

FORM A.

Certificate.

I, A.B., Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, do hereby certify that Mr. C.D., of the Indian Civil Service, has been attached to ——— Party for a period of ——— from ——— to ———, during which time he has accompanied me on ——— occasions when engaged on field work survey, and that he has acquired a fair knowledge of the operations of survey and of the orders relating thereto.

Countersigned.

X.Y.,

Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

A.B.,
Dy. Supt of Revenue Survey.

(9) The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will forward to the Board of Revenue, for submission to Government, an annual return of all certificates granted to Assistant Collectors during the previous official year. The return will be in the Form B appended, and should reach the Board not later than the 1st June of the year following that to which it relates.

FORM B.

Statement of Certificates granted by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey to Junior Civilians who have been attached to his Department during the year ending 31st March 190 —

Number.	Name of Junior Civilian.	Appointment held by Junior Civilian.	To what Party attached.	Name of Deputy Superintendent.	Date of issue of certificate.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Examinations for Rewards.

42. The following rules prescribed for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Statutory Civil Service, do not in any way affect the Departmental examinations in law, language, &c., which these officers are required to pass according to the Lower and Higher Standards: Provided that no Civil Servant shall be permitted to appear for the High Proficiency examination until he has been examined and found qualified in both of the Standard examinations, and has obtained the requisite certificate in Survey, nor for the Honors examination unless he has passed that for High Proficiency.

43. The standards of examination and the donations to be given to successful candidates shall be as follows, viz.:

	LANGUAGES.		DONATIONS ON PASSING.	
	Vernacular.	Classical.	Rupees.	
I—High Proficiency.	Tamil.....		1,000	With certificate from the presiding Examiner.
	Telugu.....		1,000	
	Canarese.....		1,000	
	Malayalam.....		1,000	
	Urdu.....		1,000	
	Hindustani.....		1,000	
II—Honors.		Sanskrit.....	2,000	With diploma signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
		Persian.....	2,000	
		Arabic.....	2,000	
	Tamil.....		2,000	
	Telugu.....		2,000	
	Canarese.....		2,000	
		Sanskrit.....	4,000	
		Arabic.....	4,000	

44. A Civil Servant who has passed both Standard examinations may present himself for examination in any of the languages enumerated in Rule 43.

45. No Civil Servant shall ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination. Examinations for rewards cannot be passed piece-meal.

46. No Civil Servant shall ordinarily be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or Honors examinations after the expiration of ten and fifteen years,* respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule shall be made on account of leave or any other cause. Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of these periods, but no reward shall be granted to them if they pass; their leave shall be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense shall, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases it shall be within the competence of the Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service.

47. Examinations shall be held half-yearly in January and July at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations shall apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of examination. Civil Servants attached immediately to the Government of India shall apply for leave to the Home Department through the Department of the Government of India under which they are serving, such applications being accompanied by a certificate from the local Accountant-General that the time of residence mentioned in Rule 46 has not been exceeded.

48. Civilians who are natives of India, and who have entered the service by competition, and Native Civilian appointed in India, shall not receive the donations prescribed in these rules when they merely pass in the vernacular of the District in which they were born or educated, it being left to Government to determine in each case what languages come within this definition.

49. The following is the test for the High Proficiency examination:—

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

Tamil.....	1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantram. 2. Virāṭaparvam, (section of the Mahābhārata in prose). 3. The Tamil Minor Poets, viz., Vakkandam or Mutharai, Nalvazhi and Nanneri.
Telugu.....	1. Vemana, As in the new edition. 2. Vikramārka. 3. The fourth and fifth parts of Panchatantram. 4. Rājasekhara (K. Virasalingam Pantulu).
Canarese.....	1. Katha Sangraha. 2. Jaimini Bhārata, the first three Sandhis. 3. Karnata Bhārata, the first three Sandhis of Udyogaparva.
Urdu.....	1. Hitopadeśa. 2. Bahārī Simhāsana. 3. Rāmāyana, Bālakānda.
Hindustani.....	1. Ikhwān us Sāfa. 2. Naṣr-i-be-Nazir. 3. Arāsh-i-Mahall.
Persian.....	1. Munawiyat of Saadī. 2. Gulistan. 3. Bustān. 4. Anwārī Suhill.

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

III. Translating, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.

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

V. A considerable knowledge of grammar.

VI. The conversational test applied in the manner laid down in Rule 37.

50. The following is the test for the High Proficiency examination in Malayalam:—

I. Find *voce* translation into English of a passage taken from some difficult author.

II. Written translation into English of a passage taken from the current literature of the day.

* These periods of 10 and 15 years shall, in the case of Statutory Civilian, be counted from the date of their confirmation in the Statutory Civil Service.

† The examination in Urdu and Khond is held in Ganjam or Vizagapatam.

Military officers in permanent Civil and Political employ in the Madras Presidency are eligible for the High Proficiency and Honors examinations. The periods fixed in the rule within which such officers may gain a reward by passing either a High Proficiency or Honors examination will be extended for very special reasons only.

Gazetted Police officers, not being Statutory Natives of India, will be eligible for rewards only for passing the High Proficiency test in the vernaculars current in this Presidency, and they will be entitled to the same rewards for doing so as members of the Indian Civil Service.

III. Written translation of an English passage into the language.

IV. Written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

V. Conversation in the language.

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

VII. Dictation, in Malayalam, of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

VIII. A paper of grammatical questions.

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 Krishṇan Tudu. 3. The first 24 chapters of Kural.
Telugu.....	1. Nīrichandrika (Mithrabhēdamu). 2. Kāciyātra. 3. Subhā Parvam of Mahābhārata. 4. Aranyakānda of Rāmāyana by Bhaskara. 5. Rājasekhara (K. Veerasalingam Pantulu).
Canarese.....	1. Mudra Manjusha. 2. Rājasekhara Vilasa, the first two Aswara. 3. Sankhata Natakam (B. Mallappa, 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) Nafḥāt ul-Yaman, 1st Part.
- (2) Selections from Alif Laila.

II. Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octave 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. Find *voce* translation from the undermentioned books:—

- Nafḥāt ul-Yaman.
- Selections, Alif Laila (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. Find *voce* translation of passages from the undermentioned books:—

- Hamasa, 1st two books, pp. 1—109, Calcutta edition.
- Timur Nama.
- Makana of Hafiz, first half.
- Saba Mullaḥāt.

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

196109

2211, No 3

NO 2-2

III. First voice 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 Hon. Paṇḍit.

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

(1) The Hitopadesa.

(2) The Raghuvamśa (the first nine cantos) expurgated edition of Paṇḍit Laxmī 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 of Honors.

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

(1) The first and second Adhyāya of the first Aṣṭaka of the R̥gveda Samhitā.

(2) The Kṛtāṅganiya (canto 1 to VI and XI to XVIII inclusive), expurgated edition of Paṇḍit Laxmī Chandra Vidyāsagar.

(3) Sakuntalā Nāṭaka.

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 Garhwal or Vijnanpattan on passing the following test in Uriya shall be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000:—

1. First voice translation of passages from the text-book.

Uriya—Nṛ. Kōtha.

2. Written translation into English.

3. Do. do. into Uriya.

4. Do. do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.

5. First voice 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.

„ 50 for examination for High Proficiency and Honors.

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 in the Political Department:—

Members of the Indian Civil Service.

Officers permanently appointed to His Majesty's Indian Army.

Natives of India specially selected.

The following statement shows the number and pay of appointments in the Political Department:—

Number of appointments.	Designation.	Monthly pay.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
5	Residents of the 1st class, each on	4,000	
	one on	2,750	
15	„ „ 2nd „ { three on	2,500	
	four on	2,250	
	seven on	2,000	Two to be reduced to Political Agents, 2nd class, when present incumbents vacate.
4	Political Agents, 1st class, each on	1,800	
6	„ „ 2nd „ „	1,500	The number in this grade will be 3 when the above reductions have been made.
1	„ Agent, 2nd „ (additional temporary) on	1,500	
8	„ Agents, 3rd class, each on	1,200	
10	„ „ 4th „ „	1,000	
8	„ Assistants, 1st „ „	800	Includes one "furlough" appointment for Civilians.
9	„ „ 2nd „ „	500	Do. do.
24 (temporarily 27).	„ „ 3rd „ „	500	

Note.—The above is exclusive of the local, sumptuary, frontier and language allowances which are attached to, or can be drawn in, certain appointments.

The cadre of the Political Department consists of 68 appointments, of these 18 will usually be substantively held by members of the Indian Civil Service, of whom 12 will ordinarily be in and above the grade of which Rs. 1,200 a month is the pay and 6 below that grade. In addition to these 18 appointments the establishment of the Political Department will include two "Furlough" appointments, one on Rs. 800 and one on Rs. 600, to be given substantively to Civilians, who have been finally accepted for and appointed to the Department, but for whom no substantive appointments in the cadre are available. The maximum of permanently appointed Civilians according to the standard will thus be—

Substantively holding cadre posts	...	18
On furlough appointments	...	2
		20

The following extract from a letter from the Government of India, No. 1237A, dated 29th September 1898, explains the principles governing the promotions of Civilians in the Political Department.

Civilians and Military officers enter the Department under different conditions and come under different rules as to retirement. It is consequently desirable to treat them, for the purposes of appointment and promotion, as belonging to separate lists as far as conveniently possible. Accordingly, while reserving full powers of selection in respect to the highest appointments, the Government of India aim, in the matter of grade promotions, at a standard separation whereby promotions, substantive and officiating, in the line of a Civilian will go to Civilians, and similar steps in the line of a military officer to military men. This arrangement, which will be introduced tentatively, is designed to assimilate the salaries of Civilian members of the Department to the salaries of Civil Servants in the different Provinces. It must be understood, however, that the Government of India preserve full discretion to suspend, or at any time modify, the arrangement if the application of it should, in practice, prove undesirable. Substantive appointments of Civilians to the Department will not, in future, be made below the grade on Rs. 600 and will ordinarily be in that grade or in the grade on Rs. 800.

A Civilian desirous of becoming a candidate for appointment to the Political Department should submit his application to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department. His application should be submitted through his immediate superior, and should be accompanied by information regarding the candidate's qualifications in the following form:—

Information to be supplied by a candidate for Political employ.

1. Name and profession of father.
2. Where educated.
3. University honours and distinctions.
4. Language qualifications, stating degree of proficiency and examinations (if any) passed in each.
5. Brief statement of how and where service has been passed.
6. Whether married or single.
7. Names of any near relatives who have served or are serving in India.
8. Names of persons other than immediate superiors, who can testify to character and qualifications.

Date the of 1890
Information to be supplied by his immediate superiors respecting

an applicant for Political employ.

(This form should be forwarded through the Local Government, for transmission, with remarks, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.)

1. How long have you been acquainted with —? 1.
- *2. Is he popular— 2.—
- (a) with his brother British officers and in society generally? (4)
- (b) with those Natives of India with whom his duties or relations bring him into contact? (5)
- *3. Do you consider that he shows tact in dealings with Natives of India? 3.
4. Give a Medical Officer's opinion respecting his physique and general health. 4.
5. Is he of active habits and proficient in field sports? 5.
6. Is he a good, bad or indifferent horseman? 6.
- *7. Do you consider him to be in general ability above, up to, or under the average of his rank and service? 7.
8. Has — in any way specially distinguished himself? 8.
- *9. Add any general remarks you may have to offer in respect to his ability, character, &c. 9.

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

A.

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

- †(1) INDIAN HISTORY.—The last edition of Marshman's History.
- †(2) POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Fawcett's Manual.
- (3) INTERNATIONAL LAW.—Wheaton's.
- (4) TREATIES.—Aitchison's Treaties, Vols. III and IV, and also, if the officer is serving elsewhere than in Central India or Rajputana, the volume or portion of the work referring to the province in which he is serving.
- †(5) LAW.—Markby's Elements of Law, Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and Indian Evidence Act.
- (6) AN EXAMINATION IN URDU.—The candidate will be required to read ordinary and fairly-written Urdu and Hindi documents and to converse fluently with a native besides interpreting and explaining without hesitation any orders that he may be directed to communicate.

* It will be convenient if reasons are given for the replies to these questions which should usually be answered in some detail.

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

‡ Officers will be required to pass this examination notwithstanding that they may have already passed an examination in Urdu by the "Higher Standard" before appointment to the Political Service, but officers who have passed the "High Proficiency" test in Urdu are exempted.

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 examinations. 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.

Of the Superior Grades of Police Officers 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
B. Code of Criminal Procedure ...	...	100	...
C. Indian Evidence Act ...	...	80	40
D. Gribble and Hehir's Medical Jurisprudence, 3rd edition, except section II of 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.

(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	35
Translation ...	...	50	...
Dictation ...	...	50	65
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 and explanation of reports ...	...	100	70

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

3. 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 *Fort 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.

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.
- (2) Deputy Collectors.
- (3) Officers of the Salt and Abkari Department.
- (4) Officers of the Police Department.
- (5) Officers of the Educational Department.
- (6) Medical.
- (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.
 - (vii) Postal Department.
 - (viii) Press or Printing Department.
 - (ix) Telegraph Department.
 - (x) Topographical Department.
 - (xi) Trigonometrical Department.
 - (xii) Officers in the Forest Department.

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

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| (1) Tamil. | (3) Uriya. | (5) Malayalam. |
| (2) Telugu. | (4) 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.
- (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. 305 to 308.

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

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

In Tamil	1. The first three books of the Panchatantram.
	2. The whole of Virata Parvam (Prose).
" Telugu	1. Panchatantram.
	2. Vemana verses contained in Telugu selections.
" Canarese	1. Panchatantram.
	2. Udyogaparva (the first three sandhis).
" Malayalam	1. Vetala Charitram.
	2. Keralapachama.
	3. Keralapati.
	4. Hitopadesha.
" Urdu	1. Baitris Singhhasana.
	2. Ramayana, Sandara 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 duties, 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 :—

- either before entering on their duties, after appointment,
- or within one year * thereafter on pain † of loss of promotion,
- or within two years * thereafter on pain † of loss of appointment ‡

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 other 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 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 166 (a) of the Service Regulations.

(3) LANGUAGE OF THE DISTRICT.—Telugu—Godevari, Kists, Nellore, Kurnool. Tamil—South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madurai and Tinnevely.

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

1. Guntur and Visakhapatnam—Telugu and Urdu.
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 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 1225, 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 19 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

(b) 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 *second* 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 a separate report 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 500 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. 650 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 employé who passes in twelve months will be granted a moonshi allowance of Rupees 180, and the circumstance will always be considered in making promotions. The moonshi 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 1873.

* 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 employés of the Southern Mahratta Railway in Canarese, Tamil and Telugu. (G.O., No. 490 R., dated 5th June 1897.)

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 recognized for the purposes of these examinations are—

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| (1) Tamil. | (3) Urdu. | (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 Inspectors.

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 400 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations.

§ (3) LANGUAGE OF THE DISTRICT.—Telugu—Godavari, Kistna, Nalluru, Undapah, and Kurnool. Tamil—South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

(4) Districts in which two Vernaculars are recognized—

1. Ganjam and Vizagapatnam—Telugu and Urdu.
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. 700 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 district 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. (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 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 *Port 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 results of every examination at which an officer shall have passed for a reward.

Of Officers in the Forest Department in Law and Revenue.

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, 1880, and Act II of 1884.
- (4) The Easements Act, 1882.
- (5) The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.
- (6) The Penal Code, selected chapters:—

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

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

In Revenue.—The examination in Revenue will bear on the following subjects:—

- I. Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue 1900 edition. (Nos. 1 to 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 41 to 49, 50 to 98, 195, 197, 201, 203, 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 tenures of the district or districts are connected with forest administration.

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 113, 127, 128, 133, 135, 136, 142, 143, 169, 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 *Port St. George Gazette* of the 3rd February 1891, Part I, page 69, has been amended as follows and is reprinted for general information:—

1. Tamil. Malayalam. His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to prescribe the following rules for the examination of Deputy Collectors in the vernacular languages of Southern India.

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

3. The 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 a vernacular as their optional language in the University examination. These latter will be required to pass in only one vernacular other than the optional language of their University examination. They will, however, not be declared to have passed the test in the second vernacular unless they satisfy the Examiner that they can read fluently and with facility manuscripts written in the vernacular in which they are exempted from passing.

5. The examination will be held half-yearly at Madras for the Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam languages, and in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts for the Uriya language, on the 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 hold confirmed appointments as such on the 6th October 1890, will be required to qualify by the test prescribed in para. 4 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 *Port St. George Gazette* of the 11th November 1877, Part I, page 764, which rule 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.

The following tests and rules are prescribed 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) Officers 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.—G.O., Nos. 763, 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. 351, 352, Public, dated 29th March 1897, and High Court Circular, Dis. No. 1872, 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:—

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Tamil. | (3) Canarese. | (5) Urdu. |
| (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 *word for word*, 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 *Port St. George Gazette* not less than two years before the examination.
- (2) Ability to translate, in writing and *word for word*, 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 *munshi* 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 *munshi* 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 allowance more than twice for each language.

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

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

10. The examination shall be conducted 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 1896, and officers who were, under Rule 1 of the Education of the 5th March 1858, required to pass in the vernacular language of the 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 in 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 in officer serving under special covenant shall be dealt with under the conditions of indentment.

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. 69, Educational, dated 30th October 1896.)

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 follow:—

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

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Tamil. | 4. Malayalam. | 7. Sanskrit |
| 2. Telugu. | 5. Urdu. | 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.

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:—

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 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. 125 (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), 1895-1196, 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.

For Military Candidates.

+ Lower Standard in Urdu.

(I) A *visa voce* translation from the Second Darvesh and the story of Asad Bakht (*Bagh-o-Bakht*) 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 candidates 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 from the *Gulistan* of Shaikh 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. 150.

+ Higher Standard in Urdu.

The following is the test:—

(a) Written translation of half a page of the *Bagh-o-Bakht* (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, Malayalam and Uriya.

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 Soobha Rao's Canarese Selections.
	Kathamajeri.
Malayalam	Pathanala, Part I, pp. 1—72 inclusive.
	Panchatantram, Book I.
Uriya	Hitopadesha.
	Batris Singhasan.

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.—*Visa 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 Persian.

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

Persian	1. <i>Iqd-i-Gul</i> .—Books I to IV of the <i>Gulistan</i> of Shaikh Sadi of Shiraz, and such portion of the <i>Anwar-i-Suhaili</i> , (omitting Arabic poetry) as is contained therewith in the <i>Iqd-i-Gul</i> , published by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
	2. <i>Iqd-i-Manzum</i> .—A selection from the <i>Bostan</i> of Shaikh Sadi of Shiraz, published by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

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

(a) Construing *visa 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 and in their presence with persons selected by them, 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 Uriya 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 *Venuna* verses contained in *Telugu Selections*.

Canarese.—Panchatantram and the first three *Sandhis* of *Udyogaparva* of the *Canarese Mahabharata*.

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 Uriya, Persian and Urdu.

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

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

Uriya { *Hitopadesha*,
 { *Patra Suktasana*,
 { *Ramayana Sundara Kanda*.

Persian { *Gullistan*,
 { *Bostan*,
 { *Mirza Nairat's translation of Makhul's History of Persia, Vol. II.*

Urdu { *Ikhwan-us-Safa*,
 { *Naar-i-be-Nazir*,
 { *Araish-i-Mahfil*,
 { *Munawwiyat of Sauda*.

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

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

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

(e) Conversation in the language.

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

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

(h) A paper of grammatical questions.

Warrant officers and soldiers of all ranks, on passing the high proficiency examination in any of the above-mentioned languages, are entitled to receive the donation prescribed. 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 25 per cent. of the marks in each subject.

The following are the rewards obtainable:—

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

Cotacumund, July 23, 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.		For each additional optional subject brought up by a candidate who has already passed the examination.	
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.
Pupil candidates				
Private	2	8	0	1

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

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

Optional Subjects.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Elementary Science. | (8) History of India. |
| (2) Second Language. | (9) Agriculture (for boys only). |
| (3) Drawing. | (10) Mensuration. |
| (4) Needlework (for girls only). | (11) Any one or two of the industrial subjects laid down in Chapter V (iii) of the Madras Educational Rules (for private candidates only). |
| (5) Geography. | |
| (6) Singing. | |
| (7) Hygiene and Elementary Sanitary Science. | |

8. The examination, which shall be mainly *verbal* 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 (ii) of the Madras 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 have passed the late Special or Upper Primary Examination or any higher than the Primary Examination and who wish to qualify for the office of Karaman 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.

12. A candidate failing

Failed candidates.

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.

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.

Publication of results.

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.

Chairman's reports on examination.

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.

[The notification will come into operation from this date.]

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

LOWER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1895.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 60.—The following notification is published for general information in supersession of the notification, dated 22nd May 1893, and 17th January 1894, published at pages 533 and 112, Part I, of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 30th May 1893 and 30th January 1894:—

NOTIFICATION.

1. An examination, to be styled the Lower Secondary Examination, shall be held annually in the several subjects hereinafter mentioned, beginning on the 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 primarily intended to be a leaving certificate examination for Lower Secondary education; but it shall serve also to test the eligibility of pupils of the Seventh Standard or Third Form for results grants, and the general education qualifications of candidates for Lower Secondary Teachers' certificates.

By whom to be conducted. 3. The examination shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, and shall be conducted according to such instructions as he may issue to examiners appointed by him for the purpose.

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 appears. 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.

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.*

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. First Language. | 3. Geography. |
| 2. Arithmetic. | 4. History of India. |

II. *Optional Subjects.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Elementary Science. | 5. Domestic Economy (for girls only). |
| 2. Second Language. | 6. Geometry and Algebra. |
| 3. Needlework (for girls only). | 7. Any of the subjects of the Elementary Technical Examinations. |
| 4. History of Great Britain and Ireland. | |

8. The examination in the compulsory subjects and in optional subjects 1 to 6 shall, as far as possible, be in accordance with the courses 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 15. The answers to all the question papers, except those on the second language, shall be in the language selected as first language. The answers to the second language papers shall be in the second language, except in the case of Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and Latin.

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

FIRST LANGUAGE.

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

(a) *Grammar and Language* :—

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

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

(b) *Handwriting and Dictation* :—

Handwriting.—To transcribe in 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.

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.

* In the Devanagari character.

† In the Gothic character.

(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.

11. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in following table, subject to any changes it may be necessary to make in the arrangements for the last three years, 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	15
	12-40 to 1-10 P.M.	Handwriting	15
	2 to 3 P.M.	Composition	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	15
	12-40 to 1-10 P.M.	Handwriting	15
	2 to 3 P.M.	Composition	30
	3-5 to 5-5 P.M.	History of India	100
Third day	10 to 11 A.M.	Translation, Second Language, Sec. (1).	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
Fifth day	10 A.M. to 12 noon	Grammar and Language (Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Latin, French, German)	90
	12-5 to 12-35 P.M.	Dictation	15
	12-40 to 1-10 P.M.	Handwriting	15
	2 to 3 P.M.	Translation	30
			150

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

12. Candidates may come up for the compulsory subjects alone and enter for the optional subjects at subsequent examinations; but no candidate shall be admitted to the examination in any of the optional subjects (1 to 6) alone until he has passed in the compulsory subjects and up 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,
35 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.

18. Candidates who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination may come up again in any additional language and in any one or more of the optional subjects in which they may not have already passed. When an additional language is brought up the test shall be the same as for a first language, except that reciprocal translation shall take the place of composition.

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

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

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

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

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

J. F. PRICE, Chief Secretary.

UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Godeanund, 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.

By whom to be conducted. 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.

To whom open.

(i) *Pupil Candidates*—

(1) In the compulsory subjects to all pupils of the Sixth Form of recognized schools.

(2) In the optional subjects to all pupils of 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

Form, time and mode of application. 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.

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

Fees.

(i) For the compulsory subjects Rs. 2.

Under-graduates bringing up Handwriting and Dictation only under the first language (English) shall pay Rs. 2, 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. 2.

(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, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Uriya, Hindustani or Marathi).

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 test, 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 of conducting members appointed by the Commissioner for three years, but renewable 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

Subjects how to be brought up. 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.

Scope of examination.

10. The scope of the examination in each of the compulsory subjects shall be as hereunder 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).—

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

(e) *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.

(f) *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.

(c) *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 constructing and evaluation, 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.

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

† Sanskrit.—In the Devanagiri character.
Persian.—In the Nastaliq character.
German.—In the Gothic character.

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 money, 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. 1876, 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.

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 2 to 4	Arithmetic Geometry	125 75
Second day	10 to 11-30 11-45 to 1-15 2 to 5	Algebra Map-drawing Geography	50 50 100
Third day	10 to 1 2 to 5	History of England Do. of India	160 160
Fourth day	10 to 1 2 to 2-30 2-45 to 3-15 3-30 to 5	First Language (English).—Grammar and Language Do. Handwriting Do. Dictation Do. Translation or Advanced Composition	140 40 40 60
Fifth day	10 to 11-30 2 to 5	First Language.—Punjab and Composition Second do. Grammar and Language	120 140
Sixth day	10 to 1 2 to 2-30 2-45 to 3-15	Second Language.—Translation and Composition Do. Handwriting Do. Dictation	120 20 20

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) 50 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 those subjects, shall be arranged alphabetically.

14. The names of successful candidates shall be published in the *Port 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.

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 those 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.

Ootacamund, May 2, 1894.

No. 57.—The examinations, known as the Special Test Examinations, shall be held annually in the month of October, beginning on the third Monday. They shall be held at such places as may from time to time be notified.

The following is a list of the Special Tests:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) The Précis-writing Test. | (8) The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. |
| (2) The Translation Test, Higher Grade. | (9) The Revenue Test, Higher Grade. |
| (3) Do. Lower do. | (10) Do. Lower do. |
| (4) The Account Test, Higher Grade. | (11) The Jail Test. |
| (5) Do. Lower do. | (12) The Salt and Abkari Tests. |
| (6) The Civil Judicial Test, (Grade.) | |
| (7) The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher | |

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

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

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

4. Subject to the provisions contained in the subjoined notes, the Special Test Examinations shall be open to all persons who 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 notification as equivalent.*

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

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

(2).—The Criminal Judicial Tests, Higher and Lower Grades, shall be open only to (i) candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts 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 Agriculture at the Government Technical Examinations, and (iii) candidates who have passed either the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination and have obtained the Diploma in Commerce at the Government Technical Examinations.

(3).—Notwithstanding anything in notes (1) and (2)—(i) any person who holds any superior appointment in the Agency Tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari or in Coorg, may appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, for the purpose of qualifying himself to hold any 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; (ii) the persons mentioned in clause (2) of Article 4 of the Public Service notification may appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, for the purpose of qualifying for any of the appointments specified in that clause; (iii) any person who has been exempted by Government from the examination rules in view to his holding a specified appointment, for which the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, or the Criminal Tests, Higher or Lower Grade, is prescribed, may appear for such test.

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

(5).—The Précis-writing Test shall, however, be open to Sub-Inspectors of the City 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.

Subjects and scope of examination in each of them, shall be as hereinafter specified:—

PRÉCIS-WRITING TEST.

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

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

TRANSLATION TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The examination shall comprise:—

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

The papers given for translation in this test shall be such as persons filling the appointments for which the test is prescribed may be expected to deal with in the 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.

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

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

The following are the vernacular languages that may be brought up:—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani, 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 iii), VI (Sections i and vi), 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, 15 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 Hehir's "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," 4th edition, omitting Chapter 5 of Section I, Chapter 1 of Section IV, and Chapters 6 and 7 of Section V.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, LOWER GRADE.

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

In Medical Jurisprudence, the text-book and portions prescribed are Gribble and Hehir's "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 Acts and Regulations applicable to the various branches of the Revenue.
- (2) The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, Settlement and Miscellaneous (1909 edition).
- (3) The Excise Manual.
- (4) The Sea Customs Manual.
- (5) The Income-tax Manual.
- (6) The Stamp Manual.
- (7) The Special Funds Code.
- (8) The Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts.

REVENUE TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects for the Lower Grade shall be the same as the subjects for the higher, with the omission of the Sea Customs Manual, 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 has been made applicable.

JAIL TEST.

The following are the subjects of the test:—

- (1) The Indian Penal Code, Chapters II, III, IV, IX and X and Sections 128—130, and 237—238.
- (2) Criminal Procedure Code, Parts I, II and IV, and Chapters XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIV, XXXVII, XXXIX and XLIII.
- (3) Madras Regulation II of 1819, the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1859, the Prisoners' Act, 1871, and the Prisoners' Act, 1894.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS TESTS.

The following Special tests are prescribed for the examination of officers of the 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— (i) Indian Penal Code (ii) Indian Evidence Act (iii) Criminal Procedure 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.
Test B.—Salt— (i) Salt Manual Volume I (ii) Do. do. II (iii) The Chemistry of Salt and Saltpetre	2	40	30	
Test C.—Accounts— The Civil Service Regulations so far as they relate to Uncovenanted officers employed in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department and the Civil Account Code, Chapters I, 3 to 7, 10 and 12 of the 6th edition.	2	30		
Test D.—Engineering— (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. (ii) The measurement of planes and solids. (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		The several branches of this test may be passed at separate examinations.
	1	30		
	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 E.—Linguistic— (i) Ability to converse fluently in a vernacular language spoken in the Madras Presidency, other than Hindustani. (ii) Reading an ordinary petition or report from a petty officer. (iii) Writing an order in the vernacular.	2½	30	30	The examinations in branches (i) and (ii) will be entirely <i>ad hoc</i> . All branches of this test must be passed simultaneously.
Test F.—Excise— Excise Manual...	3	40	30	
Test G.—Customs— (i) Customs law 1. The Sea Customs Act, 1878 2. The Madras Inland Customs Act, 1844. 3. The Indian Tariff Act, 1894 4. The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1838. 5. The Indian Ports Act, 1880 6. The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 7. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 8. The Indian Explosives Act, 1894. 9. The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899. (ii) Rules under the Customs Acts— 1. The Sea Customs Manual, with appendices and the Land Customs Manual. 2. Direction for the use of tables for ascertaining the strength of spirits by L. Casella.	2	40	30	

(ii) Where a higher and lower 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. 30 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.

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 Grade 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—

Subjects of Examination under each test.

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

Subjects of Examination under each test, &c.—continued.

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 Salts Valuation Act.	Do.	60
	The Contract Act.	Do.	60
	The Rules of Practice (Civil).	Do.	60
	The Indian Penal Code.	Three hours	120
Criminal Test, Higher Grade.	The Code of Criminal Procedure.	Do.	120
	Medical Jurisprudence.	Do.	120
Criminal Test, Lower Grade.	The Indian Evidence Act.	Do.	100
	The Indian Penal Code.	Do.	120
Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	The Code of Criminal Procedure.	Do.	120
	Medical Jurisprudence.	Do.	120
Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	Revenue Regulations and Acts.	Do.	100
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.	Do.	120
Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	The Stamp, Income-tax, Customs and Excise Manuals.	Do.	120
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts and the Special Funds Code.	Do.	120
Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	Revenue Regulations and Acts.	Do.	120
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.	Do.	120
Jail Test.	The Stamp, Income-tax and Excise Manuals.	Do.	100
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts and the Special Funds Code.	Do.	120
Salt and Abkari Tests.	The Indian Penal Code.	Two hours	100
	The Criminal Procedure Code.	Do.	100
	Special Acts relating to Jails.	Do.	100
Test A.—Criminal Law.	The Indian Penal Code.	Three hours	100
	The Criminal Procedure Code.	Do.	100
Test B.—Salt.	I. Salt Manual, Vol. I.	Two hours	100
	II. Salt Manual, Vol. II.	Do.	100
Test C.—Account.	III. The Chemistry of Salt and Saltpetre.	Do.	100
	I. The Civil Service Regulations and the Civil Account Code.	Do.	100
Test D.—Engineering.	II. Surveying and Levelling.	Three hours	100
	III. Mensuration.	One hour	100
Test E.—Excise.	III. Plan Drawing and Estimating.	Three hours	100
	Excise Manual.	Do.	100
Test F.—Customs.	I. Customs Law.	Two hours	100
	II. Rules under the Customs Act.	Do.	100

Minima for passing. 13. 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.

Publication of results. 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.

Issue of certificates. 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.

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

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

Name of Test.	Fee prescribed.
1. The Précis-writing Test	5
2. The Translation Test, Higher Grade	6
3. Do. Lower do.	4
4. The Account Test, Higher Grade	6
5. Do. Lower do.	4
6. The Civil Judicial Test	8
7. The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade	10
8. Do. Lower do.	8
9. The Revenue Test, Higher Grade	8
10. Do. Lower do.	6
11. The Jail Test	8
12. The Salt and Abkari Tests	7 for each test or branch of a test.
13. The Commissioner may arrange to hold these examinations in Native States, if the Government 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.	

Examinations in Native States. 18. The Commissioner may arrange to hold these examinations in Native States, if the Government 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.

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. 50 per mensem.

Remarks.

All ministerial officers who on the 1st July 1934 were in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 50 per mensem, but not less than Rs. 40, shall be required to pass this test before they are promoted to any post carrying higher pay.

N.B.—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.

TRANSLATION TEST, LOWER GRADE.

Offices or Appointments.

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

* Candidates for these offices must pass as under:—

Districts.	Languages.
Ganjam	Urdu.
Vinayapatnam	Urdu.
Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur	Telugu or Urdu.
Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madras, Tinnevely, Madras and Nilgiris	Telugu.
South Canara	Tamil.
North and South Malabar	Canarese.
	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 aris in manuscript, badly written and badly spelt.

† Candidates for unfused appointments (except Translatorships 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:—

Ganjam	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, except Clerks on Rs. 70 and upwards in the Revenue Department of the Government Secretariat.
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. 30 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. 30 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 Messrs and the Naks 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' Test, are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test for promotion to District Registrars. 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. Uncovenanted Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue.
3. First Assistant, Second Assistant, Registrar, Head Clerk and other Clerks on Rs. 70 and upwards 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. 760, Revenue, dated 22nd November 1895, 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, Kurnool and South Canara may appoint persons who have not passed the Revenue Test to temporary vacancies in the grade of Revenue Inspector.

JAIL TEST.

Offices or Appointments.

1. Jailor.
2. Deputy Jailor.

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.

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

Offices or Appointments.

Assistant Inspectors of Salt and Abkari Revenue, 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.†

TEST G (HIGHER GRADE).

Offices or Appointments.

1. Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.
2. All other persons in the Sea Customs offices who hold appointments on Rs. 50 and upwards.

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

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

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 25, 1893.

No. 18.—The Government Technical Examinations, formerly known as the Examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce, are intended for the encouragement of scientific and technical instruction, with special reference to manufactures and industries, and generally to the necessities of the practical 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 artists, and art workmen in any branch of artistic industry included in this notification;
- (iv) Agriculturists, foresters, veterinarians;
- (v) Reporters, auditors, actuaries, 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.

The Chairman of each Board shall be selected by the Commissioner.

5. The examinations shall be held once a year at Madras and at such centres in the notified 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.

For each subject Rs. 1.

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

Intermediate Examinations.

For each subject Rs. 4.

Advanced Examinations.

For each subject Rs. 8.

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

8. The Commissioner may arrange to hold these examinations in other Presidencies and in Native States provided that the Governments and Rulers 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 Plans 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
Physiography ..	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	do
Economic Entomology ..	do	do	Advanced.
Organic Chemistry (Special) ..	do	do	do
Tobacco ..	do	do	do
Veterinary Science (Special) ..	do	do	do

Veterinary Science.

Veterinary Science ..	Elementary...	Intermediate..	Advanced.
-----------------------	---------------	----------------	-----------

Commerce.

	Elementary..	Intermediate..	Advanced..
Book-keeping	do	do	do
Commercial Correspondence	do	do	do
Banking	do	do	do
Commercial Geography	do	do	Advanced.
Shorthand	do	do	do
Annuities and Life Insurance	do	do	do
Type-writing	Elementary..	do	do

Music.

	Elementary..	Intermediate..	Advanced..
Music	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, Bookbinding and Type-founding.

	Elementary..	Intermediate..	Advanced..
Letter press Printing—			
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
Bookbinding	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	do
Metal work	Elementary..	do	Advanced.

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	Elementary..	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

Culinary.

	Elementary..	Intermediate..	Advanced..
Cookery	do	do	do
Bread-making	do	do	do

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

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 Certificate* and *Diploma* 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
Ignorance, Chemistry	Elementary.

Group Certificate in Electrical Engineering.

Electricity and Magnetism (Intermediate) and any one of the following:—	Intermediate.
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power	do
Practical Telegraphy	do
Electro-Metallurgy	do

Group Certificate in Drawing.

Free-hand Outline Drawing	Intermediate.
Geometrical Drawing	do
Design	Elementary.
Painting	do

Group Certificate in Letterpress Printing.

Compositor's work	Intermediate.
Proof-reader's work	Elementary.
Press work	do
Machine work	do

Group Certificate in Bookbinding.

Bookbinding	Intermediate.
Printer's Warehouse work	Elementary.

Group Certificate in Type-founding.

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 (Special)	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 3 above, and each of such candidates shall be furnished with an order in the form given in Appendix III, which order must be forwarded along with the candidate's application to the Commissioner for Government Examinations for admission to the examination in the manner prescribed in Article 18 of this notification.

Note.—The medical examination above required shall be distinct from, and more stringent than that prescribed for the ordinary branches of the public service.

Proviso.—In the case of candidates already in the Department, the Commissioner may, at his discretion, dispense with the medical examination required by this Article.

6. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination who has not previously paid into a Government treasury the sum of Rs. 20. The fee-receipt granted to him by the Treasury Officer must be attached to his application for admission to the examination.

7. The following are the subjects of examination. Every candidate must bring up all the compulsory and one of the optional subjects.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

(1) *English Grammar and Language*.—As treated in the first three parts of Meiklejohn's work on the English language, its grammar and history, or any similar work covering the same ground.

(2) *Composition*.—The candidates will be required (i) to write an essay on one of several subjects selected by the Examiners, (ii) to write an official letter or report in proper form from hints furnished by the Examiners, and (iii) to relate in narrative form some public events of recent occurrence with which the candidates may be supposed to be acquainted.

(3) *Précis-writing*.—To write a précis of a set of official papers relating to one and the same subject.

(4) *History*.—The Histories of England and India from the earliest times down to the present.

(5) *Arithmetic*.—The whole subject.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

(1) *English Literature*.—The history of its rise and progress, as set forth in such works as the "Student's Manual of English Literature" by Thomas B. Shaw, or "A Manual of English Literature" by Thomas Arnold.

(2) *Deductive Logic*.—As defined by the syllabus for the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University.

(3) *Mathematics*.—Algebra, Geometry and Plane Trigonometry as defined by the syllabus for the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University.

(4) *Experimental Physics and Inorganic Chemistry*.—As defined by the syllabus i. (a) and i. (b) for the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University.

(5) *Physiology*.—Defined as to its scope by the syllabus for the F.A. Examination of the Madras University. The standard to be similar to that of the B.A. Degree Examination.

(6) *Phonography*.—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 those 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. ... 2 to 5 P.M. ...	English Composition ... Do. Grammar and Language ...	150 100	700
Second day	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ... 2 to 5 P.M. ...	Précis-writing ... History ...	150 100	
Third day	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ... 2 to 5 P.M. ...	Arithmetic ... Optional subject ...	100 100	

9. Any candidate failing to obtain a third of the marks in Composition or in Précis-writing will be considered to have failed, whatever marks he may have obtained in the other subjects. If a candidate fails to obtain a fourth of the marks in any of the other subjects, his marks in that subject will not be allowed to count towards the total.

10. As soon as possible after the results of the examination have been tabulated, a list shall be published in the *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 8 of this notification to be thrown open to competition, beginning with the candidate who stands first in the list and proceeding downwards, until the number required is complete. Such candidates shall be called "Successful candidates" and shall be considered, if in other respects qualified, to have a claim to employment in the Department.

12. "Successful candidates" before they are appointed to any of the posts for which they were permitted to compete, shall be required to pass a test in Riding before the Equitation Board at an examination held by the Board in the month of January or in the month of July immediately following the month in which the Competitive Examination was held, and any candidate failing to pass the test at the latter examination shall become disqualified for appointment.

Note.—Any candidate who appeared for the Competitive Examination in December may appear for the Riding examination in January, if, at the time the latter examination is held, the results of the former have not been announced; but at the examination held in July, only those candidates will be allowed to appear whose names are in the list published in the *Gazette*. Candidates who failed at the examination held in January will be allowed a second chance at the examination held in July.

13. If a "Successful candidate" fails to pass the test in Riding at the examination held in July, or from any other cause becomes disqualified, the candidate in the published list next in order of merit to the "Successful candidates" and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed a "Successful candidate" and shall become qualified for appointment, if he has passed the test in Riding.

14. "Successful candidates" who have passed the test in Riding, shall be entitled to appointments of Rs. 100 and upwards as Assistant Inspectors or as Clerks, and, as vacancies occur, shall be offered such appointments in the order in which they stand at the examination, provided that no candidate who is a European shall ordinarily receive such an appointment until he has resided at least three years in India, and provided also that when an appointment falls vacant to which a successful candidate would be entitled, and the candidate next in the list is still undergoing the Riding Test, the appointment may be offered to the successful candidate next below him, if any, who has already completed the test. Every selected candidate so appointed shall be considered to be on probation, i.e., to hold his appointment *sub. pro. tem.* for one year. In offering appointments to successful candidates, those of an earlier year, if any, shall be given precedence over those of a later one.

15. No candidate, who refuses an appointment offered to him, shall have any further claim for employment in the Department. And no candidate shall be offered a first appointment of higher value than that offered to any man who stands above him at the same Competitive Examination.

16. Until all these successful candidates at each competition have received the offer of an appointment, no appointments of the classes referred to in Article 14 shall be made either by promotion or nomination.

17. If the number of candidates who obtain not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate marks falls short of the number required to fill the vacancies thrown open to competition, the vacancies that remain after the successful candidates have been provided with appointments shall be filled by promotion or nomination. If it so happens that in any year there are no candidates who obtain the prescribed minimum of 40 per cent., all the vacant appointments reserved for competition shall be similarly filled by promotion, or by nomination.

18. Persons who are desirous of being admitted to the examination, and who have received from the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue an order of admission, must apply in 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, when of notice shall have been given under Article 2 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.

Sir,

Date _____

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) Certificate 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 who is employed as _____

has his period of residence in this country should be stated. in _____

and am by birth a _____

(3) 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 _____ son of _____ no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for service in the Salt and Abkari Department. We further certify that he appears to be strong and healthy, and capable of undergoing fatigue, and enduring hardship. He is not less than 5 feet 6 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 regulations.

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, Parsee, Muhammadan, Native Christian, Eurasian or European, as the case may be.)
6	Where educated.
7	Designation of office at present held, if any.
8	* The General Education Test passed which qualifies candidate to appear for the Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department.
9	Optional subject in which candidate wishes to be examined.
10	Signature of Treasury officer showing that the fees have been paid and the entries verified as far as possible.

Received from _____ being the sum of Rupees _____ being the fee paid by him for admission to the Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department to be held at _____ on the _____

Treasury Officer.

Every candidate is required to send his application, together with the order of the Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Revenue, permitting him to compete, direct to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, so as to reach the Commissioner's office not later than the 30th September next, after which date no applications will be received. The cover should be superscribed "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.

Godeamund, May 9, 1894.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

No. 56.—The following notification is published for general information. It will come into operation on the 1st July 1894.

NOTE 1.—The rules contained in this notification shall in no wise affect the promotion of persons who held permanent appointments before they first came into force on the 1st July 1894, provided that their promotion was not already barred by any rules previously in force, nor shall they apply to persons acting in appointments for which, though qualified under the rules in force on the 30th June 1894, they may not be qualified under the present notification, such persons being eligible for confirmation in the appointments in which they are officiating if they fall permanently vacant before the termination of the acting incumbency.

NOTE 2.—These rules apply, unless otherwise expressly provided, to all appointments, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, temporary or acting.

NOTE 3.—Appointments carrying incremental pay are, for the purposes of this notification, treated as appointments carrying a fixed pay equal to the average pay calculated in accordance with Article 164 of the Civil Service Regulations.

1. No person shall be eligible for appointment to a post carrying a pay of less than Rs. 15 per mensem, but classed as "Superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, nor 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 1893.
- (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 or the Matriculation Examination.

NOTE 1.—The following examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination:—

- (1) The late Higher Examination for Women.
- (2) The Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examinations.
- (3) The Matriculation Examination of the London University.
- (4) The School Final Examination of the Allahabad University.
- (5) The F.A. Examination of the Calcutta University.
- (6) The Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.

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 undergraduates shall be required to have passed in Handwriting and in Dictation as prescribed under first language (English) in the Upper Secondary Examination notification. Undergraduates 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 Constable and Constable in the Police Department till 1st January 1903, and of petty officers and Peons in the Salt, Akbar and Customs Department, of Peons in the Nilgiri District, and of Survey Inspectors in the Public Works Department till the 1st January 1904, 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, Alahabad and Calcutta Universities are not accepted as equivalent to either the Upper Secondary Examination or to the Madras University Matriculation Examination.

†Undergraduates 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 25th August 1894, No. 99, Educational. The examination for the Handwriting and Dictation Test for undergraduates 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.

8. 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, Vizagapatam 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. 16 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, Vizagapatam, 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 as their taluq 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 Facker; (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 Warehousemen 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 Mustering Women attached to Stipend Pay-offices.
- (15) Appointments of Light Keepers and temporary appointments in the Port Department.
- (16) Appointments of minor Irrigation Ministries in the Revenue Department. Preference shall be given to candidates who have passed the examination prescribed for the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor class in the College of Engineering to Agricultural students who have passed in Agricultural Engineering and Surveying and to those who have passed the Government Technical Examinations in Mensuration (Elementary), Building Construction (Intermediate), Plan Drawing and Estimating (Elementary), and Surveying and Levelling (Intermediate).

4. The following classes of persons are granted the concessions indicated below:—

- (1) Pensioners and Reservists of the Native Army are not required to have passed any tests before appointment to inferior service;
- (2) Pensioned Native officers of the rank of 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 196 of Volume II 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 Courtkeeper;
 - (iii) the posts of Storekeeper in Government Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums;
 - (iv) the post of Sub-Inspector in the Salt and Akbari 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, Channel 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."

(8) 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, except the Madras Survey 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.

Candidates for the post of tracer must either possess a draftsman's certificate or the qualifications required under Article 2.

(5) Candidates for the post of Hospital Assistant are required to produce a certificate from the Medical College, Madras, but are not required to have qualified according to Article 2.

(6) Candidates for the post of Deputy Inspector of Vaccination are required to possess such qualifications only as are mentioned in the Vaccination Code.

(7) Pandits and Munshis, Gymnastic Instructors and Industrial Teachers in Government schools are required to possess such qualifications only as are specified in the Educational Rules.

(8) Shroffs, Clerk-Shroffs and Assistant Shroffs are required to qualify under Article 1 only.

(9) Head Constables are required to have qualified according to Article 1 only.

(10) Head Constables who have passed the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, and the Précis-writing Test are eligible for appointment to the rank of Inspector of Police.

(11) Employés in the Examining Department of the Government Press, Madras, are not required to have qualified under Article 2, but Proof-readers, including the *Cassette Indexer*, must have passed the examination in Proof-reader's work, Elementary grade, under the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations, 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. 20-1-25 and those who have passed the Intermediate Examination, Rs. 15-1-35.

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 Wardens 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 Examinations will be eligible for appointment as draftsmen in any department whether they have qualified under Article 2 or not.

(16) Passed Students of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, will not be required to qualify under Articles 1 or 2.

(17) Field Surveyors and Deputy Surveyors of the Survey Department who were in Service on 1st January 1902 are required to have passed the departmental tests 'entitled the Field Surveyor's Test' and 'Deputy Surveyor's Test,' respectively, but are not required to qualify according to Articles 1 or 2.

Candidates entering the Department in the abovementioned grades after 1st January 1902 will be required to qualify according to Article 1 before admission to the Departmental Tests.

5. In addition to the general education qualification mentioned in Article 2, candidates before appointment to particular posts, or before promotion to or confirmation in such, shall be required to pass such tests of a special, professional or technical nature as may, from time to time, be declared by Government to be applicable to them. A list of these particular posts and of the qualifying tests required for each is given in Schedule B to this notification.

Schedule A showing what appointments in the 'Superior' and 'Inferior' Services of Government fall under, or are excluded from, the operation of Article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

To be included.	To be excluded.	REMARKS.
I	II	III
GENERAL.		
(1) Superior appointments— All appointments carrying pay less than Rs. 15 per mensem, which are classed as 'Superior' in the Civil Service Regulations, with the exception of those specially excluded by this Schedule. All Shroffs and Assistant Shroffs, whatever their pay.	(1) The appointments of the following servants, which are menial in character:— Gardeners; Chowkidars; Malli-chowkidars; Messengers; Masallis; Night-watchmen; Watchmen; Pankah-pullers; Sweepers; Scavengers or Totis; Water-carriers; Pakkis; Dhooly-bearers; Cooks; Lamp-lighters.	
(2) Inferior appointments— The appointments of the following classes of servants, which are classed under 'Inferior Service' in the Civil Service Regulations:— Clerks, Section-writers, Reference-pickers, Concopillais, Attendants or Dafterbunds; Mochies or Dattaries; Peons in all Departments, including those on field duty; Gollabs; Daffadars; Chobdars; Jamadars (with the exception of those employed in the Commissariat Department; Dalayats; All Lascars whose duties are similar to those of Peons and are not menial in character.		
DEPARTMENTAL.		
(1) Settlement Department— Field Peons.	(1) Settlement Department— Acting and Sub. pro tem. Field Peons.	
(2) Survey Department— Draftsmen, Compositors, Measuring Peons.	(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 Monegurs.	(6) Village offices— All Village Officers other than those required to pass the Primary Examination.	Karnams, Village Headmen and Monegurs 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 A showing what appointments in the 'Superior' and 'Inferior,' &c.—conold.

To be included.	To be excluded.	REMARKS.
I	II	III
DEPARTMENTAL—conold.		
(7) Stamp Department— Counters and Markers.	(7) Stamp Department—	
(8) Ports— Godown-keepers.	(8) Ports— Boatmen, Light-keepers on less than Rs 9, and Catamaran Maistrics.	
(9) Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency— Coin-payers, Potadars, Note- pasters and Stitchers, Note- cancellors, Pressmen.	(9) Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency— Mechanics, Assistant Potadars.	
(10) Jails— Warders and Head Warders.	(10) Jails—	
(11) Government Central Mu- seum—	(11) Government Central Mu- seum— Humans.	
(12) Civil Courts— Amins, Process-writers, Pro- cess-pones, Court-keepers, Bailliffs.	(12) Civil Courts—	
(13) Police— Constables and Head Con- stables.	(13) Police—	The Primary Exami- nation qualification will not be required till the 1st January 1906, but in making appointments to such offices preference shall, as a rule, be given to men who have passed the examination.
(14) Educational Department— Teachers in Government Schools, Laboratory and Mu- seum Attendants.	(14) Educational Department— Sewing Mistresses and Sewing Masters.	
(15) Medical Department— Compounders and First Class Keepers in Lunatic Asylums.	(15) Medical Department— Ward Attendants, Ward Co- oks, Warders in Lunatic Asylums other than Head or First Class Keepers, Packers in Medical Stores, Tindals.	
(16) Presses— Compositors, Apprentices and Reading boys.	(16) Presses— Pressmen, Bullmen, Wheelers, Distributors.	
(17) Public Works Department— Store-keepers, Messengers and Superintendents of Irrigation and Conservancy Establish- ments.	(17) Public Works Department— Lascars on Ropes five per month and under.	

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service' for which Special, Professional, or Technical tests are prescribed.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	REMARKS.
GENERAL.		
Sub-Judges, District Munsifs, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Inspectors of Police (except Reserve Inspectors) and all ministerial officers (except Registrars and Deputy and Assistant Registrars of the High Court) who hold any office not falling within the scope of Article 3 of the Public Service notification, and who are in receipt of salaries amounting to not less than Rs. 60 per mensem.	Précis-writing Test	All ministerial offi- cers who, on the 1st July 1894, were in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 80 per mensem, but not less than Rs. 60, shall be required to pass this test before they are promoted to any post carrying higher pay.

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' &c.—conold.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	REMARKS.
GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.		
First Assistant Second do. } in the Revenue Registrar } Department.	{ Revenue Test, Higher Grade. { Account Test, do.	
Head Clerk Clerks on Rs. 70 and upwards	Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	
Budget Clerk in the Public De- partment.	Account Test, do.	
Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Local and Municipal De- partment.	Do. do.	
Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Public and Revenue De- partments.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Translators	Do. do.	
Accountant in the Government Press.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.		
Uncovenanted Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue.	{ Revenue Test, Higher Grade. { Account Test, do. { Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Deputy Collectors...	{ Revenue Test, Higher Grade... { Account Test, do. { Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.*	Deputy Collectors are also required to pass the Third class Vernacular languages afterwards.
Test before appointment and the Compulsory Vernacular Test in two		
Huzar Sheristadar...	{ Revenue Test, Lower Grade. { Account Test, do. { Translation Test, do.	
English Head Clerks } in Collec- Vernacular Head } tors' Clerks } offices.	{ Revenue Test, do. { Account Test, do. { Translation Test, do.	
Record-keepers } do. Translators } do.	Translation Test, do.	
Head Accountants in Collectors' offices.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
The Second Accountant on Rs. 50 in the Nilgiri Collector's office.	Do. do.	
Head Clerks in { Sub-Collectors' offices ... Head Assistant Collectors' offices ... General Charge Deputy Collectors' offices ...	{ Revenue Test, Lower Grade. { Account Test, do. { Translation Test, do.	
Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates).	{ Revenue Test, Lower Grade. { Account Test, do. { Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.† { Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras).	{ Revenue Test, do. { Account Test, do. { Translation Test, do.	
Revenue Inspectors	{ Revenue Test, do. { Account Test, do.	Taluk Sheristadars when they are also Magistrates are required to have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. The Collectors of the following Districts

or portions of Districts,—Ganjam, Vizagapatam, the Agency tracts of Godavari, Kurnool and South Canara, may appoint persons who have not passed the Revenue Test to tempo-
rary vacancies in the grade of Revenue Inspector.

* Or the Pleaders' Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination.

† Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade.

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' &c.—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	REMARKS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT—contd.		
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. 700).	Account Test, Higher Grade.	Accountants in the Separate Revenue Department of the office of the Board of Revenue who are required to pass Salt and Akkari Test C, are not required to pass the Account Test, Higher Grade.
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.	
Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Minor Irrigation Supervisors and Overseers.	Examinations prescribed for the Engineering Subordinate Overseer Class, College of Engineering.	
Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseers...	(i) Examinations prescribed for the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, or (ii) Examinations in agricultural Engineering and Surveying and Levelling prescribed for the diploma in Agriculture under the Government Technical Examination scheme.	
Native Assts. to the Director of Agriculture. Agricultural Inspectors. Farm Superintendents. Deputy Commissioners of Revenue Settlement. Asst. Commissioners of Revenue Settlement. Supervisors, Revenue Settlement.	The Examinations prescribed for the Diploma in Agriculture under the Government Technical Examination scheme.	
FOREST DEPARTMENT.		
Forest Officers		The qualifications prescribed for Forest Officers not belonging to the Indian Forest Service are set out in the Forest Code.
The Manager and Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Office of the Conservators of Forests.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Head Clerks in the Office of District Forest Officers.	Do. do.	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. (Executive Branch)		
Assistant Engineer	Examinations prescribed for the Civil and Mechanical Engineer Classes, College of Engineering, Madras, and also the E.E. Degree Examination.	

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' &c.—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	REMARKS.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—contd. (Executive Branch)—contd.		
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.
Sub-Overseers and Surveyors	Examination prescribed for the Sub-Overseer and Surveyor Classes, College of Engineering, Madras.	Candidates must be certified to have completed the prescribed course and to have passed the final examination before the Board appointed for the purpose.
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.		
Draftsmen	Examinations prescribed for the Draftsmen Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Temporary hands will not be required to have passed these tests.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Assistant to District Surgeon	Examinations for the Degree of M.B. & Ch.M., M.D., or L.M.S., of the Madras University.	
Apothecary (Military)	Examinations prescribed for the Students of the Apothecary Department in the Madras Medical College.	
Hospital Assistant, Military Branch.	Examinations prescribed for the Students of the Hospital Assistant Department in the Madras Medical College.	
Civil Hospital Assistant	Examinations prescribed for Students of the Hospital Assistant Department in the Madras Medical College.	
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.		
Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.	Test G. (Higher grade). 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.
All other persons in the Sea Customs Department who hold appointments which carry salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.	and the Compulsory Vernacular Test in two languages afterwards. Test G. (Higher Grade). Translation Test, Lower Grade.	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.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Accountants in the Presidency Port office.	Do. do.	

* Or the Pleaders' Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination.

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' &c.—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	REMARKS.
SALT AND ALKALI 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.
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.	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.
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.	Officers of the Judicial Department who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Pleaders' Tests are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test.
Sheristadars in District Courts	{ Civil Judicial Test.* Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Translators in District Courts	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	Translators in certain District Courts are required to have passed the Translation Test, Lower Grade, in a second language.

* 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.	
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.		The qualifications prescribed for the posts of Sub-Judge and District Munsif are set out in the Provincial Civil Service Rules, published on pages 559—563 of Part I, of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd May 1894. The only Special test prescribed for these appointments is the Precis-writing Test.
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 Cases 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. 50 and upwards.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Accountant, Appellate Side, High Court.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Central Nazirs and the Nazir 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,' &c.—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	REMARKS.
JAIL DEPARTMENT.		
Jailor	{ Jail Test... { Account Test, Lower Grade ...	Candidates who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, will not be required to pass the Jail Test to qualify for the posts for which it is prescribed.
Deputy Jailor	{ Jail Test. { Account Test, Lower Grade.	
POLICE DEPARTMENT.		
Police Inspector (except Reserve Inspector).	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.*	Police Inspectors are required to pass after appointment a test in Police Departmental Orders and Practices.
Managers and Accountants in District Police Offices.	{ Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. { Account Test, Higher Grade. { The Precise-writing Test.	
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.		
Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools.	The Sub-Assistants' Test	Upper Secondary passed candidates who are Europeans or Eurasians are exempted from passing the compulsory test prescribed in the notification sanctioned in G.O., of the 15th Sep.
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 educational attainments.	
Gymnastic Instructors	Gymnastic Instructors' Certificate Examination.	
* On the 1st September 1896, No. 573, if their second language at the Upper Secondary Examination was a Vernacular.		
Teachers of Agriculture (for Classes of the Intermediate Standard).	The examination prescribed for the Diploma in Agriculture under the Government Technical Examination scheme.	
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 on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	

* Or the Pleaders' Test, Second Grade.

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' &c.—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 on 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 Accounts in use in the Department, and that they understand the management of work-people. They are also required to pass a colloquial examination in vernacular. For promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, they are required to pass the 3rd class test or Departmental Standard in the vernaculars as laid down in the P. W. Code.

Upper Subordinate Establishment.

8. Upper Subordinates are graded as follows:—

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

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

10. Vacancies in the Overseer grades will, as a rule, be filled by passed students of the College of Engineering in the order of merit. Six months prior to each final College

examination, notice will be given of the number of such appointments likely to become available for competition. 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. 3130 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 entrusted 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. 60 and above, the Test in Précis-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, 1st Class.
" 2nd "	" 2nd "
" 3rd "	" Assistant " 1st Grade
" 4th "	" " 2nd "
" 1st Grade.	" " 3rd "
" 2nd "	
" 3rd "	

(b) Subordinates.

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. 240.—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 functional scale which is liable to alteration at any time.)

1 Inspector-General of Police* on	Rs. 250 a month.
1 Commissioner of Police* (Madras City)	1,500.

*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.
	1 " 1,300.
	1 " 1,200.
	2 " 1,000.
20 District Superintendents of Police*	3 " 900.
	5 " 800.
	8 " 700.
	8 " 600.
	6 " 500.
35 Assistant Superintendents of Police	6 " 450.
	5 " 400.
	6 " 350.
	12 " 250—300. Officers will draw Rs. 250 while they are probationers, and Rs. 300 after they are confirmed in the service as Assistant Superintendents.

METHODS OF RECRUITMENT.

2. The recruitment for these superior grades is made on the following methods:—

(1) by appointment in England on the results of a Competitive Examination;

(2) by the promotion of deserving public servants (European or Native) who will generally be Police Inspectors;

(3) by selection of (European or Native) candidates upon the results of a Competitive Examination held in Madras;

(4) by direct appointment in exceptional cases by the Government of India.

(Note.—By this last means the occasional appointment of Military officers when available is provided for.)

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 parent or guardian 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 Jeypore, and Assistant Superintendents of Bussellkoria, Jeypore, 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.

(2) 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 Mensuration..	2,500	In each of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of full marks in order to qualify.
2. English composition	1,000	
3. German or French (400 for colloquial)	2,000	

Class II.—Optional subjects.

4. Mathematics (higher), including Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Statics and Dynamics ..	2,000	A candidate may take any two, but 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	
7. Greek	2,000	Under "Optional subjects," Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, the examination will be partly practical.
8. English History. There will be 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. Freehand Drawing	500	Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects.
14. Geometrical Drawing	800	

* 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 suggested 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. Defective vision.
3. Impaired 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 services, a pamphlet has been published under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, by Messrs. Churchill and Sons, 12, New Burlington Street.

A fee of 2*l.* 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 tables of the marks assigned to the candidates, is published by the Civil Service Commissioners, and can be obtained through any bookseller; price 1*s.*

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 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 tests) 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 soldiers, 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 hereafter. Service under the age of 20 will not, however, be excluded from reckoning towards pension.

XVI. Probationers will be required to sign articles of agreement describing 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 viva voce examination. The passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors (Schiller, Lessing, Alexander V., Humboldt, Ranke, etc.), and a few simple questions may be asked on the passages set as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest.

French.—The passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors (Corneille, Molière, Sévigné, Guizot, Taine, etc.), and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in German.

CLASS II.—(Optional Subjects.)

Higher Mathematics.—The extent of the examination will be as defined in the regulations.

French and German.—See under Class I.

* 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 basis as in Latin.

English History.—The general paper in this subject will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts. The paper on the fixed period will, of course, require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the general paper.

Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography and Geology.—The standard of examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a Laboratory, etc. A considerable portion of the marks will be allotted for the proficiency shown in the practical part of the examination.

GENERAL.

Hand-writing.—In estimating the papers of candidates, a limited number of marks, namely, 100 out of the maximum allotted to each subject, is held to be assignable for hand-writing.

DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR PROBATIONERS.

6. The following are the subjects of Departmental Examination referred to in rule XI.—(See p. 365.)

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 Helur's Medical Jurisprudence, 8th 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.

E. (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	35
Translation	30	
Dictation	30	55
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 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.

7. Candidates will be allowed to appear for and to pass each of the Divisions A to E piecemeal. The examination in Divisions A, B and 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.

8. The examinations will be conducted by the Board of Examiners and will be held half-yearly in January and July.

9. Probationers who pass the prescribed vernacular examination 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.

10. On arrival in Madras arrangements will be made for Probationers to learn drill and, if necessary, to learn riding. They will commence study of 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 submit to the Inspector-General weekly reports of their daily work. The training will be for a limited period.

11. After this period the Probationers will be sent into the mofussil to learn their work practically under specially selected District Superintendents of Police. They will be instructed in each detail of their duties, including the preparation of the several prescribed registers and returns, etc. They will, in short, be placed for the time being in the position of Personal Assistants to District Superintendents and prepare for approval draft orders (or other disposal) on all papers including Station House reports, Inspectors' diaries, petitions, &c. They will accompany District Superintendents, or be sent with Inspectors, engaged in the investigation of cases so that they may learn how investigations should be made and clues worked out. When advanced in experience they will be entrusted with the investigation of some cases. They will accompany District Superintendents on tours of inspection so that they may learn the method of inspection of stations and divisions.

12. District Superintendents are required to take an active interest in the well-being of young Probationers placed under them by exercising due supervision over their studies, by holding periodical examinations to test their progress and official knowledge. The following points are intended for guidance:—

- (i) A Probationer must attend parade and office daily.
- (ii) He must be put through a short Musketry course.
- (iii) He must attend to Reserve duties, visit lines, take roll-call, tell off guards and escorts, examine magazine, stores, arms and ammunition, and inspect kits, &c.
- (iv) He must be required to work in each branch of the District Superintendent's office for a time, keeping the cash book, contingent register, crime register, &c., himself.
- (v) He must be made to look after the duties at the Cash Police Station, making entries in the Station Crime Register, preparing Station House reports, &c., himself.
- (vi) He must attend the Magistrates' Courts frequently to watch the progress of Police cases.

Attending to these duties will help the Probationer in the study of Police orders, the vernacular language and law.

13. Weekly reports of all work done daily must be submitted through the District Superintendent to the Inspector-General of Police.

14. After a Probationer has passed the prescribed tests and shown himself capable of taking charge of a sub-division he will be posted to such charge.

RECRUITMENT BY PROMOTION OF DESERVING PUBLIC SERVANTS.

15. **Second Method of Recruitment.**—Next, with regard to the second method of recruiting the superior grades of Police, viz., by promoting persons already employed under Government, principally deserving Inspectors of Police, the promotion of such men rests entirely at the discretion of Government. The above examination rules do not apply to them.

16. An officer thus promoted will ordinarily start as Sub. pro tem Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 250 per mensem and be posted immediately to the charge of a sub-division. After one year's employment in this manner, if Government is satisfied as to his capability, it may confirm him as Assistant Superintendent of the last grade.

RECRUITMENT BY LOCAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

17. **Third Method of Recruitment.**—The third method is by the selection of candidates upon the results of a Competitive Examination held in Madras.

18. 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.

19. 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 300 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 any 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.

Schedule of subjects for examination.	Marks.
Writing and composition: Impromptu essay upon some given subject...	150
Arithmetic (no special text-book) and English, Books I to IV and VI; also easy Deductions	...
Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem (Text-book, Todhunter's Algebra)	300
Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of Triangles and Mensuration (Text-book, Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry)	...
Not 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 *	300 each.
English History and Literature and Indian History (Elementary)	200
Geography, Asia (especially India) and Europe	150

POSITION, TRAINING, &c., OF CANDIDATES RECRUITED LOCALLY.

20. 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 b, pages 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.

21. 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.

22. Native candidates selected on the results of the Competitive examination in Madras will in regard to the Vernacular test be required to pass the 2nd-class Test prescribed in the notification of Government, No. 191, published in the *Fort St. George's Gazette*, dated 24th April 1894, Part I, which corresponds to the test which Deputy Collectors 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.
" Telugu	(2). The whole of Virata Purvam (Prose).
" Canarese	(1). Panchatantram.
" Malayalam	(2). Various Verses contained in Telugu selections.
" Uriya	(1). Panchatantram.
	(2). Udyogaparva (the first three sandhis).
	(1). Yatai Charitram.
	(2). Keralapathana.
	(3). Karalipati.
	(1). Hitopadesha.
	(2). Ratna Singhavata.
	(3). Hanuman, Sundara Kanda.

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

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

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. Officers appointed under this method should, like other Probationers, pass the Departmental Law and Vernacular Examination within two years.

EXAMINATION SUBSEQUENT TO CONFIRMATION.

28. 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 (4), 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, Superintendent of Prisons, who 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 prove 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 honor 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 untidiness, 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, fittings, &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. Fanshawe, Esq., I.C.S., C.S.I.	Director-General of the Post Office of India.
E. A. Doran, Esq.	Deputy, do.
W. V. Cockell, Esq.	1st Asst. do.
G. A. T. Bennett, Esq.	2nd Asst. do.
H. C. Sheridan, Esq.	3rd Asst. do.
A. H. Anthony, Esq.	Comptroller, Post Office.
T. C. Eagles, Esq.	Deputy, do. (Bengal Circle Audit Office).
J. A. O'Brien, Esq.	Do. do. (Punjab do.)
E. H. Burke, Esq.	Do. do. (Bombay do.)
W. A. St. Leger Kelly, Esq., B.A.	Asst. do. (Bengal do.)
J. N. Ghatak, Esq.	Do. do. (Bombay do.)
F. O'Byrne, Esq.	Do. do. (Punjab do.)
K. J. Bantshali, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.	Postmaster-General, Bengal.
C. Stewart-Wilson, Esq., B.A.	Do. do. (Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province).
(Part at Law), I.C.S., (on leave)	Do. do. (Bombay).
W. Maxwell, Esq., I.C.S.	Do. do. (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh).
J. Cornwall, Esq.	Do. do. (Madras).
A. T. Forbes, Esq., I.C.S.	Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.
E. O. O'Brien, Esq.	Deputy, Postmaster-General, Sind and Baluchistan (Karachi).
G. Barton Groves, Esq.	Do. do. (Rajputana (Ajmere)).
C. J. Lalaka, Esq.	Do. do. (Central Provinces and Berar (Nagpur)).
F. Whymper, Esq.	Do. do. (Burma (Rangoon)).
J. W. Welsh, Esq.	Do. do. (Assam (Shillong)).
C. Goodburn, Esq.	Do. do. (Eastern Bengal (Dacca)).
F. D. O'Shea, Esq.	Do. do. (Bihar (Dinapore)).
W. Merrett, Esq.	Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.
J. Owens, Esq.	Do. do. (Calcutta).
M. E. Monks, Esq.	Do. do. (Madras).

Postmaster-General's Office, Madras.

BEACH—10.30 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

A. T. Forbes, Esq., I.C.S.	Postmaster-General, (on leave).
G. Barton Groves, Esq.	Offg. do.
G. R. Peter, Esq.	1st Personal Asst. to the Postmaster-General.
T. S. Carroll, Esq.	2nd do.
Sufdar Hussain, Esq., B.A.	3rd do.
B. J. Palmer, Esq.	Superintendent, Postmaster-General's Office.
M.B.Ry. T. R. Dorasamy Pillai	Chk. do.
" V. Subramania Iyer	Do. do.

Presidency Postmaster's Office.

BEACH—10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

M. E. Monks, Esq.	Presidency Postmaster, (on leave).
T. D. Dinwiddie, Esq.	Offg. do.
C. G. D'Santos, Esq.	Deputy Postmaster.
M. R. Ry. V. Narainaswamy Moodelliar	Assistant Postmaster.
M. R. E. W. Hawkins	Head Clerk, Correspondence Department, (on deputation).
Mr. J. E. de Rozario	Offg. do.
M. R. Ry. C. Ponnaranga Moodelliar	Head Clerk, Registration Department.
Mr. C. B. Maiden	Manager, Money Order and Savings Bank Department, (on deputation).
Mr. E. W. Hawkins	Offg. do.
Mr. J. E. de Rozario	Head Clerk, Savings Bank Department, (on deputation).
A. Muzgesa Moodelliar	Offg. do.
M. R. Ry. M. Krishnaswamy Chetty	Head Clerk, Island Despatch Department.
Mr. F. Kitchen	Do. Parcel Department.
V. W. Coombes	Do. Island Receipt Department.
M. R. Ry. P. Parthasarathy Pillay	Treasurer.
A. R. Ramaswamy Iyengar	Accountant.

Dead Letter Office, Madras.

Mr. I. Jeudassen Pillai, Esq., B.A., Manager. / M. R. Ry. P. Jogiah, Head Clerk.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

Superintendents of Post Offices.

T. D. Dinwiddie, Esq.	1st Grade	Bangalore.
G. W. Stanyon, Esq.	Do.	Mysore.
V. Kanakasabha Pillai, Esq., B.A., P.D.	Do.	Presidency (Madras).
J. C. Morgan, Esq.	2nd Grade	Vizagapatam (Vishakhapatnam City).
A. Wilson, Esq.	Do.	Bellary.
Do.	Do.	Nellore.
H. C. Roussac, Esq.	Do.	Shimoga.
M. R. Mathaswamy Naidu, Esq.	3rd Grade	Calicut.
H. B. Hebbard, Esq.	Do.	Palamcottah.
S. Seshachellam Naidu, Esq.	4th Grade	Cuddalore.
K. Vaithilingam Pillai, Esq.	Do.	Cocanada (Rajahmundry).
C. S. Venkatasabha Iyer, Esq.	Do.	Trichinopoly.
J. Home, Esq.	Do.	Coimbatore.

Railway Mail Service.

M Division.

A. D. Gibson, Esq., Superintendent.

Postmasters.

Hyderabad	Mr. G. Prime.	Vellore	Mr. H. Bower.
Bangalore	A. Ebenius.	Nagapatam	E. Srinivasa Rongachari.
Calicut	M. Krishnaswamy Naidu.	Karnool	Mr. J. Fernandez.
Ootacamund	W. E. Swaris.	Perampore	M. Ramdas Patnaik.
Trichinopoly	K. Amirthalingam Pillay.	Mysore	Mr. C. Amos.
Madras	Mr. David Paul.	Cuddalore	M. Rungiah Naidu.
Bellary	E. R. Peter.	Rajahmundry	A. Paganaswamy Naidu.
Tanjore	S. N. Devadasen, B.A.	Talacotin	G. Ramaswamy Chetty.
Manaliptam	B. V. Krishna.	Anantapur	C. Narain Singh.
Cocanada	P. Thiruvengadam Pillay.	Chikmagalur	Mr. S. B. Alvarez.
Mangalore	Mr. J. S. Pereira.	Shimoga	M. Kerjee Row.
Nellore	T. Narayanasamy Naidu.	Pondicherry	Mr. R. D. Nash.
Secunderabad	Mr. J. Henley.	Turkur	C. Varadaraja Chetty.
Vizagapatam	S. Narasimha Row.	Chittaldroog	Mr. J. W. Samuel.
Mercara	A. Narayanasamy Iyer.	Bamrod	M. Sundaram Pillay.
Trivandrum	N. Andacherry.	Basavan	B. Ramachandrich.
Coimbatore	Mr. M. R. Peter.	Kolar	P. V. Sundra Chetty.
Cuddalore	C. Thirumalai Iyengar.	Kumbakonam	K. Venkoba Row.
Salem	N. Purushothama Naidu, B.A.	Bezwada	Ibrahim Beg.
Palamcottah	Do.	Cochin	Syed Mahomed.
Chittoor	P. Kalappa Chetty.		

Madras General Post Office and Town Sub-Offices.

Despatch of Mails (Inland) from the Madras General Post Office and Train Sub-Offices.—concluded.

Mails.		Latest hours for posting.											
		Santhosha.	Flora Hill.	St. Thomas' Mount.	St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram.	St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram.	St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram.	St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram.	St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram.	St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram.	St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram.	St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram.	St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram.
* For the Panjab, North-West Provinces, Oudh, Chota Nagpur, Bombay Presidency, Malwa, Central Provinces, Berar, Hyderabad, and all other places served by the North-West Line Mail Train, Madras Railway.	Ordinary letters and papers	5.0	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30
	Registered letters	4.35	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
† For St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram, Ennore, Ponnai and Nellore.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
For Calcutta, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Dacca, Chota Nagpur, Cuttack, Bikanore, the Northern Circars, and all other places served by the North-East Line Mail Train, Madras Railway.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
For Bangalore, Mysore, Coorg, the Nilgiris and Wynad, and all other places served by the South-West Line Mail Train, Madras Railway.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
For places between Madras and Tuticorin served by the evening Mail Train, South Indian Railway.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
For places between Madras and Karaikal served by the Mixed Train, South Indian Railway.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Red Hills and Solavaram served by Kanner Line.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Tinnai and Conner.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Tennavayaloor.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
For all places between Madras and Tuticorin served by the morning Mail Train, South Indian Railway.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
For Bangalore, Mysore, Coorg, the Nilgiris and Wynad, and all other places served by the South-West Line, and for places between Madras and Tuticorin served by the North-West Line Local Trains, Madras Railway.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
First for Local.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Second for Local.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Third for Local.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Fourth for Local and St. Thomas' Mount.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Fifth for Local.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Sixth for Local.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram.	Ordinary letters and papers	4.15	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
	Registered letters	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
	Parcels	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10

* Letters for this Mail fully prepaid with ordinary postage, together with a late letter fee of one anna, will be received at the window of the General Post Office up to 4.30 p.m., as the Egmore Railway Station Post Office up to 6 p.m. and at the Park Town Post Office up to 6.25 a.m.

† Letters for St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram, Nellore, Ponnai and Ennore will not be despatched by Sivavallur, Perambur, Rayachoti and Washermanpetta Town Sub-Offices by this despatch.

‡ Letters for this Mail to be prepaid with ordinary postage together with a late letter fee of one anna, will be received at the window of the Egmore Railway Station Post Office up to 6 p.m., and after that hour only such letters should be posted in the Letter Box placed in the Verandah of the Egmore Railway Station Post Office for transfer

Letters posted at hours shown under heading "A" in columns 2 to 7 are issued for delivery as shown under heading "B" at the offices named in column 1.

1 Name of Office.	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	Posted at	Delivered at (1st Delivery)	Posted at	Delivered at (2nd Delivery)	Posted at	Delivered at (3rd Delivery)	Posted at	Delivered at (4th Delivery)	Posted at	Delivered at (5th Delivery)	Posted at	Delivered at (6th Delivery)
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
General Post Office.	5.20	6.0	6.35	7.45	8.50	9.0	12.20	1.15	2.20	4.0	4.20	6.0
Adyar Cathedral.	5.55	6.40	6.15	8.20	7.45	10.0	11.5	1.35	1.0	3.30	3.20	5.20
Chepauk.	5.35*	6.25	...	8.0	7.50	10.0	11.10	1.35	1.0	3.35	3.35	5.20
Chintadripetta.	4.15	N.D.	5.20	N.D.	7.55	N.D.	11.15	N.D.	1.5	N.D.	2.40	N.D.
Choolai.	4.25	6.15	5.40	7.20	8.0	9.30	11.35	1.25	1.25	3.10	3.5	4.55
Chowk.	4.15	N.D.	5.20	N.D.	7.55	N.D.	11.15	N.D.	1.5	N.D.	2.40	N.D.
Egmore.	5.45	6.40	4.55	7.60	7.20	10.10	11.45	1.25	12.40	3.40	2.10	5.35
Egmore Railway Station.	4.0	N.D.	5.10	N.D.	7.35	N.D.	11.0	N.D.	12.55	N.D.	2.25	N.D.
Flower Bazaar.	4.40	N.D.	5.55	N.D.	8.15	N.D.	11.35	N.D.	1.40	N.D.	3.5	N.D.
Fort Saint George.	4.30	6.0	5.45	7.40	8.10	9.30	11.35	1.0	1.30	3.0	3.10	5.0
Guindy.	5.30	7.5	4.35	8.35	6.50	10.55	10.30	2.25	12.20	4.10	1.35	5.15
High Court Buildings.	6.5*	N.D.	...	N.D.	...	N.D.	11.45	N.D.	1.50	N.D.	3.15	N.D.
Kilpuk.	4.0	6.35	5.15	7.55	7.35	9.45	11.20	1.20	1.0	3.30	2.50	5.20
Mannady.	4.45	N.D.	6.0	N.D.	8.20	N.D.	11.45	N.D.	1.45	N.D.	3.15	N.D.
Mint Buildings.	4.25	6.15	5.40	7.25	8.0	9.40	11.30	1.25	1.25	3.10	3.0	5.20
Mount Road.	4.30	6.10	5.35	7.50	8.10	9.35	11.30	1.10	1.20	3.15	2.55	5.0
Mylapore.	4.0	6.35	5.5	8.5	7.30	10.15	10.50	1.50	12.50	3.40	2.15	5.40
Nungambakam.	3.45	6.45	4.50	8.15	7.15	10.25	10.35	2.0	12.35	3.50	2.0	5.45
Park Town.	4.30	6.15	5.40	7.20	8.5	9.55	11.15	1.35	1.5	3.20	2.45	5.10
Perambur.	4.5	6.30	6.20	7.30	7.40	9.55	11.15	1.35	1.10	N.D.	2.40	N.D.
Perambur.	4.15	N.D.	5.25	N.D.	7.50	N.D.	11.10	N.D.	1.0	N.D.	2.35	N.D.
Padupet.	4.10	N.D.	5.15	N.D.	7.50	N.D.	11.10	N.D.	1.0	N.D.	2.35	N.D.
Rayapet.	4.40	6.0	5.55	7.25	8.15	9.30	11.40	1.0	1.40	3.50	3.10	5.15
Rayapet.	4.15	6.20	5.30	7.30	7.50	10.0	11.10	1.40	1.2	3.25	2.35	5.20
Royapettah.	4.40	6.55	4.45	8.25	7.5	10.40	10.25	2.10	12.30	4.0	1.50	6.0
Saidapet.	5.45	6.50	4.50	8.20	7.15	10.30	10.35	2.0	12.35	3.55	2.0	5.50
San Thomé.	5.40	6.45	4.55	7.55	7.15	10.15	10.30	1.45	12.40	3.45	2.20	5.55
Sivavallur.	4.40	6.0	5.55	7.20	8.15	9.30	11.45	1.10	1.40	2.55	3.15	5.30
Sowcarpet.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spencer Buildings.	5.40*	N.D.	...	N.D.	...	N.D.	11.10	N.D.	1.5	N.D.	2.35	N.D.

Hours of Deli

Six 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 classes of

HOURS OF DELIVERIES AT THE

Number of deliveries.	Class of articles issued at each delivery.	General Post Office.	Aiyar.	Cathedral.	Chepauk.	Choochi.	Egmore.	Fort St. George.	Quincy Square 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 by* the Mixed Train from Nandalur to Madras and from Pallavaram and St. Thomas' Mount, as also those posted locally after the sixth delivery of previous day.	A.M. 6-0	A.M. 6-10	A.M. 6-25	A.M. 6-25	A.M. 6-15	A.M. 6-40	A.M. 6-0	A.M. 7-5	A.M. 6-35
2	Paid letters and packets from all places served by the Mail Trains of the †* North-West and †*South-West lines of the Madras Railway, and those posted locally, and from Nellore, Ennur, Teroovathyoor and Ponnani, and registered and insured articles from all places above mentioned.	7-45	8-10	8-20	8-0	7-20	7-50	7-40	8-25	7-55
3	Paid letters and packets, registered and insured articles from all places served by the morning Mail Train of the † South Indian Railway, St. Thomas' Mount, and articles posted locally.	9-0	10-25	10-0	10-0	9-30	10-10	9-30	10-55	9-45
4	*Paid, registered and insured letters from Pallavaram, Kizhakkudiyur, Tinnamur and Coimbatore, as also those posted locally after issue of the third delivery, and articles from Conjeevaram, Chinglepet, St. Thomas' Mount, and served by the Mixed train, South Indian Railway. Unpaid articles from all parts of India as well as those posted locally, and ordinary money orders—Inland and Foreign.	P.M. 1-15	P.M. 1-55	P.M. 1-35	P.M. 1-35	P.M. 1-25	P.M. 1-25	P.M. 1-0	P.M. 2-25	P.M. 1-20
5	Paid and † registered articles from Solavaram and Red Hills, and those posted locally after the fourth delivery.	4-0	3-45	3-30	3-05	3-10	3-40	3-0	4-10	3-30
6	Paid letters and packets from Pallavaram, St. Thomas' Mount, **Ponnani, **Ennur, **Teroovathyoor, and articles posted locally after issue of fifth delivery.	6-0	5-45	5-20	5-20	4-55	5-25	5-0	6-15	5-20

* Registered articles from all places served by these Trains are issued at the second delivery by the the North-West Line.

† Paid letters and packets from all places served by this Mail Train are issued at the first delivery are issued by the sixth delivery.

Do. do. do. at the first delivery
Do. do. do. do.
Do. do. do. at the second delivery

† Registered articles from these places are issued at the sixth delivery by Town Sub-Offices and

NOTE.—(1) Delivery of parcels is made by the General Post Office at the third delivery and by the Town

(2) Foreign letter Mail from Europe expected every Monday and issued at the second delivery.

(3) Foreign parcel Mail from Europe expected every Tuesday.

(4) The delivery on Sundays will be made by the General Post Office at 9 A.M. and by the Town

(5) Paid unregistered articles posted at any office for delivery within the hour of such office up to 10

General Post Office at 5-55 A.M. for delivery by the General Post Office will be issued by the

be issued by the fifth delivery at 4-0 P.M.

(6) The time of issue of the deliveries will depend upon the hour of arrival of the trains which

(7) A Special Window Delivery of Calcutta side Mails is made at Mount Road at 6 P.M.

(8) Paid letters and packets from all places served by this train are issued by the fifth delivery by 3

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.

Mint Build- ings.	Mount Road.	Mylapore.	Nungunbau- kum.	Park Town.	Perambur.	Rayapet.	Saidapet.	Sau Thore.	Siruvallur.	Sowcarpet.	Teynampet.	Triplicane.	Vepery.	Washerman- petta.
A.M. 6-15	A.M. 6-10	A.M. 6-35	A.M. 6-45	A.M. 6-15	A.M. 6-30	A.M. 6-0	A.M. 6-20	A.M. 6-55	A.M. 6-50	A.M. 6-45	A.M. 6-0	A.M. 6-40	A.M. 6-25	A.M. 6-20
7-25	7-50	8-5	8-15	7-20	7-30	7-25	7-50	8-25	8-20	7-55	7-20	8-25	8-0	7-25
9-40	9-35	10-15	10-25	9-35	9-45	9-30	10-0	10-40	10-30	10-15	9-30	10-20	10-0	9-35
P.M. 1-25	P.M. 1-10	P.M. 1-30	P.M. 2-0	P.M. 1-25	P.M. 1-35	P.M. 1-0	P.M. 1-40	P.M. 2-10	P.M. 2-0	P.M. 1-45	P.M. 1-10	P.M. 2-40	P.M. 1-35	P.M. 1-20
3-10	3-15	3-40	3-30	3-10	3-20	2-50	3-25	4-0	3-55	3-45	3-55	3-45	3-35	3-15
5-20	5-0	5-40	5-45	5-0	5-10	6-15	5-20	6-0	5-50	5-35	5-30	5-40	5-20	5-0

Madras General Post Office. The same is done at Town Sub-Offices with the exception of those from

by Town Sub-Offices except Rayapet, Washermanpetta, Mint Buildings and Sowcarpet, where they

by Perambur and Siruvallur Town Sub-Offices.

by Siruvallur Town Sub-Office.

by Saidapet, Kilpauk, Nungunbauk, Cathedral, Teynampet and Egmore Town Sub-Offices.

unregistered articles are issued in the General Post Office by the fourth delivery.

Sub-Offices one hour 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 6 A.M., and a letter posted at Saidapet at 3-50 P.M. for delivery by the Saidapet Post Office will

bring in mails.

M. and Registered letters by the sixth delivery.

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.	
Madras Genl. Post Office.	Esplanade Row	4 45	7 40	11 45*	1 50*	3 35*	4 25	
	General Market, North-East Corner	4 50	7 45	11 50*	1 55*	3 40*	4 40	
	Junction of Phillin's Street with Popham's Broadway	4 55	7 50	12 55*	2 0*	3 45*	4 45	
		NOON.						
	High Court Buildings	5 07	55	12 0*	2 5*	3 50*	4 50	
		P.M.						
	Thamir Chetty Street	5 58	0	12 5*	2 10*	3 55*	4 55	
	Junction of St. Xavier's Street with Popham's Broadway	4 50	7 45	11 50*	1 55*	3 40*	4 40	
	Junction of Panna Venkateshalla Iyer Street with Popham's Broadway	4 55	7 50	11 55*	2 0*	3 45*	4 45	
		NOON.						
	Sankhodoss Street	5 07	55	12 0*	2 5*	3 50*	4 50	
		P.M.						
	Armenian Street	5 38	0	12 5*	2 10*	3 55*	4 55	
	Monegar Choultry	4 45	7 40	11 45*	1 50*	3 35*	4 35	
	Coral Merchant Street	4 50	7 45	11 50*	1 55*	3 40*	4 40	
Chintadripeta.	Krishnan Cowl	4 55	7 50	11 55*	2 0*	3 45*	4 45	
	Junction of Krishnan Cowl Street with Angappa Naiten Street	5 07	55	12 0*	2 5*	3 50*	4 50	
		P.M.						
	Chintan House (Beach)	5 38	0	12 5*	2 10*	3 55*	4 55	
		A.M.						
	Iya Madali Street	3 40	7 30	10 50*	12 40*	2 10*	4 40	
	Jamadar's Tannah	3 55	7 45	11 5*	12 55*	2 25*	4 55	
	Angappa Maistry Street	3 50	7 40	11 0*	12 50*	2 20*	4 50	
	Wada's Road	4 55	7 45	11 5*	12 55*	2 30*	4 55	
	Chintabandi Madali Street	4 45	7 35	10 55*	12 45*	2 20*	4 45	
	Sani Pillai Street	3 40	7 30	11 0*	12 50*	2 30*	4 50	
	Madhav Street	3 50	7 35	11 10*	1 0*	3 40*	4 5	
	Randall's Road	4 07	45	11 20*	1 10*	3 50*	5 15	
	Hunter's Road	4 37	50	11 25*	1 15*	3 55*	5 20	
Egmore.	Hall's Road	3 40	7 30	10 40*	12 30*	2 5*	5 10	
	Military Female Orphan Asylum	3 35	7 0	11 0*	12 45*	2 35*	5 0	
	Poonamallee Road	3 58	30	10 30*	12 15*	2 5*	4 30	
	Ormes Road	3 20	7 5	10 45*	12 30*	2 20*	4 45	
	Junction of Balfour's Road with Medavallam Road	3 35	20	11 0*	12 45*	2 35*	5 0	
	Pidamar Cowl Street	4 41	25	10 55*	12 50*	2 25*	4 20	
	Samathurai	3 50	7 30	11 0*	12 55*	2 30*	4 25	
	Wharmanpetta Police Station	3 50	55	10 15*	12 20*	1 55*	3 50	
	Invalid Barracks	3 40	7 20	10 50*	12 45*	2 20*	4 15	
	Panchay Bazaar	3 55	7 35	11 5*	1 0*	3 45*	4 5	
	Konditope	3 25	7 5	10 25*	12 30*	2 5*	4 0	
	Koopier Street	3 40	7 20	10 40*	12 45*	2 20*	4 15	
	Konditope Market	3 30	7 15	10 35*	12 30*	2 15*	4 10	
	Narasimapuram	4 10	7 50	11 10*	12 55*	2 35*	5 5	
	Gymkhana Club	4 07	40	11 0*	12 45*	2 25*	4 55	
Mount Road.	Nell's Statue (Mount Road)	4 07	35*	11 0*	12 55*	2 25*	5 10	
	M. E. Mission Press Office	4 10	7 40	11 10*	12 55*	2 35*	5 10	
	Luz...	4 40	7 10	10 30*	12 30*	2 55*	4 35	
	Big Tank Square	4 45	7 15	10 35*	12 35*	2 0*	4 30	
	Chitracolam	3 50	7 30	10 40*	12 40*	2 5*	4 45	
	Robertsonpetta	3 25	6 55	10 15*	12 15*	1 40*	4 20	

* 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.
Nungambakum.	Munro's Bridge, Spur Tank Road	2 35	6 10	9 30*	11 25*	1 0*	3 25
	College Road	3 20	5 55	10 15*	12 10*	1 45*	4 20
	Tannah, Anderson's Bridge	3 50	40	10 0*	11 55*	1 30*	4 5
	Tannah, Vellala, Teynampett	3 10	45	10 5*	12 0*	1 35*	4 10
	Agri Horticultural Garden	3 15	50	10 10*	12 5*	1 40*	4 15
	Nungambakum High Road	3 25	7 0	10 20*	12 15*	1 50*	4 25
	Salt Cotours, Park Gate	3 35	7 15	10 35*	12 25*	2 0*	4 30
	Wall Tax Road	3 55	7 35	10 55*	12 45*	2 20*	4 50
	Junction of Basappa Chetty Street with Wall Tax Road	4 07	40	11 0*	12 50*	2 25*	4 55
		P.M.					
	Madras Railway Station	4 15	7 55	11 15*	1 5*	2 30*	5 10
		P.M.					
	Salai Street, Sowcarpet	4 07	40	11 0*	12 50*	2 25*	4 55
	Periacalay	4 57	45	11 5*	12 55*	2 30*	5 0
	Evening Bazaar Street	4 10	7 50	11 10*	1 0*	2 35*	5 5
Perambur.	Memorial Hall	4 15	55	11 15*	1 5*	2 40*	5 10
	New Town, Vepery High Road	3 50	7 30	10 50*	12 45*	2 15*	4 40
	Poonamallee Road, near School of Arts	4 07	40	11 0*	12 55*	2 35*	4 50
	People's Park, South-West Gate	4 57	45	11 5*	1 0*	2 30*	4 55
	Vayarpady	3 15	7 0	10 25*	12 25*	2 10*	4 55
	Gun Powder Factory	3 50	7 30	10 50*	12 45*	2 15*	4 45
	Chakkipolam	3 10	55	10 35*	12 30*	2 5*	5 0
	Otary	3 25	7 10	10 50*	12 35*	2 20*	5 15
	Ashtaboopam Road	3 15	7 0	10 40*	12 35*	2 10*	5 10
	Kosapet	3 25	7 10	10 50*	12 35*	2 20*	5 20
	Police Commissioner's Office	3 50	7 35	10 50*	12 40*	2 15*	4 45
	Komaleswaraspetta	4 07	45	11 0*	12 50*	2 35*	4 55
	Gastimoda	3 45	7 35	10 45*	12 40*	2 15*	4 40
	Gokavari Aggaraham	4 07	40	11 0*	1 0*	2 30*	4 35
	Teakwood Depot	4 8	45	11 5*	1 5*	2 35*	4 50
Pudupet.	Rayapuram Bazar	4 20	8 0	11 20*	1 20*	2 50*	5 5
	Rayapuram Railway Station	4 30	8 10	11 30*	1 30*	3 0*	5 15
	Sullivan's Gardens	3 55	7 30	10 50*	12 45*	2 25*	4 50
	Patter's Garden	3 55	7 35	10 55*	12 50*	2 20*	4 50
	Pudupakam	4 07	40	11 0*	12 55*	2 25*	4 55
	Kosapettah	3 40	7 15	10 35*	12 30*	2 0*	4 35
	Ice House Road (Mispapet)	3 25	7 5	10 25*	12 20*	1 50*	4 20
	Tannah, Jam Bazaar	3 40	7 20	10 40*	12 35*	2 5*	4 35
	Teachers' College	2 15	5 50	...	11 5*	...	3 20
	Talak Cutcherry	2 30	6 5	...	11 20*	...	3 55
	Brahmin Street	3 05	35	...	11 50*	...	4 5
		NOON.					
	Perumal Cowl Street	3 10	6 45	...	12 0*	...	4 15
		P.M.					
	Carniswaram Cowl Street	3 20	6 55	...	12 10*	...	4 25
Saidapet.		A.M.					
	Nochicoppum	3 05	35	9 55*	11 55*	1 20*	4 0
		P.M.					
	Carniswaram Cowl	3 10	6 45	10 5*	12 5*	1 30*	4 10
	Jamadar's Tannah, Cutcherry Road	3 20	55	10 15*	12 15*	1 40*	4 20
	San Thomé Station	3 30	7 5	10 25*	12 25*	1 50*	4 30
	Perambur Works	4 10	10	11 10*	1 40*	...	5 10
	Agaram	4 20	10 20*	...	1 50*	...	5 20
	Peralur	4 30	10 30*	...	2 0*	...	5 30
	Tanker's Choultry	4 0	10 0*	...	1 30*	...	5 0
	Perambur Railway Station	4 15	10 15	...	1 45*	...	5 15
	Sambiam	4 30	10 30	...	2 0*	...	5 30
	Madavaram	...	...	...	3 15*	...	...

* This clearance will not be made on Sundays.

† This Box is not cleared on Sundays as it is inside the Factory.

Should any of the conditions laid down in the foregoing clauses 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 153 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 postage, and an insufficiently prepaid book packet 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, provided that no card bearing the heading "Post-card" will be allowed to be transmitted open by post as a book packet, 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 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 30 tolas in weight, and they must contain nothing except *bond-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.....	1
Exceeding 4 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas in weight.....	2
For every additional 20 tolas or fraction of 20 tolas.....	1

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:—

- (a) *Parcels not exceeding 440 tolas in weight:—*
- | | |
|---|-------------|
| For a parcel not exceeding 20 tolas in weight..... | Two annas. |
| For a parcel exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas in weight..... | Four annas. |
| For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight..... | Two annas. |
- (b) *Parcels exceeding 440 tolas in weight:—*
- | | |
|---|--------------|
| For a parcel exceeding 440 tolas but not exceeding 450 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 100). Parcels weighing over 440 tolas must be registered (see clause 113).

A parcel must not exceed 450 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), pattern packets and parcels may be registered at any Post Office on payment of a fixed fee of 2 annas by means of postage labels affixed to the article. Registration makes the transmission of an article more secure. But the Post Office is not responsible for any loss or injury that may result during its transmission through the post. The risk of injury is diminished by the use of the Registration envelope (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., *may 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. 2,000 at such other Post Offices as are authorized to accept articles for insurance.

The charge for insurance is as follows:—

Rs. 100.	Rs. 50.
When the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100.....	2
When it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100.....	4
and 4 annas for every additional Rupee 100 or fraction thereof. Partially insured articles will be charged only half the above rates.	

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

- where there has been misdelivery arising out of incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender;
- where there has been fraud on the part of the sender or addressee;
- 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 18, *Indian Postal Guide*. Any person who wishes 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 caused; 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 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 makes 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 uninsured parcels, registered letters, registered book-packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, and fully prepaid uninsured 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 uninsured parcels, may be sent to Ceylon under the ordinary rules and at inland rates, but the amount to be recovered must not exceed Rs. 125. 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:—

	Rs.
On any sum specified for recovery not exceeding Rs. 5	1
On any sum specified for recovery exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 10	2
On any sum specified for recovery exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	4
On any sum specified for recovery exceeding Rs. 25	6
for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, no charge for it will be only 2 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, 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 or omitted, to be taken delivery of by the addressee, it will be returned to the sender, and in the case of a value-payable unregistered parcel, book-packet, or value-payable newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, the sender will be required to acknowledge receipt of the article by signing the form presented by the postman. Under no circumstances will the fee prepaid in stamps be refunded.

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, two annas 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.

	Size.	Weight.
Samples	12 x 8 x 4 inches	12 oz.
Printed Papers, Legal or Commercial Documents must not measure more than 18 inches in any one direction and may not exceed		4 lb. 6 oz.
Packets of samples may not exceed		12 oz.

For United Kingdom, the British Colony of Hong Kong 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.

Schedule of Foreign Postage Rates.

COUNTRIES AND PLACES.	Letters, per 1 oz.		Each post-card.		Business papers, (Legal and commercial documents). Each packet.		Samples. Each packet.	
	Single.	Reply.	Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding 10 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.	Not exceeding 4 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.
Registration fee—2 annas (in stamps) for each letter, post-card, or packet registered.								
Acknowledgment fee—1 anna (in stamps) in the case of Ceylon and 2 annas (in stamps) in all other cases, in addition to the registration fee, for each letter, post-card, or packet registered.								
[For the Non-Union countries and places to which postcards can be sent or registration is available or prepayment of postage is optional, see the Schedule of Foreign Postage Rates in Section III, Indian Postal Guide.]								
The United Kingdom and the following British possessions:—	AS.	A.	AS.	A.	AS.	A.	A.	A.
Ascension.								
Bahamas.								
Barbados.								
Bermuda.								
British Central Africa Protectorate.								
British East Africa Protectorate.								
British Guiana.								
British Honduras.								
British North Borneo.								
Canada.								
Cape Colony.								
German Islands.								
Cyprus.								
Falkland Islands.								
Fiji.								
Gambia.								
Gibraltar.								
Gold Coast Colony.								
Hong Kong (with agencies at Shanghai, Liu Kung, Tsz, Hankow, Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton and Hsinhow).								
Jamaica.								
Johore.								
Labuan.								
Lagos.								
Leeward Islands (viz., Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts and Virgin Islands).								
Malta.								
Mauritius.								
Natal.								
Newfoundland.								
New Zealand (including Cook of Hervey Islands, Palmerston (Avarua), Savage (Niue), Palapuka (Danger), Rakasanga, Suwarow, Manahiki, and Penrhyn (Tongareva) Islands).								
Nigeria (Northern).								
Nigeria (Southern).								
Orange River Colony.								
Protected Malay States of—								
Negri Sembilan.								
Pahang.								
Perak.								
Selangor.								
Sarawak.								
St. Helena.								
Seychelles.								
Sierra Leone.								
Straits Settlements.								
Tobago.								
Trinidad.								
Turk Islands.								
Uganda.								
Windward Islands (viz., Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent).								
Zanzibar.								
Any other part of the world served by the Foreign post with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India ...	3	1	2	4	2	4	1	4
Ceylon and Portuguese India ...	Indian island 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":—

Antigua.	Falkland Islands.	Marrakesch, Mazagan, Mogador.	pelago of the Moluccas, and the North-west part of New Guinea (Papua).
*Argentine Republic.	*Fiji Islands.	Rabat, Safi and Tangier.	
Ascension.	France.		
Austria-Hungary.	French Colonies; viz.,—	Gibraltar (including the British Post Offices at Tangier, Tetuan, Fez, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca, Safi, Mamagan, and Mogador).	Nevis, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand (including Cook of Hervey Islands, Palmerston (Avarua), Savage (Niue), Palapuka (Danger), Rakasanga, Suwarow, Manahiki, and Penrhyn (Tongareva) Islands).
Azores.	Guadeloupe and dependencies.	Gold Coast.	Nicaragua.
Bahamas.	French Guiana (Cayenne), Senegal and dependencies.	Greece.	Norway.
Barbados.	Algerie, Gaboon, Grand Bassam, Half Jack and Wydah (also Sette Cama and Assinie), Reunion, Comoro Islands, Mayotte and dependencies.	Grenada and the Grenadines.	*Orange River Colony.
Bechuanaland Protectorate (including Francistown, Gaborone, Kanye, Lake Ngami, Lobatse, Maficeng, Maficeng, Mahapapye, Siding, Molepolole, Palacswa (Khamastown), Ramonisa, Shosong and Tati River).	Madagascar, New Caledonia and dependencies, the French portion of the Low Archipelago, and the French Establishments in India, Pondicherry, Chandernagor, Karikkal, Mahe, and Yanam, Annam, Cambodia, Tonkin land in Cochinchina, French Establishments in Morocco, viz., Casablanca, El-Ksar-el-Kbir, Fez, Larache, Marragan, Mogador, Rabat, Safi, and Tangier, & Society Islands.	*Guatemala.	*Paraguay.
Belgium.		Haiti.	Persia.
Bermuda.		Honduras (Republic of).	Peru.
Bolivia.		Hong Kong and its agencies.	Portugal.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.		India, British (including Aden and its dependencies, and all other places outside British India, where there are Indian Post Offices).	Portuguese Colonies, viz., Goa and its dependencies (Daman and Diu), Macao, Timor, Cape Verde Islands and dependencies (Bissau & Cacheu), Cabinda, Muculla, Muculla and Islands of St. Thomas and Prince (in Africa), with the Establishment of Ajda, Angola, Delagoa Bay and Mozambique.
*Brazil.		Italy.	Queenland.
British East Africa Protectorate (including Uganda).		Jamaica.	Roumania.
British Guiana.		Japan.	Russia.
British Honduras.		Labuan.	St. Helena.
British New Guinea.		Lagos.	St. Kitts.
British North Borneo.		Liberia.	St. Lucia.
Bulgaria.		Luxemburg.	St. Pierre-et-Miquelon.
Cameroons.		Madagascar.	St. Vincent, West Indies.
*Canada (Dominion of).		Malta.	Salvador.
*Cape Colony, (including British Bechuanaland, Pondoland, Griqualand East, Griqualand West, Little Namaqualand, St. John's River Territory, Transkei, Tembuland, and Walvisch Bay).		Marquesas Islands.	Sarawak.
Cayman Isles.		Mauritius and its dependencies.	Servia.
Ceylon.		Mexico.	Seychelles.
Chili.		Montenegro.	Siam.
Columbia, Republic of.		Montserrat.	Sierra Leone.
Congo, including Black Point, Majumba, and Nyanza.		*Natal (including Zululand).	*South Australia.
Costa Rica.		Netherlands.	*Southern Rhodesia (including Mashonaland and Matabeleland).
*Creta.		Netherlands Colonies, viz.,—	Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands).
Cyprus.		Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Curacao and dependencies, viz., Bonaire, Aruba, the Netherlands portion of St. Martin, St. Eustache, Saba, Java, Madura, Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo (except North-west part), Billiton, Archipelago of Banca, Archipelago of Rionw, Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Floris, and the South-west part of Timor), the Archi-	
Danish Colonies; viz.,—			
Greenland, St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas.			
Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Iceland).			
Dominica.			
Dominican Republic (San Domingo).			
Ecuador.			
Egypt.			

* See clause 206, Indian Postal Guide.

Spanish Colonies, viz., Fernando Po, Annobon and dependencies.	*Tasmania, Tobago.	*United States of America.	Guam (Marian Islands.)
Straits Settlements.	*Transvaal, Trinidad.	*United States Colonies, viz., Cuba, Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands, Porto Rico, Phillipine Islands and Zanzibar.	Uruguay, Venezuela, Victoria, Virgin Islands, Western Australia.
Sweden.	Tunis.		
Switzerland.	Turkey.		
Tahiti.	Turk Islands.		
	United Kingdom.		

In the case of the loss (except by *vis major*) of a registered article originating in any of the countries of the Postal Union (including British India) with the exception of those marked * and addressed to any other of the countries which are not so marked, an indemnity of 50 francs (Rs. 30.) 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 prepaid, at the rate of 1 anna each, by persons belonging to the classes mentioned in the following para and subject to the conditions mentioned therein, for transmission to any British possession not belonging to the Imperial Penny Postage Union. Letters prepaid at this privileged rate are forwarded only by routes over which they can be conveyed by sea wholly by British services. The special rates and conditions prescribed 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 2 oz.

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 I. 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:—

- They must not exceed half an ounce in weight.
- They must be on the private concerns of the soldiers or seamen.
- The cover must show on its face the name of the writer and his class or description in the Vessel, Regiment, Corps or Detachment to which he belongs, and must also bear the signature of the Officer Commanding the Vessel, Regiment, Corps or Detachment, together with the name in full of such Vessel, Regiment, Corps or Detachment.

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

The privileged classes described above are also entitled to receive 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:—

- 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

* See clause 206, *Indian Postal Guide*.

† The principal British possessions which have not as yet joined the Imperial Penny Postage Union are Rhodesia, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and British Australasian Colonies of Queensland, British New Guinea, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

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 329 to 340, *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.

- 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 234, *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 senders, 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, 123, 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.

For a parcel—		Via Gibraltar.		Overland.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Not over 1 lb.		1	0	3	0
Over 1 lb. but not over 2 lbs.		1	8	3	0
" 2 lbs. "	" 3 "	2	4	3	0
" 3 " "	" 7 "	3	6	4	6
" 7 " "	" 11 "	5	0	6	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 9th May, 1901 no parcel containing coin or bullion exceeding 25 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:—

Country or British Colony or Possession.	Route.	Rates of Postage. (Prepayment compulsory.)	Limits of weight.		Limits of size.		Specially Prohibited Contents. (For general prohibitions, see clause 22, Indian Postal Guide.)
			Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	
Cyprus	Through United Kingdom	For a parcel— Not over 1 lb. Over 1 lb., but not over 2 lbs. Over 2 lbs. Over 3 lbs. Over 4 lbs. Over 5 lbs. Over 6 lbs. Over 7 lbs. Over 8 lbs. Over 9 lbs. Over 10 lbs. Over 11 lbs. Over 12 lbs. Over 13 lbs. Over 14 lbs. Over 15 lbs. Over 16 lbs. Over 17 lbs. Over 18 lbs. Over 19 lbs. Over 20 lbs. Over 21 lbs. Over 22 lbs. Over 23 lbs. Over 24 lbs. Over 25 lbs. Over 26 lbs. Over 27 lbs. Over 28 lbs. Over 29 lbs. Over 30 lbs. Over 31 lbs. Over 32 lbs. Over 33 lbs. Over 34 lbs. Over 35 lbs. Over 36 lbs. Over 37 lbs. Over 38 lbs. Over 39 lbs. Over 40 lbs. Over 41 lbs. Over 42 lbs. Over 43 lbs. Over 44 lbs. Over 45 lbs. Over 46 lbs. Over 47 lbs. Over 48 lbs. Over 49 lbs. Over 50 lbs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.

Inland Money Orders.

All Post Offices are Money Order Offices except those that are distinguished in the list of Post Offices by the "I" against their names—for which see *Indian Postal Guide*. The commission charged on the issue of ordinary inland money orders is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.
On any sum not exceeding Rs. 5	5	0 1
exceeding Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 10	10	0 2
20	20	0 4
25	25	0 4

and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it is only 2 annas.

The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 600 and may not include the fraction of an anna.

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

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

All the entries to be made by the remitter should be legibly written. The Post Office will not be responsible for the wrong payment of a money order caused by incorrect or incomplete information given by the remitter as to the name and address of the payee or for the payment of a money order being refused or delayed by or on account of any accidental neglect, omission or mistake by or on the part of an officer of the Post Office, or for any wrong payment of a money order after the expiration of one year from the date of the issue of the order.

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

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

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

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

Inland Telegraphic Money Orders.

Every Post Office which is a Money Order Office may issue and pay Telegraphic money orders, with the exception of offices specially exempted in list at the end of the *Indian Postal Guide*. If there is no Government Telegraph Office at the station of issue, the order will be sent by post to the nearest Post Office at which there is a Government Telegraph Office. If there is no Government Telegraph Office at the station of payment, the Telegraphic money order will be sent by post from the nearest Post Office at which there is a Government Telegraph Office.

The value of a telegraphic money order may not exceed Rs. 600 and may not include any broken sum less than a rupee. A Telegraphic money order may be obtained for any sum of rupees up to Rs. 150, but if the amount exceeds Rs. 150, the Telegraphic money order must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 10.

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

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 25	25	1 4
exceeding Rs. 25, but not exceeding Rs. 50	50	1 8
75	75	1 12
100	100	2 0
125	125	2 4
150	150	2 8
200	200	3 0

On sums exceeding Rs. 200, but not exceeding Rs. 250		Rs. A.
"	" 250	3 8
"	" 300	4 0
"	" 350	4 8
"	" 400	5 0
"	" 450	5 8
"	" 500	6 0
"	" 550	6 8
"	" 600	7 0

The remitter of a Telegraphic money order will receive by post the money order acknowledgment signed by the payee.

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

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

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

If the payee of a Telegraphic money order has removed from the place where the order was originally payable, and has left instructions with the Post Office for the re-direction of articles to his address, the Telegraphic money order will be re-directed by post on receipt of the postal confirmation of the Telegraphic money order, and the order will be payable at the revised address without any extra charge.

If the payee of a Telegraphic money order cannot be found, or if he refuses the order, a reference will be made to the office of issue, and the Telegraphic money order, if still undeliverable, will then be re-issued by telegraph free of any further charge, for a re-payment to the remitter.

The rules governing the alteration of names or addresses of payees of ordinary inland money orders apply also to Telegraphic money orders.

Foreign Money Order Commission.

For a Sterling Money Order not exceeding

£2.	£5.	£7.	£10.	£12.	£15.	£17.	£20.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
0 6	0 22	1 2	1 8	1 14	2 4	2 10	3 0

The following are the principal countries with which money orders, expressed in sterling, may be exchanged:—

* Antigua.	Danzon.	Rodomo.	Bengasi. (Italian
* Austria.	Gallipoli.	Samsoun.	Office in Tri-
* Austrian Agencies	Isaboli.	Santi Quaranta	poli [through
at—	Jaffa.	(Samsoun).	Italy]
Adenople.	Jannin.	Samsari.	* Bermuda.
Beyroût.	Jerusalem.	(Albania).	* Bosnia.
Cadix.	Kata (Catal).	Trebinia (Tra-	* British Bechuana-
Canas (Konia).	Kavala (Cavalla).	punt).	land.
La Canie).	Korassonda.	Yavna.	British Guiana.
Ceana.	(Korassonda).	Vahy Samsoun.	* Cameroun & Togo.
(Tcherne).	Larva, Turkey.	* Bahamas.	* Canada.
Chios (Rhios).	Mitylene.	* Barbados.	Canas (Konia).
Dardanelles.	Prevesa.	* Basutoland.	La Canie).
Dede-Agash.	Rhodes.	Belgium (through	Italian office,
(Dede Agash).		Germany).	through Italy).

* See page 403.

The following are the principal countries with which money orders, expressed in sterling, may be exchanged:—

* Cape Colony.	* Gibraltar.	* Nigeria (Southern).	South Australia.
* Chili.	* Gold Coast.	* Orange River	Sweden.
* Congo Free State	* Greece.	Colony.*	Switzerland.
(Bangua, Boma,	* Grenada.	Panama (through	Tangier.
and Maladi).	* Grenadines.	United Kingdom).	Tasmania.
Constantinople	* Hawaii (Sandwich	* Portugal (including	* Tobago.
(through United	Islands).	Madeira and the	Transvaal.
Kingdom).	* Herzegovina.	Azores).	Trinidad.
* Cyprus.	* Holland.	Queenstown.	* Tunis.
* Danish West Indies.	* Honduras (British).	* Rhodesia (North-	* Turk's Islands.
Denmark (includ-	* Hungary.	Eastern).	United Kingdom
ing Iceland and	* Italy (including	* Rodesia (Southern).	(including the
Faroe Islands).	Massawa and	* Roumania.	Channel Islands
* Dominica.	Asseb).	* St. Helena.	and the Isle of
Durazzo (Italian	* Jamaica.	* St. Kitts.	Man).
Office in Turkey	* Lagos.	* St. Lucia.	* United States of
(through Italy).	* Liberia.	* St. Vincent.	America.
Egypt.	* Luxembourg (through	Solonica (through	* Uruguay.
* Falkland Islands.	Germany).	United Kingdom).	Victoria.
* Fiji (through New	Malta.	* Salvador.	* Virgin Isles (Tor-
South Wales).	* Montenegro.	Scunari d' Albaine	tola).
* Finland.	* Montserrat.	(Italian Office in	Western Australia.
France (including	* Natal.	Turkey	* Zululand.
Algeria).	* Nevis.	(through Italy).	
* Gambia.	* Newfoundland.	* Servia.	
Germany.	New South Wales.	* Sierra Leone.	
* German South-West	New Zealand.	Smyna (through	
African Protec-	* Norway.	United Kingdom).	
torate.			

Money orders expressed in Indian currency may be exchanged with the following countries:—

(a) British East Af-	Hong Kong (with	Chafoo, Hangchow,	Seychelles.
rica Protectorate,	agencies at Amoy,	Nanking, Newch-	Straits Settlements.
British North Borneo	Canton, Koochow,	wang, Peking, Shashe,	Zanzibar.
(Sandakan and La-	Hankow, Heshow,	Sochow and Tientsin in	Portuguese India.
huan).	Lin Kung Tan (Wei-	China	(Goa and Daman).
Ceylon.	Hei Wei, Ningpo,	(through Hong	Chamba Sente.
(b) Corea (through	Shanghai and Swa-	Kong).	Faridkot State.
Hong Kong).	town.	Lebanon (See British	Gwalior "
(c) Formosa do.	Japan (through	North Borneo).	Jhind "
German East Africa.	Hong Kong.	Mauritius.	Nabha "
	Japanese agencies at	Sarawak.	Patiala "

* In the case of money orders drawn on these countries a deduction will be made by the London Post Office from the amounts payable to the payees, at the following rates:—

For sums not exceeding £2	5d.
exceeding £2, but not exceeding £6	6d.
£6, £10, £20, £50, £100	9d.

† An extra charge of 5d. in the pound or fraction of a pound will be deducted from the amount of each order at Sydney for its onward transmission to Fiji.

* Money orders can be issued on the following places only, viz., Bethanie, Bloemfontein, Boshof, Dewetsburg, Edenburg, Tsaersmith, Ficksburg, Jacobsdal, Jagersfontein, Ka'pfontein, Ladybrand, Luckhoff, Petrusburg, Phillipolis, Reddersburg, Rouxville, Smithfield, Thaba Noha, Wepener and Zastown.

§ Money orders can be issued on the following places only, viz., Andrievitz, Chavok, Cetigne, Cetigne, Danilovgrad, Dulcigno, Grahovo, Kola-line, Niogonche, Nikhitch, Podgorica, Pristina (Antivari), Rieka, Velmic and Wipaczar.

Money orders can be issued on the following places only, viz., Ateens, Corfu, Patros, the Piræus, Syra and Volo.

(a) Money orders can be issued on the following places only, viz., Escarpment, Kilindini, Kiu, Kismayo, Lamu, Malindi, Mombassa, Nairobi and Voi.

(b) Money orders can be issued on the following places only, viz., Chemulpo, Fusan, Mukho, Seoul and Yonasan.

(c) Money orders can be issued on the following places only, viz., Anping, Keelung, Taichu, Tainan, Taipei, Taitotal, Takaw and Tamsui.

A Telegraphic money order received from Ceylon for payment in India will be paid to the payee according to the rules for the payment of inland telegraphic money orders, but payment will be made only at the Post Office on which the order was originally drawn. If payment cannot be made at that Post Office owing to the payee having changed his address, or from any other cause, the order will be re-issued, free of any further charge, by telegraph on Ceylon for repayment to the remitter.

Foreign Orders telegraphed to Offices of Exchange.

The Telegraphic money order system does not apply to any Foreign money order exchange except that with Ceylon, but the remitter of a Foreign money order drawn on any other country named on pp. 402 or 403 can have the particulars telegraphed to the Indian office of exchange concerned (see above and page preceding), and that office will, on receipt of the telegraphic advice, issue a money order on the Foreign country of payment under the Foreign money order rules. It should be understood that the money order will be telegraphed to the Indian office of exchange only, and not to the Foreign country of payment. Applications made at Branch Offices will be subject to the conditions laid down on p. 403.

The rates of commission, the limit of value, and the other conditions laid down in the rules relating to inland telegraphic money orders apply, subject to the above para., to money orders payable in the countries and places named on page 403, with the exception of Ceylon.

The following conditions apply to money orders payable in the United Kingdom and other countries and places named on pp. 402 and 403.

The commission (including cost of telegram) payable in the case of Foreign sterling order will be at the following rates:—

On sums not exceeding		Rs. A.	
£5	1 12		
exceeding £5, but not exceeding £10	2 8		
10	3 4		
15	4 0		
20	4 12		
25	5 8		
30	6 4		
35	7 0		

The maximum amount for which a single Foreign sterling money order can be telegraphed under these rules is £40, and no such order may include a broken sum less than £1.

The remitter must fill up the necessary entries in a sterling money order form, if the country of payment is one of those mentioned on pp. 402 and 403. He must write the words "By Telegraph" across the form, and present it at the window of the Post Office, together with the amount of the order and commission.

Foreign money orders intended for payment in any country to which mails are sent from Bombay by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's weekly mail steamers will not be accepted for the purpose of being telegraphed to Bombay if presented at any Post Office on Saturday, i.e., the day of departure of those mail steamers.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums, from 1s. to £1, are available for sale to the public at all Head and Sub-Post Offices in places where a large European community exists or where there is a demand for the orders. British postal orders sold in India are payable at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) and at the British Post Office, Constantinople, Salonica, Smyrna and British Post Office agency at Panama. They are not payable in India.

The following are the denominations of British postal orders sold in India and the commission chargeable in respect of each order is shown against it:—

Amount of Order.	Commission (including British postage).	Amount of Order.	Commission (including British postage).	Amount of Order.	Commission (including British postage).
1 0	1	3 6	2	10 0	2
2 6	1	4 0	2	10 6	2
2 0	2	4 6	2	15 0	3
2 6	2	5 0	2	20 0	3
3 0	2	7 6	2		

A table of conversion, calculated at the rate of fifteen rupees for one pound sterling, is given at p. 132, *Indian Postal Guide*, from which the cost in Indian money of a British postal order can be at once ascertained. The amount to be paid for a British postal order will be the equivalent of its value in Indian money, as shown by the Table, plus the commission at the rates given on p. 406.

The purchaser of a British postal order must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the person to whom the order is to be paid, and may fill in the name of the Money Order Office at which the amount is to be paid. If the name of a Money Order Office is not entered by the purchaser, the order will be payable at any Money Order Office named by the payee.

The purchaser should keep a record of the serial No. and date and name of the office of issue of the order, to facilitate enquiry if the order should be lost. In case of the mis-carriage or loss of a British postal order, unless proof can be given to the satisfaction of the British Post Office that the name of the payee was inserted in the order before the holder parted with it, and unless the number of the order can be furnished, the British Post Office cannot undertake to trace the order with a view to accounting for the mis-carriage or loss thereof.

If a British postal order be crossed

& Co.,

payment will only be made through a banker, and if the name of a banker is added, payment will only be made through that banker.

After a British postal order has once been paid, to whomsoever it is paid, the British Post Office will not be liable for any further claim.

If any erasure or alteration be made, or if the order is cut, defaced, or mutilated, payment may be refused; and when payment is refused on any of these grounds, no refund of the value of the order can be granted in India.

The purchaser of a British postal order is recommended not to delay its transmission to the payee. After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month of issue, a British postal order will be payable only on payment by the payee of a commission equal to the amount of the original British postage marked on the order, with the addition (if more than three months have elapsed since the said expiration) of the amount of the original postage for every further period of three months which has so elapsed, and for every portion of any such period of three months over and above every complete period.

Sale of British Postal Orders by Regimental Vendors.

Any one authorised for the purpose by the Officer Commanding a British Regiment, Battery, Corps or Detachment, may become a regimental vendor of British postal orders, and can obtain an advance of them (not exceeding £20 value at one time) from the Post Office. For this purpose he should present or send a book, in the prescribed form (copies will be supplied by the Post Office), together with a requisition (verbal or on a separate slip of paper) specifying the number and class of orders required. The Postmaster will enter in the book the number of orders of each class made over to the Regimental vendor for sale.

Commission will be allowed to Regimental vendors on all orders sold by them, at the rate of 3 pence on every order for 1s. or 1s. 6d. and 6 pence on every order of a higher class. After deducting the commission the balance of the amount realized from purchasers will be remitted, at intervals not exceeding a month, to the Post Office, and the Postmaster will acknowledge receipt of the money in the last column of the book.

No postal order should be handed to the purchaser until it has been impressed with the date-stamp of the Post Office. For this purpose the orders should be sent by the Orderly to the Post Office, and the Postmaster will stamp them and return them by the Orderly to the Regimental vendor.

As the orders are sold, the necessary entries will be made by the Regimental vendor, under the head of "Particulars of British Postal Orders sold," in the book. When the book is used up, it should be returned to the Postmaster, who will supply a fresh one in continuation of it.

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 returned 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 3½ per cent. per annum, until further orders, on all deposits subject to the conditions of this rule. This interest will be allowed for each calendar month on the lowest balance at credit of an account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month; provided that interest shall only be calculated at the rate of three pice a month on every complete sum of six rupees; provided also that no higher monthly interest than Rs. 5-4-3 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 Postmaster-General within three months of the death of the said depositor, the Postmaster-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 Postmaster-General, then the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, make payment out of the deposit to any proper person.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Sanctioned Strength of Gazetted Officers.

Direction	4
Chief Superintendents	4
Superintendents	28
Assistant Superintendents	50
Asst. Superintendents (Provincial Service)	11
Total	97

Direction.

CLASS I—Rs. 3,000.

Maclean, F. G. Director-General.

CLASS II—Rs. 2,000.

Larkins, A. B. Deputy Director-General.

CLASS III—Rs. 1,600.

Gonsperitz, E. L. D. Director, Construction Branch.

Brand, M. J. Do. Traffic Branch.

Chief Superintendents, Class IV.

(4)—Rs. 1,125 to 1,500.

Berrington, T. D.

Dempster, F. L., C.I.E.

Hutchinson, S. H. C.

Leach, E. A.

Superintendents, Class V, 1st

Grade (10)—Rs. 1,000.

Ford, A. W.

Hensley, J. W.

Hill, A. P.

Superintendents, Class V, 2nd

Grade (13)—Rs. 850.

Burns, O.

Chappel, H. E.

Cooda, J. M.

Elington, R.

Gibbs, R. T.

Goodall, H. C. A.

Grimes, A. J. L.

Hudson, E. J. B.

Henderson, W. P.

Leslie, N. U. K.

Meredith, E.

Simpson, M. G.

Styan, H. S.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.—CLASS VI.

1st Grade (8)—Rs. 700.	Tranmager, L. Williams, C. B.	Goodall, C. Landon, G. E. Overton, J. J. B. Pike, H. S. Roy, G. P. Talbot, G. W. Tulloch, C. A. Thompson, M. A.
2nd Grade (13)—Rs. 550.	Babington, C. D. de V. Babington, S. Curtis, J. H.	

1st Grade (18)—Rs. 400.	James, T. L. Landon, G. MacGregor, W. D. McVell, J. Mukerjee, J. N. Maxwell, G. H. Reynolds, M. H. Rylands, H. R. Hobbs, G. A. Gunter, E. R. Mackenzie, J. P. Pachia, M. L. Parker, J. N. Steele, M. F. D. J. Whitling, J. M. Wood, S. R. A.	Class VI.—2nd Grade Provincial Service—Rs. 375. Morgan, J. G. O'Connell, M. J. Class VII.—1st Grade Provincial Service—Rs. 375. Manik, S. C. B.A. Mallik, P. N. Banerji, D. D., M.A. Jolly, C. C. Marston, T. D. (Personal allowance of Rs. 175). Class VII.—2nd Grade Provincial Service—Rs. 225. Bansjee, A. C. Sinha, G. B. Appointments. Biswas, R. N. Chatterji, A. C.
2nd Grade (31)—Rs. 300.	Crawford, M. N. De Monte, F. T. Fairly, J. Ffrank, B. G. Green, R. Hooper, R. A. A.	Class VIII.—1st Grade Provincial Service—Rs. 475. Sharpe, W. S.

APPOINTMENTS HELD BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Appointment.	Head-Quarter.	Officer in charge.
Stores	Calcutta	Herrington, R.
Workshops	Do.	Williams, C. T.
Electricians	Do.	Simpson, M. G.
Chief Office	Do.	Leach, E. A.
Personal Assistant to Director-General.	Do.	Thomas, I. C.
Attached Construction Branch, Director-General's Office.	Do.	James, C. S.
Attached Traffic Branch, Director-General's Office.	Do.	Herrington, T. D.
Arakan	Akyab	Hewett, J. S.
Assam	Shillong	Meredith, E.
Bellary	Belgaum	Hudson, E. J. B.
Bengal	Calcutta	Palmer, A. L. H.
Bombay Office	Bombay	Kearson, E. A.
Bombay	Do.	Grimes, A. J. L.
Lower Burma	Rangoon	Hill, A. P.
Calcutta Office	Calcutta	Chappel, H. E.
Dacca, now called Eastern Bengal	Barrackpore.	Henderson, W. P.
East Coast	Vinagapatam	O'Connell, M. J.
Kashmir, now called N. W. F. P. and Kashmir	Rawal Pindi.	
Madras Office	Madras	Gibbs, R. T.
Madras	Do.	Williams, C. B.
Nagpur, now called Central Provinces	Jabalpur	Coode, J. M.
Oudh and Rohilkhand, now called United Provinces and Oudh	Lucknow	Overton, J. J. B.
Punjab	Unbala	Lees, R. O.
Rajputana	Agra	Goodall, H. G. A.
Sind and Baluchistan	Karachi	Sutherland, W.
Upper Burma	Mandalay	Olphart, H. S.

MADEAS DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Madras.

C. B. Williams, Esq., Superintendent in charge. Mr. N. Parankusa Pillai, Head Clerk.

BANGALORE SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore.

H. B. Rylands, Esq., Asst. Supt. in charge.
F. Scott, Esq., (attached).

3 Departmental Offices.

48 Combined Offices.

30 Telephone Offices.

729-57 Miles of Posts.

2231-68 " of Wire.

COCHIN SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Cochin.

A. C. Banerjee, Esq., Asst. Supt. in charge.

3 Departmental Offices.

44 Combined Offices.

6 Telephone Offices.

779-67 Miles of Posts.

1735-49 " of Wire.

MADRAS SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Madras.

W. D. Macgregor, Esq., Asst. Supt. in charge.

1 Departmental Office.

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Moothialocpettah, Madras.

E. H. Murray, Esq., Sub-Asst. Superintendent in charge.
M. Doraswamy Madelkar, Storekeeper.

MADRAS OFFICE DIVISION.

R. T. Gibbs, Esq., Superintendent in charge.
A. G. N. Bremer, Esq., Supervising Sub-Asst. Superintendent.

Mr. P. G. Pete

" G. Seagar

" J. Craggs

" P. Chakravarti Iyengar

" J. C. Pezela

" H. Sundaram Pillai

" A. D'Mello

" J. Vayaram Pillai

" B. Bungs Rao

" P. Narayana Murli Rao

" H. Krishna Rao

" E. G. Conway

" A. P. D'Silva

" M. Canniah Chetty

Telegraph Masters in charge of Batches.

Deputy Telegraph Masters.

Testing Telegraph Masters.

Telegraph Master, in charge Training Class.

Head Clerk and Accountant.

BELLARY DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Bellary.

W. S. Sharpe, Esq., Superintendent in charge of Division.

F. T. de Monte, Asst. Superintendent, (on leave).

BELLARY SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Bellary.

A. H. Prime, Esq., Sub-Asst. Superintendent in charge.

2 Departmental Offices.

24 Combined Offices.

3 Telephone Offices.

935-72 Miles of Posts.

8475-33 " of Wire.

BELGAUM SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Belgaum.

J. D. Maerke, Esq., Asst. Superintendent in charge.

3 Departmental Offices.

30 Combined Offices.

2 Telephone Offices.

881-64 Miles of Posts.

2949-75 " of Wire.

MYSORE SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore.

T. D. Marston, Esq., Asst. Superintendent in charge.

1 Departmental Office.

46 Combined Offices.

1,171 Miles of Posts.

4308-4 " of Wire.

BELLARY DIVISION—*concl'd.*

MANGALORE SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Mangalore.

G. W. Copcutt, Esq., Sub-Ass't. Superintendent in charge.

2 Departmental Offices.

27 Combined Offices.

6 Railway Offices opened for

Administrative purposes.

4 Telephone Offices.

490 Miles of Posts.

879.9 of Wire.

EAST COAST DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Vizagapatam.

M. J. O'Connor, Esq., Superintendent in charge of Division.

Syed Mohideen, Head Clerk, Supt.'s Office.

VIZAGAPATAM SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Vizagapatam.

G. W. Talbot, Esq., Asst. Superintendent.

Mr. E. L. DeVaa, Inspecting Telegraph

Master.

M. Appa Rao, Native Inspecting Signaller.

Telegraph Masters.

Mr. A. Macdonald, Deputy Telegraph

Master, Cocanada.

" F. P. Anthony, Deputy Telegraph

Master, Cocanada.

" S. C. Young, Sub-Ass't. Supt. in

charge of Cocanada Office.

" A. H. Mackenzie, Telegraph Master,

Berhampore.

" S. P. Joseph, Telegraph Master, Bim-

patnam.

" R. P. Smith, Permanent Telegraph

Master, Vizagapatam.

" O. Gopal Pillai, Telegraph Master,

Chinnole.

" B. Barnaiya, Testing Telegraph Mas-

ter, Vizagapatam.

EAST COAST DIVISION—*concl'd.*VIZAGAPATAM SUB-DIVISION—*concl'd.*Telegraph Masters—*concl'd.*

Mr. G. Kamaraj, Deputy Telegraph

Master, Vizagapatam.

" M. Rangiah, Deputy Telegraph

Master, Cocanada.

CUTTACK SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Cuttack.

W. Wilby, Esq., Honorary Asst. Super-

intendent in charge.

Ch. Appa Rao, Inspecting Signaller.

Mir Mohaur Ali, Native Signaller.

Telegraph Masters.

Mr. C. J. Holland, Temporary Telegraph

Master, Kapse Point.

" F. Gibbons, Permanent Telegraph

Master, Midnapore.

" S. Dutt, Telegraph Master, Balasore.

" A. W. Rowe, Permanent Telegraph

Master in charge, Cuttack.

" N. Raghavendra Rao, Temporary

Telegraph Master, Cocanada.

BERWADA SUB-DIVISION.

Head-Quarters, Berwada.

N. C. Prater, Esq., Sub-Ass't. Superintend-

ent in charge of Sub-Division.

Mr. Z. David, Inspecting Signaller.

Telegraph Masters.

Mr. K. Shiva Rao, Telegraph Master,

Masulipatam.

" C. Kunnayala Iyer, Telegraph Mas-

ter, Berwada.

" J. A. Cashmore, Deputy Telegraph

Master, Berwada.

" K. Sreenivasulu, Telegraph Master,

Nellore.

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 4 annas 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 Combined 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 despatch 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 Postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post-free to the Sender. In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office, under the preceding or this 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 Division.*—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 turn with the latter according to Class (Rules 42 and 53), 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 (,), Semicolon (;), Colon (:), Note of Interrogation (?), Note of exclamation (!), Apostrophe ('), Hyphen (-), Brackets or signs of a parenthesis (), Inverted commas (" "), Bar of division (/), Underline.

(d) *Special Instructions and Conventional signs.*—(See Rules 13 to 17.)

Abbreviated form.	English meaning.
BPD	Best paid (Rule 83).
BPDN	Best paid double (Rule 83).
RP	Reply-paid (Rule 91).
RP Rs.—	Reply paid—rupees or annas (Rule 91).
TC	Collation or repetition (Rule 101).
PC	Telegram with Telegraphic Advice of delivery (Rule 104).
Express	Express (Rules 113 and 114).
XP	Express paid (Rule 115).
XP Rs.—	Express paid—rupees or annas (Rule 115).
Post	Post (Rule 114).
PR	Post Registered (Rule 119).
RO	To be delivered open (Rule 80).
MP	To be delivered into the hands of the Addressee himself (Rule 79).
TB	To be kept at Telegraph Office till called for (Rule 81).

12. *Language, &c.*—Subject to the above limitation, telegrams may be sent in English or in the vernaculars, 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 *Anglerley, Brutaster, &c.*), and wrongly spelt words are inadmissible.

NOTE.—Groups of letters not forming words ("Letter cipher") cannot be transmitted in Private telegrams, unless they represent Trade or Commercial marks, or are among the abbreviations sanctioned by Rule 53.

13. *Signatures, &c.*—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 13—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 at destination, repayment 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 forms given in Rule 11 (d) and put between signs of parenthesis. They are not charged for.

NOTE.—For further particulars regarding the Sender's instructions, see Rules 91, 100, 104, &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 *Indian 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 profession of the Addressee or give any other useful 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 alteration of the proper name.

22. *Insufficient Address.*—Telegrams, the Address of which does not satisfy the conditions 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 46).

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 each such 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 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, mis-spelt abbreviations of one or more words, are all inadmissible.

32. The following are examples of inadmissible Code Addresses:—

*Granet for Grand Hotel,
Wilmuth for William Smith.*

*Brookmans for Brook and Sons,
Macnuth for Macdonell, Mathen & 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

* See Section XII.

† Proposals to register names which are in common use are liable to be rejected.

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. *Text.*—No Private telegram or series of telegrams containing more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any individual or firm, and no subsequent telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic.

NOTE.—Regarding the length of Press telegrams, see Rule 128, 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 Office:—

(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 *Inferred*. (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 100). 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 rules regarding pre-payment (Rule 64) 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 Offices.*—State telegrams are not accepted at Railway Offices at places where there is also a Government Office, except in cases of emergency, or when the Sender's Office or residence is much closer to a Railway Office than to a Government Office.

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-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
- (5) Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Baroda, 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 Baroda.
- (8) Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
- (9) Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
- (10) Commanders of Sind and Peshawar.
- (11) The Residents at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mysore.

* See Sections XXI (A) and XXI (B).

(12) The Maharaja of Patiala (from the Patiala 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, the power shall be limited to the case of messages for despatch to the head-quarters of the Local Government or Administration within the jurisdiction of 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.

45. 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 Departments, 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 46 and 47.

PAID SERVICE ADVISES.

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. The charges for Service Advises necessitated through errors of service are refunded under Rules 142 (g) and 144.

COUNTING OF WORDS.

49. *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 13, 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.

50. *Stops, &c.*—With the exceptions provided for in Rules 54, 57 and 123, signs of punctuation, apostrophes, and hyphens are neither charged for nor signalled.

51. *Preamble.*—Words, numbers, and signs added by Telegraph Officials for official purposes are not charged for. The day, hour, and minute (Madras time) at which a telegram is booked, when tendered for despatch, are added by the Telegraph Office and 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).

52. *Combinations or alterations of words* contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted. However, the names of towns and countries, patronymics (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 apostrophes or hyphens.

The words *halfpenny*, *trapezoid*, *threepence*, etc., up to *elevenpence* may be written as single words.

53. The following are examples of combinations of words, admissible and inadmissible as single words.

(a) Examples of combinations admissible as single words:—

Cowhide.

Gingollyseed.

Rapeseed.

Sheepskin.

(b) Examples of combinations inadmissible as single words:—

Tapestry patterns.

Counteroffer.

Bankaction.

Wireanswer.

Luncheonhour.

Bourscredit.

Sailinsurance.

Steamcoals.

Tuesdaymorning.

Wheatcargo.

Bearboxes.

Dischargingday.

Steamercargo.

Coastailing.

Hullsteamer.

Allright.

Allright.

54. 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 as 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 *E.S.O.* or *H.A.*, 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.

55. *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.

56. *Figures, Letter Cipher, Commas, &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.

57. *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.

58. *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. *P.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 *rob*, *ps*, *am*, *pm*, are accepted each as one word. The abbreviations *B.L.*, *C.H.* and $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

59. *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	Dont...	1
Levesongower (family name)...	1	Don't...	2
John Henry (Christian names)...	2	Mother-in-law...	3
John Henry (Christian names)...	2	Motherinlaw...	1
A. Gower (initial and family name)...	2	All right...	2
Agower (initial and family name)...	1	Al-right...	2
Bura Buzar (initial and family name)...	2	Allright...	1
Burabazar...	1	Alright (mis-spelt: inadmissible)...	1
Responsibility (14 characters)...	1	441 (5 figures and signs)...	1
Misrepresentation (17 characters)...	2	441' (6 figures and signs)...	2
Prince of Wales (ship)...	3	441' 5 (5 figures and signs)...	1
Princeofwales(ship)...	1	441' 55 (6 figures and signs)...	2
Readdressed...	1	442 (4 figures and signs)...	1
Re-addressed...	2	44' (3 figures and signs)...	1

	Number of words.		Number of words.
27 th (4 figures and signs)...	1	A P (Commercial mark) ...	1
17 th ...	1	M (Commercial mark) ...	1
1529 th ...	1	M (Commercial mark) ...	1
10Rs. 10As. ...	1		
10Rs. 10 ...	1		
Rs. 10, 10 (or) Rs. 10, 10 ...	1		
11h 30 ...	1		
11, 30 ...	1		
Eight/10 ...	1		
5/twelfths ...	1		
30* (30 raised to the power of 2)* ...	1		
16 x 6 (16 multiplied by 6)* ...	1		
Two hundred and thirty four ...	1		
Two hundred and thirty four (23 charac- ters) ...	1		
E. M. (Isolated letters, initials or names) ...	1		
B. S. C. ...	1		
BSC (for Bengal Staff Corps) ...	1		
Bee ...	1		
R. A. ...	1		
RA (for Royal Artillery) ...	1		
Ra ...	1		
Envoist (6 characters. Secret letters to State telegrams, or Commercial marks) ...	1		
Ch 23 (Commercial mark) ...	1		
G. H. P. 45 (Commercial mark) ...	1		
197a/189a (Commercial mark) ...	1		

* The telegraph is not able to reproduce such expressions as 20*, 22 x 6, etc. Senders of telegrams must, therefore, replace them by the full signification, thus:—20 raised to the power of 2, 16 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.
First 8 words or groups of 5 figures	Rs. 4.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 4.
Each additional word or group of 5 figures	0 4	0 3	0 1
No charge for the Address and Sender's name (see Rules 18, 24 and 49).			

EXCEPTIONS.

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 a.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, 79 and 126, all charges must be prepaid as follows:—

I. If handed in:—

- At Government Telegraph Departmental Offices, in cash or Telegraph stamps.
- At Field Telegraph Office, 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 Office, in cash, or in Telegraph or Postage stamps, at the option of the Sender.
- At Railway Telegraph Office, in cash or Telegraph stamps, at the option of the Sender.

II. 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.*—Telegraph stamps are printed so as to form two distinct portions, viz., the upper half and the lower half. 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. 2, Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 25, Rs. 50. They can be purchased at all Treasury 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 by 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 1, 70 and 126), the telegram is delivered to the Addressee only upon payment of the amount due.

72. *Undercharges made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the Addressee in consequence of his refusal to pay them or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the Sender.*

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 143 (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 (4), 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 residence of the Addressee, or kept at the Telegraph Office till called for. They are, in all cases, delivered at, or near 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.

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 agent arrival, Télégraphe Restante, Poste Restante, or Care of Telegraph (or Post) Office*; and
- (b) telegrams to places beyond the free delivery radii 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. R.— on the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions* [see Rule 11 (c)]. 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.

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 137, clause (a), 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 132 (c) 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.

* Under Rule 93, no refund will be given on a Pass which has been prepaid by another Pass, and not by cash.

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.O.)—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 telegram 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—*Addressees*. 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., Sharnahoty, Post Gyn.

(b) John Doe, Esq., Nynan, 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 118. As regards multiple telegrams which have to be addressed to another Telegraph Office, see footnote against Rule 86.

† These British Possessions are named in Section XXIII, *Indian Telegraph Guide*, p. 202.

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—*Affraid 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 received 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—

- in the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of delivery to be employed, or
- 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—

- when such has been the request expressly made by the Sender (Rule 113) or the Addressee (Rule 85), or
- 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. *Semaphore Stations.*—The following are the Government Telegraph Offices, which are Semaphore Stations:—

Achipur.	Diamond Island.	Mud Point.
Amherst.	Elephant Point.	Saugor Island.
Budge-Budge.	Fulcrum Point Light-house.	
Diamond Harbour.	Horsburgh Point.	

* For the purposes of calculating the postage rate according to Rule 118, Aden is considered an "Indian Port." The telegraph rates to Aden are given in Section VI, *Indian Telegraph Guide*, p. 75.

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 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 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 telegram.*—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 Office.*—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. *Security.*—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 Sender, the Addressee, or their authorised representative 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 a renewed application, be destroyed. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given, which may be found, will 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 or once to trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 138 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 143.

* 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 Advice 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 91).

(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 90). 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 Advice 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 *ad Bhamo*, in which case deduct two annas a word.

To	Via	PER WORD.	
		From India.	From Burma.
		RS. A.	RS. A.
ALL COUNTRIES in Europe except Russia and Turkey.*	Turkey	2 11	2 13
Do	Teheran or Suez	1 14	1 14
RUSSIA, including Caucasus.	Teheran	1 8	1 8
Do	Suez	1 14	1 14
Do	Turkey—Odessa	3 2	3 4
Do	Turkey	2 15	3 1
Do	East	1 7	1 7
Do	Suez	1 14	1 14
Do	Bombay—Perim	2 11	2 13
Do	Bombay—Aden—Soudan	3 4	3 6
Do	Teheran—Batoom	2 5	2 5
Do	Teheran—Odessa	2 7	2 7
Do	Teheran—Roumania	2 1	2 4

* 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."

**Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA or BURMA
to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey)
via Suez or Teheran.**

Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.
1	Rs. A. 1 14	26	Rs. A. 48 12	51	Rs. A. 95 10	76	Rs. A. 142 8
2	3 12	27	50 10	52	97 8	77	144 6
3	5 10	28	52 6	53	99 6	78	146 4
4	7 8	29	54 6	54	101 4	79	148 2
5	9 6	30	56 4	55	103 2	80	150 0
6	11 4	31	58 2	56	105 0	81	151 14
7	13 2	32	60 0	57	106 14	82	153 12
8	15 0	33	61 14	58	108 12	83	155 10
9	16 14	34	63 12	59	110 10	84	157 8
10	18 12	35	65 10	60	112 8	85	159 6
11	20 10	36	67 8	61	114 6	86	161 4
12	22 8	37	69 6	62	116 4	87	163 2
13	24 6	38	71 4	63	118 2	88	165 0
14	26 4	39	73 2	64	120 0	89	166 14
15	28 2	40	75 0	65	121 14	90	168 12
16	30 0	41	76 14	66	123 12	91	170 10
17	31 14	42	78 12	67	125 10	92	172 8
18	33 12	43	80 10	68	127 8	93	174 6
19	35 10	44	82 8	69	129 6	94	176 4
20	37 8	45	84 6	70	131 4	95	178 2
21	39 6	46	86 4	71	133 2	96	180 0
22	41 4	47	88 2	72	135 0	97	181 14
23	43 2	48	90 0	73	136 14	98	183 12
24	45 0	49	91 14	74	138 12	99	185 10
25	46 14	50	93 12	75	140 10	100	187 8

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE—BENCH.

J. N. Atkinson, Esq., I.C.S., Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery (on other duty.)
J. Twigg, Esq., I.C.S., Ag. Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
Dewan Bahadur V. Rajagopalachariar, Avergai, S.A., S.D., 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.
- (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,
14th November 1896.

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 1893;
- (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. One anna.
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 or section 10 of the Succession Certificate Act, 1889.
 - (a) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ... X of 1865, V of 1873, V of 1881, VII of 1889.
 - (b) in any other case ... The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount. 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.
4. AFFIDAVIT, including an affirmation or declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing. One rupee.

Exemptions.

- Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—
- (a) as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War;
 - (b) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any court; or
 - (c) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.
5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT
- (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 ... One anna.
- Exemptions.*
- 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. 43; ... Eight annas.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM, &c.— <i>contd.</i> (d) made in the form of tenders to the Government of India for or relating to any loan; (e) made under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, section 17.	IX of 1874.
AGREEMENT TO LEASE. See LEASE (No. 35).	
6. AGREEMENT by way of mortgage & 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. (b) when such loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument.	The same duty as a Bill of Exchange [No. 15 (b)] for the amount secured. Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange [No. 15 (b)] for the amount secured.
<i>Exemptions.</i> See Exemptions under MORTGAGE-DEED (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 (b) in any other case	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount. 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.	
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 or change (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.	
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. 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. 60) and TRANSFER OF LEASE (No. 61), as the case may be.	
ATTORNEY. See ENTRY AS AN ATTORNEY (No. 50) and POWERS OF ATTORNEY (No. 45).	
AUTHORITY TO ADOPT. See ADOPTION-DEED (No. 3).	

Description of Instrument.

Proper Stamp-duty.

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.

(b) in any other case

The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.

Five rupees.

Exemption.

Award under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1873, section 41, 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. 2 (2) & (3)), 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—

If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed

If it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed

" 400

" 600

" 1,000

" 1,200

" 1,500

" 2,000

" 2,500

" 3,000

" 4,000

" 5,000

" 6,000

" 7,000

" 8,000

" 9,000

" 10,000

" 12,000

" 15,000

" 20,000

" 25,000

" 30,000

" 35,000

" 40,000

" 45,000

" 50,000

" 55,000

" 60,000

" 65,000

" 70,000

" 75,000

" 80,000

" 85,000

" 90,000

" 95,000

" 1,00,000

" 1,05,000

" 1,10,000

" 1,15,000

" 1,20,000

" 1,25,000

" 1,30,000

" 1,35,000

" 1,40,000

" 1,45,000

" 1,50,000

" 1,55,000

" 1,60,000

" 1,65,000

" 1,70,000

" 1,75,000

" 1,80,000

" 1,85,000

" 1,90,000

" 1,95,000

" 2,00,000

" 2,05,000

" 2,10,000

" 2,15,000

" 2,20,000

" 2,25,000

" 2,30,000

" 2,35,000

" 2,40,000

" 2,45,000

" 2,50,000

" 2,55,000

" 2,60,000

" 2,65,000

" 2,70,000

" 2,75,000

" 2,80,000

" 2,85,000

" 2,90,000

" 2,95,000

" 3,00,000

" 3,05,000

" 3,10,000

" 3,15,000

" 3,20,000

" 3,25,000

" 3,30,000

" 3,35,000

" 3,40,000

" 3,45,000

" 3,50,000

" 3,55,000

" 3,60,000

" 3,65,000

" 3,70,000

" 3,75,000

" 3,80,000

" 3,85,000

" 3,90,000

" 3,95,000

" 4,00,000

" 4,05,000

" 4,10,000

" 4,15,000

" 4,20,000

" 4,25,000

" 4,30,000

" 4,35,000

" 4,40,000

" 4,45,000

" 4,50,000

" 4,55,000

" 4,60,000

" 4,65,000

" 4,70,000

" 4,75,000

" 4,80,000

" 4,85,000

" 4,90,000

" 4,95,000

" 5,00,000

" 5,05,000

" 5,10,000

" 5,15,000

" 5,20,000

" 5,25,000

" 5,30,000

" 5,35,000

" 5,40,000

" 5,45,000

" 5,50,000

" 5,55,000

" 5,60,000

" 5,65,000

" 5,70,000

" 5,75,000

" 5,80,000

" 5,85,000

" 5,90,000

" 5,95,000

" 6,00,000

" 6,05,000

" 6,10,000

" 6,15,000

" 6,20,000

" 6,25,000

" 6,30,000

" 6,35,000

" 6,40,000

" 6,45,000

" 6,50,000

" 6,55,000

" 6,60,000

" 6,65,000

" 6,70,000

" 6,75,000

" 6,80,000

" 6,85,000

" 6,90,000

" 6,95,000

" 7,00,000

" 7,05,000

" 7,10,000

" 7,15,000

" 7,20,000

" 7,25,000

" 7,30,000

" 7,35,000

" 7,40,000

" 7,45,000

" 7,50,000

" 7,55,000

" 7,60,000

" 7,65,000

" 7,70,000

" 7,75,000

" 7,80,000

" 7,85,000

" 7,90,000

" 7,95,000

" 8,00,000

" 8,05,000

" 8,10,000

" 8,15,000

" 8,20,000

" 8,25,000

" 8,30,000

" 8,35,000

" 8,40,000

" 8,45,000

" 8,50,000

" 8,55,000

" 8,60,000

" 8,65,000

" 8,70,000

" 8,75,000

" 8,80,000

" 8,85,000

" 8,90,000

" 8,95,000

" 9,00,000

" 9,05,000

" 9,10,000

" 9,15,000

" 9,20,000

" 9,25,000

" 9,30,000

" 9,35,000

" 9,40,000

" 9,45,000

" 9,50,000

" 9,55,000

" 9,60,000

" 9,65,000

" 9,70,000

" 9,75,000

" 9,80,000

" 9,85,000

" 9,90,000

" 9,95,000

" 10,00,000

" 10,05,000

" 10,10,000

" 10,15,000

" 10,20,000

" 10,25,000

" 10,30,000

" 10,35,000

" 10,40,000

" 10,45,000

" 10,50,000

" 10,55,000

" 10,60,000

" 10,65,000

" 10,70,000

" 10,75,000

" 10,80,000

" 10,85,000

" 10,90,000

" 10,95,000

" 11,00,000

" 11,05,000

" 11,10,000

" 11,15,000

" 11,20,000

" 11,25,000

" 11,30,000

" 11,35,000

" 11,40,000

" 11,45,000

" 11,50,000

" 11,55,000

" 11,60,000

" 11,65,000

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
15. BOND— <i>concl.</i>	
Where it exceeds Rs. 10 and does not exceed Rs. 50 ...	Four annas.
Do. 50 do. 100 ...	Eight annas.
Do. 100 do. 200 ...	One rupee.
Do. 200 do. 300 ...	One rupee eight annas.
Do. 300 do. 400 ...	Two rupees.
Do. 400 do. 500 ...	Two rupees eight annas.
Do. 500 do. 600 ...	Three rupees.
Do. 600 do. 700 ...	Three rupees eight annas.
Do. 700 do. 800 ...	Four rupees.
Do. 800 do. 900 ...	Four rupees eight annas.
Do. 900 do. 1,000 ...	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. 15), CUSTOMS BOND (No. 20), INDEMNITY BOND (No. 31), RESPONDENTIA BOND (No. 50), SECURITY BOND (No. 57).

Exemptions.

Bond, when executed by—

(a) headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal Irrigation Beng. 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.

(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).

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
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. One rupee.	
21. CHEQUE [as defined by section 2 (7)] ... One anna.	
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. Ten rupees.	
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.	Eight annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 ...	One rupee.
Do. 100 do. 200 ...	Two rupees.
Do. 200 do. 300 ...	Three "
Do. 300 do. 400 ...	Four "
Do. 400 do. 500 ...	Five "
Do. 500 do. 600 ...	Six "
Do. 600 do. 700 ...	Seven "
Do. 700 do. 800 ...	Eight "
Do. 800 do. 900 ...	Nine "
Do. 900 do. 1,000 ...	Ten "
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of ... 1,000 ...	Five "

Exemption.

Assignment of copyright by entry made under the Indian Copyright Act, 1947, section 5.

XX of 1947.

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—

(i) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee. Eight annas.

(ii) in any other case ... One rupee.

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, 1886, section 8;

(ii) in register books, granted by any Registrar of Births and Deaths under the said Act, section 25, or

(iii) in registers and records, granted under the said Act, section 35, 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.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
25. COUNTERPART OF DUPLICATE—<i>concl.</i>	
(a) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee,	The same duty as is payable on the original.
(b) in any other case	One rupee.
<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	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.
(b) in any other case	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.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.
<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 Bond (No. 19); and Sections 8 and 10.</i>	
DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST. — <i>See Trust (No. 61).</i>	
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 Acknowledgment by way of equitable mortgage (No. 5).</i>	
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. — <i>See Partnership (No. 46).</i>	
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 Settlement (No. 38).</i>	
DUPLICATE. — <i>See Counterpart (No. 25).</i>	
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, 1854.	IX of 1854.
(a) in the case of an Advocate or Vakil	Five hundred rupees.
(b) in the case of an Attorney	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 Acknowledgment by way of equitable mortgage (No. 5).</i>	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
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 Copy (No. 24).</i>	
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 descriptions referred to in clause (a) of Article No. 40, (that is, with possession);	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
(b) When such mortgage is one of the descriptions 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.	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.
(ii) If possession is not so given.	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. 36) or Will or Testament (No. 32).	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 Agreement (No. 5).</i>	
34. INDEMNITY-BOND	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 27) for the same amount.
INSPECTORSHIP-DEED. — <i>See Controversial Deed (No. 27).</i>	
INSURANCE. — <i>See Policy of Insurance (No. 47).</i>	
35. LEASE , including an under-lease or sub-lease, and any agreement to let or sublet.	
(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;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
(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 amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(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.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
35. LEASE— <i>concl'd.</i> (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 <i>ad valorem</i> 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.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
(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, 1839.	VII of 185. II of 1899.
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.
<i>See also CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT (No. 19).</i>	
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.— <i>See AGREEMENT (No. 5).</i>	
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.
39. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY—	
(a) If accompanied by Articles of Association under section 32 of the Indian Companies Act 1882.	Fifteen rupees. VI of 1892.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
39. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION, &c.— <i>concl'd.</i> <i>Exemptions—concl'd.</i>	
(b) If not so accompanied	Forty rupees.
<i>Exemption.</i>	
Memorandum of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.	VI of 1892.
40. MORTGAGE-DEED, not being an AGREEMENT TO MORTGAGE (No. 6), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 16), 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.
<i>Explanation.</i> —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.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
(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>contd.</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. 55) 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. 56).</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. 3 (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>contd.</i>	
(2) for time—	
(iii) In respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy—	
where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months.	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 whereof (if any), there has not already been paid the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months.	The same duty as would be payable in respect of an original policy for the amount and term to which the renewal extends; or the excess of the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months, over the duty already paid in respect of the policy, and of the previous renewal thereof (if any), whichever is the smaller sum.
C.—ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE—	
(a) against railway accident, valid for a single journey only.	One anna.
<i>Exemption.</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 a RE-INSURANCE as is described in Division B of this Article—	
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—	
(i) if drawn singly ...	Six annas.
(ii) if drawn in duplicate, for each part ...	Three annas.
<i>Exemption.</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.	
B.—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 Exemption.</i>	
Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance:	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
47. POLICY OF INSURANCE—<i>condit.</i> Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bears the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose, except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.	
48. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY (as defined by section 2 (21)), 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, 1882.	Eight annas. XV of 1882.
(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 (23)]	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 OF 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 (a) 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.

*Exemptions.**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 thereby 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 inam lands;
- (d) for pay or allowances by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of His Majesty's Army, or His 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 in 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 zamindar 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. 15) 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 making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination. The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount of the loan secured.

REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST OR SETTLEMENT.—See SETTLEMENT (38); TRUST (No. 64).

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
67. 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.
<i>Exemptions.</i>	
Bond or other instrument, when executed—	
(a) by headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876, section 39, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;	Beng. Act III of 1876.
(b) by 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 annum;	
(c) under No. 3-A of the rules made by the Governor of Bombay in Council under section 76 of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1877;	Bomb. Act V of 1877.
(d) 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 repayment of such advances;	XIX of 1883. 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.	

68. SETTLEMENT

A.—INSTRUMENT OR (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 Muhammadans.
- (b) Hinduism, that is to say, any settlement of immovable 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).

69. 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.

VI of 1882.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
59. SHARE WARRANTS— <i>concl.</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.

- (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 an 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 5; 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.

Transfer 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.
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.
B.—REVOCATION OF—of, or concerning, any property when made by any instrument other than a WILL.
- The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.
- 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.
- 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. 55).
VALUATION.—See APPRAISEMENT (No. 8).
VAKIL.—See ENTRY AS A VAKIL (No. 30).
65. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be.
- Four annas.

SCHEDULE II.
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 35.
IX	1884	The Legal Practitioners' Act, 1884	Section 10.
I	1885	The Indian Stamp Act, (1879) Amendment Act, 1885.	The whole.
V	1885	The Invention and Designs Act, 1885.	So much of the first schedule as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).
XVIII	1888	The Burma Financial Commissions 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 (3) and (4) of section 18.
XX	1890	The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act, 1890.	So much of section 33 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. 2036, dated the 30th June 1882;	No. 3190, dated the 3rd July 1895;
" 6717, " 21st December 1889;	" 4718, " 22nd October 1897; and
" 2170, " 22nd May 1891;	" 2326, " 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 10.
(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 6 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 anna impressed stamp.*—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 Hazar 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 Rangoon, the Treasury officers, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein;
 (d) the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup (at Ganhaty), 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), Aden.

9. *Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible 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 this 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 13, 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 India, when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the bill, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

13. *Supply of deficient duty on transfer of shares.*—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. *Special 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, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court shall be stamped with an adhesive stamp bearing the word "Advocate," "Vakil" or "Attorney." Such stamp shall be affixed under the superintendence and responsibility of a gazetted officer of the High Court, who shall obtain the stamp from the Superintendent of Stamps and account to him for it. 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, 1836 (VI of 1836), 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 is 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 reversal.*—The Collector may require any person claiming a refund or reversal 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 debenture 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 debenture by writing on or across it the word "Cancelled" and his usual signature with the date thereof.

19. *Reward.*—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 reward 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-bonds	2	(k) Memoranda of Association of Companies	39
(b) Affidavits	4	(l) Notes of protest by Masters of ships	41
(c) Appointments made in execution of a power	7	(m) Policies of Insurance	47
(d) Articles of Association of a Company	10	(n) Revocations of trust	64 B.
(e) Articles of Clerkship	11	(o) Share warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 30 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), other than share-warrants issued before the fourteenth day of November 1890, 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	59
(f) Bills of Lading	14	(p) Warrants for goods	65
(g) Charter-parties	20		
(h) Declarations of trust	64 A.		
(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	6		
(j) Letters printed or lithographed in an oriental language, when the written matter filled in does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter	35		

APPENDIX B.

List of Instruments referred to in Rule 9 (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	5	(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 9 (2) of the Rules—*concl.*

No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.	No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(c) Awards ... 12	(e) Instruments of gift ... 33
(d) Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India ... 13 (b) & (c).	(f) Instruments of partition ... 45
(e) Bonds ... 15	(g) Leases ... 35
(f) Certificates of sale ... 18	(h) Letters of license ... 38
(g) Composition-deeds ... 22	(i) Mortgage-deeds ... 40
(h) Conveyances ... 23	(j) Powers-of-attorney ... 43
(i) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property ... 32	(k) Reconveyances of mortgaged property ... 54
(j) Instruments of apprenticeship ... 9	(l) Releases ... 55
(k) Instruments of co-partnership ... 46 A.	(m) Settlements ... 58
(l) Instruments of dissolution of partnership ... 46 B.	(n) Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 62, clauses (c), (d) and (e), of Schedule I of the Act ... 53 (c), (d) & (e).
(m) Instruments of exchange ... 51	

The 17th March 1899.

No. 1281-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (2), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (11 of 1899), and of all other powers in this behalf, and in super-session of the Notification 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 conversion of currencies hereinafter specified respectively into the currency of British India for the purposes of calculating *ad valorem* duty on instruments chargeable therewith:—

Currency.	Sum.	Equivalent in currency of British India.
British	£1 sterling	Rs. 15, but in the case of Bills of Exchange (Article No. 13, Schedule I), Rs. 10 only.
French	1 franc	2/5 of a rupee, i.e., Rs. 25 = Rs. 15.
German	1 mark	3/4 of a rupee, i.e., Rs. 25 = Rs. 15.
United States or Canadian	1 dollar	Rs. 3 0 0
Chinese	1 taal	" 2 0 0
British (Asiatic Possessions)	1 dollar*	" 1 8 0
Mexican	1 " *	" 1 8 0
Japanese	1 yen	" 0 4 0
Persian	1 kirda	" 0 4 0

*That is, the "British Dollar" and the "Mexican Dollar" which are in current use in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere.

(Signed) H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. 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 3rd March 1881, No. 1288, with effect from 1st April 1882, authorizing one anna stamp to be impressed on skeleton forms of instruments, it is hereby notified that the value of stamps, for the impressing of which under this rule application may be made to this office, must be paid into the Bank of Madras, and persons presenting forms to be stamped should bring with the forms a receipt from the Bank for the value of the stamps:—

"7. The duty payable on any instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Rangoon."

2. Payments made for stamps which may not be impressed will be refunded by the Bank on the production of a certificate from the undersigned to the effect that stamps were not impressed.

General Stamp Office, Madras,
18th March 1882.

J. G. FERRAND,
Superintendent of Stamps.

REMISSIONS OR REDUCTIONS OF STAMP DUTY

AUTHORISED BY

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER THE SUCCESSIVE STAMP ACTS.

Under section 33 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, the presiding officers of each Court or Office are required to examine every instrument liable to stamp duty coming before them, in order to ascertain whether it is stamped with a stamp of the value and description required by the law in force in British India, when such instrument was executed or first executed. This duty necessarily involves frequent references not only to the several Stamp Acts, but also to the various Notifications scattered over volumes of Official Gazettes, under which remissions or reductions of stamp duty have been granted from time to time.

Before October 1860 instruments exempted from stamp duty were described in the Stamp Acts themselves. For the first time, in Act XXXVI of 1860 power was reserved for the Governor-General in Council to remit or reduce stamp duties on instruments by Notifications in the Official Gazette. The following table contains all the Notifications authorising remissions or reductions of stamp duty since the passing of Act XXXVI of 1860, save only those relating to the Straits Settlements, and those which are manifestly obsolete, such as Notifications exempting tenders for loans.

If any omission or defect is discovered in this table, intimation should be sent direct to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
The 15th October 1880.

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
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 Alghanda Reef dependencies of British Burmah.	Ditto	No. 6847, dated 21st Nov. 1862. (Act 10 of 1862, s. 33.)
1865.		
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. 1028, dated 26th June 1865. (Act 18 of 1865, s. 2.) See No. 1083, dated 6th June 1879.
1866.		
Leases or other engagements, and counterparts thereof, executed between landlords and tenants relative to land paying revenue to Government in the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg.	Ditto	No. 91, dated 20th April 1866. (Act 18 of 1865, s. 2.)
1868.		
A certain Investment or Deed of Trust executed by certain Mysore Princes constituting Prince Ghulam Muhammed, Shahzada Rahim-ud-din, and Shahzada Pakakhtier as Trustees of their portions of the Mysore Grant aggregating Rs. 15,60,000.	Ditto	No. 1029, dated 6th Aug. 1868. (Act 18 of 1865, s. 2.)
Proxy papers used at Municipal Elections, Scientific Society and Service Fund Meetings, and the like, where the transactions in which the papers are used have nothing of a mercantile character.	Ditto	No. 1912, dated 18th Aug. 1868. (Act 18 of 1865, s. 2.)
1870.		
Agreements made by ryots in opium-producing districts for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.	Ditto	No. 1228, 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.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1872.		
Bonds executed by Money Order Agents or their sureties for the due performance of their duties as such Money Order Agents.	Exempted	... No. 281, dated 14th June 1872. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Instruments executed in the Hill Tracts of Chit-tagong.	Ditto	... No. 3764, dated 25th Oct. 1872. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
1874.		
Contracts for service in British Burmah under the Chief Commissioner of that Province, entered into between Natives of India emigrating to British Burmah and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government Officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner.	Ditto	... No. 599, dated 23rd Jan. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Conveyances by endorsement of rights secured by the instruments known as satas in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto	... No. 3226, dated 22nd May 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Instruments by which movable or immovable property is conveyed to the Secretary of State for India in Council by way of sale, lease, or exchange where money is paid by Government for equality of exchange.	Ditto	... No. 6043, dated 9th Oct. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
1875.		
Bonds executed by the sureties of middlemen (Lambarlars or Khattadars) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government within the limits of the Benares and Patna Opium Agencies.	Ditto	... No. 503, dated 22nd Jan. 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Within the limits of the Secunderabad Cantonment:—		
Bill of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand.		
Promissory Note payable otherwise than on demand.		
Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Cheque or order for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding Rs. 20.	Ditto	... No. 1069, dated 28th May 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Receipt or discharge given for or upon the payment of money, or delivery of goods in satisfaction of a debt, the amount or value of which money or goods exceeds Rs. 20.		
Title Deeds or Sanads granted by Government to Bhoonias in Ajmere.	Ditto	... No. 1243, 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 in which the stamp duty chargeable under Article 11 of Schedule II of the General Stamp Act, 1859, exceeds such amount.	... No. 9422, dated 32nd Dec. 1875. (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 a village in the Presidency of Bombay relinquishes his rights therein to the Local Government upon the site of the village being changed by the order or with the consent of the said Local Government, and accepts in exchange therefor the right to occupy land in a new village site upon such terms as the said Local Government may prescribe.	Reduced to 4 annas.	... No. 1715, dated 6th July 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Bills of Exchange drawn and fully stamped in Berar and negotiated in British India on or after 1st January 1878, and Bills of Exchange drawn and fully stamped in British India and negotiated in Berar.	Exempted	... No. 587F, dated 10th Dec. 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
1878.		
Security Bonds (Hazar Zamini) executed to secure the personal attendance of Gomasthas and other Native employees of the Opium Department.	Ditto	... No. 2147, dated 29th March 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Kabulyats to take up unoccupied land for cultivation in the Bombay Presidency executed under the rules laid down by the Governor of Bombay in Council in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, I of 1865.	Reduced to an amount equal to the yearly revenue assessed on the lands to which such document refers whenever such annual assessment is less than 8 annas.	... No. 1316, dated 28th June 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Security Bond executed by or on behalf of a Theogee in British Burmah for the due performance of the duties of his office.	Exempted	... No. 3030, dated 20th Sept. 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.) In supersession of No. 141, dated 26th April 1878.
1879.		
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in British India on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in Mysore.	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 6th 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. 114-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. 1121, dated 18th 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 prom. 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.)
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in the Cantonment of Secunderabad on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in British India.	Ditto	... No. 1299, dated 20th June 1879. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1879—<i>contd.</i>		
Agreements executed for service or for performance of work in the coffee plantations in Malabar, Coorg, and Mysore, when the advance given under the agreement does not exceed Rs. 20.	Reduced to one anna.	No. 3361, dated 11th October 1879. No. 1685-I.G., dated 30th October 1879. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
1880.		
Agreements described in Section 49 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.	Exempted	No. 10, dated 3rd Jan. 1880. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
Copies of instruments which the Village Registrar has to deliver to the parties under Section 58 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.		
Powers-of-Agency furnished to relatives, servants, or dependants under Section 68 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.	Ditto	No. 1410, dated 27th March 1880. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
Receipts given by the addressee for deposits exceeding Rs. 20 made for the payment of replies to telegraphic messages.		
Memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, Executive Commissariat officers by contractors, and declarations in agreements by which a tender made to an Executive Commissariat officer is accepted as a contract when the deposit of such contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Loan Notes or in cash.	Ditto	No. 443, dated 8th May 1880. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
Receipts endorsed by the payer on Postal Money Orders.	Ditto	No. 781, dated 22nd May 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. 2327, 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 s.r. & Companies or Administrations for fares for conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals.	Ditto	No. 2329, dated 14th August 1880. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
Instruments executed for repayment of loans made under Northern India Takkavi Act X of 1879.	Ditto	No. 3089, dated 2nd October 1880.
All agreements with Railway Companies or Administrations which purport to limit the obligations or responsibilities of such Railway Companies or Administrations as carriers under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Sections 151 and 154, and are in a form approved by the Governor-General in Council under Section 19 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879.	Ditto	No. 3713, dated 19th November 1880. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
1881.		
All patta granted by a Government officer or by any assignee of Government Revenue in the Madras Presidency to holders of land under Ryotwar Settlements.	Ditto	No. 394, dated 30th April 1881. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
1882.		
Bills of Exchange drawn quarterly by the Government of Portuguese India for the money payable to that Government under Article XV of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty (with retrospective effect).	Ditto	No. 275, dated 14th April 1882. (Act 1 of 1879.)
All agreement papers passed by Commissariat Contractors when their security deposits are transferred to a Savings Bank.	Ditto	No. 323, dated 15th April 1882. (Act 1 of 1879.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1883.		
The duty payable on all instruments in the nature of a Memorandum or Agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department by contractors for the due performance of their contract.	Exempted	No. 1160, dated 30th May 1883. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
1885.		
Sanads of Jagirs and other documents conveying lands granted to individuals by Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.	Ditto	No. 1206, dated 3rd June 1885. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty payable on the letter which a person depositing money in a District Savings Bank or Post Office Savings Bank as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose is required by the rules of the Savings Banks to address to the Secretary, District Savings Bank, or the Post Master in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank according to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.	Ditto	No. 3673, dated 23rd Oct. 1885. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
"Local authority" in this Notification means a Municipal Committee, District Board, Body of Port Commissioners or other authority legally entitled to or entrusted by the Government with the control or management of a Municipal or local fund.		
1886.		
The stamp duty payable on agreements executed under Section 35 (1) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.	Remitted	No. 1411, dated 1st April 1886. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty payable on agreements made under Section 2 (2) of Act II of 1886 (an Act for imposing a tax on incomes derived from sources other than agriculture).	Ditto	No. 248, dated 16th April 1886. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
1887.		
The duty payable on Indemnity Bonds or agreements given to Railway authorities by consignees (when the Railway receipt is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcel rates, i.e., fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, hazaar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishables.	Ditto	No. 4741, dated 3rd Sept. 1887. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty payable on all instruments in the nature of a Memorandum or Agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Army Clothing Department by contractors for the due performance of their contracts.	Ditto	No. 6464, dated 7th Dec. 1887. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty payable by private persons under section 29 (8) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, on instruments of exchange executed by them when lands are given by them for public purposes in exchange for other lands granted to them by Government.	Ditto	No. 6509, dated 8th Dec. 1887. (Act 1 of 1879, s. 8.)
1888.		
The stamp duty payable on all instruments of the nature of a Memorandum or Agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Public Works Department by contractors for the due performance of their contracts.	Ditto	No. 1513, dated 22nd March 1888.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, September 9th, 1889.

Dated 7th November 1881, published at page 699 of Fort Saint George Gazette, dated 20th November 1881.

All officers holding the rank of Sub-Collector or Head Assistant Collector in charge of Divisions in all the Districts are invested with the powers of a Collector under Sections 15, 17, 30, 31, 43, and 51 to 54, Act I of 1879, to be exercised within the limits of their jurisdictions.

No. 274.—In continuation of the marginally noted Notification, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under clause 8, Section 3 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879) to invest all Deputy Collectors in charge of Divisions in all the Districts of the Madras Presidency with the power of a Collector under Sections 15, 17, 30, 31, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43 and 51 to 54 of the said Act to be exercised within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.

27th November 1890.

No. 5481.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit, both prospectively and with retrospective effect, from the 1st October 1875, the duty chargeable on security bonds taken under the authority of the Government, from medical students of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistant classes and their sureties.

SALE OF STAMPS.

Notification No. I.—Fort St. George, February 11, 1893.

[As revised by the Resolution of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department (Separate Revenue—Stamps—Non-Judicial—Amendment, &c.), dated the 27th March 1895, No. 1339, S. II.]

No. 83.—The following rules of the Government of India for the supply, custody and sale of all descriptions of stamps of which those relating to general and court-fee stamps have been adopted by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council under the authority conferred by Section 55 of the Stamp Act (I of 1879) and Section 27 of the Court Fees Act, 1879, are now republished with the alterations made by the Government of India since their publication in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 7th December 1886, with amendments:—

Rules for the custody, supply and sale of stamps of all descriptions, namely, general stamps used to denote the duties payable under the Stamp Act, 1879; Court-fee stamps used to denote the fees payable under the Court Fees Act, 1870; telegraph stamps and postage stamps.

CENTRAL DEPÔTS.

There shall be three central depôts for stamps of all descriptions, in charge of the Superintendents of Stamps at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively. These central depôts shall maintain a stock of stamps sufficient for two years' consumption. With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India it has been decided to reduce the stock of the marginally-noted* classes of stamps at the three Central depôts in India from two to one year's supply. The Superintendents of Stamps in Madras and Bombay shall, for this purpose, forward, not later than the last week in September in each year, indents for the supply of the various descriptions of stamps required in the following year for the territories dependent on them for the supply of stamps, to the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta. The Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, shall prepare a general consolidated indent for stamps of all descriptions, showing separately the demand for the following year for each of the three presidencies, including in it the indents of the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras and Bombay; and shall forward this general indent to the Government of India in the 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.

* Postcards, envelopes, newspaper wrappers, non-judicial stamps at rates from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2, Stamps for copies.

2. Stamps for the Bengal Presidency, including the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Central India, Rajputana, Assam and Burma, and local depôts subordinate to Calcutta, and stamps for copies for use in the Central Provinces shall be supplied from the Central Depôt, Calcutta, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

3. Stamps for the Madras Presidency, including Coorg and local depôts subordinate to Madras, shall be supplied from the central depôt at Madras on the indent of the officers in charge of local depôts.

4. Stamps for the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, the Bazar, the Central Provinces (save as provided in Rule 2) and local depôts subordinate to Bombay, shall be supplied from the Central Depôt, Bombay, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

5. The Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, on receiving an indent from a local depôt, shall have the indent examined to ascertain that the indent is

such as to insure the local depôt having a proper supply, and may comply with the indent in full or in part, as he thinks fit. If he thinks that the indent should be increased, he should request the officer who submitted the indent to submit a supplementary indent. The Presidency Post Offices of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay may indent for supplies on the Central Depôts.

LOCAL DEPÔTS.

6. Every Treasury throughout India, including those attached to Political and Salt Agencies, shall be a local depôt for the custody and sale of stamps of all descriptions. Local Governments may establish local depôts at places where there is no Treasury.

7. Each local depôt shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, maintain a supply of stamps equal to the probable consumption of five months. Local Governments may direct that the supply to be maintained either generally or in respect of any particular kind of stamp or in certain local depôts shall be equal to the probable consumption of such other period as they deem expedient.

8. As soon as the number of stamps in the local depôt falls below the number issued from the depôt in the preceding six months, the officer in charge of the depôt shall prepare an indent for a supply equal to the probable consumption of three months. The indent shall show in separate columns for each denomination of stamp of which a supply is required the total of the balance in the local depôt and any "branch" depôts subordinate to it the quantity sold in the preceding six months, and the quantity indented for, which should be approximately one-half of the quantity sold in the preceding six months. The periods of "six months" and "three months" of this rule may, like that of five months in Rule 7, be altered by Local Governments to such other periods as they may deem expedient. This indent will be forwarded direct to the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, Bombay or Calcutta, as the case may be; but the Local Government of any Province may direct that the indents shall be forwarded through any other officer, such as the Superintendent of Stamps of the Province, or that a copy of the indent shall be forwarded to such officer.

9. If the supply of stamps in any local depôt should run short before the receipt of the supply from the central depôt, the officer in charge of the local depôt should indent for a supply from a neighbouring depôt, sending a copy of the indent to the Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps of the Province, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct. It is the duty of the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, or Calcutta, to report to the Local Government (or such authority as the Local Government may direct), in the case of general and court-fee stamps, to the Director-General of the Post Office in the case of postage stamps, and to the Director-General of Telegraphs in the case of telegraph stamps, any case in which it may come to his knowledge that the stock of stamps in any local depôt of any description has fallen below the prescribed amount.

10. As soon as possible after the arrival of a supply of stamps from the central depôt or from another local depôt, the officer in charge of the local depôt shall 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 depôt, 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 depôt, and as to the descriptions of stamps which the officer in charge must count with his own hands. Such orders may include instruction that a certain percentage only of sealed packets marked as containing a certain number of stamps need be opened and counted at the time of receipt, and the remainder, if the percentage opened are all found correct, left with seals unbroken to be counted as they are required on being given out from double lock. The officer in charge is responsible for observing any such instructions, and for satisfying himself as to the number of stamps received before signing the receipt. 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

* For branch depôts, the figures of the latest periodical return received at the local depôt showing details of stamp balances may be used for the purpose of calculating the total required for entry in each column.

ed unfit for issue at any time after receipt should be similarly returned to the vendor as soon as their unfitness is discovered. The necessary entries on the account of stamps so returned should be made in the monthly statement (Rule 34), and in the plus and minus memoranda (Rule 35).

13. Immediately after the stamps received have been counted, they shall be placed in proper receptacles in the store under double lock, 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 correspond with those made in the single lock register, initial both registers and return the double lock register into the double lock store. The same procedure shall be followed if any stamps should be required at any intermediate date. Local Governments may reduce the period of one month mentioned in this rule to one week or any other period less than a month, if they consider this desirable with reference to the amount of the treasurer's security, or for any other reason.

16. From the stock so made over to his charge and kept by him under single lock, the *ex-officio* vendor shall sell stamps to the public and to licensed vendors for cash. He shall 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 balance 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.

17. The rules regulating the grant of discount and grant of licenses to licensed vendors for the sale of general and court-fee stamps vary in different Provinces, and are prescribed by Local Governments, subject to the general rule that no change in the rates of discount shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

18. Local Governments may direct that the sales to the public of general and court-fee stamps by *ex-officio* vendors shall be limited to stamps of a value higher than a named amount, the sale to the public of stamps of lower value being left to licensed vendors.

19. Telegraph stamps shall be sold to the public for cash by the *ex-officio* vendors, provided that the quantity of stamps sold to one person at one time shall not be less in value than Rs. 5, and that the quantity sold shall not include less than one rupee worth of any particular denomination. On such sales no discount is allowed.

20. Telegraph Masters shall obtain supplies of telegraph stamps from the local depôts subject to the same conditions in regard to the quantity supplied at one time as those of the preceding rule, and shall sell to the public telegraph stamps of all descriptions and to

* A form of register has been prescribed (Vide Form 11 in Appendix—vide Board's Proceedings, No. 38, dated 2nd February 1890 and No. 321, dated 29th November 1900), 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 value 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.

any value. No discount is allowed to Telegraph Masters for the sale of stamps, but they are allowed permanent advances of telegraph stamps without payment, the amount of the permanent advance being fixed by the Director-General of Telegraphs. When the permanent advance of telegraph stamps has once been taken, subsequent issues to Telegraph Masters are made only on cash payment. But when the local depot is closed for holidays of more than one day's duration, officers in charge of local depôts are authorised to issue telegraph stamps to Telegraph Masters without payment in excess of the value of the permanent advance, these temporary advances being adjusted when the Treasury re-opens by the return of the stamps, or the payment of their value if sold.

21. Service postage stamps shall be sold for cash from local depôts to Government officials and to persons specially authorised to purchase and use service stamps on a written application. On such sales no discount is allowed.

22. Ordinary postage stamps shall be sold to the public for cash from local depôts, provided that the value sold to any person at one time shall not be less than Rs. 5 and shall not include any fraction of a rupee, and that embossed envelopes and post cards shall be sold in complete packets only. No discount is allowed on such sales. Soldiers' envelopes are sold from certain selected local depôts only to commanding officers in complete packets, no discount being allowed.

23. The officer in charge of every Post office, receiving office, tahsil, thana, and police station at which letters are received for despatch, and every person licensed under the rules framed under the Stamp Act, 1879, to sell general stamps, are required to keep a supply of ordinary postage stamps for sale to the public sufficient for the probable demands of one week. To such persons ordinary postage stamps, except soldiers' envelopes, are sold from local depôts for cash on the same conditions as to quantity as those prescribed in the preceding rule; and on such sales discount at the rate of quarter-of-an-anna in the rupee is allowed. A special extra commission of half-an-anna in the rupee has been sanctioned with effect from 11th November 1892, on all sales of the large size registration envelopes.

Note.—In the case of all stamped envelopes or postal wrappers, the discount or commission is calculated on the face value of the stamps.

24. The officers in charge of Post offices, receiving offices, tahsils, thanas and police stations at which letters are received for despatch, are also required to keep a supply of one anna revenue stamps for sale to the public. To such officers one anna revenue stamps are sold from local depôts on the same conditions as to quantity as those prescribed in Rule 22. On such sales discount at the rate of one anna in the rupee is allowed.

25. 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.

26. Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices within their respective jurisdictions and any other officers of the Post Office authorised on that behalf by the Postmaster-General, or Deputy Postmaster-General, are empowered to examine the stock of postage stamps kept by any of the persons required or authorised to keep postage stamps for sale to the public under Rules 23 and 25.

BRANCH DEPÔTS.

27. Every subordinate branch or tahsil Treasury shall be a branch 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.

28. The sub-treasurer, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct, shall be the *ex-officio* vendor of stamps at a branch depot.

29. 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 distinct saving of cost or greater security of the stamps in transit, the Local Government may empower the Board of Revenue or other superior Revenue authority to sanction the despatch of stamps direct from the central depot to branch depôts, such supplies being passed through the accounts of the local depot and treated by the Superintendent of Stamps as supplies to the local depôts to which the branch depôts 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.

30. 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.

31. Local Governments shall fix the period, a supply sufficient for which shall be kept under single lock by the *ex-officio* vendor, and the remainder of the stamps in the branch 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.

32. 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.

33. 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:—

* The North-Western Provinces and Oude, Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar. [In the case of Revenue adhesive stamps supplied to Berar from the Central Depot at Madras, the monthly statements will continue to be submitted to the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras.]

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 store in this local depot on the September 190 and March 190 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 similarly counted the stamps in their branch depots on the last day of the month of September 190 and March 190 of 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 values of stamps in this depot and the branch depots, as found by the above certified examination, are therefore—

General	...	...	...	...	...
Court-fee	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...
Postage	...	...	...	...	...

which amounts agree with the balances shown in the monthly statement for September and March

to which this certificate is attached. If there is any difference, add "with the exception of the following differences:—

the explanation of which is as follows:—

34. Monthly statements showing the receipts and issues of each local depot including the transactions of the subordinate branch depots shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the local depot, and forwarded in the first week of the succeeding month to the Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officers specified in Rule 33, separate statements being prepared for general stamps, court-fee stamps, telegraph stamps and postage stamps.

These statements shall show for each denomination of stamp the value of the balance in hand at the beginning of each month, of the quantities received from the Superintendent of Stamps or other officer during the month, of the quantity sold during the month, and of the balance in hand at the end of the month. The statements may be forwarded direct to the Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or through any officer named by the Local Government.

35. The statements shall be checked by the Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in Rule 33, by comparison with previous statements and the accounts of the central depots, and shall be used by him to check indents and to watch the balances in the local depots. If the monthly statements of transactions show that the 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 Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta or Bombay, with monthly statements showing the stamps issued to and returned 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 *plus* and *minus* memoranda or otherwise.

37. Each Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in Rule 33, shall send to the Accountant-General or Comptroller such accounts of the 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 received from Treasuries and other local depots under Rule 34, 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 issues 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 Comptroller of the Post Office, a statement of the sales during the past month of the several denominations of postage stamps in the local and branch depots subordinate to 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 13th March 1888, pages 200, 201.]

No. 84.—With reference to the foregoing rules and in supersession of those published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 7th August 1883 and 7th December 1883, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council resolves to issue the following additional rules under Section 55, Act I. of 1870, and Section 27, Act VII of 1870:—

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 on being given out from double lock.
4. The stock of stamps to be left with the treasurer shall be limited to a week's supply, except when the value of stamps, stock notes and cash left with him is below the security taken, when the value of stamps in his possession may be increased by the difference.
5. The register referred to in the Government of India Rule 16 shall be in the English language.
6. The supply to be kept in a branch depot shall be equal to the probable demand for one month. As soon as the number of stamps in the branch depot falls below the number issued in the preceding six weeks, the officer in charge of the branch depot shall submit an indent for a supply equal to the probable consumption of one month, so that he may always have a month's reserve besides the number required for sale during the month.

The Board of Revenue may, however, direct that the supply to be kept in any particular branch depot or depots shall be equal to the probable demand for three months. In such cases the officer in charge of the branch depot shall, as soon as the number of stamps in the depot falls below the number issued during the preceding four months, submit an indent for a supply equal to the probable consumption of three months, so that he may always have three months' stock in reserve besides the number required for sale during the next three months.

7. Every branch depot stamps sufficient for a week's supply should be left in charge of the taluk sheristadar, who is the *ex-officio* vendor, and all the remaining stamps should be kept under joint lock and key of the talukdar and taluk sheristadar, both the keys being under charge of the latter when the former is absent from the head-quarters.

8. Such officers of Government as the Board of Revenue or Government may appoint shall be *ex-officio* vendors. Such persons as may be licensed by the Collector or other officer empowered by the Board of Revenue or Government to grant licenses shall be licensed vendors.

9. *Ex-officio* vendors shall sell such stamps as they may be directed by the Board of Revenue or Government to sell. Licensed vendors shall sell such stamps as are indicated in their licenses.

10. Every license shall be revocable at any time by the authority who granted it. Every license shall specify the name of the licensee, the description of stamps that are to be sold under the license, the place of vend, and such other matters as may be necessary, and shall be signed by the authority granting it.

11. Subject to Rule 13, every licensed vendor who purchases from Government, by payment of ready money, stamps of the individual value of Rs. 5 and under, and to the aggregate amount of Rs. 5 and upwards, shall receive the same at a rate of discount not exceeding 64 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 ... 8 per cent.
Do. do. at other places ... 5

13. No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamps exceeding Rs. 50 in value, nor on any stamps applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself, nor if there be purchased at one time less than the quantity prescribed by these rules in respect of any class or value of stamps.

14. The Board of Revenue or Government may authorize licensed vendors to be supplied with stamps without requiring payment in ready money. Such licensed vendors may receive commission on these stamps sold by them at a rate to be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government not exceeding 2 per cent. In this case, sufficient security shall be taken from the licensed vendors for the payment of any sum due by them to Government.

15. Every licensed vendor shall at all times have fixed up in a conspicuous station outside the place of vend a signboard bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "Licensed Vendor of Stamps" in English and the vernacular language of the district. He shall also have in the place of vend the Acts of the Legislature and their schedules referring to the stamps sold by him, together with these rules in English and the said vernacular, placed so that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

16. Every *ex-officio* vendor selling stamps to any person not a licensed vendor, and every licensed vendor, shall write on the back of every stamp paper which he sells a serial number as determined by orders of the Government, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and if the stamp is purchased for the use of any person other than the person who tenders the money for it, the name and residence of that other person also, and the value of the stamp in full in words, and his own ordinary signature, at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a register to be kept by him in such form as the Government may prescribe. Any such vendor who shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold, or a false entry in his registers, renders himself liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

17. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value in any currency which would be accepted on behalf of Government by the Collector of the district.

18. No *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps, the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

19. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall keep and render such accounts as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government, and shall allow the Collector of the district or any officer duly authorized by such Collector, by the Board of Revenue or by the Government, at any time to inspect such accounts, and the register which he is required to keep under Rule 16, and to examine the state of stamps in his possession.

20. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, at any time, on the demand of the Collector or other officer duly authorized by the Board of Revenue or Government, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession, and if such stamps have been paid for shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

21. When application for an impressed sheet of a particular value is made to a Treasury Officer or to a stamp vendor, the Treasury Officer or stamp vendor shall, if possible, issue a single sheet of that particular value. If a single sheet is not available he shall issue the fewest possible sheets that will aggregate the required value. In the latter case he shall certify on each sheet that a single sheet of the required value is not available and that he has furnished the fewest possible sheets to make up the required value.

22. When, however, the value of the stamp paper applied for is higher than the highest value of stamp which a vendor is authorized to sell, such vendor shall not attempt to supply such stamp by the sale of a number of the stamped sheets; he is authorized to sell and the use of the certificate referred to in rule 21. (Board's Proceedings, No. 528, dated 4th November 1891 and No. 133, dated 17th April 1894.)

23. 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 1891, No. 390, Revenue.]

2. The subsidiary rules drawn up by the Board with the approval of the Local Government are contained in the following paragraphs:—

(3)* Under the rules communicated with Government of India order, No. 1499-S.R., dated 27th March 1886, the Treasurer of the Collector's office and the Taluk Saristadar or Taluk Head Accountant of every Tahsildar's office are *ex-officio* vendors. The Head or Taluk Head Accountant of every Deputy Tahsildar's office where a Sub-treasury exists, except Gadalur Gamastah of every Deputy Tahsildar at Gadalur and the Sub-treasurer at Vayitiri and the following Vayitiri, the Saristadar at Gadalur and the Sub-treasurer at Vayitiri and the following Customs officers, viz., the Sea Customs Superintendents of Gopalpur, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Pamban, Tuticorin, Kulasekaram, the Sayer Superintendent at Kandasamangalam and the officer in charge of the Railway Sayer at Pondicherry, have been appointed *ex-officio* vendors by the Board.*

* Board's Proceedings, No. 246, 13th September 1900.

Note.—(1) Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars of the Kistna and Nellore districts, all Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars of the Trichinopoly District (except the Town Deputy Tahsildar, Trichinopoly), all Deputy Tahsildars of the Ganjam and Anantapur Districts, the Deputy Tahsildars of Siruguppa, Rampli and Yemmiganur, of the Bellary District, the Head Clerks of the Principal Assistant's and General Duty Deputy Collector's offices, Ganjam District, and Revenue Inspectors of all districts, are appointed *ex-officio* vendors of Court-fee stamps of the value of 5 annas and 1 anna.

Board's Proceedings, Nos. 590, 24th February, 1882; 875, 12th March 1884; 1037, 4th August 1890; 5815, 2nd August 1892; 204, 3th June 1897; 328, 8th July 1897; 436, 9th August 1897; 634, 18th October 1897; and 2717, 19th October 1901.

(2) The Assistant to the Superintendent of Stamps is an *ex-officio* vendor and is required to sell Court-fee stamps of the value exceeding 50 rupees in value.

Board's Proceedings, M.S. No. 5760, 23rd May 1872.

(3) The Head-Shroff, Madras Town Circle, is an *ex-officio* vendor of Stamps required for abkari purposes, viz., 8-anna stamp papers and 1-anna Court-fee labels and receipt stamps.

Board's Proceedings, Nos. 80, 9th February 1892, and 239, 2nd May 1892.

(4) Collectors may license vendors at their discretion. Divisional officers also have power to issue licenses (vide Board's Proceedings, No. 86, 11th January 1886).

Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge may issue licenses to, and take mughlitas from, persons whom they may appoint as substitutes for stamp vendors to whom they grant leave under paragraph 2 (viii) of G.O., No. 680, dated 14th November 1893.

Board's Proceedings, No. 115, 12th May 1892.

(5) Applications for licenses need not be stamped under the Court-fee Act.

Board's Proceedings, No. 357, 23rd August 1897.

(6) *Ex-officio* vendors will sell stamps of all values to all applicants except where they are authorized to sell particular descriptions of stamps only.

Note.—(1)* The Treasurer of the Collector's office shall not *ordinarily* be required to sell any stamps, except those intended for by District Judges for accession certificates to persons other than licensed stamp vendors,* but discretion is given to Collectors to authorize the Treasurer to sell to the public stamps of or above the value of Rs. 50, if he, the Collector, considers that such authorization is necessary with reference to the special circumstances of the district. There is, however, no objection to stamps of higher values (from above Rs. 50 up to 1,000), being kept in the Taluk office at head-quarters, but the stock should be limited to those denominations for which there is a fairly constant demand.

* Board's Proceedings, No. 181-B, 1223, M.S., 5th July 1901.

(2) Generally, licensed stamp vendors will not desire to sell stamps above Rs. 50 in value. The descriptions they profess to sell should be specified briefly in the license.

(3) Sale by licensed stamp vendors of abkari engagement and sale certificate forms printed on stamped papers is unauthorized.

Board's Proceedings, No. 144, 5th April 1893.

(4) Licensed stamp vendors may sell application forms under the Arms Act and the usual commission of 5 per cent. may be allowed.

Board's Proceedings, No. 361, 4th September 1897.

(5) They may also sell stamped papers on which forms of licenses under the Indian Explosives Act IV of 1884 are printed. The usual discount, according to values and to places where sold, may be allowed to the vendors in respect of such issues.

Board's Proceedings, No. 17, 19th January 1900.

(iii) 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 taluk of F., in the district aforesaid." Before the license is issued the licensee must execute an engagement in the following form:—"I, A.B., in consideration of my being licensed to sell stamps by the Collector of C., do hereby bind myself to the Right Honourable 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 6 P.M. on all days except Sundays and Government holidays notified in the District Gazette, to keep such accounts and make such reports and returns as are prescribed by the Board of Revenue from time to time, to allow any person duly authorized by the Collector at all times to inspect my accounts, books, and stock, to make good all losses caused by want of reasonable care on my part or on the part of any person employed by me, and generally to fulfil all duties devolving on me as stamp vendor honestly and properly."

The registration under the Registration Act of engagements taken from licensed vendors is optional. Where the business done, however, is extensive Collectors may, at their discretion, require registration. The cost must be borne by the vendor.

(iv) Since 1st April 1900, the rates of discount to be allowed to licensed stamp vendors for the sale of Non-judicial and Court-fee stamps have been as shown below:—

	Rates of Discount.		
	In Madras.	At places in the mofussil where stamps are sold by Government.	At other places.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4
<i>Non-judicial Stamps.</i>			
Adhesive—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
One anna revenue labels ...	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
Other stamps not exceeding in value As. 8 each ...	3 2 0	4 11 0	6 4 0
Exceeding As. 8 but not exceeding Rs. 5 each ...	1 9 0	2 9 8	3 2 0
Exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 50 each ...	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0
Hundi stamps ...	3 2 0	4 11 0	6 4 0
Impressed stamp papers ...			
<i>Court-fee Stamps.</i>			
Stamps of the value of Re. 1 or less ...	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 8
Stamps of higher values ...	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6
Copy stamped papers ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0

Board's Proceedings, No. 44, 5th February 1900.

Do. No. 153-B/1337, Mm., 29th May 1901.

Note.—(1) The scales laid down in columns 3 and 4 of the table regulate the rates of discount payable to licensed vendors at places in the mofussil within three miles from the place of vend of an *ex-officio* vendor and to those at places beyond that limit of distance, respectively.

Board's Proceedings, No. 287, 8th September 1900.

(2) There are also unlicensed vendors in Madras who sell stamps without obtaining any discount.

G.O., No. 907, 22nd June 1892.

(3) Licensed vendors may be supplied with stamps without requiring payment of money in all cases where this system is now in force, and in other cases with the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue. The same vendor may be authorized by the Collector to sell certain descriptions of stamps on the discount system and certain other descriptions of stamps on the commission system.

(4) When licensed vendors are supplied with stamps without requiring payment of ready money, they shall first give sufficient security the amount and nature of which shall be determined by the Collector. S.O. (L.R. and Settlement) No. 190 (Ed. 1900) shall be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to security required under this rule. The condition of the bonds will be as shown in Appendix No. 1.

(5) The rate of commission allowed to licensed stamp vendors for stamps which are supplied to them without requiring payment of ready money shall be 2 per cent.

N.B.—The commission system is not now in force in the Madras Presidency.

(v) * 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, if the appointment of additional vendors appears unnecessary, report the to the Board of Revenue.*

* Board's Proceedings, No. 613, 12th December 1892.

(vi) The endorsement required by Government Rule (9) in the preceding paragraph will be made on all stamped papers, including Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Lading, but not on adhesive stamps (non-judicial). In the blank space left in the Court-fee adhesive stamps of the new pattern, the vendor shall insert the name of the purchaser, the date of sale and his own ordinary signature. The serial number to be assigned will begin with the first stamped paper sold in the official year and end with the last. When an *ex-officio* vendor sells stamps to a licensed vendor, there will be no serial number or endorsement. A register of sales will be kept in the prescribed form (Form No. XXIV). Entries will be made as each sale is effected. If the vendor takes a stamp from the stock for his own private use, it must be considered a sale and entered in the book as such. Adhesive stamps of the same value sold at the same time to the same purchaser will be entered in a lump, but the number of such stamps must be shown in column 4. The entries will be totalled at the close of each day, and the account will then be initialed by the vendor.

(vii) i. Stamp vendors are strictly prohibited from altering endorsements made by them on stamped papers.

ii. Any stamp vendor proved to have contravened this rule is liable to have his license cancelled.

iii. If an incorrect endorsement has been inadvertently made, the stamped paper may be treated as spoiled under section 49 (a) of Act II of 1893 and allowance may be claimed therefor under section 55.

Board's Proceedings, No. 99, 1st February 1888.

(viii) The following accounts will be kept by all *ex-officio* and licensed vendors:—Registers in Form XIV should be maintained in local and branch depôts both for transactions under the double lock store and for the stock under the single lock. The registers in use for the latter stock should have an additional column to exhibit the discount allowed on sales to licensed vendors. Forms XXV and XXVII show daily receipts. Form XXV will be kept for stamps bought for ready money, and Form XXVII for stamps received for sale on commission and by *ex-officio* vendors. All stamps will be entered in the books as received. On the last day of each month the vendor will add up the columns and enter in one line the receipts of the whole month. Below this line he will enter the sales of the month obtained from Forms XXVI or XXVIII. The sales will then be deducted from the receipts and the remainder will be the opening balance of the next month. Forms XXVI and XXVIII are abstracts of daily sales. Form XXVI is to be kept for stamps bought for ready money, and form XXVIII for stamps received for sale on commission and by *ex-officio* vendors. The columns will be totalled at the end of every month. Forms LXXV and LXXVI are Monthly Abstracts of stamps received and sold. Form LXXV will be prepared by all *ex-officio* and Form LXXVI by licensed vendors and submitted to the Deputy Collector at the beginning of each month. In Form LXXVI the sales by vendors selling on discount will be given in the lump under each designation of stamp 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 licensing officer will see that the pages are numbered, and that the number of pages is entered on the first, and he will sign this entry. None of the books will be destroyed without the written permission of the Collector.

Board's Proceedings, No. 38, 2nd February 1900.

Note.—(1) Only printed heading slips should be supplied free to stamp vendors who should supply their own books. These books should be sent to the Sub-treasury officers for the pages being numbered and signed.

Board's Proceedings, No. 383, 8th October 1892.

Do. No. 596, 4th September 1893.

(2) When the same vendor sells stamps both on the discount and on the commission system, the accounts of receipts and sales shall be kept separate.

(3) i. With a view to economical stationery and printing, it has been decided to send printed registers prescribed for use in Huzur treasuries only to the special branch depôts which maintain a stock of all the denominations of stamps or have numerous transactions in stamps of the higher denominations. Ordinary branch depôts will also be supplied with printed registers in the same form but slightly modified as under:—

Judicial Stock Register will be divided into two sections—one to contain Court-fee labels and court-copy papers and the other to contain stamped papers.

Non-Judicial Stock Register.—The number of columns provided for special adhesive stamps will be 10 and that of blank columns under impressed stamps 15.

ii. Postal and Telegraph stock registers in the form prescribed for use in local depôts will be supplied without any modification to branch depôts.

Board's Proceedings, No. 140, 25th May 1900.

3. The following are additional rules regarding *ex-officio* vendors:—(1) * No *ex-officio* vendors can purchase stamps at a discount, nor can any *ex-officio* vendor be allowed a discount on his sales. Special remuneration is to be given to official vendors in very exceptional cases only. (2) The Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar * will sign the monthly account, Form LXXV, whenever he is at head-quarters, at the time of its submission, and append to it the following certificate:—"I hereby certify that I have examined the stock and accounts and have checked the daily accounts with the cash chitta and the monthly account, and have found them correct." If the Tahsildar is absent from head-quarters at the time that the monthly account is submitted, he will, immediately on his return to head-quarters, make the necessary examination and submit a certificate in the same form." (2A) * The monthly stamp account (Form LXXV) submitted by the officer in charge of a branch depôt should be carefully scrutinized in the Huzur office, and the sales included therein should be compared with the credits in the cash accounts. (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 Taluk or Huzur accounts, and the discount will be shown as a payment in the latter.

* Board's Proceedings, No. 112, 14th March 1896.

Do. No. 94, 12th March 1897.

Do. No. 223, 11th June 1896.

4. The following are additional rules regarding vendors on discount:—(1) Licensed vendors must maintain on hand a sufficient stock of such stamps as they are licensed to sell.

(2) If a licensed vendor who has purchased stamps on discount should die, or if his license expire or be revoked, or if, from other causes, such as the removal or abolition of a Court, he is unable to sell to the public his stock of stamps, 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, or may refund the value of stamps under the rules contained in Chapter VIII.

5. These rules do not apply to the special adhesive labels affixed to private documents by the Superintendent of Stamps under the rules passed by the Government of India under section 10-4 of Act II of 1899.

6. The number of non-official vendors in each district should be at least 5 to every 100,000 of the population.

Board's Proceedings, No. 3113, 5th September 1884.

7. A Stamp vendor is bound to sell stamps at his place of vend from 10 to 5 o'clock on working days; but there is no prohibition against his selling on Sundays and holidays.

Board's Proceedings, No. 3844, 12th November 1884.

8. There is no objection to stamped papers, on which forms of licenses under the Indian Explosives Act, IV of 1884, are printed, or to forms of application for Bumpas under the Arms Act printed on stamped papers being issued to licensed vendors for sale to the public. The usual discount, according to value and to places where sold, may be allowed to the vendors in respect of such issues.

Board's Proceedings, No. 381, 6th September 1887.

Do. No. 17, 19th January 1900.

Do. No. 551, 9th September 1887, applies to license forms under the Arms Act.

9. Vendors on commission shall indent on the Treasury Deputy Collector at the beginning of each week, or oftener if necessary, for such stamp as may be necessary to bring their stock up to the standard fixed by the Collector.

The indent shall be in Form No. LXXVIII.

On receiving the indent, the Treasury Deputy Collector shall fill in the number of stamps supplied and their value in the columns provided for that purpose, and return the indent with the supply.

Immediately on the arrival of the supply the vendors shall examine the stamps and compare them with the indent. If the stamps are in proper order and correct, the vendor will receipt the indent and return it to the Deputy Collector. If any stamps are in excess or deficient, he will immediately report the fact. If any are injured so as to be unfit for use, he will return them with the indent to the Deputy Collector and will not enter them in Form No. XXVII.

Licensed vendors selling stamps on commission shall remit their collections to such Treasuries and at such periods as Collectors may determine. Each remittance shall be accompanied by a memorandum showing its amount and the date of despatch. The officer receiving the remittance shall grant a receipt for it.

The accounts, books, stock, cash and balance of all stamp vendors on commission shall be examined once in three months by the Tahsildar of the taluk or such other person as may be authorized by the Collector to examine them periodically or at any time. The examining officer will report fully on the result of his examination to the Collector.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

Sole, the 18th April 1879.

No. 195.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1879, and in continuation of the Notification No. 1314, dated the 28th June 1878, the President in Council is pleased to reduce to one anna the fee chargeable under the said Act on every application for the return of exhibits filed with petitions presented to a Collector in accordance with the provisions of 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 prescribed by Government for the sale of non-judicial stamps by postmasters, sub-postmasters, and branch postmasters licensed for the purpose.

Collectors of Districts or other officers empowered by the Board of Revenue or Government may, at their discretion, grant licenses to officials in charge of Post Offices to sell non-judicial (b) and Court-fee (c) stamps.

2. The licenses will be issued on the application of the official concerned submitted through their immediate superior, 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. (c) The engagement to be executed by them will likewise be drawn up in their official designation and be signed by them. (a)

4. Postal officials licensed to sell non-judicial (b) and Court-fee (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. 624, Revenue.)

Board's Proceedings, 6th August 1894, No. 346 (Separate Revenue).

(a) Do. 6th Sept. 1893, „ 519 („)

(b) Do. 16th June 1894, „ 229 („)

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. (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 them *forthwith* will not be appointed either temporarily or permanently to succeed an official who has been licensed to sell stamps. But, if after taking over the stamps, an official permanently appointed should wish to discontinue the 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 incoming 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 two hundred and fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees.	Ten rupees.
When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, for every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees.	Fifteen rupees.
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 9.†	{ 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 1882, S. 623 (for Act XIV of 1882, see revised edition as modified up to 1st July 1888, 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 chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words. } Eight annas.
10. [Repealed by Act VIII of 1890.]	
11. *Probate of a Will or letters of administration with or without Will annexed.	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds one thousand rupees. Two per centum on such amount or value, provided that when, after the grant of a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, VII of 1889, or any enactment repealed by that Act, or under the Regulation of the Bombay Code No. VIII of 1827, (b) 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.
12A *Certificate under the Regulation of the Bombay Code No. VIII of 1827.†	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 dividends on, or for the negotiation or transfer of, the security, or for both purposes, the value of the security is its market-value on the day on which the inclusion of the security in the certificate is applied for, so far as such value can be ascertained. 1. As regards debts and securities, the same fee as would be payable in respect of a certificate under the 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. 13 (1).

† Printed, Bombay Code, Ed. 1880, p. 7.

SCHEDULE I—*concl.*
Ad valorem Fees—concl.

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 Financial 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 623 of the Code of Civil Procedure or Section 25 of the Provincial Small 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.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.
5	0 0	10	100	200	15 0	400	400	30 12
10	0 12	15	200	300	15 12	450	500	37 8
15	1 0	20	300	400	16 0	500	600	38 4
20	1 12	25	400	500	16 12	550	650	39 0
25	2 0	30	500	600	17 0	600	700	39 12
30	2 12	35	600	700	17 12	650	750	40 0
35	3 0	40	700	800	18 0	700	800	40 12
40	3 12	45	800	900	18 12	750	850	41 0
45	4 0	50	900	1000	19 0	800	900	41 12
50	4 12	55	1000	1100	19 12	850	950	42 0
55	5 0	60	1100	1200	20 0	900	1000	42 12
60	5 12	65	1200	1300	20 12	950	1050	43 0
65	6 0	70	1300	1400	21 0	1000	1100	43 12
70	6 12	75	1400	1500	21 12	1050	1150	44 0
75	7 0	80	1500	1600	22 0	1100	1200	44 12
80	7 12	85	1600	1700	22 12	1150	1250	45 0
85	8 0	90	1700	1800	23 0	1200	1300	45 12
90	8 12	95	1800	1900	23 12	1250	1350	46 0
95	9 0	100	1900	2000	24 0	1300	1400	46 12
100	9 12	105	2000	2100	24 12	1350	1450	47 0
105	10 0	110	2100	2200	25 0	1400	1500	47 12
110	10 12	115	2200	2300	25 12	1450	1550	48 0
115	11 0	120	2300	2400	26 0	1500	1600	48 12
120	11 12	125	2400	2500	26 12	1550	1650	49 0
125	12 0	130	2500	2600	27 0	1600	1700	49 12
130	12 12	135	2600	2700	27 12	1650	1750	50 0
135	13 0	140	2700	2800	28 0	1700	1800	50 12
140	13 12	145	2800	2900	28 12	1750	1850	51 0
145	14 0	150	2900	3000	29 0	1800	1900	51 12
150	14 12	155	3000	3100	29 12	1850	1950	52 0
155	15 0	160	3100	3200	30 0	1900	2000	52 12
160	15 12	165	3200	3300	30 12	1950	2050	53 0
165	16 0	170	3300	3400	31 0	2000	2100	53 12
170	16 12	175	3400	3500	31 12	2050	2150	54 0
175	17 0	180	3500	3600	32 0	2100	2200	54 12
180	17 12	185	3600	3700	32 12	2150	2250	55 0
			3700	3800	33 0	2200	2300	55 12
			3800	3900	33 12	2250	2350	56 0
			3900	4000	34 0	2300	2400	56 12
			4000	4100	34 12	2350	2450	57 0
			4100	4200	35 0	2400	2500	57 12
			4200	4300	35 12	2450	2550	58 0
			4300	4400	36 0	2500	2600	58 12
			4400	4500	36 12	2550	2650	59 0
			4500	4600	37 0	2600	2700	59 12
			4600	4700	37 12	2650	2750	60 0
			4700	4800	38 0	2700	2800	60 12
			4800	4900	38 12	2750	2850	61 0
			4900	5000	39 0	2800	2900	61 12
			5000	5100	39 12	2850	2950	62 0
			5100	5200	40 0	2900	3000	62 12
			5200	5300	40 12	2950	3050	63 0
			5300	5400	41 0	3000	3100	63 12
			5400	5500	41 12	3050	3150	64 0
			5500	5600	42 0	3100	3200	64 12
			5600	5700	42 12	3150	3250	65 0
			5700	5800	43 0	3200	3300	65 12
			5800	5900	43 12	3250	3350	66 0
			5900	6000	44 0	3300	3400	66 12
			6000	6100	44 12	3350	3450	67 0
			6100	6200	45 0	3400	3500	67 12
			6200	6300	45 12	3450	3550	68 0
			6300	6400	46 0	3500	3600	68 12
			6400	6500	46 12	3550	3650	69 0
			6500	6600	47 0	3600	3700	69 12
			6600	6700	47 12	3650	3750	70 0
			6700	6800	48 0	3700	3800	70 12
			6800	6900	48 12	3750	3850	71 0
			6900	7000	49 0	3800	3900	71 12
			7000	7100	49 12	3850	3950	72 0
			7100	7200	50 0	3900	4000	72 12
			7200	7300	50 12	3950	4050	73 0
			7300	7400	51 0	4000	4100	73 12
			7400	7500	51 12	4050	4150	74 0
			7500	7600	52 0	4100	4200	74 12
			7600	7700	52 12	4150	4250	75 0
			7700	7800	53 0	4200	4300	75 12
			7800	7900	53 12	4250	4350	76 0
			7900	8000	54 0	4300	4400	76 12
			8000	8100	54 12	4350	4450	77 0
			8100	8200	55 0	4400	4500	77 12
			8200	8300	55 12	4450	4550	78 0
			8300	8400	56 0	4500	4600	78 12
			8400	8500	56 12	4550	4650	79 0
			8500	8600	57 0	4600	4700	79 12
			8600	8700	57 12	4650	4750	80 0
			8700	8800	58 0	4700	4800	80 12
			8800	8900	58 12	4750	4850	81 0
			8900	9000	59 0	4800	4900	81 12
			9000	9100	59 12	4850	4950	82 0
			9100	9200	60 0	4900	5000	82 12
			9200	9300	60 12	4950	5050	83 0
			9300	9400	61 0	5000	5100	83 12
			9400	9500	61 12	5050	5150	84 0
			9500	9600	62 0	5100	5200	84 12
			9600	9700	62 12	5150	5250	85 0
			9700	9800	63 0	5200	5300	85 12
			9800	9900	63 12	5250	5350	86 0
			9900	10000	64 0	5300	5400	86 12

* Inserted by Act XVIII of 1884, S. 71, printed, Punjab Code, Ed. 1888, p. 253.
 † For Act XIV of 1882, see the revised edition as modified up to 1st July 1883, published by the Legislative Department.
 ‡ Inserted by Act XI of 1889, S. 84, printed, Burma Code, Ed. 1889, p. 330.
 § Printed, General Acts, 1885-88, Ed. 1889, p. 128.

SCHEDULE—*concl.*

Table of rates of *ad valorem* Fees, &c.—*concl.*

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS.	RS.	RS.
770	780	53 8	6,000	6,250	325	1,05,000	1,10,000	1,475
780	790	53 9	6,250	6,500	335	1,10,000	1,15,000	1,500
790	800	54 0	6,500	6,750	345	1,15,000	1,20,000	1,525
800	810	54 1	6,750	7,000	355	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,550
810	820	54 2	7,000	7,250	365	1,25,000	1,30,000	1,575
820	830	54 3	7,250	7,500	375	1,30,000	1,35,000	1,600
830	840	54 4	7,500	7,750	385	1,35,000	1,40,000	1,625
840	850	54 5	7,750	8,000	395	1,40,000	1,45,000	1,650
850	860	54 6	8,000	8,250	405	1,45,000	1,50,000	1,675
860	870	54 7	8,250	8,500	415	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,700
870	880	54 8	8,500	8,750	425	1,55,000	1,60,000	1,725
880	890	54 9	8,750	9,000	435	1,60,000	1,65,000	1,750
890	900	54 10	9,000	9,250	445	1,65,000	1,70,000	1,775
900	910	54 11	9,250	9,500	455	1,70,000	1,75,000	1,800
910	920	55 0	9,500	9,750	465	1,75,000	1,80,000	1,825
920	930	55 1	9,750	10,000	475	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,850
930	940	55 2	10,000	10,250	485	1,85,000	1,90,000	1,875
940	950	55 3	10,250	10,500	495	1,90,000	1,95,000	1,900
950	960	55 4	10,500	10,750	505	1,95,000	2,00,000	1,925
960	970	55 5	10,750	11,000	515	2,00,000	2,05,000	1,950
970	980	55 6	11,000	11,250	525	2,05,000	2,10,000	1,975
980	990	55 7	11,250	11,500	535	2,10,000	2,15,000	2,000
990	1,000	55 8	11,500	11,750	545	2,15,000	2,20,000	2,025
1,000	1,010	55 9	11,750	12,000	555	2,20,000	2,25,000	2,050
1,010	1,020	55 10	12,000	12,250	565	2,25,000	2,30,000	2,075
1,020	1,030	55 11	12,250	12,500	575	2,30,000	2,35,000	2,100
1,030	1,040	56 0	12,500	12,750	585	2,35,000	2,40,000	2,125
1,040	1,050	56 1	12,750	13,000	595	2,40,000	2,45,000	2,150
1,050	1,060	56 2	13,000	13,250	605	2,45,000	2,50,000	2,175
1,060	1,070	56 3	13,250	13,500	615	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,200
1,070	1,080	56 4	13,500	13,750	625	2,55,000	2,60,000	2,225
1,080	1,090	56 5	13,750	14,000	635	2,60,000	2,65,000	2,250
1,090	1,100	56 6	14,000	14,250	645	2,65,000	2,70,000	2,275
1,100	1,110	56 7	14,250	14,500	655	2,70,000	2,75,000	2,300
1,110	1,120	56 8	14,500	14,750	665	2,75,000	2,80,000	2,325
1,120	1,130	56 9	14,750	15,000	675	2,80,000	2,85,000	2,350
1,130	1,140	56 10	15,000	15,250	685	2,85,000	2,90,000	2,375
1,140	1,150	56 11	15,250	15,500	695	2,90,000	2,95,000	2,400
1,150	1,160	57 0	15,500	15,750	705	2,95,000	3,00,000	2,425
1,160	1,170	57 1	15,750	16,000	715	3,00,000	3,05,000	2,450
1,170	1,180	57 2	16,000	16,250	725	3,05,000	3,10,000	2,475
1,180	1,190	57 3	16,250	16,500	735	3,10,000	3,15,000	2,500
1,190	1,200	57 4	16,500	16,750	745	3,15,000	3,20,000	2,525
1,200	1,210	57 5	16,750	17,000	755	3,20,000	3,25,000	2,550
1,210	1,220	57 6	17,000	17,250	765	3,25,000	3,30,000	2,575
1,220	1,230	57 7	17,250	17,500	775	3,30,000	3,35,000	2,600
1,230	1,240	57 8	17,500	17,750	785	3,35,000	3,40,000	2,625
1,240	1,250	57 9	17,750	18,000	795	3,40,000	3,45,000	2,650
1,250	1,260	57 10	18,000	18,250	805	3,45,000	3,50,000	2,675
1,260	1,270	57 11	18,250	18,500	815	3,50,000	3,55,000	2,700
1,270	1,280	58 0	18,500	18,750	825	3,55,000	3,60,000	2,725
1,280	1,290	58 1	18,750	19,000	835	3,60,000	3,65,000	2,750
1,290	1,300	58 2	19,000	19,250	845	3,65,000	3,70,000	2,775
1,300	1,310	58 3	19,250	19,500	855	3,70,000	3,75,000	2,800
1,310	1,320	58 4	19,500	19,750	865	3,75,000	3,80,000	2,825
1,320	1,330	58 5	19,750	20,000	875	3,80,000	3,85,000	2,850
1,330	1,340	58 6	20,000	20,250	885	3,85,000	3,90,000	2,875
1,340	1,350	58 7	20,250	20,500	895	3,90,000	3,95,000	2,900
1,350	1,360	58 8	20,500	20,750	905	3,95,000	4,00,000	2,925
1,360	1,370	58 9	20,750	21,000	915	4,00,000	4,05,000	2,950
1,370	1,380	58 10	21,000	21,250	925	4,05,000	4,10,000	2,975
1,380	1,390	58 11	21,250	21,500	935	4,10,000	..	3,000
1,390	1,400	59 0	21,500	21,750	945	..	..	..
1,400	1,410	59 1	21,750	22,000	955	..	..	..
1,410	1,420	59 2	22,000	22,250	965	..	..	..
1,420	1,430	59 3	22,250	22,500	975	..	..	..
1,430	1,440	59 4	22,500	22,750	985	..	..	..
1,440	1,450	59 5	22,750	23,000	995	..	..	..
1,450	1,460	59 6	23,000	23,250	1,005	..	..	..
1,460	1,470	59 7	23,250	23,500	1,015	..	..	..
1,470	1,480	59 8	23,500	23,750	1,025	..	..	..
1,480	1,490	59 9	23,750	24,000	1,035	..	..	..
1,490	1,500	59 10	24,000	24,250	1,045	..	..	..
1,500	1,510	59 11	24,250	24,500	1,055	..	..	..
1,510	1,520	60 0	24,500	24,750	1,065	..	..	..
1,520	1,530	60 1	24,750	25,000	1,075	..	..	..
1,530	1,540	60 2	25,000	25,250	1,085	..	..	..
1,540	1,550	60 3	25,250	25,500	1,095	..	..	..
1,550	1,560	60 4	25,500	25,750	1,105	..	..	..
1,560	1,570	60 5	25,750	26,000	1,115	..	..	..
1,570	1,580	60 6	26,000	26,250	1,125	..	..	..
1,580	1,590	60 7	26,250	26,500	1,135	..	..	..
1,590	1,600	60 8	26,500	26,750	1,145	..	..	..
1,600	1,610	60 9	26,750	27,000	1,155	..	..	..
1,610	1,620	60 10	27,000	27,250	1,165	..	..	..
1,620	1,630	60 11	27,250	27,500	1,175	..	..	..
1,630	1,640	61 0	27,500	27,750	1,185	..	..	..
1,640	1,650	61 1	27,750	28,000	1,195	..	..	..
1,650	1,660	61 2	28,000	28,250	1,205	..	..	..
1,660	1,670	61 3	28,250	28,500	1,215	..	..	..
1,670	1,680	61 4	28,500	28,750	1,225	..	..	..
1,680	1,690	61 5	28,750	29,000	1,235	..	..	..
1,690	1,700	61 6	29,000	29,250	1,245	..	..	..
1,700	1,710	61 7	29,250	29,500	1,255	..	..	..
1,710	1,720	61 8	29,500	29,750	1,265	..	..	..
1,720	1,730	61 9	29,750	30,000	1,275	..	..	..
1,730	1,740	61 10	30,000	30,250	1,285	..	..	..
1,740	1,750	61 11	30,250	30,500	1,295	..	..	..
1,750	1,760	62 0	30,500	30,750	1,305	..	..	..
1,760	1,770	62 1	30,750	31,000	1,315	..	..	..
1,770	1,780	62 2	31,000	31,250	1,325	..	..	..
1,780	1,790	62 3	31,250	31,500	1,335	..	..	..
1,790	1,800	62 4	31,500	31,750	1,345	..	..	..
1,800	1,810	62 5	31,750	32,000	1,355	..	..	..
1,810	1,820	62 6	32,000	32,250	1,365	..	..	..
1,820	1,830	62 7	32,250	32,500	1,375	..	..	..
1,830	1,840	62 8	32,500	32,750	1,385	..	..	..
1,840	1,850	62 9	32,750	33,000	1,395	..	..	..
1,850	1,860	62 10	33,000	33,250	1,405	..	..	..
1,860	1,870	62 11	33,250	33,500	1,415	..	..	..
1,870	1,880	63 0	33,500	33,750	1,425	..	..	..
1,880	1,890	63 1	33,750	34,000	1,435	..	..	..
1,890	1,900	63 2	34,000	34,250	1,445	..	..	..
1,900	1,910	63 3	34,250	34,500	1,455	..	..	..
1,910	1,920	63 4	34,500	34,750	1,465	..	..	..
1,920	1,930	63 5	34,750	35,000	1,475	..	..	..
1,930	1,940	63 6	35,000	35,250	1,485	..	..	..
1,940	1,950	63 7	35,250	35,500	1,495	..	..	..
1,950	1,960	63 8	35,500	35,750	1,505	..	..	..
1,960	1,970	63 9	35,750	36,000	1,515	..	..	..
1,970	1,980	63 10	36,000	36,250	1,525	..	..	..
1,980	1,990	63 11	36,250	36,500	1,535	..	..	..
1,990	2,000	64 0	36,500	36,750	1,545	..	..	..
2,000	2,010	64 1	36,750	37,000	1,555	..	..	..
2,010	2,020	64 2	37,000	37,250	1,565	..	..	..
2,020	2,030	64 3	37,250	37,500	1,575	..	..	..
2,030	2,040	64 4	37,500	37,750	1,585	..	..	..
2,040	2,050	64 5	37,750	38,000	1,595	..	..	..
2,050	2,060	64 6	38,000	38,250	1,605	..	..	..
2,060	2,070	64 7	38,250	38,500	1,615	..	..	..
2,070	2,080	64 8	38,500	38,750	1,625	..	..	..
2,080	2,090	64 9	38,750	39,000	1,635	..	..	..
2,090	2,100	64 10	39,000	39,250	1,645	..	..	..
2,100	2,110	64 11	39,250	39,500	1,655	..	..	..
2,110	2,120	65 0	39,500	39,750	1,665	..	..	..
2,120	2,130	65 1	39,750	40,000	1,675	..	..	..
2,130	2,140	65 2	40,000	40,250				

SCHEDULE II.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
1. Application or Petition— <i>conold.</i>	(a)—When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government, and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings; or when presented to any officer of Land Revenue by any person holding temporarily-settled land under direct engagement with Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement; or when presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any Act for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement; or when presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction,* or to any 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 261, or to a Collector or other officer of revenue in relation to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees; or when presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to any Board or executive officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court, Board or officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or Office. (b)—When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which Police officers may, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court; or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to a Collector, or any Revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, and not otherwise provided for by this Act; or to deposit in Court revenue or rent;
	One anna.
	One anna.
	One anna.
	One anna.
	Eight annas.

* Words repealed by Act XIII of 1889 are omitted.

† The reference to Act XI of 1865 is altered in accordance with Act IX of 1887, S. 2 (B), printed in General Acts, 1865-88, Ed. 1889, p. 128.

‡ The reference to Act XVI of 1868, S. 20, is altered in accordance with Act XII of 1887. See S. 2 of that Act.

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*Fixed Fees—*contd.*

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
1. Application or Petition— <i>conold.</i>	or for determination by a Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant. (c)—When presented to a Chief Commissioner or other Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive authority, or to a Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division and not otherwise provided for by this Act.
2. Application for leave to sue as a pauper.....	Eight annas.
3. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper..	One rupee.
4. Plaint or Memorandum of Appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. XVI of 1839,* or† the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876. ‡	Two rupees.
5. Plaint or Memorandum of Appeal in a suit to establish or disprove a right of occupancy.	Eight annas.
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¶	Two rupees.
7. Undertaking under Section 43 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. 50.

† 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. 18 (2).

|| For Act X of 1889, 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, 1867-76, Ed. 1887, p. 30.

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*Fixed Fees—*contd.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
10. Mukharnama or Wakalatnama.	When presented for the conduct of any one case—	
	(a) to any Civil or Criminal Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court, or to any Collector or Magistrate, or other executive officer, except such as are mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) of this number.....	Eight annas.
	(b) to a Commissioner of Revenue, Circuit or Customs, or to any officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, not being the Chief Revenue or Executive authority.....	One rupee.
	(c) to a High Court, Chief Commissioner, Board of Revenue, or other Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive authority.....	Two rupees.
11. Memorandum of Appeal when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree and is presented.....	(a) to any Civil Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court or Executive officer other than the High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive authority.....	Eight annas.
	(b) to a High Court or Chief Commissioner, or other Chief Controlling Executive or Revenue authority.....	Two rupees.
12. Caveat.		
13. Application under Act No. X of 1859,* Section 26, or Bengal Act No. VI of 1862,† Section 9, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869,‡ 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 1859 was repealed in the Lower Provinces by Act VIII of 1855 and Bengal Act I of 1879; in the North-West Provinces by Act XVIII of 1873, and in the Central Provinces by Act IX of 1883.

† Bengal Act VI of 1862 was repealed by Act VIII of 1885, and Bengal Act I of 1879.

‡ Bengal Act VIII of 1869 was repealed by Act VIII of 1885.

§ Printed, General Acts, 1834-55, Ed. 1887, p. 568.

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 323 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 34 of the same Act, and every Memorandum of Appeal under Section 55 of the same Act.	Twenty rupees.
21. Plaint or Memorandum of Appeal under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act,‡ XV 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 326 and 328, respectively, to Act VIII of 1859 are altered in accordance with Act XIV of 1882. Sec. 3 of that Act. (For Act XIV of 1882 see the revised edition as modified up to 1st July 1888, published by the Legislative Department).

† Printed, General Acts, 1867-70, Ed. 1887, p. 30.

‡ Do. do. 1834-55, Ed. 1887, p. 530.

fees chargeable under Schedule I., Article 11, of the said Act, in respect of Probate of Wills, or Letters of Administration in so far as such Wills or Letters of Administration relate to property which a deceased person was possessed of or entitled to, not beneficially, but as a trustee for any other person or persons:

Provided that this remission shall not extend to cases in which a trustee has the power of appointing or otherwise conferring a beneficial interest in the trust property.

31st January 1872, No. 839.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit (with the exceptions noted at foot) all fees leviable under the first and second schedules of the said Act on plaints, petitions for execution, and memoranda of appeal filed in claims referred under Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

Exceptions.

Plaint or Petition for execution..... A fee of 8 annas each.
Memoranda of Appeal..... 2 rupees each.

28th February 1872, No. 404.

Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the undermentioned rules to take effect from and after the 1st April 1872, in supersession of the rules laid down in para. 2 of the Notification of the Judicial Department under date the 26th April 1870, (published at pages 496 and 497 of the Fort Saint George Gazette for 1870), for regulating the use of stamps in payment of the commission and fees chargeable for the time being in the Madras Court of Small Causes:—

I.—The necessary stamps shall be provided by the parties liable to pay the commission and fees, and shall, in respect of the institution of suits, be affixed to the plaint in respect whereof such commission and fees are payable. The costs and fees payable in respect of warrants, subpoenas, second summonses, and all other processes whatsoever not being original summonses in reference to which it has not been customary to file, as part of the record, any written or printed document or paper whereon the stamp could be affixed, shall be paid as follows:—viz., the party requiring such process to be issued shall produce an application in writing and a stamp equal to the amount of costs and fees payable shall be affixed to such application. Such application shall be entitled in the cause or matter to which it relates, and shall specify shortly the object thereof, and shall be filed in the particular office of the Court to which it relates.

II.—In order that the terms of a document may not be defaced or obscured, the stamp affixed to it shall be of an amount corresponding, as nearly as practicable, with the amount of the stamp which such document requires. It shall be in the discretion of the Clerk of the Court to refuse to accept any document which shall bear an unnecessary number of stamps.

III.—Stamps of the value noted below will be required for the purposes of the Court:—

RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
0	1	2	0	8	0
0	1	3	0	9	0
0	2	4	0	10	0
0	4	5	0	20	0
0	6	6	0	30	0
1	0	7	0	50	0

IV.—Stamps will be sold by a licensed stamp vendor or by the assistants employed by him for that purpose in a stall or office situate within the

premises of the Court, and by all other vendors authorized to sell Court Fees' stamps. The stamp vendor's office on the premises of the Court shall be open daily for the

sale of stamps (except on such days as the Court shall not be sitting) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

V.—A register shall be kept in the office of the Clerk of this Court by one of the clerks attached to that office, who shall be styled the Compromise Register-writer; and in this register shall be entered the particulars of cases compromised, and of cases in which costs have been remitted, either in whole or in part, by

order of the Judges. It shall also be the duty of the Compromise Register-writer to make out the certificates for the payment of half and remitted costs. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Clerk of the Court to examine the certificates, and compare them with the original records and, if correct, to pass and initial the same for payment. The certificates, after being signed by the Clerk of the Court, will be paid by the stamp vendor of the Court, who will be provided by Government with a Permanent Advance Fund for the purpose of making these refunds. The stamp vendor will, from time to time, replenish this fund by drawing from the Deputy Collector of Madras the amount expended, delivering to him the certificates he has discharged. The Deputy Collector will hold these certificates as his vouchers for the amount disbursed by him to the stamp vendor. The Clerk of the Court will also furnish to the Deputy Collector of Madras, at the close of each month, a memorandum showing the number of, and the amount for which, certificates have been issued during the month.

VI.—It shall be the duty of the Manager or Head Officer of the Department in which applications are filed, with such aid as may be required under the immediate superintendence of the Clerk of the Court, to receive all documents and see that the blank space in them is not unnecessarily covered with stamps, and that stamps of the proper description and values are affixed. The Manager shall grant a receipt or memorandum for every application filed.

Rules inapplicable to VII.—These rules do not apply to fees payable to Counsel and Attorneys and to Counsel and Attorneys of the High Court in cases certified, or costs of references to High Court to the costs of references to the High Court.

22nd March 1872, No. 2135.

The Governor-General in Council is directed that the provisions of Financial Notification, No. 2004, dated 14th July 1871, shall have retrospective effect from the 1st day of April 1870, the date on which the Court Fees Act VII of 1870 came into force.

Fort St. George, 24th April 1872.

Under the authority vested in him by Section 27, Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees), the Honorable the Governor in Council prescribes the following rules for the supply, use and renewal of Court Fee stamps for general observance:—

Central depôts for the supply of Court Fee stamps shall be constituted:—

I. At the office of the Superintendent of Stamps.
II. At all district and taluk treasuries, and shall be supplied with stamps by the Superintendent of Stamps.

2. Sub-depôts, subordinate to the Central Depôts, shall be constituted at such places and in such offices as the Government, through the Board of Revenue, may from time to time determine, and shall be supplied with stamps from the central depôt to which they are subordinate.

3. Provided that Court Fee labels shall not be supplied to licensed vendors for sale at any place within a reasonable distance of which the labels can be obtained from an *ex-officio* vendor, and that licensed vendors shall not be allowed more than one per cent. discount for the sale of Court Fee labels.

4. The stamp used to denote any fee under the Court Fees Act shall be a stamp of value equal to the fee required, or in cases when there is no stamp of the exact value, then the first stamp shall be of the next lower available value, and the balance shall be made up by stamps of smaller value similarly selected.

5. If any person possesses any Court Fee stamp, which has become spoiled or unfit for use as hereinafter mentioned, the Collector of the district in which the stamp has been purchased may, upon application made to him within six months after such purchase, and upon delivery to him of such stamp, refund the amount paid to Government for the same, whether by the applicant or by any other person; or, in case the possessor of the stamp be spoiled or unfit for use, desires to be supplied with Court Fee stamps of similar or equal value, the Collector may cause such stamps to be delivered to him or his agent.

Court Fee stamps shall be held to be spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of this rule:—

(1st) when by accident happening to the same before they have been submitted to any Court or public officer, they are rendered unfit for use;

(2nd) or when because of some error in the drawing up or copying of any writing to which the said stamps are affixed, the said writing is rendered of no avail;

(3rd) or when any stamp has been filed in any Court or before any public officer, and cancelled accordingly, and it is afterwards discovered that such stamp has been required by mistake, and that a stamp of less value ought to have been required and certificate to that effect is issued by the said Court or public officer. In this last case the Collector may grant a refund of the excess value if application is made within six months after date of delivery of the certificate to the holder.

6. Under Section 34 of the Court Fees Act, the rules and subsidiary rules published under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act apply equally to transactions relating to Court Fees' stamps: Provided that separate account shall be kept and separate returns made for Court Fees labels.

3rd October 1872, No. 8307.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit all fees leviable under the said Act on copies of judgments or decisions passed on claims preferred under the provisions of Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

17th January 1873, No. 302.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on all petitions of appeal presented to Revenue officers in accordance with Section 55 of the Madras Act IV of 1871.

11th April 1873, No. 2504.

In continuation of Financial Notification, No. 2025, dated the 15th August 1872, published on page 782 of Part I. of the Gazette of India of the 17th idem, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, in cases in which stamp duty has been paid

on Probates or Letters of Administration in respect of the gross assets of the estates of deceased persons, refunds of the duty may be made by the Chief Executive Revenue authority under the Local Governments in each Presidency or Province, if he thinks right, in respect of such portion of the assets as is actually applied in discharging the debts of the deceased.

5th June 1873, No. 451.

In every case in which the fee payable on the institution of a suit to enforce the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy would exceed the sum of eight annas, whether such suit be brought against the tenant separately under Act X of 1863 or against several tenants collectively under Section II of Act XIV of 1863; provided that such suit is brought on or before the 1st day of May of the year following the agricultural year in which the revised assessments take effect in respect of the land on which the enhancement is sought.

Reduced to 8 annas.

22nd August 1873, No. 2509.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when a plaintiff, disclosing a reasonable case on the merits, is presented to any Civil Court in such a form that the Judge rejects, not for any substantial defect, but on account of an entirely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute precisely the same case, in another form, against the same defendant or defendants, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded on presentation of an application to the Collector of the District in which the Civil Court is situated, together with a certificate from the Judge who rejected the plaint, that it was rejected under the circumstances above described, and that the value of the stamp should in his opinion be refunded.

19th December 1873, No. 2312.

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 refunds 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. 591.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, reduces to eight annas the fee payable—

- (a) on the plaint in every suit hereafter instituted in the Province of Oudh to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of an under-proprietary 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.

25th February 1874, No. 1293.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, remits the whole of the fees chargeable on applications in writing relating exclusively to the purchase of salt, the property of Government.

6th March 1874, No. 1341.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, remits the whole of the fees chargeable under Schedule I of the said Act, on plaints in summary suits brought before Collectors under Madras Act No. VIII of 1865.

24th April 1874, No. 2223.

(a) Whenever a grant of Probate or Letters of Administration shall have been made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under the said Act, shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

(b) Whenever a grant of Probate or Letters of Administration shall have been made in respect of any property belonging to an estate, no fee shall be chargeable under the said Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate.

(c) This Notification applies to the whole of British India.

3rd July 1874, No. 4193.

The fees chargeable on—

- (a) Copies of Village Settlement records furnished to landholders and cultivators during the currency or at the termination of Settlement operations.
- (b) List of fields extracted from Village Settlement records for the purpose of being filed with the petitions of plaints in Settlement Courts.

2. Nothing in this Notification applies to—

- (a) Copies of Judicial Proceedings.
- (b) Copies of Village Settlement records (other than lists of fields extracted as aforesaid) which may be filed in any Court or Office.

31st July 1874, No. 4635.

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.

5th February 1875, No. 855.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following remission:—

Whenever upon payment of the full fee chargeable under the said Act, a certificate of administration has been granted under Act XI. of 1858, or Act XX. of 1864, and a fresh certificate is for any reason subsequently granted in respect of the same estate, no fees shall be chargeable upon the fresh certificate so granted.

(STAMPS.)

Port St. George Gazette, dated 31st July 1877, No. 2041, page 485.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, and in pursuance of the Notification in the Financial Department, No. 4364, 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. 2127, page 519.

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 9 of the Special Relief Act No. 1, 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. 175, page 267.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 26th April 1878.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to reduce to one anna the court-fee payable under the said Act for a petition to the Collector for relief under Section 13 of the Madras Trades License Act, 1878.

27th June 1878, No. 1446.

The fee chargeable for copies of orders which the Collector is required to furnish under section 14 of Madras Act III of 1878.

Exempted.

22nd November 1879, No. 3967.

The fee payable on appeals from orders issued by the Civil Courts under Section 214 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Limited to the amounts chargeable under Article II, Schedule II, of the Court Fees Act.

17th March 1880, No. 1431.

The fees chargeable on security bond for keeping of the peace by, or good behaviour of person other than the executants.

Exempted.

21st May 1881, No. 693.

The fees payable under Schedule II, Article I (c) of the Court Fees Act, on an application or petition presented to a Chief Commissioner when such application or petition is accompanied by a petition to the Government of India, and contains merely a request that such petition may be forwarded to the Government of India.

Exempted.

24th June 1881, No. 1361.

The fees payable under clauses 6, 7 and 9 of Schedule I of the Court Fees Act, on copies furnished by the Civil and Criminal Courts for the private use of persons applying for them.

Exempted.

The above Notification shall not be deemed to exempt copies furnished thereunder from the payment of fees chargeable on such copies when filed, exhibited, or recorded in any Court of Justice, or received by any public officer.

16th February 1883, No. 849.

The fees payable under clause (a), paragraph 4, and clause (b), paragraph 2, of Article I, Schedule II of Act VII of 1870, annexed to the said Act, on applications for orders for the payment of deposits in cases in which the deposit does not exceed Rs. 25 in amount, provided that the application is made within three months of the date on which the deposit first became payable to the party making the application.

Exempted.

SIMLA, the 18th April 1883, No. 361.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 23 and 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf; and in supersession of Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1630, dated 6th 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 supersession of, or in addition to, the adhesive stamps now in use.

II. When in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act amounts to or exceeds Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by impressed stamps bearing the words "Court Fees," adhesive stamps being only employed to make up fractions of less than Rs. 10.

III. If in any case the amount of fee chargeable under the said Act involves a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

IV. This Notification shall take effect on and after the 1st June 1883 (*vide Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 8th May 1883, Part I, page 327).

COCHIN, the 19th May 1883, No. 76.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and in modification of the Notification published at page 847 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th April 1882, and of all other Notifications on the subject, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

I. When, in the case of fees amounting to less than Rs. 10, the amount can be denoted by a single adhesive stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single adhesive stamp of the required value. But if the amount cannot be denoted by a single adhesive stamp, or if a single adhesive stamp of the required value is not available, the next lower value available shall be used, and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of one or more additional adhesive stamps of the next lower values, which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee.

II. When, in the case of fees amounting to or exceeding Rs. 10, the amount can be denoted by a single impressed stamp, the fee shall be denoted by a single impressed stamp of the required value. But if the amount cannot be denoted by a single impressed stamp, or if a single impressed stamp of the required value is not available, an impressed stamp of the next lower value available shall be used, and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of one or more additional impressed stamps of the next lower values available, which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee in combination with adhesive stamps to make up fractions of less than Rs. 10.

III. Any adhesive stamps which may be used under Rule 2 shall be affixed to the impressed stamp of the highest value employed in denoting the fee.

IV. When two or more impressed stamps are used to make up the amount of the fee chargeable under the Court Fees Act, a portion of the subject-matter shall be written on each impressed stamp so used, and the writing on each stamp shall be attested by the signature of the person or persons executing the document.

V. When one or more impressed stamps used to denote a fee are found insufficient to admit of the entire document being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamps, so much plain paper may be joined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of the document; and the writing on the impressed stamps and on the plain paper shall be attested by the signature of the person or persons executing the document.

VI. In the blank space left in the adhesive stamps the vendor shall insert the name of the purchaser, the date of sale, and his own ordinary signature.

This Notification shall take effect on and after the 1st June 1883 (*vide Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd May 1883, Part I, page 322).

CALCUTTA, the 1st February 1884, No. 693.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to direct that, when a part of an estate paying annual revenue to Government under a settlement which is not permanent is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with each revenue, the court fee payable on the institution of a suit for the possession of a fractional share of that part shall not exceed five times such portion of the revenue separately assessed on that part as may be rateably payable in respect of the share.

NOTIFICATION.

SIMLA, the 9th September 1884, No. 3319.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the Court Fees payable, under clauses 6, 7 and 9 of Schedule I of the Act, on copies furnished by the Revenue Courts and offices for the private use of persons applying for them.

The Notification shall not be deemed to exempt copies furnished thereunder from the payment of fees chargeable on such copies when filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of Justice or received by any public officer.

23rd September 1884, No. 3626.

Applications for leave to occupy under direct engagement with Government land for which the revenue is settled, but not permanently, when made by persons who do not at the time of application hold such land.

Exempted.

RANIGUMPHY, the 4th December 1884, No. 1945.

With a view to reduce this expense and to encourage investment by way of loan on the security of the property of Joint Stock Companies, the Governor-General in Council has determined to exempt debentures of the kind above described and interest coupons attached thereto from Stamp-duty, the mortgage or trust deed remaining liable to Stamp-duty, and has issued a separate Notification for this purpose.

11th January 1885, No. 241.

Applications for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act XII of 1884.

Exempted.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Exemptions and Reductions under the Act, the 5th March 1885, No. 1130.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council has remitted the whole of the fees payable on an application made by a person to the Collector under the second paragraph of Section 39 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, for the return to the person, or to the registration officer who impounded it, of a document impounded and sent to the Collector by a registration officer.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

CALCUTTA, the 20th March 1885, No. 1622.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council directs that the additional Court Fee payable under Section 19E of the said Act on probates and letters of administration shall be denoted either—

- (a) by impressed and adhesive stamps in the manner prescribed in Notification, No. 361, of 18th April 1883; or
- (b) wholly by adhesive stamps of the kind described in Clause I of Notification, No. 361, of 18th April 1883.

No. 3626.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and with reference to clause XI of Section 19 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable on application for leave to occupy under direct engagement with Government land of which the revenue is settled, but not permanently, when made by persons who do not at the time of application hold such land.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Exemptions and Reductions, &c., the 29th May 1885, No. 1138.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees payable on applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

The 21st August 1885, No. 2632.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council has remitted the Court Fees payable on an application for transfer of a Stock note from one circle to another made under paragraph 6 of Resolution No. 2505 of 20th August 1885.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL, &c.

Exemptions, &c.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1886, No. 310.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, and in supersession of the Notifications noted in the margin, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees payable under the said Act on the following documents, namely:—

Home Dept. Notification, No. 1689, of 19th Sept. 1870.		
Financial do do. No. 2329, of 5th April 1872.		
Do. do. do. No. 7817, of 18th Dec. 1874.		
Home do. do. No. 1449, of 2nd Nov. 1883.		

(1). Copy of a charge framed under Section 210 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or of a translation thereof, when a copy is given to an accused person.

(2). Copy of the evidence of supplementary witnesses after commitment, when the copy is given under Section 219 of the said Code to an accused person.

(3). Copy or translation of a judgment in a case other than a summons-case, and copy of the heads of the Judge's charge to the jury, when the copy or translation is given under Section 371 of the said Code to an accused person.

(4). Copy or translation of a judgment in a summons-case, when the accused person to whom the copy or translation is given under Section 371 of the said Code is in jail.

(5). Copy of an order of maintenance when the copy is given under Section 490 of the said Code to the person in whose favor the order is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid.

(6). Copy furnished to any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court of the Judge's charge to the jury, or of any order, deposition, or other part of the record, when the copy is not a copy which may be granted under any proceeding clause of this Notification without the payment of a court-fee, but is a copy which, on its being applied for under Section 344 of the said Code, the Judge or Magistrate, for some special reason to be recorded by him on the copy, thinks fit to furnish without such payment.

(7). Copies of all documents furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistrate to any Government Advocate or Pleader or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of the Government before any Criminal Court.

(8). Copies of all documents which any such Advocate, Pleader, or other person is required to take, in connection with any such trial or investigation, for the use of any Court or Magistrate, or may consider necessary for the purpose of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceedings.

(9). Copies of judgments or depositions required by officers of the Police Department in the course of their duties.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Exemptions, &c., No. 594, the 15th February 1886.

Under Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to direct that the fee payable under the said Act on a petition to the Collector under Section 25 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.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Income Tax, the 16th July 1886, No. 1083.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee payable under that Act on an application to a Collector or to any officer or person exercising all or any of the functions of a Collector, with respect either to liability to assessment, or to the amount of an assessment, under Act II of 1886, shall be limited to one anna.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Exemptions, &c., the 5th November 1886, No. 4088.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee payable under that Act on a copy of an order passed under Section 26 of Act II of 1886 shall be limited to one anna.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Exemptions and Reductions, &c., the 22nd April 1887, No. 2111.

In supersession of Notification No. 4347, dated the 26th November 1886, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fee payable under the said Act on an application presented by any person for the return of a document filed by him in any Court or public office.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL, &c.

SALE, &c.

Calcutta, 11th January 1888, No. 132.

Read—

Resolution of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2345, dated the 26th December 1884.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 280, dated the 26th April 1885.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 953, dated the 30th September 1887.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of all existing orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the refund of the value of impressed Court-fee adhesive labels in accordance with the following rules:—

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 purposes intended, or

(b) when any person is possessed of two or more (or, in the case of denominations below Rupee 5, four or more) court-fee adhesive labels which have never been detached from each other and for which he has no immediate use,

the Collector shall, on application, repay to him the value of such stamp or labels in money, deducting one anna in the rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that they were purchased by him with a bona fide intention to use them, that he has paid the full price thereof, and that they were so purchased or, in the case of impressed court-fee stamps, so purchased, spoiled, or rendered useless within the period of six months preceding the date on which they are so delivered. Provided that Local Governments may, in special cases, allow refunds when application is made within one year from the date of purchase of the stamps or labels, or also in the case of impressed court-fee stamps, within one year from the date on which the stamps were spoiled or rendered useless. The Local Governments may, at their discretion, delegate this power to any subordinate authority.

2. When a licensed vendor surrenders his license or dies, the Collector may, at his discretion, if he considers that the circumstances justify the application, repay to him or his representatives, as the case may be, the 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 Rupee 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 Rupee 5 unless there are at least four such labels which have never been detached from each other.

3. When adhesive labels are attached to impressed sheets of court-fee stamps in accordance with the directions contained in Notification by the Government of India in this Department, No. 361, dated the 18th April 1883, such labels should be regarded as impressed stamps for the purposes of refund under these rules.

Notification dated 21st December 1888, No. 5717.

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 1888, No. 1746.

When a part of an estate paying annual revenue to Government under a settlement which is not permanent is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue:—

The value of the subject-matter of a suit for the possession of or to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of a fractional share of that part shall for the purpose of computation of the amount of court-fee payable in the suit be deemed not to exceed five times such portion of the revenue separately assessed on that part as may be rateably payable in respect of the same.

No. 1494-S. R.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.
7th 20th March 1893.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, and in pursuance of so much of paragraph 1 of the Notification in this Department, No. 361, dated the 18th April 1893, as authorised the use of the adhesive stamps bearing the words "Court-fees," 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 1883, 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 1899.

No. 321-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act 1870 (VII of 1870), and in pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 5087-S. R., dated the 19th 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, 1898 (Bengal Act III of 1898): 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 105, sub-section (3) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), as amended by the Bengal Tenancy Act (Amendment) Act, 1898 (Bengal Act III of 1898), and in pursuance of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 5085-S. R., dated the 14th 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 103 thereof for a settlement of rent, such application shall bear a stamp of eight annas for each tenant making, 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., L.C.S.	Collector (or other duty).
J. Twigg, Esq., L.C.S.	Offs. do.
J. W. Simpson, Esq.	Duty do.
R. M. Threlley, Esq.	Superintendent of Statistics.
T. H. Pudduphat, Esq.	Head Appraiser.
J. B. Graver, Esq.	Second do.
W. A. Marcar, Esq.	Third do.
M. R. G. Subramanyam Chetty	Fourth do.
T. Rangaswami Aiyangar, M.A.	Manager.

Imports.

APPLICATIONS.—All applications to the Custom House, except Import and Export Summary and duplicate Bill of Entry and Shipping Bill, must bear a court-fee stamp of 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 dutiable goods. Bills of Entry, Shipping Bills, Passes and other applications must be printed on English foolscap paper, or double-plot 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 legally entitled to possess arms, in reasonable quantities for their own use. The Collector may, however, detain such articles if he thinks proper, pending a reference to Government. Rules regulating import, &c., are published at pp. 259, 262 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 1st April 1879, and pp. 278, 274, Part I, of *Port St. George Gazette* of 1890.

BAGGAGE.—In pursuance 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 for 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 port 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 week day, an appraiser will attend to examine and pass mailed 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 86 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 passenger 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 *bona fide* 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 service in 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 Feudatory States in India who are entitled to be called "His Highness," and of others whose permanent salute is not less than 19 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 74 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 form for those who do not furnish such lists, and 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.	No.	Receipt for duty on <i>saline</i> passenger's baggage.	
No.		SEA CUSTOM HOUSE.	
Date		189 .	
Name of passenger.		Received from	
Name of <i>Steamer</i> <i>Shipping ship</i> .		Passenger ex	
Amount of duty.		Rupees . annas . and pice being duty	
		collected on his baggage comprising	
		valued at Rs.	
		Customs officer.	

Initials of 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.	Weight.	Value.					
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE.
(Here enter port)

Correctly assessed and passed.

Dated

Customs officer.

ERRATUM ISSUED BY THE CHIEF CUSTOMS AUTHORITY.

In the notification of rules for the clearance of passengers' baggage, published on pages 1470—71 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated 21st November 1889, above "B Native Passengers' Baggage Form," read the following form—

A. Baggage Declaration.

One Anna
Court Fee Stamp.

No.

Per Steamship — from —

Number of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Cost Price of Goods in Sterling.	These columns will be filled in by the Custom House.			Remarks.
			Value of Goods in India.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty payable.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Wearing apparel, &c., for personal use (<i>vide instructions on reverse</i>)	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
	Live birds. Animals			Free.		
	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.—concl.

Number of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Cost Price of Goods in Sterling.	These columns will be filled in by the Custom 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.		
	Instruments—Musical.					
	Drawing, Optical, Surgical					
	Jewellery, including plate					
	Plated-ware. Cutlery					
	Photographic apparatus					
	Saddlery. Harness					
	Sticks. Canes. Basket-ware.					
	Tobacco. Cigars					
	Bicycles					
	Toys. Requisites for games					
	Provisions and Oilman stores					
	Sewing Machines					
	Medicines					
	Cotton piece-goods					
	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 in reasonable quantity, and bedding in actual 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. Durable 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 when charged *ad valorem* is charged on the value of the goods in India, 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 on 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 the 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 free a sword and either a revolver or a pair of pistols, as part of their equipment. Military officers in civil employment are entitled to exemption from duty only on the sword which forms part of their uniform. A pocket case of surgical instruments included in the personal baggage of any executive officer of the Army Medical Staff and Indian Medical Service in Military employ landing in India, is also exempt from payment of Customs duty.

6. A stamp for 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 exported and again re-imported into India, no exemption from duty under Rule 6 supra 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 firearms, unless particulars or description, with number and name of maker, have been recorded in the Customs House prior to the firearms being exported.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 2 (c) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Board of Revenue, as Chief Customs authority, hereby declares that the following rates of fees for the attendance of the Supervisor of the bonded private warehouse at the port of Madras will be levied:—

For attending any warehouse for the first half hour	Rs. 1 0 0
For every second half hour or fraction thereof	0 12 0
For every succeeding half hour or fraction thereof	0 8 0

The above rate applies to all warehouses within a radius of a mile of the Custom House, double the above 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 one without the consent of the other, or without an order of Court.

Bills of Lading for goods to be exported must bear a four-anna stamp. Parcel tickets must also bear a four-anna stamp.

A. Alphabetical List of Articles.

No. 1.—IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

List of articles to be specified in the tables of imports 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.]

1.—*Private Merchandise.*

	Particulars required in addition to value.		Particulars required in addition to value.
1. Animals, living—	Number	16. Coal—	Tons
1. Horses	"	1. Coal	"
2. Other kinds	"	2. Coke	"
2. Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements but excluding hosiery)	"	3. Patent fuel	"
1. Boots and shoes	Pairs	17. Coffee	Cwt.
3. Arms, ammunition and military stores—	"	18. Cuir—	"
1. Firearms, and parts thereof	"	1. Unmanufactured	"
2. Gunpowder, common	Lbs.	2. Manufactures (excluding rope)	"
3. Sporting	"	19. Cordage, real	Lbs.
4. Dynamite, and all other explosives	Cwt.	20. Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute)	Cwt.
5. Other sorts	"	21. Cordage	"
4. Art. works of	"	22. Cotton—	"
5. Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	1. Raw	"
6. Brushes and fibre for brushes and brooms	"	2. Twist and yarn—	"
7. Building and engineering materials—	"	(a) Mule and water—	"
1. Asphalt	"	Nos. 1 to 19	Lbs.
2. Bricks and tiles	Number	" 11 to 15	"
3. Cement	Cwt.	" 16 to 20	"
4. Chalk and lime	"	" 21 to 25	"
5. Clay	"	" 26 to 30	"
6. Earthenware piping	"	" 31 to 40	"
7. Other sorts	"	" 41 to 50	"
8. Cabinet-ware and furniture	"	Above No. 50	"
9. Candles	Lbs.	(b) Orange, red, and other colours—	"
10. Canvas and rattans	Cwt.	Nos. 1 to 20	"
11. Canvas—	"	" 21 to 25	"
1. Raw	"	" 26 to 30	"
2. Manufactures	"	" 31 to 40	"
12. Carriages and carts (excluding railway carriages), and parts thereof	"	" 41 to 50	"
13. Chemicals—	"	Above No. 50	"
1. Alum	Cwt.	(c) Unspecified descriptions of twist and yarn	"
2. Arsenic	"	2. Manufactures—	"
3. Bicarbonate of soda	"	(a) Piece-goods—	"
4. Borax	"	1. Grey (unbleached)—	Yds.
5. Chemicals for paper-making	"	1. Cambrics	"
6. Copperas	Cwt.	2. Chaddars, shuties, saris, & scarves	"
7. Sulphuric acid	"	3. Jacquets	"
8. Saltpetre	"	4. Jeans, sheetings, and drills	"
9. Sulphur (brimstone)	"	5. Longcloths	"
10. Sulphuric acid	"	6. Madapolams	"
11. Other sorts	"	7. Mulls	"
14. Chinese and Japanese ware including lacquered ware, but excluding earthenware and porcelain	"	8. Printers	"
15. Clocks and watches	Number	9. Shirtings	"
		10. Towels and domestic	"
		11. Unspecified descriptions	"
		(b) White (bleached)—	"
		1. Cambrics, twills, muslins, and lawns	"

I.—Private Merchandise—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.		Particulars required in addition to value.
22. Cotton—concl'd.		24. Dyeing and Tanning materials—concl'd.
3. Manufactures—concl'd.		8. Madder or manjit ... Cwt.
(a) Piece-goods—concl'd.		9. Myrabolans ... "
ii. White (bleached)—concl'd.		10. Safflower ... "
2. Chādars, dhutis, saris, & scarves ... Yds.		11. Saffron ... Lbs.
3. Checks, spots, and stripes ... "		12. Turmeric ... Cwt.
4. Drills and jeans ... "		13. Other sorts ... "
5. Jaconets ... "		25. Earthenware and Porcelain (excluding earthenware piping) ... "
6. Longcloths ... "		26. Feathers ... Lbs.
7. Mulls ... "		27. Fireworks ... "
8. Nainsooks ... "		28. Flax—
9. Shirtings ... "		1. Raw ... Lbs.
10. Unspecified descriptions ... "		2. Twist and yarn ... Lbs.
iii. Coloured, printed, or dyed—		3. Manufactures—
1. Cambrics, twills, and muslins ... "		(a) Canvas ... Yds.
2. Chādars, dhutis, saris, & scarves ... "		(b) Piece-goods ... Lbs.
3. Drills ... "		(c) Thread, sewing ... Lbs.
4. Jaconets ... "		(d) Other sorts, including bags and sacks ... "
5. Mulls ... "		29. Fodder, bran, and cattle-food, including hay and straw and oilcake ... Cwt.
6. Prints and chintz ... "		30. Fruits and Vegetables—
7. Shirtings ... "		1. Fruits—
8. Unspecified descriptions ... "		(a) Cocoanuts ... Number
(b) Canvas ... "		(b) " kernel or copra ... Cwt.
(c) Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ... Number		(c) Other sorts ... "
(d) Hosiery, pure and mixed ... "		2. Vegetables, fresh—
(e) Lace and patent net ... Yds.		1. Beads and false pearls ... Cwt.
(f) Rope ... Lbs.		2. Bottles, common ... Cwt. & gross
(g) Thread, sewing ... Lbs.		3. Sheet and plates ... Supl. feet.
(h) Other sorts of manufactures ... "		4. Other ware ... "
23. Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics (excluding chemicals)—		32. Grain and Pulse—
1. Aloes ... Cwt.		1. Barley ... Cwt.
2. Asafoetida ... "		2. Gram ... "
3. Camphor—		3. Jawar and bajra ... "
(a) Bhimsaini or baras ... Lbs.		4. Oats ... "
(b) Other kinds ... "		5. Pulse ... "
4. Cassia lignea ... Cwt.		6. Rice in the husk ... "
5. Galangal ... "		7. " not in the husk ... "
6. Quinine ... Lbs.		8. " flour ... "
7. Storax, including liquid storax (rose mallow) ... "		9. Wheat ... "
8. Other sorts of drugs and medicines ... "		10. " flour ... Lbs.
9. Opium ... { Chests weighing Cwt.		11. Other sorts ... Cwt.
10. Tobacco—		33. Gums and Resins—
(a) Unmanufactured ... Lbs.		1. Arabic ... "
(b) Manufactured—		2. Benjamin ... "
i. Cigars ... "		3. Oilbanam or frankincense ... "
ii. Cigarettes ... "		4. Rosin ... "
iii. Other sorts ... "		5. Other sorts ... "
24. Dyeing and Tanning materials—		34. Hardware and Cutlery, including plated ware—
1. Alizarine dyes ... "		1. Cutlery ... "
2. Asiline ... "		2. Hardware—
3. Cochineal ... Cwt.		(a) Agricultural implements ... "
4. Cutch ... "		(b) Other implements and tools ... "
5. Gambier ... "		(c) Sewing machines ... Number
6. Indigo ... "		(d) Other sorts ... "
7. Lac-dye ... "		35. Hemp—
		1. Raw ... Cwt.
		2. Manufactures (excluding 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.
36. 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...	Cwt.	(b) Other sorts ...	—
37. Hops ...	"	3. Other sorts of machinery.	—
38. Horns ...	"	48. Manures—	
39. Ice ...	"	1. Animal bones ...	Tons
40. Instruments, Apparatus, Apph- ances, and parts thereof—		2. Guano ...	"
1. Musical ...	—	3. Other kinds (exceptual cake) ...	"
2. Photographic ...	—	49. Matches ...	—
3. Scientific, philosophical, and other kinds ...	—	50. Mats and matting ...	Sq. yds.
41. Ivory—		51. Metals—	
1. Unmanufactured ...	Lbs.	1. Brass—	
2. Manufactured ...	—	(a) Unwrought ...	Cwt.
42. 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 ...	"
43. Jute—		(c) Unwrought—	
1. Raw ...	Cwt.	i. Tiles, ingots, cakes, and bricks ...	"
2. Twist and yarn ...	Lbs.	ii. Other sorts ...	"
3. Manufactures—		(d) Wrought—	
(a) Gunny-bags ...	Number	i. Lamatta ...	"
(b) " cloth ...	Yds.	ii. Mixed or yellow metal, for sheathing ...	"
(c) Canvas ...	"	iii. Sheets and other manufactures ...	"
(d) Rope and twine ...	Cwt.	(e) German silver ...	"
(e) Other kinds ...	"	2. Iron—	
44. Lac—		(a) Ore ...	"
1. Button ...	"	(b) Old, for re-manufacture ...	"
2. Seed ...	"	(c) Cast (pig) ...	"
3. Shell ...	"	(d) Wrought—	
4. Stick ...	"	i. Anchors, cables, and kentledge ...	"
5. Other kinds (excluding lac-dye) ...	"	ii. Angle, bolt, and rod ...	"
45. Leather—		iii. Bar ...	"
1. Unwrought ...	"	iv. Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework ...	"
2. Manufactures—		v. Hoop ...	"
(a) Saddlery and harness ...	—	vi. Nails, screws, rivets, and washers ...	"
(b) Other sorts (excluding boots and shoes) ...	—	vii. Pipes and tubes ...	"
46. Liquors—		*viii. Rice bowls ...	"
1. Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gallons	ix. 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 ...	"	x. Wire ...	"
(c) Liqueurs ...	"	xi. 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 ...	"	i. Sheets, pipes, and tubes ...	"
(i) Other sorts of spirit..	"	ii. Sheets for tea chests	"
4. Wines—		iii. Other sorts ...	"
(a) Champagne ...	"	(d) Other sorts ...	"
(b) Claret ...	"		
(c) Port ...	"		
(d) Sherry ...	"		
(e) Other sorts ...	"		

I.—Private Merchandise—concl.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
51. Metals— <i>concl.</i>	60. Provisions— <i>concl.</i>
5. Quicksilver ... Lbs.	10. Oil ... Lbs.
6. Steel—	11. Lard ... Lbs.
(a) Angle, channel, and spring ... Cwt.	12. Other sorts of provisions... Cwt.
(b) Bars ...	61. Rags and other material for making paper ...
(c) Beams, pillars, gird- ers, and bridge- work ...	62. Railway paint and rolling-stock—
(d) Cast ...	1. Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof ...
(e) Hoop ...	2. Locomotive engines and tenders, & parts thereof ...
(f) Plates and sheete ...	3. Materials for construction—
(g) Other sorts ...	(a) Rails and fish-plates of steel and iron ... Cwt.
7. Tin—	(b) Sleepers and legs of steel and iron ...
(a) Ore ...	(c) Sleepers of wood ...
(b) Unwrought (block) ...	(d) Other sorts ... Tons
(c) Wrought (including plates or sheete, not tinned iron) ...	63. Salt ...
8. Zinc or spelter—	64. Seeds—
(a) Unwrought ...	1. Essential ... Cwt.
(b) Wrought or manufac- tured ...	2. Castor ...
(c) Other sorts ...	3. Cloven ...
9. Metals, unmanufactured ...	4. Earthnut ...
52. Oils—	5. Linseed ...
1. Animal ... Gallons	6. Mustard ...
2. Essential ...	7. Poppy ...
3. Mineral—	8. Rape ...
(a) Kerosene (in bulk in cases) ...	9. Tea ...
(b) Paraffin wax ... Cwt.	10. Tallow ...
(c) Other kinds ... Gallons	11. Other sorts ...
4. Vegetable, not essential—	65. Shells and Cowries—
(a) Castor ...	1. Cowries ...
(b) Coconut ...	2. Shells (conch, nautilus, large ornamental shells, cowrie, mother-of-pearl shells, and oyster shells) ...
(c) Earthnut ...	3. Tortoise-shell (including nakhla or nakh) ... Lbs.
(d) Linseed ...	66. Skins, parts of ...
(e) Mustard or rape ...	67. Silk—
(f) Tallow ...	1. Raw ... Lbs.
(g) Other sorts ...	2. Manufactures—
53. Oil-cloth and floor-cloth ... Sq. yds.	(a) Piece-goods ... Yds.
54. Paints and Colours ... Cwt.	(b) Goods of silk mixed with other materials ...
55. Paper and Pasteboard—	(c) Thread, for sewing ... Lbs.
1. Printing paper ... Cwt.	(d) Other sorts ... Cwt.
2. Writing paper and en- velopes ...	68. Soap ...
3. Other kinds of paper ... Cwt.	69. Specimens illustrative of natural sciences ...
4. Pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard of all kinds ...	70. Spices—
56. Perfumery ...	1. Balausts ... Lbs.
57. Pitch, Tar, and Dimer ... Cwt.	2. Camphor ...
58. Plants, living ...	3. Cassia ...
59. Printing and Lithographing ma- terials (other than paper) ...	4. Chilli ...
60. Provisions—	5. Cloves ...
1. Bacon and hams ... Lbs.	6. Cinnamon ...
2. Biche de mer ...	7. Ginger ...
3. Butter ...	8. Nutmegs ...
4. Cheese ...	9. Pepper ...
5. Fishmaws and shark-fins ...	10. Other sorts ...
6. Fish, dry, unseasoned ...	71. Stationery (excluding paper) ...
7. " " salted ...	72. Sticks and whips (including fishing rods and lines) ...
8. " " wet ...	73. Stone and marble ... Cwt.
9. Fruits & vegetables, dried, salted, or preserved—	74. Sugar—
(a) Dates ... Cwt.	1. Sugar, refined or crystal- lized, including sugar candy ...
(b) Other sorts ...	

I.—Private Merchandise—concl.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
74. Sugar— <i>concl.</i>	84. Wool— <i>concl.</i>
2. Sugar, unrefined ... Cwt.	2. Manufactures— <i>concl.</i>
3. Confectionery ...	(a) Other sorts ... Lbs.
75. Tallow ... Lbs.	85. Articles (not specified), imported by post ...
76. Tea ...	86. 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. do. of wood ...	2. Manufactured ...
79. Telegraphs, materials for con- struction of ...	87. Treasure—
80. Toys and requisites for games ...	1. Gold—
81. Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades ... Number	(a) Bullion (bar, ingots, and other) ... Ounces
82. Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	(b) Coin—
83. Wood—	1. Sovereigns and half sovereigns ...
1. Teak ... Cubic tons	2. Other coin ...
2. Other timber ... Tons	2. Silver—
3. Firwood ...	(a) Bullion—
4. Ornamental—	1. Bar ...
(a) Ebony ...	2. Other sorts ...
(b) Sandal ...	(b) Coin—
(c) Other kinds ...	1. Government of India rupees ...
5. Manufactures of wood ...	2. Other rupees (German and British East Africa) ...
84. Wool—	3. Dollars, chopped and unchopped ...
1. Raw ... Lbs.	4. Other coin ...
2. Manufactures—	
(a) Harris ...	
(b) Carpets and rugs ... Yds.	
(c) Piece-goods ... Number	
(d) Shawls ...	

II.—Government Stores.

1. Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding hosiery) ...	8. Cotton— <i>concl.</i>
2. Boots and shoes ... Pairs	2. Manufactures— <i>concl.</i>
3. Arms, ammunition and mili- tary stores—	(a) Other sorts of manu- factures (including handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece) ...
1. Fire-arms, and parts thereof ...	9. Earthenware and porcelain (excluding earthenware pipes) ...
2. Other sorts ...	10. Flax—
3. Books and printed matter (in- cluding maps and charts) ...	1. Twist and yarn ... Lbs.
4. Building & engineering materials—	2. Manufactures—
1. Bricks and tiles ... Number	(a) Canvas ... Yds.
2. Cement ... Cwt.	(b) Piece-goods ...
3. Other sorts (including earthenware piping) ...	(c) Other sorts (includ- ing bags and sacks) ...
5. Carriages and carts (exclud- ing railway carriages), and parts thereof ...	11. Glass and glassware ...
6. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—	12. Hardware and cutlery, includ- ing agricultural imple- ments and plated ware ...
1. Chemicals ...	13. Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances, and parts thereof—
2. Drugs—	1. Musical ...
(a) Quinine ... Lbs.	2. Other kinds ...
(b) Other sorts ...	14. Leather—
3. Medicines 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 boots and shoes) ...
2. Manufactures—	
(a) Piece-goods—	
1. Grey (unbleached) ... Yds.	15. Liqueurs—
2. White (bleached) ...	1. Ale, beer, and porter ... Gallons
3. Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	2. Spirit ...
	3. Wines ...

II.—Government Stores—*concl.*

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
16. Machinery and millwork—	17. Metals— <i>concl.</i>
1. Steam-engines, and parts (other than locomotives) ...	7. Zinc or spelter—
2. Other sorts of machinery ...	(a) Wrought or manufactured ... Cwt.
Metals—	8. Metals, unmanufactured ... "
1. Brass, wrought ... Cwt.	18. Paper and pasteboard—
Copper, unwrought ... "	1. Printing paper ... "
" wrought ... "	2. Writing paper and envelopes ... "
3. Iron—	3. Other kinds of paper ... Cwt.
(a) Cast (pig) ... "	4. Pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard of all kinds ... "
(b) Wrought—	19. Printing and lithographing materials (other than paper) ...
i. Anvils, cables, and kentledge ...	20. Railway plant and rolling stock—
ii. Angle, bolt, and rod ...	1. Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof ...
iii. Bar ...	2. Locomotive engines and tenders, and parts thereof ...
iv. Hoop ...	3. Materials for construction—
v. Nails, screws, rivets, and washers ...	(a) Rails and fish-plates of steel and iron ... Cwt.
vi. Sheets and plates (including galvanised and tinned plates) ...	(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and iron ... "
vii. Wire ...	(c) Sleepers, wood ... "
viii. Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of steel mixed with steel ...	(d) Other sorts ... "
4. Lead—	21. Ships, parts of ...
(a) Pig ...	22. Stationery (excluding paper) ...
(b) Wrought—	23. Telegraphs, materials for construction of ...
i. Sheets, pipes, and tubes ...	24. Wool—
ii. Other sorts ...	Manufactures—
5. Steel—	(a) Piece-goods ... Yds.
(a) Bars ...	(b) Other sorts ... Lbs.
(b) Cast ...	25. All other articles—
(c) Plates and sheets ...	1. Unmanufactured ...
(d) Other sorts ...	2. Manufactured ...
6. Tin—	26. Treasures—
(a) Unwrought (block) ...	1. Gold, coin and bullion ... Oncoes.
(b) Wrought (including plates or sheets, not tinned iron) ...	2. Silver, do. ...

No. 2.—EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. list of articles to be specified in the tables of 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—	6. Horses and shro for breakers and labour ...
1. Horses ...	7. Building and engineering materials—
2. Other kinds ...	1. Bricks and tiles ...
2. Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery) ...	2. Cement ...
1. Boots and shoes ...	3. Chalk and lime ...
3. Arms, ammunition, and military stores—	4. Clay ...
1. Firearms and parts thereof ...	5. Earthenware piping ...
2. Other sorts ...	6. Other sorts ...
4. Art. works of ...	8. Cabinet-ware and furniture ...
5. Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ...	9. Candles ...
	10. Cones and rattans ...
	11. Croquet-boards ...
	1. Raw ...
	2. Manufactures ...

I.—Private Merchandise—*contd.*

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
12. Carriages and carts (excluding railway carriages), and parts thereof ...	22. Dyeing & Tanning materials— <i>concl.</i>
13. Chemicals—	5. Meddler or manjit ... Cwt.
1. Alum ...	6. Myrabolams ...
2. Arsenic ...	7. Safflower ...
3. Bicarbonate of soda ...	8. Turmeric ...
4. Borax ...	9. Other sorts ...
5. Copperas ...	23. Earthenware and porcelain (excluding earthenware piping) ...
6. Khari salt ...	24. Feathers ...
7. Sal ammoniac ...	25. Fireworks ...
8. Saltpetre ...	26. Flax—
9. Sulphur (brimstone) ...	1. Raw ...
10. Sulphuric acid ...	2. Twist and yarn ...
11. Other sorts ...	3. Manufactures—
14. Clocks and watches ...	(a) Canvas ...
15. Coal—	(b) Piece-goods ...
1. Coal ...	(c) Other sorts, including hags and sacks ...
2. Coke ...	27. Fodder, bran, and cattle-food, including hay and straw—
3. Patent fuel ...	1. Oilcakes ...
16. Coffee ...	2. Rice-bran ...
17. Cloth—	3. Other sorts ...
1. Unmanufactured ...	28. Fruits and Vegetables—
2. Manufactures of (excluding rope) ...	1. Fruits—
18. Corals, real ...	(a) Cocoanuts ...
19. Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute) ...	(b) " kernel or copra ...
20. Cotton—	(c) Other sorts ...
1. Raw ...	2. Vegetables, fresh ...
2. Twist and yarn ...	29. Glass and glassware—
3. Manufactures—	1. Beads and false pearls ...
(a) Piece-goods—	2. Other ware ...
1. Grey (unbleached) ...	30. Grain and Pulse—
2. White (bleached) ...	1. Barley ...
3. Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	2. Gram ...
(b) Canvas ...	3. Javir and bajra ...
(c) Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ...	4. Oats ...
(d) Hosiery, pure and mixed ...	5. Pulse ...
(e) Lace and patent net ...	6. Rice in the husk ...
(f) Thread, sewing ...	7. " not in the husk ...
(g) Other sorts of manufactures ...	8. " flour ...
21. Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—	9. Wheat ...
1. Aloes ...	10. " flour ...
2. Ambraxida ...	11. Other sorts ...
3. Camphor ...	31. Gums and Resins—
4. Cinnamon bark ...	1. Arabic ...
5. Guggal ...	2. Benjamin ...
6. Other sorts of drugs and medicines ...	3. Olibanum or frankincense ...
7. Opium ...	4. Rosin ...
8. Tobacco—	5. Other sorts ...
(a) Unmanufactured ...	32. Hardware and Cutlery, including plated ware—
(b) Manufactured—	1. Agricultural implements ...
1. Cigars ...	2. Other sorts ...
2. Other sorts ...	33. Hemp—
22. Dyeing and Tanning materials—	1. Raw ...
1. Catch ...	2. Manufactures (excluding cordage)—
2. Gambier ...	(a) Bags and sacks ...
3. Indigo ...	(b) Cloth ...
4. Lac-dye ...	34. Hides and skins—
	1. Hides, raw ...
	2. " dressed or tanned ...
	3. Skins, raw ...
	4. " dressed or tanned ...
	35. Horris ...
	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—	50. Metals— <i>concl.</i>
1. Musical	(a) Ore
2. Photographic	(b) Old, for re-manufac- ture
3. Scientific, philosophical, and other kinds	(c) Cast (pig)
38. Ivory—	(d) Wrought—
1. Unmanufactured	i. Anchors, cables, and kentledge
2. Manufactured	ii. Angles, bolts, & rod
39. Jade-stone	iii. Bar
40. Jewellery and plate, of gold and silver—	iv. Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework
1. Jewellery	v. Galvanised (other than plates, sheets, and wire)
2. Plate	vi. Hoop
3. Precious stones and pearls, inset	vii. Nails, screws, rivets, & washers
41. Jute—	viii. Pipes and tubes
1. Raw	ix. Rice bowls
2. Twist and yarn	x. Sheets and plates (including gal- vanised and tin- nied plates)
3. Manufactures—	xi. Wire
(a) Gunny bags	xii. Other manufac- tures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel
(b) Cloth	4. Lead—
(c) Canvas	(a) Pig
(d) Rope and twine	(b) Other sorts
(e) Other kinds	5. Manganese ore
42. Lac—	6. Steel
1. Bottom	7. Tin—
2. Seed	(a) Ore
3. Shell	(b) Unwrought (block)
4. Stick	(c) Wrought (including plates or sheets, not tinned iron)
5. Other kinds (excluding lac-dye)	8. Zinc or spelter—
43. Lacquered ware (of Indian manufacture)	(a) Unwrought
44. Leather—	(b) Wrought or manu- factured
1. Unwrought	(c) Other sorts
2. Manufactures—	9. Metals unenumerated
(a) Saddlery and harness	51. Mica (commercially called Tale)
(b) Other sorts (excluding boots and shoes)	52. Mow or Mowin flowers
45. Lignors—	53. Oils—
1. Ale, beer, and porter	1. Animal
2. Spirits—	2. Essential
(a) Rum	3. Mineral—
(b) Other sorts of spirit	(a) Kerosine
3. Wine	(b) Paraffin wax
46. Machinery and millwork—	(c) Other kinds
1. Steam-engines, and parts other than locomotives	(d) Other sorts
2. Other sorts of machinery	9. Metals unenumerated
47. Manures—	54. Mica (commercially called Tale)
1. Animal bones	55. Mow or Mowin flowers
2. Guano	56. Oils—
3. Other kinds (except oilcake)	1. Animal
48. Matches	2. Essential
49. Mats and matting	3. Mineral—
50. Metals—	(a) Kerosine
1. Brass—	(b) Paraffin wax
(a) Unwrought	(c) Other kinds
(b) Wrought	(d) Other sorts
2. Copper—	4. Vegetable, not essential—
(a) Ore	(a) Castor
(b) Old, for re-manufac- ture	(b) Coconut
(c) Unwrought	(c) Earthnut
(d) Wrought—	(d) Linseed
i. Lard	(e) Mustard or rape
ii. Sheet and other manufactures	(f) Oil or jinili
	(g) Drugs of jinili oil
	(h) Other sorts

I.—Private Merchandise—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
54. Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	55. Seeds— <i>concl.</i>
55. Paints and Colours	10. Tea
1. Painters' materials	14. Til or jinili
56. Paper and Pasteboard—	12. Other sorts
1. Printing paper	56. Shells and Cowries—
2. Writing paper and envelopes	1. Cowries
3. Other kinds of paper	2. Shells (chanks, nakhi, large ornamental shells, cowrie, mother-of-pearl shells, and oyster shells)
4. Pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard of all kinds	3. Tortoise-shell (including nakhi or naki)
57. Perfumery—	67. Ships, parts of
1. Musk	68. Silk—
2. All other sorts	1. Raw—
58. Pitch, Tar, and Dammor	(a) Mulberry silk, exclud- ing tasar and other wild silks—
59. Plants, living	i. Raw
60. Printing and lithographing materials (other than paper)	ii. Chassam or waste
61. Provisions—	iii. Cocoons
1. Bacon and hams	(b) Wild silk: tasar mun- ga, eri, and others—
2. Biché de mer	i. Raw
3. Butter	ii. Chassam or waste
4. Cheese	iii. Cocoons
5. Fishmaws and sharkfin	2. Manufactures—
6. Fish, dry, unsalted	(a) Piece-goods
7. " " salted	(b) Goods of silk mixed with other materials
8. " wet, " (soupi)	(c) Thread, for sewing
9. Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, or preserved—	(d) Other sorts
(a) Dates	69. Soap
(b) Other sorts	70. Specimens illustrative of natural science
10. Oil	71. Spices—
11. Lard	1. Beilants
12. Other sorts of provisions	2. Cardamoms
62. Rags and other materials for making paper	3. Cassia
63. Railway plant and rolling stock—	4. Chillies
1. Carriages, trucks, loco- motive engines, tenders, and parts thereof	5. Cinnamon
2. Materials for construction—	6. Cloves
(a) Sleepers of wood	7. Ginger
(b) Other sorts	8. Nutmeg
64. Salt	9. Pepper
65. Seeds—	10. Other sorts
1. Essential—	72. Stationery (excluding paper)
(a) Ajama	73. Stone and marble
(b) Ajwan	74. Sugar—
(c) Aniseed	1. Sugar, refined or crystal- lised, including sugar- candy and confectionery
(d) Asafetida	2. Sugar, unrefined
(e) Caraway	75. Tallow
(f) Coriander	76. Tea
(g) Cummin	77. Toys and requisites for games
(h) " (black)	78. Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades
(i) Fennel	79. Wax (excluding candles)
(j) Fenugreek	80. Wood—
(k) Niger	1. Teak
(l) Savia or dil	2. Other timber
(m) Other sorts	3. Firewood
2. Castor	4. Ornamental—
3. Cotton	(a) Ebony
4. Earthnut	(b) Sandal
5. Linseed	(c) Other kinds
6. Mustard or rape	5. Manufactures of wood
7. Mustard	
8. Poppy	
9. Rape	

I.—Private Merchandise—concl'd.

Particulars required in addition to value.		Particulars required in addition to value.
81. Wool—		84. Treasure—
1. Raw	Lbs.	1. Gold—
2. Manufactures—		(a) Bullion (bar, ingots, and other)
(a) Braids	"	(b) Coins—
(b) Carpets and rugs	"	i. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns
(c) Piece-goods	Yds.	ii. Other coin
(d) Shawls	Number	
(e) Other sorts	Lbs.	2. Silver—
82. Articles (not specified) exported by post		(a) Bullion
83. All other articles of merchandise—		(b) Coins—
1. Unmanufactured		i. Government of India rupees
2. Manufactured		ii. Other coin
II.—Government Stores.		
1. Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery)		18. 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. Unwrought
1. Bricks and tiles	Number	2. Manufactures—
2. Other sorts		(a) Saddlery and harness
5. Carriages and carts (excluding railway carriages), and parts thereof		(b) Other sorts (excluding boots and shoes)
6. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—		15. Lignors—
1. Chemicals		1. Ale, beer, and porter
2. Drugs, medicines, and narcotics—		2. Spirit
(a) Quinine	Lbs.	16. Machinery and millwork—
(b) Other sorts		1. Steam-engines, and parts (other than locomotives)
7. Coal, coke, and patent fuel	Tons	2. Other sorts of machinery
8. Cotton—		17. Metals—
1. Twist and yarn	Lbs.	1. Brass, wrought
2. Manufactures—		2. Copper, unwrought
(a) Piece-goods—		3. Iron—
i. Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	Wrought—
ii. White (bleached)		(a) Anchors, cables, and kentledges
iii. Coloured, printed, or dyed		(b) Galvanised (other than plates, sheets, and wire)
(b) Other sorts of manufactures (including handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece)		(c) Nails, screws, rivets, and washers
9. Earthenware and Porcelain (excluding earthenware piping)		(d) Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel
10. Flax—		4. Lead, wrought and manufactures
Manufactures		5. Steel, bars, cast, and other sorts
11. Glass and glassware		6. Tin, unwrought and wrought
12. Hardware and Cutlery, including agricultural implements and plated ware		7. Zinc or spelter, wrought or manufactured
		8. Metals, unenumerated
		18. Paper and Pasteboard—
		1. Writing paper and envelopes
		2. Other kinds of paper
		3. Pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard of all kinds

II.—Government Stores—concl'd.

Particulars required in addition to value.		Particulars required in addition to value.
19. Printing and Lithographing materials (other than paper)		24. Wool—concl'd.
20. Railway plant and rolling-stock		Manufactures—concl'd.
21. Ships, parts of		(b) Other sorts
22. Stationery (excluding paper)		
23. Telegraphs, materials for construction of		25. All other articles—
24. Wool—		1. Unmanufactured
Manufactures—		2. Manufactured
(a) Piece goods	Yds.	
		26. Treasure—
		1. Gold, coin and bullion
		2. Silver, do.

No. 3.—RE-EXPORTS 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
1. Horses	Number	16. Coffee
2. Other kinds		17. Oak—
2. Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery)		Manufactures (excluding rope)
1. Boots and shoes	Pairs	18. Cords, real
2. Arms, ammunition, and military stores—		19. Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute)
1. Firearms, and parts thereof		20. Cotton—
2. Other sorts		1. Raw
3. Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)		2. Twist and yarn
4. Building and engineering materials—		3. Manufactures:
1. Bricks and tiles	Number	(a) Piece goods—
2. Other sorts		i. Grey (unbleached)
5. Carriages and carts (excluding railway carriages), and parts thereof		ii. White (bleached)
6. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—		iii. Coloured, printed, or dyed
1. Chemicals		(b) Canvas
2. Drugs, medicines, and narcotics—		(c) Handkerchiefs, and shawls in the piece. Number
(a) Quinine	Lbs.	(d) Hosiery, pure and mixed
(b) Other sorts		(e) Lace and patent net
7. Coal, coke, and patent fuel	Tons	(f) Thread, sewing
8. Cotton—		(g) Other sorts of manufactures
1. Twist and yarn	Lbs.	
2. Manufactures—		21. Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics (excluding chemicals)
(a) Piece-goods—		1. Aloes
i. Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	2. Asafetida
ii. White (bleached)		3. Camphor
iii. Coloured, printed, or dyed		4. Cassia lignea
(b) Other sorts of manufactures (including handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece)		5. Galangal
9. Earthenware and Porcelain (excluding earthenware piping)		6. Quinine
10. Flax—		7. Other sorts of drugs and medicines
Manufactures		8. Tobacco—
11. Glass and glassware		(a) Unmanufactured
12. Hardware and Cutlery, including agricultural implements and plated ware		(b) Manufactured
		22. Dyeing and Tanning materials—
		1. Alizarine dyes
		2. Aniline

I.—Private Merchandise—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
22. Dyeing & Tanning materials— <i>concl.</i>	40. Liquors—
3. Cochineal ... Cwt.	1. Ale, beer, and porter
4. Gambier ... "	2. Cider and other fermented liquors
5. Madder or manjis ... "	3. Spirits—
6. Saffron ... Lbs.	(a) Brandy
7. Other sorts ... Cwt.	(b) Gin
23. Earthenware and Porcelain (excluding earthenware piping) ... "	(c) Rum
24. Fireworks ... "	(d) Whisky
25. Flax—	(e) Other sorts of spirit
Manufactures—	4. Wines—
(a) Canvas ... Yds.	(a) Champagne
(b) Piece-goods ... "	(b) Claret
(c) Other sorts, including bags and sacks ... Lbs.	(c) Port
26. Fruits and Vegetables ... "	(d) Sauer
27. Glass and glassware—	(e) Other sorts
1. Bells and false pearls ... Cwt.	41. Machinery and millwork—
2. Bottles, common ... Cwt. & gross	1. Agricultural (not being steam)—
3. Sheet and plate ... Supl. feet.	2. Steam engines, and parts—
4. Other ware ... "	(a) Locomotives (excluding those for railways)
28. Grain and Pulse—	(b) Other sorts
1. Rice not in the husk ... Cwt.	3. Other sorts of machinery
2. Wheat ... "	42. Matches
3. Other sorts ... "	43. Mats and matting ... Sq. yds.
29. Gums and Resins—	44. Metals—
1. Arabic ... "	1. Brass—
2. Benjamin ... "	Wrought ... Cwt.
3. Olibanum or frankincense ... "	2. Copper
4. Rosin ... "	(a) Unwrought—
5. Other sorts ... "	Tiles, ingots, cakes, and bricks
30. Hardware and Cutlery, including plated ware—	(b) Wrought—
1. Agricultural implements ... "	i. Lamets
2. Other sorts ... "	ii. Mixed or yellow metal, for sheathing
31. Hemp—	iii. Sheets and other manufactures
Manufactures (excluding cordage) ... "	3. Iron—
32. Hides and Skins—	(a) Old, for re-manufacture
1. Hides, raw ... Cwt. & No.	(b) Wrought—
2. " dressed or tanned ... "	i. Anchors, cables, and kenledge
3. Skins, raw ... "	ii. Angle, bolt, and rod
4. " dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	iii. Bar
33. Hops ... "	iv. Hoop
34. Horns ... "	v. Nails, screws, rivets, and washers
35. Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances, and parts thereof—	vi. Pipes and tubes
1. Musical ... "	vii. Sheets and plates
2. Photographia ... "	1. Galvanized
3. Scientific, philosophical, and other kinds ... "	2. Tinned
36. Ivory—	3. Other than galvanized or tinned
1. Unmanufactured ... Lbs.	viii. Wire
2. Manufactured ... "	ix. Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel
37. Jewellery and plate, of gold and silver—	4. Lead—
1. Jewellery ... "	(a) Ore
2. Plate ... "	(b) Pig
3. Precious stones and pearls, unset ... "	(c) Wrought—
38. Jute—	i. Sheets, pipes, and tubes
Manufactures ... "	ii. Other sorts
39. Leather—	(d) Other sorts
1. Unwrought ... Cwt.	
2. Manufactures (including boots and shoes) ... "	

I.—Private Merchandise—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
44. Metals— <i>concl.</i>	51. Seeds— <i>concl.</i>
5. Quicksilver ... Lbs.	2. Rape ... Cwt.
6. Steel—	3. Other sorts ... "
(a) Hoop ... Cwt.	56. Shells and Cowries ... "
(b) Other sorts ... "	57. Snails, parts of ... "
7. Tin—	58. Silk—
Unwrought (block) ... "	1. Raw ... Lbs.
8. Zinc or spelter—	2. Manufactures—
(a) Unwrought ... "	(a) Piece-goods ... Yds.
(b) Wrought or manufactured ... "	(b) Goods of silk mixed with other materials
(c) Other sorts ... "	(c) Thread, for sewing ... Lbs.
9. Metals, unenumerated ... "	(d) Other sorts ... Cwt.
45. Oils—	59. Soap
1. Animal ... Gallons	60. Specimens illustrative of natural science
2. Essential ... "	61. Spices—
3. Mineral—	1. Betelnuts ... Lbs.
(a) Kerosine ... "	2. Cardamoms ... "
(b) Other kinds ... "	3. Cloves ... "
4. Vegetable, not essential—	4. Ginger ... "
(a) Linseed ... "	5. Nutmegs ... "
(b) Other sorts ... "	6. Pepper ... "
46. Oil-cloth and door-cloth ... Sq. yds.	7. Other sorts ... "
47. Paints and Colours ... Cwt.	62. Stationery (excluding paper) ... "
48. Paper and Pasteboard—	63. Stone and marble ... Cwt.
1. Printing paper ... "	64. Sugar, refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy and confectionery ... Lbs.
2. Writing paper and envelopes ... "	65. Tea ... "
3. Other kinds of paper ... Cwt.	66. Toys and requisites for games
4. Pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard of all kinds ... "	67. Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades ... Number
49. Perfumery ... "	68. Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.
50. Pitch, Tar, and Dammer ... Cwt.	69. Wood—
51. Printing and lithographing materials (other than paper) ... "	1. Teak ... Cub. tons
52. Provisions—	2. Other timber ... "
1. Bacon and hams ... Lbs.	3. Ornamental ... "
2. Biscuits ... "	4. Manufactures of wood ... "
3. Butter ... "	70. Wood—
4. Fishways and sharkans ... "	1. Raw ... Lbs.
5. Fish, dry, unsalted ... "	2. Manufactures—
6. " salted ... "	(a) Piece-goods ... Yds.
7. Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, or preserved—	(b) Sawls ... Number
(a) Dates ... Cwt.	(c) Other sorts ... Lbs.
(b) Other sorts ... "	71. Articles (not specified) re-exported by post ... "
8. Oil ... Lbs.	72. All other articles of merchandise—
9. Other sorts of provisions ... Cwt.	1. Unmanufactured ... "
53. Railway plant and rolling-stock ... Tons	2. Manufactured ... "
54. Salt ... "	
55. Seeds—	
1. Essential ... Cwt.	

II.—Government Stores.

1. Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, hat excluding bonnery)	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. Fire-arms, 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 ... "

I.—Private Merchandise—contd.

Indian Produce and Manufacture—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
49. Provisions—contd.	69. Spices—
7. Fruits and vegetables; dried, salted, or preserved ... Cwt.	1. Betelnuts ... Lbs.
8. Ghee ... Lbs.	2. Cardamoms ... "
9. Other sorts of provisions ... Cwt.	3. Chillies ... "
50. Bags and other materials for making paper ... "	4. Ginger ... "
51. Railway plant and rolling-stock ... Tons	5. Pepper ... "
52. Salt ... "	6. Other sorts ... "
53. Seeds—	60. Stationery (excluding paper) ... "
1. Essential ... Cwt.	61. Stone and marble ... Cwt.
2. Castor ... "	62. Sugar—
3. Cotton ... "	1. Sugar, refined or crystal- lised ... "
4. Earthnut ... "	2. Sugar, unrefined ... "
5. Linseed ... "	63. Tallow ... "
6. Mow ... "	64. Tea ... Lbs.
7. Mustard ... "	65. Toys and requisites for games ... "
8. Rape ... "	66. Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades ... Number
9. Til or jingili ... "	67. Wax (including candles) ... Cwt.
10. Other sorts ... "	68. Wood—
54. Shells and Cowries ... "	1. Teak ... Cwt. ton
55. Ships, parts of ... "	2. Other timber ... "
56. Silk—	3. Firwood ... Ton
1. Raw ... Lbs.	4. Ornamental ... "
2. Manufactures—	5. Manufactures ... "
(a) Piece-goods ... Yds.	69. Wool—
(b) Goods of silk mixed with other materials ... "	1. Raw ... Lbs.
(c) Other sorts ... Lbs.	2. Manufactures ... "
57. Soap ... Cwt.	70. All other articles of merchandise—
58. Specimens illustrative of natural science ... "	1. Unmanufactured ... "
	2. Manufactured ... "

Foreign Merchandise.

1. Animals, living—	18. Coffee ... Cwt.
1. Horses ... Number	19. Corals, real ... Lbs.
2. Other kinds ... "	20. Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute) ... Cwt.
2. Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery) ... "	21. Cotton—
1. Boots and shoes ... Pairs	1. Raw ... Lbs.
3. Arms, ammunition, and military stores—	2. Twist and yarn ... Lbs.
1. Firearms, and parts thereof ... "	3. Manufactures—
2. Gunpowder ... Lbs.	(a) Piece-goods—
3. Dynamite, and all other explosives ... Cwt.	1. Grey (unbleached) ... Yds.
4. Other sorts ... "	2. White (bleached) ... "
4. Art, works of ... "	3. Coloured, printed, or dyed ... "
5. Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ... Cwt.	(b) Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ... Number
6. Building and engineering materials ... "	(c) Other sorts ... "
7. Cabinet-ware and furniture ... "	19. Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics (excluding chemicals)—
8. Candles ... Lbs.	1. Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) ... "
9. Cane and rattans ... Cwt.	2. Opium ... Cwt.
10. Carriages and carts (excluding railway carriages, and parts thereof) ... "	3. Tobacco—
11. Chemicals ... "	(a) Unmanufactured ... Lbs.
12. Chinese and Japanese ware (including lacquered ware, but excluding earthenware and porcelain) ... "	(b) Manufactured ... "
13. Clocks and watches ... Number	20. Dyeing and tanning materials—
14. Coal ... Tons	1. Alizarine dyes ... "
	2. Aniline ... "
	3. Other sorts ... Cwt.
	21. Earthenware and Porcelain (excluding earthenware piping) ... "
	22. Fireworks ... "
	23. Flax—
	1. Raw ... Lbs.

I.—Private Merchandise—contd.
Foreign Merchandise—contd.

Particulars required in addition to value.	Particulars required in addition to value.
23. Flax—contd.	40. Metals—contd.
2. Twist and yarn ... Lbs.	3. Iron—contd.
3. Manufactures ... "	(d) Wrought—contd.
24. Fruits and Vegetables ... "	v. Nails, screws, rivets and washers ... Cwt.
25. Glass and glassware ... "	vi. Sheets and plates ... "
26. Grain and Pulse ... Cwt.	vii. Wire ... "
27. Gums and Resins ... "	viii. Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel ... "
28. Hardware and Cutlery, including agricultural implements and plated ware ... Cwt.	4. Lead ... Lbs.
29. Hides and skins ... "	5. Quicksilver ... Cwt.
30. Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances, and parts thereof ... "	6. Steel ... "
31. Ivory—	7. Tin ... "
1. Unmanufactured ... Lbs.	8. Zinc or spelter ... "
32. Jewellers' and plate, of gold and silver ... "	9. Unenumerated ... "
33. Jute—	41. Oils—
1. Manufactured ... Cwt.	1. Mineral—
34. Lac ... "	(a) Kerosine ... Gallons
35. Leather—	(b) Other kinds ... "
1. Unwrought ... "	2. Other sorts of oil ... Sq. yds.
2. Manufactures—	42. Oil-cloth and floor-cloth ... "
(a) Saddlery and harness ... "	43. Paints and Colours, including Painters' materials ... "
(b) Other sorts (excluding boots and shoes) ... "	44. Paper and pasteboard ... "
36. Liquors—	45. Perfumery ... Cwt.
1. Ale, beer, and porter ... Gallons	46. Pitch, tar and dammer ... "
2. Spirit—	47. Printing and Lithographing materials (other than paper) ... "
(a) Brandy ... "	48. Provisions—
(b) Rum ... "	1. Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, or preserved—
(c) Other sorts of spirit ... "	(a) Dates ... Cwt.
3. Wines ... "	(b) Other sorts ... "
4. Other sorts of liquors ... "	2. Other sorts of provisions—
37. Machinery and millwork—	(a) Bacon and hams ... Lbs.
1. Agricultural (not being steam) ... "	(b) Butter ... "
2. Steam-engines and parts—	(c) Cheese ... Cwt.
(a) Locomotives (excluding those for railways) ... "	(d) Other sorts ... "
(b) Other sorts ... "	49. Railway plant and rolling-stock ... Tons
3. Other sorts of machinery ... "	50. Salt ... Cwt.
38. Matches ... Sq. yds.	51. Seeds ... "
39. Mats and matting ... "	52. Shells and Cowries ... "
40. Metals—	53. Ships, parts of ... "
1. Brass—	54. Silk—
(a) Unwrought ... Cwt.	1. Raw ... Lbs.
(b) Wrought ... "	2. Manufactures—
2. Copper—	(a) Piece-goods ... Yds.
(a) Ore ... "	(b) Goods of silk mixed with other materials ... Lbs.
(b) Old, for re-manufacture ... "	(c) Other sorts ... Cwt.
(c) Unwrought ... "	55. Soap ... "
(d) Wrought ... "	56. Spices—
3. Iron—	1. Betelnuts ... Lbs.
(a) Ore ... "	2. Cardamoms ... "
(b) Old, for re-manufacture ... "	3. Cloves ... "
(c) Cast (pig) ... "	4. Nutmegs ... "
(d) Wrought ... "	5. Pepper ... "
1. Anchors, cables, and kentledge ... "	6. Other sorts ... "
2. Angle bolt, and rod ... "	57. Stationery (excluding paper) ... Cwt.
3. Bar ... "	58. Stone and marble ... Cwt.
4. Hoop ... "	59. Sugar—
	1. Sugar, refined or crystal- lised ... "
	2. Sugar, unrefined ... "

I.—Private Merchandise—concld.

Foreign Merchandise—concld.

	Particulars required in addition to value.		Particulars required in addition to value.
60. Tallow	Cwt.	66. Wood—concld.	
61. Tea	Lbs.	8. Manufactures ...	
62. Telegraphs, materials for construction of		67. Wool—	
63. Toys and requisites for games		1. Raw	Lbs.
64. Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades	Number	2. Manufactures—	
65. Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	(a) Piece-goods	Yds.
66. Wood—		(b) Shawls	Number
1. Timber	Cab. tons	(c) Other sorts	Lbs.
2. Ornamental		68. All other articles of merchandise—	
		1. Unmanufactured	
		2. Manufactured	

II.—Government Stores.

Indian Produce and Manufacture.

1. Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery)		4. Liquors	Gallons
1. Boots and shoes	Pairs	5. Metals	Cwt.
2. Arms, ammunition, and military stores		6. Paper and pasteboard	
3. Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—		7. Railway plant and rolling-stock	
1. Drugs		8. Salt	Tons
2. Medicines and Narcotics—		9. Stationery (excluding paper)	
(a) Opium		10. Telegraphs, materials for construction of	
(b) Other sorts		11. Wood—	
		1. Timber	Cab. tons
		2. Manufactured	

Foreign Merchandise.

1. Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery)		5. Metals	Cwt.
1. Boots and shoes	Pairs	6. Paper and pasteboard	
2. Arms, ammunition, and military stores		7. Railway plant and rolling-stock	
3. Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics		8. Stationery (excluding paper)	
4. Liquors	Gallons	9. Telegraphs, materials for construction of	
		10. All other articles—	
		1. Unmanufactured	
		2. Manufactured	

III.—Treasure.

Private—		Government—	
1. Gold, coin and bullion	Ounces	1. Gold, coin and bullion	Ounces
2. Silver, do.	"	2. Silver, do.	"

B.

List of Foreign Countries (to be adopted in the Returns of Trade).

Europe.		
1. UNITED KINGDOM.	5. FRANCE—concld.	8. HOLLAND—
2. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—	iii. Brest.	i. Amsterdam.
i. Trieste.	iv. Nantes.	ii. Rotterdam.
ii. Fiume.	v. Bordeaux.	9. ITALY—
Belgium—	vi. Marseilles, &c.	i. Ancona.
i. Antwerp.	vii. Lyons.	ii. Catania.
ii. Brussels.	viii. Orleans.	iii. Brindisi.
iii. Ghent.	ix. Rome.	iv. Palermo.
4. DENMARK—	6. GERMANY—	v. Messina.
i. Copenhagen.	i. Hamburg.	vi. Leghorn.
5. PRUSSIA—	ii. Bremen, &c.	vii. Genoa.
i. Danzig.	iii. Leipzig.	viii. Venice, &c.
ii. Havre.	iv. Nuremberg.	ix. Naples.
	7. GREECE—	x. Florence.

List of Foreign Countries to be adopted in the Returns of Trade—concld.

10. MALTA.*	30. SOUTH AMERICA—	41. PERSIA.*
11. NORWAY.*	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. Batoum.	vi. Valparaiso, &c.	i. Bangkok.
ii. Odessa.	vii. Surinam.	47. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—
iii. Riga.		i. Penang.
iv. Pori.	31. UNITED STATES—	ii. Malacca.
14. SPAIN—	i. New York.	iii. Singapore.
i. Barcelona.	ii. Boston.	48. SUMATRA.*
ii. Cadiz.	iii. New Port.	i. Smeat.
iii. Gibraltar.	iv. Charleston.	ii. Beyrout.
15. SWEDEN.*	v. New Orleans.	iii. Alexandria.
16. TURKEY IN EUROPE.*	vi. Philadelphia.	iv. Jafa.
i. Constantinople.	vii. San Francisco.	v. Baghdad.
ii. Salonika.		vi. Bassorah.
17. OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.*	32. WEST INDIES—	vii. Tripoli.
	i. Jamaica.	viii. Trebizond.
	ii. Cuba.	
	iii. Trinidad.	50. OTHER COUNTRIES IN ASIA—
	iv. Barbadoes.	i. Celebes.
	v. St. Lucia.	ii. Macassar.
	vi. Martinique.	
	33. OTHER COUNTRIES IN AMERICA.	
	i. Honolulu.	
		Africa.
		51. NEW SOUTH WALES.*
		i. Sydney.
		ii. Newcastle.
		52. NEW ZEALAND.*
		i. Dunedin.
		ii. Wellington.
		iii. Auckland.
		iv. Christ Church.
		53. QUEENSLAND.*
		i. Brisbane.
		ii. Townsville.
		iii. Rockhampton.
		iv. Cairns.
		v. Bowen.
		54. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*
		i. Adelaide.
		ii. Port Darwin.
		55. VICTORIA.*
		i. Albany.
		ii. Freemantle.
		iii. King George's Sound.
		iv. Geraldton.
		v. Perth.
		56. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.*
		i. Melbourne.
		57. TASMANIA.*
		i. Hobart Town.
		ii. Launceston.
		58. AUSTRALIA—
		i. Fiji Islands.
		59. AGGREGATE RETURN OF TRADE PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

N.B.—1. Endeavour should be made to show the trade with chief countries in detail separately for each port as well as in a total for the country, wherever this is possible. (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), to be treated as Coasting or Interportal.

6. Trade with ports in India subject to Foreign Governments European or Native, to be treated as "Foreign Coasting" under a separate head, from the Coasting Trade of British India.

7. The present heads "Persian Gulf" and "Red Sea" disappear, the trade being classed under the countries to which the ports of the adjacent coasts belong.

8. Under "Siam" is to be classed the trade between British Borneo and the Islands of Junk, Ceylon or Salang.

After 3 o'clock afternoon, no cash can be received or Bills of Duties settled. Parties therefore who are desirous of clearing goods or 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. 1905—29 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 5th November 1900, Part I.

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 8 annas value.

N.B.—The Collector is not bound to furnish duplicates of any document, but if satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended, he may grant them.

Godown Rent at the Madras Custom House.

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.

Treble 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 close holidays are not reckoned in the rent-free term. When delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House officers to examine and pass the goods, such delay is not to be reckoned. The foregoing rules are equally applicable to personal effects deposited in the Custom Houses.

The object in charging godown rent is to induce parties to clear their goods with despatch, and to prevent the yard from being needlessly encumbered.

The rates of wharfrage 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 uncleared 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.

Rules for Godown Rent.

Per month. RS. A. P.	Per month. RS. A. P.
Beer, whole pipes, butt, or pun- chea.....	Small casks.....
Do. half pipe or hoghead.....	Three do. do. or provisions.....
Do. quarter pipe.....	Large crates, 12 dozen bottles.....
Large casks containing glass or earthenware.....	Small crates, 6 or 8 dozen, more or less.....
	Wines, butt or pipe.....

Rules for Godown Rent—concl.

Per month. RS. A. P.	Per month. RS. A. P.
Wines, half pipe or hoghead.....	Catch, per 100 bazaar maunds.....
Do. quarter pipe.....	Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest.....
Do. chests above 12 dozen size.....	Vermilion, per box.....
Do. do. of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen.....	Arsenic, per box.....
Do. do. of 6 dozen or 3 doz.....	Brass lead, do.....
Do. quarter chest or 3 dozen.....	China paper, per case.....
Do. all boxes under 8 dozen and above 1 dozen.....	China, cases of packing, cassia, cam- phor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case.....
Do. one dozen boxes.....	Ginger or turmeric, per 100 bazaar maunds.....
Cases of under 1 dozen size.....	Beta nut, per bazaar maund.....
Spirits, per pipe.....	Cloves, do. do.....
Do. per hoghead.....	Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cammin- seed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazaar maund.....
Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen.....	Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hoghead.....
Do. above 1 and under 3 dozen.....	Do. do. do. do. per tierce.....
Do. 3 dozen.....	Sugarcandy, per tub.....
Do. above 3 and under 6 dozen.....	Tea, per whole chest.....
Do. 6 dozen.....	Do. per smaller box.....
Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size.....	Paint, per keg of 56 lbs.....
British piece-goods, per case above 12 dozen.....	Salmon, herrings, or other fishes, per keg.....
Do. do. do. per case of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen.....	Turpentine, linseed or other vege- table oil, per jar.....
Do. do. do. 6 or 3 dozen.....	All cordage, per cwt.....
Do. do. do. 3 dozen or less.....	Rosin or dammer, per bazaar maund.....
Do. do. do. bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs.....	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 bazaar maund, per bale.....
Do. do. per bale of smaller size.....	Gummes, per large bale.....
Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs.....	Do. per smaller bale.....
Do. do. do. of smaller size.....	Cow hides, per large bale.....
Metals, per bazaar maund.....	Do. per smaller bale.....
Canvas, per bale.....	Goat skins, per bale.....
Silk, per bale.....	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund.....
Silk piece-goods, per case.....	Tin plates, per box.....
Indigo, per chest.....	Bricks, per 1,000.....
Opium, do.....	Valuables such as specie, jewellery, corals, gold thread, silver plate, &c., per case.....
Cotton hemp, jute and sailflower, per bale of 300 lbs.....	
Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazaar maunds.....	

PETROLEUM.—Rules regulating the importation, possession and transport of Petroleum as defined in India Act XII of 1886, will be found published at pp. 264—273 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 18th 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, or not corresponding with the particulars therein shown, will be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 1,000 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 Rs. 1,000.

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 167, clause 9, of Act VIII of 1878. Any person making an unauthorized declaration of value is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 1,000.

APPEAL.—All disputes regarding matters not specially provided for by law between an officer of Customs and another person, has to be decided by the Revenue Board, subject to an appeal to Government (see section 188 of Act VIII of 1878). This section does not apply to cases regularly adjudicated, such as smuggling, &c., but to differences of opinion as to the construction of the Act, rates of duty, classification of goods, &c., appeals are provided for in the former cases by section CLXXXII.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Consignments for the use of the French Government officers, from one French Settlement in India to another, are allowed to pass free through the British Custom Houses at the ports under certificate and seals.—*Board's Circular Order, No. 4562, 28th July 1892.*

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 emergent business and for meeting any demands for the services of the establishment.

OVERTIME FEES.—The rate of overtime fees chargeable for work done by Customs officers 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.

OPIUM may be imported on payment of a duty of 24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas and an export duty of 600 rupees per chest of 2 Indian 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 14 of Act VIII of 1878 shall be deemed to authorize and to have always authorized the Governor-General in Council to prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land, of any particular class of goods.—*Act XIV of 1871.*

STORES IMPORTED BY GOVERNMENT are landed duty free, but when articles are purchased by Government in this country after duty has been paid on them, the price should be paid including the duty.—*Government Order, 26th August 1864, No. 1567.*

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 for 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. VIII of 1894.

SCHEDULE II.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.

Including also any articles, other than those included in Nos. 1 to 13 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. XI of 1878.

Names of Articles.	Duty. Rs. A.
1. Fire-arms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles, for each	50 0
2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30 0
3. Pistols, for each	15 0
4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	20 0
5. Springs used for fire-arms, including gas and air-guns and rifles, for each	8 0
6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each	5 0
7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	2 8
8. Extractors, rippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, lugs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of fire-arms (including gas and air-guns or rifles) not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	1 8
9. Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges, for each	10 0
10. Machines for capping cartridges, for each	2 8

Exception I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm, are free.

Exception II.—The following are also free, namely:—

- Arms forming part of the regular equipment 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 forces 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 organised for Imperial Service;

(g) Morris' tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British and Native regiments or volunteer corps, for the instruction of their men.

Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the foregoing list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under numbers 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs Collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

	Tariff valuation.	Rate of duty.
11. Gunpowder, all sorts	Rs. A.	
12. All other sorts of arms, ammunition and military stores	<i>ad valorem</i> }	10 per cent.

SCHEDULE III.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT AND SALTED FISH.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
1	Liquors—		
	Ale, beer, and porter	{ Imperial gallon or six quart bottles. }	Rs. A.
	Cider and other fermented liquors		0 1
	Liqueurs	"	0 0
	Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	Spirit when used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals in a proportion of less than twenty per cent. of spirit of the strength of London proof.		
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of twenty per cent. and upwards.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6 0
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	6 0
	Spirit, other sorts	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6 0
	Wines—		
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	2 8
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	"	1 0
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts.		

SCHEDULE III.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concl.* LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT AND SALTED FISH—*concl.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
2	OPIUM, not covered by a Government pass.	Ser of 80 tolas	Rs. A. 22 0
3	SALT	Indian maund of 82½ lb. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
4	SALTED FISH, wet or dry	"	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding six annas, as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , from time to time prescribe.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	<i>Animals, living.</i>		Rs. A. P.	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds.			Free.
	<i>Articles of Food and Drink.</i>			
2	COFFEE	cwt.	28 0 0	5 per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free—			
	Almonds without shell	"	50 0 0	"
	" in the shell	"	14 0 0	"
	" (hazeln)	"	40 0 0	"
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	"	14 0 0	"
	Cocoanuts	thousand	27 0 0	"
	" kernel (copra)	cwt.	12 0 0	"
	Currants, in cases	"	14 0 0	"
	" in cans	"	26 0 0	"
	" other	"	14 0 0	"
	Dates, dry, in bags	"	5 8 0	"
	" wet	"	4 0 0	"
	" in pots, boxes and tins	"	8 8 0	"
	Figs, Persian, dried	"	10 0 0	"
	Garlic	"	8 0 0	"
	Hops	"		Free.
	Distarch nuts	cwt.	33 0 0	5 per cent.
	Peaches, Dussora (du-Bokhara)	"	20 0 0	"
	Raisins, black	"	8 0 0	"
	" kishmish	"	10 0 0	"
	" Muskatka	"	8 0 0	"
	" other sorts	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Walnuts	cwt.	8 0 0	"
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables.		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour.			Free.
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages.			<i>ad valorem</i> 5 per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
<i>Articles of Food and Drink—contd.</i>				
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon	lb.	0 10 6	5 per cent.
	Beef and pork	metric of 8 cwt.	100 0 0	"
	Biché de mer	barrel of 2 cwt.	75 0 0	"
	Butter	cwt.	99 0 0	"
	Cheese	lb.	1 4 0	"
	China preserves in syrup	box of six jars	0 10 0	"
	" " dry, sealed	lb.	4 8 0	"
	Cocoa	lb.	0 4 8	"
	Fish-maws	cwt.	5 0 0	"
	Flour			Free.
	Ghi		ad valorem	5 per cent.
	Groceries not otherwise described	cwt.	50 0 0	"
	Margarine		ad valorem	"
	Pork hams	lb.	1 4 0	"
	Sago	"	0 11 0	"
	Shark-fin	cwt.	7 8 0	"
	Singally and sardine			Free.
	Tapioea			"
	Vinegar, European, in wood	cwt.	11 0 0	5 per cent.
	" Persian	Imperial gallon	1 0 0	"
	" Indian	"	1 8 0	"
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries	"	0 6 0	"
7	Spices—		ad valorem	"
	Retalints—Gos			"
	" in the husk	cwt.	11 0 0	"
	" all other sorts	decimand	4 0 0	"
	Cardines, dry		ad valorem	"
	Cloves	cwt.	12 0 0	"
	" stems and heads	"	25 0 0	"
	" in seed, marlang	"	8 0 0	"
	Ginger, dry	"	11 0 0	"
	Mace	"	20 0 0	"
	Nutmegs	lb.	1 0 0	"
	" in shell	"	0 8 0	"
	Pepper, black	"	0 5 0	"
	" white	cwt.	33 0 0	"
	All other sorts of spices	"	65 0 0	"
8	Sugar, China, candy		ad valorem	"
	" loaf	cwt.	18 0 0	"
	" crystallised, best	"	16 0 0	"
	" " and soft, from China	"	10 0 0	"
	" " from Mauritius and Egypt	"	10 0 0	"
	" soft or raw, other than from Mauritius, Egypt or China	"	9 8 0	"
	" all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery.	"	ad valorem	"

Countries.	Kind of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
Argentina Republic.	All kinds	10 centimes per kilogram.	Per cwt. Rs. A. P. 15 3 10
Austria-Hungary.	Sugar under 96 per cent. and of at least 99 per cent. polarization.	20 florins per 100 kilograms.	1 0 3

Countries.	Kind of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
Austria-Hungary— <i>contd.</i>	Sugar of at least 99 per cent. polarization. Rs. 3.3.9 per cwt. extra to be levied and in addition for present duties. 2461 G. of 1902.	4.60 florins per 100 kilograms.	Per cwt. Rs. A. P. 1 7 4
Belgium	Raw sugar	3.90 francs per 100 kilograms.	1 2 10
	Refined sugar	4.40 francs per 100 kilograms.	1 5 3
Denmark	" " " "	1.12 crowns per 100 kilograms.	0 8 0
France	Raw sugars from 65 to 98 per cent. polarization for beetroot sugars, or 85 to 97 per cent. for French Colonial sugar.	9.90 francs per 100 kilograms of refined sugar of 100 per cent. polarization.*	3 0 1
	Sugarcandies	10.40 francs per 100 kilograms.	3 2 3
	Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear, hard and dry.	10.40 francs per 100 kilograms.	3 2 3
	Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals of a minimum standard of 98 per cent. polarization.	10.18 francs per 100 kilograms.	3 1 2
Germany	Raw sugar of at least 90 per cent. polarization.	2.40 marks per 100 kilograms.	0 14 4
	Refined sugar under 98 per cent. and of at least 90 per cent. polarization.	2.40 marks per 100 kilograms.	0 14 4
	Candy and sugar in white hard loaves, blocks, crystals, etc., of at least 99 per cent. polarization.	3.44 marks per 100 kilograms.	1 4 7
	All other sugars of at least 98 per cent. polarization. Rs. 2.12.9 per cwt. in addition to present duties extra 2461 G. of 1902.	2.83 marks per 100 kilograms.	1 1 3
Holland	Raw sugar produced in Holland from beetroots.	1.50 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined (100 per cent.)*	0 14 0
	Sugar, refined, from beetroot, raw sugar produced in Holland.	1.72 florins per 100 kilograms.*	0 15 11
	Sugar, refined, from imported raw sugar.	0.22 florins per 100 kilograms in addition to bounty, if any, allowed in the raw sugar by the country of production.	0 1 11 in addition to counter-vailing duty, if any, on the raw sugar rate.
	Refined sugar from materials other than beetroot raw sugar.		
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 88 per cent.	0.44 rouble per pood	2 2 7
	Sugar of less than 88 per cent. but not less than 75 per cent.	0.33 rouble per pood	1 13 10
Chili	Raw sugar	2 centavos per kilogram	0 9 2
Italy	Sugar below No. 20 Dutch Standard.	5.60 francs per 100 kilograms.	Cancelled by Customs Circular IV of 1902.
Do.	Sugar, refined, No. 20 Dutch Standard.	6.13 francs per 100 kilograms.	

* 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.

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR No. XII of 1902.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4439 S.E., dated the 14th August 1902.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8A, sub-section (2), and section 8B, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1899 (XIV of 1899), and by the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1902 (VIII of 1902), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make, with effect from the 1st of November 1902, the following rules for the identification of sugar chargeable with an additional or special duty imposed under sub-section (1) of the said sections, respectively, and for the assessment and collection of such additional or special duty, namely:

RULES.

1. For the purposes of these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "Customs-port," "Chief Customs authority," "Customs-collector," "owner," and "public warehouse" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

2. Where any sugar is imported into any Customs-port, the owner shall declare to the Customs-collector in what country such sugar was produced, and shall furnish him with such other information as may be necessary to enable him correctly to assess the additional or special duty (if any) chargeable under sub-section (1) of section 8A or 8B, respectively, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

3. (1) Where the information required by rule 2 is not furnished, the Customs-collector shall deposit and detain the sugar in such part of the Customs-house premises as he may deem suitable.

(2) The owner of any sugar deposited and detained under sub-rule (1) may, at any time, clear such sugar on payment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon and of the other charges payable to the Customs-collector, whether for wharfage-fare or otherwise, in respect of the same.

(3) For the purposes of sub-rule (2) and for the purpose of calculating the surplus payable to the owner under section 85 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the additional or special duty leviable upon any sugar deposited and detained under sub-rule (1) shall, if the information necessary for the correct assessment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon has not been furnished, be assessed at such rate not exceeding the highest rate of additional or special duty leviable upon any class of sugar as the Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, fix in this behalf.

4. The Customs-collector may accept the information required by these rules in any form which he may consider sufficient; and he shall accept it if given in the form and manner hereinafter prescribed.

5. Where sugar is imported into any Customs-port from a bonded warehouse in the United Kingdom, the owner shall furnish the Customs-collector with the following documents, namely:

- (a) a certified copy of the delivery warrant of the British Custom House;
- (b) a certified copy of the shipping bill; and
- (c) a declaration in writing of the exporter in Form A or Form B, as the case may be, stating—

- (i) the country in which the sugar was produced;
- (ii) the date of shipment from the country (if any) from which the sugar was exported to the United Kingdom;
- (iii) where the sugar was not produced in the country referred to in sub-head (ii), the date on which it was exported from the country in which it was produced; and
- (iv) whether the sugar is cane or beet.

6. Where refined sugar having passed through a refinery in the United Kingdom, is imported from the United Kingdom into any Customs-port, the owner shall furnish the Customs-collector with the following documents, namely:

- (a) declaration in writing by the refiner in Form C, or by any person authorized by a power-of-attorney from such refiner in Form D, stating—

- (i) the particulars of the raw sugar from which the refined sugar was manufactured;
- (ii) the country from which such raw sugar was imported into the United Kingdom;
- (iii) the date of shipment from the country referred to in sub-head (ii);
- (iv) where this information is available at the time of importation into the Customs-port, the country in which the raw sugar was produced; and

- (b) a declaration in writing by the exporter in Form E, or by any person authorized by a power-of-attorney from such exporter in Form F, identifying the sugar entered for shipment with the sugar referred to in the declaration prescribed in clause (a).

7. (1) In the case of any sugar—

- (a) which, being refined sugar, has been imported, on payment of duty, into the United Kingdom and has been exported thence without drawback to any Customs-port; or
- (b) which, though nominally imported into the United Kingdom, has merely passed through a port in the United Kingdom in transit to be re-exported thence to any Customs-port in the same or another bottom; or
- (c) which has been imported into any Customs-port from any country other than the United Kingdom;

the owner shall furnish the Customs-collector with one of the following documents, namely:

- (i) where the sugar was produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to India, a certificate by the exporter in Form G;
- (ii) where the sugar was produced in a country other than that from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to India, a certificate by the shipper in Form H.

(2) Where any sugar referred to in sub-rule (1) has been exported from a port in any country other than the United Kingdom or any British possession to the United Kingdom or to any Customs-port, the certificate shall be attested by the British Consular officer at the port in such country.

(3) Where, in any case referred to in sub-rule (2), the British Consular officer so desires, the certificate shall have been approved and communicated to him by a local Chamber of Commerce.

FORM A.

DECLARATION BY EXPORTER IN THE CASE OF SUGAR SHIPPED DIRECT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE COUNTRY IN WHICH IT WAS PRODUCED.

[Rule 5, clause (c).]

I, A. B.

declare that the consignment of _____ cwt. of beet
sugar of _____ degrees of polarisation, in
bags marked and addressed as follows:
consigned to Messrs. _____ of (a) _____
was produced in (b) _____ and shipped from
(c) _____ on the _____ day of _____

- (a) Insert name of Indian port.
- (b) Insert name of country.
- (c) Insert name of port.

190
Signature of Exporter,
Declared before me at the Customs House at
this _____ day of _____, 190

Signature of Chief Officer of Customs,
Port of _____

FORM B.

DECLARATION BY EXPORTER IN THE CASE OF SUGAR EXPORTED FROM THE COUNTRY IN WHICH IT WAS PRODUCED TO SOME OTHER COUNTRY, AND THENCE SHIPPED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[Rule 5, clause (c).]

I, A. B.

declare that the consignment of _____ beet sugar of
_____ cwt. _____ degrees of polarisation, in
bags marked and addressed as follows: _____
consigned to Messrs. _____ of (a) _____
was produced in (b) _____ and exported thence in bond on the _____ day
of _____ 190, and that the said sugar was shipped
from _____ on the _____ day of _____

- (a) Insert name of Indian port.
- (b) Insert name of country.

190
Signature of Exporter,
Declared before me at the Customs House at
this _____ day of _____, 190

Signature of Chief Officer of Customs,
Port of _____

FORM C.

DECLARATION OF ORIGIN AND MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR BY A REFINER.

[Rule 6, clause (a).]

I, A. B.

- (a) Insert address and description.
 (b) The refined sugar to be described and identified with marks and numbers in this space.
 (c) Insert names, with country of place of delivery.
 (d) Insert place.

of (a) do solemnly and sincerely declare that the undermentioned sugar (b) was delivered on the day of 190, from my refinery at (c) for exportation to (d) and was manufactured by me from importations of raw sugar as endorsed hereon.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835.

Declared at
 in this day of 190.
 Before me,

A Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of
 This is the Exhibit referred to in Declaration of the day of 190.

FORM D.

DECLARATION OF ORIGIN AND MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR BY AN AGENT OF REFINER UNDER POWER OF ATTORNEY.

[Rule 6, clause (a).]

I, A. B.

- (a) Insert address and description.
 (b) The refined sugar to be described and identified with marks and numbers in this space.
 (c) Insert refiner's name and address.
 (d) Insert place.

of (a) do solemnly and sincerely declare that the undermentioned sugar (b) was delivered on the day of 190, from the refinery of (c) at (d) for exportation to (e) and was manufactured by the said from importations of raw sugar as endorsed hereon.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835.

Signature of Agent
 Declared at
 in this day of 190.
 Before me,

A Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of
 This is the Exhibit referred to in Declaration of the day of 190.

FORM E.

DECLARATION BY EXPORTER.

[Rule 6, clause (b).]

I, A. B.

- (a) Insert address and description.
 (b) The refined sugar to be described and identified with marks and numbers in this space.
 (c) Insert names of ship and master.
 (d) Insert place.

of (a) hereby declare that the undermentioned sugar (b) has been entered for shipment per (c) Master (c) for exportation to (d) and I further declare that the sugar so entered is the sugar referred to in the annexed Declaration marked

Signature of Exporter.
 Declared before me at the Custom House at this day of 190.
 Signature of Chief Officer of Customs, Port of

FORM F.

DECLARATION BY AN AGENT OF EXPORTER UNDER POWER OF ATTORNEY.

[Rule 6, clause (b).]

I, A. B.

- (a) Insert address and description.
 (b) The refined sugar to be described and identified with marks and numbers in this space.
 (c) Insert names of ship and master.
 (d) Insert place.

of (a) hereby declare that the undermentioned sugar (b) has been entered for shipment per (c) Master (c) for exportation to (d) and I further declare that the sugar so entered is the sugar referred to in the annexed Declaration marked

Signature of Agent,
 Declared before me at the Custom House at this day of 190.
 Signature of Chief Officer of Customs, Port of

FORM G.

DECLARATION BY EXPORTER AT A FOREIGN PORT AS TO THE ORIGIN OF SUGAR PRODUCED IN THE COUNTRY FROM WHICH IT WAS EXPORTED EITHER TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, OR DIRECT TO INDIA.

[Rule 7, sub-head (i).]

I, A. B.

declare that the consignment of cwt. of beet sugar, of degrees of polarisation, in bags, marked and addressed as follows: and shipped on 190 per steamer consigned to Messrs. & Co. of (a) was produced in (b)

- (a) Insert name of port in the United Kingdom, India.
 (b) Insert name of country of export.

Exporter's signature.
 Certified that I believe the above Declaration to be true.
 Signature of Consul at foreign port of exportation.

FORM H.

DECLARATION BY SHIPPER AT A FOREIGN PORT AS TO THE ORIGIN OF SUGAR
PRODUCED ELSEWHERE THAN IN THE COUNTRY OF EXPORT.

[Rule 7, sub-head (ii).]

I, A. B.

declare that the consignment of cwt. of beet sugar,
of degree of polarisation, in bags marked and
addressed as follows:
and shipped on 190 , per steamer & Co.
consigned to Messrs. of (c) was produced in (b).

(a) Insert name of port in
the United Kingdom.

(b) Insert country of pro-
duction.

(c) Insert name of coun-
try.

(d) Insert port of ship-
ment.

(e) Insert name of place
whence the sugar was ex-
ported in transit.

(f) Insert port of ship-
ment.

and exported thence in bond on the

for transit through (c)

to (d) for shipment to India.

I produce and annex to this Declaration the bills of
lading and other relevant documents attested by the
Customs and other officials at (e)
and at (f).

Shipper's signature.

Certified that I have examined the documents men-
tioned and believe the foregoing Declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul
at foreign port of exportation

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
<i>Articles of Food and Drink—<i>contd.</i></i>				
9	TEA, black	lb.	0 8 0	5 per cent.
	" green	"	0 10 0	"
<i>Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning materials.</i>				
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—	lb.	0 1 6	5 per cent.
	Acid, sulphuric	cwt.	2 0 0	"
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	"	4 10 0	"
	Alum	"	25 0 0	"
	Arsenic	"	18 0 0	"
	" China manila	"	0 8 0	"
	Bicarbonate of soda	"	2 12 0	"
	Copperas, green	"	ad valorem	"
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roborite, tattle, and all other descriptions, including de- tonators and blasting fuses.	"		"
	Salammone	cwt.	27 0 0	"
	Sulphate of copper	"	6 0 0	"
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	"	5 0 0	"
	" (") roll	"	4 8 0	"
	" (") rough	"		"

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>concluded.</i></i>				
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS — <i>contd.</i>				
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre and borax.	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	cwt.	18 0 0	5 per cent.
	" Socotra	lb.	25 0 0	"
	Aloe-wood	"	8 0 0	"
	Asafoetida (hing)	cwt.	65 0 0	"
	" coarse (hingra)	"	22 0 0	"
	Atiry, Persian	"	18 0 0	"
	Balsodhar (bamboo camphor)	lb.	0 5 0	"
	Brimstone (amshara)	cwt.	35 0 0	"
	Calamba root	"	9 0 0	"
	Camphor, refined, cake	lb.	1 10 0	"
	" partially refined, cake in blocks of about 13 lbs.	"	1 3 0	"
	Camphor, crude, in powder	"	1 3 0	"
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	26 0 0	"
	China root (shobchini), rough	"	8 0 0	"
	" (") scraped	"	13 0 0	"
	Cubels	"	26 0 0	"
	Galangal, China	"	19 0 0	"
	Peppermint (ala-kuta)	"	50 0 0	"
	Peppermint crystals	lb.	9 0 0	"
	Quinine and other alkalooids of cinchona	...		Free.
	Salap	cwt.	125 0 0	5 per cent.
	Senna leaves	"	6 0 0	"
	Storax, liquid (rose mellosa)	"	40 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 4 3	"
	" " 62	"	1 8 6	"
	" " 63	"	1 12 0	"
	" " 70	"	2 0 3	"
	" " 80	"	2 4 3	"
	" " 100	"	2 12 0	"
	" moist, 10 per cent.	"	0 4 9	"
	" " 16	"	0 7 0	"
	" " 20	"	0 8 3	"
	Aniline	"	0 6 6	"
	" dry	"	1 0 0	"
	" salts	"	ad valorem	"
	Ayax bark	cwt.	5 0 0	"
	Burgard (gulistia)	"	35 0 0	"
	Cochineal	lb.	0 11 0	"
	Guaiacum (myrabolanus)	cwt.	3 0 0	"
	" Persian	"	45 0 0	"
	Madder or manjit	"	9 0 0	"
	Orchilla weed	"	5 8 0	"
	Sappan wood and root	"	5 8 0	"
	Turneric	"	9 0 0	"
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials.	...	ad valorem	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
			RS. A. P.	
	<i>Metals and Manufactures of Metals—contd.</i>			
15	<i>Metals, &c.—contd.</i>		<i>ad valorem</i>	1 per cent.
	Iron, bar, hoop, plate and sheet, Low-moor and Swedish (if galvanised)		"	"
	" bar (including angle, T, and channel) hoop, plate and sheet (tinned)		"	"
	" nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	wt.	10 0 0	"
	" clasp	"	17 0 0	"
	" other sorts (including galvanised or tinned)		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" nuts and bolts, also galvanised hooks and nuts for roofing.		"	"
	" old	cwt.	2 8 0	"
	" pig		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like.		"	"
	" rails, chairs, sleepers, and fish-plates, other than those described in No. 58, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie bars.		"	"
	" rice-bowls		"	"
	" ridging, galvanised		"	"
	" rivets and washers, all sorts		"	"
	" wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting.		"	"
	" all other sorts, including wire-netting.		"	5 per cent.
	Lametta		"	"
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests which are free)		"	"
	Quicksilver	lb.	1 9 0	"
	Shot, bird	cwt.	15 0 0	"
	Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free.		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Steel, anchors and cables.		"	1 per cent.
	" angle, channel and spring		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" bar and blooms		"	"
	" basic, all sorts, including galvanised or tinned sheets.		"	"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes.		"	"
	" cast and blistered of any kind not specified in this number.		"	"
	" hoop	ton	140 0 0	"
	" (if galvanised)		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" nails		"	"
	" nuts and bolts and nail-roads		"	"
	" old	ton	120 0 0	"
	" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like.		<i>ad valorem</i>	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
			RS. A. P.	
	<i>Metals and Manufactures of Metals—contd.</i>			
	<i>Metals, &c.—contd.</i>			
15	Steel, plates and sheets	ton	115 0 0	1 per cent.
	" " " planished		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" " " (if galvanised)	ton	180 0 0	"
	" " " (if tinned) or lead-coated.		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" rails, chairs, sleepers and fish-plates, other than those described in No. 58, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars.		"	"
	" rivets and washers, all sorts		"	"
	" T-bars	ton	115 0 0	"
	" (if galvanised)		165 0 0	"
	" (if tinned)		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" wire, excluding wire-netting		"	"
	" wire-rope		"	"
	" all other sorts, including wire-netting.		"	5 per cent.
	Tin, block	cwt.	85 0 0	"
	" foil, and other sorts		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Zinc or spelter, nails	cwt.	30 0 0	"
	" plates & other shapes, soft		16 8 0	"
	" " " " hard		12 8 0	"
	" all other sorts		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	All other sorts of metals		"	"
	<i>Oils.</i>			
16	Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Bangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petrol, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum.	Imperial gallon		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 batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes or fuel.		<i>ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax.		"	"

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	<i>Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.</i>			
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 29) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 44) and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free.	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.
18	ART, works of, except statuary and pictures intended to be put up in a public place, which are free.	...	"	"
19	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves.	...	...	Free.
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts.	...	...	"
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms.	...	...	"
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts.	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described.	...	"	"
24	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE.	...	"	"
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof.	...	"	"
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 31).	...	"	"
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof.	...	"	"
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL.	...	...	Free.
29	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON— Cotton, raw ... " twist and yarn ... " sewing thread ... " piece-goods, hosiery, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described.	...	...	ad valorem 3 per cent.
30	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND.	...	...	Free.
31	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, earthenware, porcelain, and imitation or false coral.	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.
32	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free.	...	"	"
33	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder.	...	"	"
34	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread.	...	"	"
35	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	<i>Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—contd.</i>			
36	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin— Copal ... Cutch and Gambier ... Gamboge ... Gum Ammoniac ... " Arabic ... " Bdellium ... " Benjamin, raw ... " " cowrie ... " Bysabol (coarse myrrh) ... " Olibanum or frankincense ... " Persian (false) ... Myrrh ... Rosh ... All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha.	...	...	...
37	HOPS, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom.	...	"	"
38	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free) including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins.	...	"	"
39	HORN ... " articles made of, not otherwise described.	...	...	Free. ad valorem 5 per cent.
40	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Photographic, Photographic, Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free.	...	"	"
41	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE— Unmanufactured— Elephants' grinders ... " " (other than hollows, centres and points), each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10 lb. and over. Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres and points each weighing less than 10 lb.	...	...	...

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.	
41	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE— <i>contd.</i> Unmanufactured— <i>contd.</i> Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres and points). Sea-cow or moya teeth, each not less than 4 lb. Sea-cow or moya teeth, each not less than 3 lb. and under 4 lb. Sea-cow or moya teeth, each less than 3 lb. All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured.	cwt.	300 0 0 200 0 0 185 0 0 135 0 0 ad valorem	5 per cent. " " " "
42	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver— Silver-wire, plain } other than " embossed } European. " or chased, } All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free.	total	1 0 0 1 4 0 ad valorem	" " "
43	JUTE, raw " articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free.		ad valorem	Free. 5 per cent.
44	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular force and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free.			Free.
45	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones.			Free.
46	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds.			"
47	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including linoleum, and tarpaulins.		ad valorem	5 per cent.
48	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals— Lead, red, dry " white, dry Ochre, other than European, all colours Paints, composition " patent driers Turpentine Verdigris Vermilion, Canton Zinc, white, dry All other sorts, including glue and putty.	cwt. " cwt. " cwt. Imperial gallon cwt. box of 90 bundles cwt. " "	15 0 0 17 0 0 3 4 0 ad valorem 15 0 0 2 6 0 70 0 0 110 0 0 50 0 0 ad valorem "	" " " " " " " " " "
49	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing. PAPER, articles made of paper, and papier-mache.			" "

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.	
50	PERFUMERY— Gowla, husked and unhusked Kaparknehi (zedoary) Patch leaves (pitchonli) Rose-flowers, dried Rose-water All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III).	cwt. " " " Imperial gallon "	35 0 0 8 0 0 17 0 0 13 0 0 2 0 0 ad valorem	5 per cent. " " " " "
51	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER— Bitumen Dammer Pitch, American and European " coal Tar, American and European " coal " mineral	" " cwt. " " " " "	ad valorem 5 0 0 7 0 0 4 0 0 6 0 0 4 0 0 ad valorem	" " " " " "
52	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria.			Free.
53	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as Carnaby stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx).			"
54	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials.			"
55	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIALS, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chase, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, but not including paper.			"
56	RAGS.			"
57	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.			"
58	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, trawlers, trolleys, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water-cranes, water-tanks, and standpipes, wire and other materials for fencing: 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.			"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concl'd.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*concl'd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	<i>Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—concl'd.</i>		RS. A. P.	
59	SEEDS—			
	Castor	cwt.	6 0 0	5 per cent.
	Cumin	"	20 0 0	"
	" black	"	16 0 0	"
	Linseed	"	3 0 0	"
	Methi	"	6 0 0	"
	Mustard, rape, or sarson	"	8 0 0	"
	Poppy	"	7 12 0	"
	Quince, bilidana	"	63 0 0	"
	Til or jinjili	"	8 0 0	"
	All other sorts	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
60	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks, large shells for canoes	hundred	15 0 0	"
	" white, live	"	20 0 0	"
	" " dead	"	4 0 0	"
	Cowries	"	6 10 0	"
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt.	2 8 0	"
	" yellow, superior quality	"	8 8 0	"
	" Maldiva	"	5 8 0	"
	" sankha	"	60 0 0	"
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	"		Free.
	Nakhla	cwt.	65 0 0	5 per cent.
	Tortoise-shell	lb.	9 0 0	"
	" nakh	"	4 0 0	"
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described.	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
61	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, steam-launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections.			Free.
62	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	lb.	7 8 0	5 per cent.
	Floss	"	6 8 0	"
	Piece-goods	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Sewing thread, China	lb.	8 0 0	"
	Raw silk—Chahuram, Cochín-China, and yellow Shanghai	"	4 8 0	"
	Mathow	"	2 8 0	"
	Other kinds of China	"	6 4 0	"
	Waste and Kachra	"	1 4 0	"
	Panjam	"	1 12 0	"
	Persian	"	5 0 0	"
	Siam	"	1 12 0	"
	All other sorts, including cocoons	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
63	SOAP			
64	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals.			Free.
65	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 49)		<i>ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
66	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.			"
67	TALLOW AND GREASE, including tallowine.			"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concl'd.*
GENERAL DUTIES—*concl'd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	<i>Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—concl'd.</i>		RS. A. P.	
68	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.
69	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described.		<i>ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
70	TOYER REQUESTER not otherwise described.		"	"
71	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games.		"	"
72	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds.		"	"
73	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and assembled, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines.		"	"
74	WOOD AND TIMBER (except fire-wood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described.		"	"
75	WOOL, raw		"	"
76	articles made of, including felt		"	Free.
	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule.		<i>ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.

Additional duty on Sugar.

Raw sugar 390 (times 100 kilograms)	Rs. 1 2 10 per cwt.
Refined sugar 440 " "	" 1 5 3 "

SCHEDULE V.—(EXPORT TARIFF.)

Name of Article.	Rate of Duty.
RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour, but not including rice-bran and RICE-HUST, 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. Atkinson, Esq., I.C.S.	Commissioner of Income Tax (on other duty).
J. Twigg, Esq., I.C.S.	Ag. do.
J. R. Coombes, Esq.	Collector of Income Tax.
M. R. R. 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 paid by local authorities, and private firms.
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.

SOURCES OF INCOME AND RATES OF TAX.

Source of Income.

Rate of Tax.

PART I.

Salaries and Pensions.

1. Any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity paid in British India to or on behalf of any person residing in British India or serving on board a ship plying to or from British Indian ports, whether on account of himself or another person.

2. Any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity paid by the Government, or by a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor-General in Council in that behalf, to or on behalf of a British subject within the dominions of a Prince or State in India in alliance with His Majesty.

(a) If the income amounts to Rs. 2,000 per annum or Rs. 165-10-8 per mensem, or upwards, five pias in the rupee.

(b) If the income is less than Rs. 2,000 per annum, or Rs. 165-10-8 per mensem, four pias in the rupee.

PART II.

Profits of Companies.

Profits of a Company

Five pias in the rupee on the whole of the net profits made in British India by the Company during the year ending on the day on which the Company's accounts have been set made up, or if the Company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the thirty-first day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then on the whole of the net profits so made during the year ending on the said thirty-first day of March.

PART III.

Interest of Securities.

Interest becoming due on or after the first day of April 1880, and payable in British India, on—

(a) promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India (including securities of the Government of India whereof interest is payable out of British India by draft on any place in British India), or

(b) bonds or debentures charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India, or

(c) debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, a local authority or Company.

Five pias in the rupee on such interest, unless the owner of the security produces a certificate signed by the Collector that his annual income from all sources is less than Rs. 500, in which case no deduction shall be made from the interest, or unless he produces a like certificate that his income from all sources is less than Rs. 2,000, in which case the rate shall be four pias in the rupee.

PART IV.

Other Sources of Income.

(a) If the annual income is assessed at—

not less than Rs. 500 but less than Rs. 750	the tax shall be Rs. 10
" " 750 " " 1,000	" " 15
" " 1,000 " " 1,250	" " 20
" " 1,250 " " 1,500	" " 25
" " 1,500 " " 1,750	" " 30
" " 1,750 " " 2,000	" " 35
" " 2,000 or upwards	" " 40

(b) If the annual income is assessed at Rs. 2,000 or upwards, five pias in the rupee on the income.

Any source of income not included in Part I, Part II or Part III of this schedule.

Ready Calculator.

No. I.—Ready Calculator of Income-tax payable by persons whose annual incomes are 2,000 rupees and upwards at 5 pias in a rupee.

In each rupee.	Rs.	A.	P.	In each rupee.	Rs.	A.	P.	In each rupee.	Rs.	A.	P.	In each rupee.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	0	0	4	35	0	14	7	69	1	12	2	400	10	6	8
2	0	0	10	36	0	15	0	70	1	13	2	500	13	0	4
3	0	1	3	37	0	15	5	71	1	13	7	600	15	10	0
4	0	1	8	38	0	15	10	72	1	14	0	700	18	3	8
5	0	2	1	39	1	0	3	73	1	14	5	800	20	13	4
6	0	2	6	40	1	0	8	74	1	14	10	900	23	7	0
7	0	2	11	41	1	1	1	75	1	15	3	1,000	26	0	8
8	0	3	4	42	1	1	6	76	1	15	8	2,000	52	1	4
9	0	3	9	43	1	1	11	77	2	0	1	3,000	78	2	0
10	0	4	2	44	1	2	4	78	2	0	6	4,000	104	2	8
11	0	4	7	45	1	2	9	79	2	0	11	5,000	130	3	4
12	0	5	0	46	1	3	2	80	2	1	4	6,000	156	4	0
13	0	5	5	47	1	3	7	81	2	1	9	7,000	182	4	8
14	0	5	10	48	1	4	0	82	2	2	2	8,000	208	5	4
15	0	6	3	49	1	4	5	83	2	2	7	9,000	234	6	0
16	0	6	8	50	1	4	10	84	2	3	0	10,000	260	6	8
17	0	7	1	51	1	5	3	85	2	3	5	20,000	620	13	4
18	0	7	6	52	1	5	8	86	2	3	10	30,000	981	4	0
19	0	7	11	53	1	6	1	87	2	4	3	40,000	1,341	10	8
20	0	8	4	54	1	6	6	88	2	4	8	50,000	1,702	1	4
21	0	8	9	55	1	6	11	89	2	5	1	60,000	2,062	8	0
22	0	8	14	56	1	7	4	90	2	5	6	70,000	2,422	14	8
23	0	9	7	57	1	7	9	91	2	5	11	80,000	2,783	5	4
24	0	10	0	58	1	8	2	92	2	6	4	90,000	3,143	12	0
25	0	10	5	59	1	8	7	93	2	6	9	1,00,000	3,504	2	8
26	0	10	10	60	1	9	0	94	2	7	2	2,00,000	5,208	5	4
27	0	11	3	61	1	9	5	95	2	7	7	3,00,000	7,812	8	0
28	0	11	8	62	1	10	0	96	2	8	0	4,00,000	10,416	10	8
29	0	12	1	63	1	10	5	97	2	8	5	5,00,000	13,020	13	4
30	0	12	6	64	1	10	10	98	2	8	10	6,00,000	15,624	0	0
31	0	12	11	65	1	11	1	99	2	9	3	7,00,000	18,228	2	8
32	0	13	4	66	1	11	6	100	2	9	8	8,00,000	20,832	5	4
33	0	13	9	67	1	11	11	200	5	8	4	9,00,000	23,437	8	0
34	0	14	2	68	1	12	4	300	7	18	0	10,00,000	26,041	10	8

No. II.—Ready Calculator of Income-tax for incomes below 2,000 rupees a year at 4 pias in a rupee.

In each rupee.	Rs.	A.	P.	In each rupee.	Rs.	A.	P.	In each rupee.	Rs.	A.	P.	In each rupee.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	0	0	4	23	0	7	8	45	0	15	0	67	1	5	4
2	0	0	8	24	0	8	0	46	0	16	4	68	1	5	8
3	0	1	0	25	0	8	4	47	0	16	8	69	1	7	0
4	0	1	4	26	0	8	8	48	1	0	0	70	1	7	4
5	0	1	8	27	0	9	0	49	1	0	4	71	1	7	8
6	0	2	0	28	0	9	4	50	1	0	8	72	1	8	0
7	0	2	4	29	0	9	8	51	1	1	0	73	1	8	4
8	0	2	8	30	0	10	0	52	1	1	4	74	1	8	8
9	0	3	0	31	0	10	4	53	1	1	8	75	1	9	0
10	0	3	4	32	0	10	8	54	1	2	0	76	1	9	4
11	0	3	8	33	0	11	0	55	1	2	4	77	1	9	8
12	0	4	0	34	0	11	4	56	1	2	8	78	1	10	0
13	0	4	4	35	0	11	8	57	1	3	0	79	1	10	4
14	0	4	8	36	0	12	0	58	1	3	4	80	1	10	8
15	0	5	0	37	0	12	4	59	1	3	8	81	1	11	0
16	0	5	4	38	0	12	8	60	1	4	0	82	1	11	4
17	0	5	8	39	0	13	0	61	1	4	4	83	1	11	8
18	0	6	0	40	0	13	4	62	1	4	8	84	1	12	0
19	0	6	4	41	0	13	8	63	1	5	0	85	1	12	4
20	0	6	8	42	0	14	0	64	1	5	4	86	1	12	8
21	0	7	0	43	0	14	4	65	1	5	8	87	1	13	0
22	0	7	4	44	0	14	8	66	1	6	0	88	1	13	4

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, (on other duty).

M.R.Ry. R. V. Srinivasar Avargal, Dewan Bahadur, Acting.

M.R.Ry. C. Mariyappa Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration.

M.R.Ry. M. Nataraja Iyer Avargal, Rao Bahadur, Registrar, Madras, Chingleput. Office—Martign Lane, Black Town.

M.R.Ry. D. Krishnaiyyar, Sub-Registrar, South Madras. Office—Opposite to Stable Company, Mount Road.

M. Muhammad Hussain Sahib, B.A., Sub-Registrar, North Madras, (on other duty). G. Srinivas Rao, Acting. 2nd Lane Beach, Black Town.

List of District Registrars.

Names of Districts.	Limits of Districts.	Stations of District Registrars.	Registrars.
1 Ganjam.....	Conterminous with the Collectorate and Agency of Ganjam.....	Chattapore.....	M.R.Ry. B. C. Sundara Sastri, B.A. (on leave); J. Perayya Sastri, B.A., Acting.
2 Vizagapatnam.....	Do. do. of Vizagapatnam.....	Vizagapatnam.....	G. Vaidyanatha Sastri.
3 Godavary.....	Do. Collectorate of Godavary.....	Cocoanada.....	A. S. Venkata Rao, B.A. (on other duty); M. Muhammad Hussain Sahib, B.A., Acting.
4 Kistna.....	Do. do. of Kistna.....	Masulipatam.....	C. Sarvathama Rao, B.A. (on other duty); B. Ramalingeswarappa, Acting.
5 Nellore.....	Do. do. of Nellore.....	Nellore.....	G. V. Raghaviah, B.A.
6 Cuddapah.....	Do. do. of Cuddapah.....	Cuddapah.....	L. Rama Rao.
7 Kurnool.....	Do. do. of Kurnool.....	Kurnool.....	E. Chakragant Rao, B.A.
8 Bellary and Anantapur.....	Do. do. of Bellary and Anantapur.....	Bellary.....	S. Sargunet, B.A.
9 Madras and Chingleput.....	Do. do. of Madras and Chingleput.....	Madras.....	M. Nataraja Iyer, Rao Bahadur.
10 North Arcot.....	Do. do. of North Arcot.....	Chittoor.....	M. Ratnasubrahmanyam Pillai, B.A. (on leave); C. Sarvathama Rao, B.A., Acting.
11 South Arcot.....	Do. do. of South Arcot.....	Cuddalore.....	A. Periaswami Mudaliar, B.A. (on leave); A. S. Venkata Rao, B.A., Acting.
12 Tanjore.....	Do. do. of Tanjore.....	Tanjore.....	B. Srinivasa Raghavachari, B.A.
13 Tinnevely.....	Do. do. of Tinnevely.....	Tinnevely.....	G. Sarabandya Aiyar.
14 Madura.....	Do. do. of Madura.....	Madura.....	P. Perumal Pillai.
15 Trichinopoly.....	Do. do. of Trichinopoly.....	Trichinopoly.....	V. Sundara Ramaniyya, B.A.
16 Salem.....	Do. do. of Salem.....	Salem.....	V. Seshachari, B.A.
17 Coimbatore.....	Do. do. of Coimbatore.....	Coimbatore.....	T. C. Eyya Kurup.
18 South Canara.....	Do. do. of South Canara.....	Mangalore.....	Mr. F. F. Lemerle.
19 Tellicherry.....	Do. do. of N. Malabar.....	Tellicherry.....	M.R.Ry. S. G. Ranga-cherry, B.A.
20 Calicut.....	Do. do. of S. Malabar.....	Calicut.....	M. Usni Ettal, B.A.
21 Nilgiris.....	Do. do. of the Nilgiris.....	Coimbatore.....	C. Ramasami Menon, 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 Gars, Khassia, Jaintia, and Nagah Hills, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Tributary Mohals of Orissa and Coorg Nagpore have been excluded from the operation of the Act. — (Evered'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 1874, is exempted from the operation of the Act. — (Vide Notification published in Fort St. George Gazette, dated 4th October 1881, Part I, page 516.)

The Act has been applied to the Province of Mysore and to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Cantonment of Secunderabad by the Governor-General in Council. — (Notifications, 27th June 1877, Foreign Department, Simla, 20th July 1871, No. 146.)

What documents must be registered.

I. 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 classes 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, 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 districts 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 "Pattans" granted by Zemindars to their ryots, as well as the "Machilias" (or counterparts) executed by the ryots under Section 8 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, in immovable property;

* Lease includes a counterpart, a Kabuliyat, 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 clauses i. and ii. of paragraph 3, if duly registered, takes effect as regards the property comprised therein against every unregistered instrument relating to the same property, and not being a decree or order, whether such unregistered document be of the same nature as the registered document or not;

iii.—The period of limitation for a suit or a promise or contract in writing registered, and for the execution of any decree or order of any Civil Court of which a certified copy has been registered under the Registration Act, is six years instead of three (*Nos. 117 and 168, 2nd Schedule, Limitation Act 13 of 1871*).

Deposit of Wills.

5. Any testator may either personally or by duly authorized agent, deposit with any Registrar his Will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the testator and that of his agent (if any) and with a statement of the nature of the document.

Description required in document relating to immovable property.

6. "No document, not testamentary, relating to immovable property, shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same."

i.—"Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) 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, Jaghira, Zemindari or Proprietary Estate.

(4) Any well known division thereof, such as a Mootah, Haonda, Khundam, Firka, Magany, Amson, &c., and

(5) The village, hamlet, or subah in which the property referred to in a registrable document is situated."

But if the property is described in the document relating thereto by a specific reference to a registered instrument, in which the above particulars 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., in 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 repayments 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 commonly used in the Districts and Sub-Districts hereinafter named:—

TAMIL.—Districts of Ganjam, Yarangapalem, Godavari, Eluru, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Madras and North Arcot.

In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincottah.

In Chingleput, Sattayvedu and Tiruvallur.

TAMIL.—Districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Madurai, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiris.

CANARESE.—Districts of South Canara and Bellary.

In Coimbatore, Sub-Districts of Collegal and Talavadi.

In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincottah.

MALAYALAM.—Districts of Calicut and Tellicherry.

In South Canara, Sub-District of Hosdurg.

In Nilgiris, Gundalur.

HINDUSTANI.—District of Madras.

In Sub-Districts of Kurnool, Arcot, Vellore and Trichinopoly.

URDU.—District of Ganjam.

Documents written in English, Telugu or Tamil, may be presented in any office in which the registering officer understands these languages.

Table of Fees under Section 78 of "The Indian Registration Act of 1877," First St. George, November 1900.

No. 431.—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 services 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. 3,000, 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).—

An extra fee of.....	RS. A. P.
1. (1) Registration by a District Registrar under section 30 (a) unless the document is registered in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being a party interested in the transaction to which such document relates—	1 0 0

RS. A. P.

Extra fee of	5 0 0
(2) Registration by the Registrar of Madras under section 30 (b)—	
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.

RS. A. P.

4. Memorandum under sections 64, 65, 66 and 67—	
For each copy required	0 8 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 copying 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 Will	2 0 0
(2) Withdrawal of any such sealed cover	2 0 0
7. Attesting powers of attorney—	
(1) Special power	0 8 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 33 or 38, there 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 33 or 38 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 at 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. 8 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 executants 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 Magistrate. The fees for process issued by Registrars under section 76 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) Persons 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. 5 per mensem.
One anna per diem if their pay is Rs. 5 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.....	1 0 0
For every other year in the books of which search is continued, for each entry or document	0 4 0
(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—	
For the first year in the books of which search is made	2 0 0
For every other year in the books of which the search is continued.	0 8 0

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 10, 1902.

No. 23.—Under the provisions of section 73 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following proviso to clause (2) of article 13 of the table of fees prescribed under the Act be substituted for that published in the Fort St. George Gazette, Part I, page 1007, dated 11th June 1901:—

"Provided that a fixed fee of 1 rupee only shall be charged without reference to the number of years in the books of which search is made, when a general search is made on the application of a public officer with the view of his granting an encumbrance certificate—

"(a) in respect of property offered as security for a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act or Agriculturists' Loans Act, or

"(b) in respect of property offered as security by a public servant for the due performance of his duties."

G. S. FORBES,

Acting Chief Secretary.

Note.—Every application for the grant of a certified copy, when 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 reasonable entries & documents for the benefit of any person or for transmission to any office—

RS. A. P.

(1) In English—	
Every 100 words or portion of 100 words	0 2 0
(2) In the Vernacular of the registration sub-district—	
Every 100 words or portion of 100 words	0 1 0
(3) In any other Vernacular—	
Every 100 words or portion of 100 words	0 3 0
(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 Magistrates' Courts:—

Witness.	Class.	Maximum subsistence allowance.	Maximum carriage hire allowable for days of actual attendance.	Travelling Expenses, if any, incurred.		
				By Rail.	By Road.	By Sea or Canal.
Europeans and East Indians.	1st Class.	5 Rs. per day.	3 Rs. per day.	1st Class fare.	8 As. per mile.	Actual expenses of passage.
	2nd do.	3 " do.	2 " do.	2nd do.	6 " do.	
	3rd do.	1 1/2 " do.	1 Rs. do.	3rd do.	4 " do.	
Natives.	1st do.	2 " do.	2 Rs. do.	1st do.	6 " do.	Actual expenses of passage.
	2nd do.	1 Rs. do.	1 Rs. do.	2nd do.	2 " do.	
	3rd do.	As. 5 do.	N/A	3rd do.	2 pice do.	

REGISTRATION OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

Under the Indian Companies Act No. VI of 1882 and Act No. XXI of 1890, an Act for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Nataraja Iyer Avargal, Registrar.
Office—Murtigal Lane, Black Town.

CIRCULAR.

On a reference made to the Law Officer of Government, the undersigned has been advised that, in calculating the interval of 14 days referred to in section 77 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 4th of a month, the confirmation meeting should be held only on or after the 19th 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 1898.

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.)

Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by shares.

1. 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 name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name;
- (2) The part of British India in which the registered office of the Company is proposed to be situate;
- (3) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established;
- (4) A declaration that the liability of the members is limited;
- (5) The amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered, divided into shares of a certain fixed amount, subject to the following regulations:—
 - (i.) That no subscriber shall take less than one share;
 - (ii.) That each subscriber of the Memorandum of Association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes. (Sec. 8.)

4. The rules for a Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by shares and of an unlimited Company will be found in sections 9 and 10 of the Act.

Stamp of Memorandum of Association.

5. The Memorandum of Association shall bear a stamp of 10 rupees. (See Article 39 of Schedule I of Act II of 1890, page 37.)

If accompanied by Articles of Association, Rs. 15.
If not 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. 87 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 1890, page 31.

Registration of Memorandum and Articles of Association.

8. The Memorandum and the Articles of Association, if any, shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall retain and register the same. (Sec. 40.)

9. Upon the registration of the Memorandum of Association and of the Articles of Association in cases where Articles of Association are required by this Act or by the desire of the parties to be registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and in the case of a Limited Company that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the Company, shall thereupon be a Body Corporate by the name contained in the Memorandum of Association, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated Company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal. (Sec. 41.)

10. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, except in a case where such subsisting Company is in the course of being dissolved and testifies its consent in such manner as the Registrar requires. (Sec. 43.)

Entry of trusts on Register.

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. 43.)

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. 43.)

13. If any Company under this Act carries on business when the number of its members is less than seven, for a period of 6 months after the number has been so reduced, every person who is a member of such Company shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debt of the Company. (Sec. 73.)

14. A General Meeting shall be held once at least in every year. A Balance Sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the Company. Once at least in every year the accounts shall be examined and the correctness of the Balance Sheet ascertained by one or more Auditor or Auditors. (Sec. 74.)

Power to alter regulations by special resolution.

15. Any Company may, in General Meeting, by passing a special resolution, alter all or any regulations or make new regulations. (Sec. 76.)

16. Any Company limited by shares may so far modify the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association, if authorized to do so by its regulations as originally framed or so altered by special Resolution, as to increase its capital, or to consolidate and divide its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or to convert its paid-up shares into stock, but, save as aforesaid, and save as hereinafter provided, no alteration shall be made by any Company in the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association. (Sec. 12.) But under Act XII of 1895 (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. 178 to 219.)

List of documents required to be forwarded by all registered Companies, Associations and Societies to the Registrars or Assistant Registrars of Joint Stock Companies under the provisions of Acts VI of 1882, XII of 1895, IV of 1900 and XXI of 1880 and under the Orders of the Government of India.

I.—BY COMPANIES HAVING A CAPITAL DIVIDED INTO SHARES.

(a).—Under Act VI of 1882.

1. Copy of the order of the Court confirming reduction of capital and of a minute approved by the Court, (Sec. 18).
2. Contract relating to the issue of fully paid up shares, (Sec. 29).
3. Annual List of Members with Summary, (Sec. 48).
4. Notice of consolidation or of conversion of capital into stock, (Sec. 51).
5. Notice of increase of capital, (67).
6. Notice of rectification of register, (Sec. 59).
7. Notice of situation of registered office and of any change therein, (Sec. 64).
8. Balance sheet, (Sec. 74).

9. Special Resolution, (Sec. 70 & s. 173b).
10. Order of the Court for winding up Company, (Sec. 157).
11. Order of the Court for the dissolution of Company, (Sec. 160).
12. Proceedings of the General Meeting for the Voluntary winding up of the Company, (Sec. 173a).
13. Special Resolution winding up Company, (Sec. 173b).
14. Extraordinary Resolution winding up Company, (Sec. 173c).
15. Liquidators return of Meeting.

(b).—Under the Orders of the Government of India.

Monthly statement of paid up capital.

(c).—Under Act XII of 1895.

1. Certified copy of the order of the High Court confirming alteration in the objects of a Company, together with a printed copy of the altered memorandum of Association or substituted memorandum and articles, Sec. 2, (1).

2. Certified copy of the order of the High Court confirming the transfer of the registered office of the Company from one part of British India to another, Sec. 2, (2).

(d).—Under Act IV of 1900.

1. Notice of situation of office in the United Kingdom where a Branch Register (British Registry) is kept and of any change therein.

2. Notice of the discontinuance of such office.

II.—BY COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS NOT HAVING A CAPITAL DIVIDED INTO SHARES.

(a).—Under Act VI of 1882.

1. Notice of increase in the number of members, (Sec. 57).
2. Notice of situation of registered office and of any change therein, (Sec. 61).
3. List of Directors and notice of any change in the Directors or Managers, (Sec. 70).
4. Balance sheet, (Sec. 74).
5. Special Resolution, (Sec. 79).
6. Order of Court for winding up Company, (Sec. 137).
7. Order of Court for the dissolution of Company, (Sec. 160).
8. Proceedings of General Meeting for the Voluntary winding up of the Company, (Sec. 173a).
9. Special Resolution winding up Company, (Sec. 173b).
10. Extraordinary Resolution winding up Company, (Sec. 173c).
11. Liquidators return of Meeting, (Sec. 187).

NOTE:—Associations registered under Section 26, are exempted from sending list of Directors or Managers.

(b).—Under Act XII of 1895.

Same as those appearing under Section I, (c).

III.—BY LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

Under Act XII of 1895.

Annual List of the Managing Body, (Sec. 4).

MADRAS,
28th November 1902.

M. NATARAJA IYER,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares.

	RS.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000, a fee of.....	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rs. 20,000, the above fee of forty rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital, (that is to say):—			
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees.....	20	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 50,000 rupees up to 1,00,000 rupees.....	5	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 1,00,000 rupees.....	1	0	0
For registration of any increase of capital, made after the first registration of the Company, the same fees per 10,000 rupees or part of 10,000 rupees as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration:			
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.			

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares—concl.

	RS.	A.	P.
For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by the Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For 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	

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.....	40	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	
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	

Fees for inspection and copy or extract.

An inspection of the documents kept by the Registrar.....	1	0	
Certified copy of a certificate of the incorporation of any Company.....	3	0	
Certified copy or extract of any other document or any part of any other document: each hundred words.....	0	2	

—[Notification by Madras Government, 21st February 1902.]

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Statistics and Commerce.

STATISTICS.

SIMLA, THE 20th July 1888.

No. 3991.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee to be paid under section 40 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and Table C in the first Schedule to that Act for the registration of an Association not for profit as a Company with limited liability under section 25 of the said Act shall, when the number of members is stated in the Articles of Association to exceed twenty or to be unlimited, be fifty rupees. The above Notification has been published at page 588 of the Fort Saint George Gazette, dated 7th August 1888.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Separate Revenue—Stamps—Non-Judicial—Exemptions, &c.

SIMLA, THE 18th July 1890.

No. 3517.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on the Memorandum and Articles of Association of any Association registered under section 25 of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.—(Published at page 604 of the Fort Saint George Gazette, dated 12th August 1890); and also vide of exemption under Article 39, Schedule I of Act II of 1899.

SUMMARY OF ACT XXI OF 1860.

An Act for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies.

1. Any seven or more persons associated for any Literary, Scientific or Charitable purpose, or for any such purpose as is described in Section XX* of this Act, may, by subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association, and filing the same with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies under Act XIX of 1857, form themselves into a Society under this Act.

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.

Registration.

Fees.

4. Once in every year, on or before the 14th day succeeding the day on which, according to the rules of the Society, the Annual General Meeting of the Society is held, or if the rules do not provide for an Annual General Meeting, in the month of January, a list shall be filed with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, of the names, addresses, and occupations of the Governors, Council, Directors, Committee or other governing body then constituted with the management of the affairs of the Society.

Annual list of managing body to be filed.

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, 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. 19.)

8. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

9. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

10. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

11. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

12. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

13. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

14. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

15. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

16. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

17. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

18. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

19. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

20. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

21. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

22. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

23. Any person may inspect all documents filed with the Registrar under this Act on payment of a fee of one rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document to be certified by the Registrar, on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever. (Sec. 19.)

No. I.—Abstract of Joint Stock Companies.

Companies limited by guarantee or having no capital paid up.	Companies limited by shares.			Number of Companies.	Paid-up capital.	Nominal capital.	Objects of the Company.	Classification and name of Company.	Date of registration.	Number on the register.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.				
9,667	17	2,433,36,104	4	0	5,44,65,682	8	0	L.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE.	1901.	1 of 1901-1902...
199	2	9,98,443	5	0	65,81,795	0	0	a.—Banking and Loan.	1st April	3 of "
...	...	19,19,621	11	0	11,84,894	0	0	Somaskanda Ela Nidhi, Limited	"	"
...	...	9,91,124	7	6	...	...	...	Madras Stee Lakhmi Nidhi, Limited	"	"
9,767	19	18,74,271	4	6	67,98,120	0	0	Karpura Vinayakar Venkateswala Limited	17th May	8 of "
...	...	2,00,69,803	8	1	5,44,43,631	8	0	Pathi Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	30th "	9 of "
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manickavasagar Ela Nidhi, Limited.	"	"
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pretoria Victor's Bank, Limited	21st June	12 of "

No. II.—Joint Stock Companies registered during the year 1901-1902.

Working at the close of 1900-1901
Registered during 1901-1902
Capital increased during 1901-1902
Capital decreased during 1901-1902
Ceased to work during 1901-1902
Working at the close of 1901-1902

No. 11.—Joint-Stock Companies registered during the year 1931-1932—contd.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of the registered office.
	1901.	I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—contd. (a) Banking and Loan—contd.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
14 of 1901-1902.	10th July	Deva Nayakar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited	Mutual Loan Company.	1,00,000 0 0	2,787 14 5	Tiruchendur, Tinnevely district.
17 of "	26th Jan.	Tamilva Perumal Pand, Limited	Do.	2,95,570 0 0	14,922 12 0	Tanjore.
19 of "	5th Aug.	Sri Raghavaram Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	50,000 0 0	...	Panganthapuram of Sankaravaram, Tinnevely district.
20 of "	7th "	Adam Sahib Hydroelectric and Village Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000 0 0	...	Asanthurathur, Tinnevely district.
21 of "	11th Sept.	Wester Sri Sakthi Vilas Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	79,200 0 0	11,644 15 8	Tinnevely district.
24 of "	26th "	Velayudham Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	15,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	Worayur, Trichinopoly district.
25 of "	21st "	Narmadhi Amm. Busan Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	25,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	Nattor of Tenkasi, Tinnevely district.
26 of "	30th "	Theothuvallur Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000 0 0	2,727 0 11	Sankaravaram, Tinnevely district.
27 of "	5th Oct.	Vellore Pera Pathi Sri Mada Vana Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000 0 0	12,859 14 0	Manadu Thandupathu village, Tinnevely district.
30 of "	9th "	Sivagiri Balasubramania Sanyas Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	72,000 0 0	23,379 0 0	Vellore.
31 of "	20th Nov.	Adon Hindu Fund, Limited.	Do.	99,999 0 0	5,632 0 0	Sivagiri, Tinnevely district.
32 of "	2nd "	Arz Athiyayapamatha Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	Aidni.
33 of "	7th "	Hindu Monthly Savings Fund, 5th Branch, Limited.	Do.	80,000 0 0	3,314 0 0	Ayendikankulam, Tinnevely district.
34 of "	15th "	Kalyana Varadar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000 0 0	1,988 8 8	Madras.

335

35 of "	28th "	Dharmanayachari Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000 0 0	2,301 12 2	Kulasekaram, Tinnevely district.
37 of "	5th Dec.	Tiruchali Dravida Sahaya Sangham, Limited.	Do.	71,300 0 0	7,971 0 5	Tirupadi, North Arcot.
38 of "	12th "	Mathar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000 0 0	1,783 11 1	Mela, Tiruchendur, Tinnevely district.
39 of "	23rd "	Krishna Mercantile and Agricultural Bank, Limited.	Banking Company.	4,20,000 0 0	719 0 0	Quater, Tinnevely district.
41 of "	2nd Jan. 1902.	Sri Palvanna Nadhaswami Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	40,000 0 0	9,198 0 0	Signakulam of Karaiyala, Vandalam, Tinnevely district.
42 of "	2nd "	Pichivilai C. M. S. Oval Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000 0 0	2,619 0 5	Mela, Tiruchendur, Tinnevely district.
44 of "	6th "	Agama Vinayakar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	16,355 0 0	1,903 0 0	Kattakothagai Mela, Kanchi, Tinnevely district.
46 of "	6th "	Sri Ranganayakar Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	50,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	Subramanyam, Tinnevely district.
47 of "	15th "	Bapatha Mutual Benefit Company, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000 0 0	1,425 0 0	Sankari, Tinnevely district.
48 of "	27th "	Chennai Ekamraturam Matantara Arjuna Sekhara Nidhi, 6th Branch, Limited.	Do.	1,50,000 0 0	...	Bapatha, Kistna district.
51 of "	3rd Feb.	Sri Srinivasaswami Samatha Jagannatha Vilas Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	48,000 0 0	2,400 0 0	Madras.
52 of "	20th "	Sivan Ananda Perumal Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000 0 0	618 12 0	Jagannathapuram village, Tinnevely district.
54 of "	7th Mar.	Madras Union Bank, Limited.	Banking Company.	5,00,000 0 0	...	Vaithalingapuram, Tinnevely district.
57 of "	24th "	Vellore Sri Nada Rajar Matha Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	1,00,000 0 0	11,761 13 5	Madras.
58 of "	26th "	Vellore Mada Vana Nidhi Branch, Limited.	Do.	50,000 0 0	4,725 0 0	Vellore.
Total (34)		Total of (a)		86,45,795 0 0	1,71,556 9 0	Do.
Total (34)		Total of Banking Loan and Insurance.		86,45,795 0 0	1,71,556 9 0	

No. 11.—Joint Stock Companies registered during the year 1901-1902—conold.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of the registered office.
II.—TRADING.						
2 of 1901-1902.	1901. 1st April	(a) Merchants and Traders. Massey & Co., Limited	Engineers, iron foundries, contractors, etc.	Rs. A. P. 5,00,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 6,00,000 0 0	Madras.
4 of "	23rd "	The "Hindu" Limited	Printers, publishers and sellers of newspapers, books, journals, etc.	1,50,000 0 0	.....	Do.
6 of "	1st May	Shah Mir Tanning Company, Limited	To purchase hides and skins, tan and sell them.	10,000 0 0	8,100 0 0	Do.
7 of "	8th "	Madras Mule Dyeing Company, Limited	Keeping a livery stable.	2,50,000 0 0	...	Kotagiri.
16 of "	31st "	Chemist Mahabadi & Co., Limited	Trading in cloth and selling the same.	50,000 0 0	2,295 0 0	Madras.
18 of "	4th July	Madras Glass Manufacturing Company, Limited	Manufacturing glass, gelatine and kindred articles of commerce	50,000 0 0	380 0 0	Do.
18 of "	2nd Aug.	"Madras Times" Printing and Publishing Company, Limited	Printing and publishing Company No. 4 of 1901-1902	1,00,000 0 0	...	Do.
22 of "	12th Sept.	Arumugam United Salt Company, Limited	To trade in salt	20,000 0 0	9,491 12 0	Palamcottah.
29 of "	15th Oct.	Hemidia Trading Company, Limited	Trading in sundries, &c.	50,000 0 0	4,400 0 0	Tellicherry, North Malabar.
35 of "	21st Dec.	K. G. M. Ahsanullah Thijarath Company Limited.	To deal in paddy, coconuts, sugar, ghee, &c.	1,00,000 0 0	7,220 0 0	Dharmaparam, Coimbatore District.
49 of "	25th Jan. 1902.	Madras Timber Company.	Timber merchants, railway contractors, brick and tile makers, &c.	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	Madras.
Total (11) ...			Total of (e) ...	12,70,000 0 0	7,31,886 12 0	

(d) Co-operative Associations.						
23 of 1901-1902	1901. 20th Sept.	Potham, Grant & Co., Limited	To supply articles of dress and all other articles necessary for use in households at reasonable rates.	20,000 0 0	...	Madras.
Total (1) ...			Total of (d) ...	20,000 0 0	...	
Total (12) ...			Total of Trading ...	13,90,000 0 0	7,31,886 12 0	
III.—MILLS AND PRESSES.						
53 of 1901-1902	1902. 3rd Mar.	(c) Mills for Cotton, Wool, Silk, Jute, Hemp, etc. India Fibre Company, Limited	To clean fibres of all kinds with the aid of machinery.	40,00,000 0 0	...	Madras.
Total (1) ...			Total of Mills and Presses ...	4,00,000 0 0	...	
43 of 1901-1902	1902. 6th Jun.	VIII.—BREWERS. Vizagapatnam Commercial Corporation.	Brewers, Distillers, &c.	96,000 0 0	96,000 0 0	Vizagapatnam.
Total (1) ...			Total of Breweries ...	96,000 0 0	96,000 0 0	
Total (43) ...			Total of all Companies registered ...	55,31,735 0 0	9,99,443 5 0	

Summary.

Nature of Companies.	Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
I.—Banking, Loan and Insurance.....	34	Rs. A. P. 36,45,795 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,71,556 9 0
II.—Trading.....	12	13,90,000 0 0	7,31,886 12 0
III.—Mills and Presses.....	1	4,00,000 0 0	...
VIII.—Breweries.....	1	96,000 0 0	96,000 0 0
Total of all Companies	48	55,31,735 0 0	9,99,443 5 0

336

No. III.—Companies Limited by Guarantee Registered during 1901-1902.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Number of members.	Situation of the registered office.
IX.—Others.					
11 of 1901-1902...	7th June 1901...	The Kiliyari Club (registered under section 26 of Act VI of 1882).	To provide for the accommodation of members and their friends and to promote social intercourse among them.	Unlimited	Kiliyari, Nilgiri district.
35 of "...	25th Nov. "...	The Madras Trades Association (registered under section 26 of Act VI of 1882).	To promote the interests of the trading community in all possible ways.	100	Madras.
Total (2)	...		Total number of members...	100	

No. IV.—Joint Stock Companies that have increased their capital during 1901-1902.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Date of increase.	Previous capital.		Present capital.		Difference.	
				Nominal.	Paid up.	Nominal.	Paid up.	Nominal.	Paid up.
I.—BANKING, LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES.									
(a) Banking and Loan.									
14 of 1893-94	22nd Jan. 1894	Madras India Permanent Fund Limited.	19th Feb. 1902	Rs. 5,00,000	1,50,000	Rs. 5,00,000	1,50,000	Rs. 5,00,000	1,50,000
16 of "	29th "	Warrior Commercial Bank, Ltd.	7th Sept. 1901	90,000	41,204	90,000	49,000	90,000	77,000
20 of "	15th Feb. "	Chittoor Pratha Sahaya Sangam, Limited.	11th June "	8,50,000	2,30,132	8,50,000	2,30,132	8,50,000	98,464
51 of 1897-98	24th Nov. 1897	Venkatachalapathy Sahaya Nigam Limited.	14th May 1898	14,400	8,083	14,400	12,000	14,400	3,616
73 of "	16th Mar. 1898	Alaga Sankar Sahas Limited	20th "	30,720	13,400	30,720	25,331	30,720	6,090

43 of 1900-1901...	7th "	1901.	Dhams Lakshmi Nidhi, 1st Branch, 6th Dec. 1901...	30,000	305	0	0	30,305	2,317	0	0	2,317	0	0	
47 of "	18th "	"	Madurai Subramania Senni Mass, 29th Aug. "	1,41,960	3,440	0	0	2,31,399	40,552	8	6	87,500	49,112	2	6
Total (7)	...	...	Total of (a) ...	11,84,488	4,88,140	15	217,53,988	5,81,062	2	1	5,69,394	58,421	2	11	
II.—TRADING.															
(a) Merchants and Traders.															
46 of 1897-98...	2nd Feb. 1898.	1898.	Dharmaparam Mafathul 1st Branch, 21st Oct. 1901 ...	20,000	11,925	0	0	50,000	21,328	0	0	39,000	10,013	0	0
54 of 1899-1900	2nd "	1900.	Indian Aluminium Company, Ltd. 29th April "	1,00,000	49,100	0	0	5,00,000	49,150	0	0	4,00,000	...	...	...
Total (2)	...	...	Total of (a) ...	1,20,000	60,475	0	0	6,00,000	70,478	0	0	4,39,000	10,013	0	0
(c) Shipping, Landing and Warehousing.															
19 of 1899-94...	14th Feb. 1894.	1894.	Mafathul Warehouse and Trading, 12th June 1901...	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	2,00,000	0	0	1,00,000	1,00,000	0	0
Total (3)	...	...	Total of Trading...	2,20,000	1,00,475	0	0	7,50,000	2,70,458	...	...	8,30,000	1,10,013	0	0
V.—MINING AND QUARRYING.															
32 of 1900-1901.	19th Dec. 1900.	1900.	Salem District Prospecting and Mining Company, Limited, 7th Dec. 1901 ...	15,000	4,257	10	4	1,00,000	9,425	11	9	85,000	6,129	1	5
Total (11)	...	...	Total ...	14,15,086	6,52,913	0	0	6,26,3,982	9,01,475	13	10	11,34,804	2,08,602	4	4

* Omitted to be shown in the list for 1898-99.

No. V.—Joint Stock Companies that have reduced their capital during 1901-1902.—Nil.

Joint-Stock Companies at work on the 31st March 1902.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and Name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of the registered office.
		I. BANKING LOAN AND INSURANCE.		RS.	A. P.	
36	14th Aug. 1889	(a) Banking and Loan. Madras Deposit and Benefit Society Limited.	Receiving money for interest and granting loans.	50,000	50,000 0 0	Madras.
45	11th May 1872	Madras Hindu Mutual Benefit Fund, Limited.	Making loans to members and others.	7,50,000	18,556 0 0	Do.
55	14th Nov. "	Mysore Hindu Permanent Fund, Limited.	Collecting monthly savings for investing in landed or other property and for granting loans to members.	50,00,000	10,74,254 15 0	Do.
64	18th Apr. 1873	Puravalkum Hindu Santhatha Sangha Nidhi, Limited.	Do do	3,00,000	64,350 0 0	Do.
3 of 1878-79	2nd June 1878	Madras Native Permanent Fund, Limited.	Granting loans to members to enable them to acquire lands and houses.	2,10,000	4,558 0 0	Do.
69 of 1879-80	6th June 1879	Puravalkum Hindu Santhatha Sangha Nidhi, First Branch, Ltd.	Saving money and granting loans to members.	3,00,000	1,55,169 0 0	Do.
7 of 1880-81	24th Aug. 1880	City of Madras Hindu Association, Limited.	Granting loans to members and others.	2,50,000	27,084 8 0	Do.
10 of "	11th Oct. "	National Deposit and Benefit Society, Limited.	Do do	50,000	47,407 8 0	Do.
6 of 1881-82	11th June 1881	Senthamangalam Panchamukhtha Bhavayal Parayakara Sarvatha Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	60,000	6,553 8 9	Do.
* 18 of "	5th Dec. "	Srinivas Madwa Nidhantha Onzan Nidhi, Limited.	To lend money to subscribers and strangers on the security of jewels.	1,55,000	1,39,945 11 1	Do.
3 of 1882-83	26th Apr. 1882	Madras Permanent Saving and Benefit Society, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	3,00,000	50,064 0 0	Do.

11 of "	27th July "	Madras Puravalkum Hindu Janakara Santhatha Nidhi or Permanent General Benefit Fund, Limited.	Do. do.	8,00,000	1,99,097 0 0	Do.
21 of "	27th Sept. "	Bellary Brucapethal Hindu Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Ltd.	Do. do.	1,99,980	49,455 0 0	Bellary.
23 of "	27th Nov. "	The First Indian and Anglo Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited.	To receive deposits and to grant loans to members and others.	90,000	20,000 0 0	Madras.
25 of "	24th Jan. 1883	Aryana Bank, Vizagapatnam, Limited.	To grant loans and also to trade in gold, silver and precious stones.	1,00,000	24,000 0 0	Vizagapatnam.
27 of "	18th "	Sangachudram Saravatha Dhana Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	2,92,500	46,506 0 0	Madras.
35 of "	15th Mar. "	Confederate Andisampath Phasa Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	4,00,000	99,987 0 0	Conjeveram.
10 of 1883-84	22nd June "	Chinnivara Janakara Nidhi, Ltd.	Banking Company	2,50,000	1,93,894 0 0	Coimbatore.
19 of "	25th Sept. "	Permanent Investment Saving and Lending Society, Limited.	Do.	50,000	43,920 0 0	Madras.
23 of "	20th "	Chinnivara Dhana Sekara Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	2,50,000	22,005 0 0	Chingleput.
25 of "	20th Oct. "	Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Ltd.	Do.	3,00,000	6,356 0 0	Madras.
29 of "	19th Nov. "	Native Bank, Vizianagram, Limited.	Banking Company	80,000	1,800 0 0	Vizianagram.
5 of 1884-85	15th May 1884	Kaveripak Hindu Devasa Parishad Saravatha Bank, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	1,55,000	10,004 0 0	Kaveripak, North Arcot district.
50 of "	24th Feb. 1885	Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society, Limited.	Banking Company	50,000	45,993 0 0	Madras.
279 of 1885-86	16th Jan. 1886	Mysore Permanent Benefit Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	99,972	41,474 12 11	Do.
283 of "	20th "	Equore Benefit Society, Third Branch, Limited.	Do.	12,00,000	3,34,320 0 0	Do.
5 of 1886-87	7th April "	Trichinopoly Tenore Hindu Permanent Fund, Limited.	Banking Company	9,99,970	1,70,842 0 0	Trichinopoly.
12 of "	16th "	Jayalakshmi Bhondare, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	9,90,870	45,842 0 0	Harriet.
86 of "	10th June "	Ottavaram Permanent Mortgage and Building Society, Limited.	Banking Company	1,50,000	15,235 5 4	Ottavaram.
84 of "	7th Dec. "	Salom Dharmapara Nidhi, Ltd.	Do.	80,000	79,396 0 0	Salom.
5 of 1887-88	9th May 1887	Mutual Saving and Loan Society, Limited.	Do.	1,50,000	20,449 8 0	Madras.
14 of "	16th June "	Bellary Brucapethal General Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,99,990	2,368 0 0	Bellary.

Joint-Stock Companies Working on the 31st March 1902.—cont.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and Name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of the registered office.
33 of 1887-88.	16th Oct. 1887.	I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE.— (a) Banking and Loan—contd.	Banking Company	Rs.	Rs. L. P.	
41 of "	7th Nov. "	Hindu Deposit and Benefit Fund, Limited.	Do.	20,000	10,415 0 0	Madras.
33 of "	15th Jan. 1888.	Commercial Deposit and Loan Society, Limited.	Do.	50,000	7,961 0 0	Chennai and.
63 of "	23d "	Bayly's Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	1,42,785	71,747 0 0	Amalapur.
67 of "	24th March "	Bayly's Permanent Fund, Ltd.	Do.	59,984	17,967 0 0	Bellary.
76 of "	25th "	Madras Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do.	2,52,000	63,157 0 0	Madras.
7 of 1893-94.	25th "	Chennai Divya Schara Vasa Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	3,20,684	31,428 0 0	Do.
16 of "	25th "	Confessum Andipattin Hindu Janapada Schara Vasa Nidhi, Ltd.	Do.	1,00,000	17,939 0 0	Conjeevaram.
18 of "	24th "	Madras Vidyapathi Schara Vasa Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	84,000	4,841 0 0	Madras.
18 of "	21st Aug. "	Nandamurthi Schara Vasa Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	78,792	5,437 0 0	Saint Thomas Mount.
25 of "	18th Sept. "	Saravathi Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	3,39,084	1,23,252 0 0	Nellore.
22 of "	1st Nov. "	Trichinopoly Hindu Savings Bank, Limited.	Banking Company	1,29,980	50,034 0 0	Trichinopoly.
10 of 1899-90.	21st Aug. 1899.	Belam Town Bank, Limited.	Do.	99,000	28,030 0 0	Salem.
23 of "	9th Jan. 1900.	Tripatti Hindu Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,29,980	721 0 0	Tadpatri.
24 of "	18th "	Pennakonda Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	42,956	11,366 0 0	Pennakonda.
25 of "	20th "	Kurumal Public Fund, Limited.	Banking Company	22,000	428 0 0	Kurumal.
26 of "	14th Feb. "	Tiruvallur Janapada Schara Vasa Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	1,29,980	50,515 1 5	Tiruvallur, Chinnai district.

11 of 1899-91.	25th July "	Tiruvallur Hindu Paripatrapa Schara Vasa Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	2,00,000	35,763 0 0	Madras.
19 of "	14th Oct. "	Madras Branch, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	1,25,000	17,468 7 4	Siruvallur, Chinnai district.
21 of "	1st Dec. "	Adoni Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Banking Company	3,39,980	37,506 0 0	Adoni.
24 of "	25th "	Karnool General Fund, Limited.	Do.	50,000	1,109 0 0	Karnool.
1 of 1891-92.	1st Apr. "	Benefit Fund, Kurumal, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	50,000	295 0 0	Do.
4 of "	21st May "	Confessum Hindu Permanent Mutual Benefit Fund, Limited.	Do.	3,29,980	1,89,175 9 7	Conjeevaram.
5 of "	28th "	Pennakonda Schara Vasa Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,55,000	27,535 6 10	Pennakonda, Chinnai district.
13 of "	18th Sept. "	Kalugumalai Sri Shanmuga Schara Vasa Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	2,00,000	1,45,994 5 11	Kalugumalai.
14 of "	21st "	Sri Lakshmi Agricultural Bank, Hooper, Limited.	Do.	1,29,985	13,611 0 0	Hooper.
23 of "	9th Jan. 1892.	Bellary Prusapati, Sri Kanyaka Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do.	5,39,950	75,276 0 0	Bellary.
24 of "	16th "	Karnool General Fund, Limited.	Banking Company	1,00,000	43,179 0 0	Kannalore.
1 of 1892-93.	20th Apr. "	Madras Permanent Fund, Ltd.	Do.	2,01,000	26,065 0 0	Siruvallur, Chinnai district.
4 of "	25th July "	Tiruvallur Hindu Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do.	50,000	22,188 11 11	Tiruvallur, Chinnai district.
14 of "	18th Jan. 1893.	Gooty Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do.	50,000	23,254 0 0	Gooty.
15 of "	20th "	Tadpatri General Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do.	99,990	112 0 0	Tadpatri.
8 of 1893-94.	17th Aug. "	Rayadur Sri Nagarayana Swamy Fund, Limited.	Do.	2,00,000	...	Baidrug.
14 of "	22nd Jan. 1894.	Madras Hindu Permanent Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	8,99,802	1,01,660 8 11	Madras.
16 of "	20th "	Woroor Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Banking Company	1,00,000	12,068 0 0	Woroor.
20 of "	13th Feb. "	Chittoor Dravida Schara Vasa Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	3,39,980	2,01,566 12 3	Chittoor.
3 of 1894-95.	4th June "	Bellary Prusapati Schara Vasa Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	44,312 0 0	Bellary.
9 of "	30th Aug. "	Bellary Prusapati Schara Vasa Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	50,000	59,278 0 0	Do.
12 of 1894-95.	6th Sept. "	Madras Hindu Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	49,994 0 0	Madras.

Joint-Stock Companies Working on the 31st March 1902—contd.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and Name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of the registered office.
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—cont.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
21 of 1894-95	31st Jan. 1895	(a) Banking and Loan—cont.				
[22 of do]	2nd Feb. "	Chittore Sri Ramachandra Sahaya Dravida Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	40,000	85,975 0 0	Chittore.
27 of do	16th Mar. "	Chennai Alankarapuram Masandhaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,50,000	61,664 0 0	Madras.
1 of 1895-96	18th April "	Madras Sahaya Nidhi, 5th Branch, Limited.	Do.	99,000	37,501 0 0	Do.
3 of do	6th May "	Madras Sahaya Nidhi, 5th Branch, Limited.	Do.	42,000	87,716 0 0	Alankarachi.
6 of do	1st June "	Madras Sahaya Nidhi, 5th Branch, Limited.	Do.	40,000	28,000 0 0	Do.
7 of do	1st June "	Madras Sahaya Nidhi, 5th Branch, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	13,755 0 0	Conjeveram.
13 of do	6th Aug. "	Madras Sahaya Nidhi, 5th Branch, Limited.	Banking Company	50,000	47,433 0 0	Salem.
16 of do	14th Oct. "	Madras Sahaya Nidhi, 5th Branch, Limited.	Do.	50,000	1,383 12 0	Tiruvadanmaloor.
18 of do	19th Dec. "	Madras Sahaya Nidhi, 5th Branch, Limited.	Do.	70,000	45,600 0 0	Tanjore district.
19 of do	19th "	Madras Sahaya Nidhi, 5th Branch, Limited.	Do.	99,000	93,969 0 0	Madras district.
20 of do	13th Mar. 1897	Madras Sahaya Nidhi, 5th Branch, Limited.	Do.	49,905	12,799 0 0	Willupuram.
4 of do	21st April "	Madras Sahaya Nidhi, 5th Branch, Limited.	Do.	50,000	58,350 0 0	Kodlig.
6 of do	6th May "	Madras Sahaya Nidhi, 5th Branch, Limited.	Do.	54,000	54,000 0 0	Kaladakurchi.
9 of do	27th "	Madras Sahaya Nidhi, 5th Branch, Limited.	Banking Company	90,000	1,910 0 0	Sholavandan.
			Mutual Loan Company	98,000	61,900 0 0	Madras district.

10 of "	11th June "	Sukhananda Dravida Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	91,264 11 2	Melchund.
11 of 1895-97	17th May "	Sri Kanti Mathi Sabha, Limited.	Do.	62,500	43,750 0 0	Timnevelly.
13 of "	16th July "	Hindu Janu Dharma Sabha Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	40,000	23,000 0 0	Alankarachi.
16 of "	30th "	Madras Sahaya Nidhi, 5th Branch, Limited.	Do.	90,000	16,000 0 0	Sattur Taluk, Tinnevely district.
18 of "	27th "	Sri Subramania Sabha Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	94,000	28,100 0 0	Manamadurai.
19 of "	4th Aug. "	Purnavallam Dharma Vaidhana Sabha Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	26,975	44,973 0 0	Milanatham, Tinnevely district.
20 of "	5th "	Shamanga Janopataka Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,35,000	56,100 0 0	Madras.
21 of "	17th "	Sri Parana Kallani Sabha Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	30,000	16,900 0 0	Kaladakurchi, Tinnevely district.
22 of "	17th "	Sri Ramachandra Dravida Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	16,830	10,710 0 0	Alankarachi.
24 of "	2nd Sept. "	Kallani Bhaga Janopataka Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	57,000	45,907 8 0	Do.
25 of "	4th "	Walajabad Janopataka Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	2,00,000	45,330 14 11	Do.
26 of "	11th "	Sri Jagadambal Sabha Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	95,000	18,400 0 0	Walajabad.
27 of "	19th "	Sakti Hanid Andanagal Dravida Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,60,000	91,332 8 0	Milanatham, Tinnevely district.
30 of "	9th Oct. "	Kannakudi Vidyakar Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	60,000	39,500 0 0	Vallam of Trichy, Tinnevely district.
31 of "	9th "	Swami Tiruvalluvar Kumara Sarvopaka Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	99,800	63,920 0 0	Do.
32 of "	13th "	Hindu National Permanent Benefit Fund, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	3,000 0 0	Do.
33 of "	16th "	Muhaddin Andavar Dravida Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	60,000	55,760 0 0	Madras.
34 of "	16th "	Sri Gomathi Sabha Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	16,300	10,000 0 0	Ravanasamudram of Kadayam, Tinnevely district.
36 of "	24th Oct. 1896	Shamanga Velama Dravida Sahaya Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	98,800	94,500 0 0	Melanatham, Tinnevely district.
37 of "	30th "	Madras Christian Benefit Fund, 2nd Branch, Limited.	Do.	84,000	62,018 11 2	Do.

Joint-Stock Companies working on the 31st March 1902—contd.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of the registered office.
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—contd.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		<i>Banking and Loan—contd.</i>				
33 of 1896-97	27th Oct. 1896	Vellor Sri Rama Jananikula Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	2,00,000	12,185 0 0	Vellore.
40 of "	6th Nov. "	Vannimadina Janopakara Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	77,350	54,000 0 0	Vellikulam of Al-varukudi.
41 of "	7th "	Kobbar Mohideem Audavar Janopakara Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,720	25,500 0 0	Pottalapur of Al-varukudi, Tinnevely district.
42 of "	19th "	Nevanitha Krishna Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	33,000 0 0	Melachavel.
44 of "	2nd Dec. "	Kadavandada Vilasa Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	35,875	53,500 0 0	Tenkasi.
45 of "	4th "	Trichinopoly Vettalai Sangham, Limited.	Do.	20,000	630 0 0	Trichinopoly.
46 of "	7th "	Tinnevely Bank, Limited.	Banking Company.	2,00,000	1,35,000 0 0	Tinnevely.
47 of "	17th "	Kerpaga Vinayakar Drama Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	48,000	57,000 0 0	McLagaram of Tenkasi.
48 of "	4th Jan. 1897	Raghavara Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	25,460	15,750 0 0	Alvarukudi.
50 of "	7th "	Sri Lokanayaki Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	70,780	69,495 0 0	Tenkasi.
51 of "	28th "	Sri Bhoomidesika Swami Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	35,000	19,200 0 0	Vaduvangilloor, Tinnevely district.
54 of "	2nd Feb. "	Anaditha Vigneswarar Janopakara Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	40,000	21,000 0 0	Melachavel.
55 of "	2nd "	Sri Ganapathi Janopakara Sabha, Limited.	Do.	25,880	22,520 0 0	Tinnevely.
56 of "	11th "	Guru Mohaleen Janopakara Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	40,000	25,000 0 0	Chidambaram, of Ambasamudram.

57 of "	11th "	Kandali East, Limited.	Banking Company.	50,000	18,800 0 0	Kottayam.
58 of "	5th Mar. "	Kadavala Vela Subramania Vilasa Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	28,300	70,500 0 0	Kadayan.
2 of 1897-98	10th April 1897	Aramavangi Hindu Jananikula Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	82,000	23,983 14 0	Saint Thomas' Mount.
3 of "	14th "	Periporamasunda Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	32,000	31,364 11 5	Munmaralam of Tinnevely district.
4 of "	2nd "	Sri Rama Jaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	49,000 0 0	Pattankulam of Tinnevely district.
5 of "	23rd "	Sakal Harid Mangal Sahib Ardavar- gal Janopakara Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	22,500	15,000 0 0	Pottalapur of Tinnevely district.
6 of "	7th May "	Alagha Chocka Vinayaka Sabha, Limited.	Do.	40,000	19,827 13 2	Vedagobindadil of Nangamudi.
7 of "	8th "	Navanitha Kristanayami Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	40,000	26,400 0 0	Pattankudi of Ambasamudram.
11 of "	14th "	Paramasunda Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	31,531 1 4	Pathanadai of Ambasamudram.
12 of "	25th "	Selva Vinayakar, Tiruvavul Vilasa Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	72,000	31,500 0 0	Ambasamudram.
14 of "	18th June "	Dharm Lakshmi Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	30,000	607 4 0	Kelakad, Tinnevely district.
17 of "	8th July "	Kayalasa Natha Vilasa Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	24,500	19,950 0 0	Kadayan.
18 of "	12th "	S. A. B. Chitta Company Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,44,000	67,200 0 0	Muradpur, Tinnevely district.
21 of "	21st "	Sundara Nayagee Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,32,000	52,700 0 0	Pattankulam of Ambasamudram.
25 of "	27th Aug. "	Sri Maha Ganapathi Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	29,000 0 0	Kelambur of Ambasamudram.
26 of "	1st Sept. "	Lakshmi Vilasa Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	40,000	19,000 0 0	Kelakad of Tinnevely district.
27 of "	3rd "	Lakshmi Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	17,948	7,392 0 0	Vadakku Kara-korchi of Ambasamudram.
29 of "	11th "	Sri Venkateswara Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	40,500	25,200 0 0	Kelambur of Ambasamudram.
30 of "	14th "	Vinayakar Sahaya Janopakara Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	40,000	18,000 0 0	Melachavel.
31 of "	14th "	Lakshminarayana Swamy Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	32,000	22,400 0 0	Idakel of Ambasamudram.

Joint Stock Companies working on the 31st March 1903—contd.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of the registered office.
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—cont.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
		Banking and Loan—cont.				
33 of 1897-98	15th Sept. 1897	Ananda Valli Vihara Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	50,000	27,600 0 0	Gangakondan.
34 of "	1st Oct. "	Sri Raja Madange Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	23,500 0 0	Kedambur of Ambasamudram.
35 of "	7th "	Sri Kamaresani Vasa Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,08,000	47,700 0 0	Kabakad.
36 of "	8th "	Mathamparai Tirumalai Vinaya-Sar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	80,000	19,968 12 0	Mathamparai of Tenkasi.
37 of "	15th "	Maha Ganapathy Janapavara Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	22,000	14,380 10 0	Kelapavoor of Tenkasi.
38 of "	26th "	Madurai Zillah Utamapalayam Parasparasahaya Sasavatha Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	60,000	2,370 4 6	Utamapalayam, Madurai district.
39 of "	1st Nov. "	Vellure Madu Vasa Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	53,475 0 0	Vellure.
40 of "	5th "	Thirupudai Nather Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	26,125	17,860 2 3	Mathamparai of Tenkasi.
41 of "	12th "	Saununga Vilasa Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	21,500	18,550 0 0	Kabakad.
42 of "	15th "	Bekmani Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	16,000	9,000 0 0	Melachavel.
43 of "	30th "	Srivilliputhur Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do.	4,69,996	38,020 11 0	Satviliputhur.
44 of "	24th "	Venkatachalapathy Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	10,000	12,000 0 0	Melachavel.
45 of "	6th Dec. "	Arumuga Kedarul Saravapokara Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	35,000	22,400 0 0	Harji.
46 of "	4th Jan. 1898.	Sugraveswar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	18,000	16,354 8 0	Pulichetkalam of Tenkasi.

47 of "	4th "	Sri Gomathinath Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	60,000	25,900 0 0	Sankaranmar-Coril, Tinnevely District.
48 of "	25 "	Kaivendasa Avodhar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	37,400	36,340 10 0	Kadayanallurpettal, Tenkasi.
49 of "	16th "	Siva Ela Nidhi Swami Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	27,000 0 0	Kedambur of Ambasamudram.
50 of "	14th "	Raja Mahaling Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	25,000	12,500 0 0	Kabakad.
51 of "	31st Feb. "	Diveenanda Sabha Limited.	Do.	27,500	15,000 0 0	Melachavel.
52 of "	10th Mar. "	Subramania Swamy Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	24,500	11,900 0 0	Do.
53 of "	10th Mar. "	Sri Narayana Sabha Limited.	Do.	32,500	14,514 8 8	Palanochah.
54 of "	10th "	Sri Narayana Perumal Thiruvavil Vasea Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	60,500	28,900 0 0	Chettimedu of Nanguneri.
55 of "	11th "	Moonambigai Janapokara Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	36,000	15,800 6 0	Alvarkurichi.
56 of "	12th "	Tennore Hindu Janapokara Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	52,400	26,000 13 7	Tennore of Trichinopoly.
57 of "	16th "	Alaga Nambal Sabha, Limited.	Do.	30,750	24,531 4 5	Vadugachinuthal of Nanguneri.
58 of 1898-99	13th April "	Lakshminarasimha Swamy Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	26,500 0 0	Ambasamudram.
59 of "	15th "	Saraswathi Vilasa Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	31,000 0 0	Pethampadai.
60 of "	18th "	F. V. S. S. Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	19,740 0 0	Thudanalur of Tinnevely.
61 of "	21st "	Chithantheram Hindu Sasavatha Janapokara Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	34,272	57,997 13 1	Chidambaram.
62 of "	21st "	Sri Alaga Thava Munivar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,99,980	14,400 0 0	Thudanalur of Tinnevely District.
63 of "	21st "	Sri Chockalinga Vinayakar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	26,000	24,000 0 0	Chockampatti of Tenkasi.
64 of "	25th "	Pathamadei Sri Lakshmi Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	60,000	10,500 0 0	Pathamadal.
65 of "	4th May "	Kudinalur Sri Thiravandhuvara Santhar Hindu Janapokara Paksha Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,10,000	32,600 0 0	Wattajangar North Arcot District.
66 of "	21st "	Chintamani Nadia Swamy Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	63,150	94,500 0 0	Vandervanthur, Tinnevely District.

342

Joint Stock Companies working on the 31st March 1909—contd.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and Name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND FINANCIAL COMP.				
		Banking or Loan Companies—contd.				
13 of 1898-99	10th June 1908	Briggen's Mutual Loan Company, Ltd.	Mutual Loan Company.	42,000	16,514 0 0	St. Thomas Mount.
16 of "	10th Aug "	St. George's Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	39,000	10,894 9 0	Palancessah.
18 of "	15th "	Briggen's Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	27,000	21,641 6 0	Tenkasi.
19 of "	22nd "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	50,400	30,892 0 0	Siddagpet.
21 of "	3rd Aug "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	15,117 11 8	Wahababad.
23 of "	22nd "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	20,805 0 0	Kayathur of Other.
24 of "	24th "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	21,000 0 0	Madurai.
26 of "	1st Sep "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	75,000	16,000 0 0	Madurai.
27 of "	3rd "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	15,000	7,109 12 0	Madurai.
28 of "	15th "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	18,334 0 0	Madurai.
30 of "	25th "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	10,000	38,800 0 0	Madurai.
31 of "	1st Oct "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	40,000	18,475 0 0	Madurai.
32 of "	7th "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	21,000 0 0	Madurai.
34 of "	21st "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	2,000 0 0	Madurai.
35 of "	20th Nov "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	15,000	17,800 0 0	Madurai.

36 of "	1st Dec "	T. K. S. M. Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	29,400	9,243 6 9	Tinnevely.
37 of "	17th "	St. Varadachari Vellu Ela Nidhi, Company Limited.	Do.	50,000	20,000 0 0	Nagapattinam.
38 of "	14th Jan. 1909	Tirukulla Vengalvar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	50,000	24,000 0 0	Tenkasi.
39 of "	19th "	Kannanur Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	18,000	11,730 0 0	Arasamudram.
40 of "	4th Feb. "	St. George's Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	18,000 0 0	Do.
41 of "	10th "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	27,000	18,935 0 0	Madurai.
42 of "	2nd March "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	33,000	16,200 0 0	Shenaiyandi of Arasamudram.
43 of "	9th "	Vellu Vengalvar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	50,000	19,000 0 0	Arasamudram.
44 of "	11th "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,44,000	41,400 0 0	Madurai.
45 of 1899-00	17th April "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company.	50,000	6,423 0 0	Arasamudram.
46 of "	30th May "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	1,00,000	1,024 7 11	Tinnevely.
47 of "	19th "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company.	5,00,000	6,420 0 0	Tinnevely.
48 of "	25th "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	20,000	13,843 0 0	Madurai.
49 of "	3rd "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	24,000	14,100 0 0	Nagapattinam of Tenkasi.
50 of "	20th June "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	60,000	84,000 0 0	Tinnevely.
51 of "	13th July "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	84,000	89,833 3 3	Kayathur, Tinnevely district.
52 of "	18th Aug "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	70,000	89,833 3 3	Vellore.
53 of "	4th Sep "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	85,200	91,000 8 0	Arasamudram.
54 of "	3rd Oct "	Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	50,000	15,000 0 0	Arasamudram.

Joint Stock Companies Working on the 31st March 1902—contd.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Station of registered office.
		I.—BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—cont. Banking and Loan—cont.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
22 of 1899-00	14th Nov 1899.	Vaikuntapattin Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	54,000	27,000 0 0	Sriyankuntam.
23 of "	30th Dec. "	Southern Ammal Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	24,500	12,000 0 0	Kodaganallur.
24 of "	16th Jan 1900.	Sri Padmanabha Daya Nidhi, Thiruvardul Vilasa Ela Nidhi, Company, Limited.	Do.	24,000	10,100 0 0	Kadmalayam of Nanguneri.
27 of "	19th "	Paramad Kartana Nidhi, P. Chit Company, Limited.	Do.	16,000	10,710 0 0	Bonnad.
29 of "	22nd "	Sivagami Ammal Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	50,000	13,000 0 0	P. N. N. N. of Nanguneri.
31 of "	24th "	Sundara Raja Perumal Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	50,000	5,000 0 0	Melamor of Dhahapattinamdrum.
32 of "	24th Feb. "	Sundara Pandia Yamasakar Thiru, Varul Vilasa Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	19,000	8,100 0 0	Sengalakurichi of Nanguneri.
35 of "	24th "	Sri Ganga Paramaswari Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	22,000	4,752 0 0	Melamor of Dhahapattinamdrum.
36 of "	23rd "	Kadayanallur Sri Venkateswara, pathy Sahayathila Nidhi, Limited, Trichinopoly, Tanjavore, Raktin.	Do.	80,000	6,900 0 0	Kadayanallur of Tenkasi.
37 of "	25th "	Jana Fund, Limited.	Do.	20,000	5,502 8 0	Tennore of Tricht-nopoly.
39 of "	19 March "	Sankaravastar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	70,000	21,000 0 0	Sankaravastar of Covel.
40 of "	27th "	Subramania Svarni Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	40,000	25,200 0 0	Do.
1 of 1900-01	2nd April "	Sri Rajagopala Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	2,80,000	80,000 0 0	Palamottah.
2 of "	7th "	Shunmuga Sundara Vilasa Ela Nidhi, Company, Limited.	Do.	62,000	16,850 0 0	Vallioor, Thenevelly district.

344

3 of "	27th "	Coimbatore Sarva Jana Sank, abhi- vithini Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	1,00,000	84,000 0 0	Coimbatore.
5 of "	2nd May "	Vellore Dhanupakura Nidhi Branch, Limited.	Do.	1,50,000	20,441 0 0	Vellore.
6 of "	10th "	Varada Raja Perumal Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	24,500	10,800 0 0	Chitram Puthu- kolan, Thenevelly district.
7 of "	14th "	Sri Mathumari Amman Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	15,000	9,500 0 0	Do.
9 of "	20th "	Wallahad Dhara Sahaya Nidhi Branch E., Limited.	Do.	2,00,000	15,553 5 4	Wallahad, Chin- elupatt district.
10 of "	16th June "	Krishnapuram Vivanadha Vira- vaka Murthi Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	15,000	9,500 0 0	Krishnapuram of Tenkasi.
12 of "	2nd July "	Sri Lakshminarasana Perumal Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Com- pany, Limited.	Do.	18,000	3,600 2 0	Dhahapattinam- nam of Nanguneri.
13 of "	6th Aug. "	Sankaralingaswami Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	25,000	10,500 0 0	Sankaravastar Covel.
14 of "	7th "	Kannasundar Ankula Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	20,000	15,400 0 0	Odakara of Thu- thupatt of Anjakanduram.
16 of "	18th "	Saidapet Pavasparapakara Thirithi- ya Upe Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	54,000	24,170 0 0	Saidapet.
19 of "	25th "	Thirupethi Janopakara Nidhi, Limi- ted.	Do.	20,000	13,775 0 0	Thirupethi.
19 of "	23th "	Alandur Hindu Dravida Sahaya Paksha Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	20,000	9,045 5 5	St. Thomas' Mount.
20 of "	12th Sept. "	Wallahad Jananukula Saswatha Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,00,000	5,473 0 0	Wallahad, Chinglepat dis- trict.
21 of "	19th "	Erode Dhanas Labha Nidhi, Limi- ted.	Banking Company	1,00,000	30,110 0 0	Erode.
22 of "	17th Oct "	Vellore Sri Sarva Janopakara Nidhi Branch, Limited.	Do.	2,00,000	54,054 4 0	Vellore.
23 of "	30th "	Alandur Dhanas Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	19,900	1,975 15 9	Alandur of Saida- pet Tank.
25 of "	17th Nov. "	Adambakkam Hindu Dhanas Rak- shaka Dwithiya Upe Nidhi, Limi- ted.	Mutual Loan Company	82,000	12,375 5 0	St. Thomas' Mount.
27 of "	12th "	Sree Sivagani Ambal Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company, Limited.	Do.	4,800	2,530 0 0	Agram of Tenkasi.

Joint-Stock Companies working on the 31st March 1899—contd.

Number on the Register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of the registered office.
F. Banking and Loans—contd.						
31 of 1890-91	17th Dec. 1890	Princemanager, Travancore and Cochin, Ltd.	Mutual Loan Company	53,000	11,979 6 0	Mount
33 of "	7th Jan. 1901	Mandala Vengalor, Travancore and Cochin, Ltd.	Do.	96,000	18,076 8 0	Travancore
35 of "	15th "	Shankara Vengalor, Travancore and Cochin, Ltd.	Do.	48,000	8,315 15 3	Travancore
36 of "	16th "	Madura, Madras, Travancore and Cochin, Ltd.	Do.	5,16,000	40,000 1 0	Madras
37 of "	19th "	Pravara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited	Do.	25,000	9,000 0 0	Nagpur
38 of "	9 Feb.	Sri Lakshmi Sahaya Nidhi, Limited	Do.	17,500	3,500 0 0	Do.
39 of "	23rd "	Sri Lakshmi Sahaya Nidhi, Limited	Do.	20,000	8,000 15 1	Travancore
40 of "	23rd "	Sri Lakshmi Sahaya Nidhi, Limited	Do.	15,000	3,480 0 0	Nagpur
41 of "	7th Mar.	Sri Lakshmi Sahaya Nidhi, Limited	Do.	30,000	8,547 0 0	Madras
42 of "	14th "	Sri Lakshmi Sahaya Nidhi, Limited	Do.	14,000	8,000 0 0	Nagpur
43 of "	15th "	Sri Lakshmi Sahaya Nidhi, Limited	Do.	50,000	16,975 12 0	Travancore
44 of "	15th "	Sri Lakshmi Sahaya Nidhi, Limited	Do.	2,31,000	50,000 8 0	Madras
Total (251)				2,96,77,000	96,13,839 2 9	

16 of 1890-91	23rd Aug. 1890	Mangalore Commercial and Provident Fund, Limited.	To provide for the payment of a certain fixed sum to the nominee of any deceased subscriber.	10,000	6,913 14 0	Mangalore.
8 of 1895-96	17th July 1895	Kerala Hindu Family Association, Limited.	Do.	2,000	1,403 0 0	Calcutta.
Total (2)				16,000	8,317 14 0	
Total (252)				2,96,77,000	96,13,839 2 9	
16 of 1873-74	11th Dec. 1873	(a)— <i>Mechanics and Traders.</i> Chimbatore Vardhaka Vardhi Dhanur-yaka Sangam, Limited.	Enabling members to carry on trade.	2,00,000	1,17,010 0 0	Chimbatore.
22 of 1880-81	9th March 1881	Madras Stable Company, Limited.	Carrying on business in the letting of horses and carriages on hire and in the keeping of a heavy stable.	2,00,000	1,42,375 0 0	Madras.
2 of 1885-87	2nd April 1886	Kayalpatnam Salt Company, Limited.	Selling the salt at commission among members.	10,000	6,523 14 0	Chimbatore.
6 of 1888-89	23rd "	Trichinopoly Vardhaka Sangam, Limited.	To deal in cloth, grain, leather and salt.	20,000	12,200 0 0	Trichinopoly.
28 of "	5th Feb. 1889	A. D. H. and Company, Limited.	To establish and carry on the business of auctioneers.	1,00,000	1,396 0 0	Madras.
19 of 1890-91	9th Dec.	Coimbatore Company, Limited.	Manufacturing castor oil and indigo, preparing rice and grain.	2,00,000	1,17,000 0 0	Coimbatore.
27 of 1890-91	16th Jan. 1891	Anayara Coffee Works Company, Limited.	To carry on business of coffee curers.	50,000	48,750 0 0	Coimbatore.
10 of 1894-95	31st Aug. 1894	G. M. and Company, Limited.	To manufacture cigars and to deal in tobacco.	2,00,000	1,16,187 8 0	Dindigul.
2 of 1895-96	2nd April 1895	Trichinopoly Printing Press Company, Limited.	Printers, publishers and stationers.	3,000	2,105 8 9	Trichinopoly.
4 of "	17th May "	Oakes and Company, Limited.	To carry on the business of general merchants and auctioneers.	10,00,000	10,00,000 0 0	Madras.

34A

Joint Stock Companies working on the 31st March 1902—Contd.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and Name of Company.	Objects of Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
8 of 1894-97	21st May 1896	1. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE—cont. (a) Merchants and Traders—contd.		Rs.	Rs. & p.	
8 of 1897-98	30th "	Madras Sales and Agency Company, Limited.	General merchants and commission agents.	24,000	5,450 0 0	Madras.
15 of "	1st July "	Tinnevely Van Vilasa Printing Press Company, Limited.	Printers, publishers and stationers.	20,000	2,455 8 0	Tinnevely.
19 of "	14th "	Spencer and Company, Limited.	General merchants, storekeepers, dealers in tobacco, &c.	25,00,000	0 0	Madras.
42 of "	29th Oct. "	S. N. P. and Company, Limited.	General merchants, auctioneers and money lenders.	20,000	9,453 13 0	Madras.
53 of "	23rd Nov. "	Madras Portland Cement and Tile Works Company, Limited.	To manufacture cement and tiles.	5,00,000	0 0	Madras.
58 of "	23rd Nov. "	Kayalpattam Salt Trading Company, Limited.	To trade in salt.	7,000	558 0 0	Aranganjeri, Tinnevely district.
62 of "	2nd Dec. "	Tinnevely Vinegar Company, Limited.	Dealers in cloth, previous stores, &c.	1,00,000	9,975 0 0	Tinnevely.
65 of "	24th Jan. 1898	Ednad Tile Works Company, Limited.	To manufacture tiles, bricks, &c.	10,000	7,987 12 4	Edanavesh, South Malabar.
67 of "	2nd Feb. "	Dharsapuram Mohakul Islam Company, Limited.	To deal in paddy, coconuts, jaggery, &c.	50,000	21,808 0 0	Dharsapuram.
13 of 1898-99	1st June "	Anglo-Indian Trading Company, Limited.	Leather merchants and commission agents.	8,00,000	14,780 0 0	Madras.
27 of "	15th Sept. "	Manjupattam Salt Company, Limited.	To deal in, purchase, sell and dispose of salt wholesale and retail.	25,000	37,000 0 0	Manjupattam.
13 of 1899-00	27th July 1899	McDowell and Company, Limited.	To carry on the business of general merchants, wine, spirits, tobacco and cigar merchants and of commission agents and warehousemen.	8,00,000	0 0	Madras.
		Madhar Trading Company, Limited.	To trade in cloth, twist and other articles of merchandise.	20,000	5,975 0 0	Cantonment, (Old Town).

14 of "	9th Aug. "	Sri Vaidyanatha Grantha Mutirapada Sabha, Limited.	Printers, publishers and booksellers.	20,000	2,480 0 0	Madras.
20 of "	19th Oct. "	Malabar Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Manufacturing cotton, piece goods, mats, medicines, &c., and selling the same.	50,000	693 0 0	Sultanpet of Palghat, South Malabar.
31 of "	24th "	Sellay and Company, Limited.	Engravers, fitters, auctioneers, contractors and commission agents.	20,000	120 0 0	Tinnevely.
33 of "	17th Feb. 1900	Tinnevely Jewellery and Trading Company, Limited.	To trade in gold, silver and precious stones.	25,700	7,000 0 0	Melanatham, Tinnevely.
34 of "	23rd "	Indian Aluminium Company, Limited.	To manufacture and sell all sorts of aluminium ware.	5,00,000	49,150 0 0	Madras.
45 of "	15th March 1901.	Madras Rickshaw Company, Limited.	To supply the public with a light and easy mode of conveyance.	20,000	.....	Do.
Total... 59.			Total of (a) ...	70,00,000	55,99,984 9 1	
13 of 1878-79	14th Oct. 1875	(d). Co-operative Associations. Madras Railway Co-operative Society, Limited.	Purchasing necessities of life for retail to the employees of the Madras Railway Company.	50,000	45,173 8 0	Madras.
16 of 1891-92	2nd Nov. 1891	Pennkonda Co-operative Society, Limited.	To purchase cloths and utensils and to sell the same to subscribers and others at cheap rates.	20,000	2,325 0 0	Pennkonda.
Total... 2.			Total of (d) ...	70,000	47,498 8 0	
19 of 1893-94	14th Feb. 1894	(e). Shipping, Landing and Warehousing. Mofussil Warehouses and Trading Company, Limited.	To carry on the business of warehousemen, wharfingers and coal factors.	2,00,000	2,00,000 0 0	Madras.
Total... 1			Total of (e) ...	2,00,000	2,00,000 0 0	
Total... 32			Total of Trading ...	73,39,000	57,78,333 1 1	

Joint Stock Companies Working on the 31st March 1902—contd

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of company.	Objects of the Company.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
17 of 1891-94	10th Nov. 1889	III.—Mills and Presses. (a).—Cotton Mills. Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	To carry on the manufacture of cotton twist and cloth by the erection of a spinning and weaving mill.	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. A. P. 5,00,000 0 0	Calcutta.
Total...	1		Total of (a) ..	5,00,000	5,00,000 0 0	
6 of 1875-77	16th Aug. 1876	(c).—Mills for cotton, wool, silk, hemp, &c. Buckingham Mill Company, Limited.	Buying raw cotton, wool, jute, silk and other fibres and spinning and weaving and selling the same. To purchase apparatus for the working of a spinning and weaving mill.	7,00,000	7,00,000 0 0	Madras.
8 of 1881-83	30th June 1881	Garnett Mill Company, Limited.	To carry on the business of spinning, weaving, and dyeing and finishing cotton and other goods of the like kind.	10,00,000	10,00,000 0 0	Do.
7 of 1884-85	19th May 1884	Tinnevely Mills Company, Limited.	To carry on the business of spinning, weaving, and dyeing and finishing cotton and other goods of the like kind.	4,00,000	3,82,500 0 0	Ambalamundram.
8 of 1887-88	17th " 1887	Coral Mills Company, Limited.	Spinning, weaving, dyeing and dealing in cotton, wool, silk and other products.	12,00,000	9,70,500 0 0	Tuticorin.
8 of 1888-89	2nd June 1888	Combinatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Ginning, spinning, weaving and manufacturing cotton, wool, silks and other fibres.	4,00,000	4,00,000 0 0	Coinbatore.
25 of "	4th Feb. 1889	Kovilpatti Spinning Company, Limited.	To establish and carry on the business of spinning cotton, silks, &c.	5,00,000	5,00,000 0 0	Kovilpatti.
14 of 1890-91	27th Sept. "	Madras Mills Company, Limited.	To carry on the business of spinning, weaving, and dyeing and finishing cotton, wool, silks and other fibres.	10,00,000	8,00,000 0 0	Madras.
5 of 1895-96	3rd May 1895	Chittivallab Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Spin, bleach and dye cotton, jute, flax, hemp, &c.	3,00,000	2,60,000 0 0	Madras.
Total...	8		Total of (c) ..	57,00,000	52,52,700 0 0	

(d).—Cotton and Jute, Screw and Presses.

14 of 1881-82	27th Sept. 1881	Southern India Press Company, Limited.	To erect factories for pressing cotton	1,00,000	61,000 0 0	Bellary.
5 of 1892-93	7th June 1892	Jammalamadugu Press Company, Limited.	To buy and sell on commission yarn, cloth and other articles and to press clean and sell cotton.	70,000	70,000 0 0	Madras.
6 of "	9th " "	Tirupur Press Company, Limited.	To erect buildings adapted to the working of a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory and to buy and sell on commission yarn, cloth and other materials.	70,000	70,000 0 0	Do.
13 of "	18th " "	Ripon Press and Sugar Mill Company, Limited.	Pressing cotton and crushing sugarcane.	1,25,000	50,500 0 0	Bellary.
17 of 1885-86	8th Aug. 1885	Sabapathy Press Company, Limited.	To purchase Kappa's cotton and other produce and trade in the same.	2,50,000	2,50,000 0 0	Do.
51 of 1895-96	4th June 1895	Tinnevely Cotton Press Company, Limited.	Purchasing press mills, bands, work, machinery, plant and stock in trade situated in Virudupatti and pressing cotton, jute, &c.	5,00,000	1,45,000 0 0	Madras.
14 of 1898-99	21st July 1898	Tadipatri Cotton Press Company, Limited.	To carry on the business of pressing cotton, jute and other similar materials.	50,000	50,000 0 0	Do.
9 of 1899-00	23rd " 1899	Raichur Press Company, Limited.	Pressing cotton, jute and other materials.	60,000	60,000 0 0	Do.
18 of 1891-92	18th Nov. 1891	Guntur Merchants Cotton Press Company, Limited.	To erect a factory at Guntur for pressing cotton, &c.	60,000	60,000 0 0	Guntur.
20 of 1894-95	8th Jan. 1895	Tuticorin New Cotton Trade Company, Limited.	To purchase apparatus for cleaning and pressing cotton and selling the same.	30,000	9,720 5 0	Palanecottah.
22 of 1897-98	30th July 1897	Adoni Press Company, Limited.	Pressing cotton, jute and other materials.	2,00,000	1,50,000 0 0	Madras.
Total...	11		Total of (d) ..	13,15,000	9,69,720 5 0	
1 of 1898-99	7th April 1898	Tinnevely Ginning Company, Limited.	To gin clean, and press cotton and extract oil from cotton seeds.	1,00,000	80,000 0 0	Bellary.
11 of "	29th Nov. "	Amundia Valli Ammal Ginning Company, Limited.	Ginning rice and manufacturing sugar.	20,000	824 15 6	Tinnevely.
1 of 1894-95	16th April 1894	Atkinson Nandigama Ginning Company, Limited.	To press cotton and extract oil from cotton and other seeds.	35,000	35,000 0 0	Bezwada.

346

Joint Stock Companies Working on the 31st March 1902—contd.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
III.—MILLS AND PRESSES—contd.						
(c) Other Mills and Presses—contd.						
7 of 1894-95 ...	22nd April 1894.	Madras Mincubi Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.	To press cotton and extract oil from cotton and other seeds.	1,00,000	88,250 0 0	Vadavai of Tirumangalam Taluk, Madras district.
19 of " ...	19th Dec. " ...	Tandiyuthapatti Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.	Do.	1,20,000	84,625 0 0	Ayerpokottai, Madras district.
41 of 1898-99 ...	9th Jan. 1899.	Nalloru Victoria Mills Company, Limited.	Milling rice by the aid of machinery.	20,000	7,900 0 0	Nalloru.
31 of 1899-1900 ...	8th Feb. 1900.	Vizagapattam Bone Mills Company, Limited.	To purchase saw bones, crush and sell them.	20,000	20,000 0 0	Vizagapatnam.
Total... 7			Total of (c) ...	4,15,000	1,01,640 15 6	
Total... 27			Total of Mills and Presses ...	70,30,000	69,74,061 5 6	
IV.—TEA AND OTHER PLANTING COMPANIES.						
(b) —Coffee.						
53 of 1898-99 ...	18th March 1899.	Maroon Mooli Coffee Estates Company, Limited.	To carry on the business of coffee plantations and culture.	60,000	10,000 0 0	Madras.
7 of 1899-1900 ...	6th June 1899.	United Coffee Growers Company, Limited.	Cultivating and selling coffee.	2,00,000	68,070 0 0	Coonoor.
25 of " ...	10th Jan. 1900.	Priana Vetti Coffee Estate Company, Limited.	Cultivation of coffee, &c.	1,00,000	32,600 0 0	Yercaud.
Total... 3			Total of (b) ...	2,50,000	1,10,670 0 0	
13 of 1899-99 ...	17th March 1900.	Wilson's Estates Company, Limited.	To carry on the business on trade of coffee, tea or cinchona planting or other business of a like nature.	1,50,000	1,50,000 0 0	Madras.

347

15 of 1893-94 ...	26th Jan. 1894.	Tadipatri Anjashaya Swami Sankar's Association Limited.	To purchase lands and to apply the same to grow trees, &c.	20,000	.....	Tadipatri.
14 of 1894-95 ...	21st Sept. " ...	Sri Karumandi Annam Company, Limited.	For the cultivation of coffee and other plants.	6,000	4,800 0 0	Valasapatti of Tachanallur, Tinnevely district.
12 of 1899-1900 ...	31st July 1899.	Sirumudali Kamata Sabapathy Poojithal Company Limited.	To plant and grow plantains, chillies, mustard, &c.	50,000	20,440 0 0	Arumayanasayakkamur, Madras district.
23 of 1900-01 ...	19th Dec. 1900.	Cheranabadi Tea Company, Limited.	For the cultivation of coffee, tea and other products.	2,00,000	1,00,000 0 0	Madras.
39 of " ...	13th " ...	Poolep Mala Tea Company Limited.	Do.	4,00,000	2,00,000 0 0	Do.
Total... 6			Total of (c) ...	4,20,000	4,70,240 0 0	
Total... 9			Total of Tea, &c. ...	11,56,000	5,92,510 0 0	
V.—MINING AND QUARRYING.						
12 of 1893-94 ...	11th Dec. 1893.	Wendupet Mysore Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Gold Mining Company.	1,00,000	1,00,000 0 0	Madras.
324 of 1895-96 ...	12th Feb. 1895.	Mysoor Co-operation Company, Limited.	To explore, survey and test the minerals and other resources of all property belonging to the Company or not.	55,000	62,400 0 0	Do.
32 of 1899-01 ...	19th Dec. 1900.	Salem District Prospecting and Mining Company, Limited.	Gold Mining Company.	1,00,000	9,420 11 9	Do.
Total... 3			Total of Mining and Quarrying ...	2,05,000	1,71,850 11 9	
11 of 1894-95 ...	6th Sept. 1894.	Thinnevely Saranganani Sugarcane Mill Company, Limited.	Sugar manufacturing.	6,00,000	57,380 0 0	Tuticorin.
5 of 1895-96 ...	20th May 1896.	Pelur Sugar Refining Company, Limited.	Do.	3,00,000	2,57,000 0 0	Tachanallur, Tinnevely district.
5 of 1896-97 ...	6th " 1896.	South Indian Sugar Refining Company, Limited.	To manufacture sugar out of jaggery.	3,00,000	.....	Do.
59 of " ...	22nd Feb. 1897.	Deccan Sugar and Alcohol Company, Limited.	To manufacture sugar and spirits and sell the same.	10,00,000	6,64,000 0 0	Madras.
23 of 1897-98 ...	17th July 1897.	Kovai Sugar Refining and Trading Company, Ltd.	Do.	75,000	23,950 0 0	Palenootah.
Total... 5			Total of Sugar Manufacture ...	21,75,000	10,07,930 0 0	

Number on the Register.	Date of Registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of Registered Office.
24 of 1900-01	1st Nov. 1900	VIII.—BREWERS. British Brewery Company, Limited.	Brewers, distillers, maltsters, &c.	1,05,000	11,919 0 0	Ootacamund.
Total... 1			Total	1,05,000	11,919 0 0	
30 of 1900-01	17th Dec. 1900	IX.—OTHERS. Calicut Cossipation Club Company, Limited.	To establish a club for the accommodation of members and their friends and to promote social inter course among them.	30,000	10,250 0 0	Calicut.
Total... 1			Total...	30,000	10,250 0 0	

Summary.

Nature of Companies		Nominal Capital.		Paid-up Capital.	
	Number	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
I Banking Loan and Insurance	233	2,98,30,255	5 0	95,21,177	0 9
II Trading	69	75,38,000	0 0	57,78,223	1 1
III Mills and Presses	27	79,63,000	0 0	69,74,061	5 6
IV Tea and other Planting Companies	9	11,65,000	0 0	5,90,810	0 0
V Mining and Quarrying	3	2,83,000	0 0	1,71,885	11 9
VI Iron Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...
VII Sugar Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...
VIII Distillation	...	...	...	...	...
IX Others	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	331	4,88,11,856	5 0	2,40,70,360	3 1

List of Companies limited by Guarantee at work on the 31st March 1902 in the Presidency of Madras.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Number of members.	Situation of the registered office.
36 of 1892-93	30th Mar. 1893	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.	2,000	Madras.
109 of 1896-97	15th " 1897	The Madras Christian College	To establish and carry on at Madras and elsewhere schools or colleges where students may obtain on moderate terms a sound, liberal Christian and general education of the highest order.	20	Do.
29 of 1897-98	3rd Oct. "	The Malabar Christian Family Provident Fund.	Payment of a bonus to the persons that are duly nominated by a member after proof the death of the said member.	1,200	Tellicherry, Malabar district.
2 of 1900-90	2nd May "	The Ootacamund Club	To establish a club for the promotion of social intercourse among its members and their friends and for their accommodation.	Unlimited.	Ootacamund.
3 of 1899-91	18th April 1899	The Town High School, Kumbakonam.	To maintain the Town High School, Kumbakonam, and its feeder and branches and to advance the cause of education.	15	Kumbakonam.
9 of 1891-93	23rd July 1891	The Madras School of Music	To encourage the study of music in all its elementary branches.	Unlimited.	Madras.
7 of 1892-93	29th Aug. 1892	The Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada.	For the maintenance of a college under the designation of the Pithapuram Rajah's College.	30	Cocanada district.
22 of 1895-96	21st Feb. 1896	The Ootacamund Gymkhana Club.	To provide for the accommodation of the members and their friends and the encouragement and management of sports and games.	300	Ootacamund.

List of Companies limited by guarantee of work on the 31st March 1902 in the Presidency of Madras—continued.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Classification and name of Company	Objects of the Company.	Situation of the registered office.
		IX.—Others—continued.		
25 of 1896-97	14th Aug. 1896	The Malabar Club	To provide for the accommodation of members and their friends and to promote social intercourse among them.	Calicut.
38 of 1897-98	23rd Sept. 1897	The Madras Students' Hostels	To establish and maintain hostels for the use of students in Madras.	Madras.
61 of "	31st Jan. 1898	The Vejamundry Mutual Provident Fund, Limited.	To provide for the payment of a certain fixed sum to the widows of any deceased member.	Vejamundry.
1 of 1898-99	1st April "	The Chennampuri Hindu Kula Sabha Sahaya Nidhi or the Madras Hindu Family Pension Fund, Limited.	To provide for the payment of a pension to the widows of deceased members and also to carry on the business of money lending.	Madras.
16 of 1899-00	3rd July "	The United Planters' Association of Southern India Incorporated.	To promote and protect the interests of the various planting industries in Southern India.	Do.
21 of "	16th Jan. 1900	The Coconor Club	To establish a club for the accommodation of members and their friends and for the promotion of entertainments and pastimes in connection with the club.	Coconor.
38 of "	6th Mar. "	The Sourashtra Sabha, Madras.	To promote the cause of education among the Sourashtra community.	Madras.
11 of 1900-01	2nd July "	The Coconor Club, Coconor.	To establish a club for the accommodation of members and their friends.	Coconor.
34 of "	15th Jan. 1901	The Yercaud Club	To establish a club for the accommodation of members and their friends and for the promotion of entertainments and pastimes in connection with the club.	Yercaud.
		Total	9,657	

List of Joint-Stock Companies in the Madras Presidency, registered from the 1st April 1902 to 31st October 1902.

Number.	Classification and name of Company.	Objects of the Company.	Situation of registered office.
I (a) BANKING AND LOAN.			
1	Sri Venkatesar Parvathi Ammal Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	Kadangulam, Tinnevely district.
2	Sri Thiruvengadamthar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Kariyandy, Tinnevely district.
3	Sri Siva Sabramaniam Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Thisaiyanvilai, Tinnevely district.
4	Tuticorin Sundra Pandiya Vinayakar Company, Limited.	Money Lending and Trading.	Tuticorin, Tinnevely district.
5	Kalyandrug Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	Kalyandrug, Annamapur district.
6	Unaiyumbaga Vinayagar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Pallakurichi, Tinnevely district.
7	Trichinopoly Andar Street Sarva Jana Fund, Limited.	Do	Trichinopoly Fort.
8	Sri Shanmuga Sundara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Palamcottai.
9	Yaseen Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Ltd.	Do	Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevely district.
10	Sri Natesar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Idaiyangudi, Tinnevely district.
11	Arumvalurtheenayagee Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevely district.
12	Arumuga Naimor Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Tirupattiyadipirappu, Tinnevely district.
13	Meia Vasal Appar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Manakkada Village, Tinnevely district.
14	Saravama Bazar Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd.	Do	Manadu, Tinnevely district.
15	Scuman Nanyana Murtai Deva via Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Vaithilingapuram, Tinnevely district.
16	Vellore Town Hall Bank, Limited.	Do	Vellore, North Arcot district.
17	Jagadechaga Perumanni Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Anaikudiyerappu, Tinnevely district.
18	Sri Mahathava Immanavella Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Samarra, Tinnevely district.
19	Sri Anandamangal Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Sanuguragapuram, Tinnevely district.
20	Sri Rangamachiar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Do.
21	Sakala Jana Upakarn Ela Nidhi, Ltd.	Do	Vadakkal, Vallioor, Tinnevely district.
22	Sri Sachithananda Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Appoovilai, Tinnevely district.
23	Udamalpet Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Sullivanpet of Udamalpet, Coimbatore district.
24	Kallurthi C. M. S. Thiru Devalaya Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Kalluvilai, Tinnevely district.
25	Sri Manonmani Ammal Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Manadu, Thandupathu, Tinnevely district.
26	Andappan Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Chettipathoo, Tinnevely district.
27	Sri Joseph's Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Manapad, Tinnevely district.
28	P. G. Mack Devalaya Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Christianagaram, Tinnevely district.
29	Sri Krishnaswathi Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Satharakonvilai, of Karaichutta village, Tinnevely district.
30	Muppudai Ambal Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Thirupani Karisakulam, Tinnevely district.
31	Nayagam Mahayathoor Andavargal Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Padumanai, of Karaichutta Village, Tinnevely district.
32	Coimbatore Dravida Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd.	Do	Coimbatore.

List of Joint-Stock Companies in the Madras Presidency registered from the 1st April 1902 to 31st October 1902—concluded.

No.	Classification and name of Company.	Object of the Company	Situation of registered office.
I. (a) BANKING AND LOAN—<i>concl.</i>			
83	Kumaragurepata Kadavul Ela Nidhi Mutual Loan Company, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	Veppilankulam, Tinnevely dist.
34	Trichinopoly Palakural Hunda Pari. Banking Company, Limited.	Banking Company	Trichinopoly.
35	Kurukuthurai Subramanya Swamy Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	Tinnevely.
36	Prabala Vinayakar Jagadhuvariyala Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Azakkudiyruppa, Tinnevely district.
37	Adisami Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Ltd.	Do	Chettinapathu, Tinnevely district.
38	Nagapatam Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	Nagapattinam, Tanjore district.
39	Sri Senthil Nayagar Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Tiruchendur, Tinnevely district.
40	Siddhi Vinayakar Sagaya Ela Nidhi, Ltd.	Do	Parumankurichi, Tinnevely dist.
41	Ramnad Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Ela Chit Company, Limited.	Do	Ramnad, Madurai district.
42	Ramnad S. M. Raj Saswatha Nidhi Bank, Limited.	Do	Do.
43	Sri Vijaya Lakshmi Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Pedda Rangapuram, Tinnevely district.
44	Arch Anthoniur Dravida Sahaya Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	Ayontheraikalam, Tinnevely district.
(b) INSURANCE WITH CAPITAL.			
NIL.			
II. TRADING.			
(a) Merchants and Traders.			
45	Pallikannu Trading Company, Ltd.	To trade in piece goods and to carry on weaving and other industries.	Baliapattam Town, Chirakkal Taluk, North Malabar.
46	Salahul Ikhwan Company, Limited	Publishers of newspapers and general merchants.	Tirur Town, Ponani Taluk, Malabar district.
47	The Indian Cycle and General Engineering Company, Limited.	Mechanical Engineers and dealers in cycles and carriages of all kinds.	Madras.
48	Rosebery and Company, Limited	Dealers in precious stones, jewellers, auctioneers, commission agents, printers, Stationers, &c.	Do.
V. MINING AND QUARRYING.			
49	Tellicherry Quicksilver Syndicate, Ltd.	To prospect in Malabar for quicksilver and its ores and to acquire mining concessions, leases and other rights appertaining to mining.	Tellicherry, North Malabar district.

List of Companies limited by guarantee registered from the 1st April 1902 to 31st October 1902.

Classification and name of Company.	Object of the Company	Situation of the registered office.
I. BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE.		
(b) Insurance.		
Maha Lakshmi Jivanasak Dravida Life Insurance Sahaya Hunda Permanent Fund, Ltd.		Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevely district.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

ACT No. XV OF 1881^[a].

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.
(Received the Governor-General's assent on the 15th March, 1881.)

AN ACT TO REGULATE LABOUR IN FACTORIES.
(As modified up to the 1st April 1891.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate labour in factories; It hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title and local extent. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

It applies to the whole of British India^[b].

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"factory" means any premises (other than indigo factories or premises situated on, and used solely for the purposes of a tea or coffee plantation) wherein is carried on, for not less than four months in the whole

ing, 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

(c) (5) wherein, subject to the provisions of section 20, not less than fifty persons are on any day simultaneously employed in any manual labour in, or incidental to, any such process; and^[c] every part of a factory shall be deemed to be a factory, except any part used exclusively as a dwelling:

"child" "child" means a person under the age of fourteen^[d] 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^[e] who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, ^[f] in a manufacturing process of handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery or in any other kind of

work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this Act.

Inspectors and Certifying Surgeons.

3. The Local Government may in its discretion, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint, ^[g] by name or by office, ^[h] 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 persons so appointed.

^[i] The District Magistrate shall, in virtue of his office, be an Inspector of all Factories, if any, in his district.

^[a] Reference to Act XV of 1881, to be read as references to that Act as amended by Act XI of 1891—see s. 19 of the latter Act.

^[b] Words and figures in s. 1, repealed by Act XI of 1891, s. 2, are omitted.

^[c-c] This clause was substituted for the original clause (b) of s. 2 by Act XI of 1891, s. 3.

^[d] This word "fourteen", was substituted for the original word "twelve" in s. 2 by Act XI of 1891, s. 5.

^[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 "either," in the definition of the word "employed," repealed by Act XI of 1891, s. 4 (2), is omitted.

^[g-g] These words in s. 3 were inserted by Act XI of 1891, s. 6 (1).

^[h] This second para. was substituted for the original second para. of s. 3 by Act XI of 1891, s. 6 (2).

Such Inspectors shall be deemed public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, [a] and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may from time to time indicate in this behalf.

XLV of 1890.

4. An Inspector of Factories may, within the local limits for which he is appointed,—

- (a) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any factory whenever he has reason to believe that any person is employed therein;
- (b) make such examination of the premises and machinery, and of the registers hereinafter prescribed, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any person as such Inspector may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes [b] of this Act;
- (c) order that any person shall not be employed in a factory when he has reason to believe that such employment would be in contravention of this Act,—until the age of such person has been certified in the manner hereinafter provided to be above nine [c] years, or for more than the time allowed by this Act for the employment of children, until his age has been so certified to be above fourteen [d] years.

5. The Civil Surgeon or such other person practising medicine or surgery as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf for any local area (hereinafter called the Certifying Surgeon) shall, at the request of any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory situate in such local area, or of the parent or guardian of such person, [e] and on payment by such person of such fee, if any, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India*, [e] examine such person and grant him a certificate, stating whether his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, is above or below nine [f] years, or fourteen [g] years, as the case may be.

All Operatives. [h]

[h] 5A. (1) In every factory, except a factory in which a system of employment in shifts or sets approved by the local Inspector is in force, there shall between noon and two o'clock in the afternoon be a stoppage of work for a full half-hour:

(2) Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any factory of a class to which the Governor-General in Council has, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declared this section not to apply.

Holidays.

[A] 5B. (1) No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday:

(2) Provided as follows:—

- (a) any manager, foreman, mechanic, artisan or labourer may be employed in a factory on a Sunday in examining or repairing, or in supervising or aiding in the examination or repair of, any machinery or other thing whatsoever necessary for the carrying on of the work performed in the factory;
- (b) any person may be employed in a factory on a Sunday if he has had or will have a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday;
- (c) the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, declare sub-section (1) of this section not to apply to any factory or class of factories (the factory or class being described in the notification) in which the work performed—
 - (i) necessitates continuous production for technical reasons, or
 - (ii) supplies the public with articles of prime necessity which must be made every day, or

[a] For Act XLV of 1890 see the revised edition, as modified up to 1st August, 1890, published by the Legislative Department.

[b] This word "purposes" was substituted for the original word "provisions" in clause (b) of s. 4 by Act XI of 1891, s. 7.

[c] This word "nine" was substituted for the original word "seven" in s. 4 by Act XI of 1891, s. 9.

[d] This word "fourteen" was substituted for the original word "twelve" in s. 4 by Act XI of 1891, s. 5.

[e-g] These words in s. 5 were inserted by Act XI of 1891, s. 8.

[f] This word "nine" was substituted for the original word "seven" in s. 4 by Act XI of 1891, s. 9.

[g] This word "fourteen" was substituted for the original word "twelve" in s. 4 by Act XI of 1891, s. 5.

[h] This heading was substituted for the original heading to s. 6, and these ss. 5A to 11, both inclusive, were substituted for the original ss. 5 to 11, both inclusive, by Act XI of 1891, s. 10.

- (iii) by its nature cannot be carried on except at stated seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces; and
- (d) the Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare sub-section (1) of this section not to apply to factories of any class described in the notification.

Women.

[a] 6. (1) No woman shall be employed before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening in any factory in which a system of employment in shifts or sets approved by the local Inspector is not in force.

(2) No woman shall be actually employed in any factory in any one day for more than eleven hours.

(3) Every woman shall be allowed an interval or intervals of rest amounting in the aggregate to at least an hour-and-a-half in the day when she is actually employed for eleven hours and to a proportionately less time when she is actually employed for less than eleven hours.

(4) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare all or any of the foregoing sub-sections of this section not to apply to factories of any class described in the notification or to women employed in any process so described.

Children.

[a] 7. (1) No child shall be employed in any factory if he is under the age of nine years.

(2) No child shall be employed in any factory before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening.

(3) No child shall be actually employed in any factory for more than seven hours in any one day.

(4) Every child who is actually employed in any factory for six hours in any one day shall be allowed an interval or intervals of rest amounting in the aggregate to at least half-an-hour.

[a] 8. No occupier of a factory shall allow any child to clean any part of the mill-gearing or machinery of such factory while the same is in motion, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion by the action of the steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power, as the case may be.

[a] 9. The Local Government may direct any occupier of a factory to keep, in such form and with such particulars as such Government may from time to time prescribe, registers of the children (if any) employed in such factory, and of their respective employments.

Women and Children.

[a] 10. (1) The occupier shall set up and maintain, in some conspicuous place in the factory, a printed or written notice, in English and the languages of the district in which the factory is situated, showing the times at which such intervals as are required by section 6, sub-section (3), and section 7, sub-section (4), to be allowed to women and children, respectively, shall be allowed, and the length of each interval.

(2) A woman or child shall not be deemed to be actually employed within the meaning of section 6 or section 7 during any such interval as aforesaid.

[a] 11. No occupier of a factory shall employ therein on any day any woman or child who has to his knowledge already been employed on the same day in any other factory.

Fencing.

12. (a) Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, [b] water-wheel or other mechanical power in any part of a factory, and every part of a steam-engine or water-wheel,

(b) every hoist or tangle near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, and

(c) every other part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which may, in the

[a] see footnote [h] on p. 548, *supra*.

[b] The word "or," where it first occurs in s. 12 (a), repealed by Act XI of 1891, s. 11, is omitted.

opinion of the local Inspector, be dangerous if left unfenced, and which he may have ordered to be fenced,

shall, while the same is in motion, 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.

Notices.

13. When any 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 [b] the accident [d] 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 [c] and of [e] 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 moving power therein, and the name of the person [d] under whom the business of the factory is to be carried on.

Penalties.

[f] 15. (1) Any person who in breach of this Act or of any order or 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 8;
- (c) neglects to keep a register in manner prescribed under section 9;
- (d) neglects to set up or maintain the notice required by section 10, sub-section (1);
- (e) neglects to fence any machinery or mill-gearing 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 effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance;
- (h) suffers 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 furnish any return, 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 contrary to the provisions of this Act, in which case one penalty may be imposed in respect of each person so employed.

(2) Any person who corruptly uses or attempts to use, as a certificate granted to himself under section 5, 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.

16. Where an act or omission would, if a person were under nine [f] or fourteen [g] years of age, be an 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 "next" in s. 13 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. 15 (1).
- [d] The words "(if any)" in s. 14 repealed by Act XI of 1891, s. 13 (2), are omitted.
- [e] This section was substituted for the original s. 15 by Act XI of 1891, s. 14.
- [f] This word "nine" was substituted for the original word "seven" in s. 16 by Act XI of 1891, s. 2.
- [g] This word "fourteen" was substituted for the original word "twelve" in s. 16 by Act XI of 1891, s. 6.

A declaration in writing by a Certifying Surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory and believes him to be under 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.

[a] 17. Every occupier of a factory shall be deemed primarily liable for any breach therein 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 or consent, and in that case the person committing such breach shall be liable therefor.

Occupier primarily liable for breaches of Act or orders or rules thereunder.

Miscellaneous.

[b] 18. (1) Subject to the control 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 fencing of machinery and mill-gearing in factories;
- (b) the water supply to be maintained for the use of persons employed in factories;
- (c) the ventilation of factories and their cleanliness (including lime-washing, painting, varnishing and washing) and freedom from effluvia 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 or factories to furnish such returns, occasional or periodical, as may be necessary for the effectual 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, and before making rules under sub-section (2) of this section the Governor-General in Council, shall publish, in such manner as may in its or his opinion be sufficient for 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 notice) 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.

19. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown: provided that, in case of any public emergency, 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.

[d] 20. 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 premises 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 in, or incidental 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, as a 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 "such," repealed by Act XI of 1891, s. 17 is omitted.
- [d] S. 20 was added by Act XI of 1891, s. 18.

OATHS ACT.

The High Court has framed the following Rules and Forms under section 652, Civil Procedure Code, and section 7 of the Indian Oaths Act (X of 1873):—

1. Every affidavit used in the High Court, Appellate Side, shall be entitled "In the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Madras."

2. If there be an appeal, petition or other proceeding pending in the High Court, the affidavit in support of, or in opposition to, an application relating thereto shall also be entitled in the appeal petition or other proceeding.

No affidavit filed in the High Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction shall be allowed to be read in evidence at the hearing of the appeal, or petition or other proceeding unless a copy thereof has been served upon the other party or his pleader at least a fortnight before the hearing, or, if the affidavit is only in answer to the opponent's affidavit, at least 3 days before the hearing.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to urgent motions or applications or to motions of applications made *ex parte*, and no affidavit by way of rejoinder shall be received, filed or read in evidence without the special permission of the Court.

3. Every person making an affidavit shall be described in such a manner as will serve to identify him clearly, that is to say, by the statement of his full name, the name of his father, his profession or trade, and the place of his residence.

4. Every affidavit containing any statement of fact shall be divided into paragraphs, and every paragraph shall be numbered consecutively and, as nearly as may be, shall be confined to a distinct portion of the subject. When the affidavit covers more than one side of a sheet of paper, the writing shall be on both sides of the sheet. The declarant shall sign his name at foot of each page of the affidavit.

5. When the declarant speaks to any fact within his own knowledge, he shall do so directly and positively using the words "I make oath (or affirm) and say."

6. When the particular fact is not within the declarant's own knowledge, but is stated from information, the declarant shall use the words "I am informed and verily believe it to be true" and set forth the grounds of his belief.

7. Alterations and interlineations shall, before an affidavit is sworn or affirmed, be authenticated by the initials of the officer before whom the affidavit is taken, and no affidavit having any alteration or interlineation not so authenticated, or any erasure, shall, except with the leave of the Court, be filed or made use of in any manner. The number of alterations or interlineations, so authenticated shall be noted at the foot of each page under the initials of the officer. Each page shall be numbered at foot under the initials of the officer, thus:—"First Page," "Second Page," and to the number of the last page shall be added the words "... and last page."

8. The Officer, before whom an affidavit is taken, shall state the day when and the place where the same is taken and sign his name and designation at the end in the Form (1) appended to these rules.

9. Documents referred to by affidavit shall be referred to as exhibits and shall be marked in the same manner as exhibits and shall bear the certificate in the Form (2) appended to these rules, which shall be signed by the officer before whom the affidavit is taken.

10. Every person making an affidavit, if not personally known to the officer before whom the affidavit is taken, shall be identified by some person known to the officer, and the officer shall specify at foot of the affidavit the name and description of him by whom the identification is made. If the declarant is not known to the officer and cannot be identified as above, the thumb impression of the declarant's left hand shall be taken at foot of the last page of the affidavit and the following certificate shall be added to it:—

"Certified that this is the thumb impression of the left hand of the declarant of the above affidavit."

(Signed) A. B.
(Designation)."

11. If the declarant is ignorant of the language in which the affidavit is written, or appears to be illiterate or blind, the officer shall cause the affidavit to be read to the declarant in his presence in a language which the declarant understands. When the affidavit has been explained to the declarant he shall be sworn or affirmed in the usual manner, and the officer shall certify in writing at foot of the affidavit in the Form (3) appended to these rules, that it has been so read and explained and that the declarant seemed to perfectly understand the same at the time of making the affidavit.

12. In administering oaths and affirmations, the officers shall be guided by the provisions of the Indian Oaths Act (X of 1873).

The following forms are to be used:—

Oath.—"I, A. B., do swear that the contents of this my affidavit are true. So help me God."

Solemn affirmation.—"I, A. B., do solemnly affirm that the contents of this my affidavit are true."

Statement showing the Collections of Land Revenue and other Sources of Revenue.

Districts.	Land Revenue.	Income Tax.	Stamps.	Abkari.	Opium.	Sea Customs, Land Customs and Postage on goods.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of Villages.	SALT REVENUE.	
										Sub-Division, &c.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ganjam	Rs. 14,02,171	Rs. 78,455	Rs. 2,89,806	Rs. 3,49,888	Rs. 68,749	Rs. 33,649	MILES. 8,869	No. 2,010,326	No. 6,937	Chitacole	Rs. 41,38,593
Vizagapatnam	16,27,780	1,04,829	2,80,115	5,35,407	1,19,310	10,577	17,942	2,993,650	12,093	Cocanada	11,25,569
Godavari	55,52,531	1,63,236	6,38,117	9,70,904	2,38,945	2,07,763	7,972	2,401,759	2,882	Manipatnam	6,31,522
Kistna	45,52,446	1,57,659	4,85,262	9,11,943	4,33,833	48,312	8,498	2,154,593	1,926	Nellore	28,54,499
Nellore	28,20,501	97,237	2,63,740	2,91,393	1,08,818	...	8,723	1,496,987	1,501	Chingelput	39,04,924
Cuddapah	16,94,991	74,761	1,96,064	3,78,918	7,254	...	5,558	1,291,267	1,355	Cuddalore	14,70,855
Anantapur	10,18,773	36,565	94,197	5,15,453	9,727	...	5,896	788,254	989	Arcon	574
Bellary	14,78,479	66,809	1,13,894	6,71,839	7,513	...	7,614	947,214	983	Bellary	294
Kurnool	15,14,504	49,930	1,56,778	4,70,175	14,449	32,51,034	3,092	572,065	12	Nagapattam	13,83,943
Madras	68,900	4,26,938	4,30,175	496	23	...	27	609,346	2,979	Timorevelly	34,31,541
Chingelput	18,04,131	50,345	2,14,563	5,32,758	1,079	...	7,366	1,812,132	2,772	Trichinopoly	4,603
North Arcot	25,20,789	1,06,492	3,20,480	6,20,191	11,949	1,00,682	5,216	2,349,894	3,650	Calicut	1,84,267
South Arcot	41,04,340	74,266	3,78,934	8,79,573	4,865	5,91,269	3,706	2,245,029	5,605	Madras Town Circle	784
Tanjore	57,08,092	1,64,095	8,55,435	9,87,611	11,925	...	3,691	1,411,770	1,024	Commissioner	1,556
Trichinopoly	20,99,710	92,430	3,04,094	4,60,582	5,578	11,820	5,813	2,890,555	1,059		
Madura	29,57,240	3,39,789	7,37,605	6,28,931	7,373	3,85,691	7,860	2,201,792	48		
Madurai	30,55,785	1,55,057	6,35,070	4,69,433	4,183	...	957	1,114,457	4,405		
Coimbatore	23,75,803	79,229	4,25,857	8,11,179	9,697	...	7,523	2,204,974	1,254		
The Nilgiris	1,55,319	55,202	47,113	9,87,888	6,167	...	3,902	1,184,713	489		
Salem	24,00,188	75,156	3,25,510	9,87,888	8,167	44,306	5,630	...	...		
South Canara	12,71,015	54,896	9,74,390	4,48,023	4,360	...	...	...	...		
Malabar	21,36,880	1,35,690	8,39,731	5,18,085	49,171	1,01,429	...	...	...		
Salt Account	...	21,465	812	11,52,793	99,121	...	...	...	...		
Travancore	...	8,732	3,635	9,273	17,600	...	...	...	...		
Presidency Audit	113	99,088	3,65,663	...	8,400	...	...	...	...		
Presidency Bank	...	55,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bombay Acct. Current	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mysore Account	...	5,241	1,089	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Forest Account	...	9,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Military Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Public Works Dept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Burmah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	5,59,59,160	28,08,384	86,89,129	1,35,77,787	7,63,687	46,74,519	141,455	38,209,436	68,844	Total	1,91,53,628

* Includes population of the Laccadive Islands.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99.

District.	Designation of Officer and Head-quarters' station.	Taluka, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5
Anantapur.	Head Asst. Collr., Penukonda.	1 Penukonda	647	1,12,401
		2 Hindupur	461	1,32,460
		3 Madakasira	469	1,04,151
		4 Dharmavaram	611	60,292
	Total ...		2,178	4,09,274
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Anantapur.	1 Anantapur	799	1,09,616
		2 Kalyandurg	791	1,06,960
	Total ...		1,590	2,16,576
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Gooty.	1 Gooty	1,062	2,47,928
		2 Tadipatri	641	1,87,102
	Total ...		1,693	4,34,130
	Grand Total ...		5,461	10,59,380
North Arcot.	Government taluks.			
	Sub-Collr., Vellore.	1 Arcot	481	4,00,570
		2 Vellore	455	2,69,901
		3 Gudiyattam	446	2,68,976
		4 Kangundi	346	22,958
	Total ...		1,679	9,01,865
	Government taluks.			
	Head Asst. Collr., Raniyettur.	1 Walajpet, including the mittah of Arigalavadi.	484	4,36,086
		2 Chendur giri, including the poligams of Putecherla, Kallar, Karakambadi and Krishnapuram.	548	9,00,72
		3 Karvetnagar	943	1,73,911
		4 Kalahasti	624	1,73,144
	Total ...		2,599	8,79,813
	Government taluks.			
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Arni.	1 Wandiwash	466	4,00,508
		2 Poluru	692	2,42,770
		3 Arni Jaghira	180	5,067
		Total ...	1,268	6,48,340

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99—contd.

District.	Designation of Officer and Head-quarters' station.	Taluka, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5
North Arcot—contd.	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Chittoor.	1 Chittoor, including Naraganti, Bangari, Thimba and Godipati.	793	2,39,067
		2 Palmanur	439	71,701
		Zemindari.		
		3 Punganur	648	66,829
	Total ...		1,880	3,77,597
	Grand Total ...		7,366	23,07,615
	Sub-Collector, Tiruvannam.	1 Tiruvannam	816	4,36,037
		2 Tiruvannamalai, including the mittah of Vettavalam.	1,009	3,28,129
		3 Villupuram, including the mittah of Mandagapattu.	509	5,78,321
		Total ...	2,334	13,42,687
South Arcot.	Head Asst. Collr., Chidambaram.	1 Vriddhachalam	678	4,76,988
		2 Chidambaram	396	8,17,299
	Total ...		974	12,94,177
	General Duty Deputy Collector, Tirukkoyilur.	1 Tirukkoyilur	569	4,94,591
		2 Kallakurichi	886	4,10,648
	Total ...		1,455	9,05,169
	Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Cuddalore.	Cuddalore, including the mittahs of Abhinatham, Chinnuvannayakanpchem and Nadevirapat.	448	4,56,555
		Grand Total ...	5,211	41,98,688
Bellary.	Head-Asst. Collr., Hospet, now Bellary as a temporary measure.	1 Hospet	540	1,64,761
		2 Kudligi	863	1,02,285
		3 Badegalli	585	1,47,642
		4 Harpanahalli	603	1,29,693
	Total ...		2,591	5,45,081
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Bellary.	1 Bellary	961	3,01,472
		2 Rayadrug	898	1,96,632
	Total ...		1,859	4,40,104
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Adoni.	1 Adoni	899	2,51,775
		2 Aldur	686	2,61,829
	Total ...		1,525	5,13,604
	Grand Total ...		5,975	14,98,789

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99—contd.

District.	Designation of Officer and Headquarters' station.	Taluks, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5
South Canara.	Head Asst. Collr., Coondapoor.	1 Udipi	sq. miles.	Rs.
		2 Coondapoor	787	3,39,178
			512	2,28,571
		Total	1,299	5,67,749
Chingleput.	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Mangalore.	Mangalore	620	3,27,727
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Puttur.	1 Kasaragod	1,032	2,61,986
		2 Uppinangadi	951	1,71,425
		Total	1,983	4,33,411
Chingleput.	Sub-Collector, Chingleput.	1 Madurantakam	696	4,48,972
		2 Conjeevaram	514	4,16,265
		3 Chingleput	436	2,20,698
		Total	1,646	10,85,935
Chingleput.	General Duty Dy. Collr., Tiruvallūr.	1 Tiruvallūr	758	3,34,318
		2 Ponnéri	847	2,18,498
		Total	1,605	5,52,816
Chingleput.	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Saidapet.	Saidapet	341	2,60,467
		Average Huzur collections		890
		Grand Total	3,092	18,95,128
Chingleput.	Sub-Collr., Erode.	1 Karūr	612	2,98,771
		2 Dhārāpuram	806	3,34,415
		3 Bhavāni	716	1,22,670
		4 Erode	698	4,28,438
Chingleput.		Total	2,731	12,84,694
Chingleput.	Head Asst. Collr., Pollachi.	1 Udumalpet	583	2,15,940
		2 Palladam	741	4,16,664
		3 Pollachi	710	2,61,478
		Total	2,034	8,94,082
Chingleput.	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Coimbatore.	1 Coimbatore	804	3,55,337
		2 Satyamangalam	1,185	3,69,790
		Total	1,989	7,25,127
Chingleput.	General Duty Dy. Collr., Kollegal.	Kollegal	1,076	98,144
		Grand Total	7,800	29,52,047

* Includes (Amindiyi 3,722).

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99—contd.

District.	Designation of Officer and Headquarters' station.	Taluks, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5
Cuddapah.	Sub-Collr., Madanapalle.	1 Bāyachōti	sq. miles.	Rs.
		2 Kadiri	997	1,28,173
		3 Vayalpad	1,158	1,48,198
		4 Madanapalle	881	1,53,569
Cuddapah.		Total	887	1,72,234
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Siddhout.	1 Badvel	755	1,30,807
		2 Siddhout	606	93,594
		3 Pullampet	979	2,19,346
Cuddapah.		Total	2,340	4,43,647
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Jammalamadugu.	1 Jammalamadugu	616	2,20,563
		2 Proddatur	478	2,07,680
		3 Pulivendla	701	1,94,261
Cuddapah.		Total	1,795	6,22,504
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Cuddapah.	Cuddapah	764	2,64,718
		Average Huzur collections		112
		Grand Total	8,722	19,33,089
Cuddapah.		Mahab tracts.		
	Collr., Chatrapur.	1 Pandakhallo	Not given separately	*
		2 Korada	34	† 15
		3 Ronaba	36	
Cuddapah.		Total	70	15
Cuddapah.		Government taluks.	sq. M. ACS.	
		1 Chicacole	290 29	2,89,894
		1-A Nampada salt-pans	12 0	
		Zamindaris.		
Cuddapah.	Principal Asst. Collr., Chicacole.	2 Srikarman	20 539	† 4,047
		3 Karakavalasa		3,948
		4 Managavasa	49 0	4,049
		5 Gottipalli and Yembaram		

* The kattabadi of this mittab is included in the Goomsur taluk.

† This quit-rent is paid by the Korada Chief as compensation to Government for abandoning the suit against him for denuding Government forests—vide Government Order, No. 695, Judicial Department, dated 15th July 1882.

‡ The revenue is included in that of the Vizianagram Zemindari.

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.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
Ganjam—contd.	Principal Asst. Colr., Chitacol—concd.		SQ. M. ACS.	RS.
		6 Pata Tekkali		9,650
		7 Raghunadhapuram		9,792
		8 Tembur		4,910
		9 Navgam		2,257
		10 Nandigam		9,125
		11 Talagam		9,735
		12 Bharrigam	172 0	52
		13 Penta		648
		14 Chinnari Gokarnapalli		141
		15 Khullada		2,237
		16 Bejjipalli		328
		17 Potlarn		88
		18 Taria	54 0	3,422
		19 Chakipalli	0 594	867
		20 Komulakotturu	0 498	393
		21 Turipeta	3 186	255
		22 Chinnaathagam	0 428	425
		23 Peddathigam	0 382	424
		24 Tallavala alias Tallabhadra	0 575	424
		25 Yellamanchili	1 632	607
		26 Jarangi	4 190	920
		27 Bodlam	1 334	89
		28 Belamampalvala	2 131	1,043
		29 Gopalapuram	8 154	3,541
		30 Chittivala	15 138	2,016
		31 Uriam	19 572	12,448
		32 Danta	6 618	2,309
		33 Thava	19 501	3,561
		34 Sewdam	3 249	668
		35 Akkayavala	2 168	278
		36 Santa Lakshimpuram	0 370	1,192
		37 Talakondram	1 516	2,063
		38 Saranam	0 480	333
		39 Raipuram	0 123	76
		40 Siddibeharaskara	0 360	102
		41 Jannaradu	0 396	76
		42 Malagara	1 599	571
		43 Parlakimedi	614 0	87,823
		Mallah tract.		
		44 Parlakimedi mallah tract..	358 0	* 2,530
		Total ..	1,670 232	4,73,527
		Government taluk.		
			SQ. MILES.	
		1 Berhampur	495	} 8,81,311
		1.5 Mohiri Hills	28	
		1.5 Ganjam salt-pans	1	

* This is the kattabadi of the Malia Blasoyis. The duty of collecting and paying it over to Government was entrusted to the remainder.

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.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
Ganjam—contd.	Senior Asst. Colr., Berhampur—concd.	Zemindaris.		
		2 Pedda Kimedi	237	22,733
		3 Chikati	113	33,812
		4 Surangi	72	3,509
		5 Jarada	48	1,971
		6 Jalantira	81	7,007
		7 Kesarpadu		
		8 Barova	9	3,393
		9 Peta		
		10 Mandasa	130	12,916
		11 Budarsinghi	43	595
		Mallah tracts.		
		12 Budarsinghi		} Not given separately.
		13 Jarada		
		14 Jalantira		
		15 Mandasa		35
		Total ..	1,262	4,67,242
		Government taluk.		
		1 Goomsur	1,162	2,33,476
		Zemindaris.		
		2 Dhārākōta	132	23,658
		3 Sergada	30	5,292
		4 Chinnakimedi or Prafapagiri	229	20,063
		5 Aska		4,848
		6 Kuria	19	5,428
		7 Devabhami		5,187
		8 Bodaguda	136	8,820
		Total ..	1,708	3,01,762
		Mallah tracts.		
		1 Peddakimedi Maliahs	355	500
		2 Chokapad	434	
		3 Goomsur Maliahs		
		4 Bodaguda Maliahs	319	230
		5 Chinnakimedi Maliahs inclusive of Kattigis, Darinagabadi, Chendragiri, Ramisi, Sirikot, Chendiput and Raipur.	1,901	† 50
		6 Surangi	47	70
		Total ..	8,036	850

* The revenue of this khandam is included in that of the Goomsur taluk.

† This represents the Nazrana of the Kattigis muttah.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99—contd.

District.	Designation of Officer and Head-quarters' station.	Taluks, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5
Ganjam—contd.	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Chatrapur.	<i>Zemindaris.</i>	<i>SQ. MILES.</i>	<i>RS.</i>
		1 Palur	22	23
		2 Humma	8	650
		3 Kallikota	213	18,458
		4 Biridi	55	4,332
		5 Atagada	294	53,928
		Total ...	692	83,391
		Grand Total ...	8,368 sq. m. & 232 acres.	13,26,787
	Sub-Collr., Rajahmundry.	<i>Government taluks.</i>		
		1 Rajahmundry	453	2,04,807
		2 Amalapuram	506	7,50,303
		3 Rameschandrapuram	399	12,03,045
		Total ...	1,358	21,58,455
	Head Asst. Collr., Ellore.	1 Ellore	729	8,05,777
		2 Yernagudem	610	1,82,441
		3 Tanuku	371	8,47,523
		Total ...	1,710	18,35,741
Goddavari.	Depty Collr. in charge of Agency Division, Polavaram, now transferred to Rajahmundry as a temporary measure.	1 Polavaram	497	40,645
		2 Bhadrachalam	911	17,207
		3 Chodavaram	602	4,397
		4 Yellavaram	1,027	13,010
		Total ...	3,037	75,269
	Head-quarters Dy. Collector, Cocanada.	<i>Government taluk.</i>		
		1 Peddapuram	990	3,82,409
		<i>Zemindaris.</i>		
		2 Pithapuram	192	2,74,444
		3 Cocanada	190	58,256
		4 Toni	223	84,197
		Total ...	994	7,49,306
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Narsapur.	1 Narsapur	437	7,77,815
		2 Bhimavaram	321	5,69,710
		Total ...	758	13,47,525
		Huzur collections ...		33,106
		Grand Total ...	7,837	56,99,592

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99—contd.

District.	Designation of Officer and Head-quarters' station.	Taluks, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5
Kistna.	Sub-Collr., Guntur.	1 Tenali	644	11,21,125
		2 Bapatla	679	8,44,177
		3 Guntur	500	4,34,618
		4 Saltanapalle	714	8,91,772
		Total ...	2,537	27,91,692
	Head Asst. Collr., Bezvada.	1 Nandigama	682	2,00,930
		2 Bezvada	422	1,87,303
		3 Nuzvid zemindari taluk	789	3,20,599
		4 Tiruvur zemindari division	333	21,035
		Total ...	2,226	7,29,867
	Dy. Collr., General Duty, Narasaraopet.	1 Vinakonda	646	1,63,847
		2 Narasaraopet	712	8,57,878
		3 Palnad	1,042	8,58,678
		Total ...	2,400	8,90,403
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Masulipatam.	1 Bander	740	3,66,652
		2 Gudivada	595	7,45,346
		Total ...	1,335	11,11,998
		Grand Total ...	8,498	55,23,960
Kurnool.	Head Asst. Collr., Nandyal.	1 Nandyal	854	2,16,147
		2 Sirvel	613	1,79,142
		3 Koilkuntla	572	2,49,046
		Total ...	2,039	6,44,335
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Pyapalli.	1 Pattikonda	1,134	2,16,681
		2 Ramallakot	846	1,91,338
		Total ...	1,980	4,08,019
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Kurnool.	Nandikotkur	1,322	2,28,878
		Total ...	1,322	2,28,878
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Markapur.	1 Cumbam	1,056	1,62,009
		2 Markapur	1,117	96,710
		Total ...	2,173	2,58,719
		Grand Total ...	7,514	15,39,351
Madras.	Collr. of Madras.	Government taluk and district of Madras.	27	80,182

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99—contd.

District.	Designation of Officer and Headquarters' station.	Taluks, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5
Madurai.	Sub-Collr., Dindigul.	<i>Government taluks.</i>		
		1 Dindigul	1,120	4,32,220
		2 Palni	965	2,53,050
		3 Periyakulam	1,264	3,08,950
		4 Kodaikānal	*	87,874
		Total	3,349	10,82,094
	Head Asst. Collr., Ramanad.	<i>Zemindaris.</i>		
		1 Ramanad	2,104	8,51,728
		2 Sivaganga	1,820	2,83,433
		Total	3,784	6,85,221
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Madurai.	<i>Government taluks.</i>		
		Mēlur	484	2,90,589
		1 Madurai	446	4,02,848
		2 Tirumangalam	745	8,98,521
		Total	1,791	7,96,389
Malabar.	Sub-Collr., Tellicherry.	<i>Government taluks.</i>		
		1 Chirakal	648	2,31,554
		2 Kōttayam	462	1,18,753
		3 Kurumbanād	538	2,36,506
		Total	1,648	5,75,813
	Head Asst. Collr., Palghat.	1 Palghat	618	2,96,037
		2 Ponnāni	390	8,37,048
		Total	1,008	6,33,085
	Spl. Asst. Collr., Malapuram.	1 Ernad	811	2,18,574
		2 Wālavunād	963	2,61,951
		Total	1,774	4,80,525
Nilgiris.	Dy. Collr., Wynad.	Wynad	820	1,49,286
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Calicut.	Calicut	339	1,39,946
	Dy. Collr., Cochin.	Cochin	2	20,093
	Grand Total		5,586	19,99,748

* Included in the area shown under Palni taluk.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99—contd.

District.	Designation of Officer and Headquarters' station.	Taluks, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5
Nellore.	Sub-Collr., Ongole.	<i>Government taluks.</i>		
		1 Ongole	797	3,72,764
		2 Kandukur	787	3,26,285
		3 Kanigiri	1,014	49,745
		<i>Zemindaris.</i>		
		4 Darsi	616	*
		5 Podili	564	
		Total	3,778	7,48,794
	Head Asst. Collr., Gudur.	<i>Government taluks.</i>		
		1 Gudur	910	3,49,100
		2 Rapur	696	1,19,515
		Total	1,506	4,68,615
		<i>Zemindaris.</i>		
		1 Venkatagiri	426	†
Nalgonda.	General Duty Dy. Collr., Atmakur.	2 Pūḍur	353	†
		Total	784	3,72,934
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Nellore.	<i>Government taluks.</i>		
		1 Atmakur	640	2,47,972
		2 Udayagiri	871	61,076
		Total	1,511	3,09,047
		1 Nellore	638	7,24,811
		2 Kavali ‡	543	1,91,113
		Total	1,186	9,15,924
	Average Huzur collections			4,970
Nalgonda.	Collr., Ootacamund.	<i>Government taluks.</i>		
		1 Todanad	339-08	
		2 Kundahs	100-68	
		3 Merkanad	99-89	
		4 Paranginad	137-65	87,565
		Total	677-43	87,565
	Head Asst. Collr., Gudalur, temporary Headquarters, Ootacamund.	South-East Wynad		279-79
		Grand Total		957-22
				1,42,571

* Included in the Venkatagiri estate.

† This represents the peishush for the whole estate.

‡ The Magisterial charge is under the General Duty Deputy Collector, Atmakur.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99—contd.

District.	Designation of Officer and Headquarters station.	Taluka, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5
Salem.	Sub-Collr., Hosūr.	1 Hosūr	SQ. MILES.	RS.
		2 Dharmapuri	1,317	2,16,195
		3 Krishnagiri	940	2,16,930
			650	1,89,881
		Total	2,816	6,29,006
	Head Asst. Collr., Tirupattūr.	1 Tirupattūr	539	1,76,218
		2 Uthangarai	910	1,54,822
			Total	1,449	3,30,540
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Salem.	1 Salem	1,071	4,50,110
		2 Arūr	841	2,44,412
		Total	1,912	6,94,522
General Duty Dy. Collr., Nannakkal.	1 Nannakkal	715	3,75,628	
	2 Tiruchengōdā	937	3,82,867	
		Total	1,352	7,56,495
	Grand Total	7,529	24,04,563	
Tanjore.	Sub-Collr., Kumbakonam.	1 Kumbakonam	842	11,44,976
		2 Mayavaram	285	7,80,180
		3 Shiyali	171	3,56,033
			Total	796	22,81,189
	Head-Asst. Collr., Negapatam.	1 Nannallam	293	9,91,000
		2 Negapatam	240	4,02,038
			Total	533	15,00,038
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Mannargudi.	1 Mannargudi	301	5,45,809
		2 Tirutturaipputādi	485	4,46,772
			Total	786	9,92,581
General Duty Dy. Collr., Tanjore Dn., Tanjore.	Tanjore	690	8,66,389	
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Pattakōttai Dn., Tanjore.	Pattakōttai	904	1,96,969
			Grand Total	3,709	58,37,166
Tinnevely.	Sub-Collr., Tuticorin.	1 Ottapidram	1,061	2,96,303
		2 Srivasthantam	542	5,35,467
			Total	1,603	8,31,770
	Deputy Collector, Sērmadēvi.	1 Nāngunēri	730	3,28,205
		2 Tanekasi	374	2,82,670
3 Ambūnamdram		481	4,20,864	
	Total	1,585	9,81,739	

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1898-99—contd.

District.	Designation of Officer and Headquarters station.	Talukhs, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1307.
1	2	3	4	5
			SQ. MILES.	RS.
Tinnevely—contd.	General Duty Dy. Collr., Srivilliputtūr.	1 Srivilliputtūr	565	3,60,840
		2 Sāttūr	570	2,33,047
		Total	1,135	5,93,887
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Tinnevely.	1 Tinnevely	827	3,94,893
		2 Sankaranāyinarōyil	717	2,55,894
		Total	1,544	6,50,587
Grand Total		5,387	29,97,963	
Trichinopoly.	Deputy Collector, Musiri.	1 Musiri (Turaiyūr zemindari is included).	762	4,16,594
		2 Kalittalai (Marungāpuri and Kadavar zemindaris are included).	900	2,83,743
		Total	1,662	7,00,337
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	542	6,09,346
		General Duty Dy. Collr., Ariyalūr.	1 Perambalūr	674	3,24,317
	2 Udaiyārpallaiyam (Udaiyārpallaiyam zemindari is included).		753	3,15,490
	Total		1,427	6,39,507
	Grand Total		3,651	19,49,490
Vizianagaram.	Government talukhs.			
	Principal Asst. Collr., Vizianagaram.	1 Palkonda	334	2,32,350
		2 Agency tracts of Palkonda	168	
		Zemindaris.		
		1 Chīpurupalle	549	...
		2 Bimalipatam	207	...
		3 Vizianagaram	294	...
		4 Gajapatnagaram	333	...
		Total	1,885	2,22,181

360

THE MADRAS CENSUS OF 1901.

I.—The Population of each District in the Madras Presidency including Native States according to the Census of 1901 and 1891.

Districts.	Popu- lation in 1901.	Popu- lation in 1891.	Districts.	Popu- lation in 1901.	Popu- lation in 1891.
Ganjam	1,589,142	1,589,477	South Arcot	2,249,894	2,162,851
Agency Ganjam	321,114	307,326	Tanjore	2,245,029	2,228,114
Vizagapatam	2,092,662	1,943,211	Trichinopoly	1,444,770	1,372,717
Agency Vizag- apatam	850,988	859,781	Madura	2,891,280	2,608,304
Godavari	2,141,917	1,939,449	Timmerelly	2,039,607	1,916,005
Agency Godavari	159,942	139,942	Malabar	2,790,381	2,652,565
Kistna	2,154,803	1,855,582	South Canara	1,184,713	1,056,081
Nellore	1,496,987	1,463,736	Total, British Terri- tory	38,199,162	35,630,440
Cuddapah	1,291,247	1,272,079	Padukottah	380,440	373,096
Kurnool	872,055	817,811	Rangasapalle	32,264	35,496
Bellary	947,414	880,050	Sandur	11,200	11,388
Anantapur	788,254	727,725	Total, Feudatories	428,504	419,980
Madras	599,342	552,518	Grand Total	38,628,666	36,050,420
Chingleput	1,302,122	1,203,028			
North Arcot	2,267,712	2,114,987			
Salem	2,294,574	1,932,391			
Coimbatore	2,201,753	2,004,889			
Nilgiris	111,437	99,797			

II.—The Population of each Taluk in a District according to the Census of 1901 and 1891.

District.	Taluk.	Popu- lation in 1901.	Popu- lation in 1891.	District.	Taluk.	Popu- lation in 1901.	Popu- lation in 1891.
Ganjam.	Aska	115,589	108,930	Vizagapatam.	Palkonda	215,378	201,331
	Borhanpur	341,569	323,474		Parvatipuram	110,533	116,075
	Chiconole	223,373	212,606		Satara	92,717	88,699
	Ganjam	95,882	88,714		Sarasiddhi	160,761	154,996
	Gomsur	200,357	185,279		Srangavarappu- kota	137,724	129,823
	Ichchhapuram	85,500	74,346		Viravilli	200,228	197,866
	Narasampeta	26,452	24,878		Vizagapatam	110,652	97,776
	Parlakimedi	250,414	252,059		Viriamagaram	185,879	166,558
	Parasahettapur	102,598	97,529		Total	2,082,462	1,943,211
	Sompeta	97,229	89,929	Agency Vizagapatam.	Bissamcuttack	59,145	62,145
	Surada	18,642	15,106		Colgonda	33,929	29,327
	Tekhal	124,626	115,656		Gannapur	113,682	113,822
Agency Ganjam.	Total	1,689,142	1,589,477		Jeypore	103,881	140,580
	Balsiguda	104,714	107,213		Kurappatti	73,818	74,476
	Ichchhapuram	891	841		Mulkasagiri	95,856	98,274
	Parlakimedi	55,120	53,300		Navarangapur	104,145	115,299
	Ramasagiri	74,293	64,343		Padua	64,415	58,095
	Sompeta	1,640	1,182		Palkonda	11,245	11,824
Vizagapatam.	Surada	4,608	4,274		Parvatipuram	49,090	40,289
	Udayagiri	76,858	78,982		Pottanuri	73,013	77,641
	Total	321,114	307,326		Raigada	86,610	91,228
Agency Vizagapatam.	Anahapalle	165,478	152,187		Satara	3,120	5,137
	Bimlipatan	126,554	114,834		Srangavarappu- kota	4,293	4,020
	Bobbili	139,577	128,185		Viravilli	7,500	5,671
	Chipurupalle	170,532	155,579		Total	850,988	859,781
	Gajapatinagarum	134,533	124,057				
	Golconda	128,607	118,514				

District.	Taluk.	Popu- lation in 1901.	Popu- lation in 1891.	District.	Taluk.	Popu- lation in 1901.	Popu- lation in 1891.
Godavari.	Amalapuram	277,455	266,081	Kurnool.	Gumbum	115,881	117,602
	Bhimavaram	144,615	123,121		Koilkuntla	88,147	85,544
	Cocanada	213,738	189,505		Markapur	94,293	99,971
	Ellore	181,093	171,045		Nandikotkur	104,167	88,560
	Narasapur	254,561	229,198		Nandyal	110,292	96,292
	Peddapuram	167,020	161,841		Pattikonda	143,033	133,703
	Pithapuram	84,089	83,324		Ramallakota	142,855	124,971
	Rajahmundry	161,070	141,171		Sirvel	73,387	65,168
	Ramachandra- puram	220,356	198,596		Total	872,055	817,811
	Tanuku	238,758	201,048	Bellary.	Adoni	178,784	160,795
Agency Goda- vari.	Tuni	68,762	57,443		Alur	98,568	89,088
	Yerragudem	140,043	128,062		Bellary	183,401	180,553
	Total	2,141,917	1,939,449		Hedagalli	92,004	104,040
	Bhimachallam	46,558	42,336		Harpanahalli	95,546	82,241
	Chodavaram	22,229			Hospet	101,347	92,512
Kistna.	Polavaram	58,274	97,006		Kudligi	103,985	94,296
	Yallavaram	29,681			Rayadurg	82,789	78,925
	Total	159,942	139,042	Anantapur.	Anantapur	103,781	109,850
Nellore.	Bapatla	213,456	181,940		Dasmavaram	70,942	66,629
	Bezwada	124,179	106,477		Gooty	156,155	142,917
	Bunder	914,816	138,284		Hindapur	92,088	80,846
	Godavada	151,916	118,810		Kalyandurg	76,277	72,730
	Guntur	200,557	166,817		Madakasira	81,457	67,993
	Nandigama	139,958	126,701		Pennakula	92,482	81,104
	Narasasopet	168,547	150,377		Tadpatri	109,421	112,636
	Nuzvid	188,761	163,628		Total	788,254	727,725
	Palnad	153,658	142,611	Madras.	I Division	84,150	71,509
	Sattenapalle	159,643	139,617		II do.	83,375	84,385
	Tenali	288,177	222,757		III do.	61,963	59,457
	Tiruvur	69,219	61,118		IV do.	29,229	15,250
	Vinukonda	82,493	82,445		V do.	86,020	76,052
	Total	2,154,803	1,855,582		VI do.	23,343	21,590
Cuddapah.	Atmakur	110,006	101,154		VII do.	93,854	81,288
	Darsi	89,459	84,601		VIII do.	46,912	41,109
	Godur	144,209	136,009	Chingleput.	Chingleput	155,213	137,291
	Kandukur	151,117	146,475		Conjeevaram	225,300	218,671
	Kanigiri	110,813	131,222		Maduranatakam	278,561	263,137
	Kavali	87,015	83,109		Ponneri	186,597	122,418
	Nellore	226,869	197,912		Saidapet	262,478	224,472
	Ongele	224,172	225,240		Tiruvallur	253,973	236,999
	Podili	68,937	68,463		Total	1,312,122	1,202,926
	Polur	74,512	69,593	North Arcot.	Arcot	180,534	176,878
	Rapur	70,180	61,311		Arni	96,542	91,730
	Udayagiri	90,175	100,227		Chandragiri	113,550	114,430
	Venkatagiri	80,361	86,287		Chittoor	209,868	200,249
	Total	1,496,987	1,468,733		Gudiyntam	125,665	176,709
Cuddapah.	Badvel	89,391	93,159		Kalahasti	94,132	81,860
	Cuddapah	155,541	154,899		Kangandi	64,446	54,052
	Jaramalamadugu	103,707	101,396		Palmuneri	51,675	48,135
	Kadiri	145,503	134,915		Polur	155,673	139,709
	Madanapalle	138,977	127,352		Panganuru	96,852	92,023
	Prodattur	102,379	95,418				
	Puliwenda	103,396	105,842				
	Pullampet	149,531	149,109				
	Rayachoti	113,912	113,236				
	Siddhavattam	68,087	66,810				
	Vayalpad	128,692	127,043				
	Total	1,291,267	1,272,072				

District.	Taluk.	Popu- lation in 1901.	Popu- lation in 1891.	District.	Taluk.	Popu- lation in 1901.	Popu- lation in 1891.
N. Arcot — <i>contd.</i>	Pattur	170,295	155,540	Trichino- poly	Kulitalai	263,331	245,700
	Tirattani	171,005	173,151		Musuri	294,383	282,619
	Vellore	200,541	192,937		Perambalur	294,257	195,006
	Walajpet	231,812	239,349		Trichinopoly	382,091	360,820
	Wandiwash	185,252	177,723		Udayarpalayam	300,705	290,563
	Total...	2,207,712	2,114,487		Total...	1,414,770	1,372,717
Salem.	Atur	199,475	183,306	Madura	Dindigul	430,524	391,690
	Dharmapuri	206,030	178,442		Kodaikanal	19,577	18,880
	Hosur	184,971	155,768		Madura	308,140	261,195
	Krishnagiri	178,300	152,128		Nolur	154,381	148,656
	Namakkal	313,895	300,947		Madankulathur	146,355	135,182
	Salem	470,181	417,579		Palai	214,972	195,050
	Tiruchengodu	289,717	244,679		Paruthigudi	142,655	131,151
	Tirupattur	205,986	188,822		Periyakulam	320,125	263,253
	Uttangurai	159,419	135,113		Ramanad	112,551	107,601
	Total...	2,394,974	1,982,691		Sivaganga	153,509	145,549
Coimbatore.	Bhavani	145,382	119,860	Tinnevely	Tiruchuli	166,769	161,239
	Coimbatore	330,684	307,282		Tirumangalam	265,898	261,621
	Dharmapuri	271,127	252,847		Tirupattur	209,086	200,087
	Erode	275,460	247,008		Tirupuvanam	22,261	29,878
	Karur	230,847	211,794		Tiruvadanai	155,346	151,472
	Kollegal	90,563	85,333		Total...	2,331,289	2,608,404
	Palladam	300,904	270,300		Ambasaramdam	182,481	182,416
	Pollachi	195,908	189,069		Nanguneri	302,328	174,418
	Satyamangalam	214,191	184,017		Ottapidaram	358,668	342,145
	Udumalpet	150,430	139,430		Sankaranayinar- koyil	232,080	215,739
	Total...	2,201,753	2,001,839		Sattur	186,694	184,329
Nil- giris.	Coonoor	52,300	42,708	Tinnevely	Selvaikuntam	321,534	287,003
	Gudalur	21,139	25,367		Srivillipattur	235,745	190,517
	Ootacamund	37,998	31,662		Tenkan	174,430	154,940
					Tinnevely	194,247	184,728
	Total...	111,437	99,737		Total...	2,639,607	1,916,095
South Arcot.	Chidambaram	294,804	283,275	Malabar.	Calicut	255,512	237,682
	Cuddalore	301,776	437,309		Chirakkal	320,167	310,941
	Kallakurichi	269,377	239,403		Cochin	25,559	23,715
	Tindivanam	338,975	316,015		Eranad	357,142	343,775
	Tirakkoyilur	285,063	261,020		Kottayam	209,510	195,485
	Tiruvannamalai	244,085	205,403		Krumbsnad	327,310	304,977
	Villupuram	313,667	301,746		Palghat	390,098	372,136
	Vridhachallam	242,140	212,675		Ponnani	478,376	449,290
	Total...	2,343,894	2,162,851		Walastrand	351,112	328,068
Tanjore.	Kumbakonam	375,631	377,323	South Canara.	Wynad	75,149	76,762
	Mannargudi	168,107	168,112				
	Mayavaram	247,019	244,835				
	Nannilam	214,798	216,118				
	Negapatam	217,607	220,165		Amindivi Islands	3,608	3,722
	Pattukottai	295,894	271,620		Coondapoor	131,858	131,545
	Shiyali	116,563	119,803		Kannur	231,250	210,323
	Tanjore	407,039	410,447		Mangalore	284,294	302,624
	Tiruttaraipundi	182,981	179,385		Udupi	251,631	242,439
	Total...	2,245,029	2,228,114		Uppinangadi	181,842	165,427
					Total...	1,131,723	1,056,061

III.—The Population of each Municipality of the Madras Presidency according to the Census 1901 and 1891.

Municipalities.	1901.	1891.	Municipalities.	1901.	1891.
<i>Ganjam District.</i>			<i>Salem District.</i>		
Berhampore	25,729	25,653	Salem	70,621	67,710
Chitacole	18,195	18,241	Tirupattur	18,689	16,499
Parlakimedi	17,335	16,390	Vaniyambodi	12,005	15,838
<i>Vizagapatam District.</i>			<i>Coimbatore District.</i>		
Vizagapatam	40,892	34,447	Coimbatore	53,080	45,333
Vizianagram	37,270	30,881	Erode	15,529	12,330
Anakapalle	18,559	17,010	Karur	12,769	10,750
Bimlipatam	10,212	9,897			
<i>Godavari District.</i>			<i>Nilgiris District.</i>		
Oceanada	48,096	40,553	Ootacamund	18,596	15,053
Rajahmundry	36,408	28,397	Coonoor	8,525	6,049
Ellore	35,521	29,382			
<i>Kistna District.</i>			<i>South Arcot District.</i>		
Masulipatam	39,507	38,809	Cuddalore	52,215	47,355
Guntur	30,853	22,359	Chidambaram	19,909	18,540
Bezwada	21,224	20,741	Tiruvannamalai	17,069	12,155
<i>Nellore District.</i>			<i>Tanjore District.</i>		
Nellore	32,040	23,336	Kumbakonam	59,873	54,307
Ongole	12,864	10,860	Tanjore	57,370	54,390
<i>Cuddapah District.</i>			Negapatam	57,190	59,221
Cuddapah	16,432	17,379	Mayavaram	24,276	23,765
			Mannargudi	20,449	20,395
<i>Kurnool District.</i>			<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>		
Kurnool	25,376	24,376	Trichinopoly	104,721	90,609
Nandyal	15,137	10,737	Srirangam	28,089	21,632
<i>Bellary District.</i>			<i>Madura District.</i>		
Bellary	58,247	59,467	Madura	105,984	57,428
Adoni	39,416	26,243	Dindigul	25,182	20,203
<i>Anantapur District.</i>			Periyakulam	17,960	16,363
Anantapur	7,938	6,994	Palni	17,168	16,940
<i>Madras District.</i>			Kodaikanal	1,912	1,743
Madras	509,346	452,518	<i>Tinnevely District.</i>		
<i>Chingleput District.</i>			Tinnevely	40,469	24,768
Conjeeveram	46,164	42,548	Palanacottah	39,545	18,686
Chingleput	10,557	6,130	Tuticoria	28,048	25,107
<i>North Arcot District.</i>			Srivillipattur	26,382	21,448
Vellore	43,537	44,925	<i>Malabar District.</i>		
Udiyatam	21,335	18,747	Calicut	76,961	66,078
Tirupati	15,485	14,242	Palghat	44,177	39,461
Wallajapet	10,067	10,425	Tellicherry	27,883	27,195
			Cannanore	27,811	27,418
			Cochin	19,274	17,601
			<i>South Canara District.</i>		
			Mangalore	44,108	40,922

DISTANCES BY ROAD FROM MADRAS CITY.

To	By	Distance.	
		M.	F.
Amber	Ranipet and Vellore	115	0
Bangalore	Ranipet, Palmanair and Kolar	265	7½
Do.	Ranipet, Vaniambadi, Krishnagiri and Oosoor	214	0
Do.	Ranipet, Gudiyatam, Nayakaneri Ghat and Kolar	203	4
Do.	Ranipet, Pulikonda, Soymagunta Ghat, Palmanair and Kolar	211	0
Bellary	Nagari, Cuddapah and Gooty	318	5
Do.	Ranipet, Chittur, Rayachoti, Tadpatri and Gooty	386	6½
Do.	Ranipet, Palmanair, Kadiri and Anantapur	334	2
Do.	Ranipet, Palmanair, Kolar, Chedapur and Anantapur	362	6½
Berhampore	Nellore, Bezwada and Chinnole	645	5
Bezwada	Nellore, Ongole and Guntoor	272	4½
Calicut	Ranipet, Palmanair, Bangalore, Seringapatam and the Tambercheri Ghat	418	7½
Do.	Ranipet, Salem, Coimbatore, Palghat and Malayanuram	422	4
Cananore	Bangalore, Seringapatam and the Periyambadi Ghat	408	¾
Do.	Ranipet, Vaniambadi, Bangalore, Seringapatam and the Periyambadi Ghat	411	7
Chettipore	Nellore, Bezwada, Chinnole and Berhampore	690	0
Chinnole	Nellore, Bezwada and Rajahmundry	546	4½
Chingleput	Palavaram	34	7
Chittur	Ranipet and Saikad	100	6½
Cocanada	Nellore, Ongole and Masulipatam	379	1
Do.	Nellore, Ongole, Bezwada and Rajahmundry	404	6½
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 Bhavani	312	2
Do.	Ranipet, Topur Ghat, Salem and Bhavani	310	0
Combacoenum	Chingleput, Vikravandi and Panrothi	172	6
Cuddalore	Chingleput, Tindivanam and Pondicherry	114	0
Cuddapah	Nagari and Kirkambadi	166	4
Do.	Chittur and Rayachoti	202	1½
Cumbum	Nellore, Kalligiri and Kanyagiri	235	6
Do.	Nellore, Singarayakonda and Kanyagiri	236	2
Cuttack	Nellore, Bezwada, Chinnole, Berhampore and Khurdah	762	2
Dindigul	Chingleput, Ulandurpet and Trichinopoly	261	2½
Ellore	Nellore, Ongole and Bezwada	311	5½
Erode	Ranipet, Tirupatur, Manjavadi Pass and Salem	247	1
French Rocks	Ranipet, Bangalore and Closepet	285	0½
Do.	Vellore, Bangalore and Closepet	291	1
Ganjam	Nellore, Bezwada and Chinnole	664	6
Gooty	Nagari, Cuddapah and Tadpatri	264	3
Do.	Ranipet, Chittur, Rayachoti and Tadpatri	270	0
Gudiyatam	Ranipet	165	1
Guntoor	Nellore, Ongole and Martur	252	4
Do.	Nellore, Ongole and Inkoie	249	7
Hunsar	Ranipet, Kolar, Bangalore and Seringapatam	317	1½
Kamplie	Ongole, Secunderabad and Nirmal	707	6
Do.	Cuddapah, Kurnool, Secunderabad and Nirmal	743	1
Karagali	Chingleput	48	0
Kurnool	Cuddapah and Nandial	239	4
Madura	Chingleput, Ulandurpet, Trichinopoly and Dindigul	361	4
Do.	Chingleput, Ulandurpet and Trichinopoly	281	3
Mangalore	Ranipet, Kolar, Bangalore and Manjarabad	426	7½
Do.	Ranipet, Bangalore, Seringapatam and Mercara	448	3½

Distances by Road from Madras City—contd.

To	By	Distance.	
		M.	F.
Masulipatam	Nellore, Ongole and Bapatla	279	3
Do.	Nellore, Ongole and Guntoor	300	4½
Do.	Nellore, Ongole and Bezwada	313	3
Mercara	Ranipet, Bangalore and Seringapatam	294	6½
Mysore	Ranipet, Bangalore, Maddur and Seringapatam	352	5½
Nagari	Ponnamallee and Tripesur	58	6
Negapatam	Chingleput, Cuddalore and Tranquebar	134	4
Nellore	Saturpet	107	6
Ongole	Saturpet and Nellore	184	1
Oosoor	Ranipet, Vellore and Krishnagiri	388	3
Palamcottah	Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Dindigul and Madura	407	3
Do.	Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Madura	377	1
Palghat	Ranipet, Manjavadi Ghat, Salem, Erode and Coimbatore	338	0
Palavaram	Saint Thomas' Mount	12	0
Palmanair	Ranipet	121	5½
Do.	Vellore and Soymagunta Ghat	126	6
Pannamben	Chingleput, Negapatam, Tondai and Ramnad	373	4
Point Calimere	Chingleput, Cuddalore and Negapatam	232	1
Do.	Chingleput, Cuddalore and Mayavaram	233	5
Pondicherry	Chingleput and Killianur	102	1
Do.	Chingleput and Mylam	105	0
Ponnamallee	Ranipet and Palmanair	140	3
Panzanur	Ranipet, Coimbatore, Palghat and Cochin	517	2
Quilon	Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura and Palamcottah	568	6
Do.	Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Gudalur Ghat and Permade	476	0½
Do.	Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura and the Ariankavu Ghat	435	0
Rajahmundry	Nellore, Ongole and Bezwada	366	6½
Ramnad	Chingleput, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Tondai	335	4
Ranipet	Sripurambudur	70	6
Sadras	Chingleput	54	3
Salem	Ranipet, Tirupatur and the Manjavadi Ghat	209	4
Do.	Ranipet, Tirupatur and the Topur Ghat	220	6
Samalcothah	Nellore, Ongole, Bezwada and Rajahmundry	396	6½
Secunderabad	Nellore, Ongole, Pondigal and Hattipamla	300	0
Do.	Cuddapah, Kurnool and Janampet	425	3
Tanjore	Chingleput, Vikravandi and Combacoenum	136	2
Do.	Chingleput, Pondicherry, Chidambaram and Combacoenum	210	6
Tranquebar	Chingleput and Cuddalore	172	2
Trevandrum	Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura and Palamcottah	466	6
Do.	Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura and the Ariankavu Pass	476	7
Trichinopoly	Chingleput, Ulandurpet and Valkondapur	200	3
Do.	Chingleput, Tindivanam and Goidraipet	218	3
Do.	Chingleput, Pondicherry, Cuddalore and Combacoenum	239	6
Trichur	Ranipet, Manjavadi Pass, Salem, Coimbatore and Palghat	380	1
Vaniambadi	Ranipet and Vellore	125	4
Vellore	Sripurambudur and Ranipet	84	3
Venkatagiri	Ranipet and Saikad	110	2½
Vizagapatam	Nellore, Ongole, Bezwada, Rajahmundry and Kasimkota	489	6½
Vizianagaram	Nellore, Ongole, Bezwada, Rajahmundry and Subaram	513	1½

THE CITY OF MADRAS.

This City is the capital of the Presidency, situated in lat. $13^{\circ}4'6''$ N., long. $80^{\circ}17'22''$ E. The town, with its suburbs, extends 9 miles along the coast, and runs 3½ miles inland, covering an area of about 37 square miles. The boundaries are—Shattaucud, Codan-giyoor, and Yerocancherry on the north; Shembiam, Shirdoor, Shembadanbakkum, Eknayaram, Kodambakkam, 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 432,518 inhabitants—39,747 Christians, 333,997 Hindus, 53,184 Muhammadans, and 595 others.

History.—The native name is Chennaputnam or the city of Chennappa, the brother of the local chief or natic at the time of its foundation. The name Madrasputnam 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. "Madrasa," a Mahomedan school, has been suggested, which, considering the date when the name in first found, seems fanciful. "Manda" is in Sanscrit "slow." "Mandaraz" 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 Arnegam, obtained from the representative of the waning power of Vijayanagar, Shree Ranga Royel, Rajah of Chandraghery, 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 1653, Madras, which had previously been subordinate to the Chief of the Settlement of Bantam in Java, was raised to the rank of an independent Presidency. In 1702, Daud Khan, Aurungzeb's general, blockaded the town for a few weeks; and in 1741, the Mahometans attacked the place also unsuccessfully. The fort was extended and strengthened in 1743, and by this time the city had already become the largest in Southern India. As early as 1690 some attempt had been made to protect Black Town by a mud wall. In 1702 the necessity of improving this was brought home to the people by the advance of Daud 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 1694 it was attempted for the fort defence, 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 traces of the wall still exist, and some of the bastions have been converted into police tahsils. 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 1748 Labourdonnais bombarded and 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 1756 the French under Lally occupied Black Town and invested the fort. The siege, which has been fully described by Ome, was conducted on both sides with great skill and vigour. After two months the arrival of a British fleet relieved the garrison, and the besiegers retired with some precipitation. With the exception of the threatened approach of Hyder Ally's horsemen in 1760, and again in 1788, Madras has since the French siege been free from external attack. The town of Saint Thomé, 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 Zoolfiker Khan in 1698, it was occupied in 1749 by the English, 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 spires 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 south of this lung of the city, comes a series of crowded quarters known by various native names—Chintadripett, Tiruvateeshwarampett, Poothoppauk, Royappettah, Kistnam-pett and Mylapore, which bend to the sea again at the old town of Saint Thomé. (4) To the west of Black Town are the quarters of Vepery and Poodhoppett, chiefly inhabited by Eurasians; and the suburbs of Egmore, Nungumbakum, Chetput, Purasawakum, and Perambore, adorned with handsome European mansions, and their

spacious "compounds" or parks. (5) South-west and south lie the European quarters of Teynampett and Adyar. The city is thus spread over a large area. A very large proportion of the tract of country comprised within the municipal limits of the City of Madras—covering as it does an area of 27 square miles, with 14 villages—consists of the poor rural district, more or less under cultivation, which surrounds the Fort and the native town and suburban villages now incorporated within its limits. This fact explains the recurring difficulties of municipal administration, and the constant inadequacy of its finances for the services to be met over so large an area. The moderate resources furnished by a poor and partly rural population have to be scattered over an area very much larger than that included under the management of the wealthy corporations of Calcutta and Bombay. Efforts have, however, been made by recent legislation to improve the municipal resources. The main thoroughfare of the town is the Mount Road, opened in 1795, which leads from Fort St. George to St. Thomas' Mount. This is a fine street and avenue, but the houses along it for the two first miles are, with a few exceptions, somewhat disappointing. The Cathedral Road, crossing it at right angles, and the Mowbray Road, are also wide and well-laid out; the latter possessing an unequalled avenue of banian trees. The Cooum River falls into the sea within municipal limits. Its course is short, and, except during the north-east rains, the volume of water it carries is insufficient to keep open the discharge into the sea. A backwater is thus formed round "the Island" and skirting the Fort and Government House grounds, whose stagnant condition, aided by the drainage of one or two suburban villages on its banks, has proved at times a serious drawback to the sanitary condition of the immediate neighbourhood. With rare exceptions, however, the bar of sand at the mouth of the river is breached by the early floods of the north-east monsoon, and open communication with the sea then lasts for some months. The Cooum is in communication with the Pulicat back-water, the Cochrane Canal, and with the Adyar river and Southern Canal System, by the junction canal through Saint Thomé. A considerable area is kept open to the west and north by several large tanks, and the two Parks and the Horticultural Gardens give additional breathing space. The People's Park, which contains a small zoological collection, is the principal recreation ground of the city. Among the buildings most deserving of notice, for their architectural features, are the Cathedral, Scotch Kirk, Government House, Patcheappah's Hall, Senate House, Chepauk Palace (Revenue Board), Presidency College, Central Railway Station, combined Telegraph and Post Office, the High Court, Law College, Victoria Hall, the Museum and Theatre, the Bank of Madras and the Y. M. C. A. building, (the only building entirely built of stone). The two churches were built in 1816 and 1818 by Major de Haviland. Both are, in their general outline, Ionic; and in both, the polished Madras chunam work, which has very much the effect of marble, is to be seen in great perfection. Until quite recently, the material for building in Madras consisted of inferior brick plastered, the plaster being moulded to imitate European detail. A trabeated form of Italian, with wooden architraves, was the favourite style. The only two buildings of note, constructed during this period, are the Scotch Kirk and Patcheappah's Hall, the former noteworthy on account of its boldness of conception and the latter for its beauty and purity of design. Since 1864, when stone from Cuddapah and Sholinghur was first introduced for building purposes, the style of the local architecture has been made to approximate to an adaptation of the Hindoo-Saracenic with Arabic. The new Senate House, with the exception of the Byzantine terminations, is wholly in that style. The Chepauk Palace, formerly the residence of the Nawab of Arcot, and now the office of the Board of Revenue, in its restored appearance, is also a striking specimen of this school. The Museum and Theatre is in the Domestic style accentuated with stone and terra-cotta. The principal public statues are those of Sir Thomas Munro, Lord Cornwallis, General Neill, Queen Victoria, the Rev. Dr. Miller and Sir T. Mathusamy Iyer. Fort St. George, commenced in March 1639, by Mr. Francis Day, originally consisted of a factory and other buildings surrounded by a wall, with four slight bastions and batteries, the whole being about 400 yards long by 100, deep. In 1643 it had cost about Rupees 35,000, and was garrisoned by 100 men, the number being reduced a few years later to 26. Between 1670 and 1680 some effort was made to improve and strengthen the position—a necessity forced on the Company by the successive retirement and encroachment of the sea, by the presence of the French at Saint Thomé, and by the threatening advance of Savages. Saint Mary's, the first English church in India, was commenced in 1678, and finished in 1680. In 1702 the Fort bore its first attack, when Daud Khan blockaded it for three months. In 1723 the Mint was built within its walls; and in 1740 Mr. Smith submitted a scheme for making the Fort defensible, and for doubling its enclosed area. This was partially carried out, when Labourdonnais sat down before the place, and took it after a short bombardment in 1746. When, three years later, the English re-entered the Fort they found it greatly improved, the glacis to the north had been made, and the bastions and batteries enlarged. Mr. Robins was now deputed to complete the French work; he adopted Mr. Smith's plans, and for two years 4,000 labourers were continuously employed. Mr. Robins formed the glacis to the west, deepened the ditch, enlarged the old bastions, formed four new ones to the west, to include the new ground taken up on that side, and added new batteries, so that in 1758, when the French returned under Lally, the place, although far from perfect, was fit for Pigott and Lawrence to defend. Immediately after the siege, works were continued under Mr. Cail and Colonel Ross, till, in 1787, the Fort was completed, very much as

it now stands. Although suitable for the purpose for which it was originally designed, it is not tenable against modern artillery, and its walls in many places are in disrepair. Within it are nearly all the principal Government offices—the Secretariat and Council Chamber, the Military headquarters, arsenal and barracks. The arsenal contains many trophies of the wars in which the Madras Army has been engaged. In St. Mary's church are buried the missionary Schwartz, Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Henry Ward and Lord Hobart. The most important offices of the Presidency and the headquarters of almost every department are located in Madras.

Climate, &c.—Madras is not ordinarily an unhealthy town, either for Natives or Europeans. Its sea-breeze and dry soil appear to more than compensate for the lowness of the site. The temperature is high all the year round, but there are fewer sudden alternations of heat and cold than in most places in India. The mean temperature in the shade ranges between 74° and 87° F.; the extremes being 67° in January and 93° in June. The death-rate averages 40 per thousand per annum. It usually increases during the cold and rainy seasons, and is at its minimum during the dry hot months of April, May and June. The population is liable to periodical visitations of cholera and small-pox. Elephantiasis and leprosy are endemic diseases on the coast line; the former is generally seen in the form known as "Cochin" or "elephant leg." The land rises slightly as the distance from the sea increases, but in no part of the municipal limits is the elevation more than 24 feet above the sea, while in many thickly-populated neighbourhoods the levels are so low as to offer serious obstacles to drainage. The average rainfall over the town area is nearly 48 inches in the year. The chief outlets for the discharge of excessive rainfall are the Cooum River, the main drain of Black Town, and two minor channels between the Cooum and Saint Thome. The heaviest rainfall usually occurs during the north-east monsoon, as much as 18 inches having been known to fall within 24 hours. The locality of the town is liable to prolonged periods of drought as well as to heavy floods.

NEIGHBOURING PLACES OF RESORT.

The following notes give some particulars regarding certain places of resort near to the City. *Red Hills.*—The native name of this locality is Coil Mathavaram. The village lies in a north-westerly direction about 10 miles distant from Madras. The English name is probably derived from the colour of the soil and the undulating appearance of the country, as there are no hills here in the ordinary acceptation of the term. A large lake was the centre of attraction in former times, and in its vicinity were several houses belonging to inhabitants of Madras. The aspect of the place has now, however, entirely changed since it has become the fountain-head of the Madras Water-works. Before railroads made it an easy matter to go for change of scene and air to Bangalore, the Nilgiris, or Shevaroy and other outlying salubrious stations, the Red Hills and Ennore had strong attractions for the citizens of Madras. They were glad occasionally to escape from the heat and dust of the City and to enjoy the fresh breezes, boating, bathing, and other amusements available at these two places. A few gentlemen even resided permanently there, coming into Madras during the day for business and returning at night. *Ennore.*—This place is about 10½ miles from the Fort in a northerly direction, and may be reached either by a boat plying over the Buckingham Canal, or by the ordinary carriage road through Tondiarpet and Trivettore. Its Tamil name is Cattivankum. Its chief attraction is a large salt-water lake in which visitors bathe, fish and sail. It has been the scene of many regattas. The gayest time that Ennore has known was perhaps when Sir Henry Pottinger was Governor of Madras. He had a great liking for the place, and built there a commodious bungalow for his own use, which he generally occupied during the hot season. Madras society then frequently visited the place, and the Ennore Club House was seldom unoccupied by its owners, who were always notable for their hospitality. Since then, and the opening of the railway, the tide of fashion ebbed away from Ennore and things assumed their old state of comparative quiet. The lake contains excellent fish and oysters, and salt of a very superior quality is gathered from numerous pans, situated close to the creeks or inlets from the sea; the crystals are large and clear. It is the best produced in the Presidency and is shipped in large quantities to Calcutta and other ports. Further north lie Poothoosank and Chintamani. The latter place contains the remains of a Hindoo temple almost entirely embedded in sand, and the former some large plantations of casuarina belonging to private individuals. *Pulicat.*—This village is an old Dutch settlement formed about 1600. It is chiefly inhabited by Lubbays and low-caste Hindus. The wealthier inhabitants carry on an extensive trade with Singapore and Malacca, and the common people are chiefly fishermen. Scarcely any trace is left of the old Dutch fort, but the ancient burial-ground, preserved from decay by Sir C. Trevelyan when Governor of Madras, contains many well-cut tombstones, some of them nearly 300 years old. Roman Catholics resort to this place in great numbers on certain fast days. The distance from Madras is by canal 25 miles. Visitors at Ennore make excursions to Pulicat by boat, a pleasant journey of five or six hours. The lake, which lies between Coromandel and Pulicat, named after the latter place, is a beautiful expanse of water; about 37 miles in length and from 8 to 11 in breadth.

Coromandel.—This retreat is separated from Poolecat by the lake just named and is bounded on the east by the sea. It is a very pleasant place, and, like Ennore, is visited during the hot season. The etymology of the name of this place has been variously explained, but it appears to be a corruption of karimandal (black sand), the black sand so extensively used in former days in public offices and by the people, instead of blotting paper. "Coromandel," as applied to the coast, is derived from Cholanmandalam, i.e., the region of the Cholas, an ancient dynasty, who at one time inhabited this part of India. There are a few houses here furnished and favourably situated, which may be occupied on payment of a monthly or daily rent. The population consists almost entirely of low-caste Hindus, Pariahs and Lubbays, numbering in all above 3,000. *Little Mount.*—About four miles south of St. George's Cathedral and near the Marmelung bridge is a spur forming what is familiarly known as the Little Mount, where, tradition says, St. Thomas, the Apostle of India, was martyred. This, however, appears to be problematical. On the Little Mount stands a Roman Catholic Church, where a festival in connection with it is annually celebrated. A great throng of people, composed of the middle and lower classes, generally collects to witness the usual church processions, &c., which appear to cause great excitement among the rabble. Under the arches of the Marmelung bridge may be observed various groups of excursionists, who make this their temporary abode until the close of the festival, which, as a rule, lasts for a period of ten days. There is not, however, anything historical attaching to the place, and beyond the festival above referred to, it is of little or no importance. *Guindy.*—A little further south lies Guindy, which may be reached by a short drive from the Marmelung bridge. At Guindy is the Governor's country residence. It is in many respects superior to the Government House at Madras, and owes its modern form to Lord Elphinstone. The park surrounding Government House is very extensive and admirably laid out. A broad and well-formed road runs direct from the main entrance, which presents the facade to full view. At Guindy is the Madras Race Course, one of the best in Southern India, and here is also the principal meet of the Madras Hounds. *St. Thomas' Mount.*—Passing over the Marmelung bridge and turning to the right, a drive of 3 miles along a well-laid out road, beautifully shaded by an avenue of banyan trees, will bring the visitor to St. Thomas' Mount, familiarly known as The Mount. This is an isolated cliff of green stone and syenite about 220 feet above the level of the sea. This station is intended for British troops, and contains some very handsome buildings—among them the various barracks for the Artillery, &c. There are also a well-built Protestant church, called St. Thomas', and a Wesleyan and two Roman Catholic chapels. These are on the plain. The summit of the Mount is also crowned by an old Roman Catholic church, called the "Expectation of the Blessed Virgin." The building, erected in 1547, measures 109 feet by 78 and belongs to the Armentian Catholics. Behind the altar of this church is a curiously carved stone cross with a very ancient inscription which Dr. Burnell refers back to A.D. 800; it is attributed to Nestorians. Translated into English, this inscription reads—"Who believes in the Messiah and in God above, and in the Holy Ghost, is in favour with him who bore the cross." The Mount may be ascended for a general panoramic view of the cantonment and parade-ground of the artillery, which is always quartered here. The ascent is made by a flight of some 200 steps. There is also here a flagstaff—a landmark for vessels at sea standing in for Madras from the south. *Poonavallee.*—This sanatorium for British troops is situated about 13 miles south-west of Madras. It can be reached in about two hours' drive along a well macadamised road, or by rail via Avady. The station is generally a healthy one. The permanent European population of the place are chiefly pensioners. There is a Cantonment Magistrate's and a District Moonsiff's Court here. A large and handsome hospital has been recently erected at the station. *Matellipore.*—The city of the great Bali, known familiarly to the English as the Sever Pagodas, is situated about 85 miles south of Madras and about 5 north of Sadras. It is one of the most interesting, and to archaeologists one of the most important spots of Southern India. The antiquities of the place may be divided into three groups—(1) the 5 Rathas to the south of the village, belonging probably to the latest Buddhist period; (2) The cave temples, monolithic figures, carvings, and sculptures west of the village, probably of the fifth or sixth century A.D. (these contain some marvellous reliefs, ranking with those of Ellora and Elephanta); (3) the more modern temples of Vishnu and Shiva, the latter being washed by the sea. In the neighbourhood there is a Brahmin village but no travellers' bungalow, and supplies are scarce. A visit to this place will repay those who take an interest in mythological and antiquarian subjects. The journey can be made in a few hours with ease and comfort by the Buckingham Canal. *Sadras.*—Sadras, which can also be reached by the same canal, is an old Dutch settlement formed in the year 1647. It is situated on the coast and must have been, during its occupation by the Dutch, a very imposing place and flourishing town, but now it consists merely of a few houses and a native village of no importance. The fort is in a state of ruin, but enough of the fortifications remain to show the great strength of the masonry and the plan of the place. The monuments of the dead which it contains are an interesting subject of study. The former official residence of the Governor is now converted into a travellers' bungalow. It is rather a curious bomb-proof building, consisting of a hall with rooms on either side and out-offices in close proximity, the whole forming a square of no considerable dimensions. A short way off from this place stands the Governor's garden-house, a quaint but splendid edifice with towers, elevated terraces and

curious arches. It is in a dilapidated state, and portions of it have fallen to the ground. There are traces of a well-laid out garden and splendid tanks and other objects of interest about the place. *Covelong*.—In this connection Covelong, about 30 miles south of Madras, may also be mentioned. It was one of the earliest European settlements and formerly a place of some strategical importance. Covelong possesses a Roman Catholic church, almshouse and orphanage. The salt pans to the west of the village are large and there is some export trade in this article. Excellent oysters are found here. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen and salt-manufacturers.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

GOVERNED BY MADRAS ACT I OF 1884 AS AMENDED BY ACTS VII OF 1884,
II OF 1893 AND II OF 1899.

OFFICE—No. 22, Erra Bala Chetti Street, Black Town.

The earliest measure of municipal government consisted of the appointment of watchmen and the imposition of a scavenger cess in 1678. At various periods small cesses on trades and commodities appear to have been levied for town purposes, but whether at any time the quit-rents were directly devoted to similar objects is not clear. The "Comisopolis Fund" was assigned in 1735 for the maintenance of bridges and roads, and a little later this was augmented by the profits on public lotteries. From 1698 the Mayor and Corporation had control of municipal work and funds. In 1793 an Act allowing the imposition of municipal taxes was passed, and in 1798 a committee was appointed for the better administration of the town. Rules for markets and public conveyances and a provision tariff were drawn up by this body, and at the same time a portion of the excise revenue was devoted to municipal purposes. No trace of further municipal legislation is to be found till 1841; but since that date there have been numerous enactments on the subject. Municipal Acts were passed in 1856, 1865, 1867, 1871, 1878 and 1884. In 1867 the principle of representation was first asserted. At present the annual income of the city from taxation is about 1½ lakhs of rupees, or a general incidence, including tolls, of Rs. 2-4-7 per head of the population—not an excessive charge when it is considered that this has to provide for the sanitation of about 500,000 inhabitants, spread over 25 square miles, to maintain and light some 275 miles of road, to furnish pure drinking water, to contribute to schools and hospitals, and to provide a system of vaccination, &c. The Commission consists of a paid President with other officers, and 32 honorary Commissioners, three-fourths elected and one-fourth nominated by the Governor in Council. Details of the Commission, with rules, bye-laws, &c., are here given.

Stewart Durand Peers, Esq.—President.

Mahomed Suffar Hussain Sahib Bahadur, M.A., F.R.S.E., (Provincial Civil Service),
Revenue Officer.
Samuel Leane, Esq., F.R.S.E., Engineer.
Captain T. S. Ross, L.M.S., Ag. Health Officer.

Commissioners.

No. 1 Division.—M.R. Ry. P. Tragaraya Chetty Garu; M.R. Ry. P. M. Appasawmy Pillay Avargal; M.R. Ry. K. N. Pragas Mudaliar Avargal.

No. 2 Division.—M.R. Ry. Salla-Guruswamy Chetty Garu; M.R. Ry. C. S. Pajarathna Mudaliar Avargal; Lieut.-Col. J. Mathand, I.M.S.; M.R. Ry. S. Subbaya Chetty Garu; M.R. Ry. P. M. Saravangam Mudaliar Avargal.

No. 3 Division.—Haji Muhammad Abdul Hadi Bahadur Sahib; M.R. Ry. T. Venkatasubba Iyer Avargal; M.R. Ry. N. Appandaram Pillai Avargal; Muhammad Sherif, Khan Bahadur; M.R. Ry. Lodd Govindas Garu.

No. 4 Division.—E. H. Elliot, Esq.; Mir Muzheruddin Sahib Bahar; M.R. Ry. D. Gopaul Row Garu.

No. 5 Division.—M.R. Ry. V. Vindasayya Nayudu Garu; M.R. Ry. Dewan Bahadur V. Krishnamo Chariar Avargal; M.R. Ry. W. S. Venkataranganjulu Naidu Garu; M.R. Ry. C. Sankaran Nair Avargal.

No. 6 Division.—N. Subrahmanyam, Esq.; E. S. Hensman, Esq.; M.R. Ry. M. K. Lakshman Chariar Avargal; W. D. Smith, Esq.

No. 7 Division.—Lieut.-Col. P. C. Reeves, I.M.S.; The Hon'ble Mr. Eardley Norton; M.R. Ry. A. C. Parthasarathy Naidu Garu; M.R. Ry. G. Subramania Iyer Avargal.

No. 8 Division.—M.R. Ry. V. C. Desika Chariar Avargal; M.R. Ry. M. Punithavelu Mudaliar Avargal; Lieut.-Col. R. F. H. Formby.

Officers.

P. Madden, Esq., Assistant Mechanical Engineer, Water Works.
H. W. Knott, Esq., Assistant Mechanical Engineer, Machinery.
M.R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswariah Ayl, Fel. Inst. S.E., F.S.A., Assistant Engineer, New Drainage Works.
" T. S. Venkateswariah Ayl, Fel. Inst. S.E., F.S.A., Supervisor, South Range, (on other duty).
" V. Manicka Pathar, Supervisor, Centre Range.
" S. Babu Rao, D.A., M.S.E., F.R.S.E., Ag. Supervisor, South Range.
Mr. D. A. Muller, Supervisor, West Range.
M.R. Ry. C. Ramdas Naidu, Supervisor, North Range.
" P. Venkataswamy Naidu, Sanitary Inspector, 1st Division.
" R. V. Moothiapillay, Sanitary Inspector, 2nd Division.
" M. Parthasarathy Moodelliar, Sanitary Inspector, 3rd Division.
" A. Chockalingam Pillay, Sanitary Inspector, 4th and 5th Divisions.
" V. Bashiam Moodelliar, Sanitary Inspector, 5th Division, (on other duty).
" E. A. Iyatharay Pillay, Ag. Sanitary Inspector, 6th Division.
" K. D. Subramania Iyer, Sanitary Inspector, 7th Division, (on other duty).
" M. S. Shammugasundram Pillay, Ag. Sanitary Inspector, 7th Division.
" S. Babu Rao, D.A., M.S.E., F.R.S.E., Sanitary Inspector, 8th Division, (on other duty).
" S. Narayana Rao, Ag. Sanitary Inspector, 8th Division.
Mr. B. Tavaaram, Superintendent, Revenue Department.
" J. H. Waples, do, do.
M.R. Ry. T. Singara Moodelliar, M.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, Vardamuttiappan and Irusappa Maistri Streets; and a line from the South end of Irusappa Maistri Street across the Thieving Bazaar Esplanade towards the South and continued to Cochrane's Canal; and on the West by Cochrane's Canal.

3rd Division.—Bounded on the North by the line of the Black Town Wall; on the South by Cochrane's Canal; on the East by the Sea; and on the West by Portuguese Church, Vardamuttiappan and Irusappa Maistri Streets; and a line from the South end of Irusappa Maistri Street across the Thieving Bazaar Esplanade towards the South and continued to Cochrane's Canal.

The Fort and its glacis being excluded from these limits.

4th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras; on the South by the Elephant Gate Bridge Road, D'Mellow's Road, Strahan's Road and Coomoor Road; on the East by Cochrane's Canal; and on the West by the Western limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras.

5th Division.—Bounded on the North by Strahan's Road, D'Mellow's Road and Elephant Gate Bridge Road; on the South and East by the Coomoor and Cochrane's Canal; and on the West by the Brick-kiln 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 Coomoor.

6th Division.—Bounded on the North by Coomoor Road and Namasivaya Chetti Street; on the South by Peter's Road, Mount Road, Nungambakam Road and Codambakam Road; on the East by the Brick-kiln Road, Lunatic Hospital Road, Pathala Ponniamman Cevil Road and Flower's Road; a line continued across the Spur tank from the Southern end of Flower's Road towards the South to the Coomoor, the Coomoor, the road leading from Harris' Bridge to the Mount Road, the Mount Road, General Patter's Road, Wood's Road and Westcott's Road; and on the West by the Western limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras.

7th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Coomoor and Cochrane's Canal; on the South by the Ice House Road and Peter's Road; on the East by the Sea; and on the West by Westcott's Road, Wood's Road, General Patter's Road, Mount Road, Road from Mount Road to Harris Bridge and the Coomoor.

8th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Ice House Road, Peter's Road, Mount Road, Nungambakam Road and Codambakam Road; on the South by the South bank of the Adyar River; on the East by the Sea; and on the West by the Mailapur Tank.

Election of Commissioners.

In order to be qualified to be elected a Commissioner, a person must

- be of the male sex;
- have completed his twenty-fifth year;
- be acquainted with the English language;
- be resident in the City of Madras or within two miles of the limits thereof and must
- have paid for the year preceding that in which the election takes place, taxes due under this Act, in respect of such year, to the aggregate amount of not

less than one hundred rupees, or have been, for the six months preceding the year in which the election takes place, the occupier, as owner, tenant or mortgagee, of a house assessed at a monthly rental of not less than Rs. 100.

And, further, in order to be qualified to be elected or nominated a Commissioner, a person must not be at the date of the election or nomination

- (f) a Commissioner or officer or servant holding office under this Act or a Presidency Magistrate;
- (g) a person who has been sentenced by any Court to imprisonment (being imprisonment not inflicted in default of payment of a fine), whipping or transportation, which sentence has not been annulled, unless the Governor in Council has directed, by an order which he is hereby empowered to make if he shall see fit, that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification;
- (h) a person who has been convicted of an offence under section 18, provided that such conviction has not been annulled;
- (i) an undischarged bankrupt or undischarged insolvent;
- (j) a person interested, otherwise than as a shareholder in a joint-stock company, in any contract or work made with, or done for, the Commissioners.

When an undivided Hindu family or a company has fulfilled the conditions prescribed in clause (e) of this section, only one member thereof shall be eligible as representing such family or company to be elected a Commissioner.

Of the thirty-two non-official Commissioners, three-fourths shall, unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs, be appointed by election. Provided that the number so appointed shall not exceed three-fourths. The Commissioners not appointed by election shall be nominated by the Governor in Council.

A Commissioner nominated under this section need not be a resident in the division for which he is nominated.

The non-official Commissioners appointed by election shall be elected for the several divisions of the City by voters qualified as follows:—

In order to be a qualified voter under this section, a person must

- (a) be of the male sex;
- (b) have completed his twenty-first year;
- (c) reside within the division for the Commissioner of which he votes, and have paid for the year preceding that in which he votes, taxes, under this or any previous Act due in respect of such year, to the aggregate amount of not less than Rupees twenty-five; or
- (d) have paid for the year preceding that in which he votes, house-tax to an amount not less than twenty-five rupees in respect of immovable property belonging to him situate in such division; or
- (e) have been, for the six months preceding the year in which the election takes place, the occupier as owner, tenant or mortgagee of a house in the division for which he desires to vote, assessed at a monthly rental of not less than twenty-five rupees; or
- (f) reside within the division for the Commissioner of which he votes, and be a graduate of some University in the United Kingdom, or British Colony or India.

And he must not have been convicted of an offence under section 18 (a).

A person owning immovable property in more divisions than one may vote in each division in which he possesses the necessary qualification.

Tax on Arts, Professions, Trades, and Callings.

This tax is payable in two equal instalments, 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 mensem or more.

SCHEDULE A.

CLASS I.

Yearly.

- (A)—Joint-Stock Companies and other Companies carrying on any trade or business having gain for its object, or as Benefit Societies, and the capital of which exceeds 20 lakhs of rupees ... 900
- Amended by Madras Act II of 1892.

368

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 ... 350
- All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity upon a salary of Rs. 5,000 a month or upwards ... 350
- (C)—Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the capital of which is more than 5, but does not exceed 10 lakhs of rupees. ... 200
- (D)—Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the capital of which is more than 3, but does not exceed 5 lakhs of rupees. ... 150
- Provided that any Company described in Division (A), (B), (C), or (D) of this class, the head office or a branch or principal office of which shall not be in Madras, and which shall show that its gross income received in or from Madras shall not in the year immediately preceding the year of taxation have exceeded the sum of
- Rs. 25,000, shall pay only Rs. 250; Rs. 5,000, shall pay only Rs. 50; " 15,000, " 150; " 10,000, " 100;
- 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 ... 250
- Merchants, Bankers, Sowars, Contractors, Ship or Boat Owners, Traders, Auctioneers, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gunstabs or Servants in charge of the business of the storesaid persons when the principals are non-resident...
- Editors or Proprietors of Newspapers ...
- Keepers of any Warehouse or Produce Depot ...
- Dubashes, Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer, sale or purchase of Imports and Exports, or in the transfer, sale or purchase of Securities, Shares or Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight ...
- Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils ...
- Practising Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers ...
- Owners or Farmers of Markets, Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers ...
- Owners of any Printing Press, or Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other materials, of any Coffee-cleaning Establishment, Mill or other industry ...
- Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above ...

CLASS II.

- Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Class I, the capital of which is more than 2, but does not exceed 5 lakhs of rupees—subject to the provisos hereinafter provided for Companies by this Schedule ... 100
- All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 2,000 a month and is less than Rupees 3,000 ...
- Merchants, Bankers, Sowars, Contractors, Ship or Boat Owners, Traders, Auctioneers, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gunstabs or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons when the principals are non-resident, not assessed under Class I ...
- Editors or Proprietors of Newspapers not assessed under Class I ...
- Keepers of any Warehouse or Produce Depot not assessed under Class I ...
- Dubashes, Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer, sale or purchase of Imports and Exports, or in the transfer, sale or purchase of Securities, Shares, or Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight, not assessed under Class I ...
- Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils, not assessed under Class I ... 150
- Practising Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers, not assessed under Class I ...
- Owners or Farmers of Markets, Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, not assessed under Class I ...
- Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors, Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecaries ...
- Owners of any Printing Press, or Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other materials, of any Coffee-cleaning or other Establishment, Mill or other industry, not assessed under Class I ...
- Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above, and not assessed under Class I ...

CLASS III.	Yearly.
Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Class I, the capital of which is more than 1 lakh, but does not exceed 2 lakhs of rupees—subject to the provisions hereinafter provided for Companies by this Schedule	50
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 1,000 a month and is less than Rupees 2,000	
Merchants, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gunstians or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons when the principals are non-resident, Boat-owners, Traders, Auctioneers, not assessed under Class I or Class II	
Dubashes, Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer, sale or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale, transfer or purchase of Securities, Shares or Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight, not assessed under Class I or Class II	
Editors or Proprietors of Newspapers, not assessed under Class I or Class II	
Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press, or Press for Cotton, Hides or other materials, of any Coffee-cleaning or other Establishment, Mill or other industry, not assessed under Class II	75
Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above, and not assessed under Class I or Class II	
Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils, not assessed under Class I or Class II	
Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors, Practising Licentiateds of Medicine, Apothecaries, not assessed under Class II	
Hakims, Vaidias or other such Native Medical Practitioners	

CLASS IV.	
All Companies not hereinafter provided for—subject to the provisions provided for Companies by this Schedule	
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 750 a month and is less than Rupees 1,000	35
All other persons described in, but not assessed under, Class III	

CLASS V.	
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 500 a month and is less than Rupees 750	20
All other persons described in Class III, but not assessed under that class or Class IV	

CLASS VI.	
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 300 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 300	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-one days from the publication of such notice, when he will proceed to revise the said valuation and measurement and assessment; and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or in which the assessment of any property is increased, he shall give special notice thereof to the owner or occupier of such property.

Such special notice shall, in the case of an increased assessment, state the grounds of the increase.

All complaints against any valuation or measurement and assessment shall be made to the President by application in writing left at the office of the Commissioners eight days before the day fixed in the said notice for the revising of the said valuation or measurement and assessment, and shall be dealt with as an application for revision.

When any building has been vacant for thirty consecutive days in any half-year, the President shall remit so much, not exceeding one moiety of the tax due for that half-year, as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant, if the owner of such building, or his agent, has given to the President notice in writing that such building is vacant.

The period in respect of which the remission is made shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice to the President, and every such notice shall expire with the half-year during which it is so delivered, and shall have no effect thereafter.

When any building is built, 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 lessees 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, 1869";
 (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, bulls or bullocks.....	7 8 0
For every 2-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by one or more horses, mules, bulls 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 ass.....	0 6 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. I of 1884 for the half-year ending the day of 1890.

(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	Every other vehicle with springs, including bicycles, tricycles and jinrickshaws..... 4 8 0
Four-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullock, or by two or more horses under thirteen hands, or by two or more mules, bulls or bullocks... 7 8 0	Horse over thirteen hands..... 7 8 0
Two-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by one or more horses, mules, bulls or bullocks..... 4 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, or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours counted from midnight to midnight.

In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the person appointed to collect it may seize any vehicle or animal on which it is chargeable, or any of its appurtenances or any part of the load of such vehicle or animal which is of sufficient value to defray the toll and detain the same.

If any such toll, together with the expenses arising from such seizure, remains unpaid for forty-eight hours from the time of seizure, the President may sell, or cause to be sold, the property seized for the payment of the toll and expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, detention, and sale.

The President may compound with persons living outside the city for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable by them under the provisions of this Act.

SCHEDULE D.

Tolls payable on entering Municipal limits.

RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
On every four-wheeled vehicle with springs..... 0 4 0	On every buffalo, bull or bullock, laden..... 0 0 6
Do. other do. do..... 0 2 0	Do. horse over thirteen hands, laden or ridden..... 0 1 0
Do. hackery or cart drawn by men, bulls, bullocks, horses, asses or mules, laden..... 0 2 0	Do. do. over thirteen hands, not laden or ridden..... 0 0 6
On every hackery or cart drawn by men, bulls, bullocks, horses, asses or mules, not laden..... 0 1 0	Do. do. of or under thirteen hands, or ass, laden or ridden..... 0 0 6
	Do. elephant..... 0 6 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 such separate place of business used by him in the city for the sale of such liquors to be registered annually in the Municipal Office, and shall pay for each such place of business such annual tax as is specified in Schedule E.

Every such dealer who fails to pay the tax in pursuance of such notice shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not less than the amount of the tax and not more than three times the amount of such tax as the Magistrate may in his discretion determine.

SCHEDULE E.

Tax on Liquor Shops.

Class I.	Yearly, rs.
Shops for the sale of Wines, Beer, or Spirits	
Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 7 gallons and upwards, for each shop per diem.....	75
Class II.	
Shops for the sale of Wines, Beer, or Spirits, which the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to assess under Class I.....	
Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 5 gallons and less than 7 gallons, for each shop per diem.....	50
Shops for the sale of Toddy rated by the Collector of Madras as 1st-class Toddy Shops.....	
Class III.	
Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 3 gallons and for less than 5 gallons, for each shop per diem.....	25
Shops for the sale of Toddy rated by the Collector as 3rd-class Toddy Shops.....	
Class IV.	
Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 3 gallons and under, for each shop per diem.....	12
Shops for the sale of Toddy rated by the Collector as 3rd-class Toddy Shops.....	

Appeals.

Complaints, applications and objections, made in writing within the prescribed periods against assessments for the levy of taxes on Arts, Professions, Trades, and Callings; on salaries of persons exempted from payment under Schedule A; on Houses, Buildings, and Lands; and on places used for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, and all complaints against any other tax or toll assessed or demanded by the Commissioners, shall be heard by the President assisted by two Commissioners.

Appeals from decisions of the President shall be heard and determined by two Magistrates.

No appeal to the Magistrates shall lie unless the tax assessed or revised as aforesaid has been paid, and unless a petition of appeal is presented to them within fourteen days from the date of such decision of the President, and unless a notice in writing of intention to appeal to the Magistrates is given to the President within seven days from the date of such decision, such notice setting forth the grounds of appeal and the name, occupation, and residence of the appellant and of his Attorney or Vakil, if any, with his place of residence or business.

Upon the hearing of such appeal no ground of appeal shall be relied upon which has not been set forth in the petition of appeal, except with the permission of the Magistrates.

The Magistrates may, if they think fit, in any case in which an appeal lies to them under this Act, state a case and refer it for the decision of the High Court; and they shall do so in every case involving a question of law if either the President or the appellant within one week after the adjudication of the appeal, applies in writing to them to do so and deposits such sum as the Magistrates think necessary to defray the cost of such reference.

Where a case has been so referred, the High Court may pass such order thereupon as it thinks just.

Fees on Notices of Demand.

	FEES.		FEES.
RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
Under 5 rupees	0 1	50 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.	FEES.	SUMS DISTRAINED FOR.	FEES.
RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
Under 5 rupees	0 4	35 and under 40 rupees	2 0
5 and under 10 rupees	0 8	40 " 45 "	2 4
10 " 15 "	0 12	45 " 50 "	2 8
15 " 20 "	1 0	50 " 60 "	3 0
20 " 25 "	1 4	60 " 80 "	3 12
25 " 30 "	1 8	80 " 100 "	4 8
30 " 35 "	1 12	100 rupees and upwards	5 0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when ponies are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case 4 annas must be paid daily for each man.

Schedule of Fees for Registrations and Licenses passed by the Municipal Commissioners under Section 396 of the Act.

SCHEDULE I.

Schedule of Fees chargeable under Section 420 of the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884, amended by Act II of 1892 for licenses, permissions, sanctions and registrations as revised by the Standing Committee on 22nd July and 14th October 1892, 8th December 1899 and 7th September 1900.

Sec-tions.	—	Fee.	REMARKS.
166	Registration of cart or other springless vehicle by person becoming immediately possessed of it in the course of any half-year	RS. A. P. 3 0 0	
210	Registration of transfer of debenture bonds	1 0 0	
233	To put up verandahs, balconies, sun-shades not touching the ground	Rs. 5 per 100 sq. ft. per annum.	No charge over existing pials or land within the line of existing pials.
238	Do. do. supported on ground	Rs. 10 per 100 sq. ft. per annum.	
259	To put up pandals for ceremonies, &c., over pials (Municipal land)	*1 rupee per day for 10 days and 8 annas daily thereafter.	
289	For erecting pandals for ceremonies, &c., when over the street	*1 rupee per diem for pandal not extending more than 3 feet into the street from the drain; beyond this, 3 rupees per day.	No permission to be given exceeding 15 days.
290	To put up scaffolding, hoards, &c.	1 rupee for each 33½ 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 breadth between 3 feet and 6 feet, four times these rates.	
294	Deposits in streets, &c.	1 rupee per 100 square feet per day.	

* No fee for the erecting of pandals, terranams, &c., in public streets on occasion of festivals and processions connected with temples and other places of public worship in the city.

Schedule of Fees chargeable under Section 420 of the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884, amended by Act II of 1892 for licenses, permissions, sanctions and registrations as revised by the Standing Committee on 22nd July and 14th October 1892, 8th December 1899 and 7th September 1900—contd.

Sec-tions.	—	Fee.	REMARKS.
320	To keep a public latrine for any period not exceeding one year	RS. A. P. 8 0 0	Each per annum.
332	Dangerous and offensive trades— To use a place for any of the following purposes:— 1. Dhobies		Free under G.O., No. 175, M. Mis., dated 22nd May 1886.
	2. Boiling paddy	1 0 0	Each per annum.
	3. Melting tallow	10 0 0	Do.
	4. Do. sulphur	10 0 0	Do.
	5. Boiling or storing offal, blood, bones or rags	50 0 0	Do.
	6. Washing or drying wood or hair	50 0 0	Do.
	7. Soap-house	50 0 0	Do.
	8. Dyeing-house or yard	5 0 0	Per ½ ground or portion thereof of area.
	9. Camphor-boiling house	5 0 0	Each house, mill or press per annum.
	10. Oil-boiling house	5 0 0	Each per annum.
	11. Oil-mill or press	75 0 0	Per kiln per ½ ground per annum.
	12. Tannery	10 0 0	Do. do.
	13. Brick-kiln	2 8 0	Each kiln per annum.
	14. Lime-kiln	20 0 0	per ½ ground.
	15. Sago manufactory	50 0 0	Each manufactory per annum.
	16. Distillery	50 0 0	Each distillery per annum.
	17. Any manufactory from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise	50 0 0	First class, income over Rs. 3,000 per annum.
		35 0 0	Second class, income over Rs. 3,000 per annum.
		20 0 0	Third class, income over Rs. 2,000 per annum.
		5 0 0	Fourth class, income over all others per annum.
333	19. Place for storing hides, bull, horns, skins from which offensive and unwholesome smells arise	50 0 0	Each per annum.
	19a. Place for storing salt-fish	3 0 0	Do.
	20. Gunpowder manufactory	100 0 0	Do.
	21. Manufactory of fireworks	15 0 0	Per annum.
	22. Place for storing explosive or combustible materials	25 0 0	Each per annum.
	22a. Place for storing petroleum in quantities between 50 and 500 gallons.	2 8 0 per annum.	Per every 50 gallons.
		100 0 0	First class, income over Rs. 3,000 per annum.
		75 0 0	Second class, income over Rs. 3,000 per annum.
		50 0 0	Third class, income over Rs. 2,000 per annum.
		25 0 0	Fourth class, income over Rs. 1,000 per annum.

Schedule of Fees chargeable under Section 420 of the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884, amended by Act II of 1892 for licenses, permissions, sanctions and registrations as revised by the Standing Committee on 22nd July and 14th October 1892, 8th December 1899 and 7th September 1900—contd.

Sec- tions.	Fee.	REMARKS.
To use a place for any of the fol- lowing purposes:—		
635	Rs. A. P.	
1. Livery or hack-stable	0 8 0 per annum	For each stable not exceeding 5 stalls.
2. Horse lines	5 0 0	For 5 to 10 stalls
3. Veterinary infirmary	10 0 0	For 11 " 20 "
	25 0 0	41 " 50 "
	35 0 0	51 " 75 "
	50 0 0	76 " 100 "
	100 0 0	101 " 200 "
	150 0 0	201 " 300 "
	and so on	No charge for 2 stalls or less.
4. Cart stand	7 8 0 per annum	Per ground, Rs. 1 for each ½ ground or part of ½ ground in excess of one ground per annum. No less fee than Rs. 7-8-0.
5. Castle shed or yard for public resort in which twenty sheep or goats or ten horned cattle are kept or allowed to be together in non-populous parts	1 0 0	Each.
Do. in the populous parts for six or more sheep or goats or for four or more cattle	2 0 0	Each. { No charge for 3 or less. Places licensed as hack-stables exempted.
388 To use a place or portion of a place for the sale or storage (for other than private use) of—		
1. Wood including timber, planks, and bamboo and palmyra rafters	10 0 0	Each per ground per annum. No less charge than for a ground.
2. Firewood	5 0 0	Do do do
3. Firewood in bundles, straw, &c., (retail sale)	1 0 0	Each per annum.
4. Thatching materials		
5. Hay	5 0 0	Per ground or part of ground per annum.
6. Grass		
7. Straw		
8. Coal or charcoal	15 0 0	Do do do
641 Import of timber	5 0 0	Per ton.
Do. of inferior redwood (not suitable for building purposes) including stumps and roots	2 0 0	Do
Do. of palmyra rafters, bamboos, casuarina posts and junglewood posts	1 8 0	Do
Do. of firewood	0 6 0	Do
643 1. Bake-house classified by the Standing Committee	1st class Rs. 30 per annum 2nd " 15 3rd " 5 4th " 1	For trash bazaars.
2. Manufactory of ice	Rs. A. P. 100 0 0	Per annum.
3. Do. of aerated water	100 0 0	Do
646 Slaughter houses	100 0 0	Do
Meat stalls	3 0 0	Do

Schedule of Fees chargeable under Section 420 of the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884, amended by Act II of 1892 for licenses, permissions, sanctions and registrations as revised by the Standing Committee on 22nd July and 14th October 1892, 8th December 1899 and 7th September 1900—concl.

Sec- tions.	Fee.	REMARKS.
Rs. A. P.		
347 Slaughter of cattle	0 8 0	Per head.
Do. sheep, goats and pigs	0 1 0	Do.
350 New market, opening of	100 0 0	For first and second class.
	50 0 0	For third and fourth class.
361 { Annual license for markets	200 0 0	First class.
classified by the Standing	100 0 0	Second "
Committee.	50 0 0	Third "
	25 0 0	Fourth "
379 Registration of burial and burning grounds	10 0 0	Per each.
383 New do. do.	10 0 0	Do.

Ordinance No. 26, 1893.—NOTIFICATION.

No. 95.—The following bye-laws made by the Commissioners under Section 341 of the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 and approved by Government, are published as required by Section 416 of the said Act:—

Bye-laws under Section 341 of the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1883, (Madras Act No. 1 of 1884).

No person shall bring within the city any timber or firewood without a license specifying the place and conditions of storing or otherwise disposing of the same, to be granted on payment of a fee to be fixed by the Commissioners with the sanction of Government, and not exceeding the rates specified in Section 341.

2. Licenses will be issued by the President or by any person authorized in writing by the President in that behalf (hereinafter called the licensing officer). The President may also authorize such person in writing to collect the fees sanctioned for such licenses.

3. With the sanction of Government the President may delegate his authority under Bye-law 2 as follows:—

(a) For import by sea—to the Collector of Sea Customs, or to the Conservator of the port.

(b) For import by rail—to the Agent of the Madras Railway and to the Agent of the South Indian Railway, respectively.

(c) For import by canal—to the Engineer in charge of the Buckingham Canal.

4. Every person desiring to bring any timber or firewood into Madras shall present to the licensing officer an application in the following form or to the like effect:—

Madras, 190 .

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, 190 .

having paid to the Municipal Commissioners the sum of Rs. _____ is hereby licensed to bring into the City of Madras _____ tons of { timber } to be stored { firewood } (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 desire, on the firewood actually contained in the boat, 80 cubic feet, outside measurement, being regarded as a ton. Anything less than a quarter ton shall be reckoned as a quarter ton, and anything above a quarter ton and under half a ton as half a ton. A country cart laden with firewood shall be reckoned as carrying half a ton.

7. Every licensing officer shall keep such accounts relating to the issue of licenses as the President may require, and such accounts shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by the President or the Vice-Presidents or by any officer authorised by the President in that behalf.

Any licensing officer who refuses so to produce his accounts shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Supplemental bye-laws under Section 341 of the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1888, (Madras Act No. 1 of 1888), confirmed by Government and republished under Section 416, Act I of 1884.

When any timber or firewood is exported beyond the limits of the city, a sum equivalent to nine-tenths of the license fee that would be payable thereon if imported into the city, shall be refunded on application by the owner in favor of the President in the form or to the effect following, viz.:-

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

Form of application for refund of license fee on timber and firewood.

To
The President,
Municipal Commission, Madras.

Sir,
Please grant me a refund of Rupees _____ on the hereunder described and to be exported beyond the limits of the City of Madras.

Note number (in words at length) and nature of article.	Address or mark, if any, given thereon.	Description of article.	Quantity (in words at length) and not in figures alone.	Whence imported and, if by sea, by what vessel.	When.	Number and date of license granted on import.	Where to be exported to.	By what route to be exported.	At what time it would be at the station through which it passes out.	Where available for inspection in the meantime.	REMARKS.
			* Ton C. ft.								

* Of 50 cubic feet, if timber, and 80 cubic feet, outside measurement, if firewood.

Date.
(Signature of applicant)
(Place of his residence)
(Place of his business)

2. Such application shall be made at least 48 hours before the date of the intended export beyond the limits of the city and shall be accompanied by the original license granted on import thereof under bye-law 5 or 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 Subordinate as may be deputed by the President for the purpose.

4. Every person so exporting as aforesaid, shall, after the timber or firewood has been exported beyond the city, deliver to the President a certificate of its having been so exported, under the hand of the Licensing Officer through whom it shall have so passed out or of any of his Officers or Subordinates and countersigned by one of the Inspectors specially employed by the President to see such export, and such certificate shall be in the words or to the effect following, viz.:-

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

Form of certificate under supplemental bye-law 4 of the supplemental bye-laws for refund of timber and firewood license fee.

It is hereby certified that _____ and carrying on business at _____ residing at _____ has this day exported beyond the City of Madras _____ consigned 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.
			* Ton C. ft.	(Counter-signature of the Inspector.)

* Of 50 cubic feet, if timber, and 80 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 Subordinate of such Licensing Officer, the duplicate shall be countersigned by such Licensing Officer.

6. On the President being satisfied as to the export, he shall make a refund of a sum equivalent to nine-tenths of the license fee that would be payable thereon, if imported into the city, on a proper discharge.

Provided that when any timber or firewood is exported within 4 months from the introduction of a change in the rate of license fee

(a) if such change was an enhancement in the rate, the sum shall be calculated at the lower rate, unless the exporter shall prove to the satisfaction of the President that license fee at the higher rate has been paid on the timber or firewood exported, and

(b) if such change was a reduction of the rate, the sum shall be calculated at the reduced rate, unless the exporter shall prove to the satisfaction of the President that license fee at the higher rate has been paid on the timber or firewood exported.

7. In reckoning the fee to be refunded, the measurements prescribed in bye-law 6 of the existing bye-laws under Section 341 shall be adopted.

No. 233.—Bye-Laws under Section 341 and 413 (i) and 414 of Madras Act I of 1884.

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 authorise 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 coolies.*—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 for badge, &c.*—Licensed coolies shall be charged such sum for the badge or 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 mensem 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 afflicted with leprosy or any loathsome 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 cooking.*—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. *Obstruction of passage.*—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 subordinates 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, but shall have the right of appealing against the continuance of any of such orders to the President.

19. *Market 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. *Punalty for infringement of bye-laws.*—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 347 of the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1883,
(Madras Act No. 1 of 1884).*

1. No person will be allowed to bring any cattle, sheep, goats or pigs, into any slaughter-house, without a license to be granted on payment of a fee to be fixed by the Commissioners with the sanction of the Governor in Council, and not exceeding the rates specified in Section 347.

2. No license will be valid without the signature of the President or of one of the Vice-Presidents or of some other persons 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 or by any person to collect the fees sanctioned for such licenses.

4. Every license shall be issued in the name of some person or persons and for a limited time, and shall be invalid if transferred to any one else or if not made use of before the expiry of the specified time.

5. Licenses will be obtainable at or near the gate of each slaughter-house during the usual hours of slaughtering, and in special cases at the Municipal office.

6. Whoever brings or causes to be brought any cattle, sheep, goats or pigs into a slaughter-house without a license shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 20 for each offence.

*No. 234. —Bye-Laws under Sections 413 (h) and 414 of Madras Act 1 of 1884.
Applicable to the Municipal Slaughter-houses.*

1. All persons shall have free access to the Municipal slaughter-houses for the purpose of slaughtering animals intended for public or private consumption on the conditions hereinafter named.

2. Butchers or their assistants or private persons intending to avail themselves of the slaughter-houses shall apply to the Commissioners for a license, and no one (except skin merchants and their assistants or purchasers of offal to whom permits have been issued by the Commissioners for the purpose) shall be admitted to any of the slaughter-houses except on production of such a license.

3. Licenses shall be granted on payment of Re. 1 annually, shall specify the name of the holder and of the portions of the slaughter-houses allotted to him and shall not be transferable.

4. Every person to any slaughter-house is bound to produce his license or permit when called on by the Superintendent to do so.

5. None but license-holders and the Municipal Officers shall be admitted within the premises during the process of slaughtering, skinning or cutting up the carcasses.

6. Proper places of slaughtering animals shall be assigned by the Superintendent to the license holders.

7. License holders shall only be permitted to slaughter cattle at such hours as may from time to time be fixed by the Commissioners by a notification to be signed by the Superintendent and fixed in some conspicuous place in the slaughter-house.

8. No diseased cattle shall be brought to the slaughter-houses.

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 dying or dead cattle shall be admitted into the slaughter-houses, and any such cattle brought to the slaughter-houses shall be seized and treated like animals affected with contagious diseases.

12. Cattle which may have met with an accident rendering the munit 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.

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 skin 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 insuflation or blowing of carcasses is strictly forbidden.

25. No person affected with leprosy, sores or other diseases of the skin shall be permitted to enter the slaughter-house.

26. No dogs shall be admitted into the slaughter-houses. All dogs found there shall be 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, to fight or quarrel or use insulting, abusive or obscene language, and any person contravening this bye-law shall be turned out of the slaughter-house 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 21.—The following Bye-laws made by the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras for the regulation of their meetings having been duly published under Section 415 of Act I of 1884 (Madras), as modified by Section 25 of Act VII of 1884 (Madras), and confirmed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, are now published for general information:—

Bye-laws.

At the hour fixed for a meeting of the Commissioners, if a quorum be present, the business of the meeting may at once commence, and, if the President be not present, the meeting may proceed at once to choose a presiding Commissioner under Section 73. If the President arrives after a presiding Commissioner has been chosen by the meeting, the presiding Commissioner shall leave the chair and the President shall preside.

2. If, at the hour fixed for a meeting, no quorum be present, the President shall allow fifteen minutes to elapse before he adjourns the meeting under section 74. If the President be not present and if fifteen minutes from the hour fixed for the meeting elapse without the assembling of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned to that day week at the same time and place.

3. If, during a meeting, the President notices that a quorum is not present or any Commissioner calls the attention of the President to the fact that a quorum is not present, the President shall immediately suspend the business of the meeting and shall count the number of Commissioners present, and if that number is insufficient to form a quorum, the President may either at once adjourn the meeting or may wait for a period not exceeding fifteen minutes to give an opportunity for the re-assembling of a quorum. If, during these fifteen minutes, a quorum re-assembles, business may be resumed. If, at the expiration of these fifteen minutes, a quorum shall not have re-assembled, the President shall adjourn the meeting.

4. A Commissioner wishing to speak must rise in his place. The Commissioner who first rises to speak has the right to be heard. In cases of doubt, the President shall decide who is entitled to speak. No interruption to the speech of a Commissioner shall be permitted, except that the President may call the Commissioner to order, and any other Commissioner may rise and request the President to call the speaker to order, or request the President to notice that a quorum is not present.

5. All points of order shall be decided by the President alone, and the President's decision upon a point of order may not be disputed at the meeting at which it is given. If any Commissioner desires to dispute the decision of the President, he may bring forward a resolution at the following meeting.

6. Each Commissioner rising to speak shall direct his speech to the question before the meeting or to an amendment which he himself is about to propose or to a point of order. A Commissioner having spoken to a motion or amendment is not at liberty to speak again to such motion or amendment.

Provided that the mover of a motion or amendment shall have a right of reply after the President has ascertained that no other Commissioner entitled to speak desires to speak:

Provided also that any Commissioner may second a motion or amendment by saying "I second the motion or amendment" and may reserve his right to speak later:

Provided also that a Commissioner who wishes to explain any misconception of expressions used by him may do so with the permission of the President.

7. Routine resolutions, such as recording periodical statements or confirming the proceedings of the Standing Committee, may be put to the meeting by the President without their having been moved or seconded. Matters regarding the choice of a presiding Commissioner, the precedence of certain business, adjournments, and the like must be seconded but need not be in writing.

8. Except as provided in Bye-law No. 7, every motion and every amendment must be in writing and must be seconded. The proposer of an amendment shall hand it in writing to the President at any time before he resumes his seat. When the proposer of a motion or an amendment has resumed his seat, the President shall read the motion or amendment to the meeting and ask if any Commissioner second the motion or amendment, and until the motion or amendment is seconded, the President shall not permit any discussion on the question. If no Commissioner second the motion or amendment, the President shall declare that the motion or amendment is lost.

9. If a Commissioner has given notice under Section 70 or Section 71 of his intention to move a resolution, and if that Commissioner be not present at the meeting or shall have ceased to be a Commissioner before the meeting or be unwilling to move the resolution of which he has given notice, any Commissioner present at the meeting may move the resolution of which notice has been given.

10. An amendment shall usually be in the form of a motion to omit words from the original motion, to insert words thereon, or to add words thereto. Every amendment must be

relevant to the motion it is proposed to amend and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. An amendment which is the direct negative of a motion shall not be allowed.

11. A Commissioner who intends to propose an amendment to a motion is at liberty to send at any time beforehand to the President his proposed amendment in writing.

12. After a motion has been proposed and seconded, the proposed amendments which the President has received shall be arranged in the order in which, if agreed to, each would stand in the amended motion, and if any more proposed amendments are handed to the President, they shall be inserted in that order and the President shall call upon the proposer 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 second 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 negatively decided during that meeting.

16. A motion or an amendment, which has been moved and seconded, cannot be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

17. The President or the presiding Commissioner may move and second resolutions, speak and vote without quitting the chair.

18. When a question is put to the vote, the President shall call for a show of hands, and the President, or a Commissioner at request of the President, shall count the hands shown for and against and declare the result. If any Commissioner challenges the correctness of the numbers thus declared, the hands shall be counted a second time: Provided that, if any two Commissioners request a poll, the President shall call the roll of the Commissioners and record on the minutes of the meeting the names of the Commissioners voting for and against.

19. A Commissioner who is present at a meeting may refrain from voting. If the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report or proceedings of a Committee, the members of that Committee may vote. If the conduct of a Commissioner be in question, that Commissioner may vote. If the question before the meeting be a resolution recommending the removal of the President or a Vice-President under section 65 or 36, the President or Vice-President may vote.

20. When a meeting elects a member or members of the Standing Committee under Section 67, each Commissioner shall have as many votes as there are vacancies to be filled up in the Standing Committee. If there are more vacancies than one to be filled up, a Commissioner may not give more than one vote to one person.

21. When a budget or supplemental budget is laid before a meeting, the procedure shall be as follows:—The President shall read each item of the abstract of receipts and of expenditure and shall, without any mover or seconder, put to the meeting the question "That this item stand part of the budget." If any Commissioner 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 Commissioners may resolve themselves into a Committee to consider any subject which is before the meeting. In Committee a motion need not be seconded and a Commissioner may speak more than once. The decisions of the Committee shall be reported to that or to a subsequent meeting for confirmation.

23. Except with the permission of the meeting, resolutions proposed under Section 91 upon the President's Annual Administration Report shall not be in order unless three days' notice shall have been given under Section 71 of such resolutions.

Fort St. George, November 5, 1886

The following bye-laws made by the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras under Section 415 (f), (g) and (h) of Act I of 1884 (Madras), having been duly published under Section 415 as modified by Section 25 of Act VII of 1884 (Madras), have been confirmed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council and are now published for general information:—

BYE-LAWS.

Under the powers given by Section 415 (f).

1. In the case of all upstairs houses having any room of a greater span than 10 feet, the plans, sections and elevations of the buildings required to be furnished under

Section 265 shall be of a scale not less than 10 feet to an inch, and shall show in detail the thickness and height of all walls of the upstairs portion of the building and of the building supporting it, the sizes of all timber works in the floor and roof, the dimensions of doors and windows, and a statement of the materials of which it is proposed to construct the buildings.

2. In the case of all houses, the plans shall show in detail the levels of the drains and details of all privies and out-houses.

3. No building proposed to be erected in any of the following streets shall be inferior to, or out of symmetry with, the elevation of adjacent buildings:—

The Beach Road,	Armenian Street,	Pursewalkum High Road,
Popham's Broadway,	Jehangeer Street,	Vepery High Road, or
The Esplanade Road,	Moor Street,	Perambur Barracks Road
Poonamallee Road,	Triplicane High Road,	
Mount Road,	Wallajah Road,	

Under the powers given by Section 418 (g).

1. The owner or occupier of a place used for any of the purposes specified in Sections 332 to 344 of Act I of 1884 shall cause to be removed once every day all filth, dirt and refuse which at the time may be in or about such place, and shall cause such filth, dirt and refuse to be deposited in a depot provided by the President under Section 306. If the filth, dirt and refuse be not removed every day or be not deposited in the depot provided, the owner or occupier shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Under the powers given by Section 418 (a).

1. No person shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view the flesh of slaughtered animals, raw skin or skins, or raw hide or hides during carriage from place to place.

2. Every person offending against any of these bye-laws shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

BIG-LAW FOR MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

The following bye-law, framed by the Municipal Commissioners of Madras under Section 418 (e) of Act I of 1884, having been published under Section 416 as modified by Section 25 of Act VII of 1884, has been confirmed by the Right Honourable 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 vest in the Commissioners under Section 223,

or who bathes or who washes any cloth, vessel, animal or vehicle at a public fountain, stand-pipe or tap,

or who remains without reasonable excuse near a public fountain, stand-pipe or tap to the annoyance of those who come to draw water,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

NOTIFICATION.

Outsland, August 17, 1897.

No. 578.—The following bye-law is published under the provisions of Section 416 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, illness, absence or inability of the father and mother, some person who was present at, or in attendance during, the child's birth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give, or cause to be given, information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the city, or, in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building, or, if the occupier be the person who has died, some person living in the building in which such death has happened, shall within twenty-four hours give information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars thereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person.

Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died within the city shall, whenever required, furnish to the Registrar, or to any person authorized by him, such information as he possesses as to the said several particulars. Any person whose duty it is to give information, who neglects or refuses to give such information, or who gives false information, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Every person who has given the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall sign in the register his name, description and place of abode,

and, if he cannot write, shall put his mark in the register to his name, description and place of abode.

SCHEDULE L.

19. BIRTHS in the DISTRICT of

No.	When born.	Nationality or caste.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of father.	Profession of father.	Signature, description and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

SCHEDULE M.

18. DEATHS in the DISTRICT of

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of death.	Residence at time of death.	Residence previous to last illness.	Signature, description and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

NOTE.—In reporting the birth or death of a Hindoo, mention the particular *Sub-division of Caste*. Let Christians be separated into those of pure European parentage, those of mixed blood, viz., Indo-Europeans; and those of pure Arian parentage, viz., Native Christians. Let Negro Africans or Scollies 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.

District.	Names of the Registrars.	Location of Offices.
I	C. Venkatachella Mudali	Mannarsawmy Civil Street, Royapuram.
II	G. Damarajulu Chetty	Tamnah Station, China Bazaar Road.
III	C. Rajamathna Mudali	Municipal Office.
IV	P. Velayutha Naicker	Slaughter House, Gants Road, Perambur.
V	C. Andenarramasawmy Naidu	Avatharam Paupier Road, Smithfield Market, Vepery.
VI	C. Virasawmy Naidu	Tamnah Station, Nore Virasawmy Iyer Street, Nungambakam.
VII	A. Kuppusawmy Mudali	Tamnah Station, Wallajah Road, Triplicane.
VIII	P. S. Pazianayagun Mudali	Cutcherry Road, Mylapore.

N.B.—No fee is charged for registration.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE

Rates and Fares.

Time.	Pair Horse Carriage.	Drawn by a Single Horse.		Jutks and 2 Bullock Carriage.	Single Bullock Carriage.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.		
Per day (A.M. to 6 P.M.)	7 rupees	3 rupees	2½ rupees	1½ rupees	1 rupee.
Per half day (6 A.M. to 12 noon; 12 noon to 6 P.M.; 6 P.M. to 12 P.M.)	4 " "	1½ " "	1½ " "	12 annas	8 annas.
For Trip { For 1st mile	1 rupee.	3 annas.	2 annas.	2 " "	1½ " "
" " 2 miles	" "	" "	" "	" "	2 " "
" " every subsequent mile	8 annas.	4 annas.	3 annas.	1 anna	1 anna
Rate of speed	6 miles an hour.	4 miles an hour.	4 miles an hour.	4 miles an hour.	3 miles an hour.
Stoppage over 1 hour	4 annas.	2 annas.	2 annas.	1 anna	1 anna.

For each 1 of an hour of detention.

List of Fares.

Distance.		From		To		Description of Carriages.									
						Pair horse car-		1st class car-		2nd class car-		3rd class car-		Single bullock	
						rriages.	rriages drawn by a single horse or pair of ponies.	rriages drawn by a single horse or pair of ponies.	rriages drawn by a single horse or pair of ponies.	rriages drawn by a single horse or pair of ponies.	carriage.	carriage.			
M.	F.	CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION													
5	1	Adyar Toll-bar	3	8	1	12	1	5	1	6					
2	1	Amber Mahal	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0				
0	8	Baptist Chapel, New Town	1	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	0				
4	6	Calcutta Toll-bar	2	0	1	8	1	2	5	5	0				
3	2	Chief Office of the L. G. of Police	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0				
1	1	Choolay Market	1	5	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
1	5	Cochrane's Basin	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
3	3	Cotnambank Toll-bar	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0				
12	0	College Hall	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
3	2	Commander-in-Chief's House	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0				
3	0	Copala Eswara Temple	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0				
4	5	Dorset College	1	4	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
0	4	Ennore Road Toll-bar	3	0	1	8	1	2	6	6	0				
0	3	Fort St. George	1	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	6				
4	0	Georgy Bazaar	1	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	6				
1	4	Government Bakery	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0				
1	4	Government Central Museum	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
1	0	High Mosque, Triplicane	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
2	6	Holy Emmanuel Church	1	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	6				
3	3	Ice House, St. Thomas	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0				
2	0	Kilpauk Toll-bar	2	5	1	4	0	15	5	4	0				
7	1	London Mission Burial Ground	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
1	7	Lux Church	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0				
1	6	Madras Club	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
2	1	Medical Stores	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
4	4	Monagar Choultry	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0				
2	6	Mount Road Toll-bar	3	0	1	8	1	2	6	6	0				
0	7	Munro's Bridge	3	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0				
1	7	Nepier Park	1	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	6				
2	2	North Black Town Church	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
2	4	Old Railway Terminus	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0				
2	5	Parthasarathy Temple	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0				
8	3	Perambur Lines	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0				
1	6	Perambur Railway Station	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0				
3	0	Pier	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
1	7	Poonamallee Road Toll-bar	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0				
1	1	Powder Mills	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
1	4	Presy. Magt.'s Court, Egmore	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
1	3	Pullian Tope	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0				
0	6	Paraswathiam Bazaar	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
1	0	Paraswathiam Burial Ground	1	5	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
4	3	Patchayappa's Hall	1	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	6				
1	5	Ravanantham Office	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
2	2	Rifle Butts	3	0	1	8	1	2	6	6	0				
0	6	Royapettah Police Station	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0				
2	6	S. L. Railway Station, Egmore	1	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	6				
2	5	Saint George's Cathedral	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0				
3	6	Saint Peter's R. C. Church	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0				
1	6	Saint Thomas Cathedral	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0				
3	3	Salt Cotnara	1	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	6				
1	5	Sour Tank	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
2	0	Starling Road Toll-bar	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0				
3	6	Sullivan's Garden	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0				
5	5	Thousand Lights	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0				
8	6	Trivettam Toll-bar	3	0	1	8	1	2	6	6	0				
1	5	Vepery Hospital	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
0	4	Viziantham Rajah's Fountain	1	8	0	12	0	0	3	2	0				
		Yagandarra Eswara Temple	1	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	6				

BUCKINGHAM CANAL.

The Buckingham Canal is a salt-water tidal Canal; runs nearly parallel to the coast line, and very close to it. It extends from Madras northward, 196 miles, where it joins the fresh water high level, Kistna system of canals, the junction being effected by a two-chambered lock, the Kistna system being 7 feet higher: the Kistna system of canals being connected with that of the Godavari, through communication is therefore available to Cocanada and elsewhere northward in the Godavari District. Southward of Madras, the canal is cut as far as Alambur, where it is joined with the Mercanum backwaters, and by this backwater, which is some 12 miles in extent, there is water communication up to Mercanum in the South Arcot District. The total distance of navigable waterway is over 400 miles.

In the Buckingham Canal are absorbed the old Cochrane's Canal and the East Coast Canal. The extension of these canals during the famine of 1876-78 was one of the most important works executed during that period, when the northern and southern canals were also connected by means of the junction canal, the whole now forming one system of some 202 miles.

The total cost of the project is Rs. 89,73,878, including expenditure from its commencement.

The different descriptions of boats plying on the canal are, the Madras top boat; the Madras open cargo boat, principally employed in the shell and firewood traffic; the northern cargo boat, called Dinghees; the northern Bahadaree boat, which are passenger boats, but carry cargoes well, and are of very large carrying capacity, and well protected. Until 1890 there were no suitable cabin boats on the canal for the accommodation of European travellers on long journeys, but one boat* is available for hire at a rent of Rs. 14 per diem, on application to the Superintendent, Madras Basin, Washermanpetta. As this boat is much used during the cold weather months by travellers to Seven Pagodas, &c., early application is advisable. There is also an Inspection Boat available for rent, at Rs. 2 per diem, when not required for use by officers of the Department.

The following are the towns and other places of some consequence on the northern canal: Ennore, Pulicat, Coromandel, Doogarapatnam, Kristnapatnam (where the Nellore traffic is shipped and unshipped, Nellore distant 16 miles), Eskapally, Ramapatnam (station of the American Baptist Mission), Kotapatnam, which is 2 miles from the canal on east side, while Ongole is 8 miles off on west side by road. The junction of the canal with that of the Kistna Canal is at Pedda Ganjam on 196th mile of the canal.

The present stations where six weeks' licenses are given are, Madras, Ennore South Lock (10 miles), Mysore (110), Kottapatnam (178), Romperu (195) on the north canal. On the south canal, at Adyar and Panmachavady.

On the southern canal, the most important places are Covelong (20), Mahabalypuram or Seven Pagodas (34), Sadras (40).

There are bungalows on the canal at Seven Pagodas, Ennore, Coromandel, Kristnapatnam, Ramapatnam, Kanaparty, belonging to the canal.

Annual license fees.—Cargo boats, Rs. 3 per ton of 50 cubic feet, which entitles the vessel to use all the canals, without any further payment.

Passenger boats, 1st class ... Rs. 6 per ton.

Do. do. 2nd " ... " 4 "

Passenger boats are allowed to carry cargo as well as passengers.

There is no fixed tariff for cargo.

The canal north of Madras is now fit for traffic by boats not exceeding a draught of 3 feet, but the canal south of Madras is much inferior in every way, and is not fit for navigation by boats of more than 2 ft. draught.

The canal is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, Office Chepak, and is divided into two sub-divisions. The Southern sub-division extends from Kandaluru river, 90 miles from Madras, to the end of southern canal at Mercanum, with office at Chepak, and the Northern sub-division from the Kandaluru river to the northern end of Pedda Ganjam (mile 196) with office at Ramapatnam.

* Under repairs. The rent will be fixed later on.

Canals and Public Ferries in the Presidency of Madras.

NOTIFICATION.

I.—GENERAL.

Under the provisions of Section 16, Madras Act II of 1890 (an Act to make better provision for the establishment of Canals and Public Ferries in the Presidency of Madras and for the management thereof), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in supersession of the existing rules regarding navigation on canals, the following rules shall, on and after 15th July 1899, be in force on the lines* of navigation defined in the margin or which may hereafter, by notification, be brought under the provisions of the said Act.

*The Dumsugudien canal, Gôdâvari district.

The Gôdâvari canal, consisting of the artificial navigable channels and such portions of the natural waterways as are necessary for navigation between them in the Gôdâvari district, south and east of Rajahmundry.

The Kistna canal, consisting of the artificial navigable channels and such portions of the natural waterways as are necessary for navigation between them in the Kistna district.

The Buckingham canal, consisting of the artificial reaches of the canal, such portions of the rivers, backwaters and estuaries connected with it as are necessary for navigation between the reaches in the Nellore, Chingleput and South Arcot districts and Cooum river in Madras town.

The Veddaranaiyam canal in the Tanjore district.

ing and Executive Engineers are, in respect to the canals in their charge, authorized to exercise the powers described in Section 7 of the Act and to delegate, in writing, all or any of those powers to any officer or subordinate working under them. These officers or subordinates are referred to in these rules as "Canal Officers."

II.—LICENSES.

4. *Vessels to be licensed.*—All vessels using any of the artificial canals shall be licensed except those registered under Rule 19 or exempted under Rule 2 or Rule 24.

5. *Conditions and rates of fees.*—On application by the owner of a vessel or his agent, either in person or by letter, for permission to navigate any particular line or connected lines of navigation, and on payment of the fees prescribed in the notification published under Section 4 of the Act, the Executive Engineer of the division concerned, or any other Canal Officer duly authorized by him, shall grant a license for such navigation either for one year or for six weeks as the owner of the vessel or his agent may elect, subject to a condition that claims for compensation in consequence of the closure of all or any of the canals for repairs, insufficiency of water, or any other impediment to navigation, shall not be recognized. The applicant shall furnish all the information necessary for the due filling in of the license. Boats which have not been previously licensed must be taken to a station where annual licenses are issued for measurement.

6. *Counterpart of license.*—Every Canal Officer empowered to grant licenses shall retain the counterpart of every license granted by him and shall be responsible that it corresponds to the license of which it is a counterpart. When an alteration is made in the license, a corresponding alteration shall be made in the counterpart thereof.

7. *Transfer of license for one year.*—If the ownership of a vessel licensed for one year is changed during the year for which the vessel is licensed, the Officer who granted the license may, upon the application of the original owner and the transferee, alter the license by substituting the name of the latter for that of the former. But a license granted for one vessel shall not be transferred to another vessel.

8. *Licenses for one year.*—Every license for one year shall remain in force until the 30th April following the date of issue, unless it is cancelled or suspended as hereinafter provided.

9. *Renewal of six weeks' licenses.*—A license granted for six weeks may be renewed from time to time for further periods of six weeks by the issue of a new license on each occasion.

10. *Conversion of a six weeks' license.*—If a license granted for six weeks has not been renewed more than once, it may be converted into a license for the year in which it was issued upon receipt of the difference of fee payable for a six weeks' license and for a license for one year.

11. *Gross tonnage.*—The gross tonnage of a vessel shall be ascertained by multiplying its length, breadth and depth in feet and inches and dividing the product by fifty. The length shall be measured at half the midship depth in a straight line from the inside of the outer planking at the side of the stem to the inside of the outer planking at the side of

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 "Bahadari" (transit) 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.*—Whenever the tonnage of any vessel has been ascertained, the same shall henceforth 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 rule 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 fresh 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 74 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 caste or castes 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 4 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. *Rafts.*—The owners or persons in charge of rafts using any of the canals shall pay the fees prescribed in the notification published under section 4 of the Act, and take out licenses, and these licenses shall be in force for six weeks from the date of issue.

III.—REGISTRATION.

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, on payment of the fees prescribed in the notification published under Section 4 of the Act, be issued, and shall be for a period of either one year or six weeks as the owner of the vessel may elect. The certificates shall entitle the holder to use the lines 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 to which class of boats he shall before 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 register.*—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 certificate 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 sea-going boats and boats carrying firewood on the Masulipatam Canal, in the Kistna delta between the tidal lock and the Petta basin and in the Godavari river; but all such boats shall be registered and certificates of registration shall be issued for them. Ferry vessels 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 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 place other than those described as landing-places in the local wharf rules for the regulation of traffic published under Rule 25, 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 circumstance nor shall they be stacked on canal lands without special permission in writing from the Canal Officer.

27. *Wharves which may be declared hereafter.*—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 & General Notice* 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 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-journey 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 Canal 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.

V.—NAVIGATION RULES.

33. *Dimensions of vessels and reefs.*—No vessel exceeding 80 feet in length and 13 feet in width shall navigate the canals, except those built before the 31st December 1880 for which a special license may be granted by the Canal Officer.

In the portion of the Buckingham Canal known as the Junction Canal in the town of Madras and south of it, the fixed fittings of vessels, such as the roofs of boats, steps of masts, funnel sockets, &c., and cargo piled on vessels shall not be higher than 6½ feet above water level, and piled cargo or roofs or fixed fittings shall not exceed 12 feet in width.

No raft exceeding 20 feet in length, 12 feet in breadth, or drawing more than 2 feet of water, shall be allowed on any of the canals. Nothing shall be allowed to project beyond the side of any vessel or raft.

34. *Free board.*—No vessel carrying cargo shall be navigated in the canals unless it has a free board of at least 9 inches; and no vessel carrying passengers shall be so navigated unless it has a free board of at least 12 inches. The free board shall be measured from the water's edge to the top of the gunwale when the vessel has no deck and to the upper side of the plank of the deck when the vessel has a deck.

35. *Passenger boats may carry cargo on certain conditions.*—A boat licensed to carry passengers may also carry cargo, every 10 cubic feet of cargo being considered as equivalent to one passenger; but the total of the number of passengers so calculated and the passengers actually carried shall not exceed the number of passengers which the boat is licensed to carry. No such vessel shall carry cargo on the roof or side of the vessel nor any cargo such as fish, manure, bones, skins or other articles which, in the opinion of the Canal Officer, is offensive or dangerous.

36. *Care and management of boats.*—No vessel shall be navigated without one person at least, on board, competent to steer and manage her and acquainted with the rules regulating the navigation of the canals. No vessel shall lie or be left without a person on board capable of taking care of her.

37. *Lights.*—Vessels using any of the canals shall between sunset and sunrise exhibit the following lights:—

Vessels.	When moving.	When moored.
Steamers	One clear white light on the upper deck. One bull's eye bright red light 5' diameter on the port or left side. One bull's eye bright green light 5' diameter on the starboard or right side.	One clear white light at not less than 4 feet above the water level and so placed that it shall be visible fore and aft.
All vessels not propelled by steam.	One clear white light at the fore and fixed not less than 4 feet above the water level. One clear white light in the general cabin or inside.	Do. do.
Rafts	One clear white light at each end.	One clear white light at each outer corner.

The two bull's eye lights shall be so placed and fitted that both may be visible only from a point directly ahead of the vessel and so as not to be obscured by any of the fittings, cargo or passengers. Subject to these provisions, the lights may be placed in the front or on the top of the cabin, at the sides of the vessel near the bow or on supports specially provided for the purpose.

38. *Speed of steamers.*—No steamer shall travel at a greater speed than 4 miles per hour and, between sunset and sunrise, the speed shall not exceed 3 miles per hour. Steamers shall reduce their speed to 3 miles an hour when they come within half a mile of a lock and shall then whistle to give notice of their approach to the lock establishment. Steamers shall be warped or poled into and out of locks and shall not use their propellers or paddle wheels until quite clear of the locks. Every steamer shall be furnished with an efficient steam whistle. Steamers shall reduce their speed to 3 miles an hour during the day and to 2 miles an hour between sunset and sunrise when passing round a bend in any canal and shall whistle when approaching such bend. Every vessel under steam shall stop and reverse whenever necessary. Steamers shall whistle when within 100 yards of any boat and reduce speed to 3 miles an hour.

39. *The passing of vessels.*—When two vessels meet on the Godavari or Krishna canals, the vessel going with the current shall keep out of the way of the other vessel. In other canals, vessels going north shall keep out of the way of those going south. Vessels under sail shall keep out of the way of vessels which are being towed, and vessels under steam shall keep out of the way of all other vessels.

Every vessel overtaking another vessel shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is being overtaken. Where by these rules one of two vessels is required to keep out of the way the other shall keep her course. Every vessel under steam when passing a vessel which is being towed on the towing path on the outside thereof and every vessel not under steam, shall take the towing path side when meeting, or passing, or approaching to, or being overtaken by a vessel under steam. The steam whistle of every vessel under steam shall be sounded when such vessel is about to round and is rounding any turnings in the navigation as well as when such vessel is meeting, approaching, or overtaking any vessel.

40. *Sails when to be lowered.*—All vessels under sail shall lower their sails when passing through a masonry aqueduct, lock or flood-gate.

41. *Inspection of vessels other than steamers.*—The Canal Officer in charge of a licensing station shall, from time to time, inspect all licensed vessels in such station to see if they are maintained in a proper state of repair and cleanliness and if their gear is in good condition, and may suspend the license if the vessels are out of repair or unsafe or otherwise unfit for public use or for the carriage of goods as the case may be. So long as a license is suspended, the vessel to which it relates shall not ply on any of the canals.

42. *Inspection of steamers.*—All steamers shall be inspected by the Canal Officer before they are licensed and once every six months thereafter to see that the vessels and their machinery are in good working order, that the boilers are provided with proper gauges and are safe and that the vessels are in charge of a competent crew. Certificates of inspection shall be signed in a form provided for this purpose. In the event of such deterioration of machinery and boilers as may, in the opinion of the inspecting officer, cause danger, the license of the vessel shall be cancelled or suspended.

43. *Protection of license and stoppage of vessels.*—When required to do so by a Canal Officer, every person in charge of a vessel shall stop the vessel and produce the license or certificate of registration as the case may be. Persons in charge of vessels carrying passengers or cargo or both and of vessels propelled by steam, shall assist Canal Officers in their inspections and shall make a true statement of the number of passengers and the nature of the cargo on board.

44. *Limit of Canal Officer's powers.*—A Canal Officer may, on account of the infringement of any provisions of the Act or any of the rules and regulations passed under it, suspend the annual license of a vessel for not more than—

- fifteen days for a first offence,
- thirty days for a second offence in the same year,
- sixty days for a third offence in the same year;

and for the unexpired portion of the license for a fourth offence in the same year. He may suspend the six weeks' license for not more than fifteen days for a first offence and for the unexpired portion of the license for a second offence in the same year.

45. *Pen for vessels under suspension to proceed to their destination.*—When the license for a vessel carrying cargo or passengers or both is suspended, the officer by whom the license is suspended shall grant a pass permitting the vessel to proceed to its destination for the purpose of landing cargo and passengers or to a place where she can be repaired. Such passes shall be in duplicate, of which one part shall be retained in the issuing office and the other part shall be delivered to the person in charge of the vessel. The fact and period of suspension shall be recorded by the Canal Officer upon the license and upon the counterpart, but if the counterpart is not in his possession, he shall communicate the fact of suspension to the officer who issued the license. In the case of the suspension of a license because of the defective state of a vessel's hull, machinery or gear, the suspension shall continue until the owner obtains a certificate from an inspecting officer that the necessary repairs have been effected and that the vessel is again safe, sound and fit for the navigation of the canal. Such certificate shall be endorsed on the license immediately under the order of suspension, which shall thereupon cease to have any effect. The order

of suspension shall declare that it shall be in force unless and until such certificate is obtained. A copy of such certificate shall be served upon, and be filed by, the officer who suspended the license.

46. *Punishment of owners of rafts.*—Owners of rafts shall, in lieu of suspension, be punished by a fine of two rupees for each offence, until payment of which the raft shall not proceed. If the fine is not paid within ten days, the Canal Officer concerned is empowered to cause the raft to be removed from the canal.

47. *Marks and figures to be painted on vessels.*—The owners of vessels other than rafts shall have the following figures and marks painted conspicuously on their vessels before using them on any of the canals and shall be responsible that those marks and figures are not defaced or obliterated:—

- (1) The number of the license or certificate of registration and the initial or initials of the name or names of the canals which a vessel is licensed to navigate shall be painted on each bow.
- (2) The tonnage of the vessel shall be similarly painted on each side of the sternpost above the load line.
- (3) The number of passengers, which the vessel is licensed to carry, on the stern of each such vessel or on the after-part of the cabin with the letter P prefixed.
- (4) The load line for a length of 3 feet amidships, on both sides.

The said numerals and letters shall be in English and shall be painted in white on a black ground or black on a white ground. Each numeral or letter shall be not less than 4 inches in length and of proportionate breadth.

48. *Circulation of rules.*—A copy of the navigation rules and regulations in English or in the vernacular shall, at the time of registration or taking out a license for every vessel other than a raft, be given to the owner or person in charge thereof, if he has not already got one, and his signature taken in the register of licenses in token that he has received, or has already in his possession, a copy of the navigation rules and regulations.

49. *Moorings of vessels.*—No vessel shall moor, load on, unload cargo, or ship or land passengers within the limits prohibited by notice boards at any lock or masonry work other than the quays or wharves specially provided for the purpose. No vessel shall moor on the two-path side, if there be only one such path, or on the windward side of a canal, if there be two such paths, except when actually loading or unloading. Vessels when moored shall strike or lower masts and shall be made fast stem and stern to the bank in a single line. Rafts when moored shall be securely fastened at both ends to the canal bank and so as not to obstruct navigation.

50. *Interference with locks.*—No person unless duly authorized shall interfere with the locks or any part of their machinery.

51. *Place and time of repairs of vessels.*—No vessel shall be repaired in any canal without the written permission of the Canal Officer. The repairs shall be made at the place and during the time named in the written permission, and at no other place or time. The owner of the vessel shall remove from the canal all surplus materials used for such repairs within fifteen days after the repairs are completed. In the event of his failing to do so, such materials shall be removed by the Canal Officer at the expense of the owner of the vessel and the license may be suspended until payment is made.

52. *Sea-going vessels.*—Sea-going vessels brought into rivers and backwaters for any purpose other than to ply for hire shall anchor or lay up outside the fair way of the canal traffic in such place and manner as the Canal Officer shall direct.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 6 of Madras Act II of 1890 (an Act to make better provision for the

establishment of Canals and public ferries in the Presidency of Madras and for the management thereof), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that in supersession of the existing rates of fees, the following rates of fees for the licensing or registration of vessels for wharfage or demurrage on vessels or goods detained within the limits of the wharves shall, on and after 15th July 1899, be in force on the lines of navigation defined in the margin:—

The Dumagudiem Canal, Godavari district.

The Godavari Canals consisting of the artificial navigable channels and such portions of the natural waterways as are necessary for navigation between them in the Godavari district, south and east of Rajahmundry.

The Krishna Canals consisting of the artificial navigable channels and such portions of the natural waterways as are necessary for navigation between them in the Krishna district.

The Buckingham Canal consisting of the artificial reaches of the canal and such portions of the rivers, backwaters and estuaries connected with it as are necessary for navigation between the reaches, in the Nellore, Chingleput and South Arcot districts and Madras town.

The Vedaranyam Canal in the Tanjore district.

FEES FOR LICENSING.

For the three lines of Navigation, the Godavari, Krishna and Buckingham Canals.

	Annual.	Six weeks.
Steamers per ton of registered tonnage	15 0 0	3 0 0
Open cargo boats of registered tonnage	3 0 0	0 10 0
Passenger boats, 1st class, tonnage	6 0 0	1 4 0
Passenger boats, 2nd class, and decked cargo boats, per ton of registered tonnage	4 0 0	0 13 0
Rafts of timber or of timber and bamboos per 100 square feet or fraction thereof	...	1 0 0
Rafts of bamboos per 100 square feet or fraction thereof	...	0 8 0

For either of the two lines of Navigation, the Damagudim and Védaranyam Canals.

Boats per ton of registered tonnage	1 0 0	0 3 0
Rafts of timber or of timber and bamboos, per 100 square feet or fraction thereof	...	0 4 0
Rafts of bamboos	...	0 2 0
Duplicate licenses for any line or lines of navigation, if original license be lost	2 0 0	0 4 0

FEES FOR REGISTRATION.

For the three lines of Navigation, the Godavari, Krishna and Buckingham Canals.

Steamers, each	00 0 0	12 0 0
Private boats for owner's personal use, each	24 0 0	4 8 0
Pleasure boats, each	3 0 0	0 6 0
Duplicate certificates, if original be lost, each	0 8 0	0 2 0

For either of the two lines of Navigation, the Damagudim and Védaranyam Canals.

Steamers, each	35 0 0	6 0 0
Private boats for owner's personal use, each	12 0 0	2 4 0
Pleasure boats, each	1 0 0	0 2 0
Duplicate certificate, if original be lost, each	0 4 0	0 1 0

WHARFAGE FEES.

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	0 1 0
Fees for using the places reserved at wharves for test-measuring or test-weighing goods, per boat per day	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

2. Licenses and certificates of registration shall be issued at the following places:—

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 Damagudim Canal	Damagudim	Damagudim do. Dowlabheram do. Kobbarlanka do. Vijayaram do. Ellore do.
The Godavari Canals	Dowlabheram	All tidal locks. Bogwada lock. Seetnagar do.
The Krishna Canals	Bogwada	All tidal locks. All wharves.

Places for the issue of licenses and certificates—concl.

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 Védaranyam 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:—

Bozwacla. Panamru. Chintaguntapalem basin. Seetnagar. Seetnagar Railway wharves. Chetrale. Santaravur. Nandivelugur. Tenali. Vellator.	The Buckingham canal.	Rompem lock. Kottapattanam. Myrpad. Madras town wharf. Adyar Lock. Papancharvady.
---	-----------------------	--

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 16 of the Canals and Ferries Act, No. II 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 33, 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 and safe 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 Morris 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 circumstance, nor shall they be stacked on canal lands without special permission in writing from the Canal Officer.

27. *Wharves which may be declared hereafter*.—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 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 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-weighting or test-measurement.*—Consignees of goods using the places reserved at wharves for test-weighting or test-measuring 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. A. P.	0 1 0
Fees for using the places reserved at wharves for test-weighting or test-measuring goods, per boat per diem		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	M. P. FT.
Madras Basin	to	1-3-360
	to Railway Girder Bridge	2-1-32
Salt Cottair and Travelyan Basin	From Elephant Gate Bridge	0-7-114
	to Basin Bridge	1-5-300
Elephant Gate Wharf	From Railway Iron Bridge	0-6-421
	to 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	3-0-528
	to Barber's Bridge	3-1-193
Mylapur Bridge	From east of Mylapur Bridge	3-3-403
	to Mylapur Bridge	3-5-630

11. All boats staying 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 budgerows 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 Ennore 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 Adyar 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 DEPARTMENT.

BYE-LAWS.

Fort St. George, February 22, 1938.

No. 149.—The following revised bye-laws regarding compulsory vaccination made by the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras having been duly published under Section 416, Act I of 1884 (Madras), as modified by Section 25 of Act VII of 1884 (Madras), have been 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 of an illegitimate child.

Guardian means any person to whom the care, nurture, or custody of any child falls by law or by natural right or 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 unsuitability 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 desires that a child should be vaccinated in his own house, the President or Health Officer, or any person duly authorized by the President in this 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 hereinafter 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 in the absence of the parent or guardian there to produce for inspection between 8 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 each requisition, the occupant of the house or the parent or guardian refuses 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 his 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.

12. (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 wilfully 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, injures the health 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.

13. 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.

14. Whoever not being a vaccinator under these bye-laws wilfully 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.

15. Whoever being a vaccinator wilfully 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. 500.

TRI-WEEKLY VACCINATION.

1. Tondiarpet	Monday, once a week.
2. Old Washermanpet	Wednesday, do.
3. Moragar Choultry	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
4. Chinnampet Police Station	Do. do. do.
5. Chinnampet Central Depot	Do. do. do.
6. New Smithfield Market, Vepery	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
7. Poonamallee Road, Egmore	Wednesday and Saturday.
8. Mount Road, Thousand Lights	Tuesday and Thursday.
9. Outcherry Road, Mylapur	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
10. Poolipone 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, Chinnampet Central Vaccine Depot from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The Vaccine Staff of the Madras Municipality comprises 1 Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, 4 Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, 8 First Class Vaccinators, 8 Second Class Vaccinators, 8 Probationers, 1 Clerk, 1 Peon and 9 Watchmen to 10 Vaccine Depots.

Mr. C. Soobaroy Chetty, 1st Class Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

" P. Soobaroy Naicker, Assistant Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, 7th Division, North Ward.

" A. Natarajalingam Naidu, Assistant Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, 4th, 5th and 6th Divisions.

" T. Eswar Singh, do. do. 1st & 3rd do.

" M. Radaiyappa Chetty, do. do. 2nd, 7th & 8th do.

The Staff of the Vaccine Department comprises:—

Inspector of Vaccination	4 Asst. Depy. Inspectors	132 Probationary
and Dy. Sanitary Commr.	231 First Class Vaccinators	Vaccinators.
13 Deputy Inspectors	376 Second do. do.	58 Peons.

Municipality.—50 First Class Vaccinators, 57 Second Class Vaccinators, 16 Probationers, Vaccinators and 18 Peons.

The distribution of the above Staff is as follows:—

Districts.	Deputy Inspectors.	VACCINATORS.			Peons.
		First Class.	Second Class.	Probationers.	
Avanripur	2	3	7	7	2
Bellary	2	5	11	4	2
Chinnampet	2	8	14	5	2
Cannalore	3	10	23	6	3
Cuddalore	3	11	18	4	3
Ganjam	3	9	20	3	3
Godavari	3	20	24	...	3
Kistna	3	13	18	13	3
Kurnool	2	8	8	8	2
Madras	3	14	24	8	3
Madras	1	8	8	8	1
Malabar	3	13	31	...	3
Nellore	3	9	18	4	3
Nilgiris	1	3	...	1	1
North Arcot	3	14	16	6	3
Salem	3	9	23	9	3
South Arcot	3	13	13	4	3
South Canara	2	5	10	12	2
Tanjore	3	8	25	2	3
Tinnevely	3	10	15	11	3
Trichinopoly	2	8	12	2	2
Vizagapatnam	2	13	18	7	2
Do. Agency	2	3	14	4	2
Ganjam Agency	1	4	3	4	1
Godavari Agency	...	6	...	1	...
Total	58	231	376	132	58

* Besides this, the Madras Municipality has 4 Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.

In addition, Ammal Divi Islands have 1 Hospital Assistant to work as a Vaccinator.

In the Military Cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad 2 First Class, 3 Second Class and 1 Probationary Vaccinators. Secunderabad Cantonment has besides 1 Superintendent of Vaccination.

Deputy Inspectors of the Unvaccinated Service.

No.	Name.	Circle.	District.
1	M. Viswanatha Mudaliar.	Anantapur.	Anantapur.
2	M. Pathmanabha Naidu.	Perakonda.	Anantapur.
3	Thomas Cooper.	Bellary.	Bellary.
4	S. Patharajana Iyer.	Harpanahalla.	Bellary.
5	C. Gopalawami Naidu.	Chingleput.	Chingleput.
6	K. Ramakrishna Naidu.	Saidapet.	Chingleput.
7	M. Achyutha.	North Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.
8	E. Narayana Nair.	South do.	Coimbatore.
9	P. Prabhakaran Pillai.	East do.	Coimbatore.
10	K. Sarwan Rao.	Chudalapah.	Chudalapah.
11	Pasupulati Narayanaswami Naidu.	Madampalle.	Chudalapah.
12	A. Badoo Naidu.	Sihouat.	Chudalapah.
13	Khadar Baig.	Chudrapur.	Chudalapah.
14	A. Manaswami Naidu.	Chinnole.	Chudalapah.
15	S. Sundar Naidu.	Ganjara Hill Tracts.	Ganjam.
16	P. Anantaji Aiyangar.	Kasabikonda.	Ganjam.
17	C. Mahadeva Singh.	Ellore.	Ganjam.
18	E. Arumugam Pillai.	Pittapur.	Godavari.
19	M. Chinnaaswami Pillai.	Rajamundry.	Godavari.
20	T. R. Soodras Pillai.	Guntur.	Godavari.
21	Thammala Ramaswami Naidu.	Masulipatam.	Kistna.
22	M. V. Chinnaaswami Pillai.	Narsaraopet.	Kistna.
23	K. S. Venkatesa Iyer.	Cumbham.	Kistna.
24	Pokala Narayanaswami Naidu.	Kurnool.	Kurnool.
25	C. Subbaya Chettiar.	Madras.	Madras.
26	P. M. Veerappa Pillai.	Dindigul.	Madras.
27	M. Singarachi.	Madurai.	Madurai.
28	P. Coopomawmy Naidu.	Perungudi.	Madurai.
29	C. Vasudevan.	Tellicherry.	Malabar.
30	B. Krishnaji Rao.	Calicut.	Malabar.
31	G. P. Venkoba.	Paigah.	Malabar.
32	M. B. Srinivasa Rao.	Central (Nellore).	Nellore.
33	Thadaly Ramaswami Naidu.	Southern (Gudur).	Nellore.
34	S. R. Sathurama Iyer.	Northern (Ongole).	Nellore.
35	J. S. Mulley.	Nilgiris.	Nilgiris.
36	T. Rajah Mudaliar.	Chittoor.	North Arcot.
37	P. Swaminatha Mudaliar.	Vellore.	North Arcot.
38	W. K. Govinda Rao.	Karvetnagar.	North Arcot.
39	C. K. Muthukrishna Pillai.	Northern (Krinmagiri).	Salem.
40	C. K. Subapathy Nader.	Salem Central.	Salem.
41	A. S. Vedachari Mudaliar.	Nannakal.	South Arcot.
42	M. Murgesa Mudaliar.	Cuddalore.	South Arcot.
43	S. Sathiasiva Iyer.	Virdachalam.	South Arcot.
44	K. Annadurai Iyer.	Tiruvannamalai.	South Arcot.
45	D. R. Colaba.	Northern.	South Canara.
46	T. N. Krishnan.	Kasaragod.	South Canara.
47	N. Muttukrishna Naidu.	Tanjore.	Tanjore.
48	V. A. Ramaran Iyer.	Negapatam.	Tanjore.
49	R. Sambasiva Iyer.	Patankottai.	Tanjore.
50	K. Ramakrishna Appa.	Satur.	Tanjore.
51	S. Vasu Iyengar.	Shermadevi.	Tinnevely.
52	E. Krishnan Nambiyar.	Tinnevely.	Tinnevely.
53	Mahomed Abdulla.	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.
54	M. Hanumantha Rao Naidu.	Arundhar.	Trichinopoly.
55	M. Ramaswami Naidu.	Ghatapur.	Trichinopoly.
56	Mahomed Ibrahim.	Jeypore.	Vizagapatam.
57	V. Viswanatha Iyer.	Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam.
58	Mahomed Baiker.	Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL.

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Lieut.-Col. W. R. Browne, M.D., I.M.S.	Principal Medical Officer.
Major R. Robertson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S.	First Physician.
" F. J. Crawford, M.D., I.M.S.	Second Physician.
Captain H. S. J. Fraser, I.M.S.	Third Physician, (on furlie.).
" H. Kirkpatrick, I.M.S.	Acting.
" G. G. Giffard, I.M.S.	Fourth Physician, (on furlie.).
" F. D. S. Fayrer, I.M.S.	Acting.
Lt.-Col. J. Maitland, M.D., I.M.S.	First Surgeon.
" H. Allison, M.D., I.M.S.	Second Surgeon.
Captain W. J. Niblock, I.M.S.	Third Surgeon, (on leave).
" T. H. Symons, I.M.S.	Acting.
" C. B. Harrison, I.M.S.	Resident Medical Officer, (on other duty).
" A. Miller, M.B., I.M.S.	Acting.
C. F. Badoock, Esq.	Dental Surgeon.
Mr. G. R. Allen.	Military Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class.
" A. O. Trautwein.	Head Steward.
P. V. Doraswami Iyer.	1st Assistant Steward and Cashier.
P. Narasimulu Naidu.	2nd do.
V. C. Venugopala Iyengar.	3rd do.
A. G. Venkateswara Iyer.	(on other duty), Acting Senior Writer.
M. Balakrishnamah Chetty.	Ag. 3rd Asst. Steward.
P. M. Ramagulu Naidu.	Kitchen Steward.
M. Bungam Naidu.	Asst. do.
T. Natasani.	Copyist.
P. Samaraswami Mudaliar.	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. Thaymonaswami Mudaliar.	Junior Writer (Office), on deputation to Government Leprosy Hospital to act as Steward.
M. K. Thiruvengadaswamy.	Ag. Junior Writer (Office).
P. Doraswami Aiyengar.	Writer (Out-patient).
Vasudeva Naidu.	Writer to Senior Assistant Surgeon.
Mrs. M. A. Nisbet.	Matron Superintendent.
Miss M. Johnston.	Asst. Matron Superintendent.
M. S. Subrahmanya Iyer.	Linin-keeper.
K. Krishna Rao.	Linin Clerk.
T. K. Krishnaswami Iyengar.	Matron's Clerk.
Mr. E. Knowles.	Hospital Sergeant.
Rev. E. O. Jarvis.	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 WARDS.

Rates of Hospital Stoppages.

Monthly income of the patient or head of a family.	Scale of daily charges for Govern-ment officials.	Scale of daily charges for non-officials.	Monthly income of the patient or head of a family.	Scale of daily charges for Govern-ment officials.	Scale of daily charges for non-officials.
Europeans and Eurasians.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Natives.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Minimum	3 0 0	4 0 0	Minimum	0 8 0	0 12 0
Rs. 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	6 8 0	" 100 to " 149	1 8 0	2 0 0
" 600 to " 699	7 0 0	7 8 0	" 150 to " 199	2 0 0	3 0 0
" 700 to " 799	8 0 0	8 8 0	" 200 to " 299	3 0 0	4 0 0
" 800 to " 899	9 0 0	9 8 0	" 300 and above	The rates for Europeans and Eurasians.	
" 900 to " 999	10 0 0	10 8 0			
" 1,000 to " 1,099	11 0 0	11 8 0			
" 1,100 to and above	12 0 0	12 8 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 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.

RATES.	RATES.
RS. S. P.	RS. S. P.
Income from Rs. 25 to Rs. 42 ... 0 4 0	Income from Rs. 150 to Rs. 199 ... 1 0 0
Do. " 50 to " 99 ... 0 5 0	Do. " 200 and upwards ... 2 0 0
Do. " 100 to " 149 ... 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. do. 6 to 15 years— $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.	
Do. above 15 years and above— $\frac{1}{2}$ do. 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 and Schoolmasters ... 0 3 0
Warrant Officers ... 0 12 0	Schoolmistresses ... 0 2 0
Non-commissioned Officers acting as Warrant Officers (Military or Medical) ... 0 8 0	Soldier's wife ... 0 1 0
	Children ... Nil.

Marine.

Seamen and Mates ... 2 0 0	Ship Laschen ... 0 2 6
Officers ... 1 4 0	

GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

MARSELL'S ROAD, EGMORE.

Opened 1st April 1885.

Superintendent.....Lieut.-Col. T. H. Pope, M.B., M.C., F.R.C.S., D.Sc., I.M.S.
 Resident Asst. Surgeon.....B. Collins.
 Hospital Writer and Steward.....C. Radasawmy Mudaliyar.

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 stand 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, with the consent of the Superintendent, after reference to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. Operations are performed every Saturday and Wednesday at 9-30 A.M., excepting in cases demanding immediate interference.

Dispensary.—Out-patients are attended to by the Surgeon in charge, between the hours of 7 and 9 every morning. Visitors will be admitted daily between the hours of 4 and 6 P.M., except on Saturdays.

ROYAPETTAH HOSPITAL.

PETTER'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.

Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Browning, C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon, 4th District.	
T. Ramasulu Naidu, L.M. & S., Resident Assistant Surgeon.	
A. M. Masilamani Mudaliyar, L.M. & S., Civil Apothecary.	
Mahomed Ibrahim Sahib, 1st Grade Hospital Assistant.	
M. Padmanabha Pillay, Hospital Assistant.	
Mahomed Haider Hussain, do. do.	
Mahomed Ali, do. do.	
P. K. Narayanan Nair, do. do.	
Mrs. F. O'Donnell, do. do.	
Mrs. Bladen, Nurse.	
Miss Stella Natchatrammal, do.	
	D. D., Royapettah Hospital.
	Matron, Royapettah Hospital.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

KRISHNAPETTY.

Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Browning, C.I.E., I.M.S., Medical Officer.
 V. C. Subramonyam Mudaliyar, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant.

Cases of cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox and measles among natives are admitted at all hours from surrounding neighbourhood. There is no accommodation for Europeans or Eurasians. The Institution is supervised by the Surgeon, 4th District.

THE MADRAS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The new Lunatic Asylum at Locock's Gardens, Kilpauk, provides accommodation for 711 inmates of all classes. At present there are 498 patients.

Captain C. B. Harrison, I.M.S., Ag. Superintendent in charge.	
1st Class Asst. Surgeon M. Powers, L.R.S., Dy. Superintendent.	
B. J. D'Praser, Civil Apothecary.	
R. Parthasarathy Naidu, Hospital Assistant.	
R. Joseph Kadal, Steward.	
Gnanamuthu, 1st Assistant Steward.	
Anthony, 2nd do. do.	
Gopalaswamy Iyengar, Storekeeper.	
S. Andinayappa Iyer, Writer.	
Mrs. Dushwood, Matron.	
Mrs. Pope, 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 Egmore and Town Police Courts, Madras.
 The Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.
 The Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Ex-officio Visitors.

The P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces, Madras District, and the Inspector-General of 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:—(a) Private—Paying; (b) 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 638.

GOVERNMENT MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Pantheon Road, Egmore—Opened 26th July 1844.

Lieut. Col. A. J. Sturmer, I.M.S.	Superintendent.
Capt. S. R. 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.	Therap. Assistant Surgeon.
K. Madhava Menon, M.B. & C.M.	Do. do.
M. Subramania Iyer, M.B. & C.M.	Do. do.
Mrs. E. J. Lambie	Matron.
T. A. Solomon Pillay	Senior Hospital Assistant.
T. Ramani Nair	Junior do.
T. Narasimha Rao	Do. do.
Mr. A. C. McKenzie	Steward.
M. Saravana Mudaliar	Asst. Steward.
S. Israel Joseph Pillai	Office Clerk.
S. Madhava Pillay	Training School Clerk.
C. Natesa Mudaliar	Storekeeper.
V. Muthusamy Aiyar	Audit Clerk.
Mr. T. Smith	Engine Driver.

Europeans, Indo-British and Native women of all castes are admitted into Hospital and detained during their stay at the Institution. Native women, while awaiting confinement, receive a money allowance of one anna six pies 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 such, a sum of 2 rupees should be sent with the application to cover cost of cooly and carriage hire.

Memorandum of Hospital Supplies.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR "GENERAL WARDS."

(G. O., No. 676, Public, dated 17th June 1899.)

GENERAL WARDS.		Rate.
Monthly Income.		
From Rs. 25 to 49	...	Rs. 0 4 0
" 50 to 99	...	" 0 5 0
" 100 to 149	...	" 0 12 0
" 150 to 199	...	" 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. 840, 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. 2 0 0	Rs. 1 0 0	Minimum	Rs. 0 8 0	Rs. 0 12 0
Rs. 300 to Rs. 399	4 0 0	2 0 0	Rs. 50 to Rs. 74	0 12 0	1 0 0
" 400 to " 499	5 0 0	3 0 0	" 75 to " 99	1 0 0	1 8 0
" 500 to " 599	6 0 0	4 0 0	" 100 to " 149	1 8 0	2 0 0
" 600 to " 699	7 0 0	5 0 0	" 150 to " 199	2 0 0	3 0 0
" 700 to " 799	8 0 0	6 0 0	" 200 to " 299	3 0 0	4 0 0
" 800 to " 899	9 0 0	7 0 0	" 300 and above	The rates for Europeans and Eurasians.	
" 900 to " 999	10 0 0	8 0 0			
" 1,000 to " 1,099	11 0 0	9 0 0			
" 1,100 and above	12 0 0	10 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 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 exceeding 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 ration money for a period of 6 months only in the Sick Nurse Class, and for 6 months only in the Midwifery Class.

Candidates should furnish, with a written application for admission as a pupil, testimonials of character, and state her age, condition, residence, previous experience in nursing, &c., and whether European or East Indian.

A class also exists for training Native pupils in Midwifery. Women of the Barber caste are preferred.

Rules for Examination of Candidates for the Midwifery Nurse-Pupil Class.

RULES FOR MIDWIFERY NURSE-PUPILS.

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 must embrace 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, 1886, 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 31st December 1901.

Name.	Race.	Address.
Mrs. J. M. Adolphus	Burmian	79, Barrack Street, Chintadripet.
Mrs. F. A. Akhurst	European	84, Thomas' Mount.
Anita Aural	Native Christian	Government Maternity Hospital.
Annamah	do.	1st Street, Pudukottai.
Antonamah	do.	Mission Hospital, Rayapuram.
Mrs. S. A. Arnet	European	Cook's Road, Oary.
L. Augustine	European	Harris Road, Pudukottai.
E. Balfour	do.	Industrial School, Popham's Broadway.
F. E. Barclay	European	Y. W. C. A., Rundell's Road, Vepery.
M. W. Barnes	European	Nurse, General Hospital.
Miss G. Bandy	do.	do.
Ellen Blakes	Native Christian	Royapettah.
Mrs. E. Bowden	European	19, Catchcry Road, Mylapore.
Harrison	do.	Harris Road, Pudukottai.
E. S. Broukharst	do.	27, Maragappa Mudali Street, Pureswolkum.
L. E. Burgess	do.	Peters' Road, Royapettah.
C. M. Burghall	do.	34, Peter's Road, Royapettah.
H. Campbell	European	Pallaveram.
Chankamah	Hindu (Barber)	51, Mowbray's Road, Royapettah.
Mrs. M. Carr	European	35, 1st Street, Park Town.
C. Craghan	do.	Tannah Street, Pureswolkum.
A. Darnamah	Native Christian	Midwife, Govt. Maternity Hospital, Madras.
Mrs. J. Dashwood	European	Kareem, Govt. Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
E. A. C. Davies	European	Karnappa Mudali Street, Pureswolkum.
A. G. Day	do.	Family Station Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount.
E. D'Cruz	do.	40, Centre Street, New Town.
K. Dee	European	1st Asst. Matron, Govt. Maternity Hospital.
M. D. Monteban	European	Tannah Street, Pureswolkum.
D. Frazer	European	Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
A. E. Dent	do.	Clerry Lane, St. Thomas' Mount. (Plague duty, Kodakpalle.)
Miss H. J. Dias	European	Suburban Sanitary Muty. Street, Pureswolkum.
F. Dunn	do.	Not known.
Mrs. L. E. E. E.	do.	3rd Street, New Town.
A. L. FitzSimmonds	European	C/o. Mrs. French, New Bank Buildings, North Beach.
L. Forsyth	do.	Bishop's Lane, Pureswolkum.
Miss W. E. Franklin	European	Bullock Lane, St. Thomas' Mount.
Mrs. E. A. Freeman	European	Dharmarajan Civil Street, Washermanpet.
E. Gorman	do.	Pallaveram.
M. Gilbert	do.	Nurse, Sir Ponnappa Mudaliyar Lying-in Hospital, Washermanpet.
Gnanamankam	Native Christian	31, Arnanu Civil Street, Royapettah.
Grace Annadall	do.	Pres. Church Mission Hospital, Rayapuram.
Miss Green	European	No. 144, Popham's Broadway, Black Town.
Mrs. B. Groat	European	New Town.
F. Hale	do.	Old Jail Street, Black Town.
M. A. Harris	do.	14, Old Jail Street, Black Town.

* Formerly Mrs. Higgins.

List of Midwives practising at MADRAS, corrected up to 1st December 1901.—concl'd.

Name.	Race.	Address.
Mrs. A. Hayes	Eurasian	New Town.
A. Hoste	do.	Naval Hospital Road, New Town.
Miss C. Humphreys	do.	Tannah Street, Pureswolkum.
Mrs. E. Humphreys	do.	Myrtle Cottage, Tannah St., Pureswolkum.
Mrs. A. F. Hunt	European	C/o. J. Hunt, 8th Field Battery, R.A., St. Thomas' Mount.
Intherany	Native Christian	50, Mowbray's Road, Royapettah.
Miss C. Jackson	Eurasian	57, Main Road, Rayapuram.
Mrs. A. B. Joseph	European	1st Street, Pudukottai.
Joanna	Native Christian	C/o. Mrs. Cooling, Royapettah.
Mrs. Kate Kelly	Eurasian	23, Soorkarna Street, Black Town.
Kerr	do.	Vepery High Road.
Kuppannah	Hindu (Kavay)	Chintadripet.
Mrs. E. J. Labadie	European	Matron, Government Maternity Hospital.
A. M. Lincoln	Eurasian	Church Road, Vepery.
H. Lincoln	do.	Vepery High Road, Madras.
Martha Derados	Native Christian	10, Cantoor Sodayappen Street, Periamet.
Mary Anne	do.	Government Maternity Hospital.
Mary Daniel	do.	Government Maternity Hospital.
Mrs. A. E. McIntosh	Eurasian	General Hospital.
H. McGrath-Bartley	do.	Harris Road, Pudukottai.
Miss L. A. Morgan	do.	3rd Street, Pudukottai.
Mrs. W. Mians	European	Jones' Street, Black Town.
Miss M. Moore	Eurasian	Napier Park.
Natchashram	Native Christian	Midwife, Royapettah Hospital, Madras.
Miss S. Nourin	European	St. Thomas' Mount.
Mrs. A. Parkinson	do.	39 High Road, Vepery.
I. Pierce	Eurasian	C/o. Mr. Hawkins, Inspector of Post Offices, Mount Road, Madras.
K. Pitts	do.	5, Bishop's Lane, Vepery.
Ponnammah	Hindu (Kavay)	3, Solayappa Mudali Street, Pureswolkum.
Mrs. C. Pope	Eurasian	Siravallur.
A. Probyne	do.	St. Thomas.
A. Prosser	European	C/o. Matron, Maternity Hospital, Egmore.
L. Ross	Eurasian	16, Narsingapuram, Mount Road, Madras.
Sathuham	Native Christian	Perianna Maistry Street, New Town.
R. Sarathanba	Hindu	Swaminatha Gramany Street, Periamet.
Miss A. Scriven	Eurasian	Perambur.
Mrs. J. G. Seclums	do.	34, Popham's Broadway.
Miss F. C. Sequeira	do.	C/o. Mr. R. J. Mencaud, Tannah Street, Rayapuram.
Mrs. J. Shepherd	do.	Police Commissioner's Road, Egmore.
A. Smith	do.	Jones' Street, Black Town.
A. R. Smith	do.	C/o. Messrs. Smith and André, Mount Road.
C. Smith	do.	Veteran Lane, Pallaveram.
M. J. Smith	European	May Cottage, Pallaveram.
W. J. Smith	do.	2nd Asst. Matron, Govt. Maternity Hospital.
Rosahella Solomon	Native Christian	4th Street, Pudukottai.
Mrs. A. O. Starr	European	34, Wallajah Road, Triplicane.
Tholasee	Hindu (Barber)	23, Mowbray's Lane, Royapettah.
Mrs. A. Thomas	Eurasian	Matron, Victoria Caste and Goshu Hospital.
Rebecca Thomas	Native Christian	Andyappa Gramany Street, Rayapuram.
Thoyaranna	Hindu (Barber)	Flower Bazaar, Triplicane.
Vellamah	Hindu (Madali)	Swamy Naick Street, Chintadripet.
Mrs. Vanderput	Eurasian	Bitchie's Road, Mount Road.
A. Ward	do.	Rayapuram.
L. West	do.	Hospital Lane, Royapettah.
A. L. Williams	do.	Tannah Street, Pureswolkum. (Plague duty, Gantakal.)
C. Willoughby	do.	17, Hunter's Road, Vepery.
M. A. Wilson	European	Siravallur, Perambur.
M. E. Wilson	Eurasian	Perambur.

List of Nurses that have passed from the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, from 5th November 1901.

Name.	Race.	Address.
Johana Timothy	Tiyya	Municipal Dispensary, Mangalore.
Ponnachi	Native Christian	Bellary, Plague Duty.
Mrs. M. J. Cimen	Eurasian	41 Street, No. 21, Bangalore.
Audi Letchmi	Pariah	Maternity Hospital for Women and Children, Bangalore.
Mrs. Alice Harper	European	73 Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Belgium.
Manickam	Barber	Bellary, Plague Duty.
Mrs. C. Philbert	Eurasian	Office of S. W. & W. Burma Railway, Bangalore.
Mrs. M. W. Davis	European	Harrow Lodge, Vepery.
Elina Ah Beggaru	Native Christian	Bellary, Plague Duty.
Anthony Rahy	do.	Municipal Hospital, Vaniyambady.
Gnana Sundaram	do.	Thousand Lights, Madras.
Alangara Mary	do.	No. 11, Kandappa Pillay Street, Madhavaram Road, Perambore.
Mrs. Rosalie Cole	European	C/o. Mr. Briggs, Temperance Hall, Bombay.
Miss Lydia Francke	Eurasian	C/o. J. P. Francke, No. 17, Traffic Quarters, E. I. Railway, Annasol.
Miss Sarah Francke	do.	do.
Emma Abraham	Native Christian	Slaughter House Road, Bangalore.
Amoor Bee	Muslim	Maternity Hospital for Women and Children, Bangalore.
Amirtham	Native Christian	Maternity Dispensary, Wellington.
Alamuloo	Hindu (Kavaray)	Municipal Dispensary, Salem.
Mrs. Emily McCoubrey	Eurasian	C/o. Mrs. Drew, Kennet's Lane, Egmore.
Mrs. Ellen Louise Stone	European	Miss Brooke's Home, Mackay's Garden, Madras.
Mrs. M. A. Hardy	do.	C/o. Mr. W. W. Hardy, Driver, M. R. Company, Rayapetam.
Mrs. A. R. Kierman	Eurasian	C/o. Mr. W. Clancy, 2nd Street, New Town, Madras.
Mrs. L. E. M. Bishop	European	C/o. Mr. Bishop, Transport, "L" Battery, S. H. A., Trimalcherry.
P. Kalliaz	Tiyya	C/o. Miss Elizabeth John, Calicut.
Florence	Native Christian	C/o. Mr. O. J. Bird, South Parade, Bangalore.
Miss A. Hunter	European	Hampshire House, Amballa.
Ramboyas	Barber	Local Fund Dispensary, Ettimparam.
Esther	Native Christian	C/o. Maricham Pillay, Number Taker, Madras Railway Co., Rayapetam.
Mangalutheenas	Bairi	Local Fund Dispensary, Trichendocr.
Mrs. A. J. D'Amas	Eurasian	Ellen Cottage, Ootacamund.
Mrs. G. Martin	European	C/o. Rev. C. N. Dandy, Siruvellar, Perambore.
Mrs. M. White	do.	Max Villa, Newara Ellya, Colombo, Ceylon.
Kondamma	Barber	Thousand Lights, Madras.

List of Nurses that have passed from the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, since December, 1902.

Name.	Race.	Address.
Prakasam	Native Christian	Midwife, Mysore Service.
Archizmarie	do.	Midwife, Bowring Civil Hospital, Bangalore.
Santhammaru	do.	Vatipillar E. I. Street, Kumbakonam.
Thejari	Hindu (Barber)	Midwife, Hoarding Dispensary, S. Canara Dist.
Mary	Native Christian	Vizagapatnam.
Rakmany	Hindu (Kavaray)	Midwife, Rajah Mirasidar's Hospital, Tanjore.

List of Nurses that have passed from the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, since December 1901—concl.

Name.	Race.	Address.
Annazarie	Native Christian	Midwife, Kalyandrug Dispensary, Anantapur Dist.
Martha Davids	do.	Midwife, Station Hospital, Wellington.
Selvanayagam	do.	18, Vadatalay Street, Porsewalkam.
Mrs. H. Williams	European	6, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
E. Harrier	do.	Pallavaram.
Amey Mark	Native Christian	Pandaram Street, Porsewalkam.
Venkatamma	Hindu (Kavaray)	Midwife, Municipal Hospital, Cuddalore.
Caroline Atkinson	Native Christian	Municipal Hospital, Yerrand.
Mrs. B. F. Whitby	European	Head Nurse, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras.
Menatchie	Hindu (Elavar)	Midwife, Municipal Hospital, Mangeri, Malabar.
Annamal Lewis	Native Christian	Church of Scotland Mission Dispensary, Sholinghur.
Nagurnu	Hindu (Kavaray)	Cowli Bazaar, Bellary.
Aborunna	Native Christian	Midwife, Mysore Service.
Parkagan	Hindu (Edayar)	Midwife, Municipal Hospital, Tanjore.
Mrs. C. Speers	European	Popham's Broadway, Madras.
Thota Venkatamma	Hindu (Kavaray)	Thousand Lights Madras.
Amoor Bee	Muslim	Lascar's Lines, Loock's, Gardens, Kilpauk.
Mary Francis	Native Christian	St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund.
Mrs. L. Ruffe	Eurasian	Gun Carriage Factory Road, New Town.
Chinnathoy	Hindu (Kavaray)	Maharajah's Palace, Bobbili.

List of Midwives practicing in the M.O. U.S.S.I., corrected up to 1st December 1901.

Place.	Name.	Race.	Address.
Adraupattam	Ramanujamma	Hindu	Local F. Dispensary, (Tanjore).
Adoni	Thippammah	do.	Municipal Hospital.
Agra	Miss D. M. Bad	European	Midwife.
Ajmere	Mrs. Taylor	Eurasian	do.
Alcut	D. Manickam	Native Christian	Local Fund Disp. (Palghat).
Allahabad	Mrs. M. A. Archer	Eurasian	3rd Loco. Barracks, E. I. Ry.
Alur	Ammanamah	Hindu	Local Fund Hospital, (Bellary).
Amindivileland	Harriet	Native Christian	Midwife.
Anakapalli	Audhitenmen	do.	Municipal Dispensary.
Ankai	Julia	do.	Local Fd. Disp. (Bangalore Dist.).
Ariyalur	Manickam Ammall	Hindu	do.
Aska	Thoyammah	do. (Kavaray)	Local Fund Dispensary.
Atur	Nannagiri Ammall	do.	do. (Salem Dist.).
Avinigadda	Anthylebance	do.	do. (Kistna Dist.).
Ayyampettai	V. Sundram	do. (Kavaray)	do. (Tanjore Dist.).
Bangalore	Mrs. J. Costello	European	Convent of the Good Shepherd.
Do.	A. Perrott	Eurasian	7, Cheerful Villa, St. John's Road.
Do.	Draper	European	do.
Do.	S. E. Probert	Eurasian	Mackay Street, John's Road.
Do.	E. King	do.	do.
Do.	E. Moore	do.	C/o. Asst. Surg. J. Moore, 25, Cubbon Road.
Do.	G. Cronk	do.	Cleveland Town, C/o. Mrs. Gascoyne.
Do.	F. O'Donnell	do.	do.
D3	Rajammah	Hindu (Madai)	Head Nurse and Midwife, Maternity Hospital.
Do.	Marichammah*	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Mrs. E. L. Lethmour*	Eurasian	24, Seppings Rd., St. John's Hill.
Do.	E. Poote	do.	121, Nariyana Pillay Street, St. John's Hill.
Do.	S. Lucas	do.	5, Casurina Street, St. John's Hill.
Do.	S. Dale	do.	23, Dickinson Road.
Do.	E. Sullivan	do.	2, Wallington Street, Richmond Town.
Do.	M. Terry	European	Matron of the Maternity Hospital for Women and Children.

* Formerly Mrs. Taylor.

List of Midwives practising in the MOFUSIL, corrected up to 1st December 1901—contd.

Place.	Name.	Race.	Address.
Bangalore	Mrs. E. Grädger	Eurasian	Railway Quarters, City Station, S. M. Railway.
Do.	H. Fernandez	do.	3, Cockburn Road, St. John's Hill.
Do.	M. S. Sheppard	do.	C/o Overseer's Lodge, Maharajah's Palace.
Do.	J. Harrod	do.	Benson Road, Benson Town.
Do.	E. Walsh	European	C/o Mrs. Burke, No. 5, Wood Street.
Do.	E. J. Stephens	Eurasian	C/o Messrs. Higginbotham & Co. Cantonment Hospital.
Do.	Pappanmah	Hindu	Midwife.
Do.	Bhambh	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Thiraviam	do.	Local Fund Dispensary, (Ailaga City).
Do.	Mrs. M. A. Thompson	Eurasian	144, St. John's Hill.
Do.	A. Edwards	do.	C/o Mr. E. Gillson, Infantry Lines Bangalore.
Do.	Mrs. A. Edwards	do.	No. 17, Infantry Road, Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Laura Anne Dyde	do.	C/o Miss Anstey, Ulsoor Road.
Do.	Govindamah	Hindu	Midwife.
Do.	Kodak Mital	do.	Midwife, Maternity Hospital.
Do.	Anita Paul	do.	do.
Do.	Gracie Moses	Native Christian	do.
Do.	Agatha	do.	do.
Do.	Mrs. A. Paul	Eurasian	Midwife.
Do.	S. T. Saldanha	do.	C/o Mr. Saldanha, Postmaster.
Do.	D. Gomes	do.	C/o Mr. Dutt, Bangalore.
Do.	A. R. Fernandez	do.	Benson Road, St. John's Hill.
Do.	M. Pannosy	Native Christian	Local Board Hospital (Telli-cherry).
Bapatia	Vasumah	Hindu	Civil Dispensary, (Kistna Dist.).
Belary	Poonpavannam	do.	Sabapathy Boreddar Hospital.
Do.	Mrs. M. L. Sater	Eurasian	C/o Mrs. Mahum, Civil Orphan-Asylum.
Do.	Mrs. H. Goudie	European	C/o M. R. A. Goudie, Asst. Surgeon, Station Hospital.
Do.	Souramah	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Dammamah	Hindu (Kaveray)	Midwife, Plague Duty.
Do.	Asia Bee	European	Midwife.
Do.	Mrs. S. J. O'Mally	Mahomedan	Midwife, Plague Duty.
Bombay	Mrs. M. E. Barclay	Eurasian	do.
Bombay	A. L. Jeline	European	Orphan's Lines, Bombay.
Bowlingpet	A. Simmons	Eurasian	Midwife, Plague Duty.
Calcutta	A. Carleton	do.	21, Greenbush Lane.
Do.	J. Bealy	do.	C/o Mr. Bealy, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore.
Do.	V. J. Wilson	do.	C/o Mr. Oliver, G. L. F. Ry.
Do.	Miss J. Tyson	European	Edon Hospital, Calcutta.
Calicut	Mrs. H. Lopez	Eurasian	Midwife.
Do.	D. Mellow	do.	do.
Do.	H. Butler	do.	C/o Asst. Surg., Station Hospital.
Do.	Thompson	do.	Plague duty, Madras.
Cannanore	M. A. Rindan	European	Fort.
Do.	Rachel Andip	Native Christian	Mission Hospital.
Cochin	Miss J. B. Radice	European	Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Mrs. A. Bess	do.	do.
Do.	Annabund	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Annabund	do.	Municipal Midwife.
Chowghat	Mrs. E. C. Philip	Eurasian	Civil Hospital.
Cowpore	A. Fenn	do.	Midwife.
Cuddalore	A. L. Hardinge	European	do. (Plague Duty.)
Cuddalore	A. Ramanam	do.	Local Fund Hospital.
Channarayana	Dorachamma	do.	do. Dispensary.
Channarayana	Amma Baa	Mahomedan	do. (Bangalore Dist.).
Channarayana	Ranganayag	Hindu	Civil Dispensary.
Channarayana	C. Benjamin	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
Channarayana	Amma Baa	do.	Civil Dispensary.

List of Midwives practising in the MOFUSIL, corrected up to 1st December 1901—contd.

Place.	Name.	Race.	Address.
Chittoor	Mrs. M. Henderson	Eurasian	Matron, Lying-in Hospital, L. F. Board.
Cocanada	Annayya Ammal	Hindu	Civil Dispensary.
Condapur	Eliza Karanda	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
Do.	Robert Jeendasen	do.	Midwife.
Cannayaram	Kanasamham	Hindu	do.
Cannayaram	Mrs. Maria Beale	Eurasian	Jail Road.
Do. (Koor)	Annammah	Native Christian	Midwife.
Coorg	Annammah	Hindu (Vellala)	Holenarasapur (Coorg Dist.).
Coonoor	Mrs. C. Cawdery	Eurasian	Midwife.
Do.	G. Glynn	do.	Matron, Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Latchmeemah	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Miss Honeywell	Eurasian	do.
Do.	Mrs. A. Conkrass	do.	Coonoor.
Cuddalore, N. T.	Nagayya	Hindu	Midwife, Lying-in Hospital.
Do. O. T.	Mrs. E. Fawkes	Eurasian	Midwife.
Do.	A. S. Cloney	do.	do. Mt. Capper.
Do.	Sophia Sylvester	Native Christian	do. Municipal Dispensary.
Cuddalore	Mrs. E. Elliott	Eurasian	Final Lodge.
Do.	L. Pollett	do.	Matron, Municipal Hospital.
Dharapuram	M. Boussard	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
Dindigul	Selathammah	Hindu	Civil Dispensary.
Do.	Annammah	Native Christian	C/o Dr. Chester, Dindigul.
Devanahalli	Anna Fernandez	do.	Civil Disp., (Bangalore Dist.).
Dodaballapur	Martha	do.	Tank Dispensary.
Ellamanchilli	P. Latchmamah	Hindu (Kaveray)	Midwife, (Vizagapatnam Dist.).
Erode	Vethavally	do.	Midwife.
Ernakulam	Cannamah	do.	do.
Ernad	Manna Bhal	Mahratti	do.
Gandurwakottai	Annaravathy	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary, (Tanjore District).
Ganjam	Leah Behara	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Lacy Behara	do.	do.
Do.	Katy Sanyasathy	do.	do.
Do.	Marian Moses	do.	do.
Godavari	Tanyaramah	Hindu	Under District Board.
Gubbil	Gnanamatham	Native Christian	Midwife, (Tumkur Dist.).
Godavaram	Annammah	do.	Municipal Hospital.
Godavari	Elizabeth	do.	Local Fund Hospital, (Kistna Dist.).
Guntur	Rockponey	Hindu (Kaveray)	Midwife, Lutheran Mission.
Do.	Miss E. Grey	Eurasian	Mission Hospital.
Do.	Mary Pariparamam	Native Christian	do.
Do.	Chellamah	Hindu (Barber)	do.
Harikarapur	S. Rachel	Native Christian	Midwife.
Harpanahalli	Mariamah	do.	Local Fund Hospital.
Hobikere	Mariamah	do.	Tank Hospital.
Hoskote	Gnanam	do.	Midwife, (Bangalore Dist.).
Hospet	Mary Bess	Native Christian	Civil Dispensary.
Do.	P. Thoyamah	Hindu	Municipal Dispensary.
Hoosur	Thoyamah	do.	Local Fund Hospital.
Hums, Ganjam District.	Mrs. L. Campbell	European	Midwife.
Havinahadgalli	Annammah	Native Christian	Local Fund Dispensary.
Hyderabad, Deccan	Mrs. E. C. Phillips	Eurasian	Midwife, Chudderghat.
Do.	A. Edwards	do.	do.
Do.	F. Muir	European	do.
Jalgaon	Eliza Agnew	Eurasian	C/o T. W. Scott, Maneppay.
Jalgaon	Mrs. L. B. McCoy	do.	C/o Mr. W. McCoy, Apothecary, Railway Dispensary.
Do.	Eliza Gibboly	do.	Railway Premises, Jalgaon.
Jamni	G. Venkammah	Hindu	Local Fund Hospital, (Vizagapatnam District).
Kolaba, Bombay Presidency	Mrs. M. Goring	European	Midwife.
Kallarhatta (Shimoga Dist.)	Anna Maria Nazonha	Native Christian	Tank Board Hospital.
Kandy	Winnifred Hyde	European	Ceylon.

List of Midwives practising in the MOFUSSEIL, corrected up to 1st December 1901—contd.

Place.	Name.	Race.	Address.
Karachi	Miss Woodwell	European	Local Fund Hospital.
Karachi	Martha Soans	Native Christian	Midwife, Municipal Hospital.
Kodakannal	Gnanapam	do.	Civil Hospital.
Kolar	Dorcas	Hindu	Midwife.
Do.	Martha Soans	Native Christian	Methodist Episcopal Mission.
Do.	Jessie Macrae	Hindu	Civil Dispensary, (Bellary).
Kottur	Theyanamah	do.	Local Fund Dispensary.
Kudlicy	Theyanamah	Native Christian	Taluk Board Hospital, (Tumkur District).
Kuzigal	Pragasamiah	do.	Taluk Board Hospital, (S. Canara).
Kasaragod	Maria Seshoo	do.	Midwife.
Do.	Theresa Fernandez	do.	Municipal Hospital.
Kasoor	Muthiah	Hindu	C/o. Muschiah, Midwife.
Do.	Theyan	do. (Kavaray)	Hipinistons Road.
Kirkk	Mrs. A. W. Condie	Eurasian	Midwife.
Kozhikode	P. Ananthachandran	Hindu	do.
Krishna	M. Soman	do.	do.
Do.	M. Vankayee	do.	do.
Kurupol	Miniaman	do.	Mission Hospital.
Do.	Chand Reddy	Mahomedan	do.
Do.	Maloo Reddy	do.	Midwife.
Kudlicy, Bellary District.	Theyanamah	Hindu (Kavaray)	do.
Kundakulam	Sandaram	do. (Vellais)	do. Municipal Hospital.
Lahore	Mrs. A. M. Dey	Eurasian	Lahore.
Lalugudi	Muthiah	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
Larowli	Mrs. A. C. Pauline	Eurasian	C/o. Mr. Brown, Station Master.
Do.	Miss E. D'Souza	do.	Unknown.
Madanapalle	Ethier Balachandran	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
Madurantakam	Dayawadee	do.	do.
Magadi	Nathalia D'Souza	do.	do.
Malabar	Mrs. Sarah Williams	European	do.
Malapuram	Ethier	Native Christian	Mission Hospital.
Manjeri	Marthoy	Hindu	Local Fund Hospital.
Mangalore	Mercia Baboo	do.	Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Elizabeth Codola	Native Christian	do.
Do.	Maricka Moses	do.	do.
Mannargudi	V. Pragasam	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
Masulipatnam	Venethere	Native Christian	Midwife.
Mukhamsura	Vellaman	Hindu	Taluk Deputy, (Chittaldroog).
Mysoor	Mrs. J. English	European	Madras, Maharajah's Female Hospital.
Mysoor	Jayaprasad	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Arumugam	Hindu	do.
Do.	Radappa	do.	do.
Nagpur	Mrs. J. G. Bernard	Eurasian	do.
Namikal	Katja Bee	Mahomedan	Local Fund Dispensary.
Narsim	Kannanah	Hindu	Under Taluk Board.
Do.	Christian Johnson	Native Christian	Municipal Hospital.
Nandya	Theyan	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
Do.	Martham	Native Christian	Under Taluk Board.
Neemuch	Mrs. S. J. Anna	Eurasian	Midwife.
Nellikangala	Antoniam	Native Christian	Local Fund Dispensary.
Nellore	Mrs. C. Thomas	Eurasian	Midwife.
Do.	Mercy Paul	Native Christian	do. Mission Hospital.
Ootacamund	Mon. J. Cowell	European	do.
Do.	E. P. Sankha	Eurasian	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Do.	L. Bourard	Eurasian	Monn Cottages.
Do.	M. Burwood	do.	Cheerful Cottages.
Do.	Radmanah	Native Christian	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Do.	Mrs. E. Kirkby	Eurasian	C/o. Sergeant-Major Kirkby, Nildid Vol. Rifles.
Do.	L. Key	do.	C/o. Miss Follerton, Nazareth Convent.
Do.	Mrs. A. J. D'Leves	Eurasian	Midwife.
Do.	P. Cabral	do.	Eden Cottages, Ootacamund.
Ongele	Ramanayana	Hindu (Kavaray)	Midwife, Municipal Hospital.
Palheyda	G. Theyanah	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
Paim Hills	Antoniam	Native Christian	Municipal Hospital.

List of Midwives practising in the MOFUSSEIL, corrected up to 1st December 1901—contd.

Place.	Name.	Race.	Address.
Palghat	Chellammah	Hindu	Municipal Hospital.
Palamcottah	Chinnammal	do.	do.
Palinvarum	Mrs. M. Doran	Eurasian	Midwife.
Paim Hills	S. Gnanamah	Native Christian	Municipal Hospital.
Parlakamed	Chinnamma	Hindu (Barber)	do.
Parvathipur	Mooneammal	do.	Local Fund Hospital, (Vizagapatnam District).
Pattambi	Karimbi Thala	do.	2nd Class Vaccinatrix.
Peddapoor	Ruthammah	Native Christian	Local Fund Dispensary.
Perambalur	Alameth	do.	do.
Pestikondah	B. Theyanamah	do. (Kavaray)	do.
Poonna	Miss F. Parke	European	Petty Staff Lines.
Puthur	Teresa Coelho	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital, (S. Canara).
Pudukotah	Letchmi Bhai	Maharajah's Hospital.	
Do.	Karavayee	Hindu	Civil Dispensary.
Do.	Veerayee	do.	Ponnaravathy Dispensary.
Do.	Amritham	do.	Midwife.
Do.	Chinnamma	do.	do.
Do.	Mariyayee	do. (Barber)	do.
Do.	Govindamma	do.	do.
Do.	Mangalam	do. (Edayar)	do.
Quilon	Mrs. M. Quinlan	Eurasian	Matron, Victoria Lying-in Hospital.
Rajahmundry	Elizabeth	Native Christian	Midwife.
Rajan	Somahammah	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
Reinganta	Mrs. L. Webber	Eurasian	C/o. Mr. Green. (Plague duty, Hour.)
Rangoon	L. M. D'Monte	do.	7, Barr Street.
Do.	S. Munier	do.	382, Dalhousie Road.
Do.	J. A. Rorke	European	Midwife.
Do.	K. Johnson	do.	C/o. Lance-Sergeant Johnson, 2nd S. S. Regiment.
Salem	Lydia	Native Christian	C/o. Rev. W. Robinson, London Mission.
Do.	Gnanapam	do.	Municipal Dispensary.
Do.	Chinnammah	Hindu	do.
Do.	Ammyee	do.	Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Theyanammal	Hindu (Kavaray)	Local Fund Dispensary, Hour, Salem Dist.
Sethiaram	Achyammal	Native Christian	Local Fund Dispensary.
Secunderabad	Mrs. L. Santhony	Eurasian	Midwife.
Do.	A. Rosario	do.	do.
Do.	E. Howard	do.	C/o. Mrs. Thomas.
Do.	Gomes	do.	Sapper Lines.
Shahabad	M. C. Jones	do.	Midwife.
Sorab (Shimoga)	Chinnammal	Native Christian	Taluk Hospital.
Singapore	Miss C. Wolfe	Eurasian	C/o. J. A. Reardon.
Do.	Mrs. A. Bacon	do.	General Post Office.
Sankaranthar	Amravathy	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
Tanjore	P. Mariammal	do.	Midwife, C/o. Dr. Medical and Sanitary Officer (Tanjore).
Do.	Seethamma	Hindu (Barber)	Midwife, Raja Mirasidar's Hospital.
Do.	Gnanamma	Native Christian	do.
Do.	Nagamma	do.	do.
Tiruvady	Alameth	Hindu	Local Fd. Hosl., (Tanjore Dist.).
Tulicherry	Mrs. C. Edwards	Eurasian	Civil Hospital.
Do.	L. Hornby, (formerly L. Hinton).	do.	C/o. Sergt.-Instr. J. Hornby, Malabar Volr. Rifles.
Do.	Miss A. Salisbury	do.	Midwife.
Cananore	Mrs. M. C. Lister	do.	C/o. Mr. J. E. Brito, Barnicherry, Cananore.
Tiruvankur	Amritham	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
Tiruvellora	Mary Abraham	Native Christian	Wesleyan Mission Dispensary.
Tanuku	Lydiamah	do.	Local Fund Hospital.

List of Midwives practicing in the MUFUSSIL, corrected up to 1st December 1901—concl.

Place.	Name.	Race.	Addresses.
Tindivanam	Shobanah	Hindu (Barber).	Midwife.
Tirthubadi	Nathala D'Costa	Native Christian	do. (Shimoga District).
Tirupur	Jeevarthanas	do.	Municipal Dispensary.
Tirupaty	Theye	Hindu	Devasthanam Civil Hospital.
Travancore	Elizabeth	Native Christian	C. O. Dr. Falls, Neyoor.
Trivandrum	Mrs. G. V. Spooner	Eurasian	Matron, Maternity Hospital.
Do.	A. Mather	do.	Midwife.
Trichinopoly	Ammanamah	Hindu	Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Mrs. R. Roy	Eurasian	C. O. Mr. Roy, Station Master, S. I. Railway.
Do.	A. Martin	do.	C. O. Mr. W. Jolly, Kemp's Town.
Do.	D. A. Clark	do.	Matron, Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Kamathanthamonal	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Susannah	do.	do.
Triplicore	Mrs. Hanna Cook	European	do.
Do.	Archimand	Native Christian	do.
Uthamallur	Gaiamah	Hindu	Local Fund Hospital.
Utham Chat- traz	Anthesamah	do.	do. (Tanjore Dist.).
Vaniyambadi	Arasparay	Native Christian	Plague duty, Vaniyambadi.
Vayiri	Elizabeth Thammah	do.	Municipal Dispensary.
Veerampalayam	Rasul	do.	Civil Dispensary, (Coorg).
Vinayapattinam	B. Thammah	do.	C. O. Med. Practitioner, Victoria Gosha Hospital.
Do.	Achama	Hindu (Shivar).	Midwife.
Do.	Appalamasammah	Native Christian	do.
Do.	Harshah	Hindu	do.
Do.	Katambah	do.	do.
Do.	Narasah	do.	Under District Board.
Do.	Appala Narasammah	do. (Kavay)	Midwife.
Do.	Kanhamah	do.	Under District Board.
Do.	Pydammah	do.	do.
Do.	Juliers See	Muhannadan	Midwife.
Do.	Sheshammah	Hindu	Under District Board.
Do.	Akkamah	do.	do.
Do.	M. Nalakastammah	Native Christian	C. O. Med. Practitioner, Victoria Gosha Hospital.
Do.	R. Samahammah	Hindu	Victoria Gosha Hospital (Vina- gapattinam).
Do.	Mrs. M. A. Barro- cliff	Eurasian	Fert.
Do.	Mrs. J. B. Bouche	do.	Midwife.
Do.	Mrs. R. Radon	do.	do.
Do.	S. Christammah	do.	do.
Do.	N. Ramaswamyammah	do.	do.
Do.	B. Senthayammah	do.	do.
Do.	Anna Maria Thoy- amah	Native Christian	Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Annamah	do.	Midwife.
Do.	Kanakammah	do.	do.
Vincondah	C. Pydammah	do.	Local Fund Hospl., (Kistna Dt.).
Wellington	Mrs. J. Freese	Eurasian	Midwife.
Do.	Servilia Rodriguez	Native Christian	do. Station Hospital.
Whitefield	Mrs. L. Crooks	Eurasian	do.
Do.	M. Meyers	do.	Woodhouse Cottages.
Do.	M. White	European	Midwife.
Yemmigalur	Theyasammah	Hindu	do. Local Fund Hospital.

GOVERNMENT LEPER HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

Superintendent	.....	Military Assistant Surgeon, C. T. M. Nicholas
Hospital Assistant	.....	V. K. Narasimham Chetty.
Matron	.....	Mrs. P. Halpe.
Steward	.....	S. M. Theymannaswamy Mudaliar, (Ag.)
Factor	.....	B. Nametty.

This institution, which was opened in 1841, is situated at the northern end of Poppan'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-storied ward has recently been erected within it for East Indian and Native Christian females. There is, besides, a Criminal Leper 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 palling on them after a time and being uncongenial 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 Mussalmans 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 sympathizers 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.

MONEGAR CHOWTRY ROAD, NORTH BLACK TOWN.

Lieut. Colonel F. C. Reeves, I.M.S.	.....	Superintendent.
S. T. Brown, M.D.	.....	Resident Medical Officer.
Military Asst. Surgeon F. A. Wyne	.....	Clinical Instructor.
P. Narayanaswamy Naidu, I.M.S.	.....	Do.
A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar	.....	1st Class Hospital Assistant, No. 71.
R. Aswada Nadar	.....	1st do. do. 287.
Abdul Sabben Khan	.....	1st do. do. 188.
Mahomed Abdul Aziz	.....	2nd do. do. 704.
P. Loganatha Pillai	.....	3rd do. do.
P. Ramalinga Sastri	.....	Clerk.

This institution, as well as the North Black Town Dispensary, which is worked in connection with it, comes next to the Government General Hospital in regard to the total treated and daily attendance.

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 manual establishment is met from the funds of the Monegar Chowtry, all other expenses being defrayed by the Municipality, aided by a contribution from Provincial Funds.

All 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.

MONEGAR CHOWTRY ROAD, NORTH BLACK TOWN.

Lieut. Colonel F. C. Reeves, I.M.S.	.....	Superintendent.
Military Assistant Surgeon W. B. D'Sylva	.....	Resident Assistant Surgeon.
P. Muneer Mudaliar	.....	1st Grade Hospital Assistant, No. 363.
Mrs. Gilbert	.....	Matron.

This Hospital was founded by the eminent native philanthropist, whose name it bears, and who also provided an endowment of Rs. 50,000 from the interest, on which, as well as from the funds of the Monegar Chowtry, it is maintained. A monthly allowance of Rs. 25 is paid by Government for batta to poor women awaiting their confinement.

The number of confinements is steadily increasing, a circumstance that bears testimony to the popularity of the institution, and is, moreover, an index of the public want which it fulfills; but its income is incapable of sustaining 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 demand, are trained here for service under Local Boards and Municipalities in the mufussal.

An out-patient clinic for women and children has been recently opened.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CASTE AND GOSHA WOMEN, MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 1885.

Ex-officio Governors.—One of the Members of Council, The Surgeon-General, The Venerable the Archdeacon, The Accountant-General, The Surgeon of the 4th District.

Life Governors.—The Rajah of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., M.B., The Maharajah of Travancore, C.S.I., H.H., The Rajah of Cochin, The Nawab Asanulla Khan Bahadur of Dacca, The Rajah of Kanchi, The Chinna Aramani Jaghirmar of Pudukkottai, Maharajah G. N. Gajapati Raja, C.I.E., Raja Sir S. Ramasami Mudaliyar, M., C.I.E., The Zamorin of Calicut, Raja T. Rama Row, The Rajah of Ramnad, The Hon'ble Maharajah of Bobbili, C.I.E., Rao Bahadur Lodd Krishna Doss Pala Moocoom Doss, The Hon'ble Justice Sir S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.C.M.S., Dewan Bahadur, The Zemindar of Periakimedi, The Zemindar of Kottam and Tuni, The Zemindar of Davarshola, The Zemindar of Karuppi, Maharajah of Jeypore, and His Excellency the Lord Amthill, C.C.I.E., and M.B., A. Sankariah Avelal.

Governors for 1902.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, C.S.I., The Prince of Arcot, K.C.I.E., The Hon'ble Justice Sir V. Baskaran Aiyangar, Dewan Bahadur, K., C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur V. Krishnama Chariar Avelal, H. H. The Rajah of Pudukkottai, Dewan Bahadur, M.B., R. Srinivasa Raja, Kelagadda Ankudun Bahu Prasada Bahadur, M.B., R. B. Hanumanthas Row Avelal, Muhammed Mahmud Khan Bahadur, M.B., R. G. Narayanaswamy Chetti Gari, Raja Venugopal Bahadur, Honorary Secretary to the Governors, Dewan Bahadur V. Krishnama Chariar Avelal.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, MADRAS BRANCH, COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

Hon. Secretary to Committee of Management.—Madrass Branch, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY HOSPITAL, SAIDAPET.

W. Keen, Esq., M.A., M.R.A.C.—Principal, College of Agriculture.

Mr. S. L. D'Silva — Officer in charge, Veterinary Hospital.

M.R.B. S. P. Swaminathan — Ag. 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 came 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; but 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 9-30 a.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 (jatta 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. 8 yearly or Rs. 5 half-yearly in advance) will be charged Rs. 3 per mensem for stabling, but advice and medicines will be free. Non-subscribers will be charged Rs. 3 per mensem for stabling, a fee not exceeding one rupee per case for advice, and medicines at cost price.

(ii) Jatta ponies.—

Out-patients.—Advice will be given gratis and medicines will be supplied at cost price.

In-patients.—Rs. 3 per mensem will be charged for stabling (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 mensem will be charged.

4. The feeding, grooming, attendance, &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, have 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.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

It is notified that intimation has been received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India that persons in India desiring to submit petitions to the House of Lords must first obtain from some Peer his consent to present them. Petitions forwarded direct to the House of Lords will be returned to India for delivery to the writers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Every Member presenting a Petition to the House must affix his name at the beginning thereof. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1833, March 20; 1883, February 19.)

Every Petition must be written and not printed or lithographed. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1793, May 6; 1837, March 12.)

Every Petition must contain a prayer. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1813, July 10.)

Every Petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the Petition is written. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1817, March 12.)

Every person signing a Petition must write his address after his signature or his signature will not be counted. (Vide Appointment of the Select Committee on Public Petitions, 1879, February 18.)

Every Petition must be written in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation certified by the Member who shall present it. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1821, March 16; March 21.)

Every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names or marks, and by no one else except in case of incapacity by sickness. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1675, November 8; 1880, November 14; 1774, June 2; 1826, December 13; 1836, June 28.)

No letters, affidavits, or other documents may be attached to any Petition. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1826, February 20; November 28; 1856, March 14.)

No erasures or interlineations may be made in any Petition. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1837, March 2; 1831, August 12.)

No reference may be made to any Debate in Parliament. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1832, March 28.)

No application may be made for any grant of public money, except with the consent of the Crown. (Vide Standing Orders.)

No application may be made for a charge upon the revenues of India, except with the consent of the Crown. (Vide Standing Orders.)

Petitions after they have been ordered to lie upon the table, are referred to the Committee on Public Petitions, without any question being put; but if any such Petition made for a grant of money or subject with respect to which the Member presenting it has given notice of a Motion, and the said Petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Committee, such Member may, after notice given, move that such Petition be printed with the Vote. (Vide Standing Orders.)

A Member cannot present a Petition from himself. It is quite competent to any Honourable Member to petition the House, but then his Petition ought to be presented by another Member. (Vide Rules, Orders, and Notices of Proceeding of the House of Commons.)

NOTE.—Every Petition offered to be presented to the House should be addressed "To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled."

FORMS OF ADDRESS.

IN CEREMONIOUS COMMUNICATIONS WITH PERSONS OF TITLE
OR OFFICIAL POSITION.

AMBASSADOR.—The title 'Excellency' belongs specially to ambassadors, as well as to governors of colonies, and the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Address letters 'His Excellency' (with name or distinctive title following) Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of—. Begin: 'Sir,' 'My Lord,' according as the ambassador possesses title or not. When personal reference is made, say 'Your Excellency.' An envoy extraordinary or chargé d'affaires, though inferior to an ambassador strictly so called, also usually receives the title 'Excellency,' and the wives of ambassadors are generally addressed similarly during their husband's tenure of office and while residing abroad.

ARCHBISHOP.—Address: 'His Grace the Lord Archbishop of—.' Begin: 'My Lord Archbishop.' Refer to as 'Your Grace.' The most formal method of addressing the Archbishop of Canterbury is as follows: 'The Most Reverend Father in God, James (or whatever the Christian name is), by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan.' The Archbishop of York is addressed as 'The Most Reverend Father in God,—, by Divine Permission Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan.' An Irish Archbishop is now addressed as 'The Most Reverend the Archbishop of—.' An Archbishop may be addressed as 'The Right Honourable and Most Reverend the Archbishop of—' if he have a claim to be called 'Right Hon.' apart from his ecclesiastical position. In America the common form of address is 'The Most Reverend A.—B.—D.D.' The wife of an Archbishop has no special title in right of her husband's dignity, being only plain 'Mrs.'

ARCHDEACON.—An Archdeacon is styled 'Venerable.' 'The Venerable the Archdeacon of—.' Begin: 'Venerable Sir,' or 'Reverend Sir,' or 'Mr. Archdeacon' (especially in speaking).

BARON.—Address: 'The Right Hon. Lord—,' less formally 'The Lord—.' Begin: 'My Lord.' Refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

BARON'S DAUGHTER.—Baron's daughters are all entitled to be called 'Honourable.' Unmarried they are addressed as 'The Hon. A.—B.—,' with Christian name and surname. They retain the title 'Hon.' after marriage, the wife of a commoner being 'The Hon. Mrs.' with husband's surname, the wife of a knight or baronet being 'The Hon. Lady,' with husband's surname. Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship' if so entitled by marriage. If a higher rank is conferred by the husband, the title of course corresponds.

BARON'S SON.—All the sons are 'Honourable,' with Christian name and surname. In Scotland the eldest son is addressed as 'The Hon. the Master of' (peerage title), or 'The Hon. (John), Master of.' Begin: 'Sir.' The wife of a Baron's son is 'The Hon. Mrs.' with husband's surname or both Christian name and surname. Begin: 'Madam.' If the daughter of an earl, marquis, or duke, she must be addressed accordingly.

BARONESS.—Address: 'The Right Hon. the Baroness—,' or 'The Right Hon. Lady—,' or 'The Lady—.' Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

BARONET.—Address: 'Sir A.—B.—, Bart., giving Christian name and surname. The Christian name must be given; it is quite wrong to speak, for instance, of 'Sir Vernon Barcott' where 'Vernon' is merely one of the surnames. Begin: 'Sir.' A baronet's wife is addressed as 'Lady' with husband's surname (her Christian name would also be used if the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl, and in this case she would also be 'Right Hon.'). Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

BISHOP.—Address: 'The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of—,' or 'The Right Rev. A.—B.—, Lord Bishop of—,' or simply 'The Lord Bishop of—.' Begin: 'My Lord Bishop,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' In formal documents a bishop is styled 'The Right Reverend Father in God, John, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of—.' A bishop suffragan is addressed as 'The Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of—.' Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir.' Bishops' wives have no share in their husbands' titles.

In Ireland the bishops of the Protestant Church are now most correctly addressed as 'The Right Reverend the Bishop of—' (or in the case of Meath 'The Most Reverend'). Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir.' In Scotland the usage is the same—'The Right Rev. the Bishop of—,' or 'The Right Rev. A.—B.—, Bishop of—,' or 'The Right Rev. Bishop—' (with surname). Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir.' The Primate of the Scottish Episcopal Church is addressed as 'The Most Rev.' Begin: 'Most Rev. Sir.' Neither Irish nor Scottish bishops can claim to be spoken of as 'Lord Bishop,' 'Your Lordship,' though this is sometimes done.

A retired bishop is still addressed as 'Right Reverend,' 'The Right Reverend Bishop—,' 'Right Rev. Sir.' In America the form of address to a bishop is generally 'The Right Rev. A.—B.—.'

[Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland seem to claim the title 'Most Reverend']

CANON.—Address: 'The Rev. Canon—.' Begin: 'Reverend Sir.'

CARDINAL.—The special title of a cardinal as such is 'His Eminence.' Begin: 'Your Eminence.'

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.—See Ambassador.

CLERGY.—The general form of address is 'The Reverend A.—B.—.' Begin: 'Rev. Sir' or simply 'Sir.' If a clergyman is the son of a duke or marquis he is to be addressed as 'The Rev. Lord A.—B.—,' if the son of an earl, viscount, or baron: 'The Rev. the Honourable A.—B.—,' or 'The Hon. and Rev. A.—B.—.' If he is a baronet, 'The Rev. Sir A.—B.—, Bart.'

CONGRESS, MEMBERS OF (U.S.).—Addressed generally 'The Honourable A.—B.—.'

CONSUL.—There is no special form of address to a person as such. 'A.—B.—, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul,' 'Consul-general,' or as the case may be. In the U. States, however, a consul is commonly called 'Honourable.'

COUNTRESS.—Address: 'The Right Honourable the Countess of—.' Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

DEAN.—Address: 'The Very Reverend the Dean of—.' Begin: 'Very Rev. Sir,' more familiarly 'Mr. Dean' (used in oral communications).

DOCTOR.—The initials denoting the particular degree are placed after the usual form of address, whether D.D., LL.D., M.D., D.Sc., &c. 'The Rev. A.—B.—, D.D.;' 'A.—B.—, Esq., M.D.' Less formally: 'The Rev. Doctor B.—,' 'Doctor A.—B.—.'

DOWAGER.—When the holder of a title marries the widow of a previous holder of the same title becomes 'dowager,' this being often inserted in addressing her: 'The Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of—,' 'The Dowager Lady—.' Instead of 'Dowager' to which some ladies object, the Christian name may be used: 'The Right Hon. Mary Countess of—.' Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

DUCHESS.—Address: 'Her Grace the Duchess of—.' Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Grace.'

DUKE.—Address: 'His Grace the Duke of—.' Begin: 'My Lord Duke,' refer to as 'Your Grace.' All the children of a duke are entitled to be called 'Right Honourable.' Royal dukes are different. See Princes.

DUKE'S DAUGHTER.—Address: 'The Right Hon. Lady,' with Christian name and surname, or 'The Lady,' with Christian name and surname. Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.' If married to a commoner or a peer by courtesy, the surname is derived from the husband's name or title; if to a peer, the wife takes a title corresponding to her husband's.

DUKE'S SON.—A duke's eldest son takes by courtesy one of his father's secondary titles, and is thus usually a marquis or an earl, being addressed exactly as if really a peer with the respective rank. His wife receives the corresponding title, being thus a marchioness, or countess, and their eldest son takes also a courtesy title belonging to the family, being thus either a viscount or a baron.

A duke's younger son is addressed similarly to his sisters: 'The Right Honourable Lord A.—B.—,' or 'The Lord A.—B.—.' Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' Their wives are treated in a corresponding manner: 'The Right Honourable Lady A.—B.—,' or 'The Lady A.—B.—.' Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

EARL.—Address: 'The Right Honourable the Earl of—,' or 'The Earl of—.' Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' The wife of an earl is a countess. (See above).

EARL'S CHILDREN.—The eldest son of an earl (like the eldest son of a duke) takes a courtesy title from his father and thus ranks either as a viscount or a baron, being treated as if really a peer and his wife as a peeress. The younger sons of an earl are all called 'Honourable,' (their eldest brother is 'Right Honourable')—'The Hon. A.—B.—,' the same as the sons of a baron. (See above.)

The daughters of an earl are all 'Right Honourable,' and are addressed as the daughters of a duke. (See above.)

ENVOY.—See Ambassador.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, MEMBERS OF (in colonial governments). Generally addressed as 'The Honourable A.—B.—.'

GOVERNOR OF COLONY.—Colonial governors have the title of 'Excellency,' in virtue of their office. Address: 'His Excellency A.—B.—, Esq. (Sir A.—B.—, The Right Honourable the Earl of, &c.), Governor of—.' Begin according to rank; refer to as 'Your Excellency.' A duke holding such a position would, however, be 'His Grace,' 'Your Grace.' A governor's wife does not have any claim to be called 'Her Excellency.' Lieutenant governors, as in India and the Dominion of Canada, are styled 'Honourable,' 'His Honour,' 'Your Honour.'

GOVERNOR OF STATE (U.S.). Usually addressed as 'His Excellency,' 'His Excellency A.—B.—, Governor of—,' or 'His Excellency the Governor of—.' A lieutenant-governor is called 'Honourable.'

JUDGE.—This in Britain has not a very distinctive meaning. In England and Ireland the judges of the supreme courts are called *Lords Justices and Justices*; in Scotland the judges are the *Lords of Session*. (See *Justice, Lord Justice, Lords of Session*.) In England the county court judges, however, are regularly called 'judges.' 'His Honour Judge—' (surname); on the bench referred to as 'Your Honour.'

In many British colonies the members of the higher courts are called judges and addressed as 'The Honourable A—B—.' In the U. States the term judge is regularly applied to all such functionaries; and all are addressed in the same way.

JURIST.—Judges of the High Court of Justice in England, in the Chancery and other divisions, are called *justices*. Address: 'The Honourable Mr. Justice—,' or if a knight, 'The Hon. Sir A—B—.' Begin in both cases 'Sir.' On the bench he is addressed as 'My Lord,' and referred to as 'Your Lordship.'

JUSTICE OF PEACE.—In England is formally addressed in documents as 'The Worshipful,' and on the bench is referred to as 'Your Worship.'

KING.—To be addressed as 'The King's Most Excellent Majesty.' Begin: 'Sire,' or 'May it please Your Majesty,' refer to as 'Your Majesty.'

KNIGHT BACHELOR.—Treated as a baronet, but 'Kt.' is not usually appended to the name in addressing a letter. As in the case of a baronet, carefully avoid using a surname instead of a Christian name.

KNIGHT OF THE BATH, ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, STAR OF INDIA.—Address: 'Sir A—B—, G.C.B.,' or 'K.C.B., K.M.G., K.S.I., as the case may be. Begin: 'Sir.'

KNIGHT OF THE GARTER, THISTLE, ST. PATRICK.—As above, with the initials K.G., K.T., K.P. respectively following the name.

KNIGHT'S WIFE (of any class).—As baronet's wife.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MEMBERS OF.—Those (who belong to colonial governments) are generally addressed as the 'Honourable A—B—.'

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—See *Governor*.

LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.—Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Advocate. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

LORD CHANCELLOR.—Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor,' or 'The Right Hon. Earl—' (as the case may be), 'Lord High Chancellor.' Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE—(England). Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice,' or 'The Right Honourable Sir A—B—, Lord Chief Justice.' Begin: 'My Lord,' or 'Sir,' as the case may be.

LORD JUSTICE.—(English Supreme Court of Appeal). Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Justice—,' or 'The Right Honourable Sir A—B—.' Begin: 'Sir.' When on the bench they are addressed 'My Lord,' 'Your Lordship.'

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—Address: 'His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,' or if a duke, 'His Grace the Lord Lieutenant.' How to begin and refer will also be determined by rank ('My Lord Duke,' 'My Lord Marquis').

LORD MAYOR.—Only London, York, and a few other cities have a Lord Mayor. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of—,' or 'The Right Hon. A—B—, Lord Mayor of—.' Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

The Lord Mayor's wife is addressed: 'The Right Honourable the Lady Mayoress of—.' Begin: 'My Lady,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

LORD PROVOST.—Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh,' 'The Hon. the Lord Provost of Glasgow,' 'The Lord Provost of Aberdeen,' 'Perth,' or 'Dundee.' Begin: 'My Lord,' or 'My Lord Provost,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' The 'Lord Provost's wife has no share in the title.

LORENS OF APPEAL.—(in Ordinary). These are judicial members of the House of Lords, who rank as barons and are addressed. Their wives are baronesses; their children are not specially distinguished.

LORENS OF SESSION.—These are the judges of the supreme court of Scotland. Some of these lords decide to retain their surname when elevated to the bench ('Lord Young'), others substitute the name of an estate. Address: 'The Honourable Lord—.' Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' Their wives take no title.

MAID OF HONOUR.—Address: 'The Honourable Miss—.' Begin: 'Madam.'

MARCHIONESS.—Address: 'The Most Honourable the Marchioness of—.' Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

MARQUIS.—Address: 'The Most Hon. the Marquis of—.' Begin: 'My Lord Marquis,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

MARQUIS'S CHILDREN.—All are 'Right Honourable' like those of a duke. The eldest son takes a courtesy title like the eldest son of a duke, and is similarly addressed. Younger sons and daughters are like those of a duke.

MAYOR.—Address: 'The Mayor of—,' or in formal documents 'The Right Worshipful the Mayor of—.' Address: 'Sir,' refer to as 'Your Worship.'

In the United States mayors are usually styled 'Honourable,' 'The Hon. A—B—, Mayor of—.'

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.—Not specially recognized except by adding 'M.P.' to ordinary address: 'A—B—, Esq., M.P.'; 'Sir A—B—, Bart., M.P.'

MINISTER.—See *Ambassador, Clergy*.

MODERATOR OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Scotland).—'The Right Rev.'; the assembly itself is 'The Venerable.'

OFFICERS, MILITARY AND NAVAL.—Their professional rank is put before any title they may independently possess: 'General' or 'Admiral the Right Hon. the Earl of—,' 'Colonel the Honourable A—B—.'

PREMIER.—No special title or address as such.

PRESIDENT (U.S.).—Address: 'His Excellency the President of the United States,' 'His Excellency A—B—, President of the U. States.' The Vice-president and ex-presidents are 'Honourable,' 'The Hon. the Vice-president,' 'The Honourable A—B—.'

PRINCE.—Address: 'His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,' 'His Royal Highness Prince A—B—' (Christian name). If a royal duke: 'His Royal Highness the Duke of—.' Begin in any case: 'Sir,' refer to as 'Your Royal Highness.'

PRINCESS.—Address: 'Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,' 'Her Royal Highness the Princess A—B—' (Christian name); or if a duchess: 'Her Royal Highness the Duchess of—.' Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Royal Highness.'

PRIVY COUNCILLOR.—All members of the privy council are entitled to be addressed as 'Right Honourable,' 'The Right Honourable A—B—, P.C.' (omit 'Esq.'). Otherwise according to rank.

QUEEN.—Address: 'The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.' Begin: 'Madam,' or 'May it please Your Majesty,' refer to as 'Your Majesty.'

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—Ordinary address with the addition of 'Q.C.'

RECORDER.—Addressed as 'The Worshipful,' in London 'The Right Worshipful.' Begin: 'Sir,' refer to as 'Your Worship.'

SENATORS, (Canada and U. States).—Addressed as 'The Honourable A—B—.'

SERGEANT-AT-LAW.—Address: 'Serjeant—,' or 'Mr. Serjeant—.'

SHERIFF OF LONDON.—As Recorder of London.

VISCOUNT.—Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount—,' or 'The Right Hon. Lord—,' or 'The Lord Viscount—.' Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

VISCOUNTESS.—Address: 'The Right Honourable the Viscountess—,' or 'The Viscountess—,' 'The Right Hon. Lady—.' Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

VISCOUNT'S CHILDREN.—Are addressed in the same way as those of a baron.

RULES RELATING TO MEMORIALS TO HIS MAJESTY AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Fort St. George, April 15, 1902.

No. 192.—The following are republished for information:—

A

RULES FOR THE SUBMISSION, RECEIPT AND TRANSMISSION OF MEMORIALS AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS ADDRESSED TO HIS MAJESTY, OR TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

(Notifications of the Government of India, Home Department, dated 29th March 1878, 24th May 1878, 30th January 1879, 7th November 1879, 24th September 1880, 18th March 1881, and 30th October 1889.)

I. No memorial will be received or attended to unless forwarded as hereinafter prescribed.

II. Every memorial should be accompanied by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

III. Every memorial addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should be forwarded through the Local Government under which the writer is residing or is employed.

IV. Memorials to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State from persons in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies should be forwarded direct by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, except in the case of memorials which relate to any rule or standing order of the Government of India, or which, if granted, would cause expenditure for which the Imperial and not the Local Government would be primarily responsible, or which relate to any legislative proceeding of the Governor-General in Council, or to an Act to which the Governor-General in Council has assented, or which relate to a case which has been previously under the consideration of the Government of India, whether on appeal or otherwise. Such memorials should be forwarded with a covering letter containing a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion to the Government of India in the Department having cognizance of the subject-matter of such memorial, by which Department the memorials will be transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Note.—Memorials involving questions relating to pensions, gratuities, allowances and the like should be forwarded through the Government of India.

V & VI. These do not apply to the Madras Presidency.

VII. Memorials to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State from persons who have been employed in the Army should, if they relate to military subjects, be forwarded through the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces of the Command in which the memorialists have served. The Lieutenant-General will forward them, with a full statement of facts, and an expression of opinion, to the Government of India in the Military Department for transmission to the authority addressed.

Note.—Appeals by individuals from the orders of the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces lie in the first instance to the Governor-General in Council and thereafter to the Secretary of State.

VIII. No limit is fixed to the time within which an appeal from an order of the Government in India must be preferred to the Home Government, except in the case of appeals from a judicial decision in which the Judge is a Political officer, and in which the appeal ordinarily lies to Government in the Political Department. Such appeals must be preferred within a period of twelve months from the date of communication to the persons concerned of the order to which objection is taken.

IX. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet and must conclude with a specific prayer.

X. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the Vernacular, an English Translation (6) should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist.

XI. It is not necessary that memorials should be forwarded in duplicate or triplicate. The originals will invariably be transmitted to England, a copy being made and retained by the Government of India, if necessary, for record.

XII. As a general rule, the transmission to England of a memorial duly forwarded through the proper channel will not be delayed by the transmitting Government in India, beyond a month after the receipt of such memorial.

XIII. Governments and Administrations in India are vested with discretionary power to withhold the transmission of memorials addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State in the following cases:—

- (1) When a memorial is illegible or unintelligible.
- (2) When a memorial contains disrespectful or improper language.
- (3) When a second memorial is presented after a decision has already been given by the authority to which it is addressed, and when no new facts or circumstances are adduced which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case. A memorial addressed to His Majesty by person whose appeal to the Secretary of State has already been rejected, shall be held to be a second memorial to the same authority, and shall not be transmitted.
- (4) When a memorial is a mere application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.
- (5) When a memorial is an application for employment under one of the Governments in India from a person not belonging to the covenanted service.

- (6) When a memorial is a mere appeal from a judicial decision.
- (7) When a memorial is addressed by an officer still in the public service and has reference to his prospective claim to pension.
- (8) When a memorial is an appeal against an order of a Local Government regarding the dismissal, removal, reduction or other punishment of a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 100 a month; or when it is an appeal against similar orders of a Local Government confirmed by the Government of India from a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 250 a month.
- (9) When a memorial is a mere appeal against the non-exercise by one of the Governments or Administrations in India of a discretionary discretion vested in such Government or Administrations by law or rule.
- (10) When a memorial is an appeal against a decision by any local, municipal or other authority, which by any law or rule having the force of law is declared to be final.
- (11) When a memorial is an appeal against the action of a private individual, or of a body of private individuals, regarding the private relations of the memorialist and such individual or body.
- (12) When a memorial is an appeal against orders refusing the grant of a pension to an inferior servant who is not eligible for such grant under the pension rules.

[Fide Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 1516, dated 14th September 1894, printed in Public G.O., No. 731, dated 1st October 1894.]

XIV. The Government of India may withhold the transmission of a memorial addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State, unless the memorialist has previously memorialised the Government of India and the Local Government concerned on the same subject.

XV. A list of memorials withheld under the discretionary power conferred by Rule XIII will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the case of memorials withheld by Local Governments under the same discretionary power, and by the Government of India in the Department concerned to the Secretary of State.

B

RULES FOR THE SUBMISSION, RECEIPT AND TRANSMISSION OF MEMORIALS AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS ADDRESSED TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

(Notifications of the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 11th October 1880, 30th October 1891, 18th July 1893, 1st May 1896, and 21st January 1898, and letter of the Home Department, No. 1077-1-55 R., dated 3rd October 1896.)

Note.—(1) In these rules, the words Local Government include a Local Administration, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and a Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces; and also, except as regards rule 3 (7), section III, the head of a department directly under the Government of India.

- (2) These rules do not apply to non-pensionable subordinates, clerical and menial establishments employed in the construction and working of State Railways, to whom Circular No. VI, Railway, Public Works Department, dated 1st June 1888, applies.
- (3) These rules apply so far as may be to all memorials, letters and applications, etc., addressed to the Governor-General in Council.
- (4) The rules in sections I and III apply also to petitions by persons, no longer in military employ, who have served in the Army or the Royal Indian Marine, or have been attached to regiments or batteries or to the staff or departments of the Army in any capacity.

SECTION I.

Petitions from private persons or public bodies.

1. Every petition to the Government of India, whether it bears immediately on a matter of Imperial policy or has reference to the orders or the general policy and action of Local Government, should be forwarded through the Local Government under which the petitioner is residing or is employed. But there is no objection to the petitioner's forwarding simultaneously a duplicate copy of the petition to the Government of India, if he so desires, provided that he marks it as a "duplicate."

1-A. A petition from a person who has been removed from, or has left the service of Government, relating to his removal from the service or to claims arising out of his service, should be forwarded through the Local Government under which the petitioner was employed.

1. A petition may be either in manuscript or print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the petitioner, or when the petitioners are numerous, by one or more of them, and it must conclude with a specific prayer.

3. Every petition should be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Local Government requesting its transmission to the Government of India, and when any order of a Local Government is appealed against, by a copy of such order, as well as of any orders passed in the case by subordinate authorities.

4. Communications on matters connected with any Bills before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor-General in Council or in a letter to the Secretary in the Legislative Department, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary to the Legislative Department. Ordinarily such communications will not be answered. Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from Courts, officials, or Public bodies should be sent through the Local Governments.

SECTION II.

Petitions from officers in civil employ.

1. Every officer wishing to petition the Government of India should do so separately.

2. Every petition should be submitted through the head of the office or department to which the petitioner belongs and be forwarded by him through the usual official channel. But there is no objection to the petitioner transmitting a duplicate to the Government of India direct, provided that he marks it as a "duplicate."

3. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position unless he has some personal interest in such matter.

4. No notice will be taken of a petition relating to any matter connected with the official prospects or position of an officer still in the public service, unless it is submitted by the officer himself.

SECTION III.

Rules for observance by Local Governments in regard to the transmission or withholding of petitions.

1. Petitions should be forwarded to the Government of India by the Local Government with a concise statement of material facts and (unless there be special reasons for not doing so) an expression of opinion.

If the petition is an appeal against an order of dismissal from Government service, the papers submitted by the Local Government should show whether the charge against the petitioner was reduced to writing; whether his defence was taken and reduced to writing; and whether the decision was in writing.

2. When the petition is not in English, the Local Government should transmit a translation with it.

3. Local Governments are vested with discretionary power to withhold petitions addressed to the Government of India in the following cases:—

- (1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.
- (2) When a petition contains language which, in the opinion of the Local Government, is disloyal, disrespectful or improper.
- (3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
- (4) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.
- (5) When a petition is an application for employment from a person not in the service of Government.
- (6) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision with which the executive has no legal power of interference.
- (7) When a petition is an appeal against an order of the Local Government upholding on appeal the dismissal, removal, reduction, or other punishment of a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 100 a month.
- (8) When a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law or rule having the force of law is declared to be final.
- (9) When a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for appeal has been exceeded.
- (10) When a petition is an appeal against an order or decision of the Local Government, and is made more than six months after the communication of such order or decision to the petitioner without satisfactory explanation of the delay.

(11) When a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in article 995 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(12) When a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by the Local Government of a dispensatory discretion vested in it by law or rule.

(13) When a petition relates to a subject on which the Local Government is competent to pass orders and no previous application for redress has been made to the Local Government.

4. If a petition is withheld, the petitioner should be informed of the fact and the reason for it.

5. A list of petitions withheld under Rule 3, with the reasons for withholding them, shall be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the department concerned.

G.

RULES FOR THE SUBMISSION AND RECEIPT OF PETITIONS AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

1. Persons having cause of complaint against any servant of Government, civil or military, shall, in the first instance, seek redress from the officer in whom the local authority is vested, who, if unable to grant the redress sought, shall pass an order in writing to that effect. If dissatisfied with this decision, the petitioner shall be at liberty to address the Board of Revenue or Court, or superior civil or military authority, by which the local authority is controlled; or he may address the Government, in cases wherein there is no intermediate authority.

II. The Government will not receive a petition on any matter, unless it shall appear that the petitioner has first applied to the local authority, and also to the Board of Revenue or other controlling authority, where such exists. The petitions addressed to such local and controlling authorities, or copies of them, and the answers or orders of those authorities respectively, if any shall have been passed, must be annexed to the petition addressed to Government.

III. In order to enable Government to maintain the foregoing rule, without injustice or hardship to complaining parties, all heads of offices will understand that a party affected by an order is entitled to have, on application, a copy of the order, which should contain full details of the grounds of the decision. This is to be furnished to him, on plain paper, and without payment.

IV. Government will receive petitions only from principals; addresses running in the name of a vakil or agent will receive no attention. Anonymous petitions will be totally disregarded.

V. Petitions addressed to Government will be liable to summary rejection in the following cases:—

- (1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.
- (2) When a petition contains language which, in the opinion of Government, is disloyal, disrespectful or improper.
- (3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Madras Government, the Governor-General in Council, or the Secretary of State and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
- (4) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.
- (5) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision, with which the executive has no legal power of interference.
- (6) When a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law, or rule having the force of law, is declared to be final.
- (7) When a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for appeal has been exceeded.
- (8) When a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service, and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in article 995 of the first edition of the Civil Service Regulations.
- (9) When a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by Government of a dispensatory discretion vested in it by law or rule.
- (10) When a petition is an appeal against the decision of a duly constituted Court of Law in a Native State in political relations with Government.
- (11) When a petition is an appeal against any order prejudicially affecting a Government servant who is in receipt of a salary not exceeding Rs. 50 a month, if an appeal against such order has already been decided by an officer superior to the officer passing the order.

VI. As the Governor in Council never interferes with the distribution of subordinate appointments, applications for situations in the gift of heads of departments will also remain unnoticed.

VII. The mode and channels through which all ranks of effective military officers and men should make known any complaint or grievance to superior authority are clearly laid down by the regulations of the service.

VIII. The foregoing general regulations for petitions are applicable in the Military Department to the following classes:—

- 1st.—Persons, not in the public service, residing within the limits of Military basars; camp-followers.
- 2nd.—Contractors for military supplies; abkari contractors.
- 3rd.—Military pensioners.
- 4th.—Persons having claims on Government in any Military Department either on their own account or on account of services rendered to the State by deceased relatives.

IX. Every officer wishing to petition the Government should do so separately.

X. Every petition must be submitted through the head of the office or department to which the petitioner belongs or belonged. But there is no objection to the petitioner transmitting a duplicate copy of his petition direct to the Government, provided that he marks it as a "duplicate."

XI. The head of the office or department will at once forward the petition to the Government through the ordinary official channel, and may make such remarks as he may consider necessary, in regard to the accuracy of the statements made and inferences drawn in the appeal petition; he will also forward such records, not submitted by the appellant, as should properly be consulted in order to the disposal of the appeal.

XII. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position unless he has some personal interest in such matter.

XIII. (1) Every petition from an inhabitant of a Native State under the political control of the Madras Government must be submitted through the British Resident or Political Officer of the State in which the petitioner resides.

(2) There is no objection to a petitioner transmitting a duplicate copy of his petition direct to the Government, provided that he marks it as a "duplicate."

(3) The Resident or Political Officer will forward the petition to the Government of Madras with such report on the case as may be necessary.

XIV. Petitions from Carnatic stipendiaries, or on the subject of Carnatic stipends should be submitted through the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.

XV. Petitions from Political pensioners, other than Carnatic stipendiaries and from Kandyan pensioners, or on the subject of Political pensions other than Carnatic, should be submitted through the Government Agent or the Collector of the district in which the petitioners reside.

D.

RULES REGARDING THE SUBMISSION OR WITHHOLDING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OR ADMINISTRATIONS AND BY OFFICERS OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OF PETITIONS, MEMORIALS AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS RELATING TO MATTERS AFFECTING PERSONS OR PLACES UNDER THEIR POLITICAL CHARGE, WHEN SUCH PETITIONS OR OTHER PAPERS ARE ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, OR TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

1.—Memorials, etc., addressed to the Government of India.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State within whose jurisdiction the subject-matter has arisen, accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained every memorial received which conforms to the above rules should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel, with a concise statement of material facts and, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, an expression of opinion.

4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, a

English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

N.B.—The transmitting officer should examine such translations, and, if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

5. Every memorial should be accompanied by copies of all the orders passed in the case by the authorities who have dealt with it in India.

6. Local Governments, Administrations and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India are vested with discretionary power to withhold memorials addressed to the Government of India in the following cases:—

- (1) When the memorial is illegible or unintelligible.
- (2) When the memorial contains language which, in the opinion of the authority who would otherwise forward it, is disloyal, disrespectful, or improper.
- (3) When a previous petition of the memorialist (which term includes a rejoinder submitted by the memorialist in answer to a previous petition of some other party) has been disposed of by the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
- (4) When the memorial relates to a matter which is within the competence of the Local Government, Administration or Political Officer to dispose of, and no application has previously been made to such Government, Administration, or Political Officer for redress.
- (5) When the memorial is an appeal preferred more than twelve months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the order against which he appeals.
- (6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.

7. Provided they do not contravene the condition specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders passed by Local Governments, Administrations and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, in the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India, shall be forwarded, except in the following cases in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorials may be exercised:—

- (1) When the order appealed against has been passed by the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer as a recognised Court of Appeal in regard to a judgment or order of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in such territories.
- (2) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a judgment or order of any special Court established by the Governor-General in Council in such territories, from which Court there is, by its constitution, no appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.
- (3) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of a Native State of which the memorialist is a subject: provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to intervene in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of misrule so gross that the paramount power would be called upon to interfere.

N.B.—This rule applies to a temporary Administration established in a Native State by the Governor-General in Council when the temporary Administration is appointed to exercise the same powers and occupy the same position as the Native Administration which it supersedes.

* E.g., petitions from Government servants about dismissal, pensions, etc.

8. Memorials from persons* in such territories which are not covered by these rules may be treated under the memorial rules of the Home Department when they are applicable.

II.—Memorials, etc., addressed to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, or to the Secretary of State for India.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State within whose jurisdiction the subject-matter has arisen, accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, every memorial received which conforms to the above rules should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel, with a concise statement of material facts and, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, an expression of opinion.

4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

N.B.—The transmitting officer should examine such translations, and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

5. Every memorial should be accompanied by copies of all the orders passed in the case by the authorities who have dealt with it in India.

6. Local Governments, Administrations and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Departments of the Government of India are vested with discretionary power to withhold memorials addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State in the following cases:—

- (1) When the memorial is illegible or unintelligible.
- (2) When the memorial contains language which, in the opinion of the authority who would otherwise forward it, is disloyal, disrespectful, or improper.
- (3) When a previous petition of the memorialist (which term includes a rejoinder submitted by the memorialist in answer to a previous petition of some other party) has been disposed of by the Secretary of State, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
- (4) When the memorialist has not previously appealed to the Government of India (or the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) and received the decision of the Governor-General (or Governor) in Council upon it.
- (5) When the memorial is an appeal preferred more than twelve months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the order against which he appeals.
- (6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.

7. Provided they do not contravene the condition specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders by the Governor-General in Council (or Governor in Council in Madras or Bombay, as the case may be), in the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India shall be forwarded, except in the following cases, in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorials may be exercised:—

- (1) When the order appealed against has been passed by the Government of India, Madras or Bombay (as the case may be), as a recognised Court of Appeal in regard to a judgment or order of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in such territories.
- (2) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a judgment or order of any special Court established by the Governor-General in Council in such territories, from which Court there is, by its constitution, no appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.
- (3) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of a Native State of which the memorialist is a subject: provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to intervene in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of misrule so gross that the paramount power would be called upon to interfere.

N.B.—This rule applies to a temporary Administration established in a Native State by the Governor-General in Council when the temporary Administration is appointed to exercise the same powers and occupy the same position as the Native Administration which it supersedes.

* E.g., petition from Government servants covered by those rules may be treated under the memorial rules about dismissal, pensions, etc. of the Home Department when they are applicable.

III.—List of memorials to the Secretary of State and of petitions to the Government of India withheld under the discretionary powers conferred by the above rules will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

IV.—When a petition or memorial is withheld, the writer should be informed of the act and of the reason for withholding it.

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary,

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 Artillery serving in India.

B. Any officer of the British Service 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 to join the Staff Corps, under clause A of the last paragraph, will be eligible for appointment on the following conditions:—

I. That, at the time of application, they have passed the examination in Urdu by the lower standard.

II. That, at the date of appointment to a Native Regiment, they have completed one year's actual regimental duty in India and are not more than 25 years old.

Applications (on I. A. F. 561S) must be accompanied by 'certificates,' Forms A and B, by 'declarations' in duplicate, and Form C, by 'records of service' on I. A. F. 570S 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, has passed his drills, and has performed in a satisfactory manner his duties as an officer of Infantry (or Cavalry, or Artillery). He also possesses a fair knowledge of the ARMY ACT, of 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 a gentleman, that I have not, nor to the best of my belief has any person on my behalf or in my interest, directly or indirectly,

received or agreed to receive any sum of money, valuable security, or other thing in respect of my appointment to the Indian Staff Corps; and I promise, honourably and unreservedly, that I will not receive the same or in any manner recognize or benefit by its receipt hereafter.

(Signature of Candidate.)

[The above declaration must be drawn up in the officer's own handwriting, and must be read over in the presence of the Officer Commanding the regiment, who will attach his certificate as witness to the declaration in the following manner:—]

Read over in my presence, and signed before me, this

day of

18

(Signature of Commanding Officer.)

[The declaration must also be subscribed by a second witness, who may be either 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. I., 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 2 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.), 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.) whether he has passed the above examinations or not, (i.e., the higher standard and the professional examination (para.), on production of certificates in Forms B and C (para. 9) 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 on 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 not to be detached from duty with their corps during their period of probation.

15. During this period of probation, I will be open to the Commanding Officer of a native corps to report that he thinks the officer, either from temper or other cause, is unsuited for employment with native troops; in which case the Commander-in-Chief, should he be satisfied that such is the case, will post the officer to his own regiment, or to a battalion of it, if one be serving in India, or, if not, to any regiment or battalion of the line in that country, pending orders from the "War Office."

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 his not having passed the Lower Standard 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 E and F, 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 be 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.

E.

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 1896.

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 delay 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 applicant 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 his 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 to note the candidate's name, and on return transfers it to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy for the name to be registered.

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 Examiner of Supply and Transport 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) First class and practical questions.
6. The questions to the probationer under heads A, B, C and D are set on the following subjects:—

A.

- (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, as 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, saddlery and line gear for transport animals, and clothing for transport and ambulance establishments.
- (5) Transport organisation in peace.
- (6) Casting rules for transport animals.
- (7) The organisation of supply and transport in the field as laid down in the Field Service Department Code.

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 incidents 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 produced.
- (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, saddlery and gear, and system of inspection of and repairs to saddlery and gear.
- (6) The principal points to be attended to in purchase of each class of transport animals.
- (7) Description of carts 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 ...	30	150	75 per cent. of the aggregate marks, but less than 50 per cent. for any one head.
Head B ...	25	100	
Heads C and D ...	45	150	
Total ...	100	400	

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 to qualifying 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 has 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 their regiments 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	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	800	
" " 2nd "	600	
" " 3rd "	500	
" " 4th "	400	
" " 5th "	300	
" " 6th "	200	

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 1900, 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 accession 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 5 years' service in that grade, will be promoted to Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class.
- Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, after 5 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	2,500	Consolidated salary.
Controllers of Military Accounts	4	2,200	
Military Accountant, 1st class	3	1,600	
" " 2nd "	5	1,400	Do. do.
" " 3rd "	4	1,200	
" " 4th "	4	1,000	
Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class	5	750	
" " 2nd "	4	600	
" " 3rd "	4	500	

- Assistant Controller, Officer in Charge, } 4 { 600
Accounts Branch. } { to 800
Superintendent of Pensions and Family }
Payments, Madras } 1 { 400 } In addition to Staff Corps
Pension Paymaster, Southern Konkan } 1 { 250 } pay of rank.
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—
(i) succession to Colonel's allowance;
(ii) promotion to Major-General;
(iii) 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 the 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 Regt pay and |
| 3 Assistants to Inspectors-General of Ordnance | " 300 | |
| 5 Ordnance Officers, 1st class | " 500 | |
| 7 do. 2nd " | " 400 | |
| 11 do. 3rd " | " 300 | |
| 17 do. 4th " | " 200 | snecs. |
| 2 Superintendents of Factories | " 600 | |
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 on the Director-General when not appointed in that rank.
7. No officer above the rank of Major-General will be appointed Director-General, but 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.

8. Assistant Superintendents of Factories shall be appointed for a term of three years, but all Superintendents of Factories and Commissaries of Ordnance will be appointed for a term of five years, they will then be eligible for re-appointment for a similar term, but after that they must revert to regimental duty.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

1. The Department is open to officers of the British and Indian Services. The revised rules regarding the appointment and pay of officers admitted to this Department will be found in I. A. Circulars 123 of 1892 and 27 of 1895.
2. The examination for admission will be both *visu voce* 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 minor Courts-martial, and of General Courts-martial, the latter being tested by requiring him to frame a skeleton charge under any specified article and to write out in the proper form the mode of recording proceedings of such Court-martial, with the punishment awardable on conviction.
3. The appointment of Judge-Advocate-General is tenable for five years, subject to vacation or succession to Colonel's allowances.
4. Other appointments in the Department will be vacated—
(i) on succession to Colonel's allowance;
(ii) promotion to Major-General;
(iii) attaining to 52 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 duty.

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, Head-Quarters | Rs. 2,000 | Consolidated. |
| 1 Asst. do. | " 800 | |
| 1 Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General | " 400 | With S. C. pay. |
| 1 Asst. Quartermaster-General | " 500 | |
| 1 Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General, R.A. | " 400 | With S. C. pay. |
| 1 do. do. for Musketry | " 400 | |
| 2 do. do. 2nd & 3rd Circles | " 300 | |
| 7 Asst. Adjutants-General, Districts | " 300 | |
| 7 Dy. Asst. do. | " 400 | |

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE REGULATIONS.

Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

RULES.

1. 1.—An officer may be granted—
Privilege leave under such regulations as may from time to time be in force.
Leave out of India, for no longer period than one year, capable of extension to two years' absence from duty, on the following pay—
- | | | £ | |
|--|----------|-------------|---|
| After appointment to the Staff Corps | | 200 a year. | |
| After the commencement of the 5th year's service for pension | | 250 | " |
| Do. | 15th do. | 300 | " |
| Do. | 20th do. | 450 | " |
| Do. | 25th do. | 600 | " |
| Do. | 30th 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.—If 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.—All 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 as 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 lists 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 VI, have no further opportunity of election, but remain under previous rules. It must also be clearly understood that no modifications of the existing Code will be sanctioned, and that there is no middle course between abiding by them or acceptance of these new rules.

3. Military officers in civil employ on the 30th June 1886, who may desire to direct from such employment, have, on such retirement, the option of electing rules.

4. When it may be necessary to convert sterling rates of pay under these rupee currency, or vice versa, the conversion will be made at the rate of exchange for the period when the pay becomes 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 rates 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.	400 "
Do. 20th do.	450 "
Do. 25th do.	500 "

2. The rules apply to all Medical officers admitted to the Service after the 30th June 1886, and to officers who may elect them under the provisions of Rule VII.

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.

See verbatim Articles 781 to 793, A. R. I., Vol. I, Part I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MILITARY DEPARTMENT, Simla, the 8th June 1886.

ORGANIZATION.

I.—Appointment to the administrative grade of a Medical officer who is disqualified by age from serving the full term of five years.

Under instructions from His Majesty's Government, the appointment to the Administrative grade of a Medical officer who entered the Service prior to the 13th January 1863, 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.:—

(a)—Officers who entered the Staff Corps prior to or on the 12th September 1866.

(b)—Officers of the late Indian Cavalry and Infantry who have not joined the Staff Corps, commonly known as officers of the Local Service.

(c)—Officers on the General List who entered the Service under the "new conditions of appointment" and who have not subsequently joined the Staff Corps.

(d)—Officers who have entered the Staff Corps since the 12th September 1866.

See Arts. 1430, 1431, 1432, and 1433, 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 20 years' service.	2 years in 20 years' service.		
3 " 24 " "	3 " 32 " "		
4 " 28 " "	4 " 36 " "		

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.

See Arts. 1461 to 1475, A. R. I., Vol. I, Part I.

INDIAN NURSING SERVICE.

See Arts. 1477 to 1484, 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.—Vide Army Order, 159 of July 1901.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCES IN THE MADRAS COMMAND.

SECUNDERABAD DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Secunderabad.

TROOPS.

Secunderabad District.—4th Hussars; "L." Batty., R. H. A.; 23rd Batty., R. Field A.; 42nd Batty., R. Field A.; No. 72 Co. 9th Wn. R. G. A.; 1st Bn. Middlesex Regt.; 2nd Madras Lancers; Hyderabad Vol. Rifles; Depot, No. 1 Co. (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners; No. 3 Co. (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners; Depot, 3rd Madras Light Infantry; 5th Madras Infantry; 21st Madras Pioneers; 24th Madras Infantry; 28th Madras Infantry; No. 15 A. H. N. C. *Ranchur*.—Det., Madras Ry. Vol. Rifles.

BURMAH DISTRICT.

SOUTHERN SHAN STATES COMMAND.

Head-Quarters Fort Stedman.

TROOPS.

Fort Stedman.—12th M. L. (H. Q.); *Kengtung*.—12th M. L. Wing and Mounted Infy.

RANGOON DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Rangoon.

TROOPS.

Rangoon.—No. 61 Co., late 29th Southern R. G. A.; No. 70 Co., late 4th Wn. R. A. A.; 2nd Bn., West Riding Regt.; Rangoon Naval Vols.; Rangoon Army Vols.; Rangoon Vol. Engrs.; Rangoon Vol. Rifles; Burma Railway Vol. Corps; 4th R. Section Indian Sub-Mar. Mining Company R. E.; 23rd M. L. L.; 31st Bur. L.; No. 17 Co. A. H. N. C. *Moulmein*.—Moulmein Vol. Arty.; Moulmein Vol. Rifles; Moulmein Vol. Res. *Port Blair*.—Det., 2nd Bn., West Riding Regt.; South Andamans Vol. Rifles; Det., 33rd M. L. Tavy. *Mergui*.—Det., Moulmein Vol. Res. *Shwegyin*.—Det., Moulmein Vol. Rifles. *Akyab*.—Det., Rangoon Vol. Rifles. *Bassein*.—Det., Rangoon Vol. Rifles. *Prome*.—Det., Burma Ry. Vol. Corps. *Toungoo*.—Det., Burma Ry. Vol. Corps. *Pagan*.—Det., Burma Ry. Vol. Corps. *Femethia*.—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; 29th Burma Infy.; 32nd Bur. L.; No. 18 A. H. N. C.; Det., 1st Bn. R. Fus.; *Mandalay Hill*.—Bur. Co. (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners, R. E.; *Naymye*.—10th G. R. *Shwabo*.—Hd. Qrs. and 6 Cos. The Buffs (East Kent Regt.); Det., Upper Burma Vol. Rifles; 1st East Yorkshire Regt.; Murree Mtn. Batty. *Blama*.—Det., Upper Burma Vol. Rifles; 1st Mtn. Batty.; 29th B. L. *Meiktila*.—Det., 1st Bn. R. Fus.; Det., Upper Burma Vol. Rifles; Depot, 31st Burma L. L. *Thaymye*.—Det., 1st Bn. E. Kent Regt.; 33rd Bur.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Belgaum.

TROOPS.

Belgaum.—32 Batty., R. A.; 1st Bn. Royal Warwick Regt.; Det., S. Mahratta Ry. Vol. Rifles; 1st Madras Pioneers; 15th M. L. (6 Cos.); No. 16 Co. A. H. N. C.; Wing 1st Leicester Regt.; 9th M. L.; 15th M. L. (Det.); 25th Batty. R. A. *Habli*.—S. Mahratta Ry. Vol. Rifles. *Gwaly*.—Det., Madras Ry. Vols.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Bangalore.

TROOPS.

Bangalore.—6th Dn. Gds.; G. R. H. A.; 12th Batty. R. F. A.; 3rd M. L. P.; 9th M. L.; Wing 11th Coorg L.; 58th Batty. R. F. A.; Bangalore Rif. Det., Madras Ry. Vols.; Det., S. M. Ry. Vol. Rifles; Hd. Qrs. A and B Det. Nos. 3 and 6 Cos., Sappers and Miners; No. 13 Co. A. H. N. C. *Marcara*.—Co. Mysore Vol. Rifles. 11th Coorg L.; *Mysore*.—Det., Bangalore Vol. Rifles. *Kolar*.—Bangalore Vol. Rifles. *South Coorg*.—Det., Coorg and Mysore Vol. Rifles. *West M.* Det., Coorg and Mysore Vol. Rifles. *Jolarpet*.—Det., Madras Ry. Vols. *Salma*.—Madras Ry. Vols. *Arakere*.—Det., S. Mahratta Ry. Vol. Rifles. *Peracud*.—Y. Vol. Rifles.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Wellington.

TROOPS.

Wellington.—2nd Bn., Durham Light Infy.; No. 14 Co. A. H. N. C. *Trichinopoly*.—Det., 1st Bn., Lancs. Regt.; Det., S. I. R. Vol. Rifles; Depot, 3rd M. L. I.; Wing, 14th M. L.; 1st Bn., Moplah Rifles. *Ootacamund*.—Det., 5th M. L.; Nilgiri Vol. Rifles.

Cannanore.—Det., 2nd Durham Light Infy.; Det., Malabar Vol. Rifles; 27th M. L. *Malapuzam*.—Det., 2nd Bn., Durham Light Infy. *Calecut*.—Det., 2nd Bn., Durham Light Infy.; Malabar Vol. Rifles. *Treacandrum*.—Det., 27th M. L. *Nagapatam*.—S. I. Ry. Vol. Rifles. *Coonor*.—Det., Nilgiri Vol. Rifles. *Locedale*.—Det., Nilgiri Vol. Rifles. *Madura*.—Det., S. I. Ry. Vol. Rifles. *Cochin*.—Det., Malabar Vol. Rifles. *Tellicherry*.—Det., Malabar Vol. Rifles. *Podanur*.—Det., Madras Ry. Vols. *Coimbatore*.—Det., Nilgiri Vol. Rifles. *Tanjore*.—Det., S. I. Ry. Vol. Rifles.

MADRAS DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Fort St. George.

TROOPS.

Fort St. George.—No. 13 Co. A. H. N. C.; Hd. Qrs. and Wing, 1st Bn. Leicester Regt.; Madras Arty. Vols.; No. 52 Co. (late 37 S. O.) R. G. A. *Madras*.—Det., S. I. Ry. Vol. Rifles; Det., Madras Ry. Vol. Rifles; Body-Guard; Depot, 19th M. L.; 16th M. L. and Madras Vol. Guards. *Berhampore*.—Det., East Coast Vol. Rifles. *Piscanagram*.—23th M. L. *Pizagapatam*.—Euro. Infy. Vet. Co.; East Coast Vol. Rifles. *Det.*, Madras Ry. Vols. *Cocanada*.—Det., East Coast Vol. Rifles. *Perambore*.—Madras Railway Vols. *St. Thomas' Mount*.—31st Batty. R. F. A.; 55th Batty. R. F. A.; 2nd Bn., Moplah Regt. *Pallavaram*.—E. A. V. Co.; Depot, 19th M. L. *Arkonam*.—Det., Madras Railway Vols. *Rajamundry*.—Det., East Coast Vol. Rifles. *Waltair*.—Det., East Coast Vol. Rifles; Det., Madras Ry. Vols.

REGULATIONS FOR THE COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

1. These regulations shall be applicable only to officers retired on or after the 1st July 1881.
2. An officer may be allowed to commute a portion, not exceeding one-third, of his pension, which commutation may take place on retirement, or at any time subsequent thereto.
3. An officer in Europe desirous of commuting, must make application, in writing, to the Under-Secretary of State for India, stating his desire so to commute, and furnishing information as to his age, rank, and the amount of his pension.
4. If the Secretary of State for India in Council shall approve the commutation, the officer will be so informed, and his application will be forwarded to the Standing Medical Board at the India Office.
5. The Board will require the officer to give such information as to his health and habits as is usual in the case of persons proposing to assure their lives in Assurance Companies, and he will be required to submit himself for personal examination by the Board at the India Office.
6. An officer in India or in colonies desirous of commuting, must address the authorities of his Presidency. In either case he will be required to go through similar forms. If he is residing in India, he may appear before a Medical Board at any station in India that may be convenient, such Board being assembled under the orders of the Local Government, and presided over by the chief civil administrative medical officer of the province when practicable.
7. If the officer is residing in the colonies, a Special Civil Medical Board will be assembled under the orders of the local Colonial Government, after communication with the G. of I., Madras or Bombay.—I. A. C., CL 149 of Oct. 1885.
8. The basis of commutation, subject to an addition of years of age in the case of impaired lives, shall be the following table, the age of the officer being reckoned at the age he will attain on the birthday next succeeding the date upon which the capitalized sum will become payable:—

Age next birthday.	Number of years' purchase.	Present value of the annuity of £100.	Age next birthday.	Number of years' purchase.	Present value of the annuity of £100.
21	15-00258	£ 5 2	36	13-91478	£ 9 7
22	14-96111	£ 5 2	37	13-79016	£ 9 0 4
23	14-92519	£ 5 2	38	13-65060	£ 8 1 2
24	14-88969	£ 5 2	39	13-52738	£ 7 11 9
25	14-85191	£ 5 10	40	13-38854	£ 6 17 1
26	14-80890	£ 5 10	41	13-24819	£ 6 5 5
27	14-74746	£ 5 11	42	13-08568	£ 5 11 4
28	14-67951	£ 5 11	43	12-92050	£ 5 11 4
29	14-60551	£ 5 11	44	12-74488	£ 5 11 0
30	14-52581	£ 5 11	45	12-55894	£ 5 9 8
31	14-44054	£ 5 11	46	12-36096	£ 5 16 8
32	14-35005	£ 5 11	47	12-14690	£ 5 11 11
33	14-25357	£ 5 11	48	11-92389	£ 5 13 10
34	14-14731	£ 5 11	49	11-69128	£ 5 12 7
35	14-03442	£ 5 10	50	11-45362	£ 5 7 3

Age next birth-day.	Number of years' purchase.	Present value of the annuity of £100.	Age next birth-day.	Number of years' purchase.	Present value of the annuity of £100.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
51	11-21356	1,121 7 1	66	7-62437	762 8 9
52	10-28145	1,096 2 11	67	7-37082	757 1 8
53	10-76134	1,075 2 8	68	7-14581	711 17 8
54	10-52760	1,052 11 3	69	6-86850	686 17 0
55	10-30351	1,030 7 0	70	6-62170	662 3 5
56	10-08363	1,008 7 3	71	6-39068	633 1 4
57	9-46670	986 13 5	72	6-14448	614 8 11
58	9-44896	964 17 11	73	5-90661	590 11 3
59	9-42643	942 13 0	74	5-65640	565 10 10
60	9-19800	919 16 0	75	5-39598	539 10 9
61	8-95660	895 13 4	76	5-12506	512 11 4
62	8-70132	870 2 8	77	4-81532	481 10 8
63	8-43435	843 8 8	78	4-50505	450 11 3
64	8-16571	816 11 5	79	4-20793	430 13 5
65	7-89583	789 11 8	80	3-91477	391 9 6

8. The commutation having been sanctioned, the applicant will be informed, and will have the option of withdrawing his application within 10 days after receiving notice.

9. If the applicant shall not withdraw his application within that period, the decision will be considered final, and the commutation of pension will take place absolutely.

10. In every case the capitalized sum will be payable in India, the sterling amount being converted at the official rate of exchange for the year in which the payment is made.

11. In the case of an officer in Europe, the capitalized sum will be payable at the expiration of two months, and in the case of an officer in India, at the expiration of one month from the date of the commutation being sanctioned. In each case the officer's pension will be issued in full up to the date of payment unless any delay has been caused by the officer's own fault or that of his agents.

12. In any case in which a pensioner shall accept public employment involving the withholding of pension, a deduction will be made from the salary payable to him equal to the amount which would have been abated from the pension if it had not been commuted; and, in the event of his becoming entitled to a pension in respect of such employment, the amount of such pension granted to him shall not exceed the amount which he might have received had his pension not been so commuted.

13. In every case of the capitalized sum being paid in India, the Controller of Military Accounts will report to the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be, the date on which payment is made.

Departmental officers with honorary rank and warrant officers of the Indian Army Departments and soldiers holding appointments or positions mentioned in Articles 1655 and 1656, A. B. L., Vol. I, Part I, will be allowed to commute a portion of their pension under the provisions of clause 23, I. A. C., 1894, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That the applicant shall furnish evidence to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for India, or, of the Government of India, as the case may be, that it would be a distinct and permanent advantage to him to be granted a commuted sum in lieu of a portion of his pension.

(2) That the portion to be commuted shall not exceed one-sixth—*Vide* I. A. C., clause 26, of 1st January 1901.

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	REMARKS.
		RS. A. P.	
	His Excellency the Lieutenant-General	4,500 0 0	Consolidated.
	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
1	Deputy Adjutant-General	2,000 0 0	
	Assistant do.	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.

MILITARY.] TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.

Table of Staff Appointments and Salaries—contd.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	REMARKS.
		RS. A. P.	
1	Military Secy. to H. E. the Governor	1,000 0 0	
2	Aide-de-Camp to the Governor	300 0 0	
1	Do. to the Governor (Native Officer).	150 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank. In addition to regimental pay of rank and personal allowance.
1	Military Secy. and A.-D.-C. to the Lieut. General Commanding the Forces	1,000 0 0	
1	Aid-de-Camp to do.	*250 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank. In addition to regimental pay of rank and personal allowance.
1	Native Aid-de-Camp to do.	150 0 0	
	ROYAL ARTILLERY.		
1	Colonel on the Staff (Brig.-General)	800 0 0	With regtl. 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 Commands.		
2	1st Class District	3,500 0 0	
5	2nd do. do.	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
2	Aides-de-Camp to do.	250 0 0	
7	Asst. Adjutant-General	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
7	Dy. do. do.	400 0 0	
3	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 "	600 0 0	
	Do. do. 3rd "	500 0 0	
	Do. do. 4th "	400 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
	Do. do. 5th "	300 0 0	
	Do. do. 6th "	200 0 0	
	GARRISON.		
1	Garrison Quartermaster, Fort St. George	250 0 0	Do. do.
	MUSKETRY INSPECTION.		
1	Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. (for Musketry), First Circle, Head Quarter's Command	400 0 0	Do. do.
1	Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. (for Musketry), Second Circle, Secunderabad	300 0 0	Do. do.
1	Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. (for Musketry), Third Circle, Rangoon	300 0 0	Do. do.
	JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPT. IN INDIA.		
1	Judge Advocate-General in India	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Depy. Judge Advocates-General	700 0 0	
1	Asst. Do. do.	300 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 Moonshee 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. 274-14-11 for performing the duties of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Table of Staff Appointments and Salaries—concl'd.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	REMARKS.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.			
1	Director-General of Ordnance.....	2,500 0 0	Consolidated.
2	Inspector-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	
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPT.			
1	Assistant Quartermaster-General.....	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.			
1	Accountant-General.....	2,500 0 0	Consolidated salary.
4	Controller of Military Accounts.....	2,200 0 0	
3	Military Accountants, 1st Class.....	1,650 0 0	Do. do.
5	Do. 2nd do.....	1,400 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	Sept. of Family Payments and Pensions.....	400 0 0	With Staff Corps pay or Regimental pay and allowances of rank.
1	Pension Paymaster, Southern Konkan.....	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.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Br. Colonels.....	125 0 0	30 0 0
Lieut. Colonels.....	125 0 0	30 0 0
Majors.....	100 0 0	60 0 0
Captains.....	75 0 0	60 0 0
Lieutenants.....	40 0 0	40 0 0
Medical Officer drawing unemployed pay, Staff Salary, or Consolidated Salary when the aggregate is Rs. 1,400 or less.		According to rank.

NATIVE CAVALRY REGIMENTS—STAFF SALARIES.

Commandant.....	Rs. 700	Third Squadron Commander..	Rs. 180
Second in Command and		Fourth ".....	" 180
Squadron Commander.....	300	Adjutant.....	250
Second Squadron Commander..	210	Squadron Officer.....	150

NOTE.—The Second-in-Command and Squadron Commanders will also each draw Rupees 50 per mensem for payment of their respective Squadrons and Rs. 3 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 Quartermaster, &c., will draw also Rupees 80 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.
Commandant.....	RS. 600	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.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Colonel & Colonel-Commandt.....	1,558 7 0	1,265 5 0	1,265 5 0	1,002 4 0
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1,037 0 0	1,002 4 0	1,002 4 0	759 3 0
Major after 2 years.....	809 5 4			640 14 0
Major.....	*691 1 0	759 3 0	759 3 0	415 6 0
Captain.....	473 0 4	417 7 8	433 10 6	256 10 0
Lieutenant.....	365 4 0	265 12 0	265 12 0	202 12 5
2nd Lieutenant.....	250 10 4	213 5 0	213 5 0	

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Quartermaster on first appointment.....	300 0 0	280 0 0
After 5 years' commissioned service.....	325 0 0	300 0 0
" 10 ".....	440 0 0	420 0 0
" 15 ".....	460 0 0	440 0 0
" 20 ".....	480 0 0	460 0 0
	Royal Horse Artillery.	Royal Artillery.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Riding Master on first appointment.....	306 0 0	306 0 0
After 5 years' commissioned service.....	325 0 0	325 0 0
" 10 ".....	440 0 0	440 0 0
" 15 ".....	460 0 0	460 0 0
" 20 ".....	480 0 0	480 0 0

NOTE.—Horse allowance at Rupees 60 per mensem, if with Cavalry or Horse Artillery, and Rupees 30 if attached to Field Battery, is claimable under the regulations regarding Chargers in addition to the above rates.

Riding Masters of Cavalry appointed prior to 1st April 1873 receive Rs. 12.3.10 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. 640.14.0.

‡ Majors appointed Second in Command of a Battalion draw an allowance of Rs. 30 in addition.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The consolidated monthly rates of pay will be:—

Senior Asst. Surgeon ..	(With the honorary rank of Captain)	Rs. 400
Do. do. do. do.	(Lieutenant)	300
Asst. Surgeon { 1st Class		200
{ 2nd "		150
{ 3rd "		110
{ 4th "		85

One-fourth of the above salaries to be forfeited during absence, whether on general leave or medical certificate.

When on regimental or corresponding duty all subordinates will be supplied with free quarters, or compensation in lieu, with an increase at the Presidency Town of 50 per cent., when marching with Camp Equipage.

In addition to the ordinary rates of pay, a field allowance of Rupees 30 per mensem will be granted to all the Medical Warrant grades when marching or in the field.

A similar amount will be granted, as a staff or employed allowance, to those grades when senior with or in subordinate medical charge of a Hospital Dispensary, Rest Camp or Depot, Medical Store Depot, Survey Party or any other establishment having a separate dispensary, as well as to those attached to Army Head-Quarters, and to the Superintendent of the "Military Pupil" Class. The staff allowance for Warrant Medical Officers in subordinate charge of a station hospital of British Troops will be—

100 beds and under	Per mensem. Rs. 30
101 to 150 beds	" 45
Over 150 to 250 beds	" 60

During illness or leave not exceeding 30 days the staff allowance will not be forfeited. The monthly pay of this branch will also be consolidated, and on the following scale:—

	Pay of rank.	Extra pay for English qualification.
Senior Hospital Assistant, 1st Class, carrying the relative rank of Subadar	Rs. 70	38
Senior Hospital Assistant, 2nd Class, carrying the relative rank of Jemadar	55	25
NATIVE WARRANT OFFICERS.		
Hospital Assistant { 1st Grade	40	20
{ 2nd "	30	10
{ 3rd "	20	5

The foregoing allowance to medical pupils includes ration money.

Hospital Assistants will draw as field batta, those of the rank of Senior Hospital Assistant, Rupees 15; Hospital Assistants, 1st Class, Rupees 10; and the rest, Rupees 5 per mensem, when marching or in the field. When on general or sick leave, they will forfeit one-fourth of their salaries.

Members of the Hospital Assistant Class employed at Port Blair, in British Burmah or at Aden, will receive field batta and free rations (or compensation in lieu of rations). Present incumbents will, however, receive their present allowances of 50 per cent. additional pay until relieved.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH HONORARY RANK AND WARRANT OFFICERS' PAY AND ALLOWANCES AND STAFF PAY.

3. All Commissioned Officers with honorary rank or Warrant Officers receive a monthly net "warrant pay" according to rank which, with a monthly sum as "warrant allowances" intended as a full equivalent for batta, tentage and house-rent, together constitute the monthly "warrant pay and allowances."

4. When in effective employ in the Ordnance, Supply and Transport or any Department where no other special Departmental Staff or consolidated salary is allowed, they will receive in addition to the warrant pay and allowance a warrant Staff pay according to grade.

5. When a Commissioned Officer with honorary rank or a Warrant Officer is out of employ owing to no fault or seeking on his part, or if he resigns his appointment with the full approval of Government, he, whilst unemployed, is entitled to the pay and allowances of his grade.

6. When put out of employ for misconduct or incapacity, or if he resigns his appointment without the opinion of Government, sufficient grounds for so doing, he is only entitled to his net "warrant pay." In particular cases, however, he may be allowed,

as a maximum, the invalid scale of pay of his rank, but only with the special sanction of Government.

7. The following are the monthly rates of pay and allowances for the several grades:—

GRADES.	Net or Warrant Pay.	Indian Warrant Allowances.	Total Warrant Pay and Allowances.	Staff Pay.	Total receipts when in effective employ.
Deputy Commissary	Rs. 120	Rs. 180	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 500
Assistant Commissary	75	150	225	150	375
Deputy Asst. Commissary	60	120	180	120	300
Conductor	50	50	100	60	160
Sub-Conductor	40	40	80	45	125

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. 514.—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 18 years in the Department.					
25 do. do. do.	do.	do.	14 do. do.	do.	do.
28 do. do. do.	do.	do.	12 do. do.	do.	do.

4. The retiring pensions will be—

	England or the Colonies, Per annum.	India, Per mensem.
Deputy Commissary	£ 216	Rs. 280
Assistant Commissary	144	140
Deputy Assistant Commissary	108	100
Conductor	96	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 £54 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 5, will receive—

	£	Rs.
Deputy Commissary	172	160
Assistant Commissary	115	110
Deputy Assistant Commissary	86	80
Conductor	72	68
Sub-Conductor	58	56

If he has served less than half the prescribed periods, but more than 14 years altogether he will receive—

	£	Rs.
Deputy Commissary	115	110
Assistant Commissary	86	80
Deputy Assistant Commissary	72	68
Conductor	58	56
Sub-Conductor	43	40

If he has not served 14 years altogether, his case will be specially considered.

7. A 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 5, receive—

Deputy Commissary ...	£	38.
Assistant Commissary ...	120	120
Deputy Assistant Commissary ...	85	85
Conductor ...	65	60
Sub-Conductor ...	54	50
	43	42

If he has served less than half the prescribed periods, but more than 14 years altogether, he will receive—

Deputy Commissary ...	£	38.
Assistant Commissary ...	85	85
Deputy Assistant Commissary ...	65	60
Conductor ...	54	50
Sub-Conductor ...	43	42
	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 admissible 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 retiring from the army or being invalided.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF INDIA.

India, the 26th October 1894.

JUDICIAL.

No. 280.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Madras and Bombay Armies Act 1853 (16 and 37 Vict. c. 62), the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to fix the 1st day of April 1895 as the date on which the said Act shall come into operation.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 281.—In pursuance of the Madras and Bombay Armies Act, 1853 (16 and 37 Vict. c. 62), under which the military control hitherto exercised by the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay will cease, the Governor-General in Council hereby announces the changes in the administration and organization of the Army of India, which will be carried out with effect from the 1st April 1895.

1. The Bengal Army will, for purposes of administration, be organized in two portions—the Bengal Command and the Punjab Command.

2. 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.

3. 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 6. The business now transacted by the Military Departments of the Governments of Madras and Bombay will be transacted by the Military Department of the Government of India, whenever, under the regulations in Special India Army Circular of this date, it cannot be disposed of by the Lieutenant-General Commanding, or by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

COMMANDS.

4. In accordance with these arrangements, the district commands as now sanctioned with existing staffs will be distributed as follows:

PUNJAB COMMAND.		BENGAL COMMAND.	
Head-Quarters—		Head-Quarters—	
1st class Districts.	2nd class Districts.	1st class Districts.	2nd class Districts.
Lahore.	Peshawar.	Meerut.	Allahabad.
Punjab Frontier Force.	Sikhind.	Oudh.	Assam.
Rawal Pindi.			Bundelkhand.
			Narbhuda.
			Presidency.
			Rohilkhand.

* Will be notified hereafter.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund.	
1st class Districts.	2nd class Districts.
Burma.	Bangalore.
Secunderabad.	Belgaum.
	Madras.
	Mandalay.
	Rangoon.
	Southern.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

Head-Quarters, Poona.	
1st class Districts.	2nd class Districts.
Mhow.	Aden.
Poona.	Bombay.
Quetta.	Deesa.
	Nagpore.
	Sindh.

TROOPS.

6. The composition of the several forces will be as follows:

BRITISH TROOPS.

The regiments, batteries, battalions, and companies stationed within the Command.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Punjab Command.

Cavalry.—15 Regiments, viz., the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Bengal Cavalry; the four Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides.

Artillery.—5 Batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Infantry.—37 Regiments (40 Battalions), viz., the 14th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, and 45th Bengal Infantry; the nine Infantry Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, the Guides Infantry, and the 1st, 4th, and 5th Regiments of Gurkhas.

Bengal Command.

Cavalry.—9 Regiments, viz., the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 14th Regiments of Bengal Cavalry.

Artillery.—2 Bengal Mountain Batteries.

Sappers.—Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Infantry.—22 Regiments (34 Battalions), viz., the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 30th, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Bengal Infantry, and the 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas.

Madras Command.

Cavalry.—3 Regiments.

Sappers.—Corps of Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

Company of Burma Sappers.

Infantry.—32 Regiments.

Bombay Command.

Cavalry.—7 Regiments.

Artillery.—2 Mountain Batteries.

Sappers.—Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Infantry.—26 Regiments.

LOCAL CORPS.

7. No change is made in the position of the Hyderabad Contingent as a local 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) 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.	Three Aides-de-Camp.
Persian Interpreter.	

GENERAL AND DEPARTMENTAL STAFF AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.
 Adjutant-General in India.
 Deputy Adjutant-General in India.
 Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Assistant Adjutant-General—additional (temporary).
 Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Assistant Adjutant-General (or Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General) for Royal Engineers.
 Inspector-General of Cavalry in India.
 Inspector-General of Artillery in India.
 Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.
 Brigade-Major to Inspector-General of Artillery in India.
 Quartermaster-General in India.
 Deputy Quartermaster-General in India.

2. COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF THE PUNJAB.

Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces.
Personal Staff.
 Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
 Aide-de-Camp.
 Native Aide-de-Camp.
Staff.
 Deputy Adjutant-General.
 Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.
 Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF BENGAL.

Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces.
Personal Staff.
 Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
 Aide-de-Camp.
 Native Aide-de-Camp.
Staff.
 Deputy Adjutant-General.
 Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.
 Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.

COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF MADRAS.

Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces.
Personal Staff.
 Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
 Aide-de-Camp.
 Native Aide-de-Camp.
Staff.
 Deputy Adjutant-General.
 Assistant Adjutant-General.

* 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.

Assistant Quartermaster-General—additional (temporary).
 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
 Assistant Quartermaster-General (Intelligence).
 4 Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General (Intelligence).
 4 Staff Captains or Staff Lieutenants (Intelligence).

Director of Military Education in India.
 Judge Advocate-General in India.
 Assistant Judge Advocate-General.
 Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India.
 Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India.
 *Principal Veterinary Officer in India.

Assistant Quartermaster-General.
 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
 Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
 Inspector of Gymnasia.†
 Inspector of Army Signalling.†
 Superintendent, British Army Schools.†
 Principal Medical Officer.
 Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.
 Inspecting Veterinary Officer.

Departmental Staff.

Inspector-General of Ordnance, Simla.
 Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.
 Inspector-General of Supply and Transport.
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.
 Assistant Quartermaster-General.
 Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
 Principal Medical Officer.
 Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.
 Inspecting Veterinary Officer (Principal Veterinary Officer in India).

Departmental Staff.

Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.
 Inspector-General of Supply and Transport.
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.
 Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.
 Assistant Quartermaster-General.
 Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
 Inspector of Gymnasia.†
 Inspector of Army Signalling.†
 Superintendent, British Army Schools.†

Staff—contd.

Principal Medical Officer.
 Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.
 Inspecting Veterinary Officer.

COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF BOMBAY.

Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces.

Personal Staff.

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
 Aide-de-Camp.
 Native Aide-de-Camp.

Staff.

Deputy Adjutant-General.
 Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

Departmental Staff.

Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.
 Inspector-General of Supply and Transport.
 Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.
 Assistant Quartermaster-General.
 Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
 Principal Medical Officer.
 Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.
 Inspecting Veterinary Officer.

Departmental Staff.

Inspector-General of Ordnance.
 Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.
 Inspector-General of Supply and Transport.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

10. The appointments to 1st class district commands of officers of the British service will be made under existing rules, these officers being appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India.

11. Appointments to 2nd class district commands of officers of the Indian service, to all 2nd class district commands, and appointments of Colonels on the Staff, will be made under existing rules by the Governor-General in Council on the nomination of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

12. The Adjutant-General in India and Quartermaster-General in India will be nominated by the Commander-in-Chief in India; these nominations will be forwarded, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, to the Secretary of State for India for confirmation, and for the concurrence in the case of an officer of the British service, of the Commander-in-Chief. Officers of all four Commands will be eligible for appointment to the Staff at the Head-Quarters of the Army in India.

13. Staff appointments which are not reserved for any particular branch of the service will, as far as possible, be equally divided between the British and Indian services, and an officer serving in one Command may be appointed to the Staff in any other. All appointments that may carry the rank of substantive Colonel will be made by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and, in the case of officers of the British service, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief. Other appointments to the General Staff will, as a rule, be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the nomination of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding, subject to the approval of the Government of India. Station and other minor Staff appointments will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the nomination of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding. All regimental promotions of British Officers in Native Corps will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General to whose Command the corps permanently belongs.

14. First appointments of British officers to Native regiments will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India. The first appointment or promotion of a Native commissioned officer will be made on the nomination of the Lieutenant-General, and be subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Government of India, and will be published in the General Orders of the Government of India.

15. All appointments in the—
 Medical Department of the Army,
 Judge Advocate-General's Department,
 Veterinary Department,
 Ordnance Department,
 Commanding Royal Engineer Department,
 Military Accounts Department,
 Supply and Transport Department,
 Clothing Department,
 Remount Department,

will be made under existing rules, except where otherwise specified. Departmental promotions will be notified in the *Gazette of India* or *London Gazette* in accordance with existing practice.

16. The Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, and the Principal Medical Officers of the several Commands and districts, if of the Army Medical Staff, as well as the Principal Veterinary Officer in India and Inspecting Veterinary Officers, will be appointed as present by the Commander-in-Chief with the concurrence of the

Secretary of State for India; officers belonging to the Indian Medical Service will be appointed by the Government of India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

17. Furlough or leave, other than privilege leave, will be granted to Lieutenant-Generals, General Officers Commanding Districts, Deputy Adjutants-General of Commands, and officers of the Headquarters of the Army in India, by the Commander-in-Chief. In the case of Lieutenant-Generals the approval of the Government of India is necessary. Furlough of other officers will be sanctioned within the regulations by the Lieutenant-General commanding the Forces with which the applicant is serving. The grant of furlough will be notified in the General Orders of the Government of India, the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief, or in the orders of the Command, as the case may be. Departmental officers, other than officers of the Military Accounts and Army Remount Departments, will submit their applications through the local head of the Department to the Lieutenant-General, who will grant the leave with the previous concurrence of the head of the department with the Government of India. When the furlough or leave is not provided for by regulations, the application will be referred for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief or Government of India as the case requires. In urgent cases, the grant may be made in anticipation of sanction. Details of procedure for the grant of furlough and leave will be found in Appendix I of the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India of this date.

PENSIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

18. Pensions and retirements of commissioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army who may retire in India, will be granted by the Government of India.

DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS NOW PERFORMED BY THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

19. Questions which have hitherto been referred by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Madras and Bombay Armies to the Military Departments of the Governments of those Presidencies will, in future, be decided locally or referred, where necessary, through the Commander-in-Chief in India, to the Government of India. Business relating to estates of deceased Commissioned and Warrant Officers hitherto transacted by the Military Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, will in future be conducted by the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

RELATIONS OF THE STAFF AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA TO LIEUTENANT-GENERALS AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

20. The Adjutant-General in India will issue to the Army in India all orders of the Commander-in-Chief relating to the personnel, duties, training, discipline, equipment, and general efficiency of the troops. The Quartermaster-General in India will continue to issue circulars and executive orders on matters customarily dealt with in his department. All decisions and instructions of the Government of India and of the Commander-in-Chief will be communicated to Lieutenant-Generals Commanding by the chief officer of the department concerned.

21. In all Departmental matters affecting a Department exclusively, which may necessitate reference to the Commander-in-Chief, the Department concerned will submit the matter to the Commander-in-Chief personally, or by minute paper or office note, and he will communicate the instructions received to the Head of the Department with the Command concerned, who will, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, give effect to the same. Papers in which the Commander-in-Chief may have passed decisions will be communicated to the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, or Principal Medical Officer as the case may be, in order that military considerations or those affecting general military policy may be fully weighed before submission to the Commander-in-Chief.

22. When the Commander-in-Chief is on tour, heads of Departments will forward all papers for submission to His Excellency to the Adjutant-General, or the Quartermaster-General in India, according to the nature of the business, who will communicate the Commander-in-Chief's orders thereon to the Head of the Department concerned.

23. There will be a Controller of Military Accounts with each Command, who will be the financial adviser of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, as well as of the Government of India in the Military Department. The Controller will not be under the orders of the Lieutenant-General as regards his departmental duties, but only in matters of military discipline.

24. All matters of primary importance, or which affect the Army at large or more than one Command, changes in regulations, in organization, or those in which a principle is involved, will be submitted by Lieutenant-Generals to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Other matters (which will be defined in the subsidiary orders of the Commander-in-Chief) of particular application or of purely local concern, but which may require to be submitted to the Government of India, will be dealt with by Lieutenant-Generals in direct communication with the Government of India.

The procedure here indicated will be adopted in Madras and Bombay as regards original references, which do not concern individual officers, from the 1st March 1895.

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 25 above, be dealt with by the local head of the department, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, by direct communication with the Head of the Department with the Government of India, who will, if necessary, refer the question to the Government of India.

27. The Heads of Departments with the Lieutenant-General Commanding will, under regulations detailed in Special India Army Circular of this date, communicate with the Heads of their Departments with the Government of India, or with the Commander-in-Chief in India, as the case may require.

Officers in charge of Departments of military administration with each Command, except Controllers of Military Accounts, will act in regard to their executive duties in subordination to the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

28. Subsidiary instructions relating to the changes introduced by the reorganization of the Army herein announced, are detailed in the Special India Army Circular and the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India of this date.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MEDICAL DISTRICTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Notification.—*Public Dept., dated 4th June 1897.*—Consequent upon recent changes in the Medical Department, and the abolition of the appointment of Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the limits of the several Medical Districts at the Presidency; and that the dependent duties of the District Surgeons shall henceforward be as herein detailed:—

1ST DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Colonel F. C. BARVES, I.M.S.

Limits.

All places lying north of the General Hospital and of the Northern Esplanade, and situated within Municipal limits, are included in this District.

Dependent duties on District Surgeons.

Superintendent to the Native Infirmary, Black Town Dispensary and Rajah Sri Rameswami Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital, also Medical Inspector of Emigrants Madras.

2ND DISTRICT.

Major R. ROBERTSON, M.B., I.M.S.

All places within Municipal limits, lying north of the Poonamallee Road, and west of Cochrane's Canal are included in this District.

First Physician, Government General Hospital, Superintendent, Government Veterinary Venereal Hospital, and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Madras.

3RD DISTRICT.

Major F. J. CRAWFORD, M.D., I.M.S.

All places within Municipal limits and lying between the Poonamallee and Mount Roads are included in this District.

Second Physician, Government General Hospital, Professor of Physiology, Medical College, and Medical Officer, Civil Orphan Asylum, Madras.

4TH DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Colonel W. B. BROWNING, M.D., I.M.S. (I.E.)

All places within Municipal limits, south of the Mount Road and the houses south of the Aiyar, on the understanding that the duty of affording Medical attendance to Public Officers residing at the Club, the Club Chambers and Patter's Gardens shall be performed by the Surgeon, 4th District, during the absence of H. E. the Governor's Surgeon.

Surgeon to Royapetah Hospital and the Club; Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Medical College, Madras; Official Visitor, St. Thom's Dispensary and Victoria Cante and Goshia Hospital.

Lieut.-Colonel H. ALLISON, M.D., I.M.S.

Second Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras, and Port and Marine Surgeon and Health Officer for the Port of Madras. Also Medical Inspector of Seamen and Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Madras. Offg. P.M.O. Burma Dist.

Madras

LUNATIC ASYLUM, KILPAUK.

Captain C. H. LEET PALE, 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.			
COLONEL.			
Anthony, A. H., M.B.	15 Nov. 1899	22 March 1901	P. M. O., Secunderabad and Belgaum Districts.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.			
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels under Article 302 of the Royal Warrant.</i>			
<i>[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.]</i>			
Hiperson, I. B.	28 Feb. 99	20 Jan. 98	In charge, Station Hospital, Wellington.
V.C. Lloyd, O. E. P.	25 Sept. 07	24 June 98	Staff Officer to the Madras Division of the Army Reserve Corps.
Forman, R. H., M.B.	23 May 02	30 Dec. 98	In charge, Station Hospital, Bangalore.
Jones, J. M.	6 Mar. 06	10 Dec. 99	In charge, Station Hospital, Mandalay.
Townsend, S.	6 Feb. 01	8 May 1902	In charge, Station Hospital, Secunderabad.
Dixon, T. A., M.D.	5 Feb. 01	13 Nov. 1897	England in M. C., for 6 months, from 14th April 1902. Extended from 14th Oct. 1902 to 15th Feb. 1903.
Morse, R. E. R.	5 July 01	1 Dec. 98	In charge, Station Hospital, Rangoon.
Yould, J. R., M.B.	30 July 01	28 Oct. 98	In charge, Station Hospital, Ponnammallee.
Trevor, H. O.	10 Oct. 02	...	Burma District.
Thomson, W. B.	23 July 1894	23 Dec. 1897	In temp. charge Station Hospital, Belgaum.
Deane, H. E.	29 July 01	6 Mar. 98	On Plague duty, Cutta.

Rank and Names.	Date of present Rank.	Date of arrival in India.	Remarks.
MAJORS.			
Powell, S., M.B.	30 May 1897	22 Oct. 1897	On Field Service in China.
Power, R. I.	30 May 97	8 Sept. 1902	Bangalore.
Cree, H. E.	1 Aug. 97	3 Dec. 1898	Wellington.
Burke, J. F.	1 Aug. 97	25 Nov. 1901	England, M. C., for 6 months, from 14th June 1902.
Melville, C. H., M.B.	30 Jan. 98	19 Nov. 1899	Sanitary Officer, Madras Command.
Cocks, H., M.B.	30 Jan. 98	4 Nov. 97	England, M. C., for 4 months, from 19th July 1902.
Davidson, J. S., M.B.	28 July 98	18 Apr. 99	Mandalay.
Marier, E. S.	28 July 98	4 Mar. 99	Rangoon.
Bullen, J. W., M.D.	5 Feb. 99	1 Dec. 98	In charge, Station Hospital, Cannanore.
Boles, W. S., M.B.	5 Apr. 99	4 Mar. 97	Belgaum.
Thomson, J., M.B.	27 July 99	4 Feb. 99	In charge, Station Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount.
Davoren, V. H. W.	27 July 99	30 Sept. 98	Secunderabad.
Healey, C. W. R.	29 Nov. 1900	24 May 1902	In charge, Station Hospital, Meiktila.
CAPTAINS.			
Faichnis, N.	...	...	Burma District—On arrival in India.
Morfe, E. M.	...	...	Belgaum District.
Burwell, F. R.	30 Jan. 1896	2 Oct. 1895	In charge, Station Hospital, Madras.
Milner, A. E.	28 July 97	14 Jan. 97	Personal Asst. to P. M. O., Madras Command.
Perry, S. J. C. P.	29 Jan. 98	5 Feb. 98	England, M. C., for 6 months, from 19th April 1902. Extended from 19th October 1902 to 18th Jan. 1903.
Fairrie, S. H.	29 July 98	4 Nov. 97	Secunderabad District.
Gunter, F. E., M.B.	29 July 98	8 Oct. 97	On Field Service in China.
Campbell, J. H.	29 July 98	10 Nov. 97	Secunderabad.
Waring, A. E.	29 Jan. 99	20 Jan. 98	Secunderabad District.
Ward, W. A.	...	...	3rd Sept. 1902 Bangalore.
Clements, R. W., M.B.	29 July 1899	28 Feb. 1898	Bangalore District.
Swabey, M.	29 July 99	23 Feb. 98	In charge, Station Hospital, Shwabo.
Hewetson, H.	29 July 99	23 Feb. 98	England, M. C., for 6 months, from 15th August 1902.
Martin, H. G.	...	...	4 Nov. 1902 Belgaum District.
Gwynn, W. F.	28 Jan. 98	25 Feb. 1896	Special duty, Ceylon.
Selby, M. B.	...	...	7 Nov. 1902
Hall, S. O.	27 July 1901	19 Jan. 1899	Bangalore.
Throp, A. E.	27 July 01	8 Mar. 98	In charge, Station Hospital, Thayetmyo.
Cowan, J., M.B.	27 July 1898	8 Apr. 99	Rangoon.
Prescott, J. J. W., D.S.O.	...	...	...
Falkner, P. H.	...	...	Belgaum District.
Anderson, H. S.	...	...	...
LIEUTENANTS.			
Eslington, M. A.	...	...	4 Nov. 1902 Belgaum District.
McDonnell, E.	...	...	Burma District.
Baker, W. L.	...	...	1 Nov. 02 Secunderabad District.
Lander, E. P.	30 May 1900	22 Mar. 1901	Rangoon Command.
Adderley, A. C.	30 May 00	22 Mar. 01	England, M. C., for 6 months, from 29th September 1902.
Greenwood, A. R.	21 June 00	26 Apr. 01	Secunderabad.
Hunt, R. N., M.B.	29 Nov. 00	1 Nov. 01	Mandalay.
Cowey, R. V.	29 Jan. 01	6 Nov. 01	Mandalay District.
O'Donoghue, D. J. R.	29 June 01	1 Mar. 02	Meiktila.

Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command.

Hay, Surgeon-Genl. G. W. R., M.D., I.M.S.—Appointed, 26th May 1900.

Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command.

Mener, Capt. A. E., R.A.M.C.—Appointed, 5th September 1901.

Principal Medical Officers of Districts.

Arthonis, Col. A. H., M.D., R.A.M.C. P. M. O., Secunderabad and Belgaum Districts.
 Branfoot, Col. A. M., M.D., I.M.S. P. M. O., Bangalore and Southern Districts.
 Dolson, Col. A. F., M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S. P. M. O., Burma District—(Leave out of India, p. d., 8 months, from 17th September 1902.)
 Allison, Lt.-Col. H., M.D., I.M.S. Offg. P. M. O., Burma District.
 Johnson, Col. W. E., M.D., I.M.S. P. M. O., Madras District. (Leave out of India, p. d., 8 months from 1st November 1902.)
 Brown, Lt.-Col. W. E., M.D., I.M.S. Offg. P. M. O., Madras District.

Staff Surgeon, Secunderabad.

Thompson, Lieut.-Col. C. M., M.D., I.M.S.

Staff Surgeon, Bangalore.

Dodge, Capt. J. A., I.M.S.

Fort Surgeon.

Roswell, Capt. F. R., 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 consists for the purpose of examining Military Officers and Subordinates applying for leave on Medical Certificate, for compensation for wounds, and 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-Genl. D., M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S.—Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Donovan, Captain C., M.D., I.M.S.

Medical Storekeeper to Government, Madras Command.

Carruthers, Lt.-Col. H. St. Clair, I.M.S.—Sur., M.C.

Wright, Major R. H., I.M.S.—Officiating.

Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

King, Lieut.-Colonel W. G., M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S.

Staff at the Presidency.

Rank and Names.	Date of Appt.	Remarks.
Johnson, Col. W. E., M.D.		P. M. O., Madras District.—Leave, P. A.
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. R., M.D.	7 Apr. 90	Principal, and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, and Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras. Offg. P. M. O., Madras District.
Allison, Lt.-Col. H., M.D.	13 Aug. 86	Second Surgeon, Government General Hospital with Fort and Marine duties, &c., Madras. Offg. P. M. O., Burma Dist.
King, Lt.-Col. W. G., M.D., C.I.E.	30 Aug. 93	Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
Sturmer, Lt.-Col. A. J.	17 July 98	Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras.
Maitland, Lt.-Col. J., M.D.	16 Aug. 95	First Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras.
Pope, Lt.-Col. T. M., M.D.	9 May 92	Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.
Reeves, Lieut.-Col. F. C.		Surgeon, First District.
Browning, Lt.-Col. W. B., M.D., C.I.E.	26 May 92	Surgeon, Fourth District.
Vadgheyar, Lieut.-Col. J. L., M.D.	20 Sept. 87	Chemical Examiner, Madras.
Crawford, Maj. P. J., M.D.	9 July 98	Surgeon, Third District.
Robertson, Maj. R., M.D., C.I.	12 Mar. 95	Surgeon, Second District.
Molerworth, Capt. W., M.D.		Surgeon to H. E. the Governor.
Donovan, Capt. C., M.D.	5 July 98	Personal Asst. to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
Harrison, Capt. C. B., M.D.		Acting Superintendent, Govt. Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
Symons, Capt. T. H.		Acting Third Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras.
Cornwall, Capt. J. W., M.D.		Acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
Kirkpatrick, Capt. H., M.D.		Acting 3rd Physician, General Hospital.
Fayrer, Capt. F. D., M.D.		Acting 4th Physician, General Hospital.
Ross, Capt. T. S.		Acting Health Officer, Madras Municipality.

Indian Medical Service.

First Comm.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Prior rank.	Remarks.
SURGEON-GENERALS RANKING AS MAJOR-GENERALS.				
1898	P. H. S. Sinclair, David, M.D., C.I.E., C.S.I.	11 Oct. 1899	68	Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
COLONELS (4).				
1879	Branfoot, Arthur Mudge, M.D., C.I.E.	1 Mar. 1898	68	P. M. O., Bangalore and Southern Districts.
77	Johnson, William Edward, M.D.	30 June 1898	68	P. M. O., Madras District.—Leave, P. A., for 8 months, from 1st Nov. 1902.
78	Little, Charles, M.D.	12 Feb. 1900	68	Inspr.-General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commr., Burma.
72	Dolson, Andrew Francis, M.D.	4 May 1901	68	P. M. O., Burma District.—Leave, P. A., for 8 months, from 11th Sept. 1902.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS (31).				
<i>Lieut.-Colonels under Article 6 of the Royal Warrant of December 1891.</i>				
<i>(The first date (up to August 1898) after each officer's name shows that of his promotion to late rank of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonels.)</i>				
1872	Esmond White, Henry Fitz-	1 Oct. 92	68	1st Madras Pioneers.—Leave, M. C., for 1 year, from 21st Sept. 1901.
	Lawrence Plunkett French	31 Oct. 97		Idem, for 3 months.

First Comm.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Purlo' Regis.	Remarks.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS (11)—continued.				
1872	Brown, William Richard, M.D., R.C.S., F.M.S.	1 Apr. 93 1 Mar. 98	68	Principal Medical Officer, Government General Hospital, and Principal, Medical College, Madras. Offg. P.M.O., Madras Dist.
73	Allison, Hazlett, M.D., R.C.S., F.M.S.	30 Sept. 93 30 June 98	68	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. Offg. P. M. O., Burma District.
73	Hackett-Wilkins, Thomas James, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.P., Ed.	14 July 93 30 Sept. 93	68	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, also Port Health Officer, Calicut. Under Orders to Ootacamund as Civil Surgeon.
74	Benson, Percy Hugh, M.B.	30 Dec. 93 31 Mar. 94	68	Senior Surgeon, Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore.
74	King, Walter Gawron, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., AND, A.C.S.M., LOND., F.R.I.P.H., F.S.I., F.M.S., C.P.H.	12 Feb. 00 31 Mar. 94	S.C.	Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
74	O'Hara, William, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ed.	12 Feb. 00 30 Sept. 94	68	Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.
75	Thomas, George Fuchser	12 Mar. 00 31 Mar. 95	68	Inspector-General of Prisons and Deputy Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.—Furlo., P. A., 15 months and 29 days, from 2nd April 1902.
75	Sturmer, Arthur James, M.B., C.S., L.R.C.P., F.M.S.	31 Mar. 01 31 Mar. 95	68	Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, and Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Madras.
75	Ferrand, Edward, M.D., F.R.C.S.	4 May 01 30 Sept. 95	S.C.	6th Madras Infantry.—Leave out of India for 1 year, from 22nd April 1902.
76	Maitland, John, M.D., C.M., Ed., F.M.S.	5 Jan. 02 31 Mar. 90	75	First Surgeon, Government General Hospital, and Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Madras.
1874	Lancaster, John, M.B., C.M., M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., Ed., F.M.S.	31 Mar. 1894	68	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot, and Medical Officer, Central Jail, Vellore.—Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer with Medical charge of Central Jail, Salem.
76	Swain, Charles Lethbridge, M.D.	31 Mar. 96	75	Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and P.M.O., Hyderabad Contingent.
76	Lee, William Alexander, L.R.C.S., L.M., L.R.C.P.	30 Sept. 96	75	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, with Medical charge of Central Jail, Trichinopoly.—Furlo., for 1 year and 9 months, from 2nd May 1901.
76	Kyle, Montague Stokes, M.B.	30 Sept. 96	S.C.	24th Madras Infantry.
77	Nair, Henry Augustus Paddy, M.B., C.M., M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ed.	31 Mar. 97	75	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Superintendent of Medical School with Medical charge of Jail, Tanjore, and Acting Superintendent of Jails, Tanjore.

First Comm.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Purlo' Regis.	Remarks.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—continued.				
1877	Chatterjee, Nityananda	31 Mar. 1897	75	Madras Infantry Depot, Pallavaram.
77	Bennett, Charles Henry, M.D.	1 Oct. 97	S.C.	26th Madras Infantry.
77	Reporter, Maueckjee Eduljee	1 Oct. 97	75	11th Coorg Infantry.—Leave in India, P. A., for 308 days, from 1st February 1902.
78	Pope, Thomas Henry, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed., D.S.C., F.M.S.	30 Mar. 18	75	Superintendent, Govt. Ophthalmic Hospital, and Professor of Ophthalmology, Medical College, and Medical Officer, Military Female Orphan Asylum, Madras.
78	Pemberton, Robert, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., LOND., D.P.H., CAMB., F.R.I.P.H.	30 Mar. 98	75	District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Supt. of Jail, Bellary.—Priv. leave for 3 months and furlo. for 1 year, 2 months and 14 days, from 29th May 1902.
78	Warlike, Damodar Purshotum	30 Mar. 98	75	19th Madras Infantry.
78	Quayle, William Adair, M.D.	30 Mar. 98	75	Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Nagpur.
78	Armstrong, Henry	30 Mar. 98	75	Q. O. Madras Sappers and Miners.
78	Carruthers, Herbert St. Clare	30 Sept. 98	78	Medical Storekeeper to Government, Madras Command.—On furlo., M. C., for 12 months from 15th Jan. 1902.
79	Thomas, William Frederick, M.D., DURH., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., F.R.I.P.H., LOND.	31 Mar. 99	75	District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Superintendent of Jail, Madras.
79	Wortabet, Henry George Luther, M.D.	31 Mar. 99	S.C.	4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contgt.
79	Frenchman, Edulji Palanji	31 Mar. 99	75	Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Bassein, Burma.—Offg. Inspector-General of Prisons and Deputy Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Burma.
79	James, Richard, M.B.	31 Mar. 99	S.C.	3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contgt.—In charge, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
79	Sarkies, Sarkies Carrapiett, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., Ed., X.	31 Mar. 99	75	Civil Surgeon, Cannanore.—Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Superintendent of Jail, Bellary.
79	Bain, David Stuart Kekdas	31 Mar. 99	75	Civil Surgeon, Coorg, and Superintendent of Jail, Mercara.
79	Marsden, James Cort, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., LOND.	31 Oct. 99	75	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, and in Medical charge of Jail, Cuddalore.
79	Keeves, Francis Casement, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.	31 Oct. 99	S.C.	Surgeon, First District, and Medical Inspector of Emigrants, President, Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras.
79	Poynder, John Leopold	31 Oct. 99	75	Civil Surgeon, Raipur.—Furlo., M. C., for 1 year and 6 months, from 1st May 1901.
80	Cama, Ruston Hormasji	31 Mar. 1900	S.C.	9th Madras Infantry.
80	Browning, Winthrop Benjamin, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., C.L.R.	31 Mar. 00	75	Surgeon, Fourth District, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Medical College, Madras.
80	Thompson, Crossdallo Miller, M.B.	31 Mar. 00	75	Staff Surgeon, Secunderabad.—Offg. Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad.
80	Rundie, Cubitt Sindall, M.B.	31 Mar. 00	75	Civil Surgeon, Thayetmyo, Burma.—Furlo., P. A.

First Comm.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Field Regls.	Remarks.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—continued.				
1880	Van Geyzel, John Lawrence, M.B., B.S., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.	2 Oct. 1900	75	Chemical Examiner, and Professor of Chemistry, Lecturer on Experimental Physics, Medical College, Madras.
80	Harrington, Hastings Norman Victor.	2 Oct.	00	75 Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, and Medical Officer, Marwar Battalion— <i>Furlough</i> for 1 year, 1 month and 25 days from 4th March 1902.
80	McKee, Gerard Macklin Esq.	2 Oct.	00	75 23rd Madras Light Infantry.— <i>Leave, P. A., for 1 year and 9 days, from 4th March 1902.</i>
80	Sanjana, Karsaji Chetaji, M.B., M.D., F.R.C.S., ED., L.D.S., LOND.	2 Oct.	00	75 District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chitaval, and Medical Officer, District Jail, Palamcottah—Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Canara, and Superintendent of Jail, Mangalore.
80	Hakies, Hermann Hermann Esq., M.B., B.S., ED., LOND.	2 Oct.	00	75 District Medical and Sanitary Officer, with Medical charge of Central Jail, Solera.— <i>Furlough</i> for 10 months from 4th March 1902.
80	Burton, John Adolphus	2 Oct.	00	S.C. 7th Madras Infantry.
80	Belawala, Manohar Jamshedji.	2 Oct.	00	75 24th Madras Infantry.— <i>Leave, P. A., for 1 year and 3 months, from 7th July 1902.</i>
81	Officer, Alfred James, M.B., B.S., ED.	2 Apr.	01	75 District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Godavari, with Medical charge of Central Jail, Rajahmundry.— <i>Res. M. C.</i>
81	Roe, Robert Bradley	1 Oct.	01	75 Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Amravati.
81	Smyth, John, M.B.	1 Oct.	01	75 Medical Officer in charge of the Maharajah and Palace, Mysore, and Medical Officer, Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.
81	Cressy, Hugh, M.D.	1 Oct.	01	75 54th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, also in Medical charge, 3rd Lancers and Followers' Hospital, staff and Details, and No. 1, Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent—No. 63, Native Field Hospital, Field Service, China.
81	Youngerman, Edward Reginald, M.B.	Feb. 1 Oct.	01	S.C. 2nd Madras Lancers.— <i>Leave, P. A., for 1 year, from 28th April 1902.</i>
82	Keilly, Edwin William	1 Apr.	02	75 Civil Surgeon, Aizul.
82	Scott, James, M.B.	1 Apr.	02	S.C. 1st Madras Lancers.— <i>Offg. 11th Madras Infantry.</i>
82	Davis, Robert Evans Stuart, M.B., M.D., F.R.C.S.	30 Sept.	02	75 Civil Surgeon, Rangoon, Burma.
82	Nelson, William Henry, M.B.	10 Sept.	02	75 Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar, and Medical Officer, Malwa Hill Corps.
MAJORS.				
1883	Evans, Arthur Owen	31 Mar. 1896	75	Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Moulmein, Burma.
83	Bannerman, William Burney, M.B., M.D., B.L., ED.	29 Sept.	95	73 In charge of Plague Laboratory, Bombay.
83	Thomson, Henry, M.B., M.D., C.M., ABD., D.P.H., CANBAN.	29 Sept.	95	75 Barbar Physician to the Maharajah of Travancore.
93	Custor, Richard Henderson	30 Sept.	95	S.C. Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Bassein, Burma.
98	Maidment, Frederick George	30 Sept.	95	S.C. 14th Madras Infantry.

First Comm.	Names.	Date of Rank.	Field Regls.	Remarks.
MAJORS—continued.				
1893	Doyle, Ignatius Purcell, D.S.O.	30 Sept. 1898	S.C. 27th Madras Infantry.— <i>Leave, P. A., for 1 year, from 10th Nov. 1901.</i>	
87	Crawford, Frederick James, B.A., M.D., D.U.I., D.P.H., CANBAN.	31 Mar.	99	S.C. Surgeon, Third District, Second Physician, Government General Hospital, Professor of Physiology, Medical College, and Medical Officer, Civil Orphan Asylums, Madras.
87	Simpson, David, M.A., M.D., C.M., ABD.	31 Mar.	99	S.C. District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Medical Officer, Central Jail, Coimbatore.
87	Robertson, Robert, M.B., C.M., GLASG.	31 Mar.	99	S.C. Surgeon, Second District, First Physician, Govt. General Hospital, Supt., Govt. Voluntary General Hospital, and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, and Member of the Board of Examiners, Madras.
87	Dewes, Frederick Joseph	1 Oct.	99	S.C. Civil Surgeon, Taunggyi, Southern Shan States, Burma.
87	Pinto, Joseph Orphino	1 Oct.	99	S.C. Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, Balaghat, Central Provinces.— <i>Furlough</i> for 1 year, from 11th Feb. 1902.
87	Strickland, Percy Charles Hutchison.	1 Oct.	99	S.C. 33rd Burma Infantry.— <i>Leave, P. A., for 1 year, from 23rd July 1901. Exten. 3 months on M. C.</i>
87	Stewart, Thomas William	1 Oct.	99	S.C. Civil Surgeon, Burma.— <i>Leave for 2 years from 2nd April 1901.</i>
88	Grant, Allan Ewen, M.B., C.M., ED., M.S.I.	31 Mar. 1900	S.C.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination, and Professor of Hygiene and Practical Bacteriology, Medical College, Madras.— <i>Furlough</i> for 19 months and 17 days, from 16th Jan. 1902.
88	Pereira, Frank Charles, M.B., B.S., ED., L.F.P.S. GLASG., M.B., C.M., MAD.	31 Mar.	00	S.C. District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Superintendent of Jail, Nellore—Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, with Medical charge of Central Jail, Trichinopoly.
89	Williams, Charles Louis, M.D., ED., M.B.C.S., D.P.H., CANBAN.	30 Sept.	00	S.C. Civil Surgeon, Cochin—Acting Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund, with attached duties.
89	Vickers, Wilfrid Constant, M.B., C.M., ED.	30 Sept.	00	S.C. District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Superintendent of Jail and Lunatic Asylum, Vizagapatam, also Supt., Medical School, Vizagapatam.
90	Sutherland, William Dunbar, M.B., C.M.	31 Mar.	02	S.C. Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, Saugor, Central Provinces.
90	Carr-White, Percy, M.B.	31 Mar.	02	S.C. Offg. Residency Surgeon, Barrutpur.
90	Wright, Edmund Hasell	31 Mar.	02	S.C. 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.— <i>Offg. Medl. Storekeeper, Madras Command.</i>
90	Molesworth, William, M.B., B.S., DUBL., M.B.C.S.E., F.R.C.P.	31 Mar.	02	S.C. Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, Madras.
90	Fearnside, Clarence Forbes, M.A., M.B., C.M., ABD.	31 Mar.	02	S.C. Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.
90	Johnston, Charles Arthur, M.B.	31 Mar.	02	S.C. 3rd Madras Lancers.— <i>Leave, M. C., for 1 year, from 28th March 1902.</i>

First Comm.	Names.	Date of Rank.	First Regt.	Remarks.
MAJORS—continued.				
1890	Giffard, Gerald Godfrey. M.B.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.	31 Mar. 1902	S.C.	Fourth Physician, Government General Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Madras.— <i>On furlo. for 1 year and 6 months from 31st Mar. 1901.</i>
CAPTAINS.				
91	Kutlass, James, M.D.	28 July 1891	S.C.	20th Burma Infantry.— <i>Leave, P.A., for 6 months, from 13th June 1902.</i>
91	Pridmore, Walter George, M.B.	28 July	S.C.	Civil Surgeon, Bhamo, Burma.
91	Donovan, Charles M.A., M.D., B.Ch., M.A.O., R.U.M., F.R.S.	28 July	S.C.	Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras and Medical Inspector of Factories for the Town of Madras.—Member of the Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras.
91	Penny, Jeremiah	28 July	S.C.	20th Burma Infantry.—Offg. Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, Meiktila, Burma.
91	Graves, Douglas Henry McDonell, M.B.	28 July	S.C.	20th Madras Infantry.—Offg. Civil Surgeon, Raipur.
91	Dallas, Stuart Alexander Charles.	28 July	S.C.	Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent of Jail, Chanda, Central Provinces.— <i>Sur. M.C., for 1 year, from 2nd Aug. 1901. Exten. 15 months.</i>
91	Palk, Charles Henry Leet, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., ED.	28 July	S.C.	Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, and Lecturer on Mental Diseases, Medical College, Madras.— <i>Furlo. for 1 year and 5 months from 3rd April 1901. Exten. 6 weeks.</i>
91	Elliot, Robert Henry, M.B., M.S., LOND., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., LOND., R.P.H. CANTAB.	30 Jan.	S.C.	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Canara, and Superintendent of Jail, Mangalore.— <i>Sur. M.C., for 12 days from 10th Feb. 1902.</i>
91	Mitter, Robert King, M.A., M.B., CAL., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., ED.	30 Jan.	S.C.	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Khatwa, Manipal.
91	Armstrong, Wilfred Ernest Arbuthnot.	30 Jan.	S.C.	Residency Surgeon, and <i>ex-officio</i> Assistant to Resident, Nepal.—Offg. Surg. to H. E. the Viceroy.
91	Gabblott, Putheney Charles, M.B.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.	27 July	S.C.	Civil Surgeon, Cocosnada.—District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Nilgiris, Coonoor with attached duties.
91	Macrae, John Lewis, M.B., C.M., 23 July	23 July	S.C.	12th Burma Infantry.
91	Bliss, George, M.B.C.S.	30 Jan.	S.C.	Medical Officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.— <i>Probr. Army Dept., Calcutta Milit.</i>
91	Sherrman, Eric Harding	29 July	S.C.	6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
91	Stodart, Thomas, M.B., C.M.	29 July	S.C.	Civil Surgeon, and Supt. of Jail, Akyab, Burma.
91	Bliss, George, M.B.C.S.	29 July	S.C.	22nd Madras Infantry.
91	Paulsen, Thomas Howard, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.	29 July	S.C.	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.
91	Berry, Alfred Eugene, M.B.	29 Jan.	S.C.	3th Madras Infantry.
91	Fraser, Herbert St. John, M.B.C., M.B., L.R.C.P.	29 Jan.	S.C.	Third Physician, Government General Hospital, and Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Madras.— <i>Sur. M.C., for 8 months from 27th Mar. 1902.</i>

First Comm.	Names.	Date of Rank.	First Regt.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—continued.				
1894	Pearce, Charles Ross, M.B., C.M.	28 July 1897	S.C.	11th Goorkha Rifles.
95	Wall, Frank	2 Jan.	S.C.	5th Madras Infantry.— <i>Leave M.C., for 1 year, from 23rd April 1902.</i>
95	Mathew, Charles Montague, M.B.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., LOND.	2 Jan.	S.C.	32nd Burma Infantry.
95	Blenkinsop, Frederick Linton, M.B.	29 July	S.C.	Offg. 1st Madras Pioneers.
95	Illington, Edmund Moritz, M.B., C.S.E., L.R.C.P., LOND.	29 July	S.C.	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ganjam, and Superintendent of Jail, Berhampur.
95	Watson, Thomas Edgar, M.B., C.M., ED.	29 July	S.C.	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kurnool.— <i>Leave, P.A., for 6 months, from 15th April 1902.</i>
95	Webster, Charles George, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.S., ED., L.F.P.S., GLAS.	29 July	S.C.	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur.—Ag. District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Godavari, with Medical charge of Central Jail, Rajahmundry.
95	Pinchard, Michael Biddulph	29 Jan.	S.C.	24th Madras Infantry.—Offg. 1st Madras Lancers.
95	Niblock, William James, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., R.P.A.	29 Jan.	S.C.	Third Surgeon, Government General Hospital, and Professor of Biology, Medical College, Madras.— <i>Furlo., M.C., for 6 months, from 2nd May 1902.</i>
95	Harrison, Clarence Barrymore, M.B., C.M., GLAS.	29 Jan.	S.C.	Resident Medical Officer, Govt. General Hospital.—Acting Supt., Govt. Lunatic Asylum, and Lecturer on Mental Diseases, Medical College, Madras.
95	Lalor, Nicholas Percell O'Gor, M.B., M.B., B.Ch.	29 Jan.	S.C.	8th Goorkha Rifles.
95	Symons, Thomas Henry, M.B.C.S., F.R.C.P.	29 Jan.	S.C.	13th Madras Infantry.—Acting Third Surgeon, Govt. General Hospital, and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Madras.
95	Rost, Ernest Reinhold	29 Jan.	S.C.	Offg. Resct. Medl. Officer, Genl. Hospl., Rangoon, Burma.
95	Cornwall, John Wolfran, M.A., M.D., B.C., CANTAB, F.R.S.	29 July	S.C.	Health Officer to the Municipality of Madras, and Acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and Inspector of Vaccination, and Ag. Professor of Hygiene and Practical Bacteriology, Medical College, Madras.
95	Miller, Alfred, M.B., LOND., M.B., C.S., L.R.C.P.	29 July	S.C.	1st Moplah Rifles.—Ag. Resident Medical Officer, Govt. General Hospital, Madras.
95	Hammond, Frederick Arthur Lucas.	29 July	S.C.	Offg. Dy. Sanitary, Commissioner, Burma.
95	Brown, Henry Robert	29 July	S.C.	21st Madras Pioneers.
95	Richards, Walter Guyon	29 July	S.C.	Offg. 1st Moplah Rifles.
95	James, Sydney Price, M.B.	29 July	S.C.	3rd Madras Light Infantry.—On Special duty with the Royal Society's Malaria Commission.
95	Fleming, Archibald Nicol, M.B., C.M., ED.	29 July	S.C.	1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
95	Deo, Peter, M.B.	29 July	S.C.	Sept. of Jail, Mandalay, Burma.
95	Mall, Felix Oswald Newton, M.B.	29 July	S.C.	Civil Surgeon, Betul.—Offg. Supt., Central Jail, Jabulpore.
95	Brown, Frank Dennis, M.B., F.S. DUBL.	29 July	S.C.	Supt., Central Jail, Cannanore.
95	Dick, Maxwell	29 July	S.C.	Offg. Civil Surgeon, Burma.— <i>Leave, P.A., 6 months, from 23rd July 1902.</i>

First Comm.	Names.	Date of Rank.	P. rule.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—concluded.				
1900	Bryson, Reginald, L.R.C.S., ED.	23 Jan. 1900	S.C.	Acting Resident Medical Officer, Govt. General Hospital, Madras.
1898	Kirkpatrick, Heway, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.B.	28 Jan.	01 S.C.	Acting Third Physician, Government General Hospital, and Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Madras.
98	Farrer, Frederick Durand Sterling, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.A., CANTAB.	28 Jan.	01 S.C.	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddapah.—Ag. Fourth Physician, Government General Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, also Medical Officer, the Penitentiary, Madras.
98	Lethbridge, William, M.B., C.M., AHD.	28 Jan.	01 S.C.	Doing duty, Government General Hospital, Madras.— <i>Eur., M. C.</i>
1902	Ross, Thomas Spinks, L.R.C.S., ED.	28 Jan.	02 S.C.	Ag. Health Officer, Madras Municipality, Madras.
02	Atal, Pandit Parayal, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	28 Jan.	02 S.C.	Ag. Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddapah.
02	Tucker, William Hancock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	27 July	02 S.C.	Ag. Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot, with Medical charge of Central Jail, Vellore.
02	Chandhuri Maunantha Nath, M.B., C.M., B.D.	27 July	02 S.C.	Ag. Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Supt. of Jail, Nellore.

LIEUTENANT.

1902	Elwes, Frederick Penn, M.B., LOND., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	27 Jan. 1900	S.C.	Ag. Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer, Godavari, with Medical charge of Central Jail, Rajahmundry.
------	--	--------------	------	---

Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Madras).

Names.	Date of present rank.	P. rule.	Remarks.
--------	-----------------------	----------	----------

SENIOR ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

(Indian Army Circular, Clause 64 of 1894.)

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS WITH HONORARY RANK.

Senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Captain, excluding those seconded for Civil Employment—(5).

Hesterlow, Joseph Nathaniel	... 20 Nov. 1900	N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Bangalore.
Falconer, Samuel Ebenezer, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., ED., L.P.S., GLAS., L.R.K., G.C.F.	13 April	01 N	Resident Assistant Surgeon, and Instructor to European and East Indian Midwifery Pupils, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras.
Staggs, Valentine James	... L.S. 15 April	01 N	Asst. to the Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Medical College, Madras.
Mahony, Ebenezer	... L.S. 15 April	01 N	4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
Cabral, Anthony Lawrence	... L.S. 15 April	01 N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Wellington.
Hendricks, William Edward	... L.S. 21 Mar.	02	6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, excluding those seconded for Civil Employment—(5).

Prichard, James William Bay, Thomas Archibald	L.S. 15 April 1901	N	Civil Surgeon, Chattrapur, Ganjam.
Carroll, George Thomas	... L.S. 15 April	01 N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Rangoon.
Connor, Thomas Augustus Samuel	... L.S. 15 April	01 N	Civil Surgeon, Upper Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—Leave for 6 months, from 3rd April 1902.
Carreck, Francis John	... L.S. 15 April	01 N	Sub. Medical charge, Section Hospital, Bangalore.
Montgomery, William John	... L.S. 15 April	01 N	Leave, M. C., 6 months, from 25th Mar. 1902.
Stanton, James Robert	... L.S. 15 April	01 N	Civil Surgeon, Basim, Berars.
Moore, John	... L.S. 20 Dec. 00	N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Mandalay.
	... 21 Mar. 02	N	Sub. Medical charge, No. 1 Section Hospital, Secunderabad.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 1ST CLASS.

(Ranking as Conductors.)

Collins, Robert (Supy. 3)	... 27 June 1888	...	Resident Assistant Surgeon, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.
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, Myaungmya, Burma.
Lawrence, Thomas Cuthbert	... L.S. 4 July	91 75	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Bellary.
King, Henry William George (Supy. 4) L.S.	4 July	91 N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Madras.
Rodrigues, Albert Robert Goddard (Supy. 5) L.S.	4 July	91 N	District, Secunderabad.
Prince, Richard Cumming Debeaux, p.a. L.S.	4 July	91 N	Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale, Ootacamund.
Collins, H.	... 28 June	92	
Fisher, John	... L.S. 28 June	92 N	Civil Surgeon and Jail, Hanzada, Burma.
Winckler, Peter Arthur, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., ED., L.P.S., GLAS (Supy. 6) H.S.	28 June	92 N	Acting Civil Surgeon and Medical Officer, Central Jail, Cannanore, also Port Health Officer, Cannanore.
Curran, James Francis (Supy. 7) H.S.	28 June	92 N	Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Sandoway District, Burma.
Kiddle, Thomas	... L.S. 28 June	92 N	Civil Surgeon and Jail, Magwe, Burma.
McDonough, Thomas	... L.S. 28 June	92 N	Remount Depot, Hosur.
Sherman, Henry Murray	... 28 June	92 N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Melktila.
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, Poonmallee.
Weston, Edwin, L.R.C.P. & S., ED., L.S.A., LOND.	29 June	93 75	Port and Marine Dispensary, Madras, also Additional Health Officer, Port of Madras.
Robertson, David	... 28 June	94 N	Assistant to Surgeon, Third District, Madras.
Nichols, Cyprian Terence Montrose	28 June	94 N	Assistant to Surgeon, First District, and Superintendent, Lepet Hospital, Madras.
Bowers, Michael, L.M.S.	... L.S. 1 July	94 75	Deputy Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

Names.	Date of present rank.	P. rule.	Remarks.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 1ST CLASS—concluded.			
(Ranking as Conductors.)			
King, H. W. G.	... 1 July 1895	N	Senior Medical Subordinate Instructor of Nurses and in charge of Medical Stores, Government General Hospital, Madras.
Allan, George Robert	... 1 July 95	N	Civil Surgeon and Jail, Promo, Burma.
Nailer, Robert Hall	... 1 July 94	75	Sub. Medical charge No. 1 Section Hospital, Secunderabad.
Rodrigues, A. R. G.	... 28 May 96	N	Civil Surgeon and Jail, Yamethin, Burma.
Peacock, Edward	... 28 May 96	75	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Thapemyo.
Gaudoin, George Robert	... 28 May 95	N	Medical Store Dep't, Madras.
Jackson, Septimus George	... 30 June 99	75	British Field Hospital, China.
Bartley, Walter David	... 30 June 99	N	Local Fund Hospital, Yercaud.
Raymond, Herbert Adolphus	... 30 June 1893	N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Shwebo.
Winckler, P. A.	... 30 June 93	N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Calicut.
Curran, J. F.	... 30 June 93	N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Port Blair.
Lynsdale, Albert Wm. Jordan	... 30 June 93	75	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Pallavaram.
Pope, Joseph Aznew Reynard	... 30 June 1901	75	Sub. Medical charge, Station Family Hospital, Secunderabad.
Monette, Charles Berromes	... 30 June 1901	N	App'd. to Army Bearer Corps.
Williamson, Joseph Rhacon	... 30 June 01	N	
Hart, William Peter Bell	... 30 June 01	N	
Hackins, Robert Forbes Hart	... 30 June 01	N	
Certano, Stephan Ansel	... 30 June 02	N	
ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 2ND CLASS.			
(Ranking as Conductors.)			
deSilva, Geoffrey Francis	... 12 Nov. 1900	N	1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
D'Santos, Francis Xavier	... 1 April 01	N	Madras District.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 2ND CLASS.			
(Ranking as Sub-Conductors.)			
Pereira, Maurice Joseph	... 30 June 1897	N	Medical Store Dep't, Madras.
Gibson, Joseph Francis	... 30 June 97	N	Med. Officer in charge of Plague Inspection Station, Hindupur.
Dunn, Ferdinand Joseph	... 30 June 97	N	1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
Coshin, Francis William Anthony	... 30 June 97	N	Hyderabad Contingent.
Taylor, Percival Henry	... 30 June 97	N	Bangalore Dist.—App'd. to Army Bearer Corps.
McKim, Robert	... 30 June 97	N	Sub. Medical charge, Station Hospital, Malaparam.
Pereira, Robert Bernard	... 30 June 97	N	Trichinopoly.
D'Sylva, William Robert	... 30 June 98	N	Resident Assistant Surgeon, Rajah Sir Rameswamy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital, Madras.
D'Santos, Francis Xavier	... 1 July 98	N	Mandalay District.—Leaves, P. A.
Gonzalez, Daniel Randolph	... 1 July 98	N	Services placed at disposal of Surgeon-General, Madras.
D'Chaz, Felix George	... 30 June 1900	N	

Names.	Date of present rank.	P. rule.	Remarks.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 3RD CLASS—concluded.			
(Ranking as Sub-Conductors.)			
Thomas, Arthur William	... 18 Sept. 1900	N	No. 18, British Field Hospital, South Africa.
Craggs, Henry Clement	... 18 Sept. 00	N	Secunderabad District.
Brown, Arthur George	... 18 Sept. 00	N	Rangoon District.
Callaghan, George Maurice	... 29 Nov. 00	N	Section A, No. 25, British Field Hospital, China.
Macquenn, Kenneth George Sydney	... 30 Dec. 00	N	Section B, No. 25, British Field Hospital, China.
Rodriguez, Lambert Kenneth	... 1 July 01	N	Secunderabad District.
Pereira, Edward Julian Christopher	... 1 July 01	N	R. I. M. S. "Minto."
King, George Harold	... 1 April 02	N	Belgaum District.
Carreck, Frederick Frank Rath	... 30 June 02	N	Mandalay District.
Truter, Albert Wilhelm	... 30 June 02	N	Mandalay District.
Hardin, Alfred Edward	... 30 June 02	N	Belgaum District.
DeCosta, Joseph Francis	... 30 June 02	N	British Field Hospital, China.
Carlos, Robert Henry	... 30 June 02	N	Secunderabad District.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 4TH CLASS.			
Alderton, Charles Henry Arthur	...	N	Belgaum District.
Passanha, Waldemar Herman	...	N	Rangoon District.
Disarcie, John Peter	...	N	Trichinopoly.
Trutwein, Percy St. Clair	...	N	British Field Hospital, China.
Stracey, Patrick St. Clare	...	N	British Field Hospital, China.
Mahoney, Ebenezer Robert	...	N	Mandalay District.
Bowden, Frederick William	...	N	Rangoon Command.
Duckworth, Henry	...	N	Bangalore District.
Willes, Horace James	...	N	Asst. to Civil Surgeon, Bhamo, Burma.
Colkers, Joseph Alfred	...	N	Bangalore District.
Meeand, William Hope	...	N	Southern District, Wellington.
Green, Cecil Beaumont	...	N	No. 18, British Field Hospital, South Africa.
Jackson, Herbert Charles	...	N	Bangalore District.
Freud-Hart, Archibald Albert	...	N	Southern District, Wellington.
Duckworth, George Edwin	...	N	Rangoon Command.
Duckworth, Percival Thomas	...	N	Secunderabad District.
Callaghan, George Maurice	...	N	Section A, No. 25, British Field Hospital, China.
Carter, Christian Frederick Theodore	...	N	Madras District.
deRozario, John Francis	...	N	Mandalay District.
Gernon, Anthony Walter	...	N	Mandalay Dist., Army Bearer Corps.
Lemerle, Francis Alfred	...	N	Mandalay District.
Shullong, James Henry	...	N	Station Hospital, Kirkee.
Browne, Robert Frederic	...	N	Belgaum District.
Rodgers, Francis Norman	...	N	Madras District.
Sandways, Percy Neil	...	N	Secunderabad District.
Hart, Maurice Roberts Wilson	...	N	Belgaum District.
Hart, James Alexander	...	N	Madras District.
Lynsdale, Henry Herbert	...	N	Southern District, Wellington.
Scandlen, Patrick Augustus	...	N	Secunderabad District.
Gondie, Herbert Alexander Lewis	...	N	Belgaum District.
Pearira, Arthur Cochrane	...	N	Madras District.
Begia, Francis Aloysius	...	N	Secunderabad District.
McGraith, Patrick John	...	N	Secunderabad District.
Seymour, Emanuel Antony	...	N	Bellary.
Loper, Vincent Joseph	...	N	Mandalay District.
Banzett, William Robert	...	N	Rangoon District.
Thompson, Harry Victor James	...	N	Bangalore District.
Henderson, William Frederick	...	N	Madras District.
Bernard, Frederick Joseph	...	N	Secunderabad District.
Taylor, Clement George	...	N	Southern District, Wellington.
Gomes, Edward Frank	...	N	Bombay Command.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Dates of			Remarks.
	Present Rank.	Arrival in India.	Present appt.	
VETERINARY-MAJOR.				
Fowler, G. C. O.	10 Dec. 94	16 Oct. 95	9 Mar. 02	Offg. Inspg. Veterinary Officer, Madras Command.
VETERINARY-CAPTAINS.				
Tatum, W. J.	18 Feb. 03	19 Mar. 92	11 Feb. 02	In charge, Station Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore.
Knight, H. B.	17 Feb. 03	24 Nov. 90	.....	Leave, Eng ^d and, M. O. 36 months from 5th July 02.
Clarke, A. E.	5 July 02	2 Oct. 95	15 Sept. 02	Remount Depot, Karnal.
VETERINARY-LIEUTENANTS.				
Holmes, R. H.	25 Sept. 95	5 Feb. 97	3 Nov. 00	Bellary.
Anthony, W. S.	14 Oct. 96	18 Feb. 97	22 May 02	In charge, Station Veterinary Hospital, Secunderabad.
Harris, P. J.	19 May 97	19 Nov. 97	.....	Leave, England, M.C., from 3rd May 02.
Brown, E.	9 Nov. 98	3 Sept. 02	6 Sept. 02	Station Veterinary Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount.
Houston, R. F. St. C.	Do.	23 June 02	15 July 02	Secunderabad.
Lake, E. C.	13 Apr. 01	10 Oct. 02	17 Oct. 04	Do.
Low, W. C.	2 Nov. 01	25 July 02	30 July 02	Bangalore.
Gillett, E. S.	Do.	28 Oct. 02	27 Oct. 02	Bellary.

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 1890.	Departmental Officers with honorary rank— Clause 127, India Army Circular of 1899.— O.G. O., No. 514 of 1899.
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—

(1) 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.

(2) 3rd 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.

(3) Compensation for quarters, furlough pay, half pay, pensions, &c., of the new classes will be according to the allowance at present authorized for the corresponding former grades.

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT THROUGHOUT THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Attached to
Asst. Surg.	A. J. Hesterley, I. M.S.	30 June 1881	Asst. to the Dist. Med. and San. Officer, North Arcot—Ag. Civil Surg., Chittoor.
Do.	A. P. Fernandez, I.M.S.	8 Oct. 1884	Do. do. do. Trichinopoly—Ag. Civil Surg., Cochin.
Do.	C. T. Sattanah, I.M.S.	27 May 1885	Do. do. do. Nellore—Ag. Dist. Med. and Sanitary Officer, Kurnool.
Do.	M. Adeworth, M.B., C.M.	27 May 1885	Do. do. do. Kurnool—Ag. in Godavari.
Do.	C. Moncassary Moodley, I.M.S.	27 May 1885	Do. do. do. Madras.
Do.	J. Lechander, I.M.S.	11 Jan. 1887	Do. do. do. Godavari—Ag. Civil Surg., Coimbatore.
Do.	B. F. Connelley, I.M.S.	1 Aug. 1888	Do. do. do. Salem—Ag. Dist. Med. and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur.
Do.	P. D. S. Amirthaswamy Pillay, I.M.S.	6 Nov. 1889	Do. do. do. Coimbatore—Ag. Civil Surg., Nizamabad.
Do.	B. Gnanan Pillay, I.M.S.	27 Apr. 1890	Do. do. do. Tanjore—Ag. Civil Surg., Nizamabad.
Do.	B. Sundaram, M.B., C.M.	6 Feb. 1890	Do. do. do. South Arcot—Ag. in Tanjore.
Do.	T. R. Lakshmanaperumall Pillai, I.M.S.	8 June 1890	Do. do. do. Kistna.
Do.	J. J. Srinivasagum Pillay, M.A., I.M.S.	18 June 1890	Do. do. do. Anantapur—Sub pro tem. in Madabar.
Do.	J. S. Evers, I.M.S.	14 Apr. 1891	Do. do. do. but Acting in Tanjore.
Do.	P. N. Lakshmanan, M.A., M.B., C.M.	18 Oct. 1896	Do. do. do. Tanjore—Ag. in Bellary.
Do.	L. W. Pereira, I.M.S.	3 June 1897	Do. do. do. Chingleput—Leave without pay for 1 year.
Do.	C. R. Rama Rao, I.M.S.	13 Apr. 1897	Do. do. do. South Canara.
Do.	E. F. Powell, M.B., C.M.	30 Aug. 1897	Do. do. do. Asst. to the Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Madras.
Do.	S. Chandrasekhara Madalain, I.M.S.	14 Apr. 1897	Do. do. do. Asst. to the Dist. Med. and San. Officer, Ganjam.
Do.	V. Verghese, I.M.S.	9 Apr. 1899	Do. do. do. Visacapatnam.
Do.	P. Pereira, I.M.S.	23 Sept. 1899	Do. do. do. Bellary, but Acting in Madabar.
Do.	S. Krishnamurti Aiyar, M.B., C.M.	.....	Do. do. do. Anantapur, but Ag. in Salem.
Do.	M. N. MacDonald	.....	Do. do. do. Cuddesah—Ag. in Sanitary Commis-
Do.	T. Narasinga Rao	.....	Do. do. do. sioner's Office.
Do.	B. Harris	.....	Police Hospital, Koraput.
		18 July 1901	Asst. to the Med. Officer, Plague duty, Jalahpet.
		23 Sept. 1901	St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund. Addl. Medical Officer, Ootacamund, for 6 months from 16th April.

196109

PART V.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Arnold White, Kt., (Barrister-at-Law).

PUISSE JUDGES.

The Hon'ble Sir S. Subrahmanyam Aiyar, B.A., K.C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur.

Mr. Justice J. A. Davies, I.C.S., (Barrister-at-Law).

" " " H. S. Benson, M.A., LL.B., I.C.S., (Barrister-at-Law).

" " " H. T. Boddam, (Barrister-at-Law).

Justice Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Kt., C.I.E.

OFFICERS OF THE HIGH COURT.

Appointed.

A. L. Harnay, Esq., I.C.S., Registrar	1898
J. H. Bakewell, Esq., LL.B., (Barrister-at-Law), Dy. Registrar, Original Side	1896
J. T. Gilchrist, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side (On furlough)	1895
A. Davies, Esq., M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Ag. do.	1902
J. E. Asherson, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law), Assistant Registrar and Commissioner	1899
M.R.B. A. M. Subhagathi Mudaliar Avergal, Manager, Judicial Branch, Appel- late Side	1900
A. Ramaswami Aiyar Avergal, B.A., Deputy Manager, Judicial Branch, Appellate Side	1900
C. Chandrasekhara Aiyar Avergal, B.A., Superintendent, Adminis- trative Branch	1900
P. Ramachandra Rao Avergal, B.A., Chief Interpreter, Original Side	1887
T. Raghavakrishna Pillai Avergal, B.A., Deputy Interpreter, do.	1900
M. G. Yusuf Abdul Samad Bahadur, Persian and Hindustani Interpreter, do. (On furlough)	1883
M. Jan Jan Sahab, Ag. Persian and Hindustani Interpreter, Original Side	1883
M. K. Ky. T. H. Easwarath Jeyar, Government Interpreter, Original Side	1885
T. C. Clarke, Esq., Chief Clerk, Insolvent Court	1896
C. E. Crawley, Esq., Assistant General	1902
H. K. Boudhup, Sheriff of Madras	1901

LAW OFFICERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. P. Wallis, (Barrister-at-Law), Advocate-General	1900
E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Government Pleader, and also Executive Public Prosecutor	1888
E. Batsing, Esq., Government Solicitor	1876
J. G. Korman, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Barrister-at-Law), Clerk of the Crown and also Official Assignee	1885
John Adams, Esq., M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Crown and Public Prosecutor	1900
D. Chundur, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law), Law Reporter, High Court	1892
N. Subramanyam, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Barrister-at-Law), Administrator-General and Official Trustee	1891

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

ARCOOT—NORTH.

Salaries.

Rs. A. P.

Judge	K. O. Manavedan Raja (On Priv. leave) 1,493	5	4
Ag. Co.	J. J. Cotton	1,456	1 0 Chittoor.

ARCOOT—SOUTH.

Judge	R. D. Broadfoot	2,333	5 4 Cuddalore.
-------------	-----------------------	-------	----------------

BELLARY AND ANANTAPUR.

Judge	L. Moore	2,333	5 4 Bellary.
-------------	----------------	-------	--------------

CANARA—SOUTH.

Judge	J. V. F. Dummer (On furlough)	2,333	5 4 Ponnal.
Ag. Co.	L. G. Moore	1,911	10 8 Mangalore.

CHINGLEPUT.

Judge	A. C. Tata	2,333	5 4 Chingleput.
-------------	------------------	-------	-----------------

COIMBATORE.

Judge	V. A. Brodie	2,333	5 4 Coimbatore.
-------------	--------------------	-------	-----------------

706
305
401

N 211, No 3

No 2 2