.

Artillery.—2 Mountain Batteries.

Sappers.—Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Infantry.—16 Regiments.

LOCAL CORPS.

7. No change is made in the position of the Hyderabad Contingent or other corps under the Government of India.

8. MILITARY (AND MARINE) DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Secretary to the Government of India.	Director-General of Ordnance.
2 Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India.	Deputy Director-General of Ordnance.
3 Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.	Director-General of Military Works.
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Works.	Deputy Director-General of Military Works.
Accountant-General (ex-officio Deputy Secretary, Finance Branch).	Director-General of Supply and Transport.
Deputy Accountant-General (ex-officio Assistant Secretary, Finance Branch).	Deputy Director-General for Transport.
Assistant Accountant-General (ex-officio Assistant Secretary, Finance Branch).	Superintendents, Army Clothing Department.
	Director of the Army Remount Department.

COMMANDS AND STAFFS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Personal Staff.

Military Secretary.
Persian Interpreter.

Three Aides-de-Camp.

GENERAL AND DEPARTMENTAL STAFF AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General in India.	Assistant Quartermaster-General—additional (temporary).
Deputy Adjutant-General in India.	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Assistant Adjutant-General.	Assistant Quartermaster-General (Intelligence).
Assistant Adjutant-General—additional (temporary).	4 Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General (Intelligence).
Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.	4 Staff Captains or Staff Lieutenants (Intelligence).
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	
Assistant Adjutant-General (or Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General) for Royal Engineers.	
Inspector-General of Cavalry in India.	Director of Military Education in India.
Inspector-General of Artillery in India.	Judge Advocate-General in India.
Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.	Assistant Judge Advocate-General.
Brigade-Major, or Inspector-General of Artillery in India.	Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India.
	Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India.
Quartermaster-General in India.	* Principal Veterinary Officer in India.
Deputy Quartermaster-General in India.	

2. COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF THE PUNJAB.

Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces.	Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Personal Staff.	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.	Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
Aide-de-Camp.	Inspector of Gymnasias.†
Native Aide-de-Camp.	Inspector of Army Signalling.†
Staff.	Superintendent, British Army Schools.†
Deputy Adjutant-General.	Principal Medical Officer.
Assistant Adjutant-General.	Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	Inspecting Veterinary Officer.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.	
Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.	
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.	

Departmental Staff.

Inspector-General of Ordnance, Sindh.	
Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.	
Inspector-General of Supply and Transport.	
Command and Staff of the Forces of Bengal.	
Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.
Personal Staff.	Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.	Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
Aide-de-Camp.	Principal Medical Officer.
Native Aide-de-Camp.	Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.
Staff.	Inspecting Veterinary Officer (Principal Veterinary Officer in India).
Deputy Adjutant-General.	
Assistant Adjutant-General.	
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.	
Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.	

Departmental Staff.

Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.	
Inspector-General of Supply and Transport.	
Command and Staff of the Forces of Madras.	
Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
Personal Staff.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.
Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.	Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.
Aide-de-Camp.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.
Native Aide-de-Camp.	Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Staff.	Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
Deputy Adjutant-General.	Inspector of Gymnasias.†
Assistant Adjutant-General.	Inspector of Army Signalling.†
	Superintendent, British Army Schools.†

* The Principal Veterinary Officer in India will also be Inspecting Veterinary Officer of the Bengal Command.

† For the Punjab and Bengal Commands.

‡ For the Madras and Bombay Commands.

to the Government of India, will be dealt with by Lieutenant-Generals in direct communication with the Government of India.

The procedure here indicated will be adopted in Madras and Bombay as regards original references, which do not concern individual officers, from the 1st March 1906.

25. The Deputy Adjutant-General will be the channel through which all orders of the Lieutenant-General will be issued to the forces under his command. Departmental questions affecting troops in the Command should be discussed with the Deputy Adjutant-General before submission to the Lieutenant-General Commanding. On all purely departmental matters on which local Heads of Departments have taken their orders direct from the Lieutenant-General, they will issue them to their Departments. On questions relating to the troops and departments generally, orders will be issued through the Deputy Adjutant-General.

26. All Departmental matters of purely local concern affecting the troops in the Command, that the Lieutenant-General Commanding cannot himself dispose of, will, subject to the reservations in paragraph 24 above, be dealt with by the local head of the department, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, in direct communication with the Head of the Department with the Government of India, who will, if necessary, refer the question to the Government of India.

27. The Heads of Departments with the Lieutenant-General Commanding will, under regulations detailed in Special India Army Circular of this date, communicate with the Heads of their Departments with the Government of India, or with the Commander-in-Chief in India, as the case may require.

Officers in charge of Departments of military administration with each Command, except Controllers of Military Accounts, will act in regard to their executive duties in subordination to the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

28. Subsidiary instructions relating to the changes introduced by the reorganization of the Army branch annexed, are detailed in the Special India Army Circular and the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India of this date.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CANTONMENT FUND RULES.

Application of the 1. (1) The Cantonment Fund may be applied to the following Cantonment Fund. purposes within the cantonment, namely:

- (a) the payment of any expenses directed by or under any enactment for the time being in force to be debited to the Fund;
- (b) the maintenance of the police force employed in the cantonment, including charges of every description required for the efficient discharge of their duties therein;
- (c) the provision and maintenance of an office for the Cantonment Authority;
- (d) the payment of the salaries of all cantonment establishments;
- (e) the survey of buildings and lands;
- (f) the management and improvement of lands and other property placed by the Government under the management of the Cantonment Authority, including—
 - (i) the construction and maintenance of roads (other than those maintained from Imperial or Provincial Funds);
 - (ii) the lighting, watering and cleansing of roads, and
 - (iii) the maintenance of public parks and gardens and the planting and tending of trees;
- (g) the provision and maintenance or siting of public hospitals, dispensaries and schools;
- (h) the provision and maintenance of public markets and slaughter-houses;
- (i) the carrying out of a proper system of conservancy throughout the cantonment for all its inhabitants other than cases of troops for whom conservancy is provided from public revenues other than the Cantonment Fund, including—
 - (iv) the pay of the public conservancy establishments;
 - (v) the construction of public latrines and other conservancy works, and
 - (vi) the purchase of all necessary conservancy carts, utensils and other appliances;
- (k) the carrying out of proper systems of water-supply and drainage and of other sanitary measures, including public vaccination and the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disorders and generally the maintenance of the cantonment in a thoroughly sanitary condition;
- (l) the burial, burning or other lawful disposal of the corpses of paupers and unknown persons;
- (m) the abatement of nuisances;
- (n) the taking of a census; and
- (o) generally the payment of all expenses incurred—
 - (vii) under any rules made under section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1880, or
 - (viii) under any enactment extended to the cantonment under section 35 of the Cantonments Act, 1880, or
 - (ix) under any other law for the time being in force.

(2) The Cantonment Fund may, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government, be applied to any of the purposes mentioned or referred to in clauses (a) to (o), both inclusive, of this rule, within or without British India, beyond the limits of the cantonment, in cases in which, in the opinion of the Local Government, the application of the Fund, beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the cantonment, or of any military force ordinarily quartered therein, or of any detachment of any such force.

Estimates and Sanctions.

Money not to be paid unless expenditure is sanctioned. 2. No money shall be paid from the Cantonment Fund unless the expenditure is either—

- (a) provided for in the sanctioned Budget Estimate, or by re-appropriation under Rule 5, or
 - (b) sanctioned by the Local Government after consultation with the General Officer of the Command; and
 - (c) in the case of expenditure on Public Works where detailed estimates have been prepared and sanctioned.
3. The responsibility for administering the funds provided in the sanctioned Budget Estimate or sanctioned under rule 2, clause (b), shall rest with the Cantonment Authority, under the direction of the General Officer of the Command.

4. (1) On the first day of June in each year, or on such other date as the General Officer of the Command may direct, the Cantonment Authority shall submit to the Officer Commanding the district a Budget Estimate of the receipts (including the grant-in-aid, if any,) into and expenditure from the Cantonment Fund for the ensuing financial year.

Such estimates shall be framed in accordance with Form B in the schedule, or in such other form as may be from time to time prescribed by the Comptroller-General with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) The Officer Commanding the district may revise such estimates, and shall submit them to the General Officer of the Command.

(3) The General Officer of the Command may further revise such estimates, and shall submit them to the Local Government through the Accountant-General by the 20th November.

(4) The Local Government may sanction such estimates, with or without modification.

(5) The sanction of the Local Government to such estimates shall be communicated by it—

- (a) to the Accountant-General, and
- (b) to the General Officer of the Command, for intimation to the Officer Commanding the district and the Cantonment Authority.

Re-appropriation. 5. (1) The Cantonment Authority may,—

- (a) with the previous approval of the General Officer of the Command, re-appropriate any sum from one major head of the Budget Estimate to another, or
- (b) with the previous approval of the Officer Commanding the district, re-appropriate any sum from one minor head or sub-head of the Budget Estimate to another minor head or sub-head under the same major head.

Provided that no allotment to any major head shall by re-appropriation be varied by more than ten per cent. of its original amount, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

(2) A copy of every order made under clause (a) or clause (b) of this rule shall be sent by the General Officer of the Command, or the Officer Commanding the district as the case may be, to the Accountant-General.

Payments.

Examination of, and order for payment of 6. (1) Every claim for payment from the Cantonment Fund must be presented—

- (a) to the President of the Cantonment Committee, or,
- (b) if so directed by the General Officer of the Command, to the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or,
- (c) if there is no Cantonment Committee, to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment,

and must be supported by a voucher duly receipted and, if necessary, bearing a stamp.

Accounts and Returns.

21. The Cantonment Authority shall keep a Cash Book in Form 7 in the schedule. The Cash Book must be balanced monthly, and the balance shown in it must be reconciled with that shown in the Pass Book (Form 8), as follows—

Balance as per Pass Book	...	...	...
<i>Add—</i>			
Amount of interest	...	...	...
Money received too late for remittance to treasury	...	...	...
		Total	...
<i>Deduct—</i> Outstanding cheques, as per details below:			...
Balance as per Cash Book	...	...	...
<i>Cheques outstanding on—</i>			
No. date	Amount	...	...
		Total	...

- Entry of Budget Estimates in registers of receipts and payments. 22. (1) In the registers of receipts and payments (Forms 1 and 5) the amounts sanctioned in the Budget Estimates for the year must be entered at the top of columns for the heads for which separate estimates are made.

- (2) If, during the year, or in any revised estimate that may be sanctioned for the year, any addition to or alteration in the estimates is made, it must be noted in the appropriate register in red ink, with *plus* or *minus* signs, the orders for the addition or alteration being cited.

- Totalling of registers of receipts and payments, and watching of budget grants. 23. (1) At the end of each month the figures in the registers of receipts and payments (Forms 1 and 5) must be added up, the totals up to the end of the last preceding month being added to those of the month just expired, and grand totals being made from the 1st April last preceding.

- (2) If the grand total under any head in the register of payments shows that the budget grant is likely to be exceeded, application must at once be made for orders under rule 2, clause (b), or rule 5, as the circumstances may require, to cover the excess.

- Documents to be sent to Accountant-General. 24. As soon as possible within ten days after the end of each month, the Cantonment Authority shall send to the Accountant-General, for purposes of audit—

- (a) extracts from the registers of receipts and payments for the month, prepared in the same detail as those registers, and showing the Budget Estimates, each receipt and payment, the monthly totals, the totals to the end of the last preceding month and the grand totals;
- (b) the foils of all receipts granted during the month;
- (c) all paid bills;
- (d) all cancelled cheques (if any); and
- (e) a statement of the balances, in the following form:

Balance at end of last month	...	...	...
Receipts during the month, as per accompanying schedule	...	...	...
		Total	...

Expenditure during the month, as per accompanying schedule. ...

Balance at the end of the month ...

Details of Balances—

Balance in treasury, as per Pass Book	...	...	...
Cash received too late for remittance to treasury	...	...	...
Interest in hands of Cantonment Authority	...	...	...

Deduct— Outstanding cheques, as per details below:

Net balance as above	...	...	...
<i>Cheques outstanding on—</i>			
No. date	Amount	...	...
		Total	...

- Annual consolidated account. 25. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall prepare annually a consolidated account showing the receipts into and payments from the Cantonment Fund, classified under the major heads, minor heads and sub-heads contained in the monthly accounts.

- (2) The total of the details under each head of receipts and payments, as given in the said consolidated account, must agree exactly with the figures appearing against the entry

- "From 1st April to date," under the same heads in the extracts forwarded to the Accountant-General for the month of March last preceding.

- (3) The said consolidated account shall be forwarded to the Accountant-General, who will agree the figures with his own classified abstract, and then forward the account to the General Officer of the Command with the following endorsement, namely,—

"Examined and found correct."

(Signed) _____ Accountant-General."

Classification.

- Classification of receipts and expenditure from the Cantonment Fund shall be classified in the monthly and annual accounts, in accordance with Form 9 in the schedule.

- (2) All expenditure must be classified in the monthly accounts under the appropriate major heads, minor heads and sub-heads with reference to the nature of the charge, whether specific budget provision exists or not; and no expenditure which from its nature properly falls under one of the other prescribed heads shall be classified under the head "Miscellaneous" on the ground that there is no specific budget provision for the charge.

- N.B.—Every permanent advance to a Cantonment Fund receiving a grant-in-aid under rule 28 will be held outstanding in the military accounts until the Fund becomes self-supporting, and the advance will then merely be shown as a balance in the hands of the Cantonment Authority.

The Cantonment Fund.

- Sums to be credited to Cantonment Fund. 27. There shall be placed to the credit of the Cantonment Fund the following sums, namely:

- (a) all sums directed by the Cantonments Act, 1889, section 21, in section (1), or by or under any other enactment for the time being in force to be placed to the credit of the Fund; and
- (b) all grants-in-aid and other sums received by the Cantonment Authority in aid of the Fund.

28. (1) The Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department shall, from time to time, notify to the General Officer of the Command the annual sum, if any, which will from time to time be placed at his disposal by the Government of India as a grant-in-aid to the Cantonment Funds in his command.

- (2) The General Officer of the Command shall distribute the said sum among the said funds in each proportion as he may think fit.

Remittance to Treasury and Pass Book.

- All moneys to be remitted to treasury. 29. The Cantonment Authority shall remit to the treasury all moneys received for credit to the Cantonment Fund.

- Procedure for remittance to treasury. 30. (1) Remittances to the treasury may be made either daily or weekly as may be most convenient;

- Provided that all moneys in hand on the last working day of each month must be remitted on that day.

- (2) All remittances must be accompanied by a cheque or invoice and by a Pass Book in Form 3 in the schedule.

- (3) Whenever a remittance is made, the officer in charge of the treasury must acknowledge the receipt of the money by entries in the Pass Book, and must enter on the charge side of the Pass Book particulars of cheques paid up to date as recorded in his register.

- (4) The Pass Book must be sent to the treasury on the last working day of each month, whether or not there are any moneys to be remitted to the treasury on that day. The officer in charge of the treasury must then close the Pass Book for the month and enter therein in words the balance in hand and sign the entry.

- Supervision of Pass Book by Cantonment Authority. 31. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall examine the Pass Book from time to time, and shall immediately call the attention of the officer in charge of the treasury to any discrepancy that may appear between the credits or debits shown therein and those shown in the Cantonment registers.

- (2) The Pass Book shall be written up only by the officer in charge of the treasury or by some member of his establishment, and no entries or marks shall be made therein by the Cantonment Authority or by any member of the Cantonment establishment.

Abstract statement of estimated income and expenditure.

32. The General Officer of the Command shall, on receiving the sanction of the Local Government to the Budget Estimates for the several Cantonment Funds in his Command, forward to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Commander-in-Chief in India and to the Local Government, for information, an abstract statement of the estimated income of and expenditure from all such funds.

Submission of proposals as to taxation.

33. All proposals made by the Cantonment Authority for the imposition, abolition or modification of any tax, shall be submitted to the General Officer of the Command for transmission to the Local Government.

Establishments.

34. In determining or altering the strength or cost, or both, of any Cantonment establishment, the Cantonment Authority must obtain the previous approval of the General Officer of the Command.

Provided that any alteration which merely involves the employment of temporary establishments for a period not exceeding three months may be made without such approval.

Provided also that every alteration shall be subject to the provisions of rules 2 and 3: Provided also that the powers of sanction of the General Officer Commanding to the creation of appointments or to alterations in the pay of appointments are subject to the same limits as the powers of Local Governments in respect of appointments, the cost of which is Provincial.

Explanation.—The word "establishments" in this rule does not include police employed in cantonments beyond the limits of a Presidency town; the strength and cost of such police being determined by the Local Government, with the sanction, or subject to the control, of the Governor-General in Council in pursuance of the following enactments, namely,—

the Cantonments Act, 1859, section 12;

XIII of 1859.

Act XLIV of 1858, section 8;

Act V of 1861, section 2;

Bengal Act VII of 1860, section 4;

the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, section 3;

Bom. VII of 1867.

the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, section 4.

Bom. IV of 1890.

Definitions.

35. In these rules,—

(1) "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer Commanding the Forces in a Command; and "Command" means one of the principal portions into which the army of India is for the time being divided; and

Of Act XII of 1894, s. 4 (16).
S. 362 (1).

(2) "treasury" means the Government treasury or sub-treasury or the bank or office prescribed by or under section 22 of the Cantonments Act, 1859, for the custody of the Cantonment Fund.

XIII of 1859

(3) "Accountant-General" means Civil Accountant-General or Comptroller.

MEDICAL DISTRICTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Notification.—Public Dept., dated 4th June 1867.—Consequent upon recent changes in the Medical Department, and the abolition of the appointments of Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the limits of the several Medical Districts at the Presidency, and that the dependent duties of the District Surgeons shall henceforward be as herein detailed:—

1st District.

Lieut. Colonel F. C. Rawns, I.M.S.—*Leave*, P. J.

Lieut. Colonel J. Lancaster, M.B., I.M.S.

*Limits.**Dependent duties on District Surgeons.*

All places lying north of the General Hospital, and of the Northern Esplanade, and situated within Municipal limits, are included in this District.

Surgeon to the Native Infirmary, Leper Hospital and Black Town Dispensary; in Medical charge of the Deotors' Jail and Foundling Hospital.

2nd District.

Major R. Robertson, M.B., I.M.S.

All places within Municipal limits, lying north of the Poonaallee Road, and west of Cochrane's Canal are included in this District.

Surgeon to the Hospital for Women and Children, and in Medical charge of the Establishments of the Gun Powder and Gun Carriage Factories, and Military Female Orphan Asylum.

3rd District.

Major F. J. Crawford, M.D., I.M.S.

All places within Municipal limits and lying between the Poonaallee and Mount Roads are included in this District.

Surgeon to the Penitentiary and Civil Orphan Asylum and Body Guard.

4th District.

Lieut. Colonel W. B. Browning, M.D., I.M.S., *on other duty*.

Captain W. Mollaworth, M.B., *(acting)*.

All places within Municipal limits, south of the Mount Road and the houses south of the Adyar, on the understanding that the duty of affording Medical attendance to Public Officers residing at the Club, the Club Chambers and Patten's Gardens shall be performed by the Surgeon, 4th District, during the absence of H. E. the Governor's Surgeon.

Surgeon to Royal Naval Hospital and the Club; Official Visitor, St. Thomas Dispensary and Victoria Caste and Goshia Hospital.

Lieut. Colonel E. Allison, M.D., I.M.S., *(On furlough)*.

Captain H. Kirkpatrick, M.B., I.M.S., *(dying)*.

Madras ... Port and Marine Surgeon and Health Officer for the Port of Madras.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, KILTAUK.

Captain C. H. Lest Palf, M.B., I.M.S., Superintendent, *(On leave)*.

Captain C. B. Harrison, M.B., I.M.S., *(acting)*.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Rank and Names.	Date of present Rank.	Date of arrival in India.	Remarks.
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.			
COLONELS.			
Sanders, W. E., C.S.	14 June 1899	14 June 1901	P. M. O., Mandalay District.
Anthony, A. H., M.B.	15 Nov. 1899	22 March 1901	P. M. O., Secunderabad and Belgaum Districts.—
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.			
Lieutenant-Colonel's under Article 362 of the Royal Warrant.			
(The first date (up to 23rd June 1898), after each Officer's name shows that of his promotion to late rank of Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.)			
Walsley, W. O.	1 Oct. 98	16 Oct. 98	In charge, Station Hospital, Belgaum.
Emerson, I. B.	25 Mar. 96	20 Jan. 98	In charge, Station Hospital, Secunderabad.
V.C. Lloyd, O. E. P.	4 Aug. 1898	24 June 1898	In charge, Station Hospital, Mandalay.
Pornum, R. E., M.B.	6 Mar. 1900	30 Dec. 98	In charge, Station Hospital, Bangalore.
Patekin, A., M.B.	31 July 99	2 Nov. 98	In charge, Station Hospital, Bangalore.
Allport, H. K., M.D.	5 Feb. 1901	5 Feb. 1898	In charge, Station Hospital, Bangalore.
Macomber, J., F.R.C.S.	5 Feb. 98	123 Feb. 98	In charge, Station Hospital, Calcutta.
Dixon, T. A., M.B.	5 Feb. 98	13 Nov. 97	In charge, Station Hospital, Poona.
Memo, E. E. R.	5 July 98	1 Dec. 98	In charge, Station Hospital, Wellington.

Rank and Name.	Date of present Rank.	Date of arrival in India.	Remarks.
ENTRANT-COMMISSIONERS			
Yardley, J. R., M.B.	30 July	01.29 Oct.	56 Bangalore District.
Brown, W. G., M.B.	30 July	01.29 Dec.	58 Secunderabad District.
Mignot, G. W. S., M.B.	30 July	01.2 Feb.	56 In charge, Station Hospital, Secunderabad, (Engaged 6 months' leave on private affairs from 1 Oct. 1901.)
Nichols, F. P., M.B.	30 July	01.2 Oct.	58 Mandalay District.
MAJORS.			
Leffon, R. C. K.	5 Feb.	01.14 Jan.	97 Wellington.
Wright, E. O.	4 Feb.	01.2 Jan.	98 Bangalore District.
Thomson, W. B.	21 July	24.12 Dec.	97 In charge, Station Hospital, Madras.
Dunn, E. E.	23 July	01.6 Mar.	96 On Phages durr. Calcutta.
Baxter, V. E.	13 Mar.	01.17 Mar.	97 In charge, Station Hospital, Madras.
Powell, S., M.B.	30 May	07.23 Oct.	96 Wellington.
Cree, A. E.	1 Aug.	07.3 Dec.	98 In charge of St. John A. No. 25, British Field Hospital in China.
Cocks, H., M.B.	31 Jan.	08.4 Nov.	97 Rangoon District.
Davidson, J. S., M.B.	28 July	08.19 Apr.	99 Secunderabad District.
Donaldson, J.	25 July	09.2 Apr.	99 In charge, Hospital for Boer prisoners at Trichinopoly.
Marder, E. S.	28 July	08.4 Mar.	99 Secunderabad District. Engaged on 6 months' leave on private affairs from 8th June 1901.
Marks, G. F. H., M.B.	30 July	08.2 Dec.	98 In charge, Station Hospital, Secunderabad.
Bullock, J. W., M.B.	5 Feb.	09.1 Dec.	98 In charge, Station Hospital, Thayathur.
Baker, W. S., M.B.	4 Apr.	09.4 Mar.	97 Mandalay District.
Thomson, J., M.B.	27 July	09.5 Feb.	98 In charge, Station Hospital, St. Thomas Mount.
Davies, V. H. W.	27 July	09.30 Sept.	98 Secunderabad.
CAPTAINS.			
Chapman, J. T.	31 Jan.	1894.12 Nov.	1098 Bellary. — (Leave out of India, M.C., up to 30th Oct. 1901.)
Burwell, P. R.	30 Jan.	09.2 Oct.	95 In charge, Station Hospital, Cannanore.
Killery, St. J. L.	29 July	09.6 Mar.	94 Bellary.
Milner, A. E.	24 July	17.14 Jan.	97 Personal Asst. to P. M. O., Madras Command.
Perry, S. J. C. P.	25 Jan.	09.5 Feb.	98 Madras District. — (Leave out of India, M. C., up to 2nd Dec. 1901.)
Fairbairn, S. E.	30 July	09.4 Nov.	97 Mandalay District.
Gunter, F. E., M.B.	24 July	08.8 Oct.	97 Secunderabad. — (Leave out of India, M. C., up to 1st Oct. 1901.)
Campbell, J. H.	27 July	09.19 Nov.	97 Secunderabad.
Waring, A. H.	30 July	1898.20 Jan.	1898 Secunderabad District. (Engaged on M. C., for 6 months from 21 Aug. 1900.)
Forrest, E. G., M.B.	23 Jan.	09.14 Jan.	98 Madras.
Clouston, M. W., M.B.	23 Jan.	08.24 Feb.	97 Mandalay District.

Rank and Name.	Date of present Rank.	Date of arrival in India.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—continued.			
Swanby, M.	29 July	09.23 Feb.	97 Perambalur.
Hawthorn, H.	29 July	09.23 Feb.	98 Rangoon Command.
Gwynn, W. A.	28 Jan.	1898.25 Feb.	1899 Secunderabad District. (On Special duty in Colombo.)
Cowan, J., M.B.	27 July	08.8 Apr.	99 In charge, Station Hospital, Malappuram.
LIEUTENANTS.			
Lander, F. P.	30 May	1900.2 Mar.	1901 Rangoon Command.
Greenwood, A. E.	21 June	00.26 Apr.	94 Being duty, Hospital for Boer prisoners at Trichinopoly.
Hall, J. E.	21 June	00.12 Apr.	97 Rangoon Command. (Leave in England, M. C., for 1 year from 31st July 1901.)

Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command.

Ray, Surgeon-General G. W. E., M.B., I.M.S. — Appointed, 30th May 1900.

Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command.

Milner, Capt. A. E., R.A.M.C. — Appointed, 5th September 1901.

Principal Medical Officers of Districts.

Saunders, Col. W. H., C.B., R.A.M.C. — P. M. O., Mandalay District.
 Anthony, Col. A. E., M.B., R.A.M.C. — P. M. O., Secunderabad and Beigam Districts.
 Brantford, A. M., M.B., Col. I.M.S. — P. M. O., Bangalore and Southern Districts.
 Dolson, Col. A. E., M.B., C.B., I.M.S. — P. M. O., Rangoon and Southern Shan States Command.
 Johnson, Col. W. E., M.B., I.M.S. — P. M. O., Madras District.

Staff Surgeon, Secunderabad.

Thompson, Lieut.-Col. C. M., M.B., I.M.S.

Staff Surgeon, Bangalore.

Carr-White, Capt. P. H., M.B., I.M.S. — On other duty.

Jensen, Capt. C. A., M.B., I.M.S. — On duty.

Fort Surgeon.

Hunter, Major, V. E., R.A.M.C. — Fort St. George.

Standing Medical Committee.

The MILITARY STANDING MEDICAL COMMITTEE at the PRESIDENCY is under the control of the Principal Medical Officer, Madras District, and meets for the purpose of examining Military Officers and Subordinates applying for leave on Medical Certificate, for compensation for wounds, final examination for wound pension, &c.

Ex-Officio President of the Committee.

MEMBERS.—All Executive Medical Officers in Military employ at the Presidency.

The Committee meet at the Board Room in the Office of the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Army District.

Indian Medical Service.

SINCLAIR, Major-General D., M.B., C.B., F.R.S., I.M.S. — Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Donovan, Captain C., M.B., I.M.S. — Eng. M.C.

Garbett, Captain P. C., Acting.

Medical Storekeeper to Government, Madras Command.

Carruthers, Lieut.-Col. H. St. Clare, I.M.S. — On operation.

Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

King, Lieut.-Colonel W. G., M.B., C.B., I.M.S.

Staff at the Presidency.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appt.	Remarks.
Johnson, Col. W. E., M.D.	1 Apr. 91	Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, and Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras.
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. R., M.D.	1 Apr. 91	Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, and Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras.
Allison, Lt.-Col. H., M.D.	13 Aug. 90	Port Surgeon, Port St. George, with Port and Marine duties, &c., Madras.— <i>On furl.</i>
King, Lt.-Col. W. G., M.B., C.P.	30 Aug. 90	Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.— <i>On furl.</i>
Sturmer, Lt.-Col. A., M.D.	17 July 90	Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras.
Lancaster, Lt.-Col. J., M.D.	18 Aug. 90	Acting Surgeon, First District.
Medland, Lt.-Col. J., M.D.	18 Aug. 90	Senior Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras.
Pope, Lt.-Col. T. R., M.D.	9 Mar. 92	Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.— <i>On furl.</i>
Reeves, Maj.-Col. R. C., M.D.	18 Aug. 90	Surgeon, First District.— <i>On leave.</i>
Browning, Lt.-Col. W. R., M.D., C.P.	26 Mar. 90	Surgeon, Second District.— <i>On other duty.</i>
Van Geysel, Lieut.-Col. J. L., M.D.	20 Sep. 90	Chemical Examiner, Madras.
Crawford, Maj. F. J., M.D.	9 July 90	Surgeon, Third District.
Robertson, Maj. R., M.D., C.P.	12 Mar. 90	Surgeon, Second District.
Grant, Major A. G., M.D., C.P.	1 Sep. 90	Acting Surgeon, Fourth District.
Mohaswan, Capt. W. R., M.D.	5 July 90	Personal A.D. to the Surgeon-General with duty at Madras.— <i>On furl.</i>
Danovna, Capt. C. H. L., M.D.	10 Mar. 90	Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras.— <i>On leave.</i>
Elliot, Capt. R. H., M.D., C.P.	12 Oct. 90	Acting Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.
Mittler, R. K., M.D.	12 Oct. 90	Resident Physician, General Hospital, Madras.
Gabbels, R. C., M.D.	4 Sep. 90	Acting Personal Assistant to Surgeon-General, Madras.
Fraser, Capt. H. S., J.	10 Nov. 90	Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras.
Niblock, Capt. W. J., M.D.	18 Feb. 90	Senior Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras.
Harrison, Capt. G. L., M.D.	18 Feb. 90	Acting Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.
Cornwall, Capt. J. W., M.D.	18 Feb. 90	Acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Indian Medical Service.

First Column.	Names.	Date of Appt.	Remarks.
(SURGEON-GENERAL'S BANKING AS MAJOR-GENERAL).			
1869	H. S. Birchall, David, M.D.	11 Oct. 1899	Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
COLONNIES.			
1873	Bracefield, Arthur, M.D.	2 Mar. 1895	Surgeon-General and Southern District.
72	Johnson, William, M.D.	30 June 1895	Surgeon-General of Madras District.
73	Wickham, Charles, M.D.	12 Feb. 1900	Surgeon-General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
74	Donnan, Andrew, M.D.	4 May 1891	Surgeon-General and Southern District.
(LIEUTENANT-COLONELS).			
The following are the names of the officers who have been promoted to the rank of Major-General.			
1875	Robertson, James, M.D.	1 Oct. 1895	Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

First Column.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Remarks.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS (1).			
1872	Edmond-White, Henry, M.D.	31 Oct. 97	1st Madras District.— <i>Left out of India, M.C.</i>
73	Brown, William, M.D.	1 Oct. 92	Principal Medical Officer, Government General Hospital, and Principal, Medical College, Madras.
73	Alison, Hazlett, M.D.	30 June 95	Second Surgeon, Government General Hospital, with Port and Marine duties, Medical Inspector of Seamen, and Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, also Port Health Officer, Madras.— <i>On furl.</i>
73	Hackett-Wilkins, Thomas, M.D.	14 July 95	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, also Port Health Officer, Calicut.
74	Henson, Percy, M.D.	31 Mar. 94	Senior Surgeon, Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore.— <i>On furl.</i>
74	King, Walter, M.D.	31 Mar. 94	S.C. Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.— <i>On furl.</i>
74	O'Hara, William, M.D.	20 Sep. 94	Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.
75	Thomas, George, M.D.	12 May 94	Inspector-General of Prisons and Deputy Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Madras.
75	Sturmer, Arthur, M.D.	31 Mar. 95	Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, and Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Madras.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.			
1874	Lancaster, John, M.D.	31 Mar. 1894	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot and Medical Officer, Central Jail, Vellore.— <i>On furl.</i>
75	Perman, Edward, M.D.	30 Sep. 95	Surgeon, First District, Madras.
75	Medland, John, M.D.	31 Mar. 96	Surgeon, First District, Madras.
76	Swain, Charles, M.D.	31 Mar. 96	Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and C. M. O. Hyderabad Contingent.
76	Lee, William, M.D.	30 Sep. 96	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Superintendent of Jail, Madras.— <i>On furl.</i>
76	Pyre, Montague, M.D.	30 Sep. 96	2nd Madras District.
77	Nair, Henry, M.D.	31 Mar. 97	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Superintendent of Medical Officer with Medical charge of Jail, District Madras.
77	Chatterjee, Nityananda, M.D.	31 Mar. 97	Surgeon, District Madras.
77	Baron, Charles, M.D.	1 Oct. 97	Surgeon, District Madras.
77	Sapre, Manikya, M.D.	1 Oct. 97	Surgeon, District Madras.

Rank	Name	Date of Rank	Rank	Remarks
CAPTAINS—continued.				
1880	Mathew, Charles Montagu	1 Jan. 1897	S.C. Superintendent, Central Jail, Madras.	
1881	Bliss, Frederick Ernest	28 July	S.C. Officiating 1st Madras Infantry.	
1882	Edmond, Edmund Montagu	28 July	S.C. District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Qu. Jail, and Superintendent of Jail, Bechamur.	
1883	Watson, Thomas Edgar	28 July	S.C. District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tinnevely, and Superintendent of District Jail, Palamcottah.	
1884	Wheeler, Charles George	28 July	S.C. Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore, with Medical charge of Central Jail, Rajahmundry.	
1885	Pickard, William Montagu	28 July	S.C. 24th Madras Infantry.	
1886	Nelson, William James	28 July	S.C. 3rd Surgeon, Government General Hospital, and Professor of Biology, Medical College, Madras.	
1887	Hartman, Clarence Barry	28 July	S.C. District Medical and Sanitary Officer, B. A. S. Madras, Acting Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, and Lecturer on Mental Diseases, Medical College, Madras.	
1888	Law, Nicholas Percival	28 Jan.	S.C. 8th Madras Infantry.	
1889	Symons, Thomas Henry	28 Jan.	S.C. 13th Madras Infantry.	
1890	Boss, Ernest Edmund	28 Jan.	S.C. Officiating Civil Surgeon, Madras.	
1891	Garraway, John William	28 July	S.C. Health Officer to the Municipality of Madras, and Acting Professor of Hygiene and Practical Bacteriology, Medical College, Madras.	
1892	Miller, Alfred	28 July	S.C. 17th Madras Infantry.	
1893	Hammond, Frederick	28 July	S.C. Officiating Civil Surgeon, Burma.	
1894	Benson, Henry Robert	28 July	S.C. 21st Madras Pioneer—No. 50, Madras Hospital, Madras, Force—Offg. Medical Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Field Service, China.	
1895	Richards, Walter Guy	28 July	S.C. 1st Madras Infantry.	
1896	James Sydney Crisp	28 July	S.C. 19th Madras Infantry.—On Special duty with the Royal Society's Malaria Commission.	
1897	Thomson, Archibald Noel	28 July	S.C. 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.	
1898	Doyle, Peter	28 July	S.C. Civil Surgeon, Chins Billa, Burma.	
1899	Hall, Felix Oswald Newton	28 July	S.C. Officiating Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Bechamur.	
1900	Levine, Frank Henry	28 July	S.C. Medical Officer, Maymye.—With No. 2, Native Field Hospital, Field Service, China.	
1901	McK, Maxwell	28 July	S.C. Officiating 1st Burma Infantry.	
1902	Kirkpatrick, Henry	28 Jan.	S.C. Acting Senior Surgeon, Government General Hospital, with Port and Marine duties, Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, and Port Health Officer, Madras.	

Rank	Name	Date of Rank	Rank	Remarks
CAPTAINS—continued.				
1893	Farrer, Frederick Durand	28 Jan. 1901	S.C. 2nd Physician, Government General Hospital, and Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Madras.	
1894	Lathbridge, William	28 Jan.	S.C. Doing duty, Government General Hospital, Madras.	

Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Madras).

Name	Date of present rank	Rank	Remarks
SENIOR ASSISTANT SURGEONS (10).			
(Indian Army Circular, Class 64 of 1894.)			
DEPARTMENT OFFICERS WITH HONORARY RANK.			
Senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Captain—(5).			
White, Samuel Charles	18 Mar. 1894	68	Third District, Madras.
Dale, James	5 May	59	N Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Madras.
Baker, Daniel Thomas	18 May	59	N Civil Surgeon and Jail, Nagore, Burma.
Roberts, Charles George	1 April	60	N Civil Surgeon Thattawady, Burma.
Hesterian, Joseph Nathaniel	20 Nov. 1890	N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Bangalore.
Senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Lieutenant—(5).			
Falconer, Samuel Robinson	5 May	59	N Resident Assistant Surgeon, and Instructor to European and East Indian Midwifery Pupils, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras.
Stagg, Valentine James	18 May	59	N Assistant to Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Medical College, Madras.
Mahony, Ebenezer	21 July	1900	N 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
Cabral, Anthony Lawrence	20 Nov. 1900	N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Pallavaram.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 1st CLASS.			
(Ranking as Conductors.)			
Hendricks, William Edward	20 June	58	5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Collins, Robert (Sey.)	27 June	68	Resident Assistant Surgeon, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.
Trickett, James William	27 June	58	N Civil Surgeon, Chattrapur.
Ray, Thomas Archibald	17 June	58	N Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Bangalore.
Garrod, George Thomas	27 June	59	N Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Bani, N. W. P.
Gosner, Thomas Augustus Samuel	27 June	60	N Sub. Medical charge, Dispensary, Fort St. George, Madras.
Carreck, Francis John	27 June	59	N Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Bangalore.
Montgomery, William John	1 July	1900	N Civil Surgeon, Fasil, Beys.
Simms, James Robert	1 July	60	N Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Bangalore.

Names.	Date of present rank.	F. rule.	Remarks.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 1st CLASS.—continued.			
(Ranking as Conductors.)			
Moore, John	L.S. 1 July 1897	N	Sub. Medical charge, No. 1 Section Hospital, Secunderabad—No. 13, British Field Hospital, South Africa.
Wynne, Francis Alexander	4 July	91 N	Assistant to Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Madras.
Brown, Joseph	4 July	91 N	Sub. Medical charge, Madras Command, Head Quarters Staff and Establishments, Ootacamund.
Cooper, William Henry	L.S. 4 July	91 N	Civil Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Tavoy, Burma.
Pereira, Michael	L.S. 4 July	91 75	On furl.
Lawrence, Thomas Casabert	L.S. 4 July	91 75	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Bellary.
King, Henry William George (Supt.)	4 July	91 N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Madras.
Rodriguez, Albert Robert Goddard	4 July	91 N	Sub. Medical charge, No. 1 Section Hospital, Secunderabad.
Prince, Richard Cunningham Debeaux	4 July	91 N	Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale, Ootacamund.
Collins, R.	28 June	92	
Fisher, John	L.S. 28 June	92 N	Civil Surgeon and Jail, Hemmala, Burma.
Winckler, Peter Armin, L.R.C.P., L.S., M.B. (Supt. 5)	28 June	92 N	Acting Civil Surgeon and Medical Officer, Central Jail, Cannanore, also Port Health Officer, Cannanore.
Curren, James Francis (Supt. 7)	L.S. 28 June	92 N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Wellington.
Kiddle, Thomas	L.S. 28 June	92 N	Civil Surgeon and Jail, Magwe, Burma.
McDonough, Thomas	L.S. 28 June	92 N	Emment Depot, Hecar.
Shewman, Henry Murray	28 June	92 N	Sub. Medical charge, Boer Hospital, Trincomopoly.
Bonner, Thomas Henry	L.S. 28 June	92 N	Medical Store Depot, Rangoon.
Shunker, Edwin Luke	28 June	92 75	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Poonamallee.
Weston, Edwin, L.R.C.P. & S., L.S., L.S.A., LOND.	29 June	93 75	Port and Marine Dispensary, Madras, also Additional Health Officer of Madras.
Robertson, David	28 June	94 N	Government House Dispensary, Guindy.
Nicholas, Cyprian Terence Montrose	28 June	94 N	Koyapettah Hospital, Madras.
Bowers, Michael, L.S.	L.S. 1 July	94 75	Deputy Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
King, H. W. G.	1 July	95	
Allan, George Robert	1 July	95 N	Assistant to Surgeon, 1st District, and Superintendent, Leprosy Hospital and of the Ward of Criminal Lepers, with Medical charge of the Civil Debtors' Jail and of the Police Lock-up, Madras.
Nasler, Robert Hall	1 July	95 75	Civil Surgeon and Jail, Prome, Burma.
Rodriguez, A. R. G.	23 May	95 N	
Pasquet, Edward	L.S. 23 May	95 75	Leave M. O.
Gaudin, George Robert	L.S. 23 May	95 N	Civil Surgeon and Jail, Yamethin, Burma.
Jackson, Septimus George	20 June	95 75	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Thabeingya.
Bartley, Walter David	30 June	95 N	Medical Store Depot, Madras.

Specially promoted for services in Chin-Lushai expedition, G. O. S. No. 71 of 1891.

Names.	Date of present rank.	F. rule.	Remarks.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 1st CLASS.—continued.			
Raymond, Herbert Adolphus	L.S. 30 June 1893	N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Malabar.
Winckler, E. A.	30 June	93 N	
Curren, J. F.	30 June	94 N	
Lyonsdale, Albert Wm. Jordan	L.S. 30 June	95 75	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount.
Pope, Joseph Angus Raymond	L.S. 30 June 1901	75	Local Fund Hospital, Yercaud.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 2nd CLASS.			
Madison, Charles Borromeo	L.S. 30 June 1894	N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, shwebo.
Williamson, Joseph Hinton	L.S. 30 June	91 N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Calicut.
Hart, William Peter Bell	30 June	94 N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Port Blair.
Hackins, Robert Forbes Part	L.S. 30 June	94 N	Madras District.
Cartman, Stephen Ansel	L.S. 30 June	95 N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Family Hospital, Secunderabad.
deSilva, Geoffrey Francis	L.S. 12 Nov.	95 N	1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
D'Santos, Francis Taylor	1 April	91	No. 18, British Field Hospital, South Africa.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 3rd CLASS.			
(Ranking as Sub-Conductors.)			
Perry, Maximon Joseph	L.S. 30 June 1897	N	Medical Store Depot, Madras.
Gibson, Joseph Francis	L.S. 30 June	91 N	Sub. Medical charge, No. 11, Section Hospital, Secunderabad.
Dunn, Fildelph Joseph	30 June	91 N	1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Connan, Francis William Anthony	30 June	91 N	Hyderabad Contingent, India L. C.
Taylor, Percival Henry	L.S. 30 June	91 N	Boer Hospital, Trincomopoly.
McKie, Robert	30 June	91 N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Cannanore.
Pereira, Robert Bernard	30 June	91 N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Secunderabad.
D'Silva, William Robert	L.S. 30 June	96 N	Resident Assistant Surgeon, Rajahmundry, Madras, also Medical Officer in Hospital, Madras.
D'Santos, Francis Xavier	1 July	96 N	
Gonsalves, Daniel Randolph	L.S. 1 July	98 N	Mandalay District.
D'Cruz, Felix George	30 June	99 N	Plague duty, Birmahpur, Central Provinces.
Thomas, Arthur William	18 Sep.	99	No. 18, British Field Hospital, South Africa.
Craggs, Henry Clement	18 Sep.	99	14th (P. W. O.), Hussars, South Africa.
Brown, Arthur George	18 Sep.	99	Rangoon District.
Macquoen, Kenneth George Sydney	20 Dec.	99 N	Section E, No. 25, British Field Hospital, China.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 4th CLASS.			
(Ranking as Sub-Conductors.)			
Rodriguez, Lambert Kenneth		N	Southern District, Wellington.
Parsia, Edward Julian Christopher		N	R. I. M. S. "Minto."
Thomas, Arthur William		N	
Craggs, Henry Clement		N	
Carreck, Frederick Frank Rath		N	Mandalay District.
Truter, Albert Wilhel		N	Mandalay District.
Hamlin, Alfred Edgar		N	Rangoon District.
DeCosta, Joseph Francis		N	Belgaum District.
Carlos, Norbert Henri		N	Mandalay District.
King, George Harold		N	Rangoon District.

Names.	Date of present rank.	Rank.	Remarks.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 4TH CLASS—concluded.			
<i>(Ranking as Sub-Conductors).</i>			
Brown, A. G. *	...	N	Rangoon District.
Nedel, Bernard	...	N	Mandalay District.
Alderton, Charles Hamer Arthur	...	N	Bombay Command.
Pasanna, Waldemar Herman	...	N	Rangoon District.
Discarolo, John Peter	...	N	No. 18, British Field Hospital, South Africa.
Pottigrew, Walter Ernest Alfred	...	N	Mandalay District.
Tralwein, Percy St. Clair	...	N	Rangoon District.
Stracey, Patrick St. Clair	...	N	Southern District, Wellington.
Mahoney, Ebenezer Robert	...	N	Mandalay District.
Bowden, Frederick William	...	N	Belgaum District.
Duckworth, Henry	...	N	Section A, No. 25, British Field Hospital, China.
Wiles, Horace James	...	N	Belgaum District.
Colkers, Joseph Alfred	...	N	R. I. M. S. "Carisbrooke."
Moncand, William Hope	...	N	Secunderabad District.
Green, Cecil Beaumont	...	N	No. 18, British Field Hospital, South Africa.
Jackson, Herbert Charles	...	N	Secunderabad District.
Freud-Hart, Archibald Albert	...	N	No. 18, British Field Hospital, South Africa.
Duckworth, George Edwin	...	N	Belgaum District.
Duckworth, Percival Thomas	...	N	No. 18, British Field Hospital, South Africa.
Callaghan, George Maurice	...	N	Section A, No. 25, British Field Hospital, China.
Carter, Christie Frederick Theodore	...	N	Boer Hospital, Trichinopoly.
Chozar, John Francis	...	N	Secunderabad District.
Gernst, Anthony Walter	...	N	Belgaum District.
Lameris, Francis Alfred	...	N	Belgaum District—Leve, M. C.
Lalive, Adolphe Peter	...	N	Bombay District.
Shallong, James Henry	...	N	Bombay Command.
Brown, Robert Frederick	...	N	Madras District.
Rodgers, Francis Norman	...	N	Boer Section Hospital, Bulawayo.
Gony, Edward Thomas	...	N	Bombay Command.
Sandways, Percy Neil	...	N	Secunderabad District.
Hart, Maurice Robert Wilson	...	N	Southern District, Wellington.
Hart, James Alexander	...	N	Bombay Command.
Lynsdale, Henry Herbert	...	N	Southern District, Wellington.
Scanton, Patrick Augustus	...	N	Secunderabad District.
Goudie, Herbert Alexander Lewis	...	N	Bangalore District.
Peroff, Arthur Cosmo	...	N	Madras District.
Bergin, Francis Augustus	...	N	Secunderabad District.
Motnick, Patrick John	...	N	Secunderabad District.
Elevange, Emanuel Anthony	...	N	Belgaum District.
Lopez, Vincent Joseph	...	N	Mandalay District.
Rennell, William Robert	...	N	Rangoon District.
Thompson, Harry Victor James	...	N	Bangalore District.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Dates of			Remarks.
	Present Rank.	Arrival in India.	Present appt.	
VETERINARY LIEUT. COLONEL.				
Bally, J.	7 Apr. 97	25 Feb. 98	4 Mar. 98 Insp. Veterinary Officer, Madras Command, Ootacamund.	

Names.	Dates of			Remarks.
	Present Rank.	Arrival in India.	Present appt.	

VETERINARY MAJORS.

Granger, J. E.	...	1 Apr. 98	29 Dec. 98	1 Jan. 99 Station Veterinary Hospital, Secunderabad.
Hamilton, E. B.	...	29 Nov. 98	25 Sept. 99	2 Aug. 01 Offg. Insp. Veterinary Officer, Bombay Command, Poona.

VETERINARY CAPTAINS.

Burke, J. W. Esq.	...	27 July 91	22 Oct. 97	5 Jan. 01 Leave in India on Medical Certificate for one year.
Evans, G. H.	...	27 Aug. 94	31 Mar. 95	1 Apr. 95 Capt. Veterinary Dept., Burma, Bangalore, (on probn.).
Fowler, G. C. Esq.	...	10 Dec. 90	16 Oct. 96	29 Oct. 97 Station Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore.
Tamm, W. L.	...	18 Feb. 01	16 Mar. 92	19 Sept. 92 On Field Service, South Africa.

VETERINARY LIEUTENANTS.

Knight, H. M.	...	17 Feb. 98	24 Nov. 98	1 Dec. 99 Bangalore.
Clarke, A. E.	...	21 June 98	11 Oct. 98	29 Apr. 97 Ramount Dep't, Karnal.
Moore, W. P.	...	25 July 94	2 Oct. 95	15 Dec. 98 St. Thomas' Mount.
Holmes, J. D. Esq.	...	26 Aug. 95	4 Mar. 97	10 Feb. 99 Supl. Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, (on probn.).
Holmes, R. E.	...	25 Sept. 95	5 Feb. 97	3 Nov. 00 Bellary.
Harris, J. L.	...	19 May 97	19 Nov. 97	23 Nov. 00 Secunderabad.

CHANGES IN THE POSITION AND DESIGNATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE APOTHECARY BRANCH OF THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeons, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, will comprise the following grades:—

1	2
Old designations.	New designations.
Commissioned Officers under Royal Warrant, dated 15th July 1899.	Departmental Officers with honorary rank— <i>Clause 12, India Army Circular of 1899—</i> <i>G. O. C., No. 514 of 1899.</i>
I.—Senior Apothecary, 1st Grade, ranking as honorary Captain or honorary Lieutenant as the case may be.	I.—Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, I.S.M.D.
II.—Senior Apothecary, 2nd Grade, ranking as honorary Lieutenant.	II.—Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, I.S.M.D.
Warrant Officers.	Warrant Officers.
III.—Apothecary, 1st Grade.	III.—Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, Rs. 200.
IV.—Do. 2nd do.	IV.—Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, Rs. 150.
V.—Assistant Apothecary, 1st Grade.	V.—Assistant Surgeon, 3rd class, Rs. 110.
VI.—Do. do. 2nd do.	VI.—Assistant Surgeon, 4th class, Rs. 85.
VII.—Sub-Assistant Apothecary.	VII.—Assistant Surgeon, 3rd class, ranking as Sub-Conductor but junior of that rank.

The rules regarding promotion &c., at present in force are—

(i.) Subject to good conduct and efficiency, and in the case of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon the passing of an examination also, a service of 5 years in the 4th class, and of 7 years in 3rd and 2nd classes respectively, shall entitle an Assistant Surgeon to promotion to the next higher class.

(ii.) Third class Assistant Surgeons will, before being eligible for promotion, be required to pass an examination in Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, Hygiene, Midwifery, and acquaintance with the regulations which govern military hospitals, at any time before the end of the twelfth year of service.

(iii.) Compensation for quarter allowance, pay, half pay, pensions, &c., of the new classes will be according to the allowance at present authorized for the corresponding former grades.

Salaries.

Rs. A. P.

CHINGLEPUT.

Judge	H. H. O'Farrell (On Furl.)	1,807	4	9	Europe.
Ag. do	A. C. Tate	2,333	5	4	Chingleput.

COIMBATORE.

Judge	V. A. Brodie	2,333	5	4	Coimbatore.
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CUDAPAH*.

Judge	R. C. C. Carr (on other duty)*	2,363	10	8	Bellary.
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GANJAM.

Judge	F. D. A. O. Wolfe-Murray	2,333	5	4	Berhampur.
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GODAVARI.

Judge	F. H. Hammett	2,333	5	4	Rajahmundry.
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KISTNA.

Judge	W. C. Holmes (On Priv. leave)	2,333	5	4	
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Ag. do	J. H. Munro	1,944	7	1	Masulipatam.
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KURNOOL.

Judge	W. M. Thorburn (Gtd. Priv. leave & Furl.)	2,333	5	4	Kurnool.
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MADURA.

Judge	H. Moharly	2,333	5	4	Madura.
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MALABAR-NORTH.

Judge	W. S. Meyer (On Priv. leave & Furl.)	2,333	5	4	
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To act as Do.	A. M. Slight	1,944	7	1	
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Ag. do.	N. S. Brodie	1,944	7	1	Tellicherry.
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MALABAR-SOUTH.

Judge	S. Russell (On other duty)	2,333	5	4	Bellary.
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To act as Do.	N. S. Brodie	1,944	7	1	
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NELLORE.

Judge	C. M. Mullaly (On other duty)	2,333	5	4	Ootacamund.
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Ag. do.	T. M. Swaminatha Aiyar	1,244	7	1	Nellore.
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NILGIRIS.

Judge	V. A. Brodie	2,333	5	4	Coimbatore.
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Addl. Sess. Judge	C. J. Weir (on other duty)	2,333	5	4	Madras.
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Ag. do.	C. M. Mullaly	2,333	5	4	Ootacamund.
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SALEM.

Judge	L. C. Miller	2,333	5	4	Salem.
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TANJORE.

Judge	G. F. T. Power	2,333	5	4	Tanjore.
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TINNEVELLY.

Judge	J. Hewitson	2,333	5	4	Palacottah.
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Addl. Sess. Judge	F. H. Hammett	2,333	5	4	Do.
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TRICHINOPOLY.

Judge	H. G. Joseph	2,333	5	4	Trichinopoly.
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VIZAGAPATAN.

Judge	M. D. Bell	2,333	5	4	Vizagapatam.
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THE MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT.

Judge	C. E. Pattabhirama Aiyar. Pay Rs. 1,200	0	0	0	Madras.
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(Fellow of the Madras University.)

* 2nd Grade Judge, Ag. in the 1st Gr.

* The Acting appointment is held by a Member of the Provincial Civil Service.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

First Grade—Pay Rs. 800.

1. W. B. T. Clarke, Esq., B.A., (Barrister-at-Law)* Nilgiris, Ootacamund, (on depn.).
2. S. Gopala Chari, B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur, Masulipatam, (on depn.).
3. A. Venkatarama Poi, Rao Bahadur, Palghat, (on depn.).

Second Grade—Pay Rs. 650.

1. K. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L., Malabar, South (Calicut).
2. U. Achutan Nayar, B.A., South Canara (Mangalore)—(on sick leave).
3. N. Serothama Rao, B.A., B.L., Tanjore.
4. C. G. Kappaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Guduvayri (Coimbatore).
5. T. Varada Rao, B.A., B.L., Madura (East).

Third Grade—Pay Rs. 500.

1. K. Ramachandra Aiyar, Nageswaram (Tanjore).
2. P. S. Gurusurthi Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Kumbakonam (Tanjore).
3. S. Doraswami Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Tanjore.
4. B. Ramesh Nayar, Tanjore.
5. T. N. Kappaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Madura (West).
6. W. Gopala Chari, B.A., B.L., Bellary and Salem.

Acting.

1. J. L. Narayana Das Nayudu, Madras (Masulipatam).
2. O. S. Krishnaswami, B.A., B.L., Mangalore.
3. T. Venkataswamy, Palghat.
4. J. D. Perundurai, Ootacamund.

DISTRICT MUNSHIS.

1st Grade 400—2nd Grade 300—3rd Grade 250—4th Grade 200 Rupees.

ARANTAPUR.

1st Grade.

1. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L., Ponnabaila.

ARANTAPUR-NORTH.

1st Grade.

1. S. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L., Vellore.
2. S. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L., Tirupathi.
3. S. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L., Chittoor.
4. Venkata Rao, B.A., B.L., Arnt.

2nd Grade.

1. S. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L., Mangalore.

ARANTAPUR-SOUTH.

1st Grade.

1. S. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L., Ponnabaila.

2nd Grade.

1. S. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L., Chittoor.

3rd Grade.

1. S. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L., Tirupathi.

4th Grade.

1. S. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L., Chittoor.

5th Grade.

1. S. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L., Tirupathi.

6th Grade.

1. S. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L., Chittoor.

7th Grade.

1. S. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L., Tirupathi.

8th Grade.

1. S. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L., Chittoor.

9th Grade.

1. S. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L., Tirupathi.

10th Grade.

1. S. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L., Chittoor.

* Also Magistrate, 1st Class, and Justice of the Peace, and the District Magistrate of Nilgiris.

COIMBATORE—*contd.*

2nd Grade.

G. Kothanda Bannajulu Nayudu, B.A., B.L.,
Udumalpettal.

3rd Grade.

S. Mahadeva Shastri, B.A., B.L., Karur.

CUDDAPAH.

2nd Grade.

T. Gopala Krishna Pillai, Cuddapah.

C. Subramaniam Aiyar, B.A., B.L., J. Rodda
tar.

T. R. Kuppuswami Aiyangar, Nandalar.

4th Grade.

S. A. Swaminatha Sastri, B.A., B.L., Madra-
napalle.

GANJAM.

1st Grade.

N. B. Narasimha Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Ber-
hampore.

V. Suryanarayana Pantulu, Sompeta.

2nd Grade.

P. Lakshminarasim Pantulu, Chicacole.

3rd Grade.

G. Subbaya Shastri, Asan.

GODAVARI.

1st Grade.

O. S. R. Krishnamma, B.A., (Bar-at-Law),
Coimbatore, (on depts.).

B. Hanumantha Rao Pantulu, Ellore.

D. Raghava Rao Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Raja-
mundry.

A. Eshwara Rao Pantulu, Narasapur.

2nd Grade.

T. Varadarajulu Nayudu, B.A., B.L., Pedda-
puram.P. N. Satagopa Nayudu, B.A., B.L., Bhima-
varam.

4th Grade.

G. Rajagopala Chariyar, Tanuku.

R. Gopala Rao, B.A., B.L., (on probn.),
Amalapuram.

KISTNA.

1st Grade.

V. Lakshmi Narasimham Pantulu, Tenali.

L. Lakshmi Narayana Rao Nayudu, Nara-
saraopet, (on depts.).

V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Bapatla.

V. Subramanyam Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Guntur.

2nd Grade.

V. Lakshmi Narasimham Pantulu, Tenali.

L. Lakshmi Narayana Rao Nayudu, Nara-
saraopet, (on depts.).

V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Bapatla.

V. Subramanyam Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Guntur.

3rd Grade.

V. Lakshmi Narasimham Pantulu, Tenali.

L. Lakshmi Narayana Rao Nayudu, Nara-
saraopet, (on depts.).

V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Bapatla.

V. Subramanyam Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Guntur.

KISTNA—*contd.*

4th Grade.

T. Krishnaaswami Nayudu, B.A., Berhampore.

S. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Maanli-
patam.

KURNOOL.

1st Grade.

V. Krishnamurti Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Kurnool.

2nd Grade.

J. H. Naraswami Pillai, Nandyal.

D. K. Vinayakam Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Marka-
pur.

V. Venkateswara Avadhani, B.A., B.L., Gooty.

MADURA.

1st Grade.

V. Swaminatha Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Tira-
mangalam.

2nd Grade.

V. T. Subramanyam Pillai, Manamadurai.

V. K. Desika Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Periyar-
kulam.V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Din-
diga.

3rd Grade.

T. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Tiranna-
ndi.

4th Grade.

A. Narayana Nambiyar, B.A., B.L., Madura.

V. K. Kuppuswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., (on
probn.), Sivaganga.

MALABAR—NORTH.

1st Grade.

M. M. Rangera, B.A., B.L., Tellicherry.

2nd Grade.

K. Jaleelunnai Nayar, Cananore.

3rd Grade.

R. Govindan Nambiyar, Taliparamba.

P. Ramas, B.A., B.L., Payyoli.

M. Subbanyar, Quilandi.

4th Grade.

K. V. Karunakara Menon, B.A., B.L., (on
probn.), Badagara.

MALABAR—SOUTH.

1st Grade.

U. Baku Rao, Calicut.

V. Rama Shastri, B.A., Panur.

A. Anandaram Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Betetnad.

P. J. Iteyara, B.A., Palghat.

U. K. J. L. di, Kutnad.

2nd Grade.

V. Rama Menon, Chowgarat.

Z. T. P. di, Vayittiri.*

* Drawn also wages allowance of Rs. 50.