

THE CANTONMENT MANUAL.

1909.

The following instructions are published by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, and with the approval of the Government of India, and cancel all previous orders issued by Army Head Quarters on the subject.

They are, however, not to be quoted in official correspondence with the Government of India, or Local Governments.

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Quarter Master General in India.

ARMY HEAD QUARTERS, INDIA,
QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DIVISION,
Calcutta, the 24th January 1909.



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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CANTONMENTS IN INDIA.

I.—Administrative policy.

1. It should be carefully borne in mind that the cardinal principle underlying the administration of cantonments in India is that cantonments exist primarily for the benefit of the health of the British troops, and to considerations affecting the well-being and efficiency of the garrison all other matters must give place.

2. It is essential that this most important subject should be approached with a determination to improve the existing state of affairs and to give a fresh impetus to cantonment administration.

3. A review of cantonment history reveals the fact that, in the past military property and interests have suffered from defective guardianship. The result of this has been generally that the areas set apart for military purposes have been exploited by individuals and by classes for whom they were not intended.

4. The Commander-in-Chief feels that this must be altered by strenuous effort on the part both of cantonment committees collectively and of individual members thereof.

5. This effort should be in two main directions—

The preservation, consolidation, and improvement of the property which still remains at the disposal of the military authorities, and the re-acquisition of what has been alienated.

6. If all concerned realise the importance of the work entrusted to them and act accordingly, the following results must ensue:—

- (a) An improvement in the sanitary conditions;
- (b) An enhancement of revenue which will enable these sanitary improvements to be carried out;
- (c) Re-acquisition (if necessary by purchase) of control over lands and building sites within cantonment limits which have been allowed to pass into other hands;
- (d) Better management and greater prosperity of cantonments generally.

II.—Cantonment Committees.

7. The cantonment committee is the military municipality which governs the community occupying the cantonment area. In it is vested the power and responsibility for the proper administration of the Cantonment Act, and, in carrying out this duty, military officers should divest themselves of any regimental or purely military interests, and remember that they are acting as the civil authority responsible to the Commander-in-Chief for good order in the cantonment, as well as for the progress of all projects for the benefit of the community that they represent.

General functions.

8. It, as a body, bears on behalf of the State, the authority and the responsibility of all the acts which are performed by its members. It is, therefore, its duty to take a wider view of questions than individuals are inclined to do; to take into consideration the necessities and characteristics of different sections of the community, and to popularise, wherever possible, its administrative action and general policy. Its powers in detail are set out in the Cantonment Code; but further than this, its members must bear in mind that they are trustees of the public welfare. On them devolve the duties of husbanding the resources of the cantonment; of safeguarding and improving its property; of bringing under cantonment control all that is necessary or desirable for the prosperity of the military community, and of the civil element which the presence of the troops has attracted.

Programme of measures.

9. For the satisfactory administration of a cantonment, it is essential that a carefully considered programme of measures should be adopted, and the policy carried out should be based on the principles outlined in these instructions. General officers commanding divisions should especially interest themselves in this, the only method of securing continuity, and will forward annual reports showing past execution, present action and future schemes. When such a programme has been formed after due deliberation, and approved by general officers commanding divisions and by Army Head Quarters, it will not be competent to any succeeding committee of members to set aside or radically interfere with its execution without the sanction of the approving authority. Where no cantonment committee is available and its functions are exercised by the commanding officer, he should realise the increased powers and responsibilities devolving on him, and thought and labour must not be spared, whatever the other calls on his time may be. He will have the advantages of undivided control, and the expert advice of the cantonment magistrate of the nearest large station is at his disposal and should be utilised when required.

Commanding Officer exercising functions of committee.

Small cantonments.

10. The small cantonments, which have no permanent cantonment magistrate, must approximate in all essentials of administration, and especially in their financial independence, to those of larger area.

Smaller cantonment etc.

Result of effort.

11. Progress must necessarily be gradual, but if year by year some advance is made and recorded in pursuance of a settled policy, the general condition of cantonments will be greatly improved.

Exceptional conditions.

12. The principle contained in paragraph 675 of the King's Regulations applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to the action of cantonment committees generally, and to presidents and secretaries of cantonment committees in particular. The absence of a permanent cantonment magistrate from his charge involves a condition of affairs calling for the exercise of much caution. It is then that efforts will be made to divert revenue; to obtain unauthorised concessions; to institute exaggerated or unnecessary expenditure; to tender disadvantageous contracts; to secure the recognition of injurious claims, and to introduce undesirable subordinates. Except in urgent circumstances, the cantonment committee should not at these times sanction any grants of sites, the erection of any new buildings, or changes in old ones, any increases of pay, any special expenditure, any large contracts, any reduction in revenue demands, or any changes in personnel.

13. Apart from the united action of the committee, it behoves each Members.

Page 2, paragraph 10.

Insert the following additional clause :—

(List No. 7.)

In every cantonment where there is no whole-time Cantonment Magistrate, but where arrangements have been made for periodical visits by permanent Cantonment Magistrates, the Cantonment Authority should always bear in mind that the visiting Cantonment Magistrate is their adviser, especially in legal and financial matters, and that his knowledge is at their disposal at all times.

Advice of whole-time Cantonment Magistrate to be sought by Cantonment authorities of small cantonments.

It is very necessary that the visiting Cantonment Magistrate should be kept fully informed of all local needs and difficulties as they arise, and all questions affecting financial and legal cantonment interests or matters of an important nature, should first be submitted by letter for his opinion and advice before being brought up for the consideration of the Cantonment Committee, who, with the recorded opinion of this officer before them, will be in a better position to decide on the merits of such cases.

For the present paragraph 9 substitute the following :—

(List No. 13).
January 1914.

Programme of
Progressive Mea-
sures.

"9. For the satisfactory administration of a cantonment, it is essential that a carefully considered programme of progressive measures should be adopted, and the policy carried out should be based on the principles outlined in these instructions. A report for each cantonment is to be submitted on I. A. F. Y-1987, together with a statement of the financial position of the cantonment. (See Form 11, Appendix XVII), the revision being forwarded on the 1st of June annually. This form is to be prepared by the Cantonment Committee and three copies forwarded to the General Officer Commanding, Division or Independent Brigade, one for transmission to the Quartermaster-general in India, one for retention and one for return with the orders of the General Officer Commanding noted thereon. This report should show the actual progress made during the year in the cantonment, its difficulties and wants, and any other information that may be of interest, together with a forecast of its policy for the following year. General Officers Commanding, Divisions and Independent Brigades will, through these programmes of progressive measures, be able to secure continuity of policy and development of cantonments. When such a programme has been formed after due deliberation, and approved by General Officers Commanding, Divisions and Independent Brigades, and finally by Army Headquarters, it will not be competent to any succeeding committee of members to set aside or radically interfere with its execution without the sanction of the approving authority. Where no Cantonment Committee exists and its functions are exercised by the Commanding Officer, he should realize the increased powers and responsibilities devolving on him. He will have the advantages of undivided control, and the expert advice of the cantonment magistrate of the nearest large station is at his disposal and should be utilized when required."

(List No. 11.)
May 1913.

For the present paragraph 10 substitute the following :—

"10. The small cantonments, which have no permanent Cantonment Magistrate, must approximate in all essentials of administration and especially in their financial independence, to those of large areas.

Army Department
No. 3306-A, dated
13th November 1907.

Government have sanctioned such cantonments being visited twice a year (vide Appendix I), by permanent Cantonment Magistrates, the object of their inspections being to secure uniformity of system, better keeping of accounts, correct maintenance of registers of taxes, land and other revenue, proper assessment of taxation and the enhancement of income from local sources. The duty of the visiting Cantonment Magistrate is to advise the Station Staff Officer, or other officer acting as the Cantonment Magistrate, on various points with which the latter must necessarily be more or less unacquainted, in connection with finance, cantonments accounts, conservancy and sanitation, etc.

Quartermaster-general's Circular No 13 of 1909.

It is very necessary that the visiting Cantonment Magistrate should be kept fully informed of all local needs and difficulties as they arise. Questions affecting financial and legal cantonment interests or matters of an important nature, should first be submitted by letter for his opinion and advice before being brought up for the consideration of the Cantonment Committee, who, with the recorded opinion of this officer before them, will be in a better position to decide on the merits of such cases."

13. Apart from the united action of the committee, it behoves each Members permanent member to exert himself by every means in his power to advance the general good of the community for whose benefit and welfare he holds office.

14. The president should keep himself in touch with the opinions and wishes of the general officer commanding, and to this end the Commander-in-Chief has authorised the selection, at head quarter cantonments of a division or brigade, of a combatant officer to be appointed by name for this duty by the commander. The president should use his full authority at meetings to conduct the proceedings in a formal and business-like manner, and to impress on members their responsibilities. Members should inform themselves fully on the subjects of discussion beforehand.

15. The value of the services of the civilian members of the committee must not be underrated, nor their responsibilities ignored. A cordial attitude towards them and to the civil authorities generally will lead to much advantage, and the hands of the committee will be thereby strengthened. General officers commanding should use the greatest circumspection in according their concurrence to the appointment of Civil Magistrate. * Vide proviso to section 3 (1) (b), Cantonment Code, 1880. 1912. * as a member, and, for the consideration of questions of importance, the services of the most experienced officer available should be asked for. The civil magistrate detailed as a member undertakes His advice and influence to be used. the responsibility of advising the committee on all subjects likely to have an effect on any part of the community outside cantonment limits. His co-operation should be secured in cases where undue local influences are running counter to the committee's policy or action.

16. The advantage of associating the superintendent of police with the committee must not be overlooked. His responsibilities would lie chiefly with regard to assistance in the elimination of undesirables and to the police action in the prevention of injury to cantonment property, the control of traffic, prevention of nuisances, and carrying out the law and regulations regarding prostitutes.

17. The difficult position of the cantonment magistrate calls for the loyal support of his colleagues and of all military authorities. It must be remembered that he is the sole magistrate in cantonments, and the more his influence is supported and upheld, the greater will be the services he can render to the garrison generally. Full weight should be given to his special experience and permanent position as a member on whom the responsibility of carrying out the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief peculiarly devolves. In all cases in which it appears to him that the spirit of the regulations has been misinterpreted, or not observed, he should represent his opinion to the cantonment committee who should record it for the information of superior authority.

18. He is the expert on all conservancy matters, the general legal adviser, the land agent, and executive officer of the cantonment committee. He keeps the accounts and is responsible for their accuracy, and bears the heavy responsibility of seeing that the cantonment fund receives its full

dues, that all expenditure is kept under control, and that every petty detail is brought under review. His duties as land agent are, in many places, of an onerous nature, and on their proper discharge depends the soundness of the cantonment's financial footing. He is in the best position to indicate the lines upon which improvement should be directed, and the directions in which a good return for money invested may be looked for.

and powers in controlling conservancy. 19. He is answerable for the efficiency of his conservancy staff, plant, and arrangements, and for strict compliance with all rules and orders on such matters. Subject to the provisions of the Cantonment Code, the cantonment magistrate controls all establishments, and it is essential that in this direction also he should be strongly supported.

Sanitary officer. 20. Where no special officer has been appointed, the senior medical officer in military employ in the station is the sanitary officer and as such is the expert adviser of the committee on all matters affecting the health of the troops and residents in the cantonment. The importance of the duties performed by him and by the medical officer in charge of the cantonment hospital cannot be exaggerated, and these duties should on no account be delegated to subordinates of any rank. Both officers should co-operate with the cantonment magistrate.

Medical officer in charge of cantonment hospital. 21. The Commander-in-Chief has marked his sense of the importance of the responsibilities devolving on the medical officer in charge of the cantonment hospital by appointing him to be a member of the cantonment committee. It is imperative that he should be able to converse fluently with natives, and that he should have passed the vernacular test at least by the lower standard.

Engineer officer. 22. The engineer officer, whether the garrison engineer of the Military Works Services or the executive engineer of the Public Works Department, is a member of the committee, and his special duties are to advise the committee in all questions of public works, and the maintenance of buildings, roads, water-supply and drainage, etc. under the rules and limitations prescribed in the regulations. He should give the fullest assistance in the preparation of designs and estimates for the carrying out of works, and in seeing that the funds are economically and usefully expended.

III.—Control.

Objects of control. 23. The chief lines upon which control over cantonment committees should be exercised may be laid down as follows—

- (1) Scrutiny of income and expenditure and the discouragement of measures which tend to disturb the financial equilibrium of cantonment funds.
- (2) The avoidance of departures from the authorised scheme of development of cantonment resources, and the discourage-

ment of retrograde measures, continuity of policy despite changes of personnel being thus ensured.

- (3) The observance of a steady adherence to the policy and orders regarding sanitation and prevention of disease laid down by the Commander-in-Chief which no local theories can be allowed to disturb.

24. In the submission of proposals of any kind, a full statement of reasons and objects should be included. It is not sufficient that cantonment committees should be satisfied themselves of the desirability of a measure; they are required to place, by full explanation, superior authority in a position to judge thereof also. New schemes.

25. In cases where the proposals of the general officer commanding a division in regard to taxation or any important question in connection with cantonments are not agreed to by the local government, copies of correspondence concerned should be forwarded for information to the Commander-in-Chief. Report of adverse decision.

IV.—Interior economy.

26. In all cantonment administration the action taken should be systematic, and a regular cycle of operations should be observed throughout the year. Drainage, road-making, construction of new, and repair of old buildings, tree planting and lopping, clearing of vegetation and undergrowth, checking of boundaries and of plans, measurements of cultivation, and generally all the operations periodically necessary in a cantonment, should have their allotted time. Cycle of operations.

27. Cantonment authorities should have constantly at heart the appearance of the roads and open spaces in a cantonment. This cannot fail to have a direct effect on the *morale* of the garrison. Cheerful, well-ordered surroundings are a valuable asset in the soldier's life and the civil population feel satisfaction in seeing evidences of care and thought in the administration of the fund to which they contribute. Attention to the appearance of cantonment.

28. The population of cantonments should be trained to regard the public water-supply as their own particular property, and on their own account to safeguard it, to assist in preventing wastage or misuse, and to give the earliest possible information of defects. Care of water supply.

29. Over-crowding should at all times be guarded against, especially in the lines of followers enjoying exemption from taxation, where unauthorised persons frequently endeavour to combine cheap lodging with a similar privilege. The present overgrowth of regimental bazars, and all the embarrassments that arise therefrom, are mainly due to neglect of orders forbidding the residence of persons not clearly falling within the classes authorised. Prevention of over-crowding.

Page 4, General Instructions.

Insert the following as a new paragraph:—

“19-A. An Assistant Cantonment Magistrate has no position on the Cantonment Committee *ex-officio*, nor can a Cantonment Magistrate delegate his functions as a member of the Committee to the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate under the provisions of section 276 of the Cantonment Code, 1899. If it is desired that the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate should serve on the Committee he must be appointed as an additional member under the provisions of section 4 of the Code. This appointment, however, does not displace the Cantonment Magistrate.” Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

Cantonment subordinates;

30. The successful administration of a cantonment must depend largely on the subordinate staff. However zealous officers may be, they cannot achieve lasting success if their subordinates are corrupt or half-hearted. The provision of a career for cantonment employes should be kept in mind; the pay of all non-menial appointments should rise by fixed increment, new appointments being made to the lowest grade of pay. The importance of encouraging a sense of responsibility in the higher grades by strict control, and by offering beneficial prospects cannot be over-estimated.

their location.

31. It is desirable that all cantonment officials who are entrusted with the collection of revenue of any kind should reside within cantonment limits. Employes generally should likewise be cantonment residents, so that they may be available for emergent work, as well as subject to sanitary control during the prevalence of disease.

V.—Finance.

32. On its finance the whole success of cantonment administration depends, and this must be the chief and constant care of all authorities who administer or control the fund.

Cantonment to be self-supporting.

33. All cantonments must be self-supporting. Where this is not already the case, the authorities on the spot must at once concert measures to create by whatever methods may be practicable, a sufficient revenue to meet the necessities of its administration. While absolutely discouraging the principle of regular grants-in-aid as inimical to progress and likely to pauperise the cantonments which rely on them, the Commander-in-Chief is prepared to listen to and assist sound financial proposals for placing struggling cantonments on a proper footing, so as to enable cantonment authorities to discharge their duties in sanitation and other necessary objects, without extraneous assistance.

and to advance

34. In cantonments already self-supporting, efforts must not be relaxed. It must be remembered that the future is sure to present new phases of improvement; and the finances of a station should be so administered as to be able to provide the necessary capital promptly for such improvements.

by sound investments.

35. Besides this there is the progressive re-acquisition of control, already inculcated. It will be found that opportunities are constantly occurring of investing cantonment money within its own borders to great profit. Money must not be left idle. Every penny outside the necessary working balance must be doing its work either in provision of actual necessities or in reproduction of the means for meeting future needs.

Plan for progress.

36. The preparation of a well-considered working plan to cover a period of five or ten years, should include measures for (1) the improvement of the general condition of the cantonment by remunerative works, such as the formation of plantations, the building of markets and market stalls, etc.,

(2) the purchase or erection of houses which may be required for the use of cantonment establishments, of buildings to be rented as dwellings, or shops, hotels, refreshment bars, stalls, sarais, enclosed halting places, etc., of which in the interests of good order, military discipline, or sanitary control, the ownership should vest in the cantonment authority; (3) the recovery of building sites that have become alienated by neglect or through other irregular causes; (4) the necessary arrangements for the future expansion of cantonment finances, together with the encouragement and improvement of all the existing sources of revenue.

In respect of measures under (2) above, it is to be clearly understood that the cantonment authorities are not to undertake any commercial projects, but only to acquire the owner's rights over the buildings.

37. The cantonment will thus own valuable assets on which, if desirable, it may obtain loans from Government under the Local Authorities Loans Act. It is for members to look ahead and to suggest methods of exploiting new sources of income, to see in what directions expansion can most profitably be undertaken; and, when they have satisfied themselves of the return that may reasonably be expected by the introduction of any new measure, to raise the money required for the undertaking. The attention of cantonment committees is specially directed to the privilege and advantages enjoyed by them in this direction.

Loans.

38. To ensure the full enjoyment of cantonment revenue, the committee and its individual members must keep the closest possible watch on the details of receipts and expenditure, on the accounts, and on the methods of collection of taxes, rents, miscellaneous items, and every other branch of income. Special care should be taken that full value is received for all money expended upon establishment, contingencies, new works, etc.; that assessments of taxes are periodically revised, and that all sources of revenue are kept well to the fore. In this work his colleagues can be of the greatest possible assistance to the cantonment magistrate. The effect of unanimous and co-operative action on the *clientele* of a cantonment cannot be exaggerated. Attempts at fraud will become more and more rare.

Scrutiny of detail.

39. Financial efficiency is secured not so much by the ability to organise and carry to a successful issue far-reaching schemes of financial reform, the opportunities for which must necessarily be of rare occurrence in cantonment administration, as by the maintenance of unremitting check on, and control over every petty detail of receipt and expenditure, and by the observance of that attitude of constant watchfulness and care which keeps every part of the mechanism working at proper pressure.

Control over receipts and expenditure;

40. If the arrangements for the collection of revenue and for the payment of money are organised upon a business footing, admitting of ready check by the cantonment magistrate himself of every item of receipt and expenditure however small, and if he is fully conversant with all details, and keeps the control in his own hands, and personally superintends the work of his subordinates, the revenue must increase and full value be received for every rupee expended.

its result.

Report of financial progress.

41. It should be the constant aim of the committee to obtain the highest return from cantonment taxes, land, fruit, grass, wood, markets, slaughter-houses, and all miscellaneous and petty items of receipt; and, on the other hand, to secure full value for the money expended upon establishments, etc., etc. The publication of yearly progress returns of each cantonment, including a capital account, should show clearly the advance made by every committee.

Direct payments.

42. The advantages of a system of direct payment both of taxes and of other dues at the cantonment magistrate's office, cannot be over-estimated, and cantonment authorities must use the full weight of their influence to ensure that those who avail themselves of such a system are not subjected to loss of time or other disadvantage.

Savings.

43. Whenever the strength of a garrison or the population of bazars or any section of the community is reduced, immediate attention should be paid to the necessity for a corresponding reduction of expenditure being made on establishments, etc.

Accounts.

44. Scrupulous observances of the letter and the spirit of the orders regarding keeping of accounts is to be maintained. The first principle is the immediate entry of every item of receipts and disbursements. They are not to be recorded at the end of the day in a lump sum, but immediately and in full detail. The check thus obtained gives cantonment magistrates real control over revenue.

Estimates.

45. In submitting budgets, it is especially necessary that receipts should not be under-estimated, but placed at the highest reasonable expectation possible, so that a high standard may be kept before all concerned, to work up to. Though variations of estimated income and expenditure must occur, the actuals for the year should approximate to a well considered estimate.

Irregular funds.

46. Under no circumstances whatever is any fund connected with cantonments to be maintained except the regularly authorised cantonment fund and the cantonment hospital fund. The Government of India has declined to recognise in any way transactions undertaken by officers employing irregular funds supported by sums which have been diverted from the cantonment fund, and will hold those officers personally answerable for any loss that may result when such transactions are finally closed.

VI.—Conservancy.

Its importance.

47. The subject of Cantonment conservancy is a most important one, and the efforts of all concerned should be directed to preserving the air, soil, water, and sub-soil water from contamination. Efficiency in the matter of conservancy in India can only be secured by the personal supervision of the officers concerned. The large number of preventible deaths which have occurred annually in the past, clearly indicates the need for strenuous exertion in this direction. The subject of combating disease has hitherto been left chiefly to the care and effort of the medical profession, but the teaching of science has brought home the lesson that the scourge of epidemics may be avoided by determined and consistent application of sanitary methods by the people themselves.

48. The cardinal principle to be observed is that filth, refuse and all other putrescible matter, etc., must not be exposed to flies, or be allowed to contaminate the ground, but should be safely transported and disposed of. A close observance of this principle will not only improve the health of the cantonment, but will also afford a source of income to the cantonment fund. and first principle.

49. The rules in connection with the authorised system of trenching are in no case to be varied in any detail without the authority of the Quarter Master General in India. Trenching system.

50. The public health is exposed to great risk from insufficient attention to detail. The leaking cart, the worn receptacle, the ill-fitted bucket, the inattentive sweeper, the idle and unwatched cart-driver, will occasion daily and hourly contaminations of the soil by faecal matter, urine and dangerous dejecta. The uncleaned cart returning to the vicinity of barracks, the unknown dumping ground, the stagnant water of the neglected catch-pit,—these are points of danger for the whole community of the garrison. From these, fly-borne filth can be disseminated in all directions, and deposited in food and drink alike. Attention to detail.

51. To meet these evils the cantonment authorities must keep in view the following principles, which have now for some years been observed, but which require more thorough application with a view to combating efficiently the dangerous conditions that always recur :— Methods for combating dangerous conditions.

- (a) Latrines for natives must be so constructed that it is impossible for the ground to be contaminated.
- (b) The automatic separation of faeces and urine prior to removal must be arranged for.
- (c) Proper shelter must be erected for conservancy establishments at the scene of their duties, so as to ensure their continual presence.
- (d) Dry earth sheds at all latrine and trench sites for storing a supply of finely-powdered dry earth during the monsoon rains, must be provided.
- (e) The proper lighting of latrines and urinals at night must be secured.
- (f) There must be a constant discouragement of conditions favourable to the presence of the common house-fly at the latrines, not by means of disinfectants, which, on account of the cost and other difficulties, cannot be used in sufficient quantities to be really effective, and which are only flung about by the native to disguise bad work, but by the use of sifted and finely powdered dry earth.
- (g) Odourless urinals must be provided.

10. 11.) In paragraph 51 (h), delete the words "for hospitals and barracks" and also.

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- (h) Fly-proof rubbish bins for hospitals and barracks, and also along the boundary which divides the inhabited area of cantonments from that of a neighbouring city or municipality, must be supplied.
- (i) Leaf and litter bins by road-sides must be arranged for.
- (j) The daily removal and disposal, at a distance of not less than eight hundred yards from barracks where possible, of all stable litter, sweepings, rubbish, etc., must be observed.
- (k) Water-tight receptacles for night-soil must be provided and maintained on a system by which all danger and discomfort can be avoided.
- (l) In like manner, water-tight filth carts must be used on a similar system.
- (m) A system of removal by day, instead of by night, which latter cannot be watched effectively, and leads to many abuses especially on cold winter nights, must be carried out. An effective watch must be kept upon the removal carts during the whole of their transit.
- (n) (1) A sufficient area of land for trenching ground must be provided to meet all requirements, *i.e.*, (a) suitability of soil; (b) presence of irrigation; (c) suitability of distance from barracks and inhabited areas; and (d) a succession of quick-growing, crops, and
- (2) Sufficient ground must be set aside to ensure that each plot is only trenched once in four years, in order that the soil may not by any possibility be overcharged with manure.
- (o) All the arrangements at the trench grounds, must be reduced to a system that leaves nothing to chance, and provides that all trenches are ready at least twenty-four hours before they are required.
- (p) The thorough cleaning of all filth carts and receptacles that are taken there, and the preparation of washing trenches for this purpose must be arranged for.
- (q) A due proportion of spare sanitary plant, on a regular scale, to be used in lieu of articles under repair, and for emergent calls on the conservancy system, must be provided.
- (r) The strict enforcement, as most highly important, of the rules to be observed at trenching grounds, and the absolute elimination of any conditions favourable to the production of flies, must be secured.

List 2
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52. The objection to seeing filth carts plying by day is, more or less, a sentimental one. Every one admits they are eyesores, but when it comes to a question of which is the lesser evil of the two, disease or unsightly appearance, there can be no doubt as to the answer. Working hours can, however, be so fixed as to cause the least amount of inconvenience to the public, but there must be no yielding on this point. As already noted, filth carts should not be offensive if they are properly looked after. They will be odourless if proper lids are provided, and if the rules are strictly enforced.

Removal system to be by day.

53. Great stress has been laid upon the maintenance in all cantonment conservancy matters of a complete chain of responsibility, overseers being appointed to definite areas or circles, and their work inspected at uncertain hours by the cantonment magistrate. The key-note of successful conservancy work is unexpected visiting by the officer in charge.

Chain of responsibility.

54. The cantonment magistrate should be assisted by every officer of the garrison in his efforts to control and maintain in good sanitary order the removal system and all connected therewith. If it is realised by subordinates, especially by those of the lowest classes, that any defect is certain to be noticed and communicated to the cantonment magistrate, sanitary discipline will be greatly increased. When this takes place, the observation of sanitary detail will be attended with a minimum of discomfort, and sanitary inspection will be generally stimulated. Night-soil and conservancy details generally are not in themselves inviting or pleasant subjects; but there should be no disposition on the part of officers of any rank to consider the smallest detail beneath their notice.

Assistance to officials.

55. Cantonment authorities must remember that the sanitary condition of camping grounds, and especially of rest camps, is of vital importance. Camping grounds should be in instant readiness for occupation, and should require no special preparation for the arrival of troops.

Camping grounds.

56. Operations for the prevention of malaria should be carried out simultaneously with other sanitary measures. The extent to which they are necessary should be ascertained by periodical investigation by experts. A constant watch should be kept over all spots likely to be the haunts of the *anopheles*, and measures for surface drainage should be carried out under the advice of the engineer member.

Check of malaria.

VII.—Prevention and treatment of disease.

57. Urgent action is the first necessity in dealing with this subject. If the spread of disease is quick, the action of cantonment authorities must be even quicker. The amount of information volunteered will depend upon the confidence of the inhabitants in the executive, but all subordinates should be impressed with their responsibility in obtaining immediate news of the presence of an infectious or contagious disease, whether amongst men or animals.

Information and action.

58. In epidemics, the personal presence of the cantonment magistrate at the scene of action is most necessary in order to allay any tendency to alarm. All appliances should be kept in permanent readiness, no matter how remote the danger may seem.

Emergencies.

- Wilful offenders.** 59. Great distinction should be observed between those breaches of preventive rules which are due to ignorance, and those which are intentional. The deliberate exposure of the community to danger from contagion or infection should be treated as a most serious offence.
- Compulsory attendance at hospitals.** 60. Medical officers in charge of cantonment hospitals and officers commanding stations are reminded that the power given to them, in cases of infectious and contagious disease, of compelling attendance at hospital on the one hand, or enforcing exclusion from cantonments on the other, is permissive. It is not intended for use in the case of respectable persons for whom treatment in their own houses is possible. In this, as in all other preventive action, due consideration and attention should be paid to the natural prejudices and feelings of the people.
- Cholera.** 61. In outbreaks of cholera or other disease, the closest co-operation and exchange of information between the medical authorities in charge of troops and the cantonment committee is of the first importance. In carrying out measures for restricting communication between infected and non-infected places, regard should be had to the effect of such restriction on other important conditions, such as the danger of causing alarm to the native community and its consequent results.
- Venereal disease.** 62. Venereal is at present one of the gravest of those diseases that affect the well-being of the troops. Cantonment authorities must use every means in their power to combat this evil, and action should be taken as far as possible on the same lines as is followed in the case of other infectious and contagious disorders. Further, in the first place, every legitimate aid must be given to the military authorities in their efforts to discourage vicious habits on the part of the soldier, to guard against the presence of temptation, and to facilitate means for the proper employment of his spare time in recreation. Secondly, action must be taken in accordance with the provisions of the law, and the requirements of humanity. If consistent and thorough observance of both obligations is fulfilled, an effect cannot fail to be produced on the prevalence of disease.
- Sources of disease to be dealt with.** 63. The Commander-in-Chief cannot emphasise too strongly the necessity for co-operation when persons who are a danger to the community from a diseased or infected condition are excluded from a cantonment. Immediate notice must issue to neighbouring cantonments and the journeys made by such people closely watched wherever possible. Co-operative action must, in time, produce valuable results, safeguarding the soldier from the diseases which most affect his efficiency.
- Statistics to be watched and action taken.** 64. Cantonment committees should obtain regular information of the statistics of disease. They should periodically mark their approval of decrease, awarding to their subordinates who have used the greatest effort to this end, suitable special payment for services rendered. Similarly, when the health of the troops is marred by preventible disease, committees should signify their disapproval by the converse method.
- Popular administration of hospitals.** 65. The Commander-in-Chief desires to impress on cantonment authorities the advisability of popularising, by all means in their power, the use

of cantonment hospitals by the sick poor and persons suffering from infectious and contagious disorders, as in-patients. To this end, the subsistence allowances should be on a generous scale, and gazetted officers must satisfy themselves that the patients obtain the full benefit of the allowance. This must be specially marked in the case of inmates admitted under section 203, Cantonment Code, and every indulgence shown to this class of patient.

208 66. The free dispensary is an untold boon to the poor, and if it is not largely used by them, medical officers and other members of the committee must ascertain the cause and take drastic measures to improve matters. and dispensaries.

VIII.—Taxation.

67. It is to be remembered by local authorities that taxation is a subject reserved for the decision of Government alone. In a cantonment it is not desirable to reduce taxation to the lowest possible level. Where this has been done there has been an influx of undesirable classes, whom, so far from inviting to remain, it is the special object of a wise control to discourage. The classes whose presence is of use to the garrison derive sufficient profit from the latter to enable them to bear a proper share of taxation. On the other hand, these classes must not be taxed so highly as to cause dearness in the price of commodities consumed by the garrison, or to discourage the residence of those followers who should, to secure efficiency, reside at the scene of their work. General considerations affecting taxation;

68. Generally speaking, taxation should approximate to that of the neighbouring municipality, but should incline to be heavier rather than lighter. its incidence.

69. General officers commanding should endeavour to equalise by every means in their power, having due regard to the peculiar necessities of each case, the rates of taxation in different cantonments. For instance, it is desirable that the house tax of one large cantonment under conditions similar to those of another in their division, should be levied at the same percentage, and not so as to cause one community to feel itself treated with less consideration than another. Control by G.O.C.

70. Proposals for new taxation should be exhaustive, and include a statement of all views, hostile as well as friendly, which are known to exist. They should contain details of taxation in any neighbouring municipality. New taxation.

71. Cantonment authorities should endeavour to avoid change in taxation which has once been imposed. Changes.

72. Cantonment authorities are only authorised to grant such exemptions as may have been specifically approved by the Government of India. It is not open to them to exempt any class of public or private followers which has not been specially exempted under the orders of Government. Exemptions.

73. Regimental and departmental authorities should assist cantonment magistrates in the levy of taxes on all followers and employes for whom exemption is not specifically authorised, and the decisions of the magistrate administering the collection of a tax are to be given effect to in all cases. Levy within military limits.

IX.—Contracts.

Method of granting contracts.

74. The Commander-in-Chief is advised that an improvement can be made in the method of granting contracts. Tenders should be more widely called for, and should be invited not only from local contractors, but from those of neighbouring cities and cantonments, every effort being made to introduce new competitors. In many cases competition by presidency firms is very desirable. The terms of contracts must be most carefully scrutinised with all the expert aid available. It is to be remembered that it is at this stage that mistakes are likely to occur, prejudicing the interests of the cantonment fund. The cantonment magistrate must arrange to receive and to open all tenders personally.

X.—Custody of lands.

Land records.

75. The safeguarding of cantonment lands is to be rigorously carried on by the aid of the maps and registers, etc., provided for in the Code.

Open spaces.

76. The open spaces in a cantonment reserved for parade grounds, mobilisation depots, recreation grounds, and areas necessarily kept vacant for hygienic reasons, should be specially marked as such on the maps and so entered in the registers. After this has been done, they are not to be utilised for any other purpose without reference to Army Head Quarters.

Alienation of land. Responsibility for causing.

77. The Commander-in-Chief will hold responsible any authority whatsoever who has, contrary to regulations, taken an initial step in the alienation of land. Such initial steps frequently consist of permission to build, for the temporary convenience of a unit, some erection of a more or less permanent character; in other cases the initial step is the sale to a private person of a building which is the property of a unit. Regimental authorities are specially warned that the sale to any person of regimental immovable property, whether inside or outside of bazars, is forbidden. Cantonment authorities are cautioned against the chances they run of suffering loss by disregard of the above orders, for it is on them that the obligation may eventually fall of buying out the intruder. Alienation occurs also by carelessness in allowing rights to be acquired by squatting, or by irregular permission for temporary occupation of sites the vacation of which is not subsequently enforced. No exception whatever is to be allowed in the observance of the law for applications to build or rebuild. This applies equally to permanent and temporary buildings, and to all situations, whether on public or private land, including all regimental lines and bazars, nor can any regimental or departmental permission exonerate any person from compliance with its provisions.

No exception to rule.

Preventive action.

78. Cantonment magistrates are reminded that they are supported by the courts in punishing for breach of section 89 of the Cantonment Code, persons who build in regimental lines with the irregular permission of officers commanding or others. Action under this section should be adopted whenever feasible to impress upon private persons the dangers they incur by harbouring designs upon cantonment land.

XI.—Grant of sites by proper authority.

79. The importance of this subject cannot be too deeply impressed on the authorities responsible for recommending the grant of sites. Its importance.

80. The great principle to be observed is that sites are not to be recommended without a prospect of definite and permanent advantage to the cantonment as a place of residence for troops. The services or deserts of applicants are not to be made a ground for approving applications, or for waiving resumption of such grants as lapse on the death of present occupants. Reasons for grants.

81. In recommending grants of sites and fixing the ground rents therefor, the cantonment committee should be guided by the circumstances of the grant with regard to the necessities of the garrison. Leases of land for building purposes should not be granted solely as a means of increasing revenue by ground rents. The land unoccupied often forms a more valuable asset. not as a source of income.

82. When increased house accommodation is desirable, and building sites are sought after, a fair ground rent remunerative to the fund, and fixed with due regard to the letting values of land in the vicinity, should be imposed. When on the other hand, accommodation is an urgent need and builders are backward, the ground rent charged may be nominal, but the necessity for this indulgence should be clearly established. Determination of ground rents.

83. In addition to the care to be exercised by cantonment authorities in guarding against unauthorised occupation of land, and the observance of caution in the grant of sites on lease, the proper observance of conditions must be noted when land is leased by due authority either to persons or public bodies. After a lapse of time or change of circumstances, such land will revert to Government, and it is then that any neglect in this respect will be felt. Terms of leases.

84. It is to be carefully borne in mind that applications for building or rebuilding must be promptly dealt with, so that sanction may not be established from lapse of time. Despatch in issue of orders.

85. Cantonment authorities are reminded that their boundaries and the control of their lands, are safeguarded not only against private persons but with reference to revenue, railway and other departments, and they should be careful to call for compliance with the regulations which compel various departments to refer to them for scrutiny or sanction before commencing or completing action which may prejudice their interests. Safeguard of rights.

86. Much inconvenience, as well as loss to the State, has been occasioned owing to the grant in past years of compounds largely in excess of the requirements of any dwelling house, the possibility of Government requiring to make use of the land at some future date for a public purpose being entirely lost sight of. The area of compounds in the case of all building sites leased under chapter XXI of the Cantonment Code should be restricted to what is absolutely necessary in each particular case. If unnecessarily Areas of grants.

large compounds are leased, a considerable portion of the area frequently develops into a market garden or grazing ground, and is let separately from the house; and when this is not the case, it not infrequently happens that the tenants are unable to keep the compound tidy, and it becomes an eyesore to the cantonment.

Permission to build. 87. A note of warning is also necessary regarding indiscriminate building being allowed in cantonments. It has never been the intention that cantonments should become large centres of the civil population of the country, and building sites should not be granted unless the absolute necessity for them from a military point of view has been very clearly established. New buildings in bazars should not be allowed unless there is absolute need for them, and the boundaries of bazars should not be enlarged or otherwise altered without the previous sanction of the Quarter Master General in India, to be accorded after due enquiry as to the necessity for modifying existing limits.

XII.—*Markets and food supply.*

Object. 88. The provision of a plentiful and healthy food supply to meet the demand of troops and followers and their families, is the first object of markets. This is only obtained by fostering the interests of sellers and buyers alike. No intermediary should exist. No monopolies can be allowed, and no vexatious restrictions imposed. Combinations to raise prices should be met by introduction of new competitors. Sale by actual producers should be encouraged, and the opening of branch shops by large firms from presidency towns.

Prices. 89. Competition is the natural and the only cure for high prices, and every effort should be made to ensure it.

Licensing. 90. The issue of licenses must be made so as to cause a minimum of trouble to applicants.

Methods for popularising. 91. The enjoyment of freedom from oppression by subordinates, and the provision of proper markets, cannot fail to attract good tradesmen of all kinds. When any class hangs back, the cause must be sought for and remedied. The proper enforcement of the conditions of licenses will not discourage tradesmen if treated sympathetically in other respects, and especially if the actual issue of a license is facilitated in every possible way.

Source of supply. 92. It is of great importance that the supplies consumed by the garrison should be obtained from sources situated within the cantonment area, and not from within a neighbouring city or municipality, where the supervision and control is not so thorough as in a well-ordered cantonment. The danger of epidemics is minimised on the one hand, while the maintenance of a natural market rate is assured on the other.

Perishable articles of food. 93. The most extreme care is called for in the control of perishable articles of food. Milk, bread, meat, fish, vegetables, sweetmeats, and aerated waters should be objects of daily inspection, not only in their sale, but sources of origin.

List No. 1.

Correction to the Cantonment Manual 1909.

Paragraph 87, page 16, is reconstructed as follows:—

88. A note of warning is also necessary regarding indiscriminate building being allowed in cantonments. It has never been the intention that cantonments should become large centres of the civil population of the country, and building sites should not be granted unless the absolute necessity for them from a military point of view has been very clearly established. New buildings in bazars should not be allowed unless there is absolute need for them, and the boundaries of bazars should not be enlarged or otherwise altered without the sanction of the General Officer Commanding the Division, which will only be accorded after due enquiry by the Quarter Master General in India, to whom such questions should be referred, as to the necessity for modifying the existing limits.

Permission to build.

94. Revocation of license should be a powerful lever, to be used by the cantonment authority with the greatest circumspection. Care in infliction of penalty.

XIII—Buildings and landlords.

95. Friendly and impartial relations should exist between the cantonment authority and landlords. While the obligation of the landlords towards the garrison in providing safe and sanitary house accommodation should always be kept in view, the necessity for their obtaining an equitable return from their capital must not be lost sight of. To attract a good class of landlord, equity and considerate treatment are the first requisites. This should be remembered by cantonment committees wherever their interests are involved. Encouragement to landlords.

96. The cantonment authority cannot recognise any system of compounding for defects in the sanitary condition of buildings between landlords and tenants. The obligations of the former towards the State exist by virtue of their holding, and cannot be waived by the latter. Their responsibilities.

97. Officers Commanding stations are reminded that no house can be reserved for an officer without the obligation to pay rent in full from the date of reservation. and rights.

XIV.—Disorderly persons.

98. The removal of undersirable characters, male and female, as provided for in the Code, enables the cantonment authority to keep out of their borders a number of those persons who obtained their livelihood by preying upon the public in one way or another. The power of obtaining sanction to the extension of the operation of certain sections to areas adjoining cantonments should be utilised so far as may be considered necessary for the welfare of the cantonment. Removal.

99. Amongst the classes necessary to be so watched and dealt with are the unemployed domestic servants. A large number of these only take service at long intervals and for the purpose of committing subsequent depredations, either directly or in collaboration with other bad characters. The unemployed.

100. In cases where action is taken under the Code, cantonment authorities should communicate with other cantonments and ensure identification by the use of photography and finger impressions. Co-operative action.

101. The regimental bazars and those in the immediate neighbourhood of troops are the points of danger where the prohibition of residence of bad characters must be most strictly enforced. Special care is needed to ensure that no harbour is given to bad characters in buildings owned by Government or by the cantonment fund, and that all subordinates of Government realise that they are under a similar responsibility.

XV.—Forests.

102. Many cantonments, specially those situated in hill tracts, possess most valuable assets in their forests which only require to be treated and Points of danger.

managed in proper manner, in order to yield very satisfactory and permanent returns.

Their value.

The actual value of the timber on these lands amounts to large sums of money and if the forests are managed under a regular system, the yearly revenue should eventually be enormously enhanced, and the future welfare of the forests safeguarded.

Danger of deterioration.

103. Where large numbers of fine trees have been cut down without attention to the necessity of ensuring reproduction, either by natural or artificial methods, cantonment committees have been living upon their capital.

Remedy

104. Working plans for all hill cantonments are being made out, and the time has arrived for a new departure which, while adding to the comfort and convenience of residents in cantonments, will ensure continuity of management, a quick turn-over, and a large enhancement of the yearly revenue which is now obtained from forests and forest land.

Objects.

105. The objects sought are as follows :—

- (1) fuel supply for the station,
- (2) grass for all requirements,
- (3) timber.

New system.

106. In initiating forests, the long term of years that the land is practically unproductive of revenue is a very serious consideration, and experience gained by the Forest Department appears to warrant the introduction of an entirely new system. This consists in the substitution, in suitable localities, of quick-growing trees, for the present slow-growing species. This, if successfully carried out, will have a very beneficial and permanent effect upon the supply of cantonments, and will not only considerably enhance receipts, but ensure a steady and certain annual revenue.

Grazing.

107. To meet these ends, grazing must be restricted and adequate protection of young trees provided for. If possible, a system of harvesting grass should be introduced, together with the stall-feeding of cattle. This system should combine advantage to the cattle and milk-supply, with an increased revenue. Its novelty presents no insuperable difficulties.

Control.

108. It is in the first degree desirable that after setting apart such spaces around buildings and barracks as may be necessary, and allowing some pasture ground for cattle, the forest areas should be worked on lines laid down by the Forest Department who will supply a ranger on deputation to supervise, the cost being borne by the cantonment. The grass lands should be separately administered on a prescribed system.

Plantations.

109. The areas in plains stations suitable for profitable arboriculture have never been exploited on a regular system. In most cantonments, the formation of plantations in localities suited to the species chosen in each case, if carried out systematically, will bring in a very welcome addition to cantonment funds.

XVI—Cultivation.

110. Wherever cultivated lands belong to a cantonment, they should be administered so as to show profits larger than those obtaining in similar lands of the surrounding district. Profits.

111. Such profits are but due to the enormous advantages they possess, both from the trenching system and from the presence of capital to carry out improvements. It is to be feared that the former source of revenue has been particularly the subject of speculation. It is occasionally possible for cantonment authorities to arrange to cultivate a small part of land by their own agency, utilising to some extent cantonment establishment and transport. This is a check on the formation of "rings" which operate to prevent a fair rental being given for the land. It may also under these circumstances sometimes be practicable to introduce a new and better class of cultivator from another district. Cantonment advantages.
And difficulties.

112. It may sometimes be found practicable to save the cultivators from indebtedness by deferring recovery of the bulk of the rent due until harvest time. Care should always be taken that any outstandings are more than covered by the crop, and that absolute safeguards for payment are required. Cultivators, more than others of the working classes, require protection from the interference of subordinates. A contented and prosperous tenantry will invariably raise the revenue from cultivation. Importance of protecting cultivators.

113. The revenue to be derived from rents of trenched land must be jealously watched. If the authorised system is carried out, large profits cannot fail to accrue. On the other hand it has often been found that an excessive deposit of night-soil, or its theft by outside cultivators, unsuitable ground, or cultivation of unremunerative crops, have produced meagre results. It may be assumed that where profits fail some such cause as the above is at work. It is necessary that this cause should be traced, before condemning a system, the results of which have been established beyond doubt. Receipts from trenched land.

114. It is to be noticed that the complete success of the trenching system from a financial point of view depends on close rotation of heavy crops for which irrigation is necessary. For this purpose the investment of spare funds on a limited system of irrigation is desirable. It is also to be remembered that when the monsoons fail, cultivation receipts from irrigated land are not liable to the same fluctuations as those from land unprovided with an artificial water-supply. Remunerative objects.

Page 18, paragraph 104.

Paragraph 104, add as a second clause:—

"In Cantonments having forest areas within their limits, the Divisional Forest Officer should be asked to prescribe the proper form for maintaining a record and check of the wood accounts, sale of timber, etc., and at his annual inspection, to scrutinise these accounts and record his opinion thereon, in his report."

(List No. 8)

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

List of Cantonments and other Military Stations in India
and Burma, and their Administration.

Statement showing the Military Stations in India and the administration of the same.

Name of Station.	Division or Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonnments Act of 1887, and Gazette Notification publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrates duties are executed by :—
Chakdara	1st (Peshawar) Division.	North West Frontier Province.	No	....	....
Cherat		Ditto	Yes (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 1764, dated 3rd December 1889).	Officer Commanding Station.	Officer of the Garrison in addition to his regimental duties.
Chitral		Ditto	No	....	....
Dargai		Ditto	No	....	....
Drosh		Ditto	No	....	....
Malakand		Ditto	No	....	....
Mardan		Ditto	Yes (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 268, dated 8th November 1897).	Officer Commanding Station.	Station Staff Officer.
Nowshera		Ditto	Yes (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 586, dated 28th August 1903).	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment.		Ditto	Not yet Gazetted	Officer Commanding Nowshera Cavalry Brigade.	Cantonment Magistrate Nowshera Cantonment.
Peshawar		Ditto	Yes. (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 279, dated 7th November 1898).	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.

Name of Station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act of 1857/7a and Gazette Notification publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrate's duties are executed by :—
Abbottabad ...	2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.	North West Frontier Province.	Yes. (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 177, dated 14th January 1891, Part I, A, page 15).	Cantonment Committee.	The Brigade Major.
Attock ...		Punjab Government	Yes. (Punjab Government Notification No. 2310, dated 27th December 1870, and G. O. C. C., dated 20th January 1871.	Officer Commanding Station.	Officer of the Garrison in addition to his regimental duties.
Bara Gali ...		North West Frontier Province.	Yes. (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 70, dated 15th February 1901).	Ditto	Officer Commanding the Station.
Campbellpore ..		Punjab Government	Yes. (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 248, dated 17th June 1905).	Ditto	Officer of the Garrison in addition to his regimental duties.
Changla Gali ...		North West Frontier Province.	Yes. (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 139, dated 28th April 1899).	Ditto	Officer Commanding the Station.
Ghora Dhaka ...		Ditto	Yes. North-West Province Gazette Notification No. 491-W, dated 25th September 1906).	Ditto	Ditto.

Name of Station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act of 1857/7a and Gazette Notification publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrate's duties are executed by :—
Gharial ...	2nd (Rawalpindi) Division—contd.	Punjab Government	Yes. (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 233, dated 19th June 1900).	Cantonment Committee.	This station is included in the Murree Cantonment, and is administered by the Murree Cantonment Authorities, vide Punjab Gazette Notification No. 233, dated 19th June 1900.
Jhelum ...		Ditto...	Yes. (G. O. C. C., dated 30th May 1879).	Officer Commanding the Station in the summer.	Officer Commanding the station, vide Punjab Gazette Notification No. 136, dated 31st January 1894.
Kuldana ...		Ditto	Yes. (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 233, dated 19th June 1900).	Officer Commanding the Station.	Officer Commanding the station.
Lower Topa ...		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Murree (including Willow Bank, Clifden and Sunny Bank)		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Kalabagh ...		North West Frontier Province.	Yes. (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 24, dated 20th February 1885).	Officer Commanding the Station.	Officer Commanding the station.
Khyra Gali ...	2nd (Rawalpindi) Division—contd.	North West Frontier Province.	Yes. (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 23, dated 20th February 1885).	Officer Commanding the Station.	Officer Commanding the station.
Khan Spur ...		Ditto	Yes. (North-West Province Gazette Notification No. 491-H, dated 25th September 1907).	Ditto	Ditto.
Rawalpindi ...		Punjab Government	Yes. (Punjab Gazette Notifications Nos. 343, of 1893 and 61 of 1901 and 261 of 12th August 1907).	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time and Assistant Cantonment Magistrates.

Page 26, Column 3.
For present entry opposite Barian, substitute :—
"Punjab Government."

Name of Station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantons Act of 1889 and Gazette Notification publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrate's duties are executed by :—
Sialkot	...	Punjab Government	Yes. (Punjab Notifications Nos. 690, of 1894, and 280 of 1899).	Cantonment Committee	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Barian	...	North West Frontier Province.	Yes. (Punjab Notification No. 347, dated 22nd March 1893).	Officer Commanding the Station.	Officer Commanding the Station.
Upper Topa	...	Punjab Government	Yes. (Punjab Notification No. 233, dated 19th June 1900).	This station is included in the Murree Cantonment and is administered by the Murree Cantonment Authorities <i>vide</i> Punjab Gazette Notification No. 233, dated 19th June 1900.	
Amhala	...	Punjab Government	Yes. (Punjab Notifications Nos. 278—286 of 1873 and No. 1483 of 1887).	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time, Cantonment Magistrate and an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.
Amritsar	...	Ditto	Yes. (Punjab Notification No. 74, dated 24th April 1877).	Ditto	Senior Medical Officer.
Bakloh	...	Ditto	Yes. (Punjab Notifications Nos. 1518, dated 14th June 1867 and No. 704, dated 17th November 1890).	Officer Commanding Station.	Officer Commanding.

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Dagshai	...	Ditto	Yes. (Punjab Notification No. 3240, dated 26th October 1869).	Cantonment Committee.	Station Staff Officer and the Cantonment Magistrate, Kasauli and Hill Stations.
Dalhousie	...	Ditto	Yes. (Punjab Notification No. 2, dated 5th February 1892).	Ditto	Station Staff Officer, <i>vide</i> Punjab Government Notification No. 951, dated 19th September 1893.
Dharmasala (Upper Cantonment).	...	Ditto	Yes. (Punjab Notification No. 52, dated 3rd February 1899).	Ditto	Station Staff Officer, <i>vide</i> Home Department Notification No. 951-Judicial, dated 10th September 1893.
Ferozepore	...	Ditto	Yes. (Punjab Notification, No. 45, dated 15th January 1891).	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Jullundur	...	Ditto	Yes. (Punjab Notification, No. 2851, dated 19th October 1868).	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Jutogh	...	Ditto	Yes. (Punjab Notification No. 15, dated 4th February 1878).	Ditto	Officer Commanding Station and Deputy Commissioner, Simla District.
Kasauli	...	Ditto	Yes. (Punjab Notification No. 145, dated 12th June 1896).	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate for Kasauli and Hill Stations.
Lahore	...	Ditto	Yes. (Punjab Notification, No. 2390, dated 9th August 1869).	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.

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Name of Station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonnments Act of 1889, and Gazette Notification publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrate's duties are executed by :—
Montgomery	3rd (Lahore) Division— <i>concd.</i>	Punjab Government	No	.....	.....
Multan		Ditto	Yes.. (Punjab Gazette Notifications No. 61, dated 10th January 1887, and No. 168, dated 29th August 1893).	Cantonment Committee	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Sabatha		Ditto	Yes. (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 13, dated 26th February 1883).	Ditto	.....
Simla		Ditto	No	.....	Officer Commanding Station and Cantonment Magistrate of Kasauli and Hill Stations.
Solon		Ditto	Yes. (Punjab Gazette Notification, No. 177, dated 3rd May 1900).	Officer Commanding, Station.	.....
Chabar	4th (Quetta) Division,	Governor-General of Kerman Province.	No	.....	Officer Commanding Station and Cantonment Magistrate, Kasauli and Hill Stations.
Chaman		Baluchistan Agency	No	.....	.....
Drug		Ditto	No	.....	.....
Fort Sandeman		Ditto	No	.....	.....

Name of Station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonnments Act of 1889, and Gazette Notification publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrate's duties are executed by :—
Gumbaz	4th (Quetta) Division.	Baluchistan Agency	No	.....	.....
Hindubagh		Ditto	No	.....	.....
Hyderabad		Bombay Government	Yes. (Bombay Gazette Notification No. 53, dated 6th January 1896).	Cantonment Committee.	By an Officer of the Garrison in addition to his regimental duties.
Jacobabad		Bombay Government	Yes. (Bombay Gazette Notification No. 317, dated 3rd June 1890).	Ditto	Ditto.
Jask		Governor-General of Kerman Province.	No	.....	.....
Khan Mohammed Kote.		Baluchistan Agency	No	.....	.....
Karachi		Bombay Government	Yes. (Bombay Gazette Notification No. 2101, dated 22nd April 1897).	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Kila Saifulla		Baluchistan Agency	No	.....	.....
Loralai		Ditto	Yes. (Foreign Department Notification No. 1540-E, dated 24th July 1890).	Cantonment Committee.	Station Staff Officer.
Manikhowa		Ditto	No	.....	.....
Manora		Bombay Government	Yes. (Bombay Gazette Notification, No. 5287, dated 7th October 1903).	Cantonment Committee.	By the Cantonment Magistrate, Karachi.
Marratangi		Baluchistan Agency	No	.....	.....
Mir-Ali-khel		Ditto	No	.....	.....
Murgha		Ditto	No	.....	.....

Name of Station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act of 1889, and Gazette Notification publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrate's duties are executed by :—
Musa khel	...	Baluchistan Agency	No	.....	.....
Quetta	...	Ditto	Yes. (Baluchistan Notification No. 5019, dated 28th October 1906).	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Shelabagh	...	Ditto	No	.....	.....
Sibi	...	Ditto	No	.....	.....
Spinwana	...	Ditto	No	.....	.....
Abu Post	...	Rajputana Agency	No	.....	.....
Agar	...	Central India Agency	No	.....	.....
Ahmedabad	...	Bombay Government	Yes. (General Order No. 258, dated 15th May 1893.)	Cantonment Committee.	By a Military Officer in addition to his regimental duties.
Ajmer	...	Ajmer-Merwara	No	.....	.....
Ali Rajpur	...	Central India Agency	No	.....	.....
Baroda	...	Resident at Baroda	Yes. (Gazette of India, Notification No. 4370-1, dated 1st December 1897.)	Cantonment Committee.	By a Military Officer in addition to his regimental duties.

For present entries opposite Deoli, *substitute*.—

"Yes. Gazette of India, Part I, Notification No. 5881-G., dated 8th June 1880," and

"By a Military Officer in addition to his own duties."

5th (Mhow) Division—continued.

Bhuj	..	Bombay Government	Yes. (Bombay Government Notification, No. 6014, dated 20th November 1900)	Cantonment Committee.	Military Officer in addition to his regimental duties.
Deesa	..	Bombay Government	Yes. (G. O. No. 672 of 1876, as amended by Bombay Government Notification, No. 7217, dated 19th November 1895).	Ditto	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Deoli	..	Ajmer-Merwara	Boundaries not yet gazetted	Officer Commanding Station.	Officer Commanding, Station.
Erinpura	..	Rajputana Agency	No	.....	.....
Ghottia	..	Political Agent Malwa	No	.....	.....
Goona	..	Central Indian Agency	.....	Officer Commanding Station.	Political Assistant, who is Officer Commanding Station.
Indore	..	Ditto	No	.....	.....
Jaipur	..	Rajputana Agency	No	.....	.....
Jhabua	..	Central India Agency	No	.....	.....
Jhansi	..	United Provinces	Yes. (United Provinces Gazette Notifications Nos. 233-XII-423-C, and 1830-XII-463-C, dated 17th February 1892 and 12th November 1898, respectively.)	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Jubbulpore	..	Central Provinces	Yes. (Central Provinces Gazette Notification No. 5663, dated 26th September 1888).	Ditto	Ditto.
Kamptee	..	Ditto	Yes. (Central Provinces Gazette Notifications No. 4710 and 1488, dated 9th August 1888, and 9th March 1889, respectively).	Ditto	Ditto.

Name of Station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act of 1889, and Gazette Notification publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is represented by:—	The Cantonment Magistrate's duties are executed by:—
Khandwa	...	Central Provinces ...	No. A Rest Camp only ... (Bombay G. O. Military Department, No. 709 of 1879.)	.....	.....
Kotah	...	Rajputana Agency...	No ...	.....	.....
Kotta	...	Mewar ...	No ...	.....	.....
Mehidpur	...	Resident, Indore ...	No ...	.....	.....
Mhow	...	Central India Agency	Yes. (G. G. O. No. 576, dated Bombay, the 24th August 1870).	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Mount Abu	...	Bombay Government	No. A Sanitarium only ...	.....	.....
Nanukheri	...	Political Agent, Malwa	No ...	.....	.....
Nasirabad	...	Rajputana Agency...	Yes. (G. G. O. No. 397 of 1861 and No. 50 of 1894).	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Neemuch	...	Central India Agency	Yes. (General Orders No. 563 of 1877).	Ditto	Ditto.
Nowgong	...	Ditto	Yes. (Agent to the Governor General's No. 791-P., dated 12th June 1908).	Ditto	Ditto.

Pachmarh	...	Central Provinces ...	Yes. (Central Provinces Notification, No. 604, dated 19th April 1876 and G.O. C. C. dated 9th August 1876).	Ditto	Station Staff Officer.
Pali	...	Central India Agency	No ...	.....	.....
Rajkot	...	Bombay Government	Yes. (G. O. No. 474 of 1892) ...	Cantonment Committee.	Station Staff Officer.
Saugor	...	Central Provinces ...	Yes. (G.O.C.C. date. 12th September 1871, and Central Provinces Gazette Notifications Nos. 333, dated 21st July 1871, and 5013, dated 6th July 1895.)	Ditto	A Military Officer in addition to his regimental duties.
Sehore	...	Central India Agency	No ...	.....	.....
Silawad	...	Ditto	No ...	.....	.....
Sirdarpur	...	Ditto	No ...	.....	.....
Sitabuldee Fort	...	Central Provinces ...	No ...	.....	.....
Sutna	...	Central India Agency	No ...	.....	.....
Taragarh	...	Rajputana Agency...	No ...	.....	.....
Ujjain	...	Political Agent Malwa	No ...	.....	.....

Delete the present entries opposite Rajkot in columns 4, 5 and 6, and insert the word "No" in column 4.

Name of Station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a Cantonment under the Cantonments Act of 1889, and Gazette Notification publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrate's duties are executed by :—
Ahmednagar	...	Bombay Government	Yes. (Bombay Notification No. 4207, dated 2nd August 1897).	Cantonment Committee	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Aurangabad	...	Resident at Hyderabad.	Yes. (Declared a cantonment under Hyderabad Residency Orders—Military Department Notification No. 67, dated 5th November 1903). Cantonment Act of 1889 (modified) applied under Hyderabad Residency Orders—Foreign Department Notification No. 1019-I, B., dated 11th March 1904.	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Belgaum	...	Bombay Government	Yes. (Bombay Gazette Notification No. 527, dated 7th July 1875).	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Bombay	...	"	No	.....	.....
Colaba	...	"	No	.....	.....

Name of Station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a Cantonment under the Cantonments Act of 1889, and Gazette Notification publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrate's duties are executed by :—
Deolali	...	"	Yes. (G.R. No. 420, dated 28th August 1894).	Cantonment Committee.	Station Staff Officer.
Khandalla	...	"	No. A Sanitarium only (G.G.O. No. 5105, dated 27th November 1895).	.....	.....
Kirkee	...	"	Yes. (Bombay Government Notification No. 6206, dated 23rd October 1909).	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Poona	...	"	Yes. (Bombay Government Notification No. 6166, dated 29th October 1901).	Cantonment Committee.	Ditto.
Purandhar	...	"	Yes. (Bombay Government Notification No. 786, dated 5th December 1876).	Officer Commanding Station. (Bombay Government No. 2229, dated 22nd March 1898.)	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Santa Cruz	...	"	Yes. (Bombay Government Notification Nos. 4454-55, dated 22nd July 1907).	Ditto	A military officer in addition to his regimental duties.
Satara	...	"	No	.....	.....
Sirur	...	"	No	.....	.....
Agra	...	United Provinces	Yes. (North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 3281, dated 22nd November 1879).	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Almora	...	Ditto	Yes. (United Provinces Gazette Notification No. 727-XII-53-F, dated 11th April 1902).	Ditto	Station Staff Officer.
Bareilly	...	Ditto	Yes. (United Provinces Gazette Notification No. 3735-XII-134-C, dated 2nd November 1903).	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.

For the present entries opposite Dehra Dun and Landour substitute "whole time Cantonment Magistrate" and opposite Lansdowne erase "ditto" and insert "Station Staff Officer."

Name of Station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonnments Act of 1889, and Gazette Notification publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrate's duties are executed by :—
Chakrata (including Kailana).		United Provinces ...	Yes. (North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 994-A, dated 13th August 1883)	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Dehra Dun		Ditto	Yes. North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 1341-XII-939-B, dated 25th August 1893.	Ditto	Brigade Major, Garhwal Brigade.
Delhi		Punjab Government	Yes. (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 156, dated 28th May 1897).	Ditto	Station Staff Officer.
Fategarh		United Provinces ...	Yes. (North West Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette Notification No. 2365-A, dated 2nd June 1870).	Ditto	Ditto.
Landour		United Provinces ...	Yes. North West Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette Notification No. 459-XII-160-1906, dated 1st February 1908.	Officer Commanding Station.	Ditto.
Lansdowne		Ditto	Yes (North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 197-XII-169-B, dated 11th February 1890).	Cantonment Committee.	Ditto.
Meerut		Ditto	Yes. North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 2057-XII-499-C, dated 15th December 1898 and 665-XII-409-C, dated 24th March 1902).	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.

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Muttra	...	Ditto	Yes. (North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notifications Nos. 173, dated 17th January 1882, and 3298, dated 17th September 1883).	Ditto	Station Staff Officer.
Ranikhet (including Chaubattia).	...	Ditto	Yes. (North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notifications No. 329-XII-648-B, dated 17th March 1890, and No. 802-XII-648-B, dated 5th December 1891).	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Roorkee	...	Ditto	Yes. (North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 1638-XII-180-C, dated 17th October 1893).	Ditto	Station Staff Officer.
Shahjahanpur	...	Ditto	Yes. (North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notifications No. 528-XII-241, dated 17th May 1887 and No. 1433-XII-499-C, dated 14th September 1893).	Ditto	Ditto.
			and United Provinces No. 115-XI-99-1908, dated 16th January 1907).		
Allahabad	...	Ditto	Yes. (North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notifications No. 2041-XII-455, dated 4th December 1896, and No. 2997, dated 30th October 1879).	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Alipore	...	Bengal Government	Yes. (Bengal Government Notification No. 130-J, dated 10th January 1898, Calcutta Gazette Nos. 2142-J, and 2143-J, dated 13th July 1908).	Officer Commanding Station.	The Officer Commanding Station.
Baxa Duar	...	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Yes. (Bengal Government Notification No. 184-J, dated 9th January 1900).	Ditto	Station Staff Officer.
Ballygunge	...	Bengal Government	No		

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Name of Station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act of 1889 and Gazette Notification publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is presented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrate's duties are executed by :—
Barrackpore ...	8th (Lucknow) Division—contd.	Bengal Government	Yes. (Bengal Government Notification No. 515-I.D., dated 6th May 1907).	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate for Barrackpore and Dum Dum.
Benares ...		United Provinces ...	Yes. (North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 1632-XII-911-G, dated 14th November 1895 and United Provinces Government No. 233-XI-83, dated 25th January 1907 and No. 297-XI-83, dated 31st January 1907).	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Cawnpore ...		Ditto	Yes. North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification Nos. 544-XII-930-B, dated 8th May 1899).	Ditto	Ditto.
Darjeeling (Jalapa-har and Katapahar.)		Bengal Government	Yes. (G. O. C. C., dated 30th August 1877, and Bengal Gazette No. 424-J.D., dated 10th October 1896).	Officer Commanding Station.	Station Staff Officer.
Dibrugarh ...		Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Yes. (Bengal Government Notification No. —, dated 27th May 1873).	Cantonment Committee.	Officer Commanding Station.
Dinapore ...		Bengal	Yes. (Bengal Gazette Notifications, dated 26th August 1891, Nos. 4622, dated 17th August 1897, No. 4883A, dated 1st November 1899).	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.

Dum Duz ...	8th (Lucknow) Division.	Bengal Government	Yes. (Calcutta Gazette, dated 4th April 1877, and 13th April 1886).	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate for Barrackpore and Dum Dum.
Fyzabad ...		United Provinces ...	Yes. (North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 253-XII-744, dated 5th February 1901).	Ditto	Whole-time Magistrate.
Fort William ...		Bengal Government	Administered under Act 13 of 1881, (Fort William Act of 1881) not under the Cantonment Act, 1889.	Judicial and Administrative powers exercised by the Garrison Quarter Master, Fort William.	
Gorakhpur ...		United Provinces ...	Boundaries notified in Bengal Government Notification No. 3429-J, dated 21st August 1900.	.....	.....
Guntok ...		Bengal Government	No. Gurkha recruiting Depot only.	.....	.....
Kohima ...		Eastern Bengal and Assam.	No. Boundaries were notified in Assam Gazette Notification No. 28, dated 11th March 1885.	.....	.....
Lebong ...		Bengal Government	Yes. (Bengal Government Gazette Notification No. 2997-J, dated 28th June 1902).	Officer Commanding Station.	Station Staff Officer.
Lucknow ...		United Provinces ...	Yes. (North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 271, dated 5th June 1869) and United Provinces, No. 1957-XII-951-C., dated 15th December 1894 and 297-XII-951-C., dated 26th February 1895.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.

Name of Station.	Division or Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act of 1889, and Gazette Notification publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is represented by:—	The Cantonment Magistrate's duties are executed by:—
Manipur	...	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	No. Boundaries notified in Assam Gazette Notification No. 4788-M, dated 7th November 1901.	Officer Commanding Station.	Station Staff Officer.
Naini Tal	...	United Provinces	Yes. (North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 170-A, dated 10th March 1878, and No. 224-XII—651-B, dated 8th February 1889, and No. 142-XII—651-B, dated 29th January 1895).	Cantonment Committee.	Station Staff Officer.
Sadiya	...	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Assam Notification No. 68-J, dated 14th October 1885.	.....	.....
Shillong	...	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Yes. (Assam Notification No. 941-J, dated 11th March 1901).	Cantonment Committee.	Brigade Major.
Sitapur	...	United Provinces	Yes. (North West Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 1256-XII—126-D, dated 26th August 1895).	Cantonment Committee.	Station Staff Officer.
Bangalore	9th (Secunderabad) Division	Mysore State	No.	.....	.....

Name of Station.	Division or Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act of 1889, and Gazette Notification publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is represented by:—	The Cantonment Magistrate's duties are executed by:—
Bellary	...	Madras Government	Yes. (Fort St. George Gazette, dated 8th October 1901.)	Cantonment Committee.	Military Officer in addition to his regimental duties. Officer Commanding Station.
Calicut	...	"	Yes. (Fort St. George Gazette, dated 29th September 1896.)	Officer Commanding Station.	Officer Commanding Station.
Cannanore	...	"	Yes. (Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1866, Part II.)	Officer Commanding Station.	Officer Commanding Station.
Fort St. George	...	"	No.	.....	.....
Madras	...	"	No.	.....	.....
Malapuram	...	"	Yes. (Fort St. George Gazette, dated 7th April 1896.)	Officer Commanding Station.	Officer Commanding Station.
Ootacamund	...	"	No.	.....	.....
Pallaveram	...	"	Yes. (Fort St. George Gazette, dated 31st March 1886, Part I.)	Officer Commanding Station.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate for St. Thomas' Mount
Perambur	...	"	No.	.....	.....
Poonamallee	...	"	Yes. (Fort St. George Gazette, dated 10th March 1868, Volume I.)	Cantonment Committee.	Officer Commanding Station.
St. Thomas' Mount	...	"	Yes. (Fort St. George Gazette Notification No. 498, dated 12th October 1899).	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Secunderabad and Bolarum.	...	"	Yes. (Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th February 1877, Part II, as modified by Hyderabad Residency Orders Nos. 32 of 25th June 1897, 32 of 23rd May 1900, 112 of 1904, and 8 and 23 of 1908).	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.
Trevandrum	...	Travancore and Cochlin State.	No. Exempt from the operation of the Cantonment Code 1899, under G.O. No. 1066 of 1899.	.....	.....

Name of Station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act of 1889, and Gazette Notification publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrate's duties are executed by :—
Trichinopoly	...	Madras	...	Officer Commanding Station.	Officer Commanding Station.
Wellington	...	"	...	Cantonment Committee.	Station Staff Officer.
Bhamo	...	Burma Government	Yes. (Boundaries were notified in Port St. George Gazette, 1884, Part I.) Exempt from the operations of the Cantonment Code, 1899, under G. O. No. 1066, dated 29th September 1890. Yes. (Port St. George Gazette Notification No. 114, dated 7th February 1901.)	Officer Commanding Station.	Station Staff Officer.
Mandalay	...	Ditto	Yes. (Burma Gazette Notification No. 64, dated 3rd December 1896).	Officer Commanding Station.	Ditto.
Mandalay Shore Cantonment.	...	Ditto	Yes. (Gazette of India, Home Department, Notification No. 515, dated 14th March 1889.) Boundaries notified in Burma Gazette Notification No. 39, dated 17th May 1902.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Maymyo British Infantry Cantonment.	...	Ditto	Yes. (Burma Gazette Notification No. 25, dated 5th June 1907.)	Administered by the Mandalay Cantonment Authority, under Burma Gazette Notification No. 4, Military Department, dated 26th Jan. 1894.	Station Staff Officer.
Maymyo Indian Infantry Cantonment.	...	Ditto	Yes. (Burma Gazette Notification No. 18, dated 29th March 1906).	Cantonment Committee.	Ditto.
Meiktila	...	Ditto	Yes. (Burma Gazette Notification No. 65, dated 20th October 1891.)	Officer Commanding Station.	Ditto.

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Port Blair	...	Ditto	...	No.	...	...	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.
Rangoon	...	Ditto	...	Yes.	Burma Government Gazette Notifications :— Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 66, 69, and 211, dated 5th August 1867 ; 18th February 1873 ; General Department Notification No. 152, dated 5th April 1886 ; Military Department Notifications Nos. 52, 8, 11, and 34, dated 6th August 1896, 12th February 1896, 16th March 1900, and 9th August 1900.	...	Cantonment Committee.
Shwebo	...	Ditto	...	Yes.	(Burma Gazette Notification No. 37, dated 27th August 1897).	Officer Commanding Station.	Station Staff Officer.
Thayetmyo	...	Ditto	...	Yes.	(Burma Gazette Notification No. 17, dated 8th March 1902).	Officer Commanding Station.	Station Staff Officer.
Kohat	...	North West Frontier Province.	...	Yes.	(North-West Frontier Province Gazette Notification No.—, dated 24th June 1903).	Cantonment Committee.	Station Staff Officer.
Fort Lockhart	...	Ditto	...	No	...	...	...
Hangu	...	Ditto	...	No	..	...	...
Thall	...	Ditto	...	No	...	...	...

Burma Division—contd.

Kohat Brigade.

Name of Station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act of 1889, and Gazette Notifications publishing boundaries of the same.	The Cantonment Authority is represented by:—	The Cantonment Magistrate's duties are executed by:—
For "Pa Ismail Khan (incl. Aligarh)."					
Darizinda	Derafat Brigade.	North West Frontier Province.	Yes. (North-West Frontier Province Gazette Notifications No. 122, dated 24th April 1906, and No. 126 of 2nd June 1906).	.....	By an Officer of the Garrison, in addition to his regimental duties.
Jandola		Ditto	No	.....	.....
Jatta		Ditto	No	.....	.....
Zam		Ditto	No	.....	.....
Bannu	Bannu Brigade	North West Frontier Province.	Yes. (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 272, dated 22nd June 1901.)	Cantonment Committee.	Station Staff Officer.
Kurram Garhi		Ditto	No	.....	.....
Aden	Aden Brigade.	Bombay Government	Yes. (Bombay Gazette Notification No. 7677, Political, dated 14th November 1903.)	Cantonment Committee.	By the 2nd Assistant Resident, Aden.
Perim		Ditto	No	.....	.....
Sheik Othman		Ditto	No	.....	.....

APPENDIX II.

THE CANTONMENT AUTHORITY.

1. The Cantonment Authority should, wherever possible, consist of a Quarter Master General's Circular No. 4 of 1899. The Cantonment Authority.
2. The Constitution of Cantonment Committees is given in section 3 Constitution of Cantonment Committees. the Cantonment Code, 1899/1912.
3. Commanding Officers of Cantonments should be careful to make a judicious selection of such additional members as may be recommended to the Officer Commanding the Division for appointment under section 4 of the Cantonment Code. Quarter Master General's Circular No. 4 of 1899. Additional members of Cantonment Committees.
4. A Military Works or Public Works Department subordinate, when in immediate engineering charge of a cantonment, is a regular member of Cantonment Committee, and not merely an officer invited to attend the Committee. Military Works or Public Works subordinates as members of Cantonment Committees.
5. The Cantonment Committee is in no sense a military committee, but on the contrary, a mixed Committee or council consisting of both Military and Civil officers of Government, and to which may be added persons who are in no wise connected with the service of Government. The Cantonment Committee is, moreover, a 'local authority' constituted by the law of the country (as distinct from military regulations), vested with the management of sanitary, financial and other matters within a specified area, and empowered to levy taxes. Definition of a Cantonment Committee.
6. The quorum mentioned in section 9 of the Code is essential to the validity of the Committee's proceedings. Necessity for quorum at Committee meetings.

Status of the President of a Cantonment Committee.

7. Section 3 (2) of the Cantonment Code, 1899, provides that the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment (with the exception noted therein as regards the head-quarter station of a ~~Division or Independent Brigade~~ shall be the President of the Cantonment Committee.

As the senior combatant officer commands a station irrespective of the army rank of the senior medical officer or of any departmental officer, so also does he preside over the Cantonment Committee even when any officer senior in army or relative rank is a member.

Paragraph 667, (1908 Edition), King's Regulations, cannot, therefore be held as applying in any sense to the Cantonment Committee.

Position of Cantonment Magistrate.

8. The Cantonment Magistrate as Secretary to the Cantonment Committee and Executive Officer of the Cantonment authority is subordinate to the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, where the latter is the Officer Commanding the Division or Brigade, to the Officer appointed in name in Station Orders in accordance with Section 3, (1) Clause (a) of the Cantonment Code.

The Cantonment Magistrate is nowhere subordinated to the Officer Commanding a Brigade or Division, as such, by any direct provisions law. The latter officers would, however, if present in a Cantonment, fully entitled to request the Cantonment Magistrate to attend on them. The Government of India have not thought it necessary or desirable to specify precisely the circumstances in which the request of a General Officer Commanding for the attendance of a Cantonment Magistrate would not be proper, but, generally speaking, it may be said that such request would be absolutely unobjectionable where the object was to discuss any matter connected with the general administration of the Cantonment or of the Cantonment Funds.

Channel of correspondence to be observed by Cantonment Magistrates.

9. Cantonment Magistrates correspond direct with the Officer Commanding the station and not through a Staff Officer. But when corresponding with the Local Government regarding leave and matters connected with their appointments they correspond through the President of the Cantonment Committee.

Representations of Cantonment Magistrates to receive full consideration.

10. Representations of Cantonment Magistrates recorded under paragraph 17 of the General Instructions should at once be forwarded to General Officers Commanding who should give them full opportunities of personally representing their views, before the cases are forwarded for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

Cantonment Magistrate a member of the Standing Barrack Committee.

11. The Cantonment Magistrate is a member of the Standing Barrack Committee whenever sites for Military buildings or matters affecting cantonment interests are to be considered. (Paragraph 414, Army Regulations India, Volume II).

12. A sub-committee should, wherever possible, be formed in Cantonments for the purpose of supervising the sanitary condition of buildings and their surroundings.

All plans of sites for proposed buildings, and additions to existing buildings, should be submitted to this sub-committee for approval, and all new dwellings intended for occupation by Europeans should be inspected by the sub-committee before occupation.

They should periodically, and when there are reasons to suspect insanitary or unsafe conditions, inspect premises occupied by Europeans.

The sub-committee should ordinarily consist of:—

The Cantonment Magistrate.

The Garrison Engineer.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Cantonment Hospital, or the Sanitary Officer.

A representative of house owners, being a member of the Cantonment Committee.

13. The provisions of sections 169 and 272 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, enabling Cantonment Committees to make bye-laws, should be generally acted upon, especially to ensure—

- (a) the observance of proper rates of carriage hire, etc., and
- (b) the stability of the hill sides in hill cantonments.

The felling of trees, removal of undergrowth, and digging up of ferns, etc., for exportation, is a frequent cause of danger to the mountain sides by the creation of water-courses and landslips.

14. The following specimen draft of bye-laws under section 272, Cantonment Code, is recommended for consideration by Cantonment Authorities:—

SPECIMEN DRAFT.

BYE-LAWS.

(Under section 272, Cantonment Code of 1899.)

Without the sanction in writing of the Cantonment Authority:—

- I.—No person shall fell, lop, damage or destroy any tree or shrub, either on public lands, or on any estate.
- II.—(a) No person shall remove soil, or make excavations on any land.

APPENDIX III.

THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

See India Army Order No. 202 of 1903, as amended by India Army Orders Nos. 138 and 357 of 1907, and 664 of 1908.

1. The following are the conditions of service in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department, and the rules are applicable to all officers entering it after the 25th January 1893, to those officers confirmed as Cantonment Magistrates before that date and to those who have elected to serve under these rules. Rules of Service in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department.
2. Officers serving in the Department form an Imperial Service under the Army Department of the Government of India, whose administration is under the control of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. Control of the Department.
3. The number of appointments in the Department and the rates of staff pay are as under :— Appointments and rates of Staff Pay in the Department.

				Staff pay, Rs.
1	Inspecting Officer of Cantonments* (graded as a Deputy Quarter Master General)	...	...	1,000
3	First grade Magistrates	...	...	700
6	Second grade Magistrates	...	...	600
31 134	(I) After ten years' substantive service	...	...	500
	(II) After five years' substantive service	...	...	400
	(III) On passing the Departmental Higher Standard examination	...	...	300
	(IV) On passing the Departmental Lower Standard examination	...	...	250
	(V) On first appointment	...	...	200
8	Assistant Magistrates as above, but maximum	...	...	300

* Tentative appointment for eight years.
Despatch No. 56 (Military), dated 25th May 1906, from Secretary of State for India.
" " 77 (") " 3rd May 1907, " " " " " "

Promotions—how made.

4. Promotion to the 1st and 2nd grades will be made entirely by selection. The receipt of an increased rate of pay, after five or ten years' substantive service, will depend upon the manner in which a Magistrate is reported upon.

Recommendations for the grant of an increased rate of pay, as well as for promotion to the first and second grades, will be made by the Quarter Master General in India, to the Government of India, based on the reports received as to the administrative capacity and judicial work of Magistrates.

Necessity for passing certain examinations.

5. An officer who has not passed the Preliminary examination specified in paragraph 21 will only be permitted to act as a Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate for a period of three months, unless exceptional circumstances justify his retention beyond that period.

Date from which substantive service commences.

6. Substantive service commences from the date on which an officer is confirmed as Magistrate.

Service as Assistant Magistrate to count for Staff Pay if confirmed as Magistrate.

7. Service as Assistant Magistrate will count towards the rate of staff pay of an officer who may be subsequently confirmed as Magistrate. I. A. C., clause 65 of 1895.

Rules regarding allowances and officiating salaries.

8. The allowance of Rs. 200 a month, in addition to staff corps pay rank, admissible on first appointment, will be considered as staff salary; and the acting allowance of an officiating officer will accordingly be calculated under Articles 114-115 of the Civil Service Regulations. The additional allowance of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 a month admissible to a substantive Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate on passing the Departmental Lower and High Standard examination, respectively, will, however, be admissible in full, an officiating officer. The salary of an officer officiating for an absent who is under the leave rules for the Staff Corps (1886), will be regulated in the same way as if the absentee were subject to the Military Furlough rules of 1868.

Liability to transfers.

9. Officers are liable to transfer from one cantonment to another irrespective of the commands or provinces in which they may be serving.

Option of reverting to military duty.

10. Magistrates or Assistant Magistrates will be permitted to revert to military duty, on giving reasonable notice, at any time up to three years from the date of their substantive appointment; and thereafter up to ten years they may be permitted to revert with the approval of the Local Government and of the Commander-in-Chief. They will not be considered to be in permanent civil employ until they have no longer the option of reverting to military duty; and for the first three years from the date of their substantive appointment, during which they can exercise this option, they will be seconded to their regiments.

After ten years officers will no longer be eligible for return to military duty unless selected for appointment to the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Government of India's power to remand to military duty for inefficiency.

11. The Government of India will, however, retain the power to directing an officer's return to military duty at any time for inefficiency in the work of the Department.

Rules regarding grant of furlough.

12. The grant of furlough to Magistrates or Assistant Magistrates during the first three years of the period of their service, regulated by military I. A. C., clause 65 of 1895.

and Commence serving for leave under these rules. After the expiry of three years, they become subject to the civil leave rules. Officers appointed to the Judge Advocate General's Department will gain become subject to military leave rules.

13. (a) The number of Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates who may be on furlough will not exceed 20 per cent. of the cadre posts enumerated in paragraph 3.

(b) Applications for casual leave, or privilege leave, are disposed of by Local Governments.

(c) In the case of combined leave or furlough, officers of the Cantonment Magistrates' Department must intimate direct to the Quarter Master General in India, at a date not later than the 1st August, their intention to apply for leave during the ensuing 12 months.

(d) Applications for combined leave, leave on urgent private affairs, or furlough, will be made to the Quarter Master General in India. Such applications will be forwarded through the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade, who will transmit them to the Local Government through the Controller of Military Accounts concerned.

(e) Officers on combined leave, leave on urgent private affairs, or furlough in Europe, may not return to India without the permission of the Secretary of State, which must be applied for at least three months before the expiration of their leave.

(f) Officers intending to apply for extensions of leave or furlough should notify their intentions at the earliest possible date to the Quarter Master General in India, in addition to the applications they are required to make to the India Office.

14. In order to facilitate arrangements for the grant of leave, postings and transfers, it is necessary that at the commencement of the leave season information should be available at Army Head Quarters as to the number of officers who intend taking leave, and the period for which they really require this leave. Postings and transfers can only thus be suitably arranged, and it will be obvious that if officers cut short their leave, they only do so to the disturbance of arrangements which have been well considered. The difficulties of the situation will be the more readily recognised if it be remembered that although twenty per cent of the officers (nine officers) may be sent on long leave at a time, the reserve of officers to meet leave vacancies is two only.

15. Officers of the Cantonment Magistrates' Department should ask for Extensions of leave. Quarter Master General's Circular 3 of 1907. no more leave than they are really likely to avail themselves of; extension of leave, when permissible, can generally be arranged for without trouble.

16. Officers wishing to curtail their leave will be absorbed only into such Curtailment of leave. Quarter Master General's Circular 3 of 1907. vacancies as may occur between the date from which they wish to resume duty, and that on which their leave would, in ordinary course, have expired. They have no claim to be posted immediately they

report their arrival. Their convenience will of course be studied, and their wishes met as far as possible, but regard will also be had to the interests of the public service, as well as to the interests of the officers who have been brought in to officiate for them.

Retirements from Department.

17. Officers will be retired from the Department at the age of 55 years.

I. A. C., clause 65 of 1895.

(a) Officers appointed to the Civil Department between 1st April 1884 and the 1st November 1887, and removed from the effective list of the Army under paragraph 163 (Exception), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, will, on superannuation, be allowed the option of electing to remain in the service under the terms of that article.

(b) Those appointed to the Civil Department on or after the 1st November 1887, and removed from the effective list of the Army under paragraph 163 (Exception), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, will be required to retire from the service on being superannuated under the Civil rules.

(c) All other officers will come under paragraph 163, Army Regulations, India, Volume I.

(d) Officers should give timely intimation to the Quarter Master General in India of their intention to anticipate the date of their compulsory retirement. Applications to retire should be submitted to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, through the Controller of Military Accounts of the Circle, within two months of the date of intended retirement.

Officers eligible for appointment to the Department.

Applications for appointment to the Department—how submitted.

Confidential reports on candidates.

18. Officers of the Indian Army are alone eligible for appointment to the Cantonment Magistrates' Department. I. A. C., clause 65 of 1895.

19. Those desirous of such appointment will apply to the Quarter Master General in India, through the usual channel, forwarding with their application (I. A. Form Z-2049), a copy of their record of service made up to date.

20. Commanding Officers in forwarding the application will state confidentially in what respects the applicant is deemed eligible or otherwise for appointment. They will also report as regards:—

- (a) Knowledge of law,
- (b) Language qualifications, noting whether the applicant can speak fluently and is readily understood by natives.
- (c) General character for energy and ability and aptitude for office work.
- (d) Tact, temper and judgment, especially in his dealings with natives.

The utmost care is to be exercised in the preparation of these reports and the fullest possible particulars are to be given as to the qualification, character, and suitability (or otherwise) of the applicant: each authority

through whom the application passes is to express his opinion upon the applicant.

21. The following are the examinations to be passed by candidates for appointment to the Department and by Magistrates or Assistant Magistrates:—

(I). The Preliminary examination which consists of the following subjects only:—

The Indian Penal Code,
The Code of Criminal Procedure,
The Indian Evidence Act,
The Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act,
The Chapters and Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure mentioned in the first schedule of Act X of 1888,
The Police Act,

with books.

The Cantonment Act and Code ... without books.

This Preliminary examination is the same in all Provinces, and is equivalent in difficulty to the corresponding portion of the Lower Standard for junior members of the Indian Civil Service and is also the equivalent of the Departmental Lower Standard examination, alluded to in paragraph 3 (iv) at page 51. It will be held under the orders of the Local Government of the Province in which the candidate is serving, whether temporarily as a Cantonment Magistrate or with troops. An officer appointed to act as a Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate, without having passed the Preliminary examination will be required to pass the Departmental Lower Standard examination, before being confirmed in his appointment.

(II). The Departmental Higher Standard examination. The character of this examination is determined by the Local Governments concerned; and must be passed by Magistrates or Assistant Magistrates subsequent to appointment. Further, 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 especially sanctioned by the Government of India, in the vernacular of that Province.

(III). A Cantonment Magistrate or Assistant 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. In Provinces in which there are two or more languages, the Local Government will determine in which language the officer transferred must pass. Should a Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate fail to pass within 18 months of his transfer, he will be entitled to no increase of salary until he does pass.

Administration of
the Department.

22. The administration of the Cantonment Magistrates' Department is under the control of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India under the following conditions:—

Government of India, Home Department (Judicial), No. 837-47, dated 11th June 1906.

- (1) The appointments of Cantonment Magistrates are made by Local Governments under section 7 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1898), and section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. But officers desiring to enter the Cantonment Magistrates' Department will be nominated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
- (2) All communications relating to Cantonment Magistrates will be addressed to the Quarter Master General in India and will be dealt with by him.
- (3) The Quarter Master General as staff officer of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will make proposals to the Local Governments concerned for the posting, leave (with the exception of privilege leave up to 3 months), and transfer of Cantonment Magistrates. In making his proposals he will have regard to the qualifications of the officer concerned as indicated *inter alia*, by the magisterial powers with which he has been invested.
- (4) If the Local Government does not approve the action proposed by the Quarter Master General in any particular case, the view of the Local Government will prevail, but the Quarter Master General may, if he thinks fit, refer the matter to the Government of India.
- (5) Similarly, should the Local Government, of its own motion, propose the transfer of a Cantonment Magistrate within its own jurisdiction, the Quarter Master General will be bound to comply with the request and to carry out the necessary arrangements, but may, if he thinks fit, refer the matter to the Government of India.
- (6) In all such cases the final decision of the Government of India will be communicated to the Local Government by the Home Department.
- (7) The full control of the Local Government over a Cantonment Magistrate in his magisterial capacity while actually serving in the province, will be fully recognized by the General Officer Commanding the Division or Brigade.
- (8) In order to facilitate the working of these orders the civil and military authorities will arrange for the interchange of the annual confidential reports on cantonment magistrates, and the reports furnished by district officers will be amplified so as to include remarks on the tact and temper of the cantonment magistrates concerned with special reference to their attitude towards the civil authorities and the native population.
- (9) Charges on account of the Department will be debited in the Budget Estimates to the Head "Army".

23. An officer in military employ placed in charge of a Cantonment magistracy, in addition to his own duties, is entitled to an acting allowance as laid down in paragraph 33, Army Regulations, India, Volume I.

Military Officer doing duty of Cantonment Magistrate in addition to Military duties. Acting allowance for.

24. Appointments to the Judge Advocate General's Department will be given preferentially to the members of the above service, who qualify for this Department by passing the prescribed examination.

Appointments to Judge Advocate General's Department.

25. Candidates for the Judge Advocate General's Department will from time to time be attached to the Judge Advocate General's office for a period of three months, in order to obtain a knowledge of English law and procedure.

Attachment of a Cantonment Magistrate to the Judge Advocate General's Department on probation.

A Cantonment Magistrate desirous of being attached to the Judge Quarter Master General's Office Advocate General's office on probation for three months shall apply, at least six weeks before the date on which he wishes to join that office, through the usual channel, to the Local Government or Administration under whom he is serving. The application will be forwarded to the Quarter Master General in India. A reference will then be made to the Adjutant General in India direct, to ascertain whether His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has any objection to the proposal. In the event of there being no objection, the Quarter Master General in India will inform the Local Government or Administration that the application has been granted. The Local Government or Administration will then issue the necessary orders to the applicant to report himself to the Judge Advocate General, and at the same time will place his services at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. After the three months' probation has expired, the Judge Advocate General will instruct him to rejoin his appointment, at the same time informing the Quarter Master General in India, who will arrange to then replace the officer's services at the disposal of the Local Government or Administration. On his resuming his duties the officer should report the fact to the Local Government or Administration and General Officer Commanding the Division under which he is serving.

26. A Cantonment Magistrate attached to the Judge Advocate General's Department for training, will draw, for the period of such training, the full emoluments of his appointment: such payment, will, however, be dependent upon a satisfactory report by the Judge Advocate General.

Pay of a Cantonment Magistrate attached on probation to the Judge Advocate General's Department.

APPENDIX IV.

CONTROL.

1. Commanding Officers of Divisions and Stations are reminded that Quarter Master General's Circulars Nos. 86 of 1867 and 45 of 1883, and see sections 30 to 33, Cantonment Code, 1899. direct correspondence between Cantonment Committees and the Local Governments and Administrations, with the singular exception of explanatory matters of detail of accounts under supervision by the Account Department of Local Governments, is in direct contravention of the Cantonment Code, 1899. Direct correspondence between Cantonment Committees and Local Governments forbidden.
2. No new measure or scheme, or local taxation, affecting the pecuniary interests of the cantonment shall be introduced without the sanction of the proper authority. Quarter Master General's Circulars Nos. 86 of 1867 and 45 of 1883. Sanction to be obtained to the introduction of new measures.
3. Commanding Officers of Stations must bear in mind their military obligations as well as those due to their position as the President of the Cantonment Committee. The Cantonment Code, 1899, gives the clearest expression of the intention of the law as now existing; according to which the immediate responsibility of Commanding Officers of cantonments has been absolutely provided for. Quarter Master General's Circulars Nos. 86 of 1867 and 45 of 1883. Control by Officers Commanding stations.
4. Commanding Officers of cantonments are responsible that Cantonment Magistrates, as Secretaries of the Cantonment Committees, do not step beyond the position assigned to them in the Cantonment Code. Quarter Master General's Circulars Nos. 86 of 1867 and 45 of 1883 and Chapter of the Cantonment Code, 1899.
5. In submitting questions to Army Head Quarters, the following points should be attended to by General Officers Commanding:— Quarter Master General's Circular No. 54 of 1881. Submission of cantonment questions to Army Head Quarters.

 - (a) That all previous correspondence connected with the subject under consideration should be referred to and duly considered.
 - (b) In submitting proposals, their bearing upon, and relation to, other schemes, either suggested, in progress, or completed, should be adverted to.

- (c) The actual opinion of the General Officer Commanding, guided when necessary by the opinions of his responsible Department or Military advisers, or after consultation with the Civil Authorities when necessary, should be given, instead of a mere forwarding docket.
- (d) All cases are to be submitted in as concise a form as is consistent with completeness, and are to be accompanied by a schedule of such documents as it may be necessary to forward.
- (e) All proposals for execution of works involving expense must be accompanied by plans and detailed estimates of probable cost.

Representations regarding defects or omissions in the Cantonment Code. giving rise thereto.

6. Representations regarding defects or omissions in the Code are in all cases to be accompanied by copies of correspondence or judgments.

Important rulings in Courts of law to be furnished to the Quarter Master General in India.

7. When the ruling of a Court of law on a case occurring in any cantonment embodies any principle or has any active effect hostile or favourable to Cantonment Administration, an abstract is to be submitted to the General Officer Commanding the Division for submission to the Quarter Master General in India.

APPENDIX V.

INTERIOR ECONOMY.

1. The appearance of a cantonment is a matter of great importance. General appearance of Cantonments. Annual building programme.
(2) In the spring and hot weather, the building programme for the year should be carried out; the cantonment buildings over-hauled, and all repairs thoroughly executed.
- Care of Lands & Grass Fields. Landlords should be stimulated to take a similar care of their property. Repairs to untidy buildings, etc.
Repairs to untidy buildings, boundary walls, etc., can usually be arranged for without formal orders, reference to the Code, or threat of legal proceedings. A humorous comparison between the appearance of well kept premises and those which are an eye-sore will often prove effectual.
- Boundaries of public buildings and Government quarters, etc., should not be allowed to remain in an unsightly state. It is obviously unfair to insist upon private individuals carrying out orders while they are disregarded by Government Departments. Government Departments to set an example.
- For covering blind walls climbing roses are recommended in the plains, and the potato creeper and ivy in the hills. The use of the red castor oil plant, the *grevillia robusta*, lime tree acting, etc., for screening latrine sites, etc., is recommended. Screening eye-sores.
- Before the rains, the Engineer Member of the Cantonment Committee should be asked to undertake, with the assistance of the Cantonment Magistrate, a complete examination of the surface drainage system. Landlords and residents of bazars should be encouraged to take action at the same time. The monsoon will then scour and purify the surface of the ground, the flood water having free outlets in all directions. Annual over-hauling of drains in cantonments.
3. Roads should be a similar care. The collection of road material should be completed before the rains, and the consolidation be carried out as far as possible during the rains. The Cantonment Magistrate should give the Engineer Member any assistance in his power in the matter. Annual repairing of cantonment roads.
4. The cantonment authority should keep up a continuous record of the annual repair and renewal of roads from tracings of maps of contractors and rates of contracts. Records of road repairs.
- This will be a great assistance to them in considering budget questions.
5. The Engineer member will point out to contractors the position for the stacks of materials for the repair of roads. Should the Cantonment Magistrate consider that other positions would cause less inconvenience to the public, or that any unavoidable obstructions are insufficiently guarded or lighted, he will bring the matter to the notice of the Engineer member, who will, as far as possible, comply with his wishes. Responsibility of Military Works Services contractors for stacking road materials.

Contractors will be held responsible by the Cantonment Authority for any claims for compensation caused by culpable neglect of the instructions given by the Engineer member as regards the stacking of materials or the guarding or lighting of obstructions.

Maintenance of Provincial roads. 6. Cantonment authorities are authorised to make arrangements with the civil authorities for the maintenance of those portions of trunk roads which run through their cantonments, the Government of India considering that the undivided management of the whole of the roads in a cantonment is generally advantageous. Quarter Master General's Circular No. 27 of 1885.

Authority for opening and closing roads. 7. No old roads in a cantonment may be closed or new ones opened without the sanction of the General Officer Commanding. The cost of upkeep should always be quoted in proposals. Army Regulations, India, Volume XII, paras. 57 and 58.

Annual systematic removal of under-growth in Cantonments. 8. Towards the conclusion of the rains, the establishment should be used to make a general clearing of coarse grass and rank vegetation. Systematic removal of the under-growth, both on public and private ground, should proceed rapidly, and where private persons are backward, the work should be carried out and charged for under the Code. All must be completed before the fall of the seed. The task will thus diminish in volume year by year. Efficient action in this direction will certainly reduce the risk of malaria.

Care of Cantonment thoroughfares, etc. 9. Heaps of kankar and earth, excavations, ragged trees, untidy hedges, etc., are indications of want of proper supervision. Level and grassy road-sides, enclosed lawns and ornamented spaces, give the cantonment a park-like and well cared for appearance, and add to the pleasure and comfort of residents.

These measures moreover tend to prevent sanitary offences being committed. The subordinates in charge should act as aids to the special conservancy staff in the prevention of nuisances.

Road sides. 10. The tidiness of road-sides is simplified by the provision of leaf bins made of wire netting and iron frame-work, Quarter Master General's Circular No. 12 of 1905. see Appendix XVIII. Cost from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0.

The sides of roads often consist of bare wide spaces which get cut up by passing traffic, and become dusty wastes.

The following method of dealing with them, if in the residential part of a cantonment, is recommended.

On either side of the road a footpath of three or four feet width is marked out and constructed of brickbats, etc., which are consolidated with pounded brick (*surkhi*) into a red pathway edged with bricks on end. Beyond this path on either side the ground may be well dug to a depth of 18 inches and enriched. Lawn grass is then put down and this area protected against traffic. A little *surkhi* added at any time will give the whole road a neat appearance.

Page 63. Substitute the following for para. 11.

11.—At suitable intervals ornamental trees can be planted.

The following trees are recommended as suitable for avenues:—

The Asoak. *Polyalthia longifolia* (e).

The Australian Silk Oak. *Grevillea robusta* (e).

The Red Tamarind (e).

The Simal. The Red Silk Cotton tree. *Bombax malabaricum*

The Mhowa. *Bassia latifolia* (e).

The Jaman. *Eugenia jambolana* (e).

Alstonia scholaris (e).

The Momseri. *Mimusops elengi* (e).

The Nasut. *Erythrina suberosa*.

The Champa. *Michelia champaca* (e).

The Kosam. *Schleichera trijuga*.

The Sandan. *Ougeinia dalbergioides*.

The Indian Elm. *Holoptelea integrifolia*.

The Shisham. *Dalbergia sissoo*.

The White Siris. *Albizzia procera*.

For narrow roads.

Lagerstroemia flos reginae.

The Indian Beech. *Pongamia glabra* (e).

The Mountain Ebony. *Bauhinia variegata*.

The White Ebony. *Bauhinia alba*.

The Amaltas. *Cassia fistula*.

The Gold Mohr. *Poinciana regia*.

Moringa pterygosperma.

Ficus comosa (e).

The Persian Lilac. *Melia azedarach*.

The Dhak Tree. *Butea frondosa*.

The African Cucumber Tree. *Kigelia pinnata*.

For banks of ponds, tanks and small nalas.

The Weeping Willow. *Salix babylonica*.

The Australian Bottle Brush Tree. *Callistemon lanceolatus*.

Young trees can be procured from the various Horticultural Gardens and should not be under 3'6" or 4' in height when required for road side planting.

N. B.—(e) indicates that the tree is evergreen.

11. At suitable intervals ornamental trees can be planted.

The following trees are recommended as suitable for avenues :—

List of suitable trees
for roadsides.

The Asoak. *Polyalthia longifolia* (e).

The Australian Silk Oak, *grevillea robusta* (e).

The Red Tamarind, (e).

The Simal. The Red Silk Cotton Tree, *Bombax mat-
bariam*.

The Mhowa. *Bassia latifolia* (e).

The Jaman. *Eugenia jambolana* (e).

Alstonia scholaris (e).

The momseri, *Mimusops elongi* (e).

The Nasut, *Erythrina suberosa*.

The Champa, *Michelia champaca* (e).

The Kosam, *Schleichera trijuga*.

The Sándán. *Ougeinia dalbergioides*.

The Indian elm. *Holoptelea integrifolia*.

The Shisham. *Dalbergia Sissoo*.

The white siris. *Albizzia procera*.

For narrow roads.

Lagerstræmia flos regina.

The Indian beech. *Pongamia glabra* (e).

The mountain ebony. *Buuhinia variegata*.

The white do. *Banhinia alba*.

The amaltas. *Cassia fistula*.

The gold Mohr. *Poinciana regia*.

Moringa Pterygosperma.

Tims comosa (e).

The Persian Lilac. *Meliz azedarach*.

The Dhák Tree. *Butea frondosa*.

The African cuamler Tree. *Kigelia pinnata*.

For banks of ponds, tanks and small nalas.

The weeping willow. *Salix tetrasperma* (e).

The Australian lottle, brush tree. *Callistemon lanceolatus*.

Tying trees can be procured from the various Horticultural Gardens and should not be under 3' 6" or 4' in height when required for road side planting.

N. B. (e) indicates that the tree is evergreen.

12. In ordinary soil, dig holes 3' diameter and 3' deep, pulverize the soil taken from the hole and allow it to lie exposed to the air for at least 24 hours. In hard soils triangular or square shaped holes are often better than circular ones. If the site has just been occupied by a tree, well decayed leaf mould or manure should be mixed with the excavated earth. Replace 2' to 18" of earth, and press well down, watering at intervals. Then place the roots of the young tree just touching the bottom, *i.e.*, the compressed earth, and fill in the pulverized soil, watering and pressing down the earth between the root layer by layer, and finishing up with a good

Planting of roadside
trees.

supply of water. It is very important that the stem should not be covered with earth (*i.e.*, the tree should not be too deeply planted in the pit) or new rootlets are thrown out, the old roots atrophy and the growth of the tree is severely handicapped.

If the proper method is carefully followed, trees can be successfully transplanted in hundreds during the cold weather and rains.

Only young trees of from 3' to 5' should be chosen for planting on road sides.

When there is a hot sun, light screens of grass are recommended to prevent the leaves falling off.

The heaping of earth round trees produce ugly tangled masses of roots above the ground level, which are great eye-sores, and in many cases destroy the tree.

Timber tree nurseries. 13. Any fairly good soil will answer for timber tree nurseries, but if possible give them an old vegetable garden that has been well manured in former years. Make the beds 12' wide and 20' to 30' long.

An open spot is best suited for the purpose. Shade the sowings with mats or grass tatties until seeds germinate, but remove as soon as the seedlings appear above the ground. Some of the less hardy kinds may be protected with grass tatties for two or three months during their first winter. All nursery beds should be protected from frost. Trees grown in the open are hardier and transplant better than those grown in the shade.

If soil be poor, add plenty of leaf mould; decomposed horse-dung sweepings will do well, but see that they are quite decomposed.

Method of setting out timber tree nurseries. Nursery beds should be trenched to a depth of 2', and the soil thoroughly pulverised. A rough sketch of the beds of seeds with names and dates of sowing should invariably be made, *e.g.*—

No. 1.

Gold Mohur.	Tamarind.	Kanja.	Asok.
31-7-04. (a)	6-9-04. (b)	6-9-04. (c)	6-9-04. (d)

Shisham pods should be broken up and the seeds soaked for two days in water. Plant on ridges, irrigate freely, but do not let water rise over the top of the ridge. Transplant in rains with complete roots. Shelter under thin jamps in hot weather.

Sal seeds must be sown the day they fall—otherwise they require the same treatment as shisham.

In the hills 'Chir' and 'Kail' seeds may be dibbled and covered lightly with earth. If sown broadcast, cover very lightly with earth.

Acacia (Babul) and the Plantations.

Sow the seed broadcast at commencement of rains after once ploughing, with three sers of (soaked) seed per acre, and again plough.

N.B.—The best seeds are those which have passed through sheep, etc.

Thin out as required and prune away all side branches as soon as the plant is strong enough. This encourages growth.

Advantages of Acacia trees—

- (a) Timber good for making ploughs, cart-wheels, harrows, handles for agricultural implements, etc., etc.
- (b) Makes the best charcoal.
- (c) Foliage yields good fodder for all cattle. The pods are very fattening, specially for sheep.
- (d) Leaf valuable as manure, and improves the soil under and around the trees.
- (e) Prunings make excellent fuel.
- (f) Once planted grows quickly and requires no care. An occasional pruning of side branches improves growth and affords a supply of valuable fuel.

Young trees should, where possible, be freely watered during their first dry weather, the earth round them being always kept well loosened to prevent evaporation. A good supply of water at each watering is necessary.

The utilisation of waste and sullage water for plantations is very advisable.

NOTE.—Unless watched, bhitties dash the water into one place, and scour out the earth, and expose the roots.

14. Great care should be taken not to mutilate the roots of young trees when removing them from the nursery beds, and this work should be carried out under the Cantonment Magistrate's eye. A trench of sufficient depth should be dug outside the nursery bed, and with this as a starting point, it is easy to insure that the young trees are removed with their roots entire. If grown in reed baskets the tree can be replanted in the baskets, the bottom being broken up if there are white ants. If transplanted from pots however, it is necessary to remove all potsherds, and pieces of tile, and to loosen and tease out the roots if they are at all pot-bound. Transplanting from nursery beds.

15. If caterpillars are troublesome, syringe the leaves with tobacco water and hand-pick the trees. Caterpillars in the nurseries.

16. White ants do no damage whatever to living trees. They are on the contrary, useful aids in removing dead bark and in turning dead material into plant food and in India they largely take the place of earth worms. White ants in tree nurseries.

17. Dead branches should be neatly removed with a saw close to the trunk or bough from which they spring and should be stacked where they can be easily protected from theft if it is not possible to dispose of them at once. Revenue from lop and top, deadwood, etc.

Even from ordinary road-side trees alone, the revenue from deadwood if carefully looked after, is very much larger than would be thought possible, and several hundred rupees a year can be obtained from this source, even in a small cantonment, if sales be made at the time of year when fuel is most expensive. It is best to sell the trees *in situ*, this saves cost of establishment for cutting, cartage, etc.

Road-watering.

18. The watering of roads in cantonments at the expense of the cantonment fund should only be sanctioned when the Quarter Master General's Circular No 43 of 1884. more important sanitary and conservancy wants have been met. It may be possible to arrange a scheme of road-watering by subscription.

Road-watering by hose.

19. The hose-watering of roads, provided the size of the nozzles is regulated to control and prevent waste, seems the best method when the initial cost is not prohibitive.

The advantages over a bhisti system being:—

- (1) speed in watering so that all roads are watered almost simultaneously. This is most important in economizing water, for even half an hour makes, towards sunset, a great difference in the temperature of the road metal, and a too early watering dries off at once;
- (2) economy of labour;
- (3) decreased chance of breakdown from scarcity of bhistis, strikes, etc.
- (4) more thorough distribution.

Road-watering by carts.

20. A cart system requires either—

- (a) arrangements for delivery from standposts directly into watering carts, or
- (b) a series of raised tanks of a neat and ornamental description, attached to wells selected in various central positions.

Any system requiring hand filling of carts is unsatisfactory.

The cheapest method of watering is, when conservancy transport is cantonment-owned, to employ those bullocks who have only one trip, or a few hours' conservancy work, firstly to fill the water tanks in (b) and subsequently to work in the carts and water the neighbouring roads.

Oil-sprinkling should, if used at all, be restricted to special spots, *e.g.*, the immediate vicinity of a market.

Road lighting.

21. Success in road lighting is a matter of attention to detail.

When a pattern of lamp is decided on, a personally conducted test of the amount of oil to be used should be made by the Cantonment Magistrate, and results thoroughly established. Next a scheme for hours of lighting should be made.

A contract should then be given out, or allowances fixed for a responsible subordinate to carry out the work. In the latter case one who has given security under the Code should be employed.

Where funds are scarce, lighting may be restricted to cross roads, dangerous turnings, etc.

In richer cantonments the Kitson, Washington, Welsbeck, or similar lamps are useful for central positions, and the use of petrol lamps may be occasionally considered safe.

In making schemes of hours for burning, economy should be practised on moon-light nights, and always as far as possible after mid-night. Regard, however, must be had to the individual positions of lamps, and it must be borne in mind that a decrease of crime often results from improved lighting.

22. If ornamental *kiosks* with gable roofs are erected by the Cantonment Committee, as road-side stalls, they add to the look of the cantonment and are satisfactory sources of income.

Road-side stalls;

A few leaf bins should be provided near them to ensure tidiness:—a point to be closely watched.

23. In order to discourage offences under section 66 (a) (xi), Cantonment Code, and provide reasonable opportunities for advertisement, neat notice boards should be provided on the chief roads.

Public Notice Boards.

24. Where funds are available it is a good plan to provide seats at intervals (see Appendix XVIII).

Provision of seats in cantonments.

25. The pattern of fixtures on cantonment roads and the manner of painting the sign posts, benches, leaf bins, tree guards, lamp posts and notice boards, as well as the fences and railings, will be important factors in the appearance of a cantonment.

Pattern and painting of fixtures on roads.

This painting should be done during a break in the rains. It is useless to attempt painting on the spot in any other seasons as dust will ruin the work.

If the ground colour is plain black, khaki, grey, etc., a border of red or some bright colour may be added, so that when it has to be smartened up only the latter need be repainted.

Good English paint is more economical in the long run than country made substitutes.

Silicate paint will be found the best for the above purposes, and especially for iron work, etc. Two coats over one previous coat of priming are necessary for new wood-work; for old wood-work, or new iron-work, two coats without priming will suffice.

26. Litter should on no account be used for rides in a residential locality, but tan, sand, or grass, substituted.

Strewing of tan, etc., on rides.

A ride can be made by thoroughly digging over the ground, enriching it with leaf mould and protecting the grass, which may be sown or planted till it is established.

27. Small garden plots at the junction of roads are ornamental but depend on the water-supply available; where plenty is forthcoming, canna, canes, and flowering shrubs will succeed, but nothing shows to better advantage than a lawn with palms, which is easy to maintain.

Utilization of vacant spaces.

Spraying with a garden pump immensely improves all foliage plants.

28. Footpaths over unenclosed grass lands should be restricted in number, defined, and improved.

Footpaths and short cuts.

Unauthorized short cuts can be discouraged by putting up temporary obstacles on them.

Guns and limbers should not take short cuts over grass plots inside the station area.

Maintenance and care of cantonment gardens.

29. The maintenance of a cantonment garden depends on the state of the funds. Though an ornamental garden cannot be self-supporting, and it is difficult to make money from kitchen gardening, yet it is desirable for general reasons to maintain public gardens.

They serve as recreation grounds and should help to keep up some standard of horticulture.

The coupon system of payment is the best, the gardener in charge not being allowed to accept cash payments.

There is always a tendency in gardens to become choked. It is to be remembered that when a garden is originally planted more shrubs and trees, etc., are put in than are intended to mature, so as to allow for failures. Individual shrubs and trees must therefore be sacrificed to the general effect, which must of all things favour the enjoyment of light and air.

The central gardens should feed all the small plots and ornamental works, and the head man in charge of the central garden should, when practicable, be in charge of the whole.

Grass lawns when once laid down are the least expensive form of ornament to maintain, and yield good feed for bullocks if the cuttings are used when fresh.

Grass lawns.

(I) Lucknow method of preparation.

30. Dig the soil 2½' to 3' deep, roughly level surface and leave to get well soaked and settled by rain. When the ground is well settled, enrich the surface with any well decomposed manure, preferably that from bazar sweepings; plough and dig in the manure; smooth over with plank-harrow and sow *dub* grass or other variety. Liberal manuring is the great thing.

The lawns in Lucknow were heavily enriched with night-soil. It need however hardly be said that the use of night-soil is not suited to the requirements of Cantonment sanitation.

(II) Allahabad

method of preparation.

Trench 12" deep and fill trench to top with rubbish. Dig another trench and throw excavated earth on first trench. Continue this process until the ground is completed. Finish before the commencement of the rains. The ground should not be levelled until three or four heavy showers have fallen. The rain will saturate the earth and manure and will cause both to sink.

If levelling is attempted before rain has fallen, the ground will sink after it has been sown and it will then be impossible to level it.

After due exposure to rain, level up with beldars, and use a plank-harrow. When levelled, sow *dub* grass broadcast. Cut the *dub* up into

In the fourth line after the word "troops" insert the words "or combined hospital of Indian troops."

pieces three inches long, sow thickly and cover lightly with earth to prevent the grass being blown away. To do this effectively, the earth should be jerked out of a small basket held over the head; the earth then falls lightly and covers a large area at a time. Sow when rain is expected or when rain is actually falling.

The grass should not be allowed to grow longer than a few inches, the oftener it is cut, the thicker will be its growth.

The deep rooted perennial *dub* is ousted by the quicker growing coarse grasses, unless the lawn is kept short, or is well browsed down by sheep.

31. Where cantonment funds are able to afford the expense, the cost of laying out, and maintaining at a monthly cost of Rs. 8, a flower garden for each hospital of British troops having a separate compound, is authorised.

32. Sites for soldiers' gardens will be selected by the Cantonment Committee, but will not be taken up without the sanction of the General Officer Commanding.

33. The grass growing area should be administered by the Cantonment Authorities, on a prescribed system. Apart from the unsatisfactory and insignificant income obtained from grazing land under existing arrangements, which permit of scores of cattle, useless to the cantonment, being grazed on cantonment land, it is absolutely futile to allow grass to remain on the ground until it has lost all its nourishing properties, and then to give it to cattle and horses as fodder. Yet this is being done, and has been done for years.

34. Where a system of cutting and selling grass has been established, the crop should be cut at the time of, or shortly after, flowering, and before the seed has had time to form; (for example, the spear grass, a most nutritious fodder if cut in flower, is most dangerous if cut and issued to cattle after seeding). It can then be stacked and issued as hay, with all the nutriment stored in it. There need be no grazing within the limits of hill cantonments, between the date of the first fall of rain and until the grass crop has been harvested, after the end of the monsoon. During these four months, all cattle should be stall fed, like horses.

The advantage to animals from this practice would be very great, and the additional yield of the milch cattle, due to the excellent hay provided for them, and the increased revenue to be obtained, would fully warrant the departure from the existing methods.

35. It is generally necessary to close grazing areas for certain periods to protect the roots of the grass. This should form the subject of a permanent standing order so as to be thoroughly understood by the public, the period being specified, e. g., 90 days after first monsoon rain.

Free grazing for
horses of Cavalry
and Artillery.

36. It is desirable, where the funds permit, to allow free grazing passes for horses of cavalry and artillery in cantonments, but not to exclude any part of the grazing area from the general control of the Cantonment Magistrate. Dual control leads to the grazing being exploited by unauthorized persons and loss to the State.

Horses must be grazed by their syces by hand.

Precaution
against damaging
property by grazing
cattle.

37. The attention of Cantonment Committees is drawn to the necessity for adopting effective measures for preventing damage being done to trees and other Government property by cattle allowed to graze in the vicinity of Quarter Master General's barracks or other open spaces in cantonments, by Circular No. 16 of 1894. carefully framed conditions on the point when giving out grazing contracts, etc., as, if such grazing is to be allowed to continue, it is essential that public property should be secured against damage.

Care of grazing
areas.

38. Use should be made of the road sweepers, working in parties, to keep the open areas of grazing space in cantonments free from rubble, stones and rank weeds; an improvement in the growth of grass will follow.

Sanitation
of
grazing areas.

39. Cantonment authorities should arrange for the cleaning of grazing ground within military limits by special arrangement, which should be more than repaid from the value of the manure obtained, or a contract may be given on the above lines for manure.

Use of all spare or
vacant land in Hill
Cantonments.

40. It is in the first degree desirable that, after setting apart such areas close to buildings and barracks as may be necessary, to allow grazing ground for cattle, the whole of the forest management should be made over to the Forest Department to be worked by that Department on up-to-date lines, as regards the fuel supply.

Trees suitable for
Hill Cantonments.

41. The most valuable trees for timber, in hill cantonments, are the oak, pine, fir, yew, elm, and rhododendron; while various inferior sorts of trees yield timber which is used for fuel.

Leaving the inferior descriptions of trees out of the question, the oaks give poor timber but good firewood: they are, however, so slow growing, that they are far from economical to cultivate in cantonment forests.

The conifers do not coppice and are not therefore suited for fuel forests; while if grown for timber, 40 or more years must pass before full utilization of the crop, either as fuel or timber, can be obtained. Thus little or no income can be expected from forest plots covered by these trees for a considerable number of years after the last cutting: and if natural reproduction is not good, (as is so frequently the case in the absence of limitation of grazing), a large expenditure has in addition to be faced for sowing, planting, and tree tending.

i.
t.

Page 71, paragraph 44.

(List No. 7.)

Insert the following additional clause:—

Provision of funds
for beautifying cere-
teries with flowering
plants, etc.

Under the provisions of the rules quoted, the cost of certain scales of establishments, and a limited expenditure on the planting of trees and shrubs, etc., is debitable against civil funds, but the grants do not permit of any high standard of gardening, with a view to beautifying the cemeteries with flowering plants

etc. The Government of India have ruled that any expenditure for this purpose must be met from private subscriptions or church funds. The endeavours of chaplains to beautify cantonment cemeteries should receive every possible encouragement, and officers and soldiers will no doubt gladly subscribe to any fund for this purpose.

provided

The substitution, in suitable localities, of quick growing trees, such as the Australian black and white wattle, *Acacia molanoxylon* (*Acacia dealbata*), and the species of hill eucalyptus, for the slow-growing oaks and pines, is strongly favoured.

The prime cost of procuring seed, and of sowing and planting, etc., will be the only important charge to be met, as the natural reproduction from coppice or root shoots of some of these is very satisfactory, e. g., *dealbata* coppices splendidly. In about ten years' time, according to Gamble's "Indian Timbers", the young trees yield a large crop of fuel. The turnover would thus take place every ten years, instead of every 40 years or more.

42. In most cantonments on the plains the formation of plantations of *acacia*, *eucalyptus*, *shisham*, and *inga dulcis* in localities suited to these species, if carried out systematically, will bring in a very welcome addition to cantonment funds. There are also great possibilities in the breeding of the lac insect. Cantonment Magistrates are recommended to study Mr. Stebbings' book on this subject. Trees suitable for plains stations.

43. All officials making surveys authorised by Local Administrations for lines of railway passing through cantonments, must obtain the consent of the Officer Commanding the Station to carrying them out within cantonments. They are not permitted to lop trees or injure Government property. Surveys for lines of railways.
Quarter Master General's Circular No. 67 of 1884.

44. The chaplain is required to obtain the permission of the Officer Commanding the station before ordering a tree to be cut down in a cemetery or church compound situated within the limits of a cantonment. Cutting down trees in cemeteries or church compounds.

The Officer Commanding the station may order a tree to be cut down in the cemetery or church compound without the chaplain's consent. Quarter Master General's Circular No. 32 of 1883.

It rests with the chaplain to sell the trees cut down in the cemetery or church compound; the proceeds being paid in as required by the standing rules, to the Civil Treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department. (List ent.)

Provision for beautification of cantonment plants, etc. Church compounds and cemeteries are not to be maintained by irregular contributions from cantonment funds. The charges on this account are governed by the rules, Annexure A, to Appendix X of the Public Works Department Code, Volume III, (7th Edition). Maintenance of church compounds and cemeteries.
Quarter Master General's letter No. 2008-C, dated 1st June 1908.

etc. 45. It is found by experience that the provisions of the Cantonment Code are well met by keeping animals in the infirmary (the pound) at the expense of the person who has ill-treated them, and under veterinary treatment as authorized in Act II of 1890. Cruelty to animals.
Section 23, Cantonment Code, 1890. 1912 (List No. 9).

every 46. Cattle pounds require close supervision and unexpected inspections to ensure proper feeding and watering of animals. The pound-keeper should be required to keep a fixed supply of fodder and should be provided with accommodation for storing it. Cattle pounds.

A permanent water-tank supplied, if possible, from the pipe-system, should be provided.

Particular attention should be paid to the rules in Act I of 1871, regarding:—

- (a) the accounts to be kept by pound-keepers; and
- (b) the disposal of unclaimed cattle.

The pound-keeper should be resident and usually should be given supplementary work (and pay) to occupy his time.

Pound fees.

47. Where there is a halting place, the pound-keeper should administer both conjointly.

Where it can be done under the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act (Section 12, Act I of 1871) as in the Central and the United Provinces, double rates where cattle trespass is prevalent should be charged for all animals impounded.

Overcrowding in regimental bazars forbidden.

48. A statement showing the number of men with their trades or occupations, whom it is considered necessary should be accommodated in battery or regimental bazars is given in Appendix XVII.

No men in excess of these numbers should be allowed to take up their residence in regimental bazars, and in cases where the numbers residing therein are already exceeded, every opportunity is to be taken to reduce them.

Publication of bazar boundaries.

49. It is to be remembered that a bazar has no legal standing as such unless it has been set apart, and its boundaries demarcated under the authority of the General Officer Commanding in Divisional Orders.

Dhobies' ghats.

50. Where possible, separate blocks of washing places should be provided for (a) Officers and European residents, (b) British soldiers, (c) hospitals of British troops, and (d) natives. The waste water can be utilised in watering plantations of liches, mangoes, tamarind, etc., or for vegetable gardens. If the soil be kept loose there will be no odour. If these arrangements are not possible, then the waste water should be passed through *pakka* drains filled with very small pieces of broken tiles, with wire gratings to catch straws, rags, etc., which will absolutely prevent all effluvia.

When clothes have to be washed in rivers, the same distinct allotment of washing places should be arranged for different classes of the community, European clothes being washed up stream.

Under approved arrangements for the disposal of washing water, residents may be encouraged to provide for the washing of their clothes in their compounds.

Provision of washing and bathing places for natives.

51. The provision of public washing places for natives, residing in bazars, and private houses, is most desirable to avoid the defilement of wells and other sources of water-supply, and to encourage personal hygiene.

Certain tanks, ghats, wells, etc., should be set apart for bathing purposes. The waste water can be most usefully employed for cultivation, tree nurseries, etc. In rare instances where the nature of the soil renders this impracticable, a tile drain will prevent any insanitary condition arising

Bathing places should be also arranged in connection with a piped water supply. In this case the spare water should be used if possible to flush the local drainage system, or be utilized for arboriculture.

52. The annual sanitary report is to contain an analysis of the water used for drinking purposes, made twice a year, namely before and after the monsoon, by a selected medical officer.

This includes analysis of samples of drinking water from wells in bazars and other sources of water-supply for the native community.

53. In dealing with the question of disinfecting, cleaning, or altering sources of public water-supply it is advisable for the cantonment authority to carefully select a local brahman and employ him at a small monthly stipend to superintend all details, so that the action taken may be explained and popularized.

54. It is advantageous to permanganate all wells whether in private compounds or in bazars, etc., once every week. No inconvenience is caused if the well is dealt with after the supply of water required for the night has been drawn.

The following method is recommended:—

Into an iron bucket the brahman overseer should, overnight, after the evening supply of water has been obtained, for an ordinary sized well, put one ounce of permanganate crystals. It is useful to provide tins, the lids of which measure one ounce, to the overseers charged with this duty. Then the bucket should be lowered into the water, drawn up and half the water emptied into the well. The process should be repeated ten or a dozen times until all the crystals are dissolved. This process ensures that the permanganate is quickly and evenly distributed, and the water is at the same time aerated. The water is usually clear, or of a light pink colour which is not objected to and a few bucketsful drawn off in the morning removes all colour. Too strong a solution kills the frogs and defeat the object of disinfection.

55. If a temple well is first permanganated by the priest's own hand the custom may be adopted by neighbouring villages, whose freedom from disease is of very great importance to a cantonment.

56. It is advisable in the event of large numbers of pilgrims passing through cantonments on route to melas, fairs, etc., to permanganate all wells before the visitors are expected, and to repeat the process immediately the excursion is over. Arrangements for the supply of pure drinking water on the route (*pias'*) is desirable.

57. Where the drinking water is obtained from wells, it is most important to ascertain the flow of the subsoil water, which is roughly calculated to move at the rate of about a mile a year.

58. An average pair of bullocks will raise a leather water bag (charsah) in two minutes = 30 per hour, and its contents (allowing for spillage) may be taken at 20 gallons, giving a lift of 600 gallons per hour. If worked from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M., with 2 hours rest at noon, the nine hours day would give 5,400 gallons per diem, or 162,000 gallons per mensem. Without strict supervision, the daily outturn will not be more than 500 gallons per hour or 105,000 gallons per mensem, or even less.

The cost of a pair of bullocks with driver, and a well coolie, in most places gives a rough result of cost as annas 4 per 1,000 gallons.

Rules to be observed in cook-rooms of Dāk bungalows. 59. Unless a piped water-supply is laid on, water for drinking and cooking purposes as well as that used for washing plates, etc., is to be first boiled. Travellers are recommended when possible to see their drinking water boiled before then.

No person should be allowed to sleep, eat food or smoke in the cook-room.

No mop should be allowed, and an ample supply of clean dusters should be provided for cook-room use.

The cook-room floor may be washed out daily with permanganate of potassium (half an ounce to a bucket full of water).

The inner walls of the cook-room should be white-washed on the first of every month from top to bottom, and a tin of fresh slaked lime and a brush is to be kept in the cook-room for daily use on the lower part of the walls.

The khansamah and his assistants should be required to keep themselves and their clothes in a clean and sanitary condition.

No clothes, turbans, etc., are to be kept in the cook-room, and no flies should be found inside the cook-room if the khansamah carries out his orders and keeps the wire gauze doors closed.

The khansamah should be held responsible that no water from cook-room or bath-rooms reaches the ground, but is removed by the sweeper to the appointed place, and that feathers, entrails, etc., are only placed in the receptacle provided.

A basin and stand should be provided in which permanganate water is always to be kept for the cook to wash his hands before and after work. A zinc table with hole and bucket is to be provided for washing up plates, etc.

In all water used for washing plates, dishes, etc., permanganate of potash, should be mixed, except where a tap from a water-supply is provided.

The khansamah should arrange to have the cows providing milk for travellers milked at the Dāk bungalow, on sufficient notice being given, or to have a contract with an authorised dairy.

The bearer should have the furniture of each room including the dari, mats, etc., taken out at least once a week, the latter beaten and exposed to the air.

All furniture is to be cleaned daily and then rubbed with linseed oil or polish once a week.

Travellers should be invited to assure themselves that the above rules made in their interests are strictly carried out and requested that any neglect of orders or want of cleanliness may be at once reported to the Officer in charge.

The necessity for keeping drinking water, and water used in cook-houses in the preparation of food and cleaning of cooking vessels, from becoming contaminated is most important.

The vessels whether of leather or metal used in markets, public offices, dāk bungalows' cookrooms, etc., etc., are not to be used indifferently for the carriage of drinking or cooking water on the one hand and of washing water on the other, except where both are taken from a piped water-supply.

Periodical cleaning of vessels with a strong solution of permanganate of potash is desirable. Half an ounce to an ounce in a bucketful of water, 'Cyllin' strength 1 part cyllin to 300 parts water is also recommended.

60. The provision of a suitable office in accordance with section 29 of the Code should occupy attention, and, if necessary, be included in the programme of cantonment wants. Provision of a suitable office for the Cantonment Authority.

In designing an office the following points should be noted :—

(a) There should be no admittance of the public into the officials' rooms. This should be prohibited by English and vernacular notices and the public warned that subordinates are not empowered to grant leave of entry, and that any one found in the offices will be treated as a criminal trespasser.

(b) Arrangements should accordingly be designed for the convenience of the public as in post and railway offices, payments, issue of receipts, licenses, etc., being made through grilles, etc.

(c) Records; judicial, executive and revenue, should all be kept distinct, having no direct access one to the other.

(d) Arrangements may be easily made by glass partitions by which the Cantonment Magistrate may command a view of the principal offices from his seat in court. For the payment windows of the tax and revenue offices this is particularly advisable.

(e) Special ventilation is necessary for any court or room where cases are heard or petitions received.

(f) A small private room is desirable for the Cantonment Magistrate.

(g) Shelter for clients and petitioners is necessary.

61. It is also very desirable that a uniform system should be adopted in all cantonments for correspondence, files, etc. The simplest and best method is probably that of the "open file" with case boards, by which all the papers on a subject are kept in one file, an index being made of any papers on the file, showing the number of papers in it. System of recording papers, etc.

62. A diary of letters received should be maintained; the following form will be suitable :— Diary of letters received.

Date of diary.	Number and date of letter.		From whom received.	Brief note of subject.
	Number.	Date.		

Page 76. 2nd line of the first clause.
For "Accountant General" substitute "Accounts Department".

The records will be arranged according to heads and sub-heads, a list of which is appended herewith.

For file numbers, a separate series of numbers will be given to each sub-head.

Files will be marked with two numbers, e.g., $\frac{2}{15}$, the upper number being that of the sub-head, and the lower number that which the file bears within the sub-head.

The almirah or almirahs in which files are placed, will bear only the sub-head number.

The pages of all files should be numbered consecutively. The following registers and indices will be maintained by the record-keeper:—

(i) *A list of files.*—In this list there will be a separate volume for each head, in which a sufficient number of pages will be allowed for each sub-head. The list will be compiled by sub-heads, and will be drawn up in the following form on strong foolscap:—

List of files under { Head.
Sub-head.

Number of file.	Date of first paper in file.	Subject.
-----------------	------------------------------	----------

(ii) *An Index inside each file giving its contents.*

The following form will be employed for this purpose:—

From or to whom.	Number.	Date.	Brief abstract of contents.
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Outside each file will be clearly written the following particulars in the order stated:—

Subject of file.

No. of file.

Sub-head.

Head.

First and second items very plainly, third and fourth smaller.

The numbers by which the file is traced should also be written in black ink on the upper left hand corner of the outside board, e.g., $\frac{2}{15}$.

In introducing the system, the following order will be observed:—

(a) The receipt and despatch diaries will be at once adjusted to these rules.

(b) The record-keeper will at once open the lists of files.

(c) Letters newly coming in, will be treated at once on the new system, back correspondence being added, and the subject file being made up complete.

(d) At the same time efforts will be made to arrange, in accordance with the new system, all other pending files.

(e) And subject files already existing in the office should also be gradually arranged on the new system.

The sub-head, number and file number will be marked on letters and dockets issuing to other officers.

List of Headings.

Head.	Sub-Head.	Head.	Sub-Head.
Army List ...	...	Cantonments ...	
Books, Regula- tions. ...	...	" ...	Lands.
Cantonments ...	...	" ...	Loans.
" ...	Accounts ...	" ...	Medical.
" ...	Bazars ...	" ...	Plans.
" ...	Boundaries ...	" ...	Regulations.
" ...	Burial-grounds ...	" ...	Sites.
...	Budget ...	" ...	Taxation.
...	Committees ...	Complaints and Peti- tions. ...	Werks.
...	Conservancy ...	Sanitary ...	Camps.
...	Hospitals ...	" ...	Epidemic.
...	Inspection ...	" ...	Reports and Re- turns.
...	Magistrates ...		

63. Every cantonment office is to contain a complete list of books, registers and maps maintained therein, which should be placed before the Cantonment Committee at the July meeting, together with a certificate by the Head Clerk that all are complete and actually forthcoming. This will be countersigned by the Cantonment Magistrate who will take reasonable precautions to verify the certificate without relieving the Head Clerk of his responsibility in the matter.

64. In transfers of Cantonment Magistrates the relieving officer will be responsible that the list is certified to by the Head Clerk, checked and countersigned by both officers.

65. The list will contain columns showing by whose authority any records may have been destroyed.

66. The following books are to be maintained by Cantonment Magis-
Books to be main-
tained by the Can-
tonment Magis-
General's
tonment Magis-

Page 77, paragraph 66.

For "Quarter Master General's No. 76-B., dated 16th June, 1902,"
Read "Quarter Master General's No. 2716-B., dated 16th June, 1902."

The first should contain a *précis* or short abstract of all orders and minutes of committee proceedings regarding land, grass schemes, cultivation, grazing, drainage, roads, buildings, epidemics, etc.; such a *précis* will be readily compiled from records in the office, and will prove of the greatest assistance to the Cantonment Magistrate, and especially valuable to the new comer who will start at the point where his predecessor left off. It will show what has been attempted or achieved in the past, and will prevent the re-introduction and the re-inception of arrangements or schemes which have been already tried and found unsuccessful. It also cannot fail to give a most necessary insight into the past history of the cantonment.

The note-book (2) will also prove indispensable. It should contain—

(i) Information on all matters of local interest.

(ii) Notes on the land, soil, crops cultivated for the *kharif* and *rabi* harvests, castes that cultivate land, area of the local standards of land measurement (*bigha—kachcha and packa, etc.*), and any local peculiarities that affect land revenue.

(iii) Full details as to grass schemes from their inception (rough eye-sketches can be made by any officer and afford the greatest aid), cultivation and grazing.

(iv) A table showing the amount received yearly for the preceding ten years for each item of local receipt (land revenue, fruit, manure, taxes, etc.); this is necessary to form an idea as to the progress of the cantonment.

(v) Similarly, a table showing the various sums expended yearly for the same period; this alone will give a correct view of the situation as regards the expenditure of the fund.

(vi) The average number of visits paid daily to the trenches by filth and rubbish carts.

(vii) Details as regards trees, timber, price of wood, fuel, etc.

In hill cantonments as elsewhere where there are valuable forests within cantonment limits, a special forest note-book will greatly simplify matters, and will add to the revenue. In the plains a rough field book or road survey of every road in cantonments, showing the position and name of each tree is easily made out. Once made, a permanent record is to hand which is readily kept up to date, and forms an interesting and valuable record.

Such a note-book as described above will come into almost daily use, and in a short time will contain information which will be of great moment, and which should prove invaluable on a change of Cantonment Magistrates occurring: this note-book should be formally handed over on relief to the incoming Cantonment Magistrate, as, unless this is arranged for, there is the possibility of its being carefully made out by one officer, but entirely overlooked by his successor.

The information in the *précis* or abstract will form the basis of a sound knowledge of the history and condition of the cantonment, which knowledge will be supplemented and extended by the contents of the note-book.

A simple form of register of stock book of cantonment property should be maintained giving particulars of—

- (a) latrines and all other conservancy plant;
- (b) garden, road and forest land;
- (c) office furniture and other miscellaneous articles;
- (d) street lamps, etc, etc;
- (e) cattle.

The balances should be checked and verified periodically, and this will prevent losses which are otherwise inevitable. To check expenditure on repairs, which often mount to considerable sums yearly, it is useful to note the date of purchase or issue of all latrines, receptacles, filth and rubbish carts; also the date and extent, as well as the cost, of all repairs thereto. This is calculated to effect much saving, and the information recorded will prove valuable in many other ways.

67. The Cantonment Magistrate's note book should contain a separate Register of record of areas recovered under section 36 General Instructions, detailing recovery of sites. buildings thereon.

This record should also contain details of new lands purchased, lands, freed from encumbrances, *e.g.*, (occupancy rights), sites re-occupied and lapses to Government of immoveable property. The progress made is to be recorded annually.

68. The use of finger impressions for acquittance rolls, and all documents for which identification of executors is necessary is to be carried out in police administration. An ink slab for thumb impressions should be found in every cantonment office. Necessity for finger impressions for acquittance rolls.

69. An outline small scale sketch map of cantonments, marking the sites of all roads, compounds, bungalows, public latrines and urinals will be found useful. Sketch maps of cantonments.

70. The serial numbers of foils and counterfoils should be machine printed, and under no circumstances filled in with pen or pencil. Each book should be checked before issue and initialled on the first and last pages and a note made, in the Cantonment Magistrate's own hand-writing on the inside of the cover of any numbers which may be deficient at the time of issue. Books of foils and counterfoils.

71. Wherever possible supplies of forms of accounts, etc., should be obtained from Government Presses. Cantonment account forms, etc., how obtained.

A list of forms prescribed for use in Cantonments, obtainable (a) gratis; (b) on payment, from the Contractors for Government Printing is given in Appendix XVI "Forms." License forms obtainable from the Contractors for Government Printing.

Record of subordinates, families, etc. in Cantonment employ.

72. It is desirable that a service book and correct record should be maintained giving details of the families and relations of every person employed in the office of Cantonment Magistrate whose pay is over Rs. 20 or whose duties are any way connected with the collection of revenue, keeping of accounts or records, realization of assets, or inspection of private premises.

Service books for Cantonment employes.

73. Service books should be maintained for such cantonment fund servants as the Cantonment Authority may consider desirable. It will probably be found sufficient if these books are kept up only for those servants who are permitted to contribute to a Cantonment Provident Fund. Attention is invited to Articles 66-67 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, and 816-822 of the Civil Service Regulations the instructions in which might, so far as they apply, be usefully followed in Cantonment Fund Offices.

Incremental scales of pay.

74. Cantonment Magistrates should prepare recommendations for sanction by competent authority of maximum and minimum pay for all subordinate officers of their establishment. The rate of increment to be Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 per mensem every 5th year for other than subordinate officers of menial establishments and Rs. 2 per mensem every fifth year for the latter.

Control of increments of pay by the Cantonment Committee.

75. It will be optional with the Cantonment Committee to grant the whole or a part of the sanctioned increment to any individual and to reduce or withdraw the increment as a penalty.

Good-conduct pay for menial establishments.

76. The Cantonment Authority should also encourage the menial establishment by obtaining sanction for increased pay to men of long service and good-conduct. The Cantonment Magistrate should base his recommendations for such increase entirely on his own knowledge of the men's deserts, and not allow it to be a matter of recommendation by subordinates. Such increase to be called good-conduct pay or extra allowance.

Records of dismissed men.

77. When a servant of the Cantonment Committee whose pay is Rs. 10 or more per mensem is dismissed from his employment for any fault or malpractices, or is sentenced to imprisonment or fine by a criminal court, his name, father's name, caste, age, distinguishing marks and impression of his left thumb should be circulated to neighbouring cantonments and to the General Officer Commanding the Division.

Discipline.

78. Strict attention should be paid to the orders of the Government of India regarding the procedure to be adopted in enquiring into an offence committed by an employee, and in exceptionally heinous offences the action indicated in paragraph VII (2) thereof, *vis.* :—notification in gazette—should be taken.

Cantonment servants not to have financial interest in cantonment contracts.

79. No servant of the Cantonment Committee may be interested financially either directly or indirectly in any cantonment contract or employment, unless specifically authorized by a resolution of the Cantonment Committee.

The above is to be explained and recorded as a condition of service when cantonment servants are entertained.

80. When a Cantonment Magistrate is transferred, it is not competent to him either to take with him, or shortly after arriving at the new station to summon to his side, a number of subordinates from his previous cantonment. The tenour of the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1668, dated 13th December 1901, is unmistakable, and the Commander-in-Chief will take most serious notice of any failure to observe the same. Transfer of favourites forbidden.

The above prohibition is to be held to apply equally to the relatives of such subordinates.

81. When warrants or other legal processes, issued under the jurisdiction and signature of the Cantonment Magistrate, whether Criminal, Civil or Municipal, affects employes or residents in Regimental or Departmental lines, Commanding Officers should afford every reasonable assistance in giving effect to the same even when they are not required by law to execute it themselves. Serving of warrants or processes, on employes or residents in Regimental or Departmental lines.

Page 80, new paragraph.

Insert as a new paragraph after paragraph 79:—

"79-A. Cantonment Magistrates may grant leave to Cantonment Fund employees subject to the provisions of Article 811, Civil Service Regulations". (List No. 8. Grant of leave to Cantonment employees.)

Page 80, paragraph 78.

For the comma after the word "employee" in the third line substitute a fullstop, cancel the remainder of the paragraph and add the following new clause:—

(List No. 7.)

When it is specially desired to exclude from re-employment in the public service any Cantonment Fund Servant who has been dismissed for a heinous offence, such as fraud or falsification of accounts, the case should be laid before the Local Government, who will deal with it under the rules issued by the Government of India in the Home Department for the removal, discharge, or dismissal of public servants.



APPENDIX VI.

FINANCE.

1. The rules for the conduct of Cantonment Funds will be found in Chapter IV of the Cantonment Code, ~~1899~~ 1912. Rules for the conduct of Cantonment Funds. (Dist. No. 7)
Particular attention is invited to sections 18, 27, 29, 30, 33, 40 (a), and 53.

2. Proposals for the investment of Cantonment Fund monies should be submitted for the orders of the Government of India, who will decide as to the necessity for investments in each case with reference to the general principle that such investments are permissible in the following cases only:— Investments of Cantonment fund monies.
[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 4 of 1901.]

(a) When some large project is in contemplation, for which it may be desirable to gradually save and invest a part of the proceeds of ordinary taxation.

(b) When no large project is in contemplation, and the fund happens to receive a large windfall from some source other than taxation, and has no particular object to which it could be immediately applied.

3. No officer of Government may have an account in his public capacity with any bank without the previous sanction— Opening of private bank accounts for Public money.
[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 6 of 1894.]

(a) Of the Controller of Military Accounts in the case of a military officer;

(b) Of the Civil Accountant-General or Comptroller in other cases.

The permission cannot be given in the following circumstances:—

(1) Where the money lodged in the private account is drawn from the Government Treasury for expenditure upon public account, or is received in order to be paid into the Government Treasury, either as revenue or as deposit.

(2) Where the money forms part of balance submitted to the Accounts Department, or the receipts or outgoings are transactions of which the officer is bound to render an account to the Accounts Departments.

4. The Rules of Appendix F to the Civil Account Code are identical with the following sections of the Cantonment Accounts. Rule for Audit of Cantonment Fund Accounts.
[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 6 of 1894.]

Rules 1 to 34, Civil Account Code, correspond with sections 24 to 58, Cantonment Code.

Copies of the Civil Account Code, forms may be obtained on payment from the Accountant General.

Ground Rents.

5. When application is made for use of a site in cantonments it desirable to ascertain the amount of ground rent which it will fetch at inviting competition amongst applicants.

The Cantonment fund is often a loser by accepting the first offer without testing its market.

Recoveries of taxes, etc.

6. Serious loss may be occasioned by failure to secure prompt payment of taxes, and income from other sources, *i.e.*, land revenue, grazing and market contracts, etc., as they fall due. Recovery will be accelerated if monthly, quarterly, or half yearly bills (printed if possible, see specimen forms Nos. 5, 6 and 7 at Appendix XVII) are sent out immediately the demand matures.

Diversion of revenue forbidden.

7. The income derived from lop and top, dead wood, wind falls, grazing and other usufruct in the lines of British and Native Corps is not to be applied to regimental purposes, but must be paid into the Cantonment Fund. All such receipts are the property of the Cantonment Fund, and are under no circumstances whatever to be alienated for other purposes.

All renewal, trimming, and pruning of trees in regimental lines will be carried out by, and at the expense of, the Cantonment Authority, whose further business it is to take steps to prevent cattle grazing in the vicinity of barracks, etc., damaging public property.

Revenue receipts pertaining to provincial roads.

8. Where provincial roads pass through cantonments, and belong to Local Governments, and where any land pertains to such roads, the produce therefrom (wood, grass, etc.) should be credited to the Public Works Department of the Government.

It is desirable however for the Cantonment Committee to arrange by agreement with the Public Works Department, that the former shall plant and maintain the trees and grass, and retain the produce in consideration thereof.

Income from trees in the lines of Silladar Cavalry Regiments.

9. Income from trees in lines of Silladar Cavalry Regiments is, in common with the income from trees in the lines and hospitals of all other corps, the property of the Cantonment Fund.

Land required for Civil Departments or Railways.

10. A Cantonment Committee is not entitled to any compensation for loss by surrender of income when any land is relinquished under sufficient orders and is required for Civil Departments or Railways whether (i) State (ii) guaranteed, or (iii) unguaranteed private lines. Cantonment Committees should not however omit to report for the information of the Commander-in-Chief when any serious loss of revenue occurs through the operation of this clause.

Page 84, paragraph 5.

Insert the following new clause:—

(List No. 7.)

All resolutions of Cantonment Committees dealing with rent of lands leased for building purposes should be submitted to, and confirmed by, the General Officer Commanding the Division before any action is taken thereon.

Quartermaster-general's Circular No. 5-Camp of 1909.

Provision against inadequate rents charged for building sites.

Page 84, new paragraph.

Insert the following as paragraph 9-A:—

(List No. 7.)

9-A. Owing to a variety of circumstances, many outstandings for horses, mules, etc., are afforded very little tree shade. In such cases steps should be taken to provide the necessary shade, and, where necessary, the planting of young trees should be arranged for, with a view to minimising the amount of exposure to which the animals are sometimes subjected. A sufficient and suitable shade can generally be obtained in some 14 months by planting stakes, 8' to 10' long, of the *pakar* or other fig tree *in situ* during the rains.

Quartermaster-general's Circular No. 13 of 1910.

Provision of tree shade for outstandings for horses, mules, etc.

11. Estimates for cantonment fund works executed by the Military Works Services should be sanctioned by the same authorities as are necessary in the case of ordinary public works. Estimates by Military Works Services.
[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 26 of 1892.]

12. Charges will be made by Military Works Services for establishment, tools and plant, only when such special establishment has to be entertained for the construction of Cantonment Fund works. Charges by Military Works Services for Establishment, etc.
[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 26 of 1892.]

13. Charges for killing dogs and burying paupers should be defrayed from Cantonment Funds. Miscellaneous charges.
[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 18 of 1894.]

14. Changes in the pay or in the strength of establishments are not to be carried out without the due sanction of the General Officer Commanding the Division. All such proposals are to be submitted separately from, but at the same time as, the budget estimate, and the date from which the changes are to take place must be specifically stated. See Form No. 2, Appendix XVII. Changes in Establishments.
[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 4 of 1893.]

Piece-meal applications are not to be submitted.

In unforeseen cases of urgency, special applications must state how the charge is to be met.

Officers render themselves personally liable for the cost of any establishments which they may entertain without proper sanction.

15. Receipts and cheques granted by Cantonment authorities should be stamped in accordance with the Stamp Act. Stamping of receipts, etc.
[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 2 of 1885.]

16. Presidents, in the interests of their cantonment funds, should take advantage of the temporary absence of a portion or the whole of the garrison, to effect temporary reductions in conservancy or other establishments. Temporary reductions of establishments.
[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 64 of 1883.]

In the case of State-aided cantonment funds and those of which the budgetted expenditure is in excess of the receipts for the year, in the event of the station being vacated by a portion of the garrison for any period in excess of 15 days, a report is to be submitted to the General Officer Commanding showing what temporary reductions of cantonment fund establishments have been effected.

17. The classification of drains with regard to the incidence of cost of construction and maintenance follows the same principles as those relating to roads in cantonments. Classification of drains.
[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 9 of 1907.]

The line of expenditure cannot be defined so as to be suitable in every instance, and cases must to a great extent be left to local authorities for settlement on their merits, but the following general principles govern the allocation of expenditure :—

- 1.—Drains for carrying off surface or waste water, in regimental lines or military enclosures, will be constructed and maintained from the Military Works Estimates, and in cases where it

is found necessary to extend such drains to join up with main drains the cost of construction and maintenance will be similarly charged.

Drains, other than masonry drains, in the lines of Native corps will be constructed and maintained by the corps occupying the lines.

II.—Drains in residential areas, bazars and waste lands, or lands not within regimental lines or military enclosures, will be constructed and maintained from cantonment funds.

III.—Roadside drains which exist for the purpose of draining such roads will be constructed and maintained from the funds from which those roads are constructed and maintained.

Conservancy
Overseer's allow-
ances.

18. Rs. 10 per mensem is the maximum allowance to be paid to British non-commissioned officers or soldiers for performing duty as conservancy overseers.
[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 72 of 1883.]

Fines.

19. Fines are not to be recovered in cash from the pay of establishments, but deducted from the pay bill for the month or any succeeding month.

Undisbursed pay.

20. Pay is only to be drawn for members of the establishment who are actually present in the cantonment at date of disbursement and not for those on leave, deputation, etc.

The total disbursed will be entered the same day, and the detail paid on that date will be distinguished as such on the acquittance roll.

Pay not distributed will be entered on the acquittance roll and the amount short drawn in the next pay cheque.

Drawing of che-
ques.

21. The practice of drawing a single cheque in favour of an accountant or other subordinate for an amount representing the total of several separate accounts, and of leaving the latter to disburse therefrom the sums due to individual payees, is forbidden. It is opposed to orders contained in Chapter IV, Cantonment Code; and is calculated to lead to serious irregularities.
[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 15 of 1905.]

Cheques are to be drawn in favour of the persons to whom money is actually due.

Entries of receipt
and expenditure.

22. The entry of a lump sum in the registers at the end of the day to show the receipts and expenditure under various heads, instead of their immediate entry in detail as each transaction takes place, is forbidden.
[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 15 of 1905.]

Reappropriations.

23. Applications for reappropriation of funds are to be accompanied by a reappropriation statement. See Form No. 3, Appendix XVII.

Page 86, new paragraph.

Insert the following as paragraph 19-A :—

19-A. The pay of all cantonment fund servants should be promptly disbursed immediately it is due.
(List No. 7.)
Prompt disbursement of pay of cantonment fund servants.

In cases where the funds available will not admit of these payments being punctually made, which is more especially the case at the commencement of the financial year, the matter should be at once represented to the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade, with a view to assistance being rendered from the reserve of the Grant-in-aid.

10% working bal-
ance to be maintained

As a general rule, it is advisable that the opening balance of the Cantonment Fund at the commencement of the financial year should not be less than 10% of its ordinary annual expenditure, in order that sufficient funds may be available to meet charges as they fall due.

In considering questions of re-appropriation it is necessary to exercise caution in view to insuring that funds which have been provided for absolutely necessary purposes, such as conservancy, sanitation, etc., are not depleted in order to allow of the carrying out of less important measures.

24. A statement on Form No. 4 Appendix XVII, is to be prepared by the Secretary and laid before the Cantonment Committee or Officer Commanding the Cantonment as the case may be, by the 10th of every month. Outstandings due to and by the Cantonment Fund.

[Quarter Master General's Circulars Nos. 12 of 1904 and 9 of 1905.]

Every quarter a copy of the above statement countersigned by the President, or by the Officer Commanding shall be submitted to the General Officer Commanding the Division with whom it will rest to take any administrative action needed in the direction of challenging any questionable entries which may occur in the statement, or enforcing prompt and regular adjustment of the accounts concerned.

25. As soon as possible after the 1st April a statement showing the actual position of the Cantonment Fund at the close of the preceding financial year will be furnished to Divisional and Independent Brigade Head Quarters. The object of this report is to place General Officers Commanding in possession of accurate information as to the state of the finances of each cantonment and to assist the scrutiny by them of the Cantonment Fund budget estimates, to ensure credit being taken therein for all recover-

[Quarter Master General's Circulars Nos. 20 of 1891, and 9 of 1905 and Quarter Master General's letter 90/-C, dated 19th April 1907.]

le assets as well as the provision of funds for the adjustment of outstanding liabilities, including arrears of octroi refunds, the accumulation of which has, on more than one occasion, led to serious financial embarrassment.

The Commander-in-Chief attaches much importance to the submission to, and careful scrutiny by, General Officers Commanding of the above reports.

26. The statement of accounts submitted at the monthly meeting of the Cantonment Committee will be furnished in duplicate, one copy of which will be maintained in book form as a permanent record in the office of the Cantonment Authority. Monthly statement of Accounts.

27. It is not uncommon for contractors, mechanics, and even cantonment subordinates, to submit claims after the departure on furlough, or transfer, of a permanent Cantonment Magistrate. In his absence it is difficult to check such claim for the payment or refusal of which his decision is necessary.

Belated claims.

These claims, if valid and above board, would be preferred as they fall due, and, if not settled, might form the subject of appeal to the Cantonment Committee. They should, therefore, when submitted thus irregularly, be regarded with the greatest suspicion.

The following resolution is recommended to Cantonment Committees with a view to preventing such fraudulent claims being recognised:—

(1) The Cantonment Committee will not hold itself responsible for any bills which are not submitted within 30 days of the

Page 87, new paragraph.

List No. 7.) Insert as a new paragraph 25-A:—

Procedure for the disposal of Audit and Inspection notes of the Local Audit Department Examiner. 26-A. On receipt of the Audit and Inspection note on the Cantonment Fund Accounts from the Local Audit Department, the President of the Cantonment Committee should, as soon as possible, convene a meeting of the Committee to consider the suggestions or objections of the Examiner, and decide on the action to be taken in regard thereto; the action so taken should be recorded on an interleaved copy, or in the margin, of the Audit and Inspection note.

A copy of this annotated note should be forwarded to the Local Examiner, and a copy kept and produced at the next visit of the Audit Officers. The observance of this rule will obviate much unnecessary labour and friction.

completion of the work or of delivery of goods for which the charge is incurred. If, however, it accepts such bills, it reserves to itself the option of deducting therefrom 5 per cent. for every month for which submission is delayed beyond the above period.

- (2) A certificate of submission should be presented to the Secretary at the same time as the bill. This certificate he will date and sign and return to the claimant on whom will lie the burden of proof that the bill was submitted within the proper period. The Secretary should note on the bill that the certificate has been given.
- (3) The signature of a subordinate to such a certificate will not be recognised.
- (4) On granting a certificate, the Secretary shall enter the claim in a register showing date of submission, name of claimant, nature of claim, and amount, and the register shall contain columns :—
 - (a) for his own orders;
 - (b) for the Committee's decision, if any.

It is not intended that charges dealt with immediately should be entered in such a register, but that bills whose details require check, or which are for other purposes subject to delay in settlement, should be duly recorded.

- (5) If the bill is not settled within a further period of 30 days the claimant should appeal in writing to the Cantonment Committee.
- (6) The above shall be :—
 - (a) posted in English and vernacular outside the Cantonment office, in all markets, at all octroi posts, and at the bazar office ;
 - (b) circulated to the leading contractors and merchants in the Cantonment ;
 - (c) included for acceptance in the conditions of all contracts.

Imprest.

28. The Cantonment Magistrate should exercise a close control over the imprest account, so as to ensure strict compliance with the orders in sections 37 and 41 of the Code.

Revenue receipts.

29. If money is not retained in the office cash chest an hour longer than necessary, there will be little chance of irregularity or loss. Hence a system of weekly payments into the treasury (section 55 of the Code) is not to be employed without the special sanction of the General Officer Commanding, and under exceptional circumstances.

Cash awaiting remittance to the treasury is on no account to be used, even temporarily, for imprest or any other purposes.

For the present paragraph 30 substitute the following :—

(List No. 13).
January 1914.

"30. Cantonment Committees must not fail to correctly credit in their accounts the amounts received by them on account of conservancy and other grants-in-aid. The attention of all committees is drawn to the importance of a strict observance of the instructions contained in Section 40 (a) of the Cantonment Code, 1912, in accordance with which all cantonment receipts, of whatever character, should be duly brought to account.

Any alterations in the amounts of such grants-in-aid which may either be provided for in the revised Cantonment Fund estimate or otherwise notified, should be noted, by either *plus* or *minus* signs as the case may be, in the Register of Receipts which is referred to in rule 17 of the same.

Sums allotted on account of the provincialised grant-in-aid of Cantonment Funds may be disbursed, as required, under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade concerned, up to the limit of the sanctioned allotment."

(List No. 9)

Page 89, paragraph 30.

For "1899" read "1912".

30. Cantonment Committees must not fail to correctly credit in their accounts the instalments received by them on account of conservancy and other grants-in-aid. The attention of all Committees is drawn to the importance of a strict observance of the instructions contained in section 40 (a) of the Cantonment Code, 1899, in accordance with which all cantonment receipts, of whatever character, should be duly brought to account.

Grants-in-aid.

The last monthly instalments of an annual grant-in-aid to a Cantonment Fund, as distinct from a bill for conservancy establishment, may be paid early in March instead of in April of the following official year, this will prevent the lapse of any grant owing to its not having been drawn in full in the year for which it was granted.

Any alterations in the amounts of such grants-in-aid which may either be provided for in the revised Cantonment Fund estimate or otherwise notified, should be noted, by either *plus* or *minus* signs as the case may be, in the Register of Receipts which is referred to in rule 17 of the same.

Charges incurred against such conservancy and other grants-in-aid as may be authorised from time to time will be drawn in arrears on *calendar* monthly bills, but such bills will be forwarded *for pre-audit*, to the Pay Examiner of the Account Circle concerned, on the 10th day of the month following that to which the charges relate.

31. In cases where money cannot be otherwise provided, applications for loans from Government for the assistance of Cantonment funds may be made in cases where the work to be carried out is an immediate necessity or is a remunerative measure calculated to place the Cantonment Fund in better financial position.

Loans.

An application for a loan shall state—

1st, the work, or works, for the construction or repair of which the loan is required, and an estimate of the cost thereof; in the case of buildings, the opinion of the Military Works Services should be recorded.

2nd, the amount which it is proposed to borrow.

3rd, the period for which the loan is required, the number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed that the loan shall be taken, the dates proposed for receiving such instalments, and the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed to repay the loan, with interest at 4 per cent.

4th, if the measure is of a remunerative nature, the return which is expected to be derived therefrom.

The period of repayment should in all cases be the shortest possible time within which the loan can be repaid either—

[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 9-Camp of March 1891.]
[Circulars Nos. 13 of 1891 and 14 of 1892.]
[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 10 of 1891.]
[Quarter Master General's No. 2897-C., dated 5th September 1907.]

(i) From the income derived from the undertakings themselves, or

(ii) In the case of self-supporting Cantonments, partly from (i), and partly from the Cantonment Funds.

The period of repayment should not, however, ordinarily exceed ten years.

Annual General
report on Canton-
ment.

32. A short report for each cantonment is to be submitted on the 1st June in each year, to be limited to two sides of a sheet of foolscap, giving the financial position of the cantonment, actual progress made during the year, its difficulties and its wants, and any other information which may be of interest, together with a forecast of its policy and proposals for the following year. The report is to be prepared by the Secretary of the Cantonment Committee and forwarded by the President through the General Officer Commanding to the Quarter Master General in India.

Perforation of
stamps.

33. Service labels are not allowed to be used for correspondence of the Cantonment authority, *vide* note 2, Article 272, Civil Account Code, Vol. I, Part I, Cantonment Authorities should, therefore, take steps to have postage stamps perforated to prevent misuse.

Establishment of
Provident Funds for
Cantonment employ-
és.

34. A Provident Fund should be established in every cantonment for the benefit of cantonment fund employés, (other than menials and inferior establishments such as peons, bhisties, cart drivers, sweepers, bildars, and coolies), drawing salaries of Rs. 10 a month and upwards, the employés making a monthly contribution to the fund amounting to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of their salaries, or one anna in the rupee; the Cantonment Authority making a contribution from the cantonment fund equal to one-half of the amount contributed by each such employé.

(List No. 13).
 Appendix VI, paragraph 32, page 90, as amended by Correction
 January 1913. No. 8 of 1912, is cancelled.

Page 90, paragraph 32.

(List No. 8.)

Paragraph 32 is reconstructed as follows:—

A short report for each Cantonment is to be submitted on the 1st June in each year, to be limited to two sides of a sheet of foolscap, giving the financial position of the Cantonment (see Form 11, Appendix XVII), actual progress made during the year, its difficulties and its wants, and any other information which may be of interest, together with a forecast of its policy and proposals for the following year. The report is to be prepared by the Secretary of the Cantonment Committee and forwarded by the President through the General Officer Commanding to the Quartermaster-general in India. In submitting the report to the Quartermaster-general in India the General Officer Commanding will furnish such remarks as may be necessary on the various points raised therein.

List

Page 90, paragraph 34.

(List No. 10.)
 February 1913.

Insert as a second clause:—

"Part-time Cantonment employes who, in respect of their service in any Government appointment, are eligible for pension, are not allowed to subscribe to the Cantonment Provident Fund."

The following are the Provident Fund Rules for Cantonment Fund Servants.

(1) In the following rules:—

- (1) "Salary" means monthly salary, and does not include travelling or personal allowances.
- (2) "Servant" includes every non-pensionable employe holding a substantive office under a cantonment committee, excluding all menial and inferior establishments such as peons, bhisties, cart drivers, sweepers, bildars and coolies.
- (3) "Depositor" means a servant on whose behalf a deposit is made under these rules.
- (4) "Interest" means the interest which is paid on a deposit at a Government Savings Bank under the rules in force for such institutions.

Provident Fund Rules.

(2) Every servant appointed or promoted by the committee on or after the date from which these rules come into effect in the cantonment, to an office of which the salary is not less than Rs. 10, shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 6½ per cent, or one anna in the rupee, on his salary, to a Provident Fund of which an account will be opened at the Post Office

Savings Bank.* A servant appointed or promoted previous to the coming into effect of these rules, to an office of which the salary is not less than Rs. 10, may be permitted by the committee to subscribe to the fund. The deduction shall be made by the committee upon every salary bill presented, and shall be credited at once to the fund. In making this deduction fractions of a rupee of salary should be omitted.

(3) The committee shall make a contribution to the deposit account of each depositor, equal to one-half of the amount of the deduction made from his salary under the preceding rule. Such contribution shall be credited to the fund, month by month, in favour of such servant, together with the deduction from his salary. The contribution will be charged in the cantonment accounts to "10—Superannuation," sub-head "Provident Fund."

(4) The sums credited monthly under Rules 2 and 3 to the Provident Fund Ledger maintained by the cantonment committee, shall be duly paid into the Post Office Savings Bank. Such payments should, whenever possible, be made into the Bank between the 1st and 4th of each month, in order that interest may accrue.

(5) The deposits and contributions, with interest thereon, at the credit of any servant, may be withdrawn—

- (1) on the decease of the depositor, when the amount shall be paid to his legal heirs;
- (2) on his ceasing to be a servant of the committee, either by resignation or by transfer to Government service;

- (3) on his being transferred to the employment of another cantonment committee, when the amount will be transferred by money order to the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, at his new station, for payment into the Post Office Savings Bank.

(6) If a servant is dismissed, the committee may, with the sanction of the General Officer Commanding the Division, withhold all or any part of the contribution allotted to him with the interest accrued thereon, and pay to the servant only the balance at his credit without such contribution and the interest thereon. In the case of there being any outstandings against a servant who may have resigned or been dismissed, the committee may deduct the amount of such outstandings from his deposits, and pay him the balance only after such deduction.

(7) Any contribution and interest thereon withheld from a dismissed servant shall belong to the cantonment.

(8) A separate Account, in Form A, (see Appendix XVII, Form No. 10) shall be kept and written up in the office of the cantonment committee on account of every depositor, and a copy of this account, which shall show every payment credited, with the interest thereon, shall be furnished to every depositor, as soon as possible after the close of the financial year to which the account relates.

(9) Amounts credited or debited to the Provident Fund shall, on the same day, be posted into the Provident Fund Ledger in Form B, (Form No. 10, Appendix XVII) in full detail. The figures for column 8 of the ledger must be calculated monthly, and the net balance of each account entered in columns 5 and 9; but the figures in these columns can be proved only once a year with the Savings Bank Past-book. Great care should, therefore, be taken to make the monthly calculation according to the rule in force in the Post Office. The Provident Fund Ledger shall have separate pages for each month's transactions.

(10) No voluntary deposits from servants will be credited to the Provident Fund.

(11) Servants are not eligible to subscribe to the Provident Fund while absent on leave other than privilege leave.

(12) On a depositor leaving the service, his account shall be closed, and, unless the amount at his credit be withdrawn within a certain period, *viz.*,—

for balances of Rs. 10 and under, one year; for balances over Rs. 10 three years;

it shall be written off as a dead account, and repaid only under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Division.

(13) When accounts become "dead," they must be removed from the Provident Fund Ledger, and be credited in the cantonment cash-book as a "miscellaneous" receipt, the money being drawn out of the Savings Bank. On an amount being thus written off, it should be entered in a "dead account" register, in which subsequent repayment shall be noted in order to avoid a double payment.

APPENDIX VII.

TAXATION.

1. As the taxes levied in a cantonment are practically levied for the benefit of Government, which has to provide for any deficit there may be in the cantonment fund, no tax payable by Government should be levied. *Taxation on property of which Government is owner or occupier.*

If the tax imposed on buildings and lands is payable by the owner, such buildings, etc., ought not to be exempted, unless they are the property of Government; if by the occupier, they should be exempted only when Government is the occupier.

2. When an officer occupies quarters the property of Government, if, either by the terms in which the tax is imposed, or by the arrangement between the Government and the officer, the tax is one which falls on the officer, he should pay it; but if it is a tax payable by the owner, the Government, as owner, is exempted. *Taxation on officers occupying Government quarters.*

Cantonment Committees have to provide precisely the same conservancy services for an officer residing in Government quarters as for one living in a private bungalow, and there is no reason why the latter should pay what the former does not pay, and *vice versa*.

3. The question of whether it is worth while to impose a tax on buildings and lands in a cantonment the whole area of which belongs to Government and which practically contains no buildings except barracks, etc., the property of Government, must depend upon the extent to which the occupiers are liable. It should be remembered that a tax upon property may be, and generally is, payable by the occupier by contract with the owner. In such a case it is really a part of the rent but is not paid in that form. *Imposition of taxation on land and buildings where Government is predominant owner.*

4. The classes exempted by Military Department Notification No. 191 of 26th February 1892, from payment of latrine fees are exempt from the payment of a personal tax head, payable for the use of public latrines, but from conservancy taxes levied for the cleaning of private latrines. The latter are, in fact, less taxes than payments for services rendered to the individual. *Exemption from liability for latrine fees does not exempt from conservancy tax on private latrines.*

Taxation in Regimental Lines and Bazaars.

5. A scrutiny should be periodically applied to all persons residing or accommodated in military limits with a view to preventing evasion of taxation.

Whenever desired to do so, Commanding Officers should furnish the Cantonment Magistrate with nominal rolls to enable him to check taxation, etc., in regimental bazars.

Exemption of quarters erected by Native soldiers or followers from any "tax on buildings."

6. All buildings in lines, and quarters in cantonments, which are erected, with the permission of Government, on sites especially appointed for the purpose, by any native soldier or follower, regimental or departmental, for their own occupation, and which are for the time being actually occupied by such native soldiers or followers, regimental, or departmental, are exempted from payment of the tax on buildings when such tax is imposed in any cantonment. The definition of the phrase "tax on buildings" is given in paragraph 8 below.

Exemption of unoccupied buildings from payment of any "tax on buildings."

7. Buildings which have not been occupied or productive of rent shall be exempt from payment of any tax on buildings, imposed under section 15, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, 1910, in the cases and to the extent hereinafter stated, namely:—

- (a) When such buildings as aforesaid have remained unoccupied and unproductive of rent throughout the year, or for the period in respect of which any instalment is payable, such buildings shall be exempt from payment of the said tax or instalment for the said year or period, as the case may be.
- (b) When any such building as aforesaid has not been occupied or productive of rent for any period of not less than thirty consecutive days, such building shall be exempt from payment of so much of the said tax or instalment as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has not been occupied or productive of rent:

Provided that no such exemption shall be made unless notice in writing of the circumstances under which it is claimed has been given to the cantonment authority within the first fourteen days of the period in respect of which it is so claimed.

The burden of proving the facts entitling any person to claim relief under this notification shall lie upon him.

Definition of the expression "tax on buildings."

8. For the purposes of the foregoing paragraph,
 "(a) The expression 'tax on buildings' shall be deemed to include—

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 24 of 1894.

- (1) every tax imposed on a building whether jointly with any land or as forming part of a holding; or otherwise;
- (2) every tax imposed on the rental of a building or holding; and
- (3) the whole of every consolidated tax imposed for general or mixed purposes;

but it shall not include—

- (4) any tax separately imposed for any service which continues whether a building is occupied or unoccupied, or

Insert the following as a new paragraph:—

Government of India, Army Department Notification No. 56, dated 20th January 1911, page 55, Part I, *Gazette of India*, dated 21st January 1911.

8-A. In every cantonment in British India in which a tax on buildings is for the time being imposed under section 15, sub-section (1), clause (a) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (Act XV of 1910), the following classes of buildings shall be exempt from such tax, namely:—

- (1) every building used exclusively as a place of public worship;
- (2) every serai, dispensary, or hospital, which is maintained for the purpose of giving relief to indigent persons; and
- (3) every building used as a school, provided that such school is recognized by the local educational authorities and is not conducted for private profit.

For the purposes of this notification—

- (a) the expression "tax on buildings" shall be deemed to include—
 - (i) every tax imposed on a building whether jointly with any land or as forming part of a holding, or otherwise;
 - (ii) every tax imposed on the rental of a building or holding; and
 - (iii) the whole of every consolidated tax imposed for general or mixed purposes;

but it shall not include—

- (iv) any tax separately imposed for any service which continues whether a building is occupied or unoccupied, or
- (v) such portion of a consolidated tax as the Cantonment Authorities with the sanction of the General Officer Commanding the Division, may declare to be deemed to have been imposed for any such service as aforesaid.

No. 9.)

Page 95, paragraph 9.

In the first line for "17" read "15".

Page 94, paragraph 7.

In the second line for "section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, 1889" substitute "section 15, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, 1910".

(5) such portion of a consolidated tax as the Cantonment authority, with the sanction of the General Officer Commanding the Division, may declare to be deemed to have been imposed for any such service as aforesaid ;"

(b) neither the presence of a caretaker nor the mere retention in an otherwise unoccupied dwelling-house of the furniture habitually used in it shall constitute occupation of the house;

(c) a building shall be deemed to be productive of rent if let to a tenant who has a continuing right of occupation thereof, whether it is actually occupied by such tenant or not.

9. Where any tax is imposed under section ¹⁵~~17~~, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, upon persons owning or occupying buildings, holdings, or lands within a cantonment according to their circumstances and property, the value of any building, holding, or land which would, under the foregoing rules, by reason of such building, holding, or land being unoccupied or unproductive of rent be wholly exempt from a tax on buildings, shall be wholly disregarded; and in the case of buildings, holdings, or lands which would be partially exempted from such tax on buildings as aforesaid, a proportional part only of such value shall be taken into account.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 24 of 1894. Value of unoccupied buildings to be disregarded in assessing any tax levied on persons according to their circumstances and property.

10. Goods, the property in which is vested in Government at the time they pass the barrier, shall pass free if accompanied by an invoice with the endorsement of the proper Government officer certifying that they are the property of Government.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 5 of 1884. Exemption of Government stores from octroi duty.

11. Goods, the property in which is not vested in Government at the time they pass the barrier, but which being imported with a view to the fulfilment of Government contract or otherwise intended for the use of Government, will in the ordinary course of things become the property of Government after importation, shall on passing the barrier be declared as intended for the use of Government, e.g., in fulfilment of certain (specified) contract. The duty on them shall then be paid, and subsequently if they actually do become the property of Government, the duty shall be refunded on a certificate to that effect signed by the Departmental Officer concerned.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 5 of 1884. Refunds of octroi duty paid on goods for supply to Government.

12. The following points require careful noting in order to avoid (1) friction and (2) loss from improper refunds :—

(1) Scrutiny of exemptions and refunds.

(a) For free passage the goods must be actually accompanied at the barrier by an invoice bearing a certificate on that invoice. The invoice or a true copy, if the original is not available, should be kept as a voucher by the octroi clerk at the barrier.

(b) Certifying officers should remember that they are responsible for—

(1) ownership by Government,

(2) correct statement of detail.

(c) A refund is to be given when property is imported with a view to a certain *specified* contract, and when at the time of passing the barrier, it is so declared.

Octroi barrier clerks should be careful to reduce this declaration to writing if a written declaration is not tendered, and obtain the verified signature of the declarant, which should be forwarded for scrutiny and record in the file by the Cantonment Magistrate.

Refunds of octroi duty paid on cattle and goods supplied in cantonments for the use of the troops.

13. Octroi duties and slaughter fees paid on sheep and cattle brought into cantonments should be refunded by the Cantonment Committee on a certificate signed by the Supply Officer that the animals have become the property of Government.

Quarter Master General's Circulars Nos. 20 and 28 of 1884.

Octroi paid on all articles supplied by contractors in fulfilment of a Government contract should also be refunded on a similar certificate.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 62 of 1884.

Government contractors to notify purchases made in cantonments.

14. In order to comply with the spirit of the orders of Government on refunds contractors are to notify such purchase when made inside a cantonment to the Cantonment Authority in the same way as they declare cattle or goods on importation.

Certain refunds to be credited to Government.

15. Where prices of articles of supply have been fixed in comparison with local bazar rates, refunds of octroi from contractors should be credited to Government. In applications for refunds, certifying officers should include in their certificate a statement as to whether prices concerned have been so fixed or otherwise.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 62 of 1884.

Fodder for Silladar cavalry exempted from octroi duty.

16. Green fodder brought into cantonments for the exclusive and direct use of Silladar Cavalry is exempted from octroi. It should be declared at the barrier in the same way as other Government property.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 7 of 1895.

Conservancy taxes on Telegraph employés.

17. Payment of conservancy taxes for services rendered to telegraph employés required to reside in Government buildings is made by the Telegraph Department.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 1 of 1886.

Civilians residing in Government buildings not exempt from conservancy taxes.

18. Civilians residing in houses either hired by or the property of Government, are not exempted from the payment of conservancy rates levied for services rendered by cantonment establishments.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 65 of 1884.

Occupiers of quarters provided by the State are liable to water-tax.

19. As a water-rate is generally paid by the occupier, it should be levied on officers and others to whom the State does not undertake to supply water free, whether they occupy quarters provided by the State or not. It is immaterial in this connection whether the quarters are actually the property of Government or are rented for the occasion. The rate should be paid whether the water is supplied by house connection or by means of public

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 1 of 1900.

Page 97, paragraph 23.

Delete the last sentence regarding the exemption of warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers from taxes on dogs in cantonments.

Page 97, paragraph 23-A.

List No. 9.)

In the second line and the marginal reference for "section 259 of the Cantonment Code, 1899" substitute "section 264 of the Cantonment Code, 1912".

Page 97, new paragraph.

(List No. 7.) Insert the following as paragraph 23-A:—

23-A. A bank, even when any portion of it is used as a treasury, is not a "public building" within the meaning of Section 259 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, and it cannot, therefore, be held to be exempt from the taxes imposed under Section 15 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (Act XV of 1910), on buildings and lands in cantonments.

Government of India, Army Department, No. 771-C, dated 9th March 1910.

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stand-posts. The actual rate of the tax will no doubt be more in one case than in the other, but some tax should be levied whatever the method of supply may be.

The above applies to all those—

(a) who occupy Government quarters,

(b) who, being entitled to have accommodation provided for them, live in houses hired by the State.

20. All military and civilian subordinates employed under the military administration, and occupying quarters provided by the State are liable for all tenant's taxes levied by a municipal or cantonment authority in respect of such quarters; except in so far as any of these classes are exempt therefrom, in the cases and under the orders indicated in the schedule given at the end of this Appendix. Military and civilian subordinates in Military employ are liable for all tenants' taxes.

21. In the case of civilian subordinates of the Ordnance Department whose liability to water-rates is of a limited *nature Method of recovery of water-rate from civilian subordinates of the Ordnance Department.
 *Vide item No. 3 under "Water-rate" in the schedule attached at end hereof. the following procedure for recovery of the water-rate should be followed: the full rate due to the municipal or cantonment authority, in respect of the quarters occupied, will be paid to the local authority by the Commanding Royal Engineer, and the portion payable by the occupant on the basis indicated in the schedule will subsequently be recovered from him by the Commanding Royal Engineer, and will be credited to the Military Works grant in recoupment of the payment made from that grant.

22. Military officers are exempted from horse tax in respect of that number of horses only for which they draw horse allowance, or for which horse allowance is included in their pay. Exemptions from payment of horse tax.

Chaplains are not exempted from payment of this tax.

23. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Regular Forces are exempted from taxes on cycles, payment of cycle tax and tax on dogs. Exemptions from

~~They are also exempt from a tax on dogs in cantonments where such tax is in force.~~

Incidence of charges
in connection with
water supply in can-
tonments.

24. The following general principles govern the incidence of charges in connection with water-supply in cantonments:—
Quarter Master General's
Circular No. 6 of 1903.

(a) In cantonments and all places where troops are permanently quartered, and a system of public water-supply of any nature has been installed at the cost of the State, the cost of installation and distribution of water-supply (not including house connections or fittings in the case of private buildings) falls on Military Works Funds.

(i) *Maintenance charges* include expenditure on—

- (a) the repair and renewal of such works as buildings, mains, tanks, stand-posts, connections and fittings to Government buildings;
- (b) quarters for establishment employed on the construction or maintenance of a water-supply;
- (c) the repair and renewal of machinery;
- (d) the pay of establishment engaged in supervision and care of plant or buildings;

Working charges comprise expenditure on—

- (a) payment for water supplied by municipalities or other local bodies;
- (b) pumping and working expenses, including fuel, oil, sand or gravel, etc., for filtering purposes; shelter and keep of animals employed on the supply of water;
- (c) pay, housing and all incidental charges in connection with establishment, clerical or otherwise, engaged in the supervision and check of the distribution of water, and in the collection of water-rates, or taxes; and
- (d) the supply, fixing and repairs of meters (except those on mains which form an integral part of the water-supply installation), and other means of controlling the distribution or of measuring the supply of water; the pay and incidental expenses, together with the establishment engaged in the maintenance, check, and reading of meters or similar contrivances.

An estimate for *working charges* other than (a) should be sanctioned by the officer of Military Works Services, or Public Works Department, who is competent to do so, as a contribution work, after reference to the Controller of Military Accounts concerned.

In the event of the existence of a joint establishment at any station for the maintenance and working of water-supplies, the proportionate

charges under these heads shall be determined under the orders of the General Officer of the Division in correspondence with the Chief Engineer and Controller of Military Accounts.

- (b) All persons who are not entitled to a free supply of water from the State shall pay for such water as they consume, whether piped, or supplied by animal labour, or by mechanical agency. Similar payment will be made by the cantonment fund for water supplied for the watering of roads, cantonment gardens, etc.
- (c) The above payment shall be recovered from individuals in the form of a tax on the annual rental value of buildings situated in cantonments.
- (d) The above tax may be fixed at the maximum legal rate of any water tax leviable on occupied buildings in the province in which the cantonment is situated, subject—
 - (i) to any limit or modifications in regard to the varying distances of buildings from stand-posts, etc., proposed by the Local Governments and accepted by the Government of India;
 - (ii) generally to the condition that the tax shall not be in excess of that levied in an adjoining municipality; and
 - (iii) to the condition that the tax shall not be fixed at a higher rate than would give a fair return on the outlay, and cover maintenance charges and working charges incurred, on the proportion of water supplied to those persons who are not entitled to a free issue.
- (e) In return for this payment, the supply of water shall be such as will provide a fair and reasonable allowance to the occupants of the buildings for domestic purposes only; this allowance shall be determined by the Cantonment authority.
- (f) Any water consumed in excess of this amount shall be paid for at such rates as may be agreed upon between the Cantonment authority and the person supplied.
- (g) The technical management of any cantonment or station water-supply shall be vested in the local representative of the Military Works Services or Public Works Department.
- (h) The rating shall be carried out by the Cantonment authority, which shall be responsible to the Government of India for the adequate and accurate assessment of property, for the prompt collection of taxes due from non-entitled persons, and of charges for excess supply, etc., in cantonments; and for the payment for water used for cantonments purposes in gardens, on roads, etc. It will, however, be the duty of the officer entrusted with the technical management of a water-supply to bring to the notice of the General Officer Commanding what may be, in his opinion, any case of insufficient assessment, or taxation, or charge for the supply of water.

List No. 9.)

- (6) The money (gross recoveries) realised by taxation or charges for water shall be placed to the credit of the Cantonment fund under section 211(b) (2) of Act XXXI of 1880, and, after deducting the charges on account of the collecting establishment, credited by the fund into the Treasury under the head XXXI—Military Works Receipts, on account of initial and recurring expenditure incurred in the installation and maintenance of the supply system.
- (7) The determination of the proportion of working charges to be charged to entitled and non-entitled persons respectively shall be calculated on the basis of the average population, as nearly as it can be estimated, of each class, throughout the year, and on an assumed consumption of water by individuals. The calculations shall, in each case, be subject to the approval of the Local Government, in order that the interests of non-entitled persons may be protected.
- (8) The estimates for charges on account of establishment maintained for the collection of the water rates should be sanctioned by the Cantonment Magistrate, or other competent Cantonment authority, and *not* by the officer charged with the technical management of the water-supply system.

These rules apply to all cantonments and places where troops are permanently quartered except the cantonments of Poona, Kirkee, Bangalore, and to other cantonments in which, under existing orders, special arrangements are in force.

25. new paragraph.

(List No. 7.) Insert the following as paragraph 25 :—
 Page 100, new paragraph.
 25. The incidence of taxation in Cantonments should be calculated as follows :—
 Method of calculating the incidence of taxation, Quartermaster-general's Circular No. 23 of 1903 and 10 of 1911.

(1) The total amount of income received from taxes, *viz.*, house tax, trades and professions, compound, wheel, conservancy, servants' tax, tax

on dogs, water tax, or any other direct taxes, also octroi or toll, should be divided by the population *including the troops* at all stations where octroi is levied.

(2) In any cantonment where octroi is not imposed, troops should be excluded from the calculation.

(3) License fees for horses, carriages or other miscellaneous fees, should not in any case be taken into account.

For the present paragraph 25 substitute the following:—

Taxes in cantonments are divided into two classes:—

Direct taxes, i.e., house tax, tax on trades and professions, compound, wheel, conservancy, servants' tax, dog tax, etc., from which the troops are exempt.

Indirect taxes, i.e., octroi tax, terminal tax, terminal toll, etc., which are eventually included in the price paid for commodities and which fall on all purchasers, troops, equally with the remainder of the population.

By the word "Tax" is meant only such taxes as are levied under section 15 (a) of the Cantonments Act, 1910, (or the corresponding section of any Acts previously in force). "License fees" such, for instance, as are imposed under the provisions of the Hackney Carriage Act, should not be included.

METHOD TO BE ADOPTED IN CALCULATING THE "INCIDENCE OF TAXATION" IN FUTURE.

Where "Direct taxes" only are imposed, the receipts therefrom should be divided by the population, excluding troops and authorised followers, but including British Officers. (*Vide* Example I.)

Where both "Direct" and "Indirect" taxes are levied—

(a) the receipts from "Direct" taxes should be divided by the population, excluding troops and authorised followers, but including British Officers;

(b) the receipts from "Indirect" taxes should be divided by the total population, including troops and authorised followers.

The sum of (a) and (b) represents the incidence of taxation in the cantonment. (*Vide* Example II.)

Sched

force for military and civilian subordinate force under the military administration.

(Schedule referred to in Military Department letter No. 2705-F., dated 25th September 1905, as amended by Army Department letter No. 47-C., dated 7th January 1908, and Army Department Notification No. 274, dated 17th April 1908.)

(Quarter Master General's Circular No. 1 of 1908.)

Conservancy taxes and Latrine fees; classes exempt.	Exempt under the conditions, and to the extent, prescribed by the authority here cited.	Water-rate; classes exempt.	Exempt under the conditions, and to the extent, prescribed by the authority here cited.
(i) Persons of the undermentioned classes named in clause (d), Part I, Indian Articles of War, and their families, are exempt from the payment of latrine fees in cantonments:— Commissioned officers. Hospital assistants. Warrant officers. Non-commissioned officers. Hospital attendants of any class. Trumpeters. Buglers. Drummers. Musicians. Men of the Army Bearer Corps. All authorised army followers, and their families.	G. G. O. No. 191, dated 26th February 1892. G. G. O. No. 501, dated 7th June 1901.	(1) Persons of the undermentioned classes are exempt from the payment of any water-rates levied in cantonments, when not already exempt by reason of being in occupation of buildings provided by Government:— (i) Military hospital assistants and their families. (ii) All native troops and their families. (iii) All followers, whether regimental or departmental paid by Government, and their families, including the grass-cutters of Silladar Cavalry regiments. (2) Persons of the undermentioned classes are exempt from the payment of water-rates in cantonments if residing, not as a matter of convenience, but under the rules of their service, in quarters provided rent-free by Government:—	G. G. O. No. 759, dated 27th July 1900. Military Department No. 1085-C., dated 14th July 1900.

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Example II.

Method of calculating the incidence of taxation where both "Direct" and "Indirect" taxes are in force.

Taxes imposed.				Receipts.			
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
* Octroi	...	...	...	.....			28,266 0 0
{ House tax	...	...	...	3,850	0	0	
{ Conservancy tax	...	...	...	10,100	0	0	
† { Water rates	...	...	...	13,750	0	0	
{ Wheel tax	...	...	...	2,500	0	0	
{ Dog tax	...	...	...	500	0	0	30,700 0 0
Total Receipts				.....			58,966 0 0

* Indirect tax. † Direct taxes.

Population.

Troops and authorised followers	...	...	...	...	2,636
Remaining population	...	...	...	...	20,003
Total				...	22,639

Incidence of Taxation.

				Rs. A. P.
Receipts from "Direct taxes." (Rs. 30,700) divided by the "Remaining population" (20,003).				1 8 6
Receipts from "Indirect taxes." (Rs. 28,266) divided by the "Total population" (22,639).				1 3 11
Total				2 12 5

NOTES:—

- (a) In compiling the "Statement of Miscellaneous information regarding Cantonments", due at Army Headquarters on 1st July annually, the actual receipts of the preceding year should be worked upon.
- (b) In calculating the incidence of taxation in Hill cantonments the summer population should be taken.

6

Example I.

Method of calculating the incidence of taxation where "Direct" taxes are only in force:—

Taxes imposed.						Receipts.		
						Rs.	A.	P.
Conservancy tax	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	0	0
House tax	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	0	0
Water rates	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	0	0
Trades and professions	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	0	0
Dog tax	...	...	...	...	}	500 0 0		
Tax on ponies	...	...	...	...				
Total Receipts						...	18,500	0 0

Population.

Troops and authorised followers	...	...	...	...	3,500
Remaining population	...	...	...	...	6,100
Total population				...	9,600

Incidence of Taxation.

Receipts from taxes (Rs. 18,500) divided by the population, excluding troops and authorised followers, (6,100) = Rs. 3-0-6.

270
109

Conservancy taxes and Latrine fees; classes exempt.	Exempt under the conditions, and to the extent, prescribed by the authority here cited.	Water-rate; classes exempt.	Exempt under the conditions, and to the extent, prescribed by the authority here cited.
(ii) Departmental officers with honorary rank, warrant officers and departmental non-commissioned officers are exempt :—			
(a) from the payment of any latrine fee leviable in any cantonment in Bengal;	G. G. O. No. 346, dated 21st April 1893.	(a) Departmental officers with honorary rank, and departmental warrant and non-commissioned officers, and their families;	
(b) from the operation of any conservancy tax imposed in any cantonment in Burma;	G. G. O. No. 896, dated 23rd August 1895.	(b) Departmental officers with honorary rank and warrant officers of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department and their families.	
(c) from the payment of all charges for conservancy services rendered outside the limits of their quarters in a cantonment such as the removal of filth, refuse, rubbish, etc., collected on or near the premises;	Military Department No. 2391-C, dated 27th December 1895.	(c) Warrant and non-commissioned officers on the Indian Unattached List not in departmental employ, and their families.	Army Department No. 47-C, dated the 7th January 1908.
(d) from the payment of all charges for conservancy services rendered outside the limits of their quarters in a municipality, such as the removal of filth, rubbish, etc., collected on or near the premises, when such quarters are hired by, or are the property of, the State.	Military Department No. 780-S.C., dated 23rd August 1884.	(d) Appendices of the Ordnance Factories in India.	Military Department No. 2795-F, dated 25th September 1905.
		(3) A civilian subordinate of the Ordnance Department who is entitled to free quarters and occupies public quarters, or quarters hired for him by the State, is required to pay only such portion of a water-rate as may not be in excess of the rate leviable on a rental equal to one-tenth of his gross salary. Any excess will be borne by the State.	

Page 102, Column 3.

Insert after Clause (2) (d)—

"(3) When departmental warrant or non-commissioned officers occupy public quarters rent-free outside a cantonment, any water-tax levied by a Municipality will be paid by the Military Works Services."

The present clause (3) should be re-numbered (4).

Insert the following in column 4 opposite the new clause (3).
"Army Department, No. 1946-C, dated 2nd July 1910."

Schedule II showing exemptions from Taxes in force in Cantonments generally under old orders kept in force by the provisions of Section 2, Act XIII of 1880.

Nature of Tax.	Persons exempt, and extent to which exempted.	Authority for exemption.	REMARKS.
Tax on horses (1) Municipal taxes on salaries (2) Municipal taxes on professions, trades, callings, officers or appointments. (3) Municipal taxes on horses, mules or ponies kept for military duty. (4) Municipal tolls levied on any ferry or road in respect of animals or vehicles kept or used for military duty.	Every mounted officer and every mounted member of a Corps of Volunteers and every member of such corps while he belongs to a troop of Cavalry in such corps shall be at liberty to keep one horse without being liable to pay in respect thereof any Municipal or other tax imposed upon horses.	Section 25, Indian Volunteers Act (XX of 1869).	.....
(1) Municipal taxes on salaries (2) Municipal taxes on professions, trades, callings, officers or appointments. (3) Municipal taxes on horses, mules or ponies kept for military duty. (4) Municipal tolls levied on any ferry or road in respect of animals or vehicles kept or used for military duty.	All persons exclusively in Military employ or belonging to any Department directly attached to the Army or to the Public Works Department, Military branch, being persons subject to the Army Discipline or Regulation Act, 1879, or the Indian Articles of War.	Home Department Notification No. 163, dated 18th November 1881.	*In this order the expression "Municipal Tax," "Municipal Taxes" and "Municipal Tolls" include any tax or tolls or toll imposed by virtue of the provisions of a Municipal Act under the operation of which any cantonment may have been or may in future be brought.
(5) Municipal taxes on public property, animals or vehicles. Taxation of Railways by Local Authority	Entire exemption.	Etto.	In regard to the levying of taxes on public property the Government of India, Finance Department, Order No. 404-A., dated 25th January 1908, Quarter Master General's Circular No. 5, dated 22nd February 1908, provides as follows :— "The Government of India have been pleased to decide that for the future the sanction of Government is not required to the payment of Municipal and Cantonment Taxes whatever be their amount when such taxes have been assessed by competent authority and the assessment certified to as required by article 98 (O) of the Civil Account Code. If in any case the head of a Department or Office considers that the assessment is excessive, the matter should be represented by him to higher authorities."

APPENDIX VIII.

CONTRACTS.

List No. 9.)

Page 105, paragraph 2.

In the marginal reference for "1899" read "1912".

1. Contracts made by the Cantonment authority are to be executed by— Authority for executing contracts.

(a) The Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, where there is
[Quarter Master General's such a Committee,
Circular No. 2 of 1900]

(b) The Commanding Officer of the Cantonment, in cases where
there is no Cantonment Committee.

2. Security for the performance of contracts is not to be accepted Nature of security to be given for the performance of contracts.
other than a deposit of :—
[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 16 of 1882, and Section 24, Cantonment Code, 1899.]

(a) Cash, or

(b) Government securities, or

(c) Shares in the banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or

(d) Debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf
of a local authority.

3. Before adopting either the contract system or cantonment agency Collection of Cantonment revenue by contract system or direct collection according to merits of each case.
for the collection of dues for various sources of revenue, regard should be
had to the circumstances of each case and to the following considerations :—

(1) the personnel of the contractors, or employés, respectively,
available,

(2) a fraudulent or harsh contractor may abuse his position and drive
away trade. On the other hand a contractor may belong to
the same class as the people from whom he collects. This
avoids friction,

(3) the cost of collection, if a trustworthy subordinate is employed,
may be considerable, while danger is incurred if a well paid
man is not employed,

(4) contractors usually require large profits,

(5) in the collection of many items, effective check over employés
is very difficult.

4. A change in the system may at times be found profitable. If, for Collection by Cantonment agency.
instance, collection of grazing fees has been carried out by cantonment
agency, it is a useful check to put it up to public auction as a contract,
care being taken that competition is not discouraged by interested persons;
and, on the other hand, when contractors have continuously farmed the
fees, it will be well to promise a reward to employés if they can substan-
tially raise the amount by collection.

Direct payments at the cantonment office should be adopted when employés are the collecting agency.

Contracts for annual cantonment requirements.

5. The ordinary requirements of material for a year can generally be estimated with approximate accuracy. This is particularly the case with regard to stationery, conservancy plant, road lighting materials, etc. It may be found satisfactory in practice to call for tenders for the annual supply of these and similar articles.

If this practice is adopted, the supply must be delivered in bulk at the store go down, and be entered in the stock book, and on no account is a system of delivery in detail by contractors direct to an indenting subordinate to be allowed. In cases where this is done, and receipted indents are accepted as vouchers for contractors' bill, it is easy for fraudulent practices to obtain by collusion between subordinates and contractors.

Public auction of contracts.

6. It is desirable for many kinds of contract to be put up to public auction. The Cantonment Magistrate should not only personally supervise the arrangements, advertising the contract, but he should himself be present at the auction.

Publication of notices of the intention to hold auctions.

7. Wide and repeated publication in the city and in cantonments (including villages and bazars) and even in adjacent towns, coupled with sufficient notice of the intention to hold a public auction of leases of land, grazing, slaughter houses markets, etc., will be found to assist in breaking up local rings and to enhance receipts.

Contracts for slaughter-houses.

8. In the case of contracts for slaughter-houses, if the numbers of animals slaughtered are entered in a register, and surprise check visits are paid by the Cantonment Magistrate and his supervising staff, the results will be satisfactory.

Check on the number of animals slaughtered.

9. Much leakage often occurs in these arrangements; and where there is a contract, unless the above check is successfully applied, the numbers may be falsified by the contractor with a view to making undue profits when the next contract is given out, and in this the subordinate staff frequently connive.

Grazing contracts.

10. Grazing contracts and grazing rules should provide for :—

- (1) Hours for grazing :—grazing at night, except on large open spaces should be forbidden.
- (2) A fixed minimum number of attendants with grazing animals with a view to controlling them.
- (3) A warning that animals damaging cantonment hedges, trees, etc., etc., will be treated as trespassing and will be put into the pound. This is the best executive mode of punishing and recovering damages.
- (4) When the rainy season comprises the most valuable period of grazing, an agreement that the bulk of the amount payable should be credited during that period.

- (5) Detailed instructions applicable to barracks and other military areas, including a prohibition of all but male adults as grazing attendants, and an agreement that graziers shall render assistance in removing droppings.

If there are no restrictions :—

- (a) the road side trees suffer,
- (b) thefts in cantonments by night increase,
- (c) accidents due to animals being on the roads during driving hours occur.

11. Forms of security bonds to be entered into by Cantonment Servants furnishing security under section, 24, Cantonment Code, 1899, are given in Appendix XVII. *Security from Cantonment Servants.*

Page 107, paragraph 11.

(List No. 9.)

For "1899" read "1912".

APPENDIX IX.

CONSERVANCY.

No. 9.)

Page 109, paragraph 2.

For "section 73 (2), Cantonment Code, 1899" substitute "section 74 (2), Cantonment Code, 1912".

1. It is to be remembered in settling conservancy details that the Conservancy details arrangements for latrine accommodation, and its management, are questions which deeply affect the comfort, decency, and health of the tax-paying Indian, and, hence, the popularity of cantonment administration.

Cantonment Magistrates may find it convenient to distribute to selected officers and residents, in whose experience and tact they have confidence, addressed post cards on which to notify to him any conservancy defect immediately it attracts their attention.

(List 2. In section ~~73~~⁷⁴ (2), Cantonment Code, 1899, it is expressly provided that no public latrine in cantonments shall be constructed or rebuilt except on a plan approved by the General Officer Commanding the Division. Authority for pattern of public latrines.

Cantonment funds are not to be wasted in providing latrines which either are unnecessarily costly, or fail to fulfil first principles.

3. Latrines and appliances for the lines of native troops and followers are provided as follows :—

(a) Where there is a Cantonment fund, by the Cantonment fund. Provision of latrines and appliances for Native troops and followers.

(b) Where there is no such fund, by the Military Works Services.

4. Latrines and appliances for the hospitals of native troops will in all cases, be provided by the Military Works Services as a charge against Military Works funds, their furniture and equipment being supplied under the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Volume VI. For hospitals of Native troops.

5. Latrines with their appliances for the native establishments attached to station hospitals of British troops will be arranged for as at paragraph 3. For native establishment attached to hospitals of British troops.

6. Conservancy establishments are provided as follows :—

(a) For the lines of Native troops and followers, and for the native establishments attached to hospitals of British Troops :—Where there is a Cantonment fund by the Cantonment authority, otherwise by the State from a station grant-in-aid. Provision of conservancy establishment for native troops and followers.

(b) for hospitals of Native Troops:—By the State.

Latrines for Government quarters.

7. If so required by the Cantonment authority, latrines will be constructed and maintained by the Military Works Services for the servants of officers and Departmental subordinates living in Government quarters.

Such servants will, however, ordinarily use the public latrines wherever they may be conveniently situated.

Materials for the construction of latrines and urinals.

8. For latrines and urinals, 22 B. W. G. corrugated iron is suitable. It is a good working thickness, neither too thin and flimsy, nor too heavy. It weighs about 1½ lbs. to the square foot, and the price generally lies between Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 per cwt. The sheets are 7', 8', 9' and 10' in length, and the widths are 26" and 32". The most suitable and economical sizes will of course depend on the dimensions and details of the structure in which they are to be employed. The usual size of angle iron used for the frames is 1½" x 1½" x ¼", weighing 2.29 lbs. to the linear foot, and the price ranges between Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 per cwt. These are Calcutta or Bombay prices; they fluctuate somewhat according to the state of the market.

It is economical to group compartments together so as to prevent cutting the sheets more than necessary.

Points to be observed in Public Latrines.

9. Attention to the following points will secure both efficiency and economy in a native latrine:—

A public latrine must—

- (1) if circumstances admit, be moveable.
- (2) secure privacy by means of doors and screens of proper height.
- (3) be ventilated; free passage of air being allowed under the screen walls and doors as well as under the roof.
- (4) be weather-proof.
- (5) be well lighted by night as well as by day.
- (6) occupy a dry site. A latrine site should include at least four times the area of the space occupied by the erection.
- (7) include arrangements for ablution.

Periodical removal of latrines and urinals.

10. The removal of latrines and urinals must be carried out as often as is practicable, but not less than once a month.

The Cantonment Magistrate should personally satisfy himself that the number of moves of a latrine possible in the month have been actually carried out.

In forts and confined spaces where the site cannot possibly be changed, the floor must, if contaminated, be dealt with by removal and renewal of the earth.

(List No. 9.)

Page 110, paragraph 6-A.

In the marginal references for "section 68 (a), (b) and (d) of the Cantonment Code, 1899" substitute "section 69 (a), (b) and (d) of the Cantonment Code, 1912", and for "section 69, Cantonment Code, 1899" substitute "section 70, Cantonment Code, 1912".

Page 110, new paragraph.

(List No. 7.)

Insert the following new paragraph 6-A:—

6-A. Commanding Officers, Indian units, Ammunition Columns, Transport Corps, etc., are, however, responsible for the sanitation and cleanliness of their own lines and latrines; the latter must be constantly visited by the Commanding Officer, by the Quartermaster, and by Company Officers, and, should it be necessary, an immediate report must be made to the Cantonment Magistrate of any defect. The defect should also be duly noted in the Weekly Sanitary Report.

Where the disposal of filth is effected by means of incineration, Commanding Officers and all other officers concerned should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the system, so that they may understand what defects to look for, and to satisfy themselves that the system is progressing satisfactorily. Cantonment Magistrates will render all possible help to Commanding Officers in this matter.

(List No. 9.)

Page 111

Paragraph 14, for "73" read "74"

Paragraph 20, for "73" read "74".

11. Immediately a space is vacated the earth should be dug over to the depth of at least six inches and left exposed to the sun and air. It should not again be used for a period of 3 months. Vacated latrine and urinal sites how dealt with.

12. Each public latrine, or urinal, or division of each latrine or urinal, should be marked as being for the use of males only, or females only, as the case may be. Marking of latrines.

13. Latrines for males should be divided into compartments. The dividing walls of these need not be of the full height of the screen walls of the latrine. Economy and ventilation are secured by making them lower. Latrines for females need not in most places be so divided. Compartments for latrines.

14. The scale laid down in section 73⁷⁴ Cantonment Code, for provision of latrine compartments should usually be calculated on the basis of the gross census population though the latter includes many non-adults, it is to be remembered that the latrines are often used in the daytime by large numbers of non-residents, who would counterbalance any deduction made on that account. Scale of compartments.

15. A latrine should contain separate washing compartments on the scale of 2 per 100 persons, which can most conveniently be placed opposite the latrine compartments, instead of at either end of the latter, as persons using the latrines have then only to take a few steps to reach these washing places. Washing compartments in latrines.

16. Latrines for convenience may be divided into groups for 100 men each, consisting of nine compartments, viz., seven latrines and two washing compartments. Grouping of latrines.

17. The provision of brackets for ablutionary vessels (lotahs) is a desirable convenience. Brackets for ablutionary vessels.

18. Latrines in the vicinity of houses occupied by Europeans are to be provided with English glazed jars, or metal drums and not with porous earthenware vessels, to hold water for cleaning commode pans. Glazed jars for urinals.

Suitable jars can usually be purchased from soda water factories.

19. The stands must be strongly and firmly made, and so designed that it is impossible for urine or faeces to reach the ground, or fall anywhere but directly into the buckets. Seats or stands for urinals and latrines.

20. Cantonment authorities must ensure that latrine stands are not so expensively made as to affect the provision from the Cantonment Fund of a sufficiently large quantity to meet the needs of the population, in accordance with section 73⁷⁴ (1) (a), Cantonment Code. Scale of latrine stands.

21. Any inexpensive strong pattern of double-bucket stand which conforms to all conditions can be used. Patterns of bucket and latrine stands.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 10 of 1905. Patterns of various latrine stands are given in Appendix XVIII.

If properly and strongly made they should last for many years without requiring repairs.

Conversion of existing pattern stands, to the double-bucket system. 22. Many existing pattern latrine stands can be inexpensively altered to the two-bucket system, and this should be done as funds become available, care being taken that the stands are provided with guides and stops as below. Quarter Master General's Circular No. 10 of 1905.

Fittings for latrine stands. 23. To ensure that the buckets slide easily into their places, rails can be fixed to the bottom of each latrine stand. When buckets run on the ground, extra care must be taken to provide a level surface.

Guides and stops must also be provided in order to ensure the buckets being automatically placed in the proper position under the aperture. Quarter Master General's Circular No. 10 of 1905.

Patterns of buckets. 24. Latrines are to be provided with double buckets; the reason being that faeces and urine should be kept apart automatically. Quarter Master General's Circular No. 10 of 1905.

Strainers. This end is not secured where pans with strainers are provided separate buckets are preferable. If liquid is mixed with faeces putrefaction is hastened.

Sizes of buckets. 25. Buckets should be made extra large so as to avoid all chance of an overflow of their contents, and there should be no bar or other obstacle to intercept either urine or faeces. Quarter Master General's Circular No. 10 of 1905.

Circumference of breadths of buckets. A bucket capacity sufficient for from 10 to 25 persons is recommended. 26. The circumferences of buckets must be larger than the opening in the stands, so as to automatically prevent contamination of the soil, the guides and stops on the seats ensuring that the buckets are accurately replaced.

Material for buckets. 27. $\frac{3}{8}$ " galvanized iron is a suitable material for buckets.

Faeces and urine to be kept separate. 28. The faeces and urine should be kept in separate receptacles until emptied into the filth cart for removal. Quarter Master General's No. 2071-B., dated 12th October 1904.

Scale of receptacles. 29. Cantonment Magistrates should note the actual number of receptacles required in practice, the use of latrines being subject to fluctuation.

Size and material of receptacles. 30. Receptacles can be made of $\frac{1}{4}$ " iron, of a size suitable for easy management when full, and if properly conserved, need not be coal tarred. The use of proper handles to them is an important factor.

Lids of receptacles. 31. The lids must fit easily, and when tar is used they must be made fully large. For the hills, a strapped lid, or a bayonet catch, is useful. Unless the receptacle is provided with an air-tight cover (or a false lid), effluvium will escape and flies be attracted.

Maintenance of receptacles in thorough repair. 32. The maintenance in a thorough state of repair of the receptacles used at a latrine is of primary importance.

(List No. 10.)
February 1913.

Page 112, paragraph 26.

In the marginal note for the word "breadths" substitute "buckets."

Page 113, Appendix IX, paragraph 38.

For the word "lead" in the marginal note opposite this paragraph read "bad."

Page 112, paragraph 27.

In the marginal note for "buckkets" substitute "buckets".

(List No. 10.)
February 1913.

33. Receptacles should contain an inner tray with perforated surface to contain powdered earth. This automatically acts as a sprinkler of earth and hermetically seals the contents if properly fitted. It can be added at little cost to any pattern of receptacle. Earth trays for receptacles.

The rim of the tray should project slightly and rests on the edge of the receptacle.

34. It is desirable that receptacles at a latrine should be placed on low stands made of sheet iron to prevent possible contamination of the ground occurring when sweepers empty the buckets. Stands for receptacles.

Receptacle stands should be made of $\frac{1}{4}$ " sheet iron, on angle iron supports, well riveted, and the end of the legs turned over to prevent penetration of the ground.

35. Pounded and sifted dry earth is a *sine qua non* in conservancy. Unless there is a dry-earth shed, there is never any certainty about the supply of dry earth, and a short time after the rains have broken there is no possibility of procuring it. Provision of dry earth sheds.

Quarter Master General's
No. 2071-B., dated 12th
October 1904.

A dry earth shed, of the pattern given in Appendix XVIII, with mallet and sieve should be provided at every public latrine and trench ground, and filled during the dry season. This pattern ensures that a supply of dry earth for the monsoon is always to hand.

It is sometimes necessary to employ a special cart to distribute earth to latrine sites.

36. No excuse should be ever accepted for the absence of dry earth from buckets and filth receptacles. Use of dry earth.

37. In inspecting a latrine, if there is any effluvium whatever, something is wrong and immediate steps should be taken to discover the defect or disregard of orders— Inspection of latrines.

Quarter Master General's
letter No. 2071-B., dated
12th October 1904.

(1) The trouble may generally be traced to contamination of the site or the adjoining ground during the hours of darkness (necessitating instant removal of the latrines).

(2) failure to dig up and expose the previous site to the air,

(3) unclosed or defective receptacles,

(4) neglect of the buckets or of the use of dry earth.

38. If the site adjoining a latrine is found to have been used for purposes of nature during the night, it may be inferred that more attention should be paid to lighting the latrines. Effects of lead lighting near latrines.

39. The presence of flies is a proof of defective management in the present or in the past; and is in itself a sufficient reason for penalizing the resident sweepers, unless a special cause for their presence has been reported previously to inspection, and proved. Presence of flies near latrines.

Temporary latrines for use in cases of emergency.

40. When temporary latrines have to be arranged for sudden emergencies or special needs, the most suitable screens can be made by forming *kanats* of Hessian cloth sewn with twine on bamboo uprights of the required length. These are not only easy to move from one site to another but can be rolled up and stored in little space.

Dry system of urinal recommended.

41. No urine must be allowed to reach the ground under any circumstances.

The system of dry urinals is as follows:—

Usually, the arrangement consists of a pointed cone or cylinder perforated with numerous holes on the sides and bottom, which fits into a moveable skeleton-stand; under the point of the cone a large receptacle or bucket is placed to receive the filtrate.

A simple form is shown in Appendix XVIII.

Method of using dry urinals.

42. The secret of successfully working these dry urinals consists in keeping the cylinder charged with saw-dust sheltered from rain and sun. A bamboo stick should be suspended on the walls of the urinal screen with which the saw-dust in the cylinder should be well stirred, at least twice a day, morning and evening; it is all the better if a third stirring is given about noon. The filtrate which trickles through the saw-dust and finds its way into the receptacle is of a dark colour with no effluvium. It is possible to stand within a few inches of a urinal of this pattern and not notice the slightest unpleasant odour if attention is paid to these directions.

Provision of filth receptacles in bazars.

43. In bazars bins should be provided for the depositing of rubbish and a few filth receptacles with automatic lids (see Appendix XVIII) can with advantage be placed in suitable positions to prevent faecal matter deposited by children, etc., being placed in the rubbish bins.

Conservancy overseer's duties.

44. The duties of a conservancy overseer fall under the following heads:—

1. He should inspect all public latrines in his circle, at least once a day, at uncertain hours.
2. He should see that all buckets, stands, receptacles, latrines and dry earth sheds are in repair, that buckets and receptacles are well coated with coal-tar, and that mallets and sieves for dry earth are in use.
3. He should have the covers of all receptacles removed in his presence, and see that the trays are filled with dry earth. He should also see that the dry earth sheds are kept filled with fine-pounded dry earth.
4. He should particularly note that no water, urine, etc., is spilt on the ground under, or near, the latrines, and should inspect the neighbourhood of the latrines carefully, and see that there is no smell noticeable; should there be any, he must trace the cause and make a report of all particulars to the Cantonment Magistrate, in his daily report.

For "231" read "236".

5. He is responsible for the full employment, during the working day of all the establishment attached to his section, and for the constant presence at the latrines of the permanent sweepers.

6. He should frequently inspect the filth carts working in his circle and see that they are in good order, and are inodorous.

45. Permission to have private latrines in bazar houses should only be granted when there is ample room and proper facilities for daily inspection exist. Grant of permission for private latrines.

46. The concession should only be granted under the stringent condition that the latrine is kept strictly according to orders, so as to conform to all sanitary rules, and that it will be liable to be at once closed if it fails in any particular, as it then becomes a danger to health. Access to the latrine from without should invariably be insisted upon so as to obviate the necessity of passing through the private premises. Conditions to be imposed where private latrines are sanctioned.

47. Before any private latrine is allowed to be used it should be inspected and passed by the Cantonment Magistrate. Approval of private latrines before use.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 18 of 1905 and Quarter Master General's No. 2071-B., dated 12th October 1904.

48. A register of private latrines should be maintained.

Maintenance of a register of private latrines.

49. Each private latrine in his beat should be inspected daily by the official authorised by the Cantonment Magistrate under section 231 (a) (ii), Cantonment Code. Daily inspection of private latrines.

Quarter Master General's No. 2071-B., dated 12th October 1904.

50. A few private latrines should be visited by the Cantonment Magistrate whenever he inspects the bazar.

Inspection of private latrines by the Cantonment Magistrate.

Quarter Master General's No. 2071-B., dated 12th October 1904.

51. It is to be remembered that control over private latrines is a subject open to many abuses, and that novices are not to be employed in their inspection, but only men of proved reliability.

52. It is advisable that the Cantonment Committee should arrange for the conservancy of all houses in bazars which have private latrines, on payment of a suitable monthly fee. System for conserving private latrines.

53. In having numbers affixed to the houses of bazars and streets those having private latrines should be numbered in a distinguishing colour. Numbering of private latrines.

54. A private latrine must—

Points to be desired in private latrines.

- (1) secure privacy,
- (2) be ventilated; free passage of air being allowed under the roof and if possible along the floor also,
- (3) be weather-proof,
- (4) occupy a dry site,
- (5) be accessible if possible from the outside of the premises,
- (6) include arrangements for ablution.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 18 of 1905.

Pattern of private latrine to be fixed.

55. The attention of Cantonment Authorities is specially directed to the necessity for approving of a pattern of private latrine for use in native houses, which should be gradually introduced, without hardship being inflicted.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 18 of 1905 and Quarter Master General's No. 2071-B, dated 12th October 1904.

Pattern of stands and seats for private latrines.

56. A drawing of a latrine stand or seat which fulfils the necessary conditions is shown in Appendix XVIII.

Stands in private latrines.

57. The stands should be of the double bucket pattern and meet the same conditions as to securing the ground from contamination as those of public latrines, but need not be of so solid a construction.

Buckets in private latrines.

58. The buckets must provide for complete separation of the faeces and urine, but need not be so large as those of public latrines.

Receptacles in private latrines.

59. One or more filth receptacles must be provided in all private latrines which must be of approved pattern and fulfil the same conditions as those of public latrines, but may be smaller in size.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 18 of 1905.

Drains in private latrines not allowed.

60. The floor must invariably be kept dry and needs no drain.

Cess pools to private latrines not allowed.

61. The construction of cesspools in connection with private latrines and wash-houses should not be permitted in bazars or elsewhere.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 18 of 1905 and Quarter Master General's No. 2071-B, dated 12th October 1904.

Arrangements for removal of buckets.

62. Removal should generally be arranged for from the front of the compartment. Where this is undesirable having regard to the class of persons provided for, (e. g., British troops in camp or better-class natives), and removal from under the back screen is substituted, careful attention must be paid to the condition of the seats, and any chance pollution immediately removed.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 10 of 1905.

Carts for the removal of filth.

63. Carts for removal of night-soil must be—

- (1) water-tight,
- (2) supplied with inner earth-trays,
- (3) supplied with a locking pressure lever or other simple contrivance fitted to the lid which prevents not only the egress of the contents but of any effluvium whatsoever,
- (4) numbered and lettered in large print so that passers-by may note for report of any defect to the Cantonment Magistrate.

The Garrison Engineer should likewise similarly distinguish the carts of military units.

Crowley pattern cart recommended.

64. Until the introduction of something better the new Crowley pattern cart is recommended for use. It consists of a strong, revolving semi-circular sheet iron tank capable of containing sixty-six gallons of liquid matter, the aperture of which has a double lid. When the cart is full, one lid should be closed, and a layer of earth spread over it, the second lid being placed in position and secured by the sliding bolts.

Care of carts.

65. Each cart should be coal-tarred at least once every month, lacker-ing and repainting is necessary every three months.

Method of cleaning filth carts—Take off the wheels and place the axles upon two pieces of wood, or anything that will lift the body of the cart off the ground, and allow it to revolve on its axles. Place old thatch or rubbish inside the cart and set fire to it. While the cart is hot throw in a mixture of common pitch and tar (three parts pitch to one of tar); (7 lbs. is the proper quantity) and turn round. After this lacker-ing, put on the wheels and cover the body with hot tar—4 lbs. tar per cart, including wheels and all iron work. Time occupied about one hour.

The wheels should be greased at least three times a week, with three parts country soap and one part coal-tar; 1 lb. per month per cart will be sufficient.

The overseer in charge should frequently inspect all carts, to see that drivers do not remove the washers from wheels and rubbish carts.

66. When a cart is filled or ready for transit the head resident sweeper of the latrine may apply to the fitting of the outer laid stiff damp clay or puddled earth, so as to make the cart absolutely air tight on its way to the trenches. In this system personal attention should be paid by the Cantonment Magistrate to the supply of proper water for damping the clay.

When a cart visits different groups of latrines it should be hermetically closed as above after each visit.

67. Where facilities exist, removal by the lorry system on the following lines has advantages over that by the Crowley removal or similar carts.

Quarter Master-General's No. 4888-B, to 4591-B, dated 16th October 1901.

The lorry accompanied by a sweeper is driven as near to the latrine as possible, carrying a complement of clean empty receptacles.

The sweeper takes a clean receptacle off the lorry and carries it to the latrine where he exchanges it for the full one which he takes to the lorry, which is driven off at once without the receptacle having been opened at all. Special pattern water-tight receptacles must be used, these being emptied direct into the trenches; they are then and there washed by means of a force pump and hose, and scoured out ready for the next day's use.

Bullock draught, together with the double lid receptacle in Appendix XVIII, and a simpler form of lorry have also been used with success. In this case the lorries were made with a rack about 1 foot high to contain each row of receptacles, there being 7 rows of 4 each, the surface of the platform being chequered with divisions one or two inches high to fit the circumferences of the receptacles.

Receptacles must be water-tight and smell proof.

Diagrams of lorries, etc., are given in Appendix XVIII.

Level metalled roads are necessary for a satisfactory use of the lorry system.

68. Small latrine site incinerators which consume all solid and liquid matter on the spot possess many advantages over all other systems. They avoid the dangers attending removal of faecal matter, urine and washing water, and save the cost of carriage.

Incinerators at latrine sites.

Tramway system
of removal.

69. Removal by tram lines offers great advantages for the carriage of litter, sweepings, nightsoil, *etc.*, over the usual arrangements.

Systematic removal
of rubbish.

70. In removals a regular system should be devised.

It is a matter for decision in the first place whether removal shall be temporary or final, *e.g.*, whether the carts for removal shall visit each compound or other locality where rubbish is produced, or whether depôts can be arranged for primary deposit of rubbish by hand or hand cart, whence the bullock carts can remove it to the nearest trenching ground.

Confined areas will usually lend themselves to a series of depôts while scattered or extensive compounds will entail separate visits for final removal.

In bazars the depôt system will invariably be used.

Complete daily removal is desirable in both systems, and, in congested areas, is imperative.

In the removal of both night-soil and rubbish the rounds of the carts and the order of their visits must be arranged carefully to ensure—

- (1) Economy of labour.
- (2) Equal division of labour.

The urgency of rival demands must be decided with regard to the nature of the matter for removal and the density of the population where it is produced.

Mono-rail system
of removal.

71. The Mono-rail system may be found by Cantonment Authorities to be suitable.

Some system should be decided on, included in the programme of measures, and introduced as soon as funds admit of it, in all cases where the distance to the trenching grounds is long.

Whatever system is adopted the object should be to secure speed and economy and an extension of the system of removal of receptacles without the necessity for opening them before their arrival at the trenches.

Monthly inspection
of all Cantonment
fund rolling
stock.

72. The Cantonment Magistrate should muster and inspect, at least once a month, all filth, rubbish, and water carts, and see that they are properly dammed, painted, and numbered, and that they are in proper repair, especial attention being directed to the wheels, axles, boxes, *etc.*

Quarter Master General's
letter No. 2071-B., dated
12th October 1904.

It is not sufficient to inspect carts when they are clean and empty, they should be observed also when full and on the move.

If the carts are properly cared for and all directions followed, there should be no unpleasantness in this duty, even within a distance of a few feet.

Economy of establishment.

73. In the depôt system full use should be made of the spare time of road sweepers and others.

74. The choice of draught cattle for the filth and rubbish cart is a matter of importance. Selection of cattle for conservancy transport.

They must be sufficiently strong and docile to do their work quickly without imposing extra labour on the establishment.

Management of the cattle.

75. All cantonment-owned cattle are—

- (1) to be clearly branded.
- (2) to be always available for muster, at times other than hours fixed for work.
- (3) when cast or sold from cantonment employ, to be branded in the same way as cast horses of cavalry regiments.
- (4) to be fed by contract, the terms of which should provide for penalty in the event of animals being out of condition.

76. When cattle are the property of contractors, the contract is to provide for an agreement— Conservancy cattle the property of contractors.

- (1) to locate the cattle at certain places.
- (2) not to employ them on any private work.
- (3) to identify the animals by painting the horns or other suitable method.

77. The jemadar sweeper is frequently the contractor for cattle employed in the removal system of British units. Regimental conservancy cattle.

When this is the case Commanding Officers should give such orders as will ensure co-operation in distinguishing the cattle so used.

78. The care of the menial Conservancy establishment should be an object of personal interest to the Cantonment Magistrate. Conservancy menial establishments.

In most cantonments sweepers may be divided into 4 classes—

- (1) Private servants of Europeans, *etc.*
- (2) Public servants of the Cantonment Committee.
- (3) Public servants of British Corps and Departments.
- (4) Private servants in bazars.

79. Cantonment fund sweepers should be the pick of the sweeper community, and include all the most able-bodied and reliable men. Cantonment fund sweepers.

It is desirable however to retain old and well trained men, and to encourage the employment of children, who may often supplement their parents' work on small pay and receive training thereby.

The employment of whole families, if possible in the same locality, is to be encouraged.

This system, if carefully observed, together with free housing, the grant of rewards, and issue of clothing, will make residence in the cantonment permanent and popular.

It often happens that the source of the sweeper supply is the neighbouring city.

This (a) tends to make the establishment independent of the Cantonment Magistrate's control, (b) provides them with an alternative

employment, thus rendering dismissal or suspension inoperative, (c) causes them to scamp their work and to put in late and irregular attendance, (d) makes them unavailable for duty in emergencies, (e) creates friction with the city municipal authorities.

On the other hand a thriving local sweeper community will promote sanitation and reduce the labours of the supervising staff.

Classification of Cantonment fund sweepers and allotment of work by classes.

80. The Cantonment fund sweepers should be divided into two classes:—

A. The stationary and whole-time-duty sweepers, *i. e.*, men whose special duty occupies the whole working day, trench beldars, rubbish cart drivers, etc., and

B. The general service sweepers.

A-class should be located in the moveable huts attached to latrines and no excuse for absence should be accepted. These men should be required to ask for temporary leave of absence, if only for a couple of hours, from their overseer, who will be responsible that their place is duly filled.

Filth cart drivers should usually be A-class men. Though the actual trips to the trenches will not occupy a whole working day, cleaning the bullock shed, feeding and caring for the animals, and other similar duties will fill their time, or they may be required with their bullocks to assist in removal of rubbish or supply of dry earth to latrines.

A-class latrine sweepers will usually be old men whose period of activity is past. The work though continuous will be light.

B-class will include the men who are on duty at the latrines in the mornings and evenings, the road sweepers, who are on duty on the roads at the same hours, and others who have detailed part-time duties.

The hours for their attendance at the latrines, roads, etc., should be fixed.

They should then be formed into working parties for specific duties, *e.g.*—

Clearing jungle, working on conservancy roads, making sweepers' lines, etc., also for cleaning compounds and similar private work carried out by order of the Cantonment Magistrate under the Code, for which payment is made. The Committee may often find it desirable to sanction special payment being distributed amongst the working party as over-time pay.

This popularizes work which otherwise is often considered an imposition.

Road sweepers to be full-time men.

81. Road sweepers should be on duty all day excepting the time for the mid-day meal. It has often been found that though on full pay they work only for two or three hours, and undertake other employment during the remainder of the day.

Allotment of work to road sweepers.

82. Road sweepers should be allotted a clearly defined beat, amounting to nearly one mile of ordinary roadway; but on the main lines of heavy traffic more men are required.

Roadsides to be kept free of weeds, etc.

83. The road sweepers should keep the grass on roadsides, and open spaces, free of all coarse grass, weeds, and jungle-growths, as well as of tins, brickbats, rags, papers, etc.

84. Each man should be provided with a basket, broom, shovel or piece of curved hoop-iron for scraping horse droppings, and a similar instrument for cutting down weeds and jungle. Implements for road sweepers.

85. Where funds permit plain light uniform should be given. Uniform for Cantonment fund servants.

86. In the case of the sweeper establishment of British units the Cantonment Magistrate should assist Commanding Officers. Where quarters are not provided, endeavour should be made to locate them in one block or line of huts in the bazar, or cantonment-owned lines may be built when rent is guaranteed. Sweepers for British units.

87. Private sweepers are a class apart, but their work really involves a duty to the public. Conservancy superintendents should be acquainted with the work of all resident domestic sweepers. This helps to ensure efficient care of private compounds. Private sweepers.

88. Where the private latrine sweepers are not cantonment servants, employers should be assisted in making them fulfil their responsibilities. A list of such men should be kept up by the Conservancy superintendent who should report if adequate arrangements are not made by householders for attending to private latrines. Private latrine sweepers.

Where these men belong to the cantonment establishment, (the Cantonment Fund receiving payment for services performed) care must be taken that their position is not abused to levy blackmail on private persons.

89. The substitution of 'pakka' for 'kachcha' drains should form one of the regular progressive items of a cantonment programme and a thorough state of repair must always be kept up. Drains, whether for storm or sullage water, should contain in their ground surface, a smaller drain to increase the flow of small quantities of effluent. The section of drains should be oval to facilitate cleaning. Permanent drainage system. Repairs to drains. Pattern and section of drains.

Brick in lime pointing may be commended as a material, and for such drains a wooden scraper with rounded edges to fit closely the section of the drain is useful. Iron scrapers should not be used. Scrapers for cleaning drains.

A drain is very effectually cleaned when the foul water is driven out by one of these scrapers and afterwards flushed with clean water; a solution of permanganate of potash may be used in exceptional cases. Flushing of drains.

The bazaar drains should be flushed and cleaned twice a day, when a piped water-supply is available and funds permit.

The sweepers cleaning drains must be provided with kerosine tins, or other receptacles, to constantly remove the silt, which, if deposited on the banks, is more harmful than if left in the drain. The silt should be disposed of at a distance on cultivated land. Disposal of silt from drains.

The Cantonment Magistrate should arrange, in communication with the Executive Engineer, to divert or remove by water carts, etc., the effluent when drains are under repair, to avoid excuses for faulty work being put forward by contractors. Method of removal of storm or sullage water during repair to drains.

Tile or brick filter drains.

90. For a foetid drain of any size, fill in a section entirely with broken tile or brick a little smaller than the nail of a man's little finger with wire or iron gratings at each end.

Pakka drains answer the best, as earth does not fall in from the side, but a *kachcha* drain with fairly firm clayey soil will be successful. The main point is to keep the tiles free from earth, hair, paper, leaves, etc., and this can be effected by iron or wire gratings.

To enable the *aerobic* microbes to do their work among the tiles or bricks, it is necessary to give them as much air and sunlight as possible and a flush of fresh water every week or ten days as too strong sewage causes the microbes to sicken and die.

It has been proved in practice that the soil at the bottom of a *pakka* drain which had been occupied by a tile-filter for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years was quite sweet. Where a black foul-smelling marsh had previously existed at the end of each drain there was not a sign of moisture. On removing the tiles or brick a sort of *soufflee* formed by microbes will be noticed, but no smell, the soil beneath the tiles or brick being absolutely inodorous.

Disposal of waste water from bath-rooms and lavatories.

91. Waste water from bath rooms, lavatories and stand pipes can be disposed of as follows :—

Masonry channels should as far as possible carry the waste water into garden plots. These plots should be divided into sections, each sufficient to absorb the water for one day. Quarter Master General's Circular No. 8 of 1895.

They should be deeply dug over before use, to a depth of 2 or 3 feet if possible, and soil mixed at the bottom with sand and broken brick to prevent clogging.

After being levelled they should be planted with *canna* ("Indian shet") propagated from seed or bulbs, plantains (propagated from shoots) or similar plants.

Sufficient intervals should be left to allow of the full power of the sun and wind having effect, and to admit of the ground being dug over. This should be done whenever the soil becomes caked. Quarter Master General's Circular No. 1 of 1899.

Gardens should be surrounded with wire fences; and hedges of *inga dulcis* or other ornamental plants can be sown. Hedges must be kept trimmed to a height of say $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Sometimes lucerne, guinea grass, or Australian grass, can be grown and repay cost of fencing. In any case the ground must be constantly dug over.

Lime for disinfecting purposes.

92. Pure lime 'slakes', i.e., falls into powder at once when sprinkled freely with water. Impure lime obtained from lime stones in which there is clay, will not slake at all, and requires to be ground to powder after burning.

To test whether the lime used daily in slaughter-houses and in *dak* bungalow cook-rooms, larders, bakeries, etc., is fresh, a little should be sprinkled into water by the Cantonment Magistrate at each visit of inspection; if it causes the water to 'boil', it is fresh, but if no effervescence takes place, it is useless and should be condemned at once.

93. The system of disposal of night-soil authorised by the Government of India is by trenching. The following method is to be followed. The soil to the depth of 12" is to be dug up and thoroughly pulverized, and then left (except in very rainy weather) for 24 hours at the edges of the trench. When a cart arrives at the trench, about 2" of earth

Pulverisation of earth at trenching grounds.

should be placed in the trench, and the contents of the cart then carefully emptied into the trench. The remainder of the finely pulverized earth may be then thrown with a circular motion of the phaora into the trench. This method drives the eggs of flies down too far for the larvæ to get within suitable distance of the surface before turning into chrysalides, and the perfect insects cannot emerge—a most important matter. If flies are bred, then it is evident that the trenching is being imperfectly carried out and requires immediate attention. The liquid mixture should rise to within about 3" or 4" of the top of the trench, which will thus have a cushion of this thickness of powdered earth on the top.

94. There should be absolutely no smell except when the contents of a cart are actually being emptied into a trench. Effluvium from trenches.

95. Where possible, trenching arrangements should be carried out in one plot, or at most in two, supervision being thus rendered easier and more effective. Trenching to be centralized.

96. As many trench lines as are required for the next week should be marked out each Saturday, in parallel rows with small flags and cut lines. For each cart of 66 gallons capacity one trench 16' x 5' x 12" will be marked out with flags with 6" interval between the trenches. Trenching rules. Marking out of trenches.

It is easy to calculate the amount of excavation required for a cart of any given capacity, by comparing it with the 60 gallon cart which requires a superficial area of 16' x 5'. The depth of 12" is constant and therefore it is only the other measurements which may vary. "Disposal of excremental matter in cantonments."

97. Trenches should *always* be prepared one day in advance.

Daily preparation of trenches.

98. It is of great importance that the lines should be parallel and the trenches kept in the alignment. Special attention must be paid to the dressing of the flags. Where possible, it is convenient that each line should contain sufficient trenches for one day. Alignment of trenches.

99. Ropes and chains (marked off to show 16' lengths and 6" intervals) flags, iron measuring rods (16', 5' and 12"), scrapers, spades or mattocks and mallets, should be provided at each trench site. Implements required for trenching purposes.

Trenching on grass farms prohibited.

100. Night-soil, urine, and cookhouse water are under no circumstance to be trenched on grass farms. The Cantonment Magistrate is in all cases charged with the responsibility of carrying out the orders issued from time to time in regard to the disposal of such matter, and the instructions issued by the Commander-in-Chief are in all cases to be carefully carried out under the direct personal supervision and control of the Cantonment Magistrate, who should visit the trenches constantly.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 1 of 1905.

Resumption of grass farm lands for trenching purposes.

101. Where, therefore, the grass farm is in possession of the whole or greater part of cantonment land which is suitable for trenching operations, i. e., land situated on that side of the cantonment away from the direction of the prevailing wind, the Cantonment Authority should, under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Division, resume such area of land as may be required for trenching.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 1 of 1905.

Annual report of cultivation of trenches.

102. A report that the ground used for trenching purposes has been put under cultivation at the proper period is to be embodied in the annual sanitary report of the station.

Value of good trenching arrangements for the disposal of filth and rubbish.

103. Trenching, provided it is carefully and properly carried out, offers every advantage from practical and scientific standpoints. It is indeed Nature's method in its simplest and most direct form: where land is available of suitably porous character, well drained, but with sufficient moisture, where the sewage is buried superficially and in moderate quantity, within the range of the nutrifying organisms and the access of oxygen, and where subsequent cultivation is not delayed, we have perhaps the most simple, scientific, and adequate means of disposal for small communities where labour and land are cheap. One factor of prime importance is adequate, and intelligent supervision; where trenching has failed in India, and led to employment of incinerators, it has been due to neglect or absence of one or more of the above conditions.

Army Sanitary Board's Report on Sanitary Measures in India, 1898-99.

The best means of disposal, therefore, is, in the majority of cases, proper "trenching" on the lines laid down; adequate supervision throughout, from the latrine to the disposal ground, being the great essential.

Trenching land to be under cantonment control alone.

104. It is essential for the best disposal of night-soil, etc., that the land in which it is trenched should be:—

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 1 of 1905.

- (i) capable of irrigation.
- (ii) cultivated by a rapid succession of crops (cereals, tobacco, vegetables, etc.) and as a very large annual rental is obtainable for this specially prepared and highly valuable land when let out to cultivators, it is necessary, in order to obtain the full benefit, that the trenching ground should be in all cases absolutely under the control of the Cantonment Authority.

Nature of ground required for trenching.

105. Light loam is the best soil to trench, but with care, clayey, gravelly and sandy soils can be utilised. Heavy clays and black cotton soil (regur) are not well adapted for trenching. The former is too stiff and the latter, being very absorbent, forms clods during the rains, while in the dry season

shallow holes" several inches wide and several feet deep are formed by the contraction of the soil and may allow the admission of organic impurities to the subsoil water.

106. Trench grounds should, where possible, be at a distance of from 1,200 yards to a mile or more, away from barracks and houses; with tram lines, these distances can be largely increased.

Location of trenches.

107. High ground should be reserved for work during the rains.

Position of trenches.

It is to be considered imperative that the immediate drainage of the ground taken up for this purpose does not run into any ravine or stream above a cantonment, or into any source of supply of water used for cantonment purposes, and is at a safe distance from occupied localities.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 732-C., dated 17th February 1870.

108. Sufficient land must always be taken up for trenching purposes to allow of the four-year rotation being carried out, so that the soil can by no possibility be overcharged with manurial substances.

The four-year rotation of trenching the ground.

109. At all trench grounds (whether in the hills, or on the plains), one "Disposal of excremental matter in cantonments." and one-third cubic feet of excavation is required for each gallon of mixed faeces and urine, the earth being finely powdered.

Cubic area of excavation required.

110. For from 400 to 500 persons, one filth cart trip may be reckoned and for one trip daily for one year $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre should be allowed, or for the period of 4 years, 3 acres per cart trip. Thus for a cantonment in which 60 trips have to be made daily, the amount of land required would be $60 \times 3 = 180$ acres, and this amount, plus 10 per cent. for washing trenches, sullage water, etc., or say 200 acres in all, should be set aside for the trenching operations.

Superficial area required.

Quarter Master General's No. 1 of 1905.

111. Where sufficient suitable land can be obtained and levelled, there is no reason why the shallow trench system should not be as successful in the hills as in the plains, and under any circumstances, the results will be satisfactory whether narrow trench (12" x 12", or 12" x 6"), or broad shallow trenches, are used, provided that care is taken that $\frac{1}{3}$ rd cubic feet of excavation are prepared for each gallon of mixed ordure and urine, and that the soil is well pulverised.

Trenching in hill stations.

112. The tracks taken by carts going to the trenches must be cleared of all obstacles, and made as level as possible by the beldars. All holes and ruts should be filled in, and crossings dressed and sloped.

Approaches to trenching grounds.

113. Where practicable two patrols or chaprasis are to be daily stationed on the roads taken by the carts, to see that there is no effluvium from them and that they are in a clean and proper state when returning from the trenches.

Patrols on roads to trenching grounds.

114. As many washing trenches as are necessary, will be prepared one day in advance, and before leaving the ground the mate in charge will see that the day's trenches have been carefully filled in and those for the next day prepared and the soil finely pulverized.

Washing trenches.

Description of washing trenches. 115. Each washing trench must contain 80 c. ft. of thoroughly pulverized earth, no lumps should be found in the soil of a prepared trench. (Unless the soil is thoroughly aerated the action of the microbes is delayed and imperfect, and the best results are missed).

Cleaning of filth carts and appliances with water. 116. Before returning to the station, each cart must proceed to the washing trenches and there be most thoroughly cleansed, an ample supply of water for this purpose being provided. This applies to all kinds of receptacles. "Disposal of excremental matter in cantonments."

Cleaning filth carts with earth. 117. The iron scrapers provided should be used to clean out the carts at the trenches, and dry earth must also be used for this purpose. No cart must be allowed to leave for the washing trenches until it has been properly cleaned with dry earth. "Disposal of excremental matter in cantonments."

Trenching of rubbish. 118. Clod trenching is recommended where land is available and there is no good sale for rubbish, litter, sweepings, etc. A trench 12" deep is dug 5' wide, and of any suitable length, which should be sufficient for the requirements of the next day. As soon as the rubbish is tipped into the trench, a second trench is dug and the excavated earth therefrom thrown on to the rubbish in the first line. The trench for the second day's rubbish, is then prepared. Rubbish, etc., should be covered up at once so as to prevent it being blown about by the wind, and flies having access to it.

One man should excavate in this way in ordinary soil, one hundred running feet of trench 5' x 12' per day.

In depositing rubbish the exclusion of every particle of faecal matter or of anything offensive to the cultivator should be carefully observed. When secure from contact with anything of the above nature cultivators will often readily purchase rubbish, bringing income to the funds and assistance to the removal establishment.

Trench Overseer's duties. 119. The conservancy overseer in charge of the trenches is responsible for seeing that the full complement of beldars are present daily, and that they carry out their duties efficiently. He should report the absence of any beldars, trench bhistis, etc.

He is responsible for the ropes or chains, flags, standard measures, scrapers, mattocks or spades, sieves and mallets, being always at hand, and for their being in working order.

He is responsible that the trenching operations are carried out in strict accordance with the trenching rules.

He should see that the dry earth shed is filled with finely powdered dry earth, and that the special mallet and sieve are in working order.

He should see that the dry earth after being used for cleaning receptacles, is duly removed to the trenches and buried.

There should be no smell from the trenches. If any is noticeable there must be disregard of orders somewhere, the cause of the smell should be traced, if possible, and particulars entered in his daily report to the Cantonment Magistrate.

He must inspect the surrounding and immediate neighbourhood of trenches daily, as well as any paths or tracks that may be noticed, leading from the main path, in order to ensure that no faecal matter has been irregularly disposed of.

Bones, rags, tins, etc., etc., should never be visible, all such rubbish is to be buried in separate trenches, and on no account in those set apart for night soil and urine.

He should also report when any repairs are required to the roads leading to the trench sites, it being of the greatest importance that these paths are kept in good order to prevent wear and tear of the filth carts.

He must watch the old trenches, and notice if any flies are being bred in them.

He must keep a note of the detail of the carts visiting the trenches and of their condition. He must take immediate action if any cart fails to appear. He must inspect each cart before it leaves the trenches and see that it is properly cleaned.

120. In inspecting a trenching ground, besides careful note of the state of the approaches, the alignments and measurements of the trenches, the pulverization of the earth, and other details, the state of the ground already trenched must be closely watched. Any effluvia or moisture on the surface of the ground, or the presence of flies, are unmistakable indications that something is wrong, and every effort must then be made to trace the conservancy defect that gives them birth, and immediate action taken to remedy it. Inspection of trenches by Cantonment Magistrate.

Former trenches must occasionally be opened. If this is not done night soil may be sold to cultivators and the trenches filled in with nothing but earth. On the other hand trenches which have sunk below the ordinary level show an excess of faecal matter, over which the whole excavated earth has not been replaced.

Decomposition without effluvia and the absence of flies are the tests by which the system is judged.

If a few gauze wire dish covers are provided for each trench ground, it is easy to ascertain if flies are being bred in the trenches or if the orders are being strictly carried out.

APPENDIX X.

CUSTODY OF LANDS.

1. When any land is either added to, or relinquished by, a cantonment, a committee composed as under should be at once assembled to verify and determine the revised limits of the cantonment. Composition of committees assembled to verify and determine the limits of cantonments.

Quarter Master
General's Circular
No. 23 of 1892.

The committee will be composed of :—

The Officer Commanding the station,

The Collector, or Assistant Collector of the district, and

The Garrison Engineer, or an Officer of the Divisional or Brigade Staff deputed for the purpose.

Wherever practicable it is desirable that both the Garrison Engineer and an Officer of the Divisional or Brigade Staff should be members.

2. The following instructions should be carefully observed by committees convened to verify and determine the limits of military cantonments. Procedure to be followed by Cantonment Boundary Committees.

Quarter Master General's
Circular No. 23 of 1892.

(a) The Garrison Engineer will furnish the committee with a plan of the cantonment on paper, on a scale of not less than 12 inches to the mile, showing the boundaries.

Quarter-Master General's
Circular No. 12 of 1907.

(b) Any one convenient boundary-pillar is to be fixed by bearings to two or more distant conspicuous objects within or beyond cantonment limits, such as a church spire, corner of fort, bungalow, etc., etc., and also by bearings and

Quarter Master
General's Circular
No. 23 of 1892.

measured distances to two objects in the immediate vicinity.

(c) From this pillar, which is to be numbered 1, a forward bearing, (back readings not necessary) to the next pillar (No. 2) with the intervening direct horizontal distance in feet, is to be determined, and so on round the circuit of the cantonment.

(d) These observations are to be entered in a description of the bearings and distances of the boundary-pillars (see specimen description annexed). This description, as also the plan, is to be verified by the signatures of the members of the committee.

- (e) Where the boundary crosses, or passes along, or is adjacent to detail mentioned in the description, the plan is to show such detail so that the plan and description may agree in every particular.
- (f) Where the boundary is not defined by a direct line from pillar to pillar, but is the centre of a river, or is formed by some other natural feature mentioned in the description, the plan is to clearly show the latter with the boundary inserted in its true position.
- (g) The description should state whether the bearings are true or magnetic north, and the magnetic variation of the place at the time of observation should be given.
- (h) The map to accompany the committee proceedings, will also show the positions of the bazar pillars, with their respective numbers and bearings, etc., defining the limits of the different bazars (as also their thoroughfares) which limits are required to be strictly adhered to in the smallest particular, no encroachment of any kind being permitted.
- (i) The committee assembled to define the boundary will be required in all instances to state in their proceedings whether the amount of compensation awarded by the civil officer for the land taken up has been accepted, or whether that officer has been obliged to refer the matter to the Civil Court under section 15, Act X of 1870 (the Land Acquisition Act).
- (j) The plan and description of bearings and distances is to be carefully compared by the Executive Engineer, previous to their being signed by the members of the committee, as much unnecessary trouble and correspondence has heretofore been caused owing to these documents not agreeing, and having in consequence to be returned for correction.
- (k) All boundary-pillars are to have their respective numbers clearly marked on them; the provision and maintenance of all such pillars is a Military Works charge.
Army Regulations, India, Vol. XII, para. 54.

Particular attention is directed to the proviso that the plan and description of bearings and distances shall be carefully compared by the Executive Engineer previous to their being signed by the members of the committee.

3. A specimen description of a cantonment boundary is appended hereto as a guide.

SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION OF CANTONMENT AND BAZAR BOUNDARY.

No. 1 Boundary Pillar is situated at the North-West corner of the Cantonment, about 10 feet from the east bank of the River Soomer.

Bearing South-East to spire of Christ Church, 113, 45.

Bearing South of North-East corner of North-East Bastion to Fort Michni, 186, 45.

Bearing South-West to junction of Rampur Canal with Soomer Lake, 2280. Distance 780 feet.

Bearing North-West to well 2950. Distance 620 feet.

Boundary pillars.	Description.	Forward Bearings from M.N.	Direct horizontal distance in feet.
		Deg. Min.	
1 to 2	From Pillar No. 1, the Boundary runs in an Easterly direction 50 feet South and parallel with the East Indian Railway to Pillar No. 2.	104 30	250
2 to 3	From Pillar No. 2, the boundary runs in a Southerly direction to Pillar No. 3.	187 15	30
3 to 4	From Pillar No. 3, the boundary runs in an Easterly direction 80 feet parallel to the East Indian Railway line to Pillar No. 4.	104 30	650
4 to 5	From Pillar No. 4, the boundary runs in a Southerly direction to Pillar No. 5.	197 0	70
5 to 6	From Pillar No. 5, the boundary runs in a South Westerly direction to Pillar No. 6.	217 3	90
6 to 7	From Pillar No. 6, the boundary runs in an Easterly direction in close proximity to the encamping ground, and crosses Christ Church Road to Pillar No. 7.	102 53	1,835
7 to 8	From Pillar No. 7, which is situated at the extreme North-West corner of Cantonment, the boundary takes a Southerly direction and is defined by the top edge of a broken bank parallel to the Executive Engineer's Office, West Lynne and Dhondar bungalows, to Pillar No. 8.	191 40	1,035
21 to 1	From Pillar No. 21, which is situated 20 feet from the West side of Soomer Lake, and 256 feet from Pillar No. 3 defining the Cavalry Bazar, boundary runs almost parallel to the East side of Soomer R'ver crossing the foot path near Rampu Bridge to Pillar No. 1.	8 12	465

CAVALRY BAZAR.

Pillar No. 1 is situated South of Cavalry Bazar, bearing Christ Church spire $95^{\circ} 20'$ distance from corner of pound 160 feet, corner of Bazar 55 feet.

							Bearing from M. N.	Horizontal distance in feet.
							Deg. Min.	
1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	297 15	200
2 to 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 40	170
3 to 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	185
4 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 55	165
5 to 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	225 15	280

NOTE.—In all cases the Cavalry Bazar Boundary line follows a direct line from pillar to pillar.

Annual comparison of cantonment boundaries with the gazetted description.

4. The boundaries of all cantonments are annually to be compared on the ground with the gazetted description of the same, including the bearings of the pillars, by an officer deputed for the purpose, who will furnish a certificate that he has personally carried out the duty.

The Cantonment Magistrate will immediately deal with any encroachments which may be observed and will report for the information of the General Officer Commanding, the detail of the encroachments and the action taken.

Method of defining cantonment boundaries in survey maps.

5. Every survey made either by the Revenue establishment or by the professional survey establishment so as to include any portion of the boundary of a cantonment, must invariably define that boundary by a series of straight lines drawn from each of the cantonment boundary pillars to the next, except where it is distinctly stated to the contrary in the description of the boundary published by notification in the local Gazette. Such a survey, before it is finally accepted, must be communicated to the Military authorities for information and scrutiny.

6. When land is required by the Army Department for extension of cantonments, rifle ranges, or similar purposes, the required area will be taken up by the Civil Authorities. The general procedure laid down in the Public Works Departmental Code, Chapter IX, paragraphs 800 to 806, will be followed in all cases where applicable; and no land shall be entered upon except with the permission of the Revenue or Civil Officer of the District in which it is situated.

A schedule (see Form No. 1, Appendix XVII) of the land taken up, showing the purpose for which it is required, and whether the occupation is permanent or temporary, will accompany the land plans, which will show in distinctive colours* the area required.

The cost of the land thus taken up through the agency of the Public Works Department will fall on the Army Department.

7. When considering the question of the acquisition of land, the property of a Native State, for the extension of a cantonment or for any other military purpose, the sanction of the Government of India to the proposal being proceeded with must be obtained (through Army Head Quarters) before even any preliminary action is taken in the matter.

8. As a general rule, four copies of the plan and schedule will be required:

one copy for record with the Civil Officer of the District,

one to be forwarded to the Local Government with the draft notification for publication in the gazette.

one for the General Officer Commanding the Division,

one for record in the Cantonment office.

9. Every Engineer-in-Chief or other officer in responsible charge of the survey for a new line of railway, shall, besides acting in concert with Civil Officers of the districts affected by the proposed line, invariably consult the military authorities of every cantonment through or near which the proposed line will pass; and in the submission of the projects to the Government of India or Local Government or Administration it shall be distinctly stated how far it has been possible to meet the views of both the local Civil and Military authorities, and where, and for what reason, the requirements cannot be met in full.

10. When the Officer Commanding a station is consulted by the Engineer-in-Chief or Officer in responsible charge of a survey for a new line of railway, as to the alignment of the same, or the position of stations within or near cantonments, he is at once to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, through the General Officer Commanding the Division, what is proposed to be done by the railway authorities, and whether in his opinion, the proposals are unobjectionable or otherwise. This report should be accompanied by a plan shewing the works contemplated.

Procedure for the acquisition of land for the extension of Cantonments, etc.

Procedure to be adopted in dealing with land questions connected with Native States.

Record of plans and schedules of land acquired in Cantonments.

Local Military authorities to be consulted regarding new railway lines.

Report to be made to Army Head Quarters regarding new railway lines.

The General Officer Commanding will forward the above report to the Quarter Master General in India with an expression of his own opinion on the project.

Conditions under which Cantonment Lands may be leased to grass farms.

11. The Government of India has decided :—

- (a) that the areas of cantonment land to be rented by grass farms shall not exceed the legitimate requirements of each farm, and, Quarter Master General's Circular No. 2 of January 1905 and No. 7 of 1906.
- (b) that the rentals to be paid for such lands should be revised septennially on the basis of the rent which other similar land in the cantonment fetches, whether grazing or arable. Grass farms are not to remain in possession of cantonment land in excess of requirements and beyond their power to manage economically. All lands in excess of the actual needs of the farms are as occasion may arise, to be again made over to the Cantonment Authority for management.

All claims of the Cantonment Authority are to be adjusted directly they fall due.

Preparation, supply, and interchange of survey plans of cantonments (Quarter Master General's Circular No. 6 of 1905).

12. The preparation, supply, and periodical correction of the cantonment plans mentioned in paragraph 410, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and India Army Form Z-2000, List of Reports and Returns, will be arranged as follows :—

When a cantonment is surveyed for the first time, or is re-surveyed by the Survey of India Department, seven copies of the plans will be supplied free of charge by that Department to the General Officer or Colonel on the Staff, Commanding the Brigade in which the cantonment is situated, or, in the case of cantonments under Divisional Head Quarters, to the General Officer Commanding the Division.

All other copies required must be paid for.

Copies on payment may be obtained from the Officer in charge, Map Record and Issue Office, Survey of India Department, Wood Street, Calcutta.

Duplicate copies of the plans of all cantonments will be prepared for the use of :—

The Quarter Master General in India.

The Director General, Military Works.

One copy of the plan of each cantonment corrected up to the 1st July by the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer or Garrison Engineer will be sent annually, collectively for each Brigade, or Division in the case of stations directly under Divisional Head Quarters, as soon as possible after the date named, by General Officers or Colonels on the Staff Commanding the Brigades, and in the case of cantonments under Divisional Head Quarters by the General Officers Commanding Divisions, direct to the above officers, who will at once return the copies in their possession for correction and submission in the following year.

Copies of plans required by Divisional and Brigade Staffs will be arranged for locally.

Delete the present entries under (a) and (3), and substitute the following :—

- (a) All lands in excess of the actual needs of the farms are, as occasion may arise, to be again made over to the Cantonment Authority for management.

(2) The following instructions regarding the tenure of cantonment land in possession of military farms are to be strictly observed :—

- (a) Land now held by military farms shall not be resumed by the Cantonment Authorities for any purpose whatever without previous reference to the Quartermaster-General in India.
- (b) Additional land required for grass or dairy farm purposes shall not be taken up permanently without previous reference to the Quartermaster-General in India.
- (c) Farms shall not hold land in excess of their legitimate requirements and beyond their power to manage economically.
- (d) In all questions in dispute between Farm and Cantonment Authorities in connection with land, the requirements of trenching must be considered first.
- (e) If it is necessary to take up part of grass farm land for trenching, no other being available, the grass farm must surrender it to the cantonment, and it will remain cantonment property for as long as it may be required.
- (f) Should it be necessary to take land from a Native Cavalry Grass Farm for this purpose, the Cantonment Authority must endeavour to find other land suitable, and of equal value, to give in exchange.

Clause 5, (as amended by List No. 8), is reconstructed as follows :—

"Duplicate copies of plans of Cantonments will be prepared and submitted as follows :—

Quartermaster-general in India	}	Of all cantonments.
and Director-General of Military works.		
Secretary to the Public Works Department to the Local Government (through the Superintending Engineer).	}	Of cantonments in Public Works Department charge only.

Cantonment plans should be on a scale of not less than 12 inches to the mile. Where the existing plans are on a smaller scale, they should be submitted until it is possible to obtain plans on the 12 inch scale.

When new plans are made they should be mounted on cloth arranged to fold to foolscap size, and provided with board covers.

Existing plans should as far as possible be similarly mounted and folded.

The boundary pillars of cantonments, of Military lands outside cantonments, if any, of bazars and authorised zones of defensive works, are to be shown on the plans and numbered.

All military buildings in Military Works charge as entered in the return of public buildings are to be shown, coloured crimson lake, buildings and letters to show briefly the nature of the building.

All military buildings not in Military Works charge, such as the lines of Native Troops, are to be coloured crimson lake and hachured.

Other Government buildings are to be coloured indigo. Private buildings need not be coloured.

Roads should be shown as follows:--

Unmetalled.		Metalled
i. Imperial military	...	... Crimson lake.
ii. Cantonment Fund	...	... Emerald green.
iii. Provincial and others	...	... Prussian blue.

Lines of water-supply pipes are to be shown as far as possible and when convenient the position of head works, wells and reservoirs. If possible, without extending the plan unduly, the railway station should be shown, but in any case its direction with reference to the position of the cantonment should be marked.

In hill stations add whatever else it is considered desirable, the reduced levels of the principal points should be marked.

3. The Cantonment Authority is responsible for keeping up to date cantonment plans referred to in Chapter XXII of the Cantonment Maintenance of cantonment plans. 1899, and this will be carried out as follows:—

The Cantonment Magistrate will annually, in July, prepare a list of all authorised changes in sites, spaces to be kept vacant under paragraph 77 of the General Instructions, etc., and forward it to the Garrison Engineer, who will make the necessary corrections on the cantonment plan.

The action taken will then be formally confirmed by the Cantonment Committee and their proceedings submitted to the General Officer Commanding.

The Cantonment Magistrate will be responsible that no unauthorised buildings are erected, or sites occupied.

The Garrison Engineer will be responsible that no unauthorised changes are made in the plan.

Boundaries of building sites to be defined. 14. The actual boundaries of existing building sites in cantonments should be clearly defined, so as to be shown in the Cantonment plans and thus obviate the possibility of future encroachments.

Necessity for strict supervision in the case of Shrines, etc. 15. Ziarats, Fakirs tombs, etc., within cantonment limits, require to be carefully watched, and their situation and dimensions should be duly recorded in the Cantonment plans and registers. On no account should enlargements be permitted. Fakirs, beggars, and other natives should not be allowed to squat near them. The usual procedure for encroachment is for a few bricks to be collected, under pretence of forming a step to the shrine. This step is, by degrees, converted into a masonry platform for a mendicant, or a vendor of sweetmeats.

Religious objections are invariably made to the removal of these encroachments: their prevention is, therefore, most desirable in the first instance.

Forms of registers for the registration of immoveable property. 16. Forms of registers mentioned in Chapter XXII of the Cantonment Code are supplied on payment by the Government Contractors for Printing Forms.

Custody of land records. 17. The following documents should be kept in fireproof safes in Staff Offices of Divisions and Independent Brigades:—

- (a) All leases of sites and similar records.
- (b) All records authorizing changes in the permanent maps, registers, or records-of-rights.

Plans to be maintained showing areas detailed for special purposes. 18. An outline plan of the cantonment should also be maintained in the cantonment office, showing the areas detailed for special purposes, i.e. :—

Spaces kept vacant for the purposes referred to in Section 77 of the General Instructions...	...	Red.
Sites for latrines, etc ...	...	Yellow
Land for grass farms ...	...	Green
Land suitable for trenching ...	...	Dark green

19. In submitting applications to take up land under the Land Acquisition Act, Cantonment Committees should clearly state:—

Point to be observed in submitting applications to take up land under the Land Acquisition Act.

- (I) the purpose for which the land is required,
- (II) the degree of urgency of the requirements,
- (III) the area required,
- (IV) the market value of the land at the time of the application; and
- (V) if available, a tracing of the area and that immediately surrounding it should be furnished.

With regard to (V) it should be remembered that though Cantonment Authorities have not the power, without due sanction, of surveying the land, tracings may often be obtained on application to the Local Authorities.

20. In cases in which land in the hands of Government is made over to Cantonment Committee in usufructuary possession, the committee shall be entitled to receive all the proceeds which they may derive from the management of the land: they may dispose of the land in any manner consistent with the terms on which usufructuary possession was granted to them, and with the Cantonment Rules for the time being in force.

Control of the Cantonment Committee over Government lands.

21. The Committee have however no rights, other than the rights of general control, and of taxation, in accordance with the Cantonment Rules, over any lands situated within the area of the cantonment, which are in the possession of private persons, and are under proper authority assessed to land revenue, and which, therefore, have not been made over by Government for management by the committee.

Status of Cantonment Committee with regard to privately-owned land.

Page 137, new paragraph.

Insert the following as paragraph 20-A:—

(1) The nature of the duties pertaining to Ordnance Factories and arsenals, viz., the manufacture, safe custody, and supply of war stores and explosives, renders it necessary that the complete control of the grounds inside factory or arsenal enclosures, should be vested solely in the officer in charge. In all these cases therefore, lands within such enclosures should be made over entirely to the Ordnance Department for management, that department receiving the usufruct and meeting all charges, any surplus of income over expenditure being credited annually to cantonment funds.

(List No. 7.)

Administration of lands under control of the Ordnance Department.

(2) A similar procedure will be adopted in the case of land outside the limits which is used for proof purposes; such land will be demarcated by boundary pillars.

With this exception, any land outside arsenal or factory enclosures, be administered by the Cantonment Authorities in precisely the same as land in the occupation of any other Department.

For the present Appendix XI (pages 139 to 148) substitute the attached revised Appendix XI.

APPENDIX XI.

GRANTS OF SITES IN CANTONMENTS.

(List No. 12).
October 1913.

Transfer of Cantonment lands to Civil Departments. Local Military authorities, i.e., they should in the first instance be submitted to the Cantonment Committee and by them to superior Military Authority.
Quartermaster-General's Circular No. 27 of 11th October 1894.

This safeguard should be jealously observed, as it affords opportunity for the earliest possible action in cases where Cantonment sanitation or revenue is affected.

Rules relating to the occupation of Military Land. Quartermaster-General's Circular No. 16, dated 30th September 1913.

2. No land, whether within Cantonment limits, forming part of an encamping ground, or otherwise held for military purposes, shall be entered upon or occupied for any purpose whatever, either by contractors or any other persons (official or non-official) acting under the orders of any Civil department of the State, until the sanction of the Government of India in the Army Department to the occupation or use of the land has first been obtained, and communicated to the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade. In all such cases, the sanction of the Government of India will be obtained by the General Officers Commanding Divisions or Independent Brigades through the Quartermaster-general in India.

Proviso.—These orders do not affect the powers exercised under section 263 of the Cantonment Code, 1912, by the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade, to sanction the grant of ordinary building sites in cantonments. For rules regarding land within defence zones see rules 8, 9 and 10.

Applications for sites. To whom submitted.

3. Application for such land when within Cantonment limits should be made by the Officer in charge of the works to the Cantonment Authority, but in the case of a Military encamping ground or other State land in Military occupation application should be made to the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade. The Military authorities will then take the necessary steps to obtain (i) the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to enter into negotiations for the proposed transfer of land; when this is sanctioned (ii) the opinion of the Local Government, which should invariably be recorded upon all applications; and (iii) the sanction of the Government of India to the occupation of the required land. In all cases where the sanction of the Railway Board to the acquisition of such land by a Railway Administration is necessary, the application for such sanction should be made only after the sanction of the Government of India in the Army Department has been obtained.

Plans and Schedules to accompany applications for sites.

4. The application referred to above should be accompanied by the usual land plans and schedules required by the rules relating to the acquisition of land for railways. The plans should be full and complete and should show all existing roads and buildings, and also rifle ranges if interfered with in any way; and if any buildings are known to be used for public purposes, or by special departments, their purpose and ownership should be stated.

Immediate transfer of sites when sanctioned.

5. On receipt by the local Military authorities of the sanction referred to in 3 above, they will at once transfer the land. In all cases, however, where the land is being transferred without the retention of rights over such land the transfer should be effected through the Revenue authorities, who will also, when necessary, assess the value of such land, and the value according to such assessment should be debited and credited to the proper Railway and Civil Accounts head respectively. No notification in the local Gazette is necessary.

Proviso.—The above rule does not apply to the adjustment of boundaries by mutual consent, which may be effected without the intervention of the Civil authorities, but covers the exchange of separate plots of land.

Acquisition of private land under the Land Acquisition Act.

6. In the case of privately owned land in Cantonments the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act should be applied, but it will be necessary in the first place for the officer applying to obtain the sanction of the Government of India in the Army Department to the occupation of the land as prescribed in 3 above.

Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Code not applicable to State Railways or Departments.

7. The procedure laid down in Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Code, 1912, for application for permission to occupy, for the purposes of a building site, land belonging to the Government in a Cantonment, applies to private Railway Companies and individuals only, and not to State Railways, including Railways worked by Companies, who hold lands the ownership of which vests in Government, or to Departments of the State.

Rules relating to restrictions on the use of land near defence works.

8. The following orders control the construction of buildings, etc., on and in the charge of the Military authorities or of Civil Departments, lying within the authorised zones of works of defence :—

- (i) Clearance zones shall be prescribed and clearly demarcated in the vicinity of all the works of defence which are enumerated in paragraph 336 of Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and such other fortifications or places as the Government of India may decide.
- (ii) In such zones all land will be dealt with in accordance with the Indian Works of Defence Act.
- (iii) When a clearance zone has been notified, except in so far as the notification may authorise modifications, no infringement of the restrictions imposed under the Act shall be permitted by any official or private person without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding or General Officer Commanding within their powers of exemption as specified in the Act, or by the Government of India.
- (iv) Without the previous sanction of the Government of India, no State land within the prescribed clearance zone shall be transferred to, sold to, exchanged with or permanently occupied by, any private person or Municipality or Corporation not immediately subject to the executive orders of the Government of India.

Areas of clearance zones and restrictions thereon to be notified to Railway authorities.

9. When a zone has been prescribed, and contains land in occupation by a railway, the Officer Commanding shall inform the Railway authorities in whose charge the land may be, of the area of the land thus affected and of the restrictions which will be applied. Any modification of the original restrictions will be similarly communicated.

Proviso.—Rules 8 and 9 do not apply to the defences of Fort William, Calcutta, and Fort St. George, Madras, nor to the Fortress of Aden, concerning which special regulations exist.

Procedure for construction of works on private lands in clearance zones.

10. In the case of private lands notified under section 3 of the Indian Works of Defence Act, VII of 1903, that is, land which is to be kept clear of buildings and other obstructions, the procedure in regard to the construction of works, etc., thereon is that laid down in section 7 of the Act (see Annexure I to this Appendix).

(C)—Summary of preceding rules.

Summary of procedure for construction of works in fence zones.

11. The procedure laid down in the preceding paragraphs summarised briefly is as follows :—

(a) In all cases of land in Cantonments, camping grounds, in the vicinity of forts, or otherwise held for Military purposes, the consent of the Military authorities is necessary before it can be entered upon or occupied or before any work can be commenced thereon (Rules 2, 3, 4 and 8 to 10).

Acquisition should first be sanctioned by the Government of India in the Army Department then if necessary by the Railway Board.

(b) When land in the occupation of the Military authorities is being acquired outright acquisition should be effected through the Revenue authorities who will assess the value to be debited and credited to the proper Railway and Civil Accounts head respectively.

(c) When the land is in the occupation of a Civil Department or belongs to a private owner, it must, after the consent of the Military authorities has been obtained, be acquired in the usual manner through the Revenue authorities (Rule 6).

(d) All plans submitted with an application should be full and complete clearly showing sites of existing roads, buildings and rifle ranges (Rule 4).

Sites granted are liable to resumption by Government. Quartermaster general's Circulars No. 4 of 28th December 1891, No. 4 of 19th March 1902, No. 2 of 1st July 1902, and No. 1 of 27th June 1912.

12. When any immovable public property is made over to a local authority or to any other grantee whether for public, religious, educational or any other purpose, the grant shall be made expressly on the following conditions in addition to any others that may be settled in particular cases.

(i) That should the land hereafter be required for Military purposes and the Military authorities demand resumption thereof, it shall be handed over on payment of compensation, which shall in no case exceed the original cost of the present value, whichever be the less, of any buildings erected or other works executed thereon by the Civil Authorities to whom the grant of the site was originally made ;

(ii) that should the Civil Authorities in occupation find at any time that they no longer require the land, it shall, together with any buildings erected thereon, lapse to the Military authorities. In this case the question whether any compensation for the buildings shall be paid to the Civil Authorities shall be decided in accordance with the equity of the case. The amount of compensation, if any is paid, shall not exceed the maximum as definite in (i) above ; and

(iii) that should the land be used for any other than the specific purpose for which it was originally occupied, without the consent of the Military Authorities, it shall be liable to resumption by the Military Authorities without payment of compensation.

13. To prevent unnecessary references after the permission of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been obtained for the negotiations as directed in Quartermaster-general's Circular No. 24, dated the 24th July 1910, the application for sanction to the occupation of such land should state whether the Department requiring it is agreeable to the above terms.

Sites sold for full market value are not liable to resumption by Government.

14. In cases in which the land is sold to a local body for its full market value as a business transaction, and no concession to that local body is involved in the transfer, condition (i) need not be insisted upon. There is no objection, however, to the Local Government imposing the condition *if considered desirable and the local body is willing to take the land subject to such a condition.*

Purposes for which sites have been granted to be entered in the Proceedings of the Cantonment Authority.

Erection and leasing of buildings to Civil Departments, instead of transferring lands.

15. Cantonment Authorities must consequently invariably record in their proceedings the specific purpose or purposes for which a grant is made.

16. When sites for police posts, or other similar buildings are required by a Civil Department, it will be for the consideration of the Cantonment Authority whether to build and lease such buildings to the department at a suitable rent guaranteed for a period of years, or to apply for the sanction of the Government of India, under the rules for transfer of Military lands to Civil Departments, preferably the former.

Leases of land for temporary occupation.

17. Leases of land in Cantonments for any other purpose than as a building site under Chapter XXI, Cantonment Code, should be of rare occurrence, and should be sanctioned under sections 60 and 61 *ibid.* No special form of lease is prescribed for such isolated cases; any such lease should, therefore, be drafted to meet the particular circumstances of each case, Forms A and B in Schedule VI, of the Code, being borrowed from if necessary. The Legal Remembrancer will, with the consent of the Local Government, advise in any difficult case.

The lease should stipulate:—

(a) that occupation of the land is temporary only, and may be terminated after giving a definite period of notice, and without payment of compensation except for such actual loss as may be proved to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority, and

(b) the rent to be paid.

NOTE.—Section 92 of the Cantonment Code, 1912, assumes that the applicant to erect or re-erect a building is in occupation of the land at the time of his application.

Supply of forms of leases.

18. Forms of leases mentioned in section 264 of the Code are supplied on payment by the Government Contractors for printing forms (see Appendix XVII).

ANNEXURE I.

Extracts from the Indian Works of Defence Act, VII of 1903, as amended by Act V of 1909.

* * * * *

3. (1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that it is necessary to impose restrictions upon the use and enjoyment of land in the vicinity of any work of defence or of any site intended to be used or to be acquired for any such work, in order that such land may be kept free from buildings and other obstructions, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of a Secretary to such Government or of some officer duly authorised to certify its orders.

(2) The said declaration shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall state the district or other territorial division in which the land is situate and the place where a sketch plan of the land, which shall be prepared on a scale not smaller than six inches to the mile and shall distinguish the boundaries referred to in section 7, may be inspected; and the Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of the said declaration to be given at convenient places in the locality.

(3) The said declaration shall be conclusive proof that it is necessary to keep the land free from buildings and other obstructions.

* * * * *

7. From and after the publication of the notice mentioned in section 3, sub-section (2), such of the following restrictions as the Local Government may, in its discretion declare therein shall attach with reference to such land, namely :—

(a) Within an outer boundary which, except so far as is otherwise provided in section 39, sub-section 4, may extend to a distance of two thousand yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work :—

(i) no variation shall be made in the ground level, and no building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground shall be maintained, erected, added to or altered otherwise than with the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the Division, and on such conditions as he may prescribe :

(ii) no wood, earth, stone, brick, gravel, sand or other material shall be stacked, stored, or otherwise accumulated :

Provided that, with the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the Division, or Brigade and on such conditions as he may prescribe, road ballast, manure and agriculture produce may be exempted from the prohibition,

Provided, also, that any person having control of the land as owner, lessee, or occupier shall be bound forthwith to remove such road ballast, manure or agriculture produce, without compensation, on the requisition of the Commanding Officer.

(iii) no surveying operation shall be conducted otherwise than by or under the personal supervision of a public servant duly authorised in this behalf, in the case of land under the control of the Military Authority, by the Commanding Officer and in other cases by the Collector with the concurrence of the Commanding Officer; and

(iv) where any building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground has been permitted under clause (i) of this sub-section to be maintained, erected, added to or altered, repairs shall not, without the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the Division be made with materials different in kind from those employed in the original building, wall, bank or other construction.

(b) Within a second boundary which may extend to a distance of one thousand yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work, the restrictions enumerated in clause (a) shall apply with the following additional limitations, namely :—

(1) no building, wall, bank or other construction of permanent materials above the ground shall be maintained or erected.

Provided that, with the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the Division and on such conditions as he may prescribe huts, fences and other constructions of wood or other materials easily destroyed or removed, may be maintained, erected, added to or altered :

Provided, also, that any person having control of the land as owner, lessee or occupier shall be bound forthwith to destroy or remove such huts, fences or other constructions, without compensation upon an order in writing signed by the General Officer Commanding the Division, or Brigade; and

(2) live hedges, rows or clumps of trees or orchards shall not be maintained, planted, added to or altered otherwise than with the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the Division and on such conditions as he may prescribe.

(c) Within a third boundary which may extend to a distance of five hundred yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work, the restrictions enumerated in clauses (a) and (b) shall apply with the following additional limitation, namely :

No building or other construction on the surface, and no excavation, building or other construction below the surface, shall be maintained or erected :

Provided that, with the written approval of the Commanding Officer and on such conditions as he may prescribe, open railings and dry brush-wood fences may be exempted from this prohibition.

APPENDIX XI.

GRANTS OF SITES IN CANTONMENTS.

Page 139, paragraph 2.

(List No. 9.)

In the Proviso for "section 258 of the Cantonment Code, 1899" substitute "section 263 of the Cantonment Code, 1912".

Page 139, Appendix XI, paragraph 1.

Insert at the end of the paragraph:—

"Proviso.—Before negotiations are entered into with the Civil Department concerned on account of the transfer of the land, the application will be submitted to the Quarter Master General in India for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who will decide whether the area in question is required for military purposes."

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 24 of 1910.

1. Application for the transfer of lands to Civil Departments, Railways, Tra etc., can only be submitted to the Government of India through the local ment lands to Civil Quarter Master General's Military authorities, i.e., they should in the first Departments, Circular No. 27 of 1894. instance be submitted to the Cantonment Committee and by them to superior Military Authority.

This safeguard should be jealously observed, as it affords opportunity for the earliest possible action in cases where cantonment sanitation or revenue is affected.

2. No land, whether within cantonment limits, forming part of an encamping ground, or otherwise held for military purposes, shall be entered upon or occupied for any purpose what- Rules relating to the occupation of military land.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 26 of 1906. ever, either by contractors or any other persons (official or non-official) acting under the orders of any Civil department of the State, until the sanction of the Government of India in the Army Department to the occupation or use of the land has first been obtained, and communicated to the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade. In all such cases, the sanction of the Government of India will be obtained by the General Officers Commanding Divisions or Independent Brigades through the Quarter Master General in India.

Proviso—These orders do not affect the powers exercised under section 258 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, by the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade, the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment or the Cantonment Committee, as the case may be, to sanction the grant of ordinary building sites in cantonments.

3. Application for such land when within cantonment limits should be made by the Officer in charge of the works to the Officer Commanding the Station; but in the case of a military encamping ground, application should be made to the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade. The Military authorities will then take the necessary steps to obtain (i) the opinion of the Local Government, which should invariably be recorded upon all applications; and (ii) the sanction of the Government of India to the occupation of the required land. Applications for sites. To whom submitted.

Plans to accompany applications

4. The application referred to above should be accompanied by the plans and schedules required by the Rules relating to the acquisition of land for railways. The plans should be full and complete and should show all existing roads and buildings, and also rifle ranges if interfered with in any way; and if any buildings are known to be used for public purposes, or by special departments, their purpose and ownership should be stated. In the case of rifle ranges the views of the local Military authorities should be obtained before the proposal is submitted for sanction.

Immediate transfer of sites when sanctioned.

5. On receipt by the local Military authorities of the sanction referred to in para. 3 (ii) they will at once transfer the land without the intervention of the Revenue authorities who are not concerned with the transfer of land in the occupation of the Military authorities. No notification in the local Gazette is necessary.

Acquisition of private land under the Land Acquisition Act.

6. In the case of privately owned land required in cantonments the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act should be applied, but it will be necessary in the first place for the officer applying, to obtain the sanction of the Government of India in the Army Department to the occupation of the land as prescribed in para. 3 (ii).

Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Code not applicable to State Railways or Departments.

7. The procedure laid down in chapter XXI of the Cantonment Code, 1899, for application for permission to occupy, for the purposes of a building site, land belonging to the Government in a cantonment, applies to private Railway Companies and individuals only, and not to State Railways or to Departments of the State.

Rules relating to restrictions on the use of land near defence works.

8. The following orders control the construction of buildings, etc., on land in the charge of the Military authorities under Circular No. 26 of 1906, or of Civil departments, lying within the authorised zones of works of defence:—

(i) Clearance zones shall be prescribed and clearly demarcated in the vicinity of all the works of defence which are enumerated in Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and such other fortifications or places as the Government of India may decide.

(ii) In such zones, private land will be dealt with in strict accordance with the Indian Works* of Defence Act; while in such zones, State land the Government of India will determine in each case what restrictions shall be applied to the construction of works, erections of buildings, etc., and zones to which these restrictions have been applied are hereafter referred to as A, B, and C, zones respectively. These restrictions will generally correspond to those stated in sections 7 (a), (b) and 7 (c) of the Indian Works of Defence Act, modified, if necessary, to suit the particular case (see Schedule II).

(iii) When a clearance zone has been prescribed, no infringement of the restrictions imposed will be permitted unless by the sanction of the authorities enumerated, and to the extent shewn in the table at Schedule I. Beyond exemptions shewn in the table, no works, variations of ground level, accumulations of materials, etc., or building operations, which contravene the

Pages 141 to 144 are missing.

General Officer Commanding Independent Brigade.	As in section 7 (a), Indian Works of Defence Act.	(a) Erection and maintenance of permanent and temporary buildings, walls, banks, and other constructions, including alterations and additions to existing works. (b) Variation in the ground level. (c) Temporary occupation of State land by private individuals corporate bodies not subject to executive orders of Government. (d) Stacking, storage, or temporary accumulation of road ballast, manure or agricultural produce.	As in section 7 (b), Indian Works of Defence Act.	(a) Erection and maintenance of temporary buildings, walls, banks, fences and other constructions, including temporary alterations and additions to existing buildings. (b) Occupation of land and variation of ground level as for a class A zone. (c) Growth of live hedges, rows or clumps of trees or orchards. (d) Stacking, storage, or temporary accumulation of road ballast, manure or agricultural produce.	No powers. (See section 7 (c), Indian Works of Defence Act.)	As in (d) in a class A zone. Other exemptions require Government sanction.
General Officer Commanding a Brigade, other than an Independent Brigade.		(a) Stacking, storage, or temporary accumulation of road ballast, manure or agricultural produce. (b) Variations in ground level or construction of temporary walls and banks, provided earth moved does not exceed 2,000 cubic feet. If above this amount, requires sanction of General Officer Commanding Division.		As in section 7 (a) in a class A zone.		As in (a) in class A zone. Other exemptions require Government sanction.
Officer Commanding Work of Defence.	As in section 7 (b), Indian Works of Defence Act.	Open railings and dry brushwood fences and repairs to such existing buildings, etc., as may have been permitted for the zone.		Open railings and dry brushwood fences and repairs to such existing buildings, etc., as may have been permitted for the zone.	As in section 7 (c), Indian Works of Defence Act.	Open railings and dry brushwood fences and repairs to such existing buildings, etc., as may have been permitted for the zone.

Page 142.

(List No. 9.)

Paragraph 17, in the third line for "sections 59 and 60" substitute "sections 60 and 61", and in the fourth line for the words "Forms A and B in Schedule V" substitute "The lease forms in Schedule VI".

In the footnote to this paragraph for "section 89 of the Cantonment Code, 1899" substitute "section 92 of the Cantonment Code, 1912".

Paragraph 18, for "259" read "264".

SCHEDULE II.

(Extracts from the Indian Works of Defence Act, VII of 1903.)

* * * * *

3 (1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that it is necessary to impose restrictions upon the use and enjoyment of land in the vicinity of the work of defence or of any site intended to be used or to be acquired for any such work, in order that such land may be kept free from buildings and other obstructions, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of a Secretary to such Government or of some Officer duly authorised to certify its orders.

(2) The said declaration shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall state the district or other territorial division in which the land is situate and the place where a sketch plan of the land, which shall be prepared on a scale not smaller than six inches to the mile and shall distinguish the boundaries referred to in section 7, may be inspected; and the Collector shall cause public notice of the substance of the said declaration to be given at convenient places in the locality.

(3) The said declaration shall be conclusive proof that it is necessary to keep the land free from buildings and other obstructions.

* * * * *

7. From and after the publication of the notice mentioned in section 3, sub-section (2), such of the following restrictions as the Local Government may in its discretion declare therein shall attach with reference to such land, namely :—

(a) within an outer boundary which, except so far as is otherwise provided in section 39, sub-section 4, may extend to a distance of two thousand yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work—

(i) no variation shall be made in the ground level, and no building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground shall be maintained, erected, added to or altered otherwise than with the written approval of the General Officer of the Command, and on such conditions as he may prescribe;

(ii) no wood, earth, stone, brick, gravel, sand or other material shall be stacked, stored or otherwise accumulated:

Provided that with the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the District and on such conditions as he may prescribe, road ballast, manure and agricultural produce may be exempted from the prohibition:

Provided, also, that any person having control of the land as

owner, lessee or occupier shall be bound forthwith to remove such road ballast, manure or agricultural produce, without compensation, on the requisition of the Commanding Officer;

(iii) No surveying operation shall be conducted otherwise than by or under the personal supervision of a public servant duly authorized in this behalf, in the case of land under the control of Military authority by the Commanding Officer and, in other cases, by the Collector with the concurrence of the Commanding Officer; and

(iv) where any building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground has been permitted under clause (i) of this sub-section to be maintained, erected, added to or altered, repairs shall not without the written approval of the General Officer of the Command, be made with materials different in kind from those employed in the original building, wall, bank or other construction.

(b) within a second boundary which may extend to a distance of one thousand yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work, the restrictions enumerated in clause (a) shall apply with the following additional limitations, namely:

(i) no building, wall, bank or other construction of permanent materials above the ground shall be maintained or erected: Provided that, with the written approval of the General Officer of the Command and on such conditions as he may prescribe, huts, fences and other constructions of wood or other materials, easily destroyed or removed, may be maintained, erected, added to or altered:

Provided, also, that any person having control of the land as owner, lessee or occupier shall be bound forthwith to destroy or remove such huts, fences or other constructions, without compensation, upon an order in writing signed by the General Officer Commanding the District; and

(ii) live hedges, rows or clumps of trees or orchards shall not be maintained, planted, added to or altered otherwise than with the written approval of the General Officer of the Command and on such conditions as he may prescribe.

(c) within a third boundary which may extend to a distance of five hundred yards from the crest of the outer parapet of the work the restrictions enumerated in clauses (a) and (b) shall apply with the following additional limitation, namely:—no building or other construction on the surface, and no excavation, building or other construction below the surface, shall be maintained or erected:

Provided that with the written approval of the Commanding Officer and on such conditions as he may prescribe, open railings and dry brushwood fences may be exempted from this prohibition.

* * * * *

39 (4) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, clause (a), any land, upon the use and enjoyment of which restrictions are imposed under this section, may be included in the outer boundary, even though its distance from the crest of the outer parapet of the work exceeds two thousand yards.

APPENDIX XII.

BUILDINGS AND LANDLORDS.

Page 149.
 Paragraph 1, for "section 89, sub-section (2) of the Cantonment Code, 1899" substitute "section 92, sub-section (2) of the Cantonment Code, 1912". (List No. 9)
 Paragraph 2 for "89" read "92".

1. The attention of all Cantonment authorities is drawn to the necessity of prescribing by resolution, and of thereafter making public, particulars as to the character of, and details to be furnished in, the site-plan required under section 89, sub-section (2) of the Cantonment Code, 1899, to be furnished by applicants requiring sanction or erect or re-erect buildings in cantonments. Cantonment authorities to prescribe and publish details required to be furnished with all applications to erect or re-erect buildings in cantonments.

2. Attention is also drawn to the necessity of disposing of applications within the period of six weeks prescribed in section 89, sub-section 4, of the Cantonment Code, so that power to refuse sanction may not be forfeited. Necessity for early disposal of applications for permission to erect buildings.

3. The Cantonment Magistrate should satisfy himself as to what is actually intended, and (under the advice of the engineer member) that the application, specification, and plans submitted really conform to such intention. He should not depute this duty to subordinates. Application for permission to erect or re-erect buildings to be checked in detail.

In cases of extensive building the Cantonment Committee should detail a small sub-committee to inspect, and report on the case.

4. The proceedings of the Cantonment Committee in dealing with such applications should be clearly and concisely recorded. All applications for building sites to be recorded in the proceedings of the Cantonment authorities.

5. It is important to consider the following matters in connection with the grant of sites for new bungalows :— Points to be considered in granting sites for new bungalows.

Quarter Master General's letter No. 12 B., dated 2nd January 1906.

- (a) The provision of conservancy roads, not necessarily metalled between bungalows, to facilitate the removal of litter, rubbish, etc.
- (b) To site the out-offices (excepting kitchen) with reference to the direction of the prevailing wind, and with their backs on the margin of such conservancy roads, and as far distant as possible from the bungalow.

(c) To site the kitchen either in the house itself, or connected with it by a covered way.

(d) To provide drainage from the compound for storm water, and especially for that from the roofs of buildings.

Permission to erect new buildings to be sparingly granted.

6. Permission to erect new buildings should conform to all the rules and regulations laid down in the Cantonment Code, and should, as a rule, be sparingly granted, it being an invariable condition of the lease that an annual ground rent, of suitable amount, should be paid.

Points to be observed in granting permission to the erection of new bungalows.

7. Special attention should be paid to the following points :—

(i) *Structure and materials.*—To be such as to obviate the necessity for constant repairs, especially as regards roofing.

(ii) *Plinth.*—A good plinth is essential.

(iii) *Ventilation.*—In addition to the ventilation afforded by doors and windows, ventilation should also be provided for by means of clerestory windows.

(iv) *Cook rooms.*—It is absolutely necessary that special conditions should be enforced regarding cook rooms, which should be of a suitable pattern, well lighted, abundantly ventilated, and provided with self-closing fly-proof doors. The floor well paved with stones or slate should be so constructed as to drain by an open pipe or channel into a receptacle standing above the ground level. No cess-pool should be permitted. All washing should be provided for by a metal sink or by a metal top table, with an aperture in the centre for the sullage water to drain through into a bucket or receptacle standing on the ground level underneath. This water should be used upon well tilled ground in the garden, or trenched.

(v) *Bathing and pantry water* should on no account be allowed to soak into the ground, but should be caught in receptacles and dealt with in the same way as the sullage water from the kitchen.

(vi) *Servants' latrines.*—"Group" latrines should be arranged for wherever the arrangement can possibly be introduced; separate servants' latrines in compounds, which invariably lead to contamination of the ground, should be discouraged.

Points to be observed in granting permission to erect buildings in bazars.

8. In dealing with applications for permission to build or rebuild in bazars regard should be had by the Cantonment Committee to the necessity for :—

(a) preventing the overgrowth of bazars;

(b) the widening of streets, by throwing back the line of frontage;

(c) improved ventilation by clerestory windows in addition to the ordinary apertures;

In the last clause for "89" read "92".

(d) the introduction of a regular pattern of building. Attention should be paid amongst other matters, to the appearance of the exterior;

(e) the provision of a good plinth,

(f) the method for disposal of cooking and bathing water. The former should be conveyed directly into covered receptacles, the latter into the open drains. The cooking should, as far as possible, be done on the ground floor; but if this cannot be arranged, the side of the house should generally be provided by the owner with an open drain or channel draining into a receptacle with a hole in the lid.

When carts are required to deal with removal of sullage water, apart from the general system, occupiers of houses must be charged for services rendered.

9. Double storeyed buildings in bazars are calculated to prevent free circulation of air, and are open to objection on account of—
Quarter Master General's Circular No. 16 of 1905. Restriction on the erection of double storeyed buildings.

(a) Difficulty of obtaining access to the private latrines by inspecting officers and of ensuring supervision over the sanitary arrangements of such upper storeys.

(b) Difficulty of carrying out measures of disinfection in plague or other diseases; and

(c) Difficulty of preventing faecal matter being discharged into the street by means of the down-pipes provided for bath-room and sullage water, from such upper storeys.

Permission to build or re-build double storied buildings in bazars should therefore only be granted in exceptional cases.

Cantonment Committees may, however, have to pay compensation under section 86, Cantonment Code, on account of refusing leave to rebuild the upper storeys of such houses.

10. Temporary erections may only be made under permission in writing from the Cantonment Authority. Grant of permission for the erection of temporary buildings.

They are not under any circumstances to be allowed to remain *in situ* after expiry of the lease (1 year) which the Cantonment Committee is authorised to grant.

11. It is advisable that a register be kept of all such erections containing the following columns—

Maintenance of a register of temporary erections.

(1) Initial of Cantonment Magistrate to leave for erection. This ensures that no entry can be made of the erection at all unless and until, the Cantonment Magistrate has certified to the authority for its erection.

- (2) Detail of the erection authorised.
- (3) Name of owner.
- (4) Date of permission.
- (5) Name and initial of subordinate officer responsible for watching and reporting on the case.
- (6) Date for removal.
- (7) Initial of Cantonment Magistrate testifying to the removal.

Rules for the erection of buildings in regimental lines and bazars.

12. Applications from Officers Commanding British Corps wishing to provide bakeries, cowsheds, etc., in regimental lines and bazars, are to be dealt with as follows. (Past experience shows that such buildings invariably come into the possession of natives, usually men employed in some British corps, who eventually leave the station and allow the buildings to fall into a dilapidated condition. The subsequent removal of the buildings by the Cantonment Authority, for sanitary reasons, gives rise to much correspondence, as well as to fictitious claims for compensation, not only for the buildings, but sometimes also for the land, the ownership of which is at times claimed).

- (a) Application must be made under the Cantonment Code to the Cantonment Authority.
- (b) The buildings to be of a temporary nature only, and of design and materials to be approved by:—
 - (1) ~~General Officer Commanding~~ ^{Brigade Commander} Division, if the site is within regimental lines.
 - (2) The Cantonment Authority, if the site is within bazar limits.
- (c) The buildings to be erected and maintained at the expense of the corps or of the Cantonment fund and not of natives and rented by the occupant, the rent being fixed by the Cantonment Authority subject to approval of the General Officer Commanding.
- ~~(d) The buildings to be maintained in a proper state of repair, in a thoroughly sanitary condition and repairs, etc., to be paid for by the occupier, who must undertake to mortgage the building, as security.~~
- ~~(e) The area of land allotted to be distinctly marked by masonry pillars or iron boundary marks, to be provided and maintained at the expense of the Corps concerned, by the Cantonment Authority.~~
- ~~(f) Should the relieving Corps decline to take over the buildings the Cantonment Authority may demolish them, if the Corps last owning the buildings fails to do so, making over the sale proceeds of the materials, less expenses incurred, to the Corps in question.~~

(List No. 7.) Delete the word "British" in the first line.

At the end of paragraph make the following addition:—

When preventive measures are taken in the lines of troops and followers on the initiative of the regimental authorities, the cost should be borne by the Army Estimates, and the liability of the Cantonment Authority only commences at the stage when the Sanitary Officer of the Cantonment advises that the disease has assumed or is likely to assume an epidemic form endangering the general health of the station, and measures accordingly become necessary which go beyond the ordinary dispositions which an Officer Commanding a unit in any case be expected to make (like a large employer of labour) in the area, and among the individuals within his personal control. In cases of doubt as to how the cost should be borne, a reference should be made to the Quartermaster-general in India.

Page 152, Paragraph 12.

Delete clause (d) and re-letter clauses (e) (f) and (g), as (d) (e) and (f) respectively.

In clause (b) (1) for "General Officer Commanding Division" substitute "Brigade Commander."

Where Cantonment Committees undertake to build, they should obtain a previous guarantee from the Corps concerned, that in the event of a relieving Corps desiring removal, the Cantonment Authority shall be indemnified for loss in so doing.

The Cantonment Committee will, when disposing of applications from Commanding Officers, record that their permission to build is granted on the above-mentioned conditions, which are to be recited at length in their proceedings.

13. The consent of the Cantonment Authority should be obtained in respect of all repairs or alterations over which it may exercise control under the Cantonment Code, whether in the case of Ecclesiastical or other holdings.

No. repairs or alterations whatsoever to be carried out within cantonment limits without the consent of the Cantonment Authority.

14. Cantonment Committees are reminded that while their sanction must be obtained for all buildings whatsoever, such sanction must always be qualified in cases where leave is asked for to build or rebuild in the vicinity of fortifications, by a provision that it is granted subject to further sanction by the proper Military Authority.

Sanction to build or rebuild near fortifications to be subject to further sanction of the Military Authorities.

15. Cantonment Committees should be referred to by railway companies as by the general public, before any building, whether permanent or temporary, is erected within cantonment limits, and railway companies or other parties should be guided by the orders that the committee may pass in the exercise of the powers conferred on them under the Cantonment Code.

Erection of buildings by Railway Company to receive the sanction of the Cantonment Authority.

16. Contractors to, and subordinates of, Government Departments, as for instance the Supply and Transport Corps are subject like all other persons, to the rule absolutely prohibiting them from building, even for the purpose of the convenience of the Government service, any shed or buildings, without observing the procedure laid down in the Code for obtaining previous sanction.

Contractors to, and subordinates of, Government Departments, to obtain necessary permission before erecting any building.

17. The omission to send a notice enjoined by section 89 of the Code has been held by a High Court to be a breach of the provision of the Code for which no penalty is expressed provided, and, therefore, punishable under section 283 *ibid.* *expressly*

Penalty attaching to an omission to send notice of intention to erect or re-erect buildings.

Page 152, paragraph 12.

In the eighteenth line for the words "Cantonment Authority" substitute "Divisional Commander". (List No. 9.)

Page 153, Appendix XII, paragraph 17.

For the word "expressed" in line 3 of this paragraph read "expressly."

Page 153, paragraph 17.

For "89" read "92" and for "283" read "288". (List No. 9.)

Houses held under leases granted in respect of houses held under leases granted under the Cantonment Code, 1899, exempt from the House Accommodation Act. 18. Action cannot be taken under the House Accommodation Act, 1902, in respect of houses held under leases granted under Chapter XXI, Cantonment Code, 1899. Such leases are expressly saved from the operation of the House Accommodation Act by section 4 of that Act. There is also no condition on the prescribed form of lease agreeing to the application of that Act. Quarter Master General's Circular No. 20 of 1905.

Such exemption to be explained to lessees. 19. Capitalists and Landlords who propose erecting bungalows in Cantonments under the provisions of the above chapter of the Code, should be given the assurance that such buildings as they erect will not be liable to the operation of the House Accommodation Act.

Form of lease to be granted for shops in Cantonments. 20. Form C, Schedule V, Cantonment Code, 1899, is the correct form of lease to be used for the grant of a building site situated outside bazar limits, for use as a shop. Quarter Master General's No. 2838-B, dated 25th June 1901.

Conditions under which shops are claimable by officers of Government for residential occupation. 21. Conditions XII and XIII, annexed to the form of lease, referred to in paragraph 20 provide that a site having been granted by the General Officer of the Division the building erected thereon cannot be occupied for the purposes of a shop without the previous sanction in writing of the General Officer of the Division given with the concurrence of the Local Government, and that even after such sanction has been granted the house may be claimed for occupation by a Military or Civil officer, as the case may be, at any time, provided that at the date of the issue of the notice referred to in conditions VIII and X, the house in question shall not have been continuously occupied as a shop for the three years immediately preceding such date.

These points should be clearly explained to all applicants for sites situated beyond bazar limits with the object of erecting thereon buildings intended for use as shops.

Points to be observed by Committees of Arbitration. 22. The attention of Committees of Arbitration is directed to the following points:—

(a) The proceedings of a Committee of Arbitration should clearly indicate the express purpose for which it was convened. Quarter Master General's No. 1897-B, dated 16th September 1904.

(b) Officers and others merely attending such Committees should be shown as "attending the Committee."

(c) A separate order should be issued in respect of each house in regard to which a Committee is to be convened; and as a rule there must necessarily be a separate Committee for each such house, inasmuch as although the same Landlord may be concerned in the proceedings connected with more than one house, yet the same Military officers will not be parties thereto.

Page 154, paragraph 18.

For the figures "1899" where they occur read "1912".

Paragraph 20, for the words "Form C, Schedule V, Cantonment Code, 1899" substitute "Forms B and D, Schedule VI, Cantonment Code, 1912".

For the word "Form" in the first line of paragraph 21, substitute "forms".

(List No. 9.)

(d) Under section 31 of the Act II of 1902 it is the Chairman of the Committee, and not the Cantonment Magistrate, who is required to fix the time and place of meeting.

(e) The notice issued to the landlord must be precise in its terms and should include a reference to the number and date of the Station Order under which the proceedings are held. It should state the purpose for which the landlord is required to appoint a representative, etc., etc.

23. The local Military Works officer may be called upon to advise and assist such committees, as an engineering expert, in assessing the value of houses. Director-General, Military Works' No. 4993-A, dated 21st December 1904.

24. The House Accommodation Act, 1902, provides only for the compulsory taking up of houses required by individual military officers for purposes of residence, and does not, it has been held, authorise the taking up of a house for a mess, i.e., for the use of a number of officers who intend to employ it, not for residential, but merely for messing purposes. The requirements of the Act would not be complied with if one of these officers were to dwell in the mess house. Such a case is outside the scope and object of the Act. The House Accommodation Act not to be employed for accommodation for messes.

Cantonment Magistrates are, under no circumstances, to serve on Committees of Arbitration, whether they are held under the Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act I of 1902 or under the Cantonment Code, 1899. Cantonment Magistrates not to serve on Arbitration Committees. Quarter Master General's No. 1996-B, dated 30th September 1904.

25. When application is made to the Cantonment Committee for permission to subdivide and build on an existing site granted prior to the Code sanction should be conditional to the execution, by the lessee, of leases under Chapter XXI, Cantonment Code. Execution of leases to be insisted on in cases of applications for permission to subdivide sites, granted prior to 1899.

Separate leases are to be required—

(1) for the remainder of the original site, and

(2) for the area attached to the new building.

Subdivision of a site except for building purposes is not to be permitted.

26. Similarly applications for permission to occupy land for the extension of building sites granted prior to the issue of the Code are not to be granted unless the applicant executes a lease under Chapter XXI of the Code in respect of the whole area, i.e., (i) the area granted prior to the Code, and (ii) the area applied for in extension thereof. Execution of leases to be insisted on in the cases of applications for land in extension of sites, granted prior to 1899.

27. The Commander-in-Chief is advised that a building erected with the permission of Government, on Government land, can be compulsorily acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. In taking action, Cantonment Committees must be able to prove with regard to the building concerned, that the land is the property of Re-acquisition by Government of sites granted, with any buildings erected on such sites. Quarter Master General's Circular No. 5 of 1905.

(List No. 9.)

Page 155, paragraph 24.

In the last line for "1899" read "1912".

Paragraph 26 is reconstructed as follows:—

"Similarly applications for permission to occupy land for the extension of building sites granted prior to the issue of the Cantonment Code of 1899 are not to be granted unless the applicant executes a lease under Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Code of 1912 in respect of the whole area, i.e., (i) the area granted prior to the introduction of the Cantonment Code of 1899, and (ii) the area applied for in extension thereof."

For "96" read "99".

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Government. The declaration under section 6 of the Act should state that the *land* is needed for a public purpose and not the *house* only. It is to be remembered that the Cantonment Committee are under an obligation to pay compensation to the owner in respect of his interest in the land, including the value of the building. The Commander-in-Chief has been advised that this interest in the land represents the right to enjoy the site in question until it is put an end to by one month's notice in accordance with the Cantonment Regulations.

It is to be noted that the words "value of the building" do not mean the value of the materials.

Action should not be initiated without legal advice as to the probable sum at which a Civil Court would assess the value of the building.

Resumption of sites when buildings are in a ruinous condition. 28. It is desirable, whenever a building site, either in bazars or in the area outside bazars, is occupied only by buildings in a ruinous condition, to resume the site for military purposes, rather than to attempt to force the owner to rebuild.

Definition of the term "Military purposes." 29. Military purposes include the improvement of the cantonment from the point of view—

- (a) of sanitation (e.g. by increased air space in bazars), and
- (b) of discipline (e.g. control over disorderly persons).

It will matter little in most cases whether the tenure of the ground includes a Government right of resumption or not. In the former case full compensation will have to be given for the buildings—unless it can be conclusively proved that they were erected without leave—and in the latter it can be taken up under the Land Acquisition Act. In this case also, if the site is proved to have been occupied for any length of time by ruinous buildings only, the compensation will not be likely to be excessive.

Areas thus recovered to military control should be at once put to definite use, by tree planting if by no other means.

Trees in private compounds the property of the landlords. 30. When trees in private compounds are cut down under the authority of the Cantonment Committee, the timber is to be made over to the landlord of the house. Quarter Master General's Circular No. 76 of 1876.

Boundary walls and fences to private compounds. 31. In issuing notices under section 96 of the Code regard should be had to the description of the building on the site concerned, and, in the case of a dwelling house, to the income the landlord derives therefrom. Pakka brick, or masonry walls, should only be required in exceptional cases, such as a college or other public building where the architectural style of the building may necessitate this.

Given a suitable shrub, a hedge is more pleasing to the eye, and a little tactful management will, in the majority of cases, induce landlords to allow the Cantonment Authority to plant, maintain and clip the hedges of compounds in return for a payment of a small sum monthly. The landlords

Page 156, Appendix XII.

Insert the following additional clause to paragraph 30 :—

"In the case of lands which are occupied by the Military Works Services in cantonments and which are the property of the State, the ownership of trees in such areas shall be vested in the Cantonment Authority.

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are not slow to appreciate the advantage the arrangement is to them, of relieving them of all responsibility under the Code.

The Cantonment Magistrate engages a permanent staff (under the usual sanction), whose duty it is to plant new hedges, renew old ones, and clip and keep existing ones in order. Friction is avoided, and regularity and continuity are assured.

In many cantonments it would be advantageous to extend a similar arrangement to tenants, and to provide inexpensively for the cutting and removal of weeds and long grass in private compounds.

32. The copy of a site plan required for the purposes of section 21(c), Indian Registration Act (Act III of 1887) is to be prepared at the cost of the lessee. Site plans to be prepared at the cost of the lessee.

33. The stamp duty necessary for leases of land granted for building purposes in cantonments issued on forms A and B, Schedule V, of the Cantonment Code, 1899, is as follows:— Stamp duty necessary for leases or land granted under the Cantonment Code, 1899.

In the case of rent free leases * * * * * an eight anna stamp.

In a case where a premium or consideration money has to be paid * * * * * *ad valorem* duty.

34. Officers executing a mortgage deed for securing the repayment of an advance received by them from Government mortgage deeds in connection with the purpose of constructing or purchasing building advances dwelling houses for their own use, are excused the duty chargeable under Article 40 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act 1899 (II of 1899). Officers executing mortgage deeds in connection with building advances are excused the stamp duty.

(List No. 9.)

Page 157, paragraph 33.

In the second line for the words "forms A and B, Schedule V of the Cantonment Code, 1899" substitute "forms A, B, C and D, Schedule VI, of the Cantonment Code, 1912".

In the marginal note for "1899" read "1912".

APPENDIX XIII.

CULTIVATION.

Page 159, paragraph 2.

Add the following clause:—

Instructions regarding the administration of cultivable lands in cantonments, other than those contained in this Appendix, will be found in "Chapter XVI—Cultivation" in the General Instructions at page 19, and in paragraph 17, page 142.

As shown in paragraph 17, page 142, leases of cultivable land are to be granted under Section 60 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, and the usual term of such leases will be for one year.

At stations where it is desirable that the land should be cultivated, and the cultivators do not come forward to rent the land under the above conditions, the leases may be made renewable yearly for three years.

Proposals for the leasing of cultivable land for periods exceeding three years can only be considered in cases where such a lease would not be inimical to military or cantonment interests, and, before approaching the Local Government for sanction under the provisions of Section 60 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, the concurrence of the Quarter Master General in India should be obtained.

No. 9.)

Page 159, paragraph 2.

For the words "Section 60 of the Cantonment Code, 1899" where they occur, substitute "Section 61 of the Cantonment Code, 1912".

1. The income which can be derived from land that has been trenched is generally very large, sometimes amounting to as much as Rs. 160 per acre per annum. The cultivated land of cantonment should be surveyed and shown on a plan with the measurements of the various areas marked on them. Sub-divisions of areas, when trenching is carried on, should be obliterated in the operations and not preserved. Income derivable from trenched land.

Land encumbered by occupancy tenancies should never be trenched, where unencumbered land is available for use.

2. It is preferable, when a cantonment is administered by a Cantonment Magistrate of experience, that cultivable land should be let by direct lease to the cultivators rather than through a contractor. Leasing of cultivable land.

Under the latter system the cultivators are less prosperous, and they are likely to sink into a state of indebtedness, and the letting value of the land will probably be depreciated. Also under the present law there is a danger of complications ensuing with the Revenue Courts.

3. Great care and discretion are, however, necessary in levying instalments of rent from cultivators. When instalments on leases should be payable.

Usually such instalments must be payable when the crop is ripe, but before it is cut. The lease should provide that no crop should be removable without payment of the instalment due at the time.

4. In late seasons, or cases where the first sowing has failed, it may be necessary to use special indulgence to avoid driving the cultivators into the hands of the money-lender, but, even then, the hold over the crop must not be relaxed. Indulgence to be granted to cultivators in seasons of failure.

5. Sometimes a cultivator may be able to produce a respectable resident as security for payment immediately on sale within a given period. In other cases where there is a cantonment market the sale of the crop and the recovery of the rent may be arranged for through a broker (artiya). Cultivators' securities.

6. When crops are distrained action must be taken under the law, and the subordinates employed must be strictly supervised by the Cantonment Magistrate, to avoid injustice to the cultivator or loss to the Cantonment Fund. Procedure to be followed in cases of distraintment for rent.

Leases to contain no reference to compensation due to damage by troops. 7. Cultivation leases should not contain a condition that when crops are damaged by troops no compensation should be claimable. If this is done the Cantonment Fund loses by depreciation of its contract even though no damage is actually done.

Enhancement to Cantonment revenue by improving the Cantonment land. 8. Cantonment revenues can be very largely enhanced by improving the lands placed under the charge of Cantonment Committees, by simple but well thought-out schemes for well or canal irrigation (the latter at a distance from barracks of not less than 800 yards) so as to make the best use of the water, and to bring as much land as possible under cultivation. Land can be greatly improved by the "gatta band" method, i.e., small embankment. This is very inexpensive and improves the land enormously.

The embankments, about 8" in height, are best sited at right angles to the natural flow of the water, and divide the land up into fields. The soil and manure is by this method protected from erosion and waste.

Rainfall computations. 9. It is computed that one inch of rain over one square mile equals 17,500,000 gallons, and that one inch of rain equals one hundred tons to the acre.

Trees yielding a remunerative return. 10. Mangoes, leeches, oranges, limes, lemons, jack and plantains, are among the most paying trees. Leeches, given suitable soil and plenty of water, yield a very remunerative return. The tamarind, though a slow-growing tree in most localities, is very longlived, giving a very good return of fruit. Only the red variety should be planted, of which the fruit is very much more valuable than that of the common kind.

All gaps should be filled up with the best varieties of grafted mango, red tamarind, jaman, and orange trees.

Revenue derivable from fruit trees. 11. Where fruit trees are judiciously chosen and are looked after properly, a considerable revenue can be obtained from the fruit.

Vegetable growing not as a rule profitable. 12. Vegetables are, in a few stations, grown at a profit, but unless the Cantonment Magistrate is an expert and keeps the management under close supervision, vegetables are not as a rule a paying crop. Labour, cost of seeds, plants, water, and thefts, usually consume all income.

The cultivation, of them, however, under good supervision, is a check to unfair prices and tends to keep up the quality of the local supply.

Sale of standing crops. 13. Profits can sometimes be increased by selling whole crops as they stand. Root crops, e.g., potatoes, carrots, and beetroot, can almost always command a good price when sold in this way. When a crop is thus sold the buyer must be protected from blackmailing practices in the enjoyment of it.

Page 161, paragraph 3.

In the fifth line for the words "Section 168 of the Cantonment Code, 1899", substitute "section 173 of the Cantonment Code, 1912", and in the marginal reference for "167" read "172".

In the eighth line for "258" read "263".

Page 161, Marginal note to paragraph 3.

For "1st July 1907" substitute "31st July 1900."

APPENDIX XIV.

MARKETS AND FOOD SUPPLY.

1. Chapter X of the Cantonment Code gives the Cantonment Authority General control of a large amount of control over trades, callings, and occupations, and it is the business of the Cantonment Magistrate, as its executive officer, to advise the Committee so as to ensure the best use being made of the useful provisions contained in this chapter, which, amongst other matters, impose penalties for adulteration and sale of articles of food and drink for human consumption. Cantonment Authorities over trades, callings, and occupations.

2. Before, however, entering on a prosecution, or imposing executive penalties, such as revocation or suspension of license, the Cantonment Authority should obtain written information of what evidence the medical experts are prepared to give on oath. Caution to be observed in entering on prosecutions or imposing penalties.

3. The Cantonment Authority has no power* to directly refuse the issue of a license, yet such license is not to be granted unless the applicant is willing to comply with such conditions as the Cantonment Authority may see fit to impose under section 168 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, and these conditions may be so framed as to entirely discourage any intending licensee. Further than this, under section 258, (2), (3) and (4), the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment may reject any application for a building site for the purpose of erecting a piggery or other undesirable business premises; persons desirous of establishing them having no claim whatever to be granted occupancy rights in Government land for any such purpose. The Cantonment Authority has no power to directly refuse licenses.

4. The establishment of Cantonment owned markets for the sale of meat, fruit, vegetables and all articles of food is most desirable. Establishment of Cantonment owned markets is desirable.

5. In designing a new market the following should be considered:— Points to be observed in designing markets.

- The admission of the maximum amount of air. The greater part of the upper half of the wall space may consist of apertures with frames holding sheets of woven wire or perforated zinc.
- The exclusion of flies. Double swing doors, the inner of which may also contain panels of woven wire protected by metal bars, may effect this.

- (c) Provision of a raised plinth; of floors slightly sloped so as to admit of flushing; and of gutters to carry off flushing water to iron receptacles standing on the ground level.
- (d) The separation of accommodation for such articles of food (*i. e.*, beef and pork) as may be offensive to other vendors.
- (e) The provision of separate accommodation for grain, earthenware and dry goods stalls.
- (f) Arrangements for the safe custody of vendors' goods at night. These also require ventilation. An arrangement of expanded metal divisions is advised.
- (g) Arrangements giving free access to all parts for purposes of sanitation.
- (h) Arrangements for easy access to urinals.
- (i) Latrine accommodation should be within easy reach.
- (j) Stands for carriages, and provision for tethering animals and outspanning carts, should be not far distant.

(k) A range of cooking sheds for vendors' use should be available.

For stalls, metal or slate-topped tables with metal racks underneath, are recommended.

Standard weights to be provided. 6. Standard weights may be provided with advantage by the Cantonment Authority.

Furniture to be cantonment property. 7. Stools for seats of vendors; chopping blocks; and all furniture should be Cantonment property, so as to be kept in state of thorough cleanliness.

Attendant to be entertained. 8. An attendant (pensioner) should be always on duty to assist the public and to maintain order, but on no account to interfere in sales or questions of prices. It will be his duty to summon coolies, who should not be allowed to wait inside the premises. Complaints against vendors should be notified to him on the spot, as well as subsequently to the Cantonment Magistrate.

No arbitrary control of prices to be attempted. 9. The average prices current of the preceding month may, if desirable, be exposed as a guide, but no arbitrary control of prices should be attempted.

No classification of commodities. 10. It is not usually advisable to attempt to classify qualities of meat or other commodities.

Stalls should be auctioned monthly, quarterly or annually.

Renting of stalls. 11. The number of stalls to be provided should be ascertained by inviting application, and it is effective to offer all such applicants free accommodation for a month provided a shop is actually maintained, a rent being payable if business is not carried on.

Provision of a bania's shop. 12. It should be remembered that a market for sale of articles of food to Europeans will not flourish unless at least one bania's shop is available for use by vendors. In inspecting a market the leanly condition of the vendors of perishable articles should be noticed.

Notices prohibiting expectoration in or near the market should be exhibited.

13. One or more sweepers should be continuously on duty in a market to remove all rubbish into special closed receptacles. Sweepers to be entertained.

The floor of a market should be kept as dry as possible.

14. The registers of (i) private markets, and (ii) private slaughter houses, if any, referred to in section 146 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, are to be maintained in a manuscript book ruled for the purpose. But the preferable course is for all markets and slaughter houses, other than those of Supply and Transport Corps, to be in the ownership of the Cantonment Authority. Maintenance of a register of private markets and slaughter houses.

15. The civil officer of the district should be consulted regarding sites for new slaughter houses. Slaughter houses for cattle. Quarter Master General's Circular No. 88 of 1864.

Slaughter houses should be very well ventilated, floors well sloped and flagged with large stone or slabs, pointed with mortar made with the best Portland cement.

The drains should be of saucer shape and not longer than absolutely necessary. The blood should be delivered by means of an open pipe directly into the receptacles, which should preferably be above ground level, or better still into the blood cart. On no account should blood be allowed to collect in cesspools, as it results in contamination of the ground.

Iron posts as roof supports are the best. These posts, and all walls liable to be splashed by blood, etc., should on no account be tarred, but whitewashed daily with fresh lime to a height of 3' or 4'. The cost is very small; little more than Re. 1 a month will suffice for a daily wash for both a large slaughter house and a small one for sheep and goats. The lime used for disinfection is often only a source of profit to the supplier, and as a disinfectant is worse than useless. Good lime boils when brought into contact with water.

For washing entrails a zinc table with a hole in the middle, and a short pipe leading to a bucket or tub underneath is useful, and prevents contamination of the ground.

16. The efficient inspection of cattle and sheep, both before and after slaughter, is most desirable. Inspection and branding of slaughter cattle.

Slaughter cattle should be painlessly marked after inspection, and meat which has been inspected and passed as fit for human consumption should be suitably branded.

It is unnecessary to brand living animals with a red hot iron; a mixture (*e.g.*, coal tar and grease) applied to the skin will answer all practical purposes.

17. The overseer should daily inspect the slaughtering knives and see that they are sharp, and that no needless pain is inflicted upon the animals. It is advisable to obtain good English knives for butchers. Overseers will be responsible that the law regarding cruelty to animals is understood and enforced. Prevention of cruelty to slaughter animals.

List No. 9.)

Page 163, paragraph 14.

In the second line for "119" and "1899" substitute "122" and "1912" respectively.

The inspection, if properly carried out, will at any rate ensure that emaciated animals in the last stages of disease are not slaughtered, and the inspection of the lungs, liver, etc., after slaughter will disclose any abnormal condition. Useful work in this line can often be done by the Hospital Assistant at the Cantonment Hospital, a small monthly allowance being given him.

Supervision of meat after it leaves the slaughter house.

18. Usually certain precautions are taken to keep the slaughter house itself clean, but little thought is given to the destination of the meat after it leaves the slaughter house, and it is frequently kept all night in an ill-ventilated room, used, possibly, also as a sleeping place by several natives.

It is advisable to have a well ventilated larder attached to the slaughter house, similar to that in the Government slaughter houses. Look-up stalls can be allotted to butchers for a small monthly fee, and with wire gauze doors and windows, the ingress of flies should be prevented and ventilation ensured.

Periodical inspection of tubs used for pickling meat is most necessary.

Meat slaughtered outside cantonments not to be sold in cantonments without special permission.

19. No meat that has been slaughtered outside cantonment limits can be exposed for sale in cantonments without permission.

Desirable conditions in butchers' licenses.

20. The following conditions should (amongst others) be attached to licenses for butchers' shops—

- (1) provision of fly proof storage-room for meat, or, better, use of the public larder;
- (2) provision of metal covered tables;
- (3) daily scraping and cleansing of chopping blocks and tables.

The use of wire meat block brushes obtainable at Cawnpore should be encouraged.

- (4) provision and use of clean coverings for the meat during transport;
- (5) provision of fly proof receptacles for bones, refuse, etc.

Points to be desired in bakeries.

21. The bakery buildings should preferably belong to the Cantonment Authority; they should be thoroughly ventilated, have floors well raised above the ground level, and have separate rooms for kneading, baking, raising, storing flour, fuel, etc.

Basins, with soap and permanganated water, should be found in every bakery, and it should be clearly impressed on all concerned that want of cleanliness will involve suspension or loss of license.

Only pipe water or water drawn from an approved source should be used for making of bread, cakes, etc.

The cistern or storage tank, if of wood, will, under proper medical supervision, be cleaned weekly with dilute sulphuric acid in the proportion of one part acid to one thousand parts water; if it be of metal, with permanganate of potassium, four grains to one pint water.

After the cistern or tubs have been cleaned they should be allowed to run dry before being refilled.

If pipe water is not obtainable, the water used in bakeries should first be boiled.

22. The officer-in-charge will constantly visit each bakery and take note of the health and condition of all persons employed therein, as to their persons and clothes, and will pay special attention to the state of their hands. Supervision of bakeries.

He will also see that the tanks, kneading tables, boards, jars, moulds, vessels, blankets, clothes, sheets, sieves, spoons, pestles, etc., and the premises generally, are in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. (It is very necessary to see that cracks or joints in the kneading tables or boards are free from deposits of old dough, etc., etc.)

He will see that the interior walls of the bakeries and godowns are whitewashed on the 1st and 16th of each month with fresh slaked lime.

Before kneading is commenced the bakers will wash their hands in permanganate of potassium mixture, and for this purpose the owner of the business will provide a basin and towel.

(Permanganate of potassium will be provided by the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, as required.)

23. No person should, on any account, be allowed to sleep, eat food, or smoke in the rooms or building, used for the purpose of preparing bread, cakes, etc., or where water, flour, meal, etc., is stored. Bakeries not to be used as living rooms.

The flour and meal should be of the best quality.

Good flour should feel crumbly if rubbed between the thumb and forefinger, and is of a clear white colour. Bad flour is of a yellow greyish colour and feels damp, sticky, or clammy when pinched between the finger and thumb.

Each bakery should be provided with the following articles; viz., four large blankets, (white), two dozen jharans, one dozen sheets, one dozen aprons and caps for bakers.

Wire gauze self-closing doors and windows should be provided, and some provision for excluding flies must be insisted on.

24. This is a most complicated and difficult subject. The ease with which milk takes up impurities and so becomes a vehicle for carrying disease renders its sanitary protection a serious matter. Points, to be observed in connection with private dairies, and milk supply generally.

Efficient inspection by a veterinary expert must begin with the cattle and their fodder. The herd itself must be in a vigorous and healthy condition. Manure should be removed twice a day. The cattle sheds should be large and well ventilated.

The English plan of having separate milking and stabling quarters is highly recommended.

Only water from an approved source should be used to wash utensils, bottles, etc., which after use should be sterilized by steam or boiling water. The hands, clothes, and personal hygiene of milkers should be noticed on inspection.

Before drawing the milk it is highly important that the cows' udders should be properly washed so as to prevent the germs of any disease which may have been picked up on them from the ground getting into the milk. It is heard that neglect of this simple precaution often causes the spread of zymotic disease.

Vessels for holding milk should never be made of brass. Glass jars are best for the delivery of milk.

The conditions of licenses under the Code should provide for complete enforcement of the above and all other sanitary necessities.

It must be remembered that probably the very worst and most dangerous milk is that taken from a cow kept in crowded, ill-ventilated quarters, ill-fed and ill-cared for.

Where separators are employed, the state of the bowl should be carefully inspected.

No so called preservatives should ever be allowed to be placed in milk.

Unexpected inspections of premises and cattle, and occasional analysis of milk are absolutely necessary.

A register should be maintained in the Cantonment Magistrate's office of all the milkmen (gwalas) in the cantonment and the number of cattle, cows and buffaloes owned by each milkman.

Supervision of aerated water factories.

25. Aerated water factories should only be allowed in well-ventilated and suitable buildings, and should be frequently inspected by the Cantonment Magistrate. The walls should be white-washed periodically with fresh slaked lime and the stone flagging of the floors be pointed with fresh portland cement. The water used in manufacture and for washing bottles should be drawn from the best source, and, if there is a pipe supply, the water should be laid on to the premises.

Two tubs at least and a rotary brush should be provided for washing bottles, and the water used for the purpose should be treated with permanganate of potassium.

Care should be taken to control the methods and receptacles for conveying water used in aerated water factories, as well as safeguarding the actual source of supply.

See Quarter Master General's Circular No. 30 of 1894.

Frequent inspection of stables, cow-sheds, butchers' shops, etc., desirable.

26. Stables, cow-sheds, milk godowns, butchers' shops, storage of meat, bakeries, aerated water manufactories, etc., should be frequently inspected by the Cantonment Magistrate.

Licenses for the storage and sale of petroleum.

27. Under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, licenses must be obtained for the possession of petroleum, as defined in section 2 of the Act :—

[Quarter Master General's Circular No. 2 of 1906.]
Section 9 (2) (i), Act No. VII of 1899.

For the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons.

From the Local Government.

For the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantities of 40 gallons and under.

From the officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

For the possession of non-dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 500 gallons.

From the officer or authorities empowered by rule to grant it.

Under the provisions of the Act, and the rules framed thereunder for the different Provinces, fees are levied for these licenses.

Section 168 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, clearly lays down :—

- (a) that the Cantonment authorities are precluded from granting licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons, or from granting licenses for the possession of quantities of dangerous petroleum less than 40 gallons unless empowered in this behalf by the local Government ;
- (b) that fees are leviable for these licenses under the rules framed by the Local Government ;
- (c) that, unless the Cantonment authorities are empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, they will be able to grant licenses on their own authority only for the possession of ordinary non-dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding 500 gallons, for which no license is required under the Petroleum Act itself. For these latter licenses such fees will be payable as the Cantonment authority may fix.

It should particularly be observed that licenses granted under the Petroleum Act by the Local Government, or by any officer empowered by it in this behalf, should be deemed to be the licenses required by sections 167 and 168 of the Cantonment Code, and should be accepted by the Cantonment authorities without the imposition of any further conditions under the Cantonment Act or Code. With the view of regulating the storage of petroleum within cantonment limits, in quantities of 500 gallons and under, with which the Petroleum Act does not deal, it is desirable that wherever the cantonment is contiguous to a municipality, the rules in force in the adjoining municipality should be adopted, as far as practicable for the cantonment : and the conditions to be attached to the licenses under section 168 of the Cantonment Code should be the same as those in force in the adjacent municipality. This procedure will secure uniformity and simplicity in working ; it will save trouble, and will greatly facilitate control.

It is desirable that the Cantonment Fund should, where necessary, erect or own godowns used for the storage of petroleum, etc.

28. It is a *sine qua non* that native sweetmeats and cooked food should be protected from contamination when exposed for sale in bazaars. There is ample reason to believe that flies play a very important part in the dissemination of disease. They either carry the disease on their bodies and legs and leave it where they rest, or spread the disease germs absorbed by them, in their evacuations. The importance, therefore, of keeping native sweetmeats free from contamination cannot be too strongly advocated. It is advisable, therefore, to take steps to have wire gauze fly proof covers provided by all sweatmeat sellers in bazaars, and to supervise the water used in the manufacture of sweetmeats.

Protection of native sweetmeats,

Page 167.

(List No. 9.)

In first line for "section 168 of the Cantonment Code, 1899" substitute "section 173 of the Cantonment Code, 1912".
For the figures "167" and "168" where they occur in the penultimate clause, substitute "172" and "173" respectively.

APPENDIX XV.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF
DISEASE.

1. It is desirable that the statistics of disease for the previous month should be placed before Cantonment Committees at the usual monthly meeting, so that methods which may lead to a removal of the causes of any increase in the number of admissions may be discussed. Monthly Statistics of Disease.
2. The following general principles are prescribed for adoption, according as they may apply to the circumstances of each cantonment. The result of them should be specially noticed in the annual sanitary report of each cantonment:— Vaccination in cantonments.
 - A.—In all cantonments situated within the limits of a vaccination circle, the work shall be done under the supervision and direction of the Superintendent of that circle.
 - B.—In cantonments not situated within the limits of a vaccination circle, the work shall be done under the supervision and direction of the local Civil Surgeon.
 - C.—The Staff Surgeon, or, where there is no Staff Surgeon, the Senior Medical Officer in the cantonment, should co-operate with the Superintendent of Vaccination, or local Civil Surgeon as the case may be, and render him every practicable assistance that may be required.
 - D.—In cantonments to which rules A or B does not apply, the work shall be done by the Staff Surgeon himself, or, if there is no Staff Surgeon, by the Senior Medical Officer.
 - E.—In all cantonments in which the native non-military population amounts to or exceeds 10,000, a special vaccinator shall be appointed and paid from Cantonment funds.
 - F.—In all cantonments in which the native non-military population amounts to or exceeds 5,000, but is less than 10,000, the Cantonment funds shall contribute half the yearly salary of vaccinator, Cantonment Committees being at liberty to have a special vaccinator of their own if their funds admit of it.

G.—In the case of cantonments which have a native non-military population exceeding 5,000, and which are unable to meet, wholly or partly, the salary of a vaccinator, special application should be made to the Government of India, through the Commander-in-Chief, for the disbursement of that salary from the Imperial revenues.

Investigation as to causes of Diseases.

3. The following instructions apply to all civil, medical, and other cantonment officers whose position renders them liable to be called upon to make enquiry into the prevalence and causes of epidemic diseases. The [Quarter Master General's necessity of exercising the greatest care in the Circular No. 27 of 1893] investigation of the facts connected with the outbreak and progress of such diseases, for scrutinizing most carefully the evidence on which these facts rest, and for refraining from giving expression to opinions not warranted by the facts established from the evidence, should be carefully observed.

"(a) The history of the disease in the locality, district, province or other area affected during the last few years.

"(b) The date on which the first case appeared during the period preceding the outbreak under investigation; the circumstances connected with the appearance of the first case and with the subsequent progress of the disease; the number of areas attacked; the number that escaped and the relative proportion between the two; the distribution of the disease by localities and by time as shown by the daily number of attacks; the relation which existed between the rise and fall of the outbreak in adjoining places, particularly in municipalities and cantonments.

"(c) The circumstances connected, with the rise, subsidence, and disappearance of the disease in any place, or in different parts of the same place; and also those connected with the escape or comparative exemption of other places in the neighbourhood. Under this head the sanitary or other local conditions of the places which suffered, and specially of those which suffered much, call for most careful investigation. Among the more important of these conditions may be mentioned drainage, conservancy, water-supply, food, clothing, and the degree of overcrowding, (if any,) existing. Where a severe outbreak was clearly associated with marked unsanitary conditions, the state of such places should be compared with the state of those which either suffered little or altogether escaped; the differences should be noted and an endeavour made to ascertain what degree of correspondence existed between unsanitary conditions and the relative intensity of the disease.

"(d) Endeavour should also be made to ascertain what were the exact meteorological phenomena of the year,—whether they presented any peculiarity and whether this peculiarity appears to have had any relation to the outbreak."

Page 171.

(List No. 9.)

Paragraph 5, for "1899" in the third line substitute "1912" and in the marginal references, for the words "sections 2 (1), (b), (t) and (y); 174, 175, 177; 196 to 204; 209; 237; and schedules II and III, Cantonment Code, 1899," substitute "sections 2 (1), (b), (t) and (y); 174, 175, 177; 196 to 204; 209; 237; and schedules II and III, Cantonment Code, 1912."

Enquiries should always be of a purely practical character; theoretical discussions should be avoided as far as possible; whatever conclusions are advanced should be based on the facts established; and it should invariably be stated, in the investigating officer's report, on what evidence the facts accepted as established, rest. It is hardly necessary to add that general statements made by villagers and subordinate officials, more especially if much time has elapsed since the outbreak, should only be accepted after careful scrutiny. Enquiries regarding epidemic diseases should be instituted with the least possible delay after the outbreak is reported.

4. The attention of all Cantonment authorities, as well as of all Commanding Officers of both British and Native Corps and detachments is drawn to the prohibition by Government of any of the following measures, *vis* :—

(i) Prostitutes accompanying regiments or detachments on the line of march and to standing camps.

(ii) Prostitutes occupying buildings which are either the property of Government or of the Cantonment authority.

(iii) Persons holding any office or appointment under the Cantonment authority, owning or receiving the rents of buildings occupied by prostitutes.

5. The attention of all concerned is invited to the orders contained in the marginally noted sections of the Cantonment Code, 1899, relating to infectious and contagious disease, and the enforcement of public decency in cantonments.

Sections 2 (1), (b), (t), (y); 174; 175; 177; 196 to 204; 209; 237; and schedules II and III, Cantonment Code, 1899. [Quarter Master General's Circular No. 10 of 1900.]

Rules relating to infectious and contagious diseases.

6. The above mentioned sections of the Cantonment Code, 1899, should be strictly complied with by all concerned, both in the spirit and in the letter. Copies thereof, both in English and in the vernacular of the district, should be posted up in such public place or places as the Cantonment Magistrate may think best for giving publicity thereto. Local Governments and Administrations have been requested to furnish Cantonment Magistrates with vernacular copies of these several sections for this purpose.

The success of the measures now adopted depends very much on the manner in which the rules are put in force.

7. The special attention of all concerned is drawn to the definition, in section 2 (1) (t) of the Cantonment Code, 1899, of the expression "regimental bazar," also to section 175 prohibiting the residence of any public prostitute within the limits of any regimental bazar. Officers allowing this section to be infringed will be held personally responsible.

Prostitutes not to reside in regimental bazars.

8. Under section 174 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, the Cantonment Authority should in all cases prohibit the residence of any public prostitute within the limits of any bazar which, by reason of its having outgrown the requirements of a regimental bazar, has been removed from regimental management and placed under the management of the Cantonment Authority, *e. g.*, the

Prostitutes not to reside in certain Cantonment Bazars.

ment Code, 1899", substitute "sections 2 (1), (b), (t) and (y); 179, 180; 182; 201 to 209; 214; 242 and schedules III and IV of the Cantonment Code, 1912".

Paragraph 6—For "1899" read "1912".

Paragraph 7—For "1899" read "1912" and for "175" read "180".

Paragraph 8—For "section 174 of the Cantonment Code, 1899" substitute "section 179 of the Cantonment Code, 1912".

Lal Kurti bazar at Rawal Pindi. Any such bazars, which are, as a rule, in close proximity to the barracks, are not regimental bazars within the meaning of section 173¹¹ and require, therefore, to be dealt with under section 174 of the Code.

British Military
Police in Canton-
ments.

9. Special care should be exercised by Commanding Officers of British corps in the selection of the non-commissioned officers and men they recommend. [Quarter Master General's recommend to be specially authorised by the Circular No. 10 of 1900.] Commanding Officer of the Cantonment for the purposes of section 209¹¹. A form of authorisation is subjoined and should be used in all cases.

*Form of authorisation for British Military Police referred to in section 209 of the Cantonment Code, 1899.*¹²

_____ of the
(corps)† _____
a member of the British Military police force in the _____
Cantonment is hereby authorised by me under section 209 of the Cantonment Code, 1899.¹²

The section in question has been carefully explained to him, and I have ascertained by all means available to me that he is a person whose character and intelligence warrant the belief that he will carry out the duty entrusted to him with all due care, honesty, and forbearance. He has been warned to avoid interference in all doubtful cases.

Station _____ *Commanding the Cantonment.*
Dated _____ 19 .

* Here insert rank and name of person authorised.

† Here insert title of corps in full

Annual reports re-
garding infectious
and contagious
diseases.

10. Officers Commanding stations will furnish to the General Officer Commanding the Brigade annual reports to the effect (1) that the provisions of the several sections of the Cantonment Code, 1899, in regard to contagious and infectious diseases have been carried out by all concerned both in the spirit and the letter; (2) that the instructions contained in paragraph 4 of Quarter Master General's Circular No. 10 of 1900 have been observed. The General Officer Commanding will furnish a consolidated report to the Quarter Master General in India soon as possible after the 1st January annually. They are also requested to at once check and bring to notice any failure to give the fullest effect to these orders.

Treatment of venereal
diseases.

11. Venereal diseases should, as far as possible, be dealt with on the same lines as other infectious and contagious diseases. It must be expressly understood that the rules in the Cantonment Code, 1899, do not in any way revive the system which was in force up to 1888. They do not authorise

Page 172, paragraph 10.

Delete the words "paragraph 4 of Quartermaster-general's Circular No. 10 of 1900", and substitute the words "paragraph 8 above".

Page 173.

Paragraph 13—For the words "section 203 of the Cantonment Code, 1899" substitute "section 208 of the Cantonment Code, 1912".

Paragraph 14—For the words "section 204 of the Cantonment Code, 1899" substitute "section 209 of the Cantonment Code, 1912".

In the fourth line for the words "section 203 of the Cantonment Code, 1899" substitute "section 208 of the Cantonment Code, 1912".

Paragraph 15—For the words "section 203 of the Cantonment Code, 1899" substitute "section 208 of the Cantonment Code, 1912".

(List No. 9.)

Page 172.

In the third and fourth lines for the figures "175" and "174" substitute "180" and "179" respectively.

Paragraph 9—In the fifth line for "209" read "214", and for the words "section 209 of the Cantonment Code, 1899" where they occur, substitute "section 214 of the Cantonment Code, 1912".

Paragraph 11—In the third line for "1899" read "1912".

(List No. 9.)

Page 172, paragraph 10.

At the end of the paragraph add the following:—

"These reports are to be signed by the General Officer Commanding personally, and not by a Staff Officer."

Page 172, Appendix XV, paragraph 10.

In the tenth line of this paragraph for "1st January" read "20th January."

the provision of prostitutes for the troops, or the compulsory examination [Quarter Master General's of prostitutes, or any scheme of registration and Circular No. 10 of 1900] licensing for the purpose of prostitution. If a prostitute is suspected of being diseased and of being a source of danger to other persons, she may be required to be examined, and if she refuses to be examined, she may be required to quit the cantonment. Her refusal to be examined, will entail no other penalty, and no prostitute, therefore, will be examined against her will. If she is found to be diseased, and submits to treatment, any further examination that may be necessary will be determined by the medical requirements of the case, and will depend on considerations similar to those which would apply in the case of any other infectious or contagious disease.

12. Although there is to be no compulsory examination of women medical officers may make arrangements to carry out, from time to time, the [Quarter Master General's examination of women who voluntarily present Circular No. 10 of 1900.] themselves.

Medical examination of women.

13. Section ²⁰⁸~~203~~ of the Cantonment Code, ¹⁹¹²~~1899~~, empowers the medical officer in charge of a Cantonment Hospital, if he has *prima facie* grounds for believing that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, to require, by notice in writing, that [Quarter Master General's such person shall attend at the hospital or dispensary at a time to be specified in the notice and Circular No. 10 of 1900.] not to quit it without his permission; unless and until, he is satisfied, by examination if necessary, that such person is not in fact suffering or is no longer suffering from such disorder.

Powers of medical officer in charge Cantonment Hospital.

14. Section ²⁴⁹~~244~~ of the Cantonment Code, ¹⁹¹²~~1899~~, empowers the Commanding Officer of a cantonment, if the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary reports in writing that any person having received a notice as provided for in section ²⁴³~~243~~ of the Cantonment Code, ¹⁹¹²~~1899~~, has refused [Quarter Master General's or omitted to attend at the hospital or dispensary, Circular No. 10 of 1900.] or that such person having attended at the hospital or dispensary, has quitted it without his permission, to direct by order in writing, if he thinks it expedient, such person to remove from the cantonment within 24 hours and prohibit such person from remaining longer in, or re-entering it, without his written permission. India Army Form 1986 should be used for this purpose.

Powers of Officer Commanding a Cantonment.

15. It should be carefully borne in mind by those concerned that the powers conferred by these rules are *permissive* and that if a medical officer should have *prima facie* grounds for believing that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from an infectious disorder, he should, in order to prevent, as far as possible the infliction of hardships on the more respectable inhabitants of the cantonment, personally [Quarter Master General's Circular No. 10 of 1900.] satisfy himself regarding the condition and general environment, and circumstances of the sick person, in order to ascertain whether the case does not admit of the exercise of the discretion conferred on him by section ²⁴³~~243~~ of the Cantonment Code, ¹⁹¹²~~1899~~, to give such other directions in the matter, apart from attendance at, or detention in the hospital or dispensary as may seem to him most expedient for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disorder. The powers conferred must be

Discretionary use of invested powers.

exercised with discretion. It is not the intention of the Government that they should be exercised in the cases of respectable persons, who can arrange for private medical attendance and who are willing to take any necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease. It is the danger of the spread of the disease to others that justifies the interference of the medical officer.

These measures will alike tend to remove temptation from young soldiers, and to diminish the prevalence of this terrible disease. They will also alleviate the sufferings of the women who have contracted venereal disorders, by providing them with medical care and treatment which would not be denied to them in the case of any other infectious or contagious disease.

Classification and management of Cantonment Hospitals.

16. Cantonment hospitals are classified as 1st Class for stations having a thousand or more British troops; and 2nd Class for others. Under the orders of the Divisional Commander they will be administered by the Divisional Principal Medical Officer. In other respects they are under the control of the Cantonment authorities.

Paragraph 105, Army Regulations, India, Volume VI.

Cantonment Hospital accounts.

17. The accounts connected with the hospital fund, the payment of bills and repairs to hospital buildings, will be arranged for by the Cantonment Magistrate, who, in concert with the Medical Officer, will frame the budget estimate (see India Army Form A-122), and arrange the allotment of funds when sanctioned. The transfer of savings under one budget sub-head to meet additional expenditure under another, requires the sanction of the Brigade Commander.

[Paragraph 106, Army Regulations, India, Volume VI.]

Disposal of funds when Cantonment Hospitals are closed.

18. When these institutions are closed the unexpended cash balances and value of the equipment, stores and furniture, will be credited to cantonment funds, if the hospital was maintained wholly or mainly from these funds, otherwise to Government. Medical and Surgical stores will be returned to the Medical Store Depot, and furniture supplied by the Military Works Services to that department, unless provided from hospital funds when it will be sold together with miscellaneous equipment. The Government of India should be informed, through the Controller of Military Accounts, of the unexpended balance of the grant-in-aid to be relinquished.

[Paragraph 107, Army Regulations, India, Volume VI.]

Cantonment Hospital establishment.

19. A medical Officer, and a suitable establishment, will be appointed to each hospital or dispensary.

Paragraph 108 and Appendix I, Army Regulations, India, Volume VI.

General duties of Medical Officer in charge.

20. The Medical Officer will be responsible, under the Senior Medical Officer, for the care and the treatment of the sick, the custody of the hospital property, the expenditure of the hospital funds, and the submission of

Page 174, paragraph 18.

Expunge the last sentence of this paragraph.

(List No. 10.)
February 1913.

Page 174, paragraph 16.

For the present paragraph 16, substitute the following:—

"16. Cantonment hospitals are classified as 'A', 'B' and 'C', based on the general utility of the hospital as displayed by the work done therein.

Army Department No. 3071-1, (Q. M. G.-4), dated 20th February 1912.

Paragraph 105, Army Regulations, India, Volume VI. Under the orders of the Divisional Commander they will be administered by the Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services. In other respects they are under the control of the Cantonment authorities."

Page 51, paragraph 3.

For "30 Magistrates" read "31 Magistrates".

(List No. 7.)

(No. 9.)

Page 51, paragraph 3.

Delete the entry and footnote regarding the "Inspecting Officer of Cantonments".

After "8 Assistant Magistrates, etc.," insert the following:—

"*3 Extra Assistant Cantonment Magistrates, on consolidated pay ... Rs. 350—10—500"

and to the footnotes add the following:—

"Despatch No. 16 (Military) dated 2nd February 1912 ..."

* Telegram dated 24th August 1911 ..."

Paragraph 109, Army Regulations, India, Volume VI. returns, bills, and vouchers. He will receive an imprest for comforts and contingencies. He will act as assistant to the Senior Medical Officer for the sanitary inspection of the cantonment, particularly the parts of it inhabited by natives, but will give no executive orders, a function which is reserved for the Cantonment Magistrate under the Code.

21. It has been decided that there is no illegality in the free treatment in Cantonment hospitals of Government followers and others whom the Cantonment authority desire so to treat, if the accommodation is sufficient. Treatment of Government followers in Cantonment Hospital.

Quarter Master General's letter No. 421-C, dated 28th February 1905.

When the burden of such treatment is beyond its means, the Cantonment authority should make application for assistance from the provincialised grant-in-aid.

Cost of diets should be met as in hospitals of Native troops, *i. e.*, by application, if necessary, to units concerned, for advances from patient's pay. Paragraph 110, Army Regulations, India, Volume VI.

22. The issue of condemned bedding to followers, hospitals and charitable institutions, is authorised in section 47, Army Regulations, India, Volume V. Issue of condemned bedding to Cantonment Hospitals.

23. The Cantonment Magistrate in his capacity as Secretary to the Cantonment hospital fund should bring to notice any tendency to extravagance in expenditure, including the issue of free diets. It is not the intention of the Code to provide subsistence allowance or diets to all in-patients indiscriminately. Supervision of expenditure on Cantonment Hospitals.

24. Printed notices should be posted up in English and the vernacular explaining the object of the Pasteur Institutes at Kasauli and Coonoor in regard to the treatment of rabies. Rabies and snake bite.

Cantonment and Government servants and indigent persons residing in cantonments who are unable to pay their fares to the institutes may be assisted from Cantonment funds.

Notices should also include advice as to the immediate resort to the Cantonment Hospital of persons who may be bitten by snakes, and all hospitals should be provided with the Lauder Brunton permanganate lancets and instructions for using permanganate for the treatment of such cases.

Grant of concessions to Cantonment and Government servants and indigent persons residing in Cantonments, to enable them to proceed to a Pasteur Institute for anti-rabic treatment.

25. Any Cantonment or Government servant residing in a cantonment who has been bitten by a rabid animal, and who is too poor to proceed to Kasauli or Coonoor his own expense may, provided that he is drawing not more than Rs. 100 a month, be granted—

- (i) his actual travelling expenses to Kasauli or Coonoor and back, namely, (a) a single fare each way by railway of the class by which he is entitled to travel on duty, (b) for journeys by road, or by river and ocean steamers, the actual cost of transit, not exceeding the amount admissible under rule. The expenses for the return journey should be paid to the patient at Kasauli or Coonoor after the treatment has been undergone, by the Treasury Officer at those stations, on production of a discharge certificate from the Director of the Institute;

(ii) an advance of one month's pay;

(iii) one month's casual leave, any leave required in excess being treated as privilege or sick leave. In cases where the appointment of a substitute is found necessary, the period of absence up to one month shall be treated as extra privilege leave.

Any Cantonment or Government servant residing in a cantonment who has a difficulty in finding at once the means to enable him to proceed to an Institute, and whose pay exceeds Rs. 100, but does not exceed Rs. 500 a month, may be granted an advance not exceeding the amount admissible under rule (i), and may also be given the concessions specified in I (ii) and (iii) above. The sums thus advanced will be recovered by instalments on the usual scale.

Where it is considered that the recovery on the usual scale, *viz.*, in three monthly instalments, would cause hardship, recovery may be made by more than three, but not more than twelve instalments.

Any departmental or regimental private follower or any indigent person unconnected with the Cantonment or public service, living in cantonments who, in the opinion of the officer authorised to grant the concession, is unable to proceed to a Pasteur Institute at his own expense, may be granted his actual travelling expenses to Kasauli or Coonoor and back, namely, (a) a single third class fare each way by railway, (b) for journeys by road, or by river and ocean steamers, the actual cost of transit, (c) maintenance allowance at the following daily rates: Europeans and Eurasians Re. 1 during the journey and Rs. 2-8 during treatment, natives 4 annas during the journey and 6 annas during treatment. The expenses for the return journey should be paid to the patient at Kasauli or Coonoor after the treatment has been undergone, by the Treasury Officer at those stations on production of a discharge certificate from the Director of the Institute.

Any woman, or child under 16 years of age, or man who is, by reason of age or other sufficient cause, incapable of travelling alone may be

Delete paragraph 25-A and reconstruct paragraph 25 as follows:—

25. Any Cantonment or Government servant residing in a Cantonment who has been bitten by a rabid animal, and who is too poor to proceed to Kasauli or Coonoor at his own expense may, provided that he is drawing not more than Rs.* 100 a month, be granted:—

- (i) his actual travelling expenses to Kasauli or Coonoor and back, namely, (a) a single fare each way by railway of the class by which he is entitled to travel on duty, (b) for journeys by road, or by river and ocean steamers, the actual cost of transit, not exceeding the amount admissible under rule. The expenses for the return journey should be paid to the patient at Kasauli or Coonoor after the treatment has been undergone, by the Treasury Officer at those stations, on production of a discharge certificate from the Director of the Institute.

(ii) an advance of one month's pay;

(iii) one month's casual leave, any leave required in excess being treated as privilege or sick leave. In cases where the appointment of a substitute is found necessary, the period of absence up to one month shall be treated as extra privilege leave. Such extra privilege leave is subject to all the restrictions which govern ordinary privilege leave, except that it may be granted in addition to the amount of privilege leave which an officer has earned.

(iv) the phrase "Government servant" should be restricted to men in regular Government service (permanent or temporary) on monthly salaries.

"Extra employés" (day or piece workers) of Government Departments (Military or otherwise) are not to be treated as Government servants, but dealt with under the rules governing indigent persons. If, in emergent cases, the head of any military establishment considers it necessary to send one of

Add the following:—

(iv) The phrase "Government servant" should be restricted to men in regular Government service (permanent or temporary) on monthly salaries.

"Extra employés" (day or piece workers) of Government Departments (military or otherwise) are not to be treated as Government servants, but dealt with under the rules governing indigent persons.

If, in emergent cases, the head of any military establishment considers it necessary to send one of his "extra workmen" off to a Pasteur Institute at once, the cost of the concessions will be charged against Army Estimates.

his "extra workmen" off to a Pasteur Institute at once, the cost of the concessions will be charged against Army Estimates.

y Cantonment or Government servant residing in a Cantonment; difficulty in finding at once the means to enable him to proceed to the Institute, and whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200 a month, may be granted advance not exceeding the amount payable under (i) and may also be given the concessions specified in (ii) above.

y Government servant drawing not more than Rs. 500 a month pay, if any member of his family is bitten by a rabid animal and he has difficulty in finding at once the means of sending him or her to a Pasteur Institute, may be granted an advance not exceeding the actual travelling expenses (as in these rules) of the person bitten, to Kasauli or Coonoor and back, at the rate of one month's pay.

Such advances will be recovered by instalments on the usual scale, or by equal monthly instalments; where it is considered that the recovery on the usual scale would cause hardship the recovery may be by instalments of not more than three, but not more than twelve instalments.

y Cantonment or Government servant residing in a Cantonment drawing not more than Rs. 25 per mensem may be granted, in addition to the concessions specified above, maintenance allowance at the rates of the master-general's daily allowance admissible to officers of the third, fourth and fifth class (as the case may be) under article 111 of the Civil Service Regulations, for the period spent by him in the Cantonment and from a Pasteur Institute in India and also for the period during which he is under treatment at that Institute. Actual expenses for travelling by road may also be granted if considered necessary to officers of the third, fourth and fifth class.

departmental or regimental private follower or any indigent person not connected with the Cantonment or public service, living in a Cantonment; who, in the opinion of the officer authorised to grant the concessions, is unable to proceed to a Pasteur Institute at his own expense, may be granted his actual expenses to Kasauli or Coonoor and back, namely, (a) third class fare each way by railway, (b) for journeys by road, or by motor cars and ocean steamers, the actual cost of transit, (c) maintenance allowance at the following daily rates: Europeans and Eurasians Re. 1 and 6 annas for the journey and Rs. 2-8-0 during treatment; natives 4 annas for the journey and 6 annas during treatment. The expenses for the journey should be paid to the patient at Kasauli or Coonoor, after the treatment has been undergone, by the Treasury Officer at those stations on production of a discharge certificate from the Director of the Institute.

woman, or child under 16 years of age, or man who is, by reason of physical or other sufficient cause, incapable of travelling alone may be allowed

e.—To be interpreted as referring to "monthly substantive pay" as defined in Article 38 of the Civil Service Regulations.

For the present footnote to paragraph 25 substitute the following:—

Assam-Bengal Railway.

7. The railways, parties to

8

attendant to accompany her or him to the Institute; and any such concession shall be granted:—

- (i) travelling expenses and maintenance allowance at the rate sanctioned for patients; and
- (ii) wages, not exceeding four annas a day, in cases where the despatching officer is satisfied that the patient is unable to pay the daily expenses of the attendant.

Such concession is only to be granted in cases of absolute necessity.

Cantonment Magistrate is empowered to grant the above mentioned concessions on the recommendation of the Medical Officer in charge of the Cantonment Hospital. He shall authorise in writing the immediate concession for Kasauli or Coonoor of any of the classes of persons specified.

Maintenance charges for the days spent at Kasauli or Coonoor and for the return journey may be advanced on separate bills drawn by the Director of the Institute.

The cost will be borne by the Cantonment Funds at stations where such facilities exist, and other military stations by the State.

4.—The North Western Railway allows free 3rd class tickets to the poorer class and also to one attendant or relative accompanying the patient, including children under 12 years of age proceeding to the 2nd Camp of the North Western Railway to Kasauli for anti-rabic treatment or returning from Kasauli after treatment, on production of a certificate signed by a Medical Officer not lower in rank than an Assistant Surgeon. Free 3rd class return tickets are granted to indigent persons travelling over the East Indian Railway on production of a medical certificate signed by a gazetted officer that they are proceeding to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli for treatment. Natives of the poorer class travelling to Kasauli for treatment are granted free 3rd class tickets on the Oudh and Lucknow Railway on production of a certificate signed by a gazetted officer. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway grants 3rd class return tickets for a single fare, and the South Indian Railway Company grants passes to indigent persons and attendants sent to the Coonoor Pasteur Institute by Government servants empowered in that behalf. The certificates referred to above should be stamped with the office seal of the railway concerned, in order to prevent fraud.

For the present footnote to paragraph 25 substitute the following:—

7. The railways, parties to the Indian Railway Conference Association, which are noted on the margin, allow concessions to indigent patients and their attendants proceeding to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli for anti-rabic treatment under the conditions noted below:—

Assam-Bengal Railway.	
Baraset-Basirhat Railway.	
Barsi Light Railway.	
Begal-Dooars Railway.	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	
Bhavnagar Railway ...	(Formerly known as
Gondal-Porbandar Railway ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal-
Junagad Railway ...	Junagad-Porbandar
Jamnagar Railway ...	Railway.)
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	
Bukhtiarpur-Bihar Railways.	
Burma Railways.	
Dholpur-Bari Railway.	
Eastern Bengal State Railway.	
East Indian Railway.	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	
His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.	
Howrah-Amtah Railway.	
Howrah-Sheakhala Railway.	
Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway.	
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	
North-Western State Railway.	
Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway.	
Shahdra Saharanpur Light Railway.	
South Indian Railway.	
Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway.	
Morvi Railway (3rd class tickets issued at half fares).	

- (a) an indigent person not in the public service (together with one attendant, when such indigent person is a woman or is a child under 16 years of age, or is a man who, by reason of age or other sufficient cause, is incapable of travelling alone), will be granted third class ticket free of charge;
- (b) tickets for the return journey will be issued on production of a certificate signed by the authorities of the Pasteur Institute;
- (c) only one attendant as above will be allowed with each patient or each party of patients of the same family;
- (d) the requisition for tickets must have the impression of the official seal of the office from which issued; it must be signed by a Medical Officer of not lower rank than an Assistant Surgeon.

Erasures and alterations in a requisition must be initialled by the issuing officer.

and whether the cost is to be borne by General (Provincial or Imperial) revenues or by the Cantonment Fund;

(Note.—When the information about the incidence of the charge is not available at once it should follow the intimation to the Director as soon as possible.)

- (b) the class to which the person, if a Government or Cantonment Fund servant, has been treated as belonging for the purpose of travelling allowance;
- (c) the amount of travelling allowance (by rail and road) advanced;
- (d) the number of days for which and the rate at which maintenance allowance has been advanced.

Such expenses will be treated as final charges, not advances, and will be finally passed in audit on receipt of the Director's certificate of treatment.

After paragraph 25, insert the following new paragraph:—

"25-A. When expenses for the journey to Kasauli or Coonoor are advanced to a Cantonment Fund servant, Government servant or indigent person residing in a Cantonment, by the Cantonment Magistrate, an intimation of the fact should be sent forthwith, with the patient, by that officer direct to the Director of the Pasteur Institute stating—

- (a) whether the person relieved is (i) a Government servant, (ii) Cantonment Fund servant, or (iii) indigent person;

allowed an attendant to accompany her or him to the Institute; and any such attendant shall be granted—

- (a) travelling expenses and maintenance allowance at the rate sanctioned for patients; and
- (b) wages, not exceeding four annas a day, in cases where the despatching officer is satisfied that the patient is unable to pay the daily expenses of the attendant.

This concession is only to be granted in cases of absolute necessity.

The Cantonment Magistrate is empowered to grant the above mentioned concessions on the recommendation of the Medical Officer in charge of the Cantonment hospital. He shall authorise in writing the immediate departure for Kasauli or Coonoor of any of the classes of persons specified.

Maintenance charges for the days spent at Kasauli or Coonoor and for the days of the return journey may be advanced on separate bills drawn by the Director of the Institute.

The cost will be borne by the Cantonment Funds at stations where such funds exist, and at other military stations by the State.

26. The Pasteur Institutes are not hospitals where patients can be accommodated during the period of treatment. As much inconvenience has been caused both to the authorities of the Institutes and to the patients themselves, owing to the latter being under a misapprehension on this point, Cantonment Magistrates should obtain from the Local Government copies of the "Memorandum (with vernacular translations) of information for patients proceeding to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli" (or Coonoor as the case may be).

Information for patients proceeding to a Pasteur Institute for anti-rabic treatment.

These should be hung in suitable public places, such as the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, the Cantonment Fund Office, the Police station, etc., and also explained verbally to patients before they leave the cantonment.

27. The appointment of an additional cantonment sweeper for the work of removal, disposal, etc., in each case of enteric fever in private houses is most advisable, in order to carry out arrangements for sterilizing excreta under medical advice.

Treatment of excreta in enteric fever cases.

28. Much expense is often incurred in maintaining segregation huts for small-pox, cholera, and other diseases, which are very rarely used.

Segregation huts.

Permanent huts, present disadvantages:—

- (a) They are dreaded by the native population, especially after the occurrence of even a single death in them.
- (b) They often entail the presence of a chowkidar to preserve them from pilferers of tiles and wood work.
- (c) They are difficult and expensive to disinfect.
- (d) The site, if it becomes contaminated or proves otherwise undesirable, can only be changed by rebuilding.

If unserviceable tents are not available, temporary moveable huts of hessian cloth on bamboo frames can be made and kept in store.

A few screens of reeds or a little thatching grass can be added to make them weather proof.

Procedure for
initiating Plague
measures.

29. Measures for the prevention of plague, etc., should only be taken under the sanction of the Cantonment Authority of the station granted on the recommendation of the Sanitary Officer of the cantonment.

It is essential that, in every case, the prior consent of the Cantonment Authority should be obtained to measures which necessitate the expenditure of Cantonment funds, and this procedure should be strictly adhered to.

Annual Sanitary
Reports.

30. Annual sanitary reports are submitted on India Army Form M-1233 by Officers Commanding stations to Brigade Principal Medical Officers.

In order to lighten the labour of preparing the report, the required information may be collected by the members of the Committee most directly concerned with the subject treated of in the several sections; but this information must afterwards be embodied and commented on in the report by the Committee as a body, and not be submitted in the form of remarks by individual members.

The reports of each 3 consecutive years should be bound together for record in the Cantonment office, so that new arrivals may have the benefit of past experience.

In explaining the probable causes and the remedies suggested when diseases are unusually prevalent, the fullest possible information that the local officials are in a position to furnish should be given.

They should seize and report upon one or two salient sanitary defects and discuss them thoroughly in the above sense—not limiting their observations to the space allowed for brief answers to the less important questions.

Officers Com-
manding Canton-
ments and Canton-
ment Committees
not to ignore sug-
gestions from Me-
dical Officers.

31. When a medical officer suggests certain remedial measures the Officers Commanding or Cantonment Committees should not pass them on unnoticed; they should state what has been or is about to be done; if nothing is to be done, they should explain why; if they differ from the medical officer they should say so and give their reasons.

Points to be spe-
cially observed in
framing annual
sanitary reports.

32. The following defects in the reports are specially to be guarded against:—

- (a) questions either not replied to at all, or only partially so;
- (b) rough analysis of water omitted;
- (c) statistics of native population including troops and population of adjoining civil stations, either omitted, or incorrectly quoted;
- (d) statistics of births and deaths not accurately recorded as contemplated in Chapter XV, Cantonment Code; and

Page 178, paragraph 29.

In the first line of paragraph 29, for the words "Measures for the prevention of plague, etc.", substitute "General measures for the prevention of plague and other dangerous infectious diseases".

(List No.

- (e) absence of information as to measures being adopted to remedy defects or carry out suggested improvements.

33. In cases where sickness has been prevalent the local cause, if discovered, should be pointed out in the annual sanitary report; and, if not discovered, a remark to that effect should be made. As regards cholera an analysis should be given of the evidence adduced in those instances in which it is alleged that the disease was due to importation.

In all cases in which movement into camp has not been successful in arresting cholera outbreaks a full account should be given of the circumstances, and of the causes which seem to account for the failure.

It is believed that enteric and other diseases are specially liable to be contracted by travellers owing to fatigue and other causes.

34. It is a *sine qua non* that all dak bungalows, rest-houses, and hotels should be provided with a well lighted, well ventilated cook-room, with wire gauze doors and windows, and well-flagged floors pointed with the best Portland cement. All cleansing of kitchen and table utensils, crockery, etc., should be done at a zinc table or raised zinc-lined sink with a hole from which the dirty water can fall directly into a bucket placed underneath, pending its removal to a distance.

35. When cholera exists in a locality, the cholera microbe may be found in the well water, commonly in a virulent condition. For a variable period, up to 3 months, but usually not more, after the cessation of an epidemic, the same microbe appears to exist in the majority of wells, but showing degeneration. In rare cases, it appears in wells for a longer period, but always showing extreme degeneration.

Observations have shown that at religious fairs cholera microbes in wells have varied directly with the concourse and dispersal of the pilgrims.

Fairs, where free drinking stations (piaos) are arranged for, present less danger of spreading cholera than those where pilgrims draw their own water from wells.

On fair days, Brahmans should be engaged and stationed over all wells to supply the wants of pilgrims, and the drawing of water by the latter with their own *lotas* should be absolutely prohibited.

Page 178, paragraph 32.
For the words "section 224, Cantonment Code," substitute "section 229, Cantonment Code".

(List No. 9

APPENDIX XVI.

DISORDERLY AND UNDESIRABLE PERSONS.

(List No. 9.)

Page 181.

Paragraph 2—For the words "section 211 of the Cantonment Code, 1899", where they occur, substitute "section 216 of the Cantonment Code, 1912".

Paragraph 3—For the figures "211" and "66" in the second clause, substitute "216" and "67", respectively.

1. No person will be permitted to reside in the lines of any Corps or Department, who is not borne on the strength of the establishment concerned. Officers Commanding Units are responsible that undesirable persons are excluded from the lines, and that, in the case of British corps, private servants are only allowed to warrant officers, staff sergeants and married men.

Exclusion of undesirable persons from lines of Corps and Departments.

2. Where a disorderly person frequents, but does not reside in, a cantonment, action should be taken under Section 216 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, by serving such person with the required order and notice, at the first opportunity when found within cantonment limits. The order cannot, however, be served beyond the limits of cantonment jurisdiction.

Exclusion of disorderly persons from Cantonments.

When action is taken under section 216 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, for the removal and expulsion of disorderly persons from cantonment, the Commanding Officer of Cantonment should not fail to place on record, as required by Clause (b) of the Section quoted, his opinion that the presence of the person is dangerous to good order or military discipline, otherwise the order is *ultra vires*.

Quarter Master General's Circular No. 18 of 1908.

3. In the cases of persons committing nuisances within the limits of barrack areas, recreation grounds, hospital compounds or other premises in military occupation, over which there is no public right of way, action should be taken for criminal trespass under the Indian Penal Code and any failure to secure redress should be brought to the notice of the Quarter Master General in India.

Action to be taken when nuisances are committed in public places.

As an alternative, action may be taken under section 216 of the Cantonment Code. Section 66 of the Code does not apply in such cases.

4. The employment of cooly women for work in the lines of British Corps is strictly prohibited.

Paragraph 413, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

Cooly women not to be employed in British lines.

Page 183, paragraph 1.

Delete the following entries :—

Y 1973 Lease form, Cantonment land for public purposes.

Y 1974 Lease form, Cantonment land for private purposes.

and substitute the following :—

Y 1973 Lease form A., Cantonment land for public purposes.

Y 1974 Lease form B., Cantonment land in bazars.

Y 1974-A., Lease form C., Cantonment land for other than public purposes and bazars.

(List No. 13). Appendix XVII, paragraph 1, page 183. For the present description of I. A. F. Y-1987 substitute "Programme of Progressive Measures in Cantonments." January 1914.

Page 183—Introduction of new India Army Form.

(List No. 8.)

After "1988—Diary of outdoor inspections of Cantonment Magistrates" insert—

"1989—Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate of receipts and expend-

APPENDIX XVII.

FORMS.

1. The following list of Indian Army Forms prescribed for Cantonments are obtainable on payment from the Contractor of Government Printing, Calcutta, and are supplied as demanded :—

No. of Form.	Description of form.
Y 1971.——	Daily register of births and deaths.
" 1972.——	Summary " "
" 1973.——	Lease form, Cantonment land for public purposes.
" 1974.——	" " " private "
" 1975.——	Deed of assignment, Secunderabad and Burma Divisions.
" 1976.——	" " " " "
" 1977.——	Register of Government land held by lessees inside bazaars.
" 1978.——	" " " " outside "
" 1979.——	Register of private land.
" 1981.——	Register of transfers of immovable property.
" 1982.——	Register of houses in Cantonments, Secunderabad and Burma Divisions.
" 1983.——	License for market or slaughter-house.
" 1984.——	License for animal, vehicle or job porter.
" 1985.——	License to carry on trade or calling.
" 1986.——	Order for expulsion from cantonments of persons suffering from infectious or contagious diseases.
" 1987.——	Proceedings of Committee to value huts, Secunderabad and Burma Divisions.
" 1988.——	Diary of outdoor inspections of Cantonment Magistrates.

2. The following list of Indian Army Forms prescribed for Cantonments are issued gratis as under :—

(Vide India Army Form Z-2001.)

List of Indian Army Forms supplied gratis for use in Cantonments.

Description of Forms.

No. of Form.

A.-222.——Annual budget estimate, Cantonment Hospitals.
(Issued to Station Staff Officers as required.)

A.-223.——General budget estimate, Cantonment Hospitals.
(Issued to Principal Medical Officers as demanded.)

A.501.—Mortgage bond, houses in cantonments. (Issued to Divisional Head Quarters as required).

I.1129.—Annual confidential report on Cantonment Magistrates. (Issued to Staff Officers as required).

M.1232.—Weekly sanitary report. (110 forms supplied gratis to Corps and Units yearly).

M.1233.—Annual „ (Issued to Cantonment Committees or Station Staff Officers as demanded).

M.1234.—Annual report on a Cantonment Hospital (Issued to Principal Medical Officers as required.)

Y.1980.—Bazar Register (Supplied to Units).

FORM NO. I.

REFERRED TO AT PARAGRAPH 6, APPENDIX X.
(SEE ALSO QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S CIRCULAR NO. 18 OF 1878.)

DIVISION OR INDEPENDENT BRIGADE.

Cantonment.

Schedule of land taken up for the Army Department
in the

Zillah of _____

Pergunnah _____

Mouzah _____

Orders for occupation of the land.	Purpose for which required.	COLOURED PINK.			COLOURED YELLOW.		
		Permanent occupation.			Temporary occupation.		
		Acres.	R.	P.	Acres.	R.	P.

Engineer.
Dated _____

Station _____

Commanding the Station.
Dated _____

FORM NO. 2.

REFERRED TO AT PARAGRAPH 14, APPENDIX VI.

Proposition Statement for revision of the Cantonment Fund establishment at—.

PRESENT SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.			Increase per mensem (a).	Decrease per mensem.	Dates from which changes are required.
Number.	Designation.	Cost per mensem.	Number.	Designation	Cost per mensem.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

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(a)—If the increased amount is not covered by a corresponding decrease, the forwarding letter should explain how it is proposed to meet the increased cost, i.e., by reappropriation or an increased budget grant.

President, Cantonment Committee.

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Dated

Dated

FORM NO. 3.

REFERRED TO AT PARAGRAPH 24, APPENDIX VI.

Statement of proposed reappropriations in the Cantonment Fund budget estimate for 190 —190 .

HEADS OF ACCOUNT AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSAL.										
Heads of account proposed to be increased.					Heads of account proposed to be decreased.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No. of Grant Head.	Minor and detailed heads.	Amount of original grant.	Amount and authority for any reappropriation by which original grant may have been increased or decreased.	Increase now proposed.	No. of Grant Head.	Minor and detailed heads.	Amount and authority for any reappropriation by which original grant may have been decreased.	Amount of original Grant.	Anticipated saving available for reappropriation.	Explanations setting forth fully the necessity for the proposed expenditure and why it was not foreseen and why the saving is anticipated.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	

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Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Dated

President, Cantonment Committee.

Dated

FORM NO. 4.

REFERRED TO AT PARAGRAPH 25, APPENDIX VI.

(SEE ALSO QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S CIRCULAR NO. 12 OF 504).

CANTONMENT.

Statement showing the sums due by, and due to, the Cantonment Fund for the ^{month} ending 190 .

Due by the Cantonment Fund for purchase of conservancy plant ; grain and blood for cattle ; materials supplied ; work done ; etc., etc.			Due to the Cantonment Fund.		
Particulars.	Amounts due.	Date the debt was incurred, and explanations of cause of any delay exceeding two months in adjust- ing the claim.	Particulars.	Amounts due.	Explanation of cause of delay in recovery.
1	2	3	4	5	6
(Messrs. F. Thomson & Co., Ltd., for corruga- ted iron sheets for latrines.)	Rs. A. P. 1,574 10 9		(Arrears of income from land to end of last month.	Rs. A. P. 1,598 0 0)	
(Arrears of Octroi Re- funds).	1,429 5 6		(Arrears of house-tax to end of last month.	198 4 6)	

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FORM NO. 5.

REFERRED TO AT PARAGRAPH 6, APPENDIX VI.

(SEE ALSO QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S CIRCULAR NO. 4 OF 1905.)

Bill No. _____

To _____

In account with Cantonment Committee.

HOUSE TAX.

Number of Property.	Registered gross annual value of the rent.	Annual amount of the House Tax at 7½ per cent. on gross annual rent.	½ of monthly instalment of House Tax.	Amount due for the month of	TOTAL AMOUNT.		REMARKS. [See reverse.]
					Rs.	A. P.	
					Rs.	A. P.	

STATION _____

Date _____ 190 .

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

FORM NO. 6.

REFERRED TO AT PARAGRAPH 6, APPENDIX VI.

(SEE ALSO QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S CIRCULAR NO. 4 OF 1905.)

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

To _____

Please forward the House Tax due by you for the current month on or before _____ instant as per bill already sent to you. If it is not received, a demand notice will have to be issued, [*the cost of which is _____].

STATION _____

Date _____

} *Secretary, Cantonment Committee.*

* If authorised by the rules for assessment and recovery of the tax.

(2)

NOTICE.—In the case of unoccupied houses, proprietors are required to endorse and sign an affidavit in the remarks column of this Bill to the effect that "No rent was received for House No. _____ during the month of _____ 190 ; and there is neither agreement nor lease existing with respect to any house herein inscribed."

This affidavit will be accepted in lieu of payment of that month's instalment.

Note.—This Bill should be returned on or before 10th _____ 190 , with the cash in payment thereof, to be RECEIPTED.

FORM NO. 7.

REFERRED TO AT PARAGRAPH 6, APPENDIX VI.

(SEE ALSO QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S CIRCULAR NO. 4 OF 1905).

FINAL NOTICE.

You are hereby given notice (under Act _____, Sec. _____) that the amounts of House Tax as shown overleaf are overdue, and have not yet been received. Also, that any further failure on your part to pay in full the amount now demanded within 7 days of the date of issue of this demand notice, *i. e.*, by the _____ day of _____ 190____, will entail issue of warrants for the recovery of the amounts due, by attachment of your property.

By order of the Cantonment Committee.

STATION _____

Date _____ 190____.

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

(2)

HOUSE TAX ASSESSMENT ACCOUNT.

1 st instalment of House Tax. Annual Assessment for the month of 190 .	Number of House.	Tax was due to be paid be- tween the dates of—	Amount of Monthly instalment.			Total amount now due.			REMARKS.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Total amount of Tax due Rs.									
Demand Notice fees under Act _____, Sec. _____ Rs.									
Total now demanded Rs.									

FORM NO. 8.

REFERRED TO AT PARAGRAPH 48, APPENDIX V.
(SEE ALSO QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S CIRCULAR NO. 58 OF 1883).

Statement shewing various trades and number of men it is absolutely necessary should reside in Battery or Regimental Bazaars.

Arm of Service.	Chowdry*.	Mutawaddy*.	Flagman or welghman.	Bakers.	Butchers.	Buttermen.	Barbers.	Clothiers.	Carpenters.	Dhall and rice sellers.	Flour sellers.	Firewood sellers.	Goldsmiths.	Silversmiths.	Bunlahs.	Blacksmiths.	Tin smiths.	Box wallahs.	Oil sellers.	Poulters.	Pann sellers.	Potters.	Sweetmeat sellers.	Spice sellers.	Shoemakers.	Tobaccoconists.	Vegetable sellers.	Tailors.	Gram parchers.	Bhisties.	Sweepers.	Dhobies.	Lascars.	Cooks.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
Royal Horse Artillery.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	115
Field Artillery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	94
Heavy Artillery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	81
Mountain Artillery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	81
Garrison Artillery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	99
British Cavalry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	216
British Infantry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	270
Native Cavalry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	94
Native Infantry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	102
Sappers and Miners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30

India Army Circular, Clause 131, dated 31st July 1882.

These numbers are regulated by

195 FORM NO. 9.

SECURITY BONDS FOR CANTONMENT SERVANTS UNDER SECTION 24, CANTONMENT CODE, 1899, REFERRED TO AT PARAGRAPH 11, APPENDIX VIII.
1912

A 1.

Form of Security Bond where Cash is taken as Security.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I of am held and firmly bound unto the Cantonment Authority of its successors and assigns in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Cantonment authority its successors or assigns for which payment I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and legal representatives by these presents.

WHEREAS the above bounden was on the day of 19 appointed to and now holds the office of in the Cantonment of in the district And Whereas the said by virtue of such office is bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealings with all property and money which may come to his hands or possession or under his control such accounts to be kept in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority and also to prepare and submit such returns and accounts and other documents as may from time to time be required of him And Whereas the said has delivered to and deposited with the Cantonment Magistrate of the said Cantonment the sum of Rs. in cash as security for the due and faithful performance by the said of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other duties which may be required of him and for the purpose of securing and indemnifying the said Cantonment Authority and its successors against all loss injury or damage which the said Cantonment Authority or its successors may in any way suffer or sustain by reason of the misconduct neglect oversight or otherwise by means of the said or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible And Whereas the said has entered into the above bond in the penal sum of Rs. as a further security for the due performance by him of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the indemnity of the said Cantonment Authority and its successors against all such loss injury or damage as aforesaid Now the condition of the above written bond is such that if the said has whilst he has held the said office of as aforesaid always duly performed and fulfilled the duties of his said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof respectively and other the duties which may from time to time be required of him and shall also at all times indem-

Page 195.

In the third line for the figures "1899" substitute "1912".

(List No. 9.)

nity and save harmless the said Cantonment Authority and its successors from all and every loss injury and damage which has been or shall or may at any times or time hereafter during the service or employment of the said in such office as aforesaid or in any such other offices aforesaid be sustained incurred or suffered by the said Cantonment Authority or its successors by reason of any act neglect failure misconduct default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said or of any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force provided always and it is hereby declared and agreed that the said sum of Rs. so deposited as aforesaid shall be and remain with the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of the said Cantonment as such security as aforesaid with full power such Cantonment Magistrate as occasion shall require to apply the said sum of Rs. or any part thereof in and towards the indemnity as aforesaid of the said Cantonment Authority and its successors or otherwise as aforesaid And it is hereby lastly agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said whether such as aforesaid or otherwise the said sum of Rs. or so much thereof as shall then be in deposit and this bond shall remain with such Cantonment Magistrate as aforesaid for calendar months as security against any loss injury or damage that may have been sustained or incurred by the said Cantonment Authority or its successors owing to the act neglect or default of the said or any such other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have been discovered until after the termination of his said service and that his liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of calendar months.

IN WITNESS whereof the said has hereunto set his hand
and seal this day of 19

Signed sealed and delivered }
by the above named
in the presence of }

B I.

Form of Security Bonds where Cash is taken by Instalments as Security.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I of am
held and firmly bound unto the Cantonment Authority of
its successors and assigns in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the
said Cantonment Authority its successors or assigns for which payment I
bind myself my heirs executors administrators and legal representatives by
these presents.

WHEREAS the above bounden was on the
day of 19 appointed to and now holds the office
of in the Cantonment of in the
District And Whereas the said by virtue of such office is
bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealings with all property

and money which may come to his hands or possession or under his control such accounts to be kept in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority and also to prepare and submit such returns and such accounts and other documents as may from time to time be required of him And Whereas the said

has agreed to deliver to and deposit with the Cantonment Magistrate of the said Cantonment the sum of Rs. in cash by monthly deductions of Rs. to be made from the salary of the said by the head of his office until the full sum of Rs.

shall be so delivered and deposited as security for the due and faithful performance by the said of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other duties which may be required of him and for the purposes of securing and indemnifying the said Cantonment Authority and its successors against all loss injury or damage which the said Cantonment Authority or its successors may in any way suffer or sustain by reason of the misconduct neglect oversight or otherwise by means of the said or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible And whereas the said has entered into the above bond in the penal sum of Rs. as a further security for the due performance by him of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the indemnity of the said Cantonment Authority and its successors against all such loss, injury or damage as aforesaid Now the condition of the above written bond is such that if the said

has whilst he has held the said office of as aforesaid duly performed and fulfilled the duties of his said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof respectively and other duties which may from time to time be required of him and shall also at all times indemnify and save harmless the said Cantonment Authority and its successors from all and every loss injury and damage which has been or shall or may at any times or time hereafter during the service or employment of the said in such office as aforesaid or in any such other office as aforesaid be sustained incurred or suffered by the said Cantonment Authority or its successors by reason of any neglect failure misconduct, default disobedience, omission or insolvency of the said or of any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force Provided always and it is hereby declared and agreed that the said sum of Rs. or so much thereof as shall for the time being be deposited shall be and remain with the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of the Cantonment as such security as aforesaid with full power for such Cantonment Magistrate as occasion shall require to apply the said sum of Rs. or any part thereof in and towards the indemnity as aforesaid of the Cantonment Authority and its successors or otherwise as aforesaid And it is hereby lastly agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said whether as such as aforesaid or otherwise the said sum of Rs. or so much thereof as shall then be in deposit and this bond shall remain with such Cantonment Magistrate as aforesaid for calendar months as security

against any loss injury or damage that may have been sustained or incurred by the said Cantonment Authority or its successors owing to the act neglect or default of the said or any such other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have been discovered until after the termination of his said service and that his liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of calendar months.

IN WITNESS whereof the said has hereunto set his hand and seal this day of 19

Signed sealed and delivered }
by the above named
in the presence of

C.

Form of Security where Government Securities are taken as Security.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I of am held and firmly bound unto the Cantonment Authority of its successors and assigns in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Cantonment Authority its successors or assigns for which payment I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and legal representatives by these presents.

WHEREAS the above bounden was on the day of 19 appointed to and now holds the office of in the Cantonment of in the District And Whereas the said by virtue of such office is bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealings with all property and money which may come to his hands or possession or under his control such accounts to be kept in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority and also to prepare and submit such returns and such accounts and other documents as may from time to time be required of him And Whereas the said has delivered to and deposited with and endorsed over to the Cantonment Magistrate of the said Cantonment Government Securities to the extent of Rs. as security for the due and faithful performance by the said of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the purpose of securing and indemnifying the said Cantonment Authority and its successors against all loss injury or damage which the said Cantonment Authority or its successors may in any way suffer or sustain by reason of the misconduct neglect oversight or otherwise by means of the said or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible And Whereas the said has entered into the above bond in the penal sum of Rs. as further security for the due performance by him of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the indemnity of the said Cantonment Authority and its

successors against all such loss injury damage as aforesaid Now the condition of the above written bond is such that if the said has whilst he has held the said office of as aforesaid always duly performed and fulfilled the duties of his said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof respectively and other the duties which may from time to time be required of him and shall also at all times indemnify and save harmless the said Cantonment Authority and its successors from all and every loss injury or damage which has been or shall or may at any times or time hereafter during the service or employment of the said in such office as aforesaid or in any such other office as aforesaid be sustained or suffered by the said Cantonment Authority or its successors by reason of any act neglect failure misconduct default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said or of any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force Provided always and it is hereby declared and agreed that the said Government Promissory Notes for Rs. so delivered and endorsed as aforesaid or such other Government Security or Securities to the same amount as the said Cantonment Magistrate may consent from time to time to accept and receive in lieu or exchange for the same and the interest thereof shall be and remain with the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of the said Cantonment as such security as aforesaid with full power for such Cantonment Magistrate as occasion shall require to sell and dispose of the said Government Securities or a sufficient portion thereof with the interest thereon and to supply the proceeds thereof in and towards the indemnity as aforesaid of the said Cantonment Authority and its successors or otherwise as aforesaid but that never-the-less the interest accruing on the said Government Securities may in the meantime be paid over as the same shall be realized if such Cantonment Magistrate shall think fit to the said And it is hereby lastly agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said whether as such as aforesaid or otherwise the said Government Promissory Notes for Rs. or any notes that may have been substituted therefor and this bond shall remain with such Cantonment Magistrate as aforesaid for calendar months as security against any loss injury or damage that may have been sustained or incurred by the said Cantonment Authority or its successors owing to the act neglect or default of the said or any such other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have been discovered until after the termination of his said service and that his liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of calendar months.

IN WITNESS whereof the said has hereunto set his hand and seal this day of 19

Signed sealed and delivered }
by the above named
in the presence of

Form of Security Bond where the Postal Savings Bank Deposits are taken as Security.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I of am held and firmly bound unto the Cantonment Authority of its successors and assigns in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Cantonment Authority its successors or assigns for which payment I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and legal representatives by these presents

WHEREAS the above bounden was on the day of 19 appointed to and now holds the office of in the Cantonment of in the District And Whereas the said by virtue of such office is bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealings with all property and money which may come to his hands or possession or under his control such accounts to be kept in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority and also to prepare and submit such returns and such accounts and other documents as may from time to time be required of him—And Whereas the said has delivered to and deposited with the Cantonment Magistrate of the said Cantonment the Post Office Savings Bank Pass Book of him the said showing a sum of Rs. at credit of the said in the Postal Savings Bank at as security for the due and faithful performance by the said of the duties of his said office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other duties which may be required of him and for the purpose of securing and indemnifying the said Cantonment Authority and its successors against all loss injury or damage which the said Cantonment Authority or its successors may in any way suffer or sustain by the misconduct neglect oversight or otherwise by means of the said

or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible—And Whereas the said has entered into the above bond in the penal sum of Rs. as further security for the due performance by him of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the indemnity of the said Cantonment Authority and its successors against all such loss injury or damage as aforesaid Now the condition of the above written bond is such that if the said has whilst he has held the said office of as aforesaid always duly performed and fulfilled the duties of his said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof respectively and other the duties which may from time to time be required of him and shall also at all times indemnify and save harmless the said Cantonment Authority and its successors from all and every loss injury and damage which has been or shall or may at any times or time hereafter during the service or employment of the said in such office as aforesaid be sustained incurred or suffered by the said Cantonment Authority or its successors by reason of any act neglect failure misconduct, default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force—Provided always and it is hereby

declared and agreed that the said Postal Savings Bank Pass Book and all money for the time being standing to the credit of the said in the Post Office Savings Bank at and the interest on all such moneys shall be and remain with and at the disposal of the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of the said Cantonment as such security as aforesaid with full power for such Cantonment Magistrate as occasion shall require to withdraw from the said Postal Savings Bank the moneys deposited therein and for the time being at the credit of the said and the interest thereon or so much thereof respectively as shall be required and to apply the same in and towards the indemnity as aforesaid of the said Cantonment Authority and its successors or otherwise as aforesaid but that nevertheless the interest accruing on the said moneys may in the meantime be paid over as the same shall be realized if such Cantonment Magistrate shall think fit to the said And it is hereby lastly agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said whether as such as aforesaid or otherwise the said Postal Savings Bank Pass Book and the moneys for the time being at credit of the said in the said Postal Savings Bank and this bond shall remain with such Cantonment Magistrate as aforesaid for calendar months as security against any loss injury or damage that may have been sustained or incurred by the said Cantonment Authority or its successors owing to the act neglect or default of the said or any such other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have been discovered until after the termination of his said service and that his liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of calendar months.

IN WITNESS whereof the said has hereunto set his hand and seal this day of 19

Signed sealed and delivered }
by the above named
in the presence of }

(Referred to in paragraph 35, Appendix VI.)
(Quarter Master General's Circular No. 6 of 1908.)

FORM A.

Cantonment Servants' Provident Fund. _____ *Cantonment*
Deposit account for the year ending 31st March 19 .

[illegible]

FORM B (1).

Provident Fund Ledger. _____ Cantonment.

CREDITS.									REMARKS.
Date of receipt.	Number of depositor.	Name.	Appointment.	Opening balance.	Deduction from salary.	Cantonment contribution.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	When payments are made the date of payment and the amount will be entered in the column of remarks.

FORM B (2).

Register of Debits of Provident Fund. _____ Cantonment.

DEBITS.									REMARKS.
Date of receipt.	Number of depositor.	Name.	Appointment.	Opening balance.	Withdrawn.	Credited to committee.	Paid to depositor.	Closing balance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. P. A.	Rs. A. P.	

(List No. 13).

Appendix XVII, page 204. In Form No. II for the entry "Referred to in paragraph 32, Appendix VI," read "Referred to in paragraph 9, page 2."

For the words "over three" in line 1 of the Note to this form substitute "two."

Add the following Form to Appendix XVII, page 204.

(List No. 3.)

FORM NO. II.

Referred to in paragraph 32, Appendix VI.

(See also Quartermaster-general's Circular No. 19 of 1911.)

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
Gross receipts for (year under review) as per annual consolidated account	
Add recoverable arrears for (year under review) ...	
Deduct arrears recovered for previous year ...	
Deduct non-recurring income	
Net recurring income	
Explanation showing :—	
New sources of revenue added	
Old sources of revenue withdrawn.	

Note.—Arrears.—As this return is not due until over three months of the year have elapsed "recoverable arrears" should be a matter of certainty. This amount added to the income under review should very closely approximate to that deducted from the following year.

EXPENDITURE.

(List No. 8.)

	Rs.
Gross expenditure for (year under review) as per annual consolidated account	
Add outstanding bills	
Deduct arrears paid in year under review	
Deduct abnormal expenditure	
Net recurring expenditure	
Explanation showing :—	
Additions to normal expenditure.	
Deductions from normal expenditure.	
G. C. B. P., Simla.—No. 1299 Q. M. G.—21-2-12.—2,200.—C.B.C.	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Plates.

Plate 1. Specimen of Cantonment Boundary Plan.

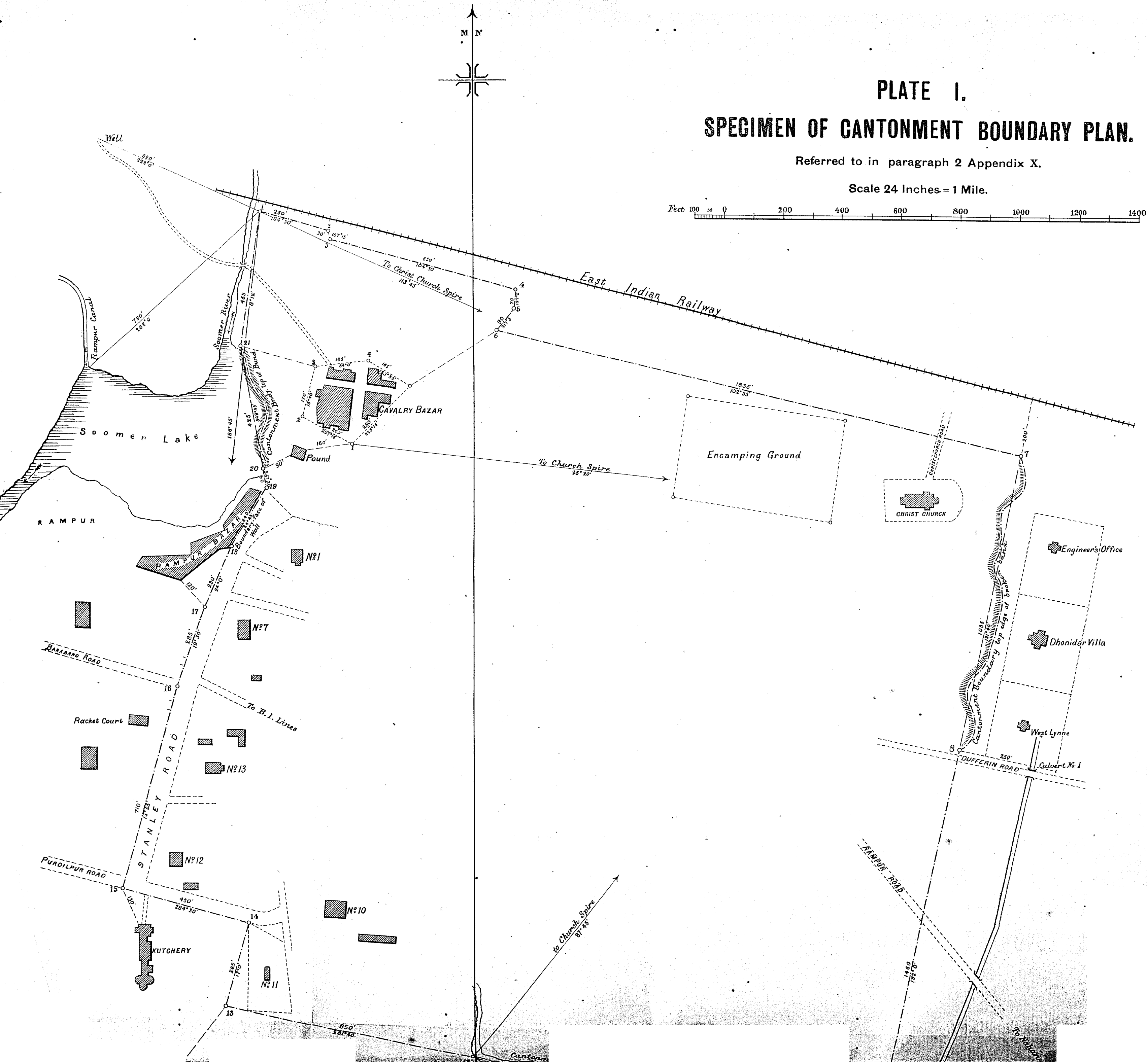
- „ 2. Filth Receptacles recommended for Hill Stations.
- „ 3. Filth Receptacles, the Chakrata Pattern.
- „ 4. Tip-lid Receptacles for use in lanes in bazaars.
- „ 5. Private latrine stand.
- „ 6. Pattern of handles for receptacles.
- „ 7. Tree guards.
- „ 8. Leaf bins.
- „ 9. Garden benches.
- „ 10. Dry urinals.
- „ 11. Arrangement at latrines for cleansing of bathroom vessels.
- „ 12. Arrangement for the safe deposit of cook-room water from an upper story of a bazar house.
- „ 13. Dry earth sheds.
- „ 14. Automatic fly proof latrine for natives in forts or in congested areas.
- „ 15. Ordinary Bazar Rubbish Depots.
- „ 16. Rubbish bins.
- „ 17. Double bucket pattern latrine stands.
- „ 18. Illustrations of some double buckets for use with double bucket pattern latrine stands.
- „ 19. Sketch for a convenient arrangement of a latrine for 100 persons.
- „ 20. Plan of Ahmednagar pattern latrine stand fixed to sides of compartment suitable for moveable or fixed latrine.
- „ 21. Agra pattern latrine stand.
- „ 22. Chakrata „ „
- „ 23. Plan shewing arrangement of conservancy roads to facilitate the removal of litter, rubbish, etc., from bungalows.
- „ 24. Sketch of Road or Direction Post.

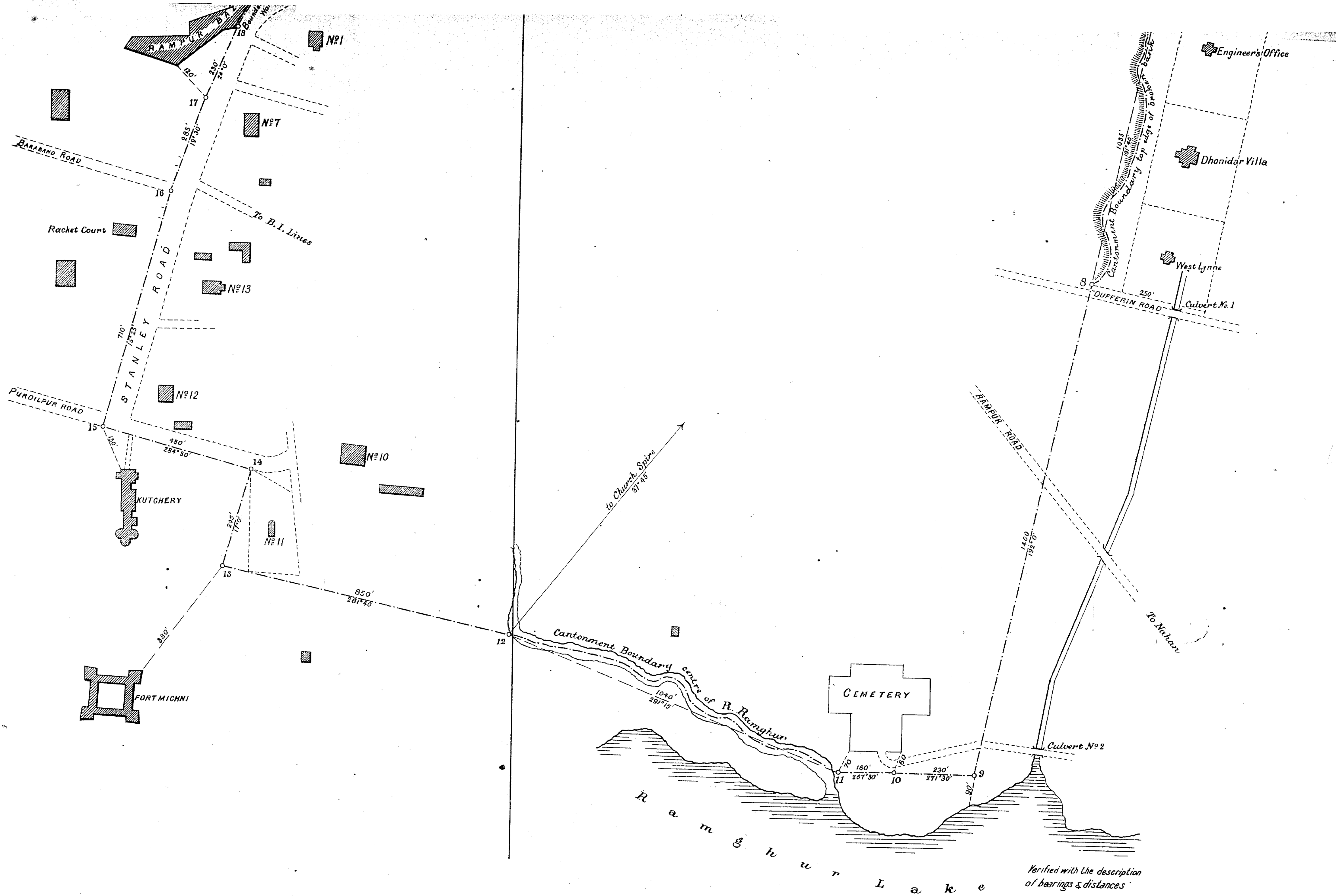
PLATE I.
SPECIMEN OF CANTONMENT BOUNDARY PLAN.

Referred to in paragraph 2 Appendix X.

Scale 24 Inches = 1 Mile.

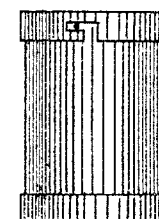
Feet 100 50 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 Feet





Verified with the description
of bearings & distances
..... Executive Engineer

- | | | |
|--|-----------|---------|
| (1) Commanding at | President | Members |
| (2) Collector | | |
| Ass ^d Collector | District | |
| (3) Garrison Engineer | | |
| (4) Officer of Brigade or Div ⁿ Staff | | |
- Signatures of Committee
assembled to verify or determine Cantonment Boundaries



HILL RECEPTACLE.
Bayonet catch Lid.
Of any suitable dimensions.
Galvanised Iron (not coal tarred.)
Of any convenient weight say 33 lbs.

For hill stations the galvanised iron receptacle used by the Simla Municipality represents a good type, Height 18", Diameter 13", weight when empty 15½ lbs (B. W. G. 22 iron is used) -cost Rs. 4/—.

(a) A circular receptacle, 13" in diameter and 18" in height, has a capacity of 7 gallons. The contents of 8 such receptacles will fill a Crowley fifth cart; and the contents of 12 will fill one of 84 gallons Capacity.

(b) Bucket, pattern of—
Dimensions:— diameter $11\frac{1}{2}$ " height $8\frac{1}{2}$ ".
Capacity— $2\frac{1}{4}$ gallons.
Number of men required to fill one bucket—20 (average).
Three buckets full will fill the receptacle described above.

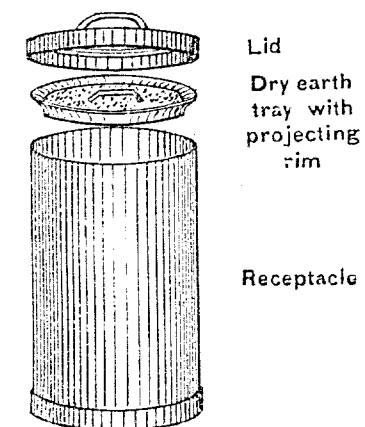
(c) Bucket, zinc, large.
Dimensions.— Diameter of mouth — 10"
 ,, bottom — 7"
 Height — 8"
Capacity — $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons.
Number of men required to fill one bucket is from 12 to 15.
Four and a half, to five buckets will fill the receptacle described above.

(d) Bucket, zinc, small.
Dimensions.— Diameter of mouth — 9"
 ,, bottom — 5"
 Height — 8"
Capacity — 1 gallon.
The number of men required to fill one bucket is from 8 to 9.
Seven buckets full will fill the receptacle described above.

FILTH RECEPTACLE THE "CHAKRATA PATTERN"
 Referred to in paragraph 33 Appendix IX.

FILTH RECEPTACLE.

With dry earth tray which automatically seals its contents.
 (Tray can be fitted to any receptacle.)
 Receptacle having their bottoms turned up and a band rivetted to the bottom edge will be found to last longer.

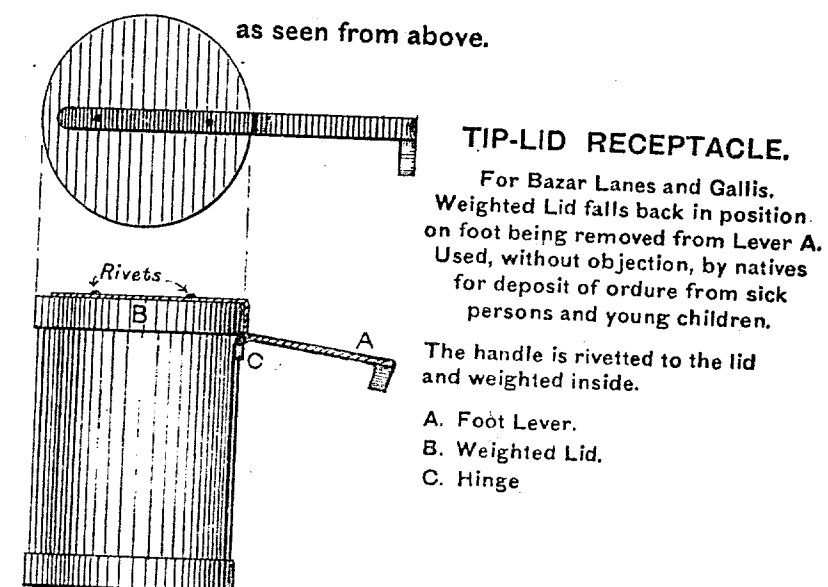


ADVANTAGES.

- (1) The tray automatically seals the receptacle, by the weight of earth, and prevents escape of effluvium and access of flies.
- (2) Deodorizes the contents of the receptacle, as, each time the tray is removed or replaced a certain amount of dry earth falls over contents of receptacle.
- (3) Ensures the receptacle always being in a sanitary state.
- (4) Can be fitted to any pattern receptacle.

PLATE 4.

TIP-LID RECEPTACLE FOR USE IN LANES IN BAZARS. Referred to in paragraph 43 Appendix IX.



ADVANTAGES OF THE "TIP-LID" RECEPTACLE FOR USE IN LANES IN BAZARS.

1. Affords a convenient means for the reception of night-soil from houses in bazars, which is otherwise in the early morning thrown into drains, open spaces, rubbish bins, etc.
2. Is perfectly sanitary, and, being self-closing, prevents flies having access to the ordure, and the escape of smells.
3. Any native will open the receptacle by means of the foot-rest.

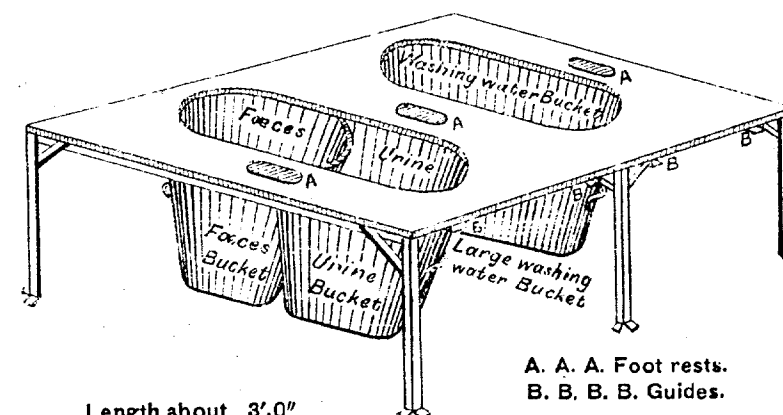
(NOTE:—The receptacle, when empty, should have a covering of dry earth, placed in the bottom, one inch deep.)

N. B. This receptacle may be made of any convenient dimensions. Most residents have no hesitation in putting their shod feet on the lever bar and turning night soil etc., into the receptacle. On the pressure being removed from the lever, the lid, which is weighted, falls into position, flies are excluded and effluvium prevented

PLATE 5.

PRIVATE LATRINE STAND

Referred to in paragraph 56 Appendix IX.
Can be made with round or square buckets.



A. A. A. Foot rests.
B. B. B. B. Guides.

Length about 3'.0"
Breadth " 2'.0"
Height " 1'.0"
Weight " 70lbs.
Price with buckets Rs. 8-0-0.
Of any convenient size.

Iron plates $\frac{1}{4}$ " and strong angle iron
supports carried across from front
to rear to strengthen stand.

PLATE 6.

PATTERN OF HANDLES FOR RECEPTACLE

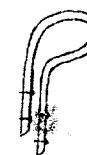
Referred to in paragraph 30 Appendix IX.

Handles of
this pattern



are unsuitable, as they are
liable to be wrenched off
the receptacle.

Handles of
this pattern.



are the best.

Rivet the heel-ends and then bend out the toe-ends to allow
a good grasp.

Section:—

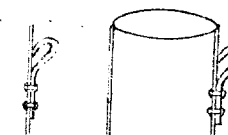


PLATE 7.

TREE GUARDS

Referred to in paragraph 25 Appendix V.

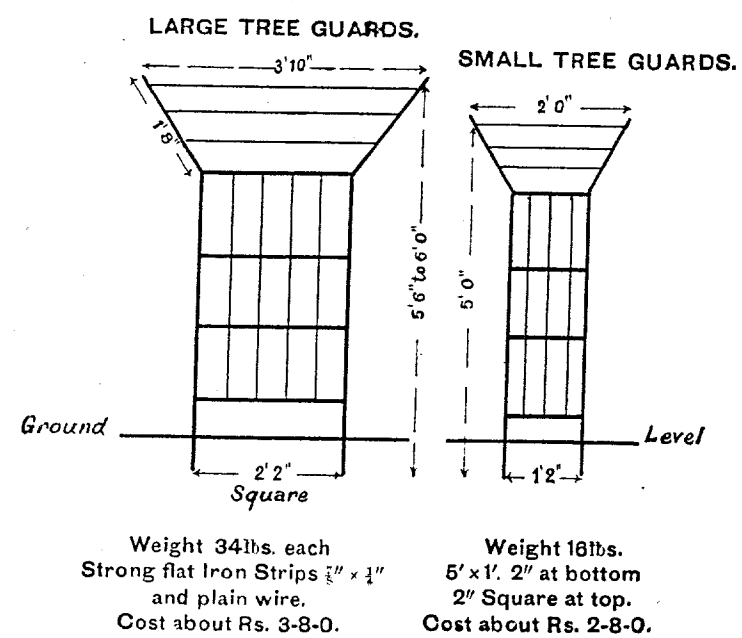
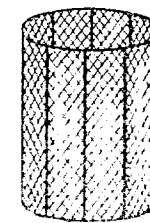


PLATE 8.

LEAF BINS

Referred to in paragraph 22 Appendix V.



LEAF BIN.

Iron $1'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ wire netting.

Weight 10 lbs.

Height 1'-11"

Diameter 1'-10"

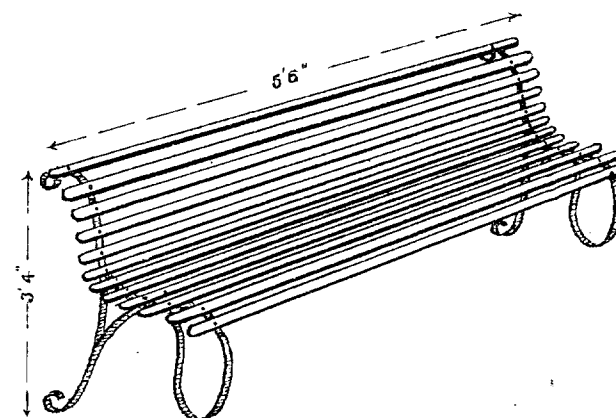
Cost Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-0-0

Strongly made with round iron uprights.

PLATE 9.

GARDEN BENCHES

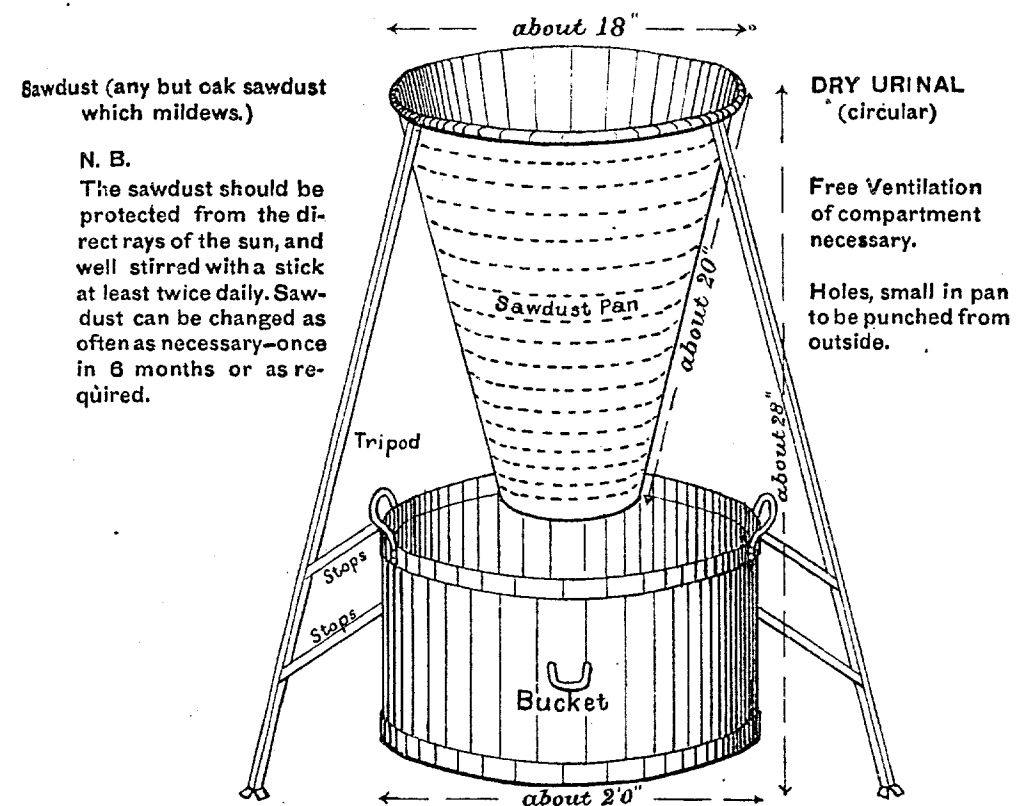
Referred to in paragraph 24 Appendix V.



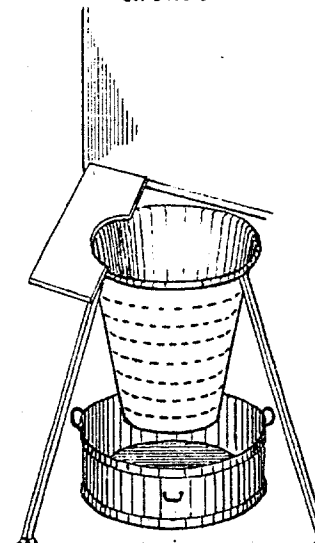
Oost with Sal Battens
about Rs. 12.
Teak battens Rs. 15.

DRY URINALS

Referred to in paragraph 41 Appendix IX.



Squatter fixed to sides of a Urinal Compartment for the squatting position, and for females where necessary. This enables larger buckets to be used.



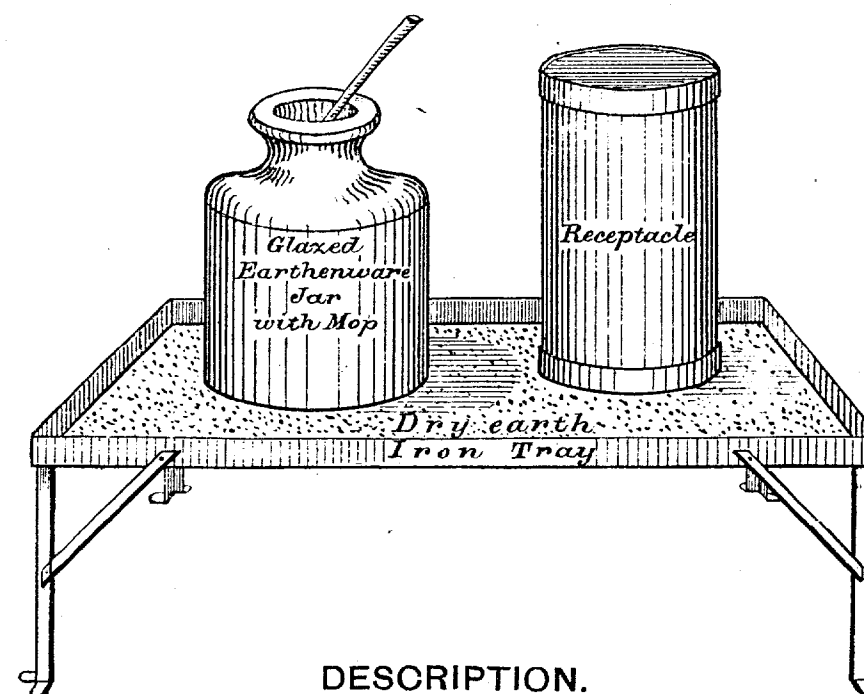
NOTE.—
Where Sawdust is not available, dry earth may be used in the urinal.

ADVANTAGES

- (1.) Lessens effluvium.
- (2.) Largely reduces the bulk of urine, by absorption and evaporation.

ARRANGEMENT at LATRINES for CLEANSING of BATH ROOM VESSELS

Referred to in paragraph 18 Appendix IX.



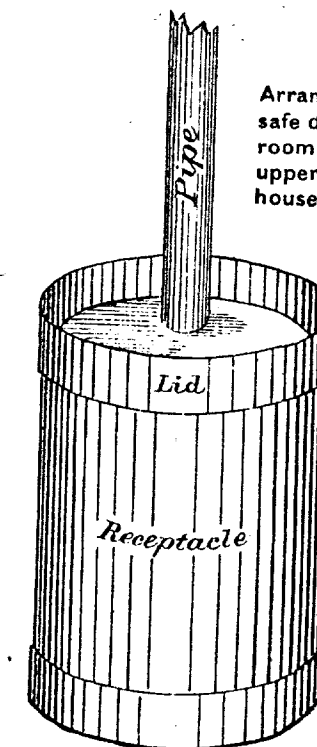
DESCRIPTION.

- (1.) Consists of a low iron stand with raised edges to retain dry earth; on this stand one, but preferably 2, ordinary filth receptacles, and an English made glazed earthenware jar (obtainable from a Soda water factory) are placed. The sweeper empties the contents of the commode, or chamber, into the receptacle; and then cleans out the utensils with water from the jar.
- (2.) The jar, being glazed, does not get sodden with organic matter and water. (A galvanised iron vessel can be substituted for the jar.)
- (3.) Permanganate of potash, or cyllin can be added to the water.
- (4.) This plan does away with the filthy "chathi" and mop, with their accompaniments of flies, stench, and contaminated soil.
- (5.) One receptacle is reserved for urine and washwater, and the other for the contents of commode.

PLATE 12.

ARRANGEMENT for the safe DEPOSIT of COOK ROOM
WATER from an UPPER STORY of a BAZAR HOUSE.

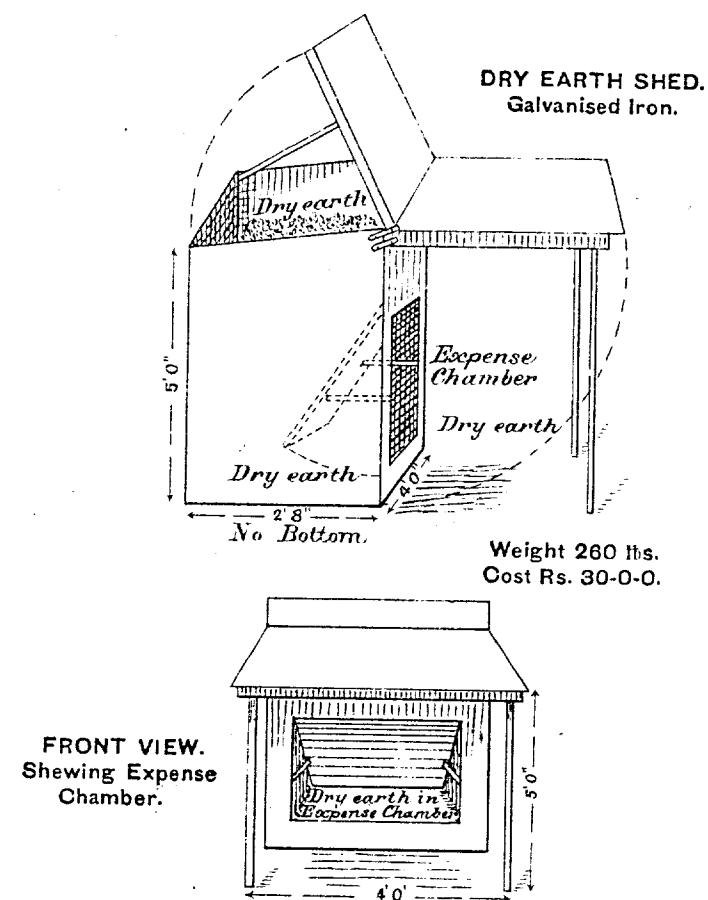
Referred to in paragraph 9 Appendix XII.



Arrangement for the
safe deposit of cook
room water from an
upper story of a bazar
house.

DRY EARTH SHED.

Referred to in paragraph 35 Appendix IX.

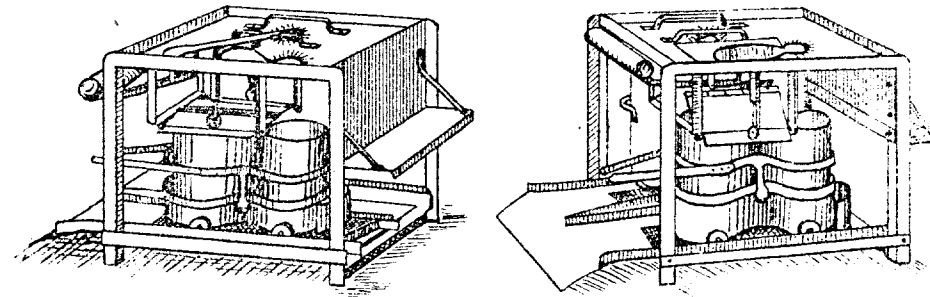


ADVANTAGES.

- (1.) Simple, and practically indestructible.
- (2.) Stores the maximum amount of dry earth in the minimum of space.
- (3.) As the earth is removed from the expense chamber, it is automatically replaced.
- (4.) A supply of dry earth is always to hand, irrespective of the weather, or season.
- (5.) Sufficient dry earth can be stored to last during the rainy months, for a latrine, visited by many hundred of persons daily.

PLATE 14.

AUTOMATIC FLY PROOF LATRINE. For Natives in forts, or in congested Areas. Referred to in paragraph 10 Appendix IX.

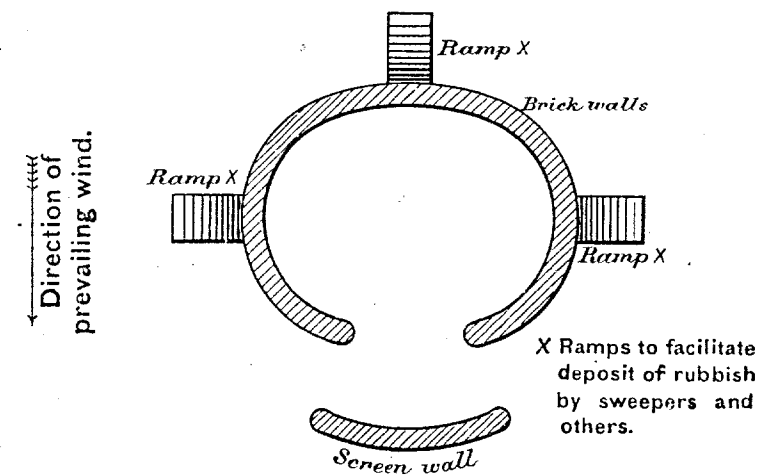


ADVANTAGES:

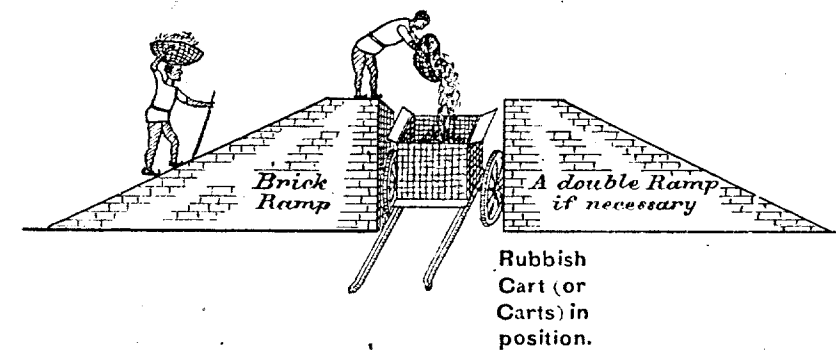
- (1) Portable, strong and simple in construction, has no springs or weak parts.
- (2) Thoroughly ventilated.
- (3) Impossible for the soil to be contaminated. The filth and urine truck, and the washing water truck, automatically fit into their proper place, and intercept all solid and liquid matter.
- (4) Instead of these latrine buckets requiring to be constantly removed, and replaced, they need only be moved once, (or twice,) a day, when the filth cart comes round.
- (5) Faeces and urine are delivered into separate buckets, whereby putrefaction is prevented, and effluvium reduced.
- (6) Can be visited by from 80 to 100 persons, before the buckets need be emptied. In most latrines pans or buckets require to be emptied after each visit.
- (7) Entirely dispenses with the need for receptacles. The latrine buckets are emptied direct into the filth cart, and the danger of the soil being continually be-fouled, by the buckets being emptied, (100 times daily), into the receptacles, is done away with.
- (8) No chance of buckets overflowing, from the neglect or the absence of the sweeper.
- (9) Flies are excluded by falling covers, which act automatically and keep the filth bucket always closed, except when in actual use; and washing arrangements are on the same stand as the latrine.
- (10) Economy. This latrine only requires a sweeper to visit it once every few hours, to throw a handful of dry earth over faeces. One sweeper can therefore attend to several latrines. The great advantage being, that the latrine *must always be in a sanitary condition* and its condition is *not dependent on the constant attendance of the sweeper*. The need of supervision is thus reduced to a minimum.

PLATE 15.

ORDINARY BAZAR RUBBISH DEPOT.
Referred to in paragraph 70 Appendix IX.



The following saves labour and expense.

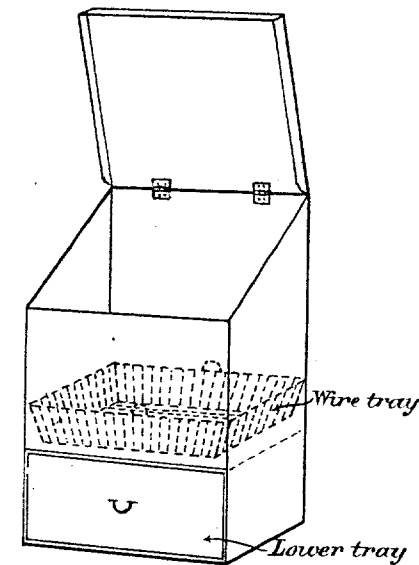


Rubbish is delivered into the Cart (At Mhow the rubbish is deposited on a platform at the top of the Ramp and filled into the Cart afterwards.)

PLATE 16.

RUBBISH BINS.

Referred to in paragraph 43 Appendix IX.



This is a galvanised iron box with a fine mesh wire net tray over a lower tray. The light rubbish is caught by the wire, and ashes &c, fall into the tray.

This pattern is useful for hospitals.

Cost about Rs. 10-0-0

ADVANTAGES:

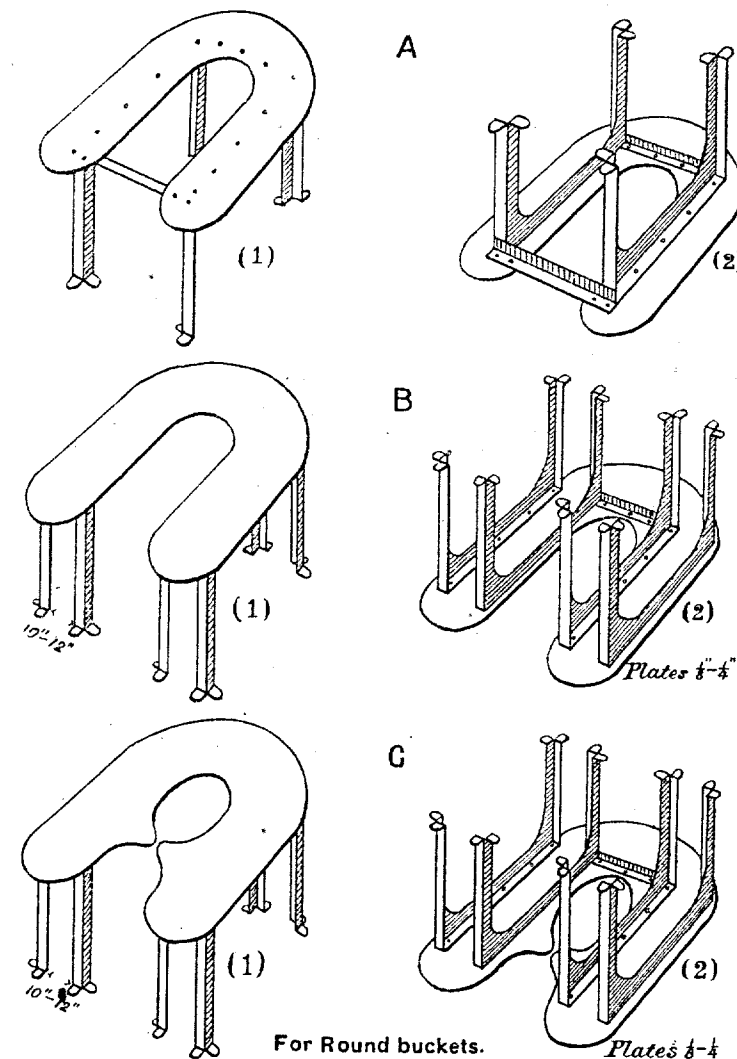
- (1) Easily moved, very strong.
- (2) Prevents flies obtaining access to rubbish, paper, dirty rags, &c.
- (3) Prevents papers, dirty rags, ashes, dust, &c., &c., being blown about by the wind.
- (4) Readily emptied, the lower tray catching ashes and fine rubbish.
- (5) Of neat appearance and not an eye-sore.

PLATE 17.

DOUBLE BUCKET PATTERN LATRINE STANDS.

Referred to in paragraph 21 Appendix IX.

To be made of any convenient dimensions Buckets say 8" x 12", Plates $\frac{1}{4}$ ", Legs & supports to be made of strong angle iron, or better, mild angle steel.



In Figures A (1) and (2) the four-legged stand is strengthened by means of two cross-pieces; in Figures B (1) and (2) and C (1) and (2) one of these cross-pieces is omitted, and increased stability and strength is secured by providing the stand with eight legs instead of only four. In each case a lower plate has been dispensed with, since, if the ground is properly levelled before the stand is placed *in situ*, and the buckets are of larger dimensions than the opening in the stand, contamination of the ground is rendered impossible.

WASHING COMPARTMENT.

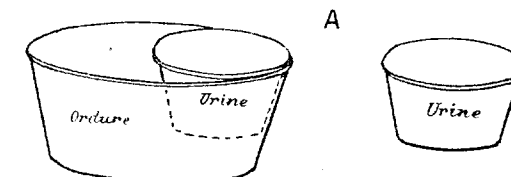
The same stand as for Latrines, but one large bucket will answer all requirements.

PLATE 18.

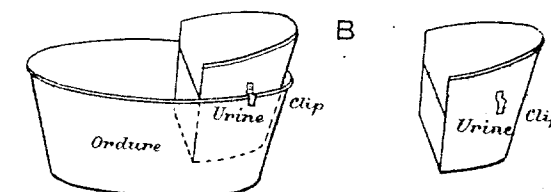
ILLUSTRATIONS of SOME DOUBLE BUCKETS for USE WITH DOUBLE BUCKET LATRINE STANDS

Referred to in paragraph 21 Appendix IX.

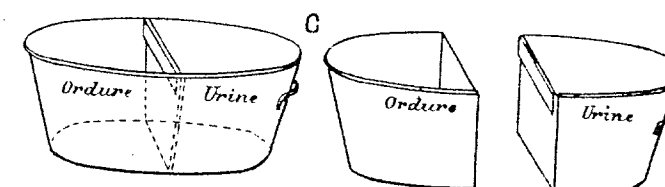
A.
Round or oval ordure
bucket with round urine
bucket. Clip should be
strongly made and well
rivetted.



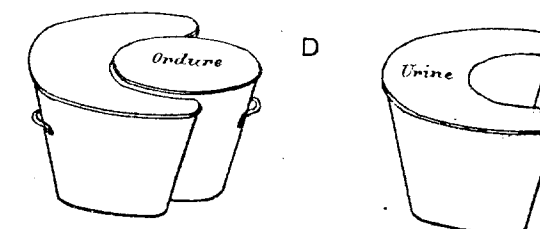
B.
Round or oval ordure
bucket, with flat ended
urine bucket, with
raised shield or guard.
Clips should be
strongly made,
& well rivetted.



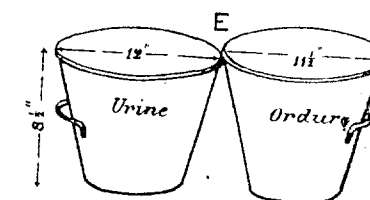
C.
Half oval buckets for
ordure and urine with
lip catch.



D.
Round ordure bucket and
blunt ended urine bucket.



E.
The urine bucket is slightly lower than
the ordure bucket and the rim of the
ordure bucket overlaps that of the
urine bucket.

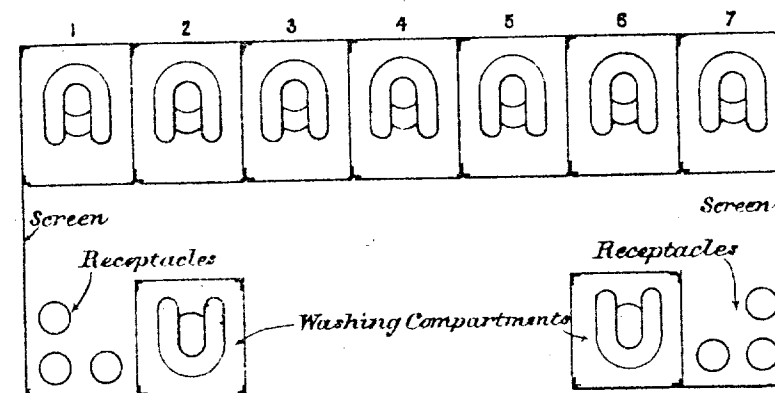


The double buckets can be placed on the ground, on trays, or
ralls, or be suspended by their rims; in fact any means which will
ensure that the ground is not contaminated, will answer the
purpose.

PLATE 19.

SKETCH of a CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT of
a LATRINE for 100 PERSONS.

Referred to in paragraph 15 Appendix IX.



Roofs can be flat or round.

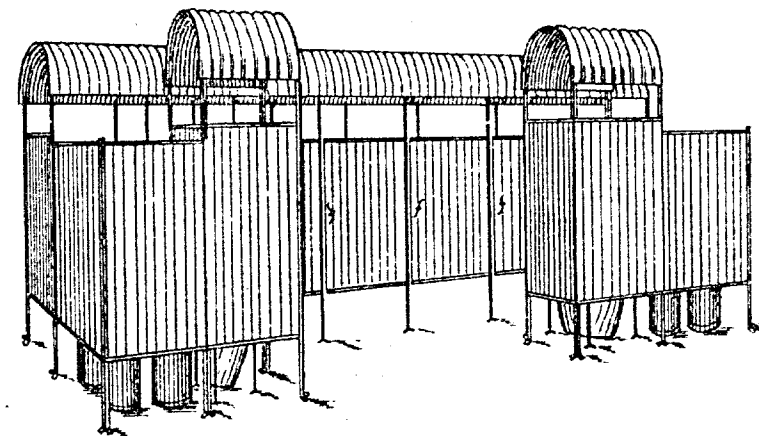
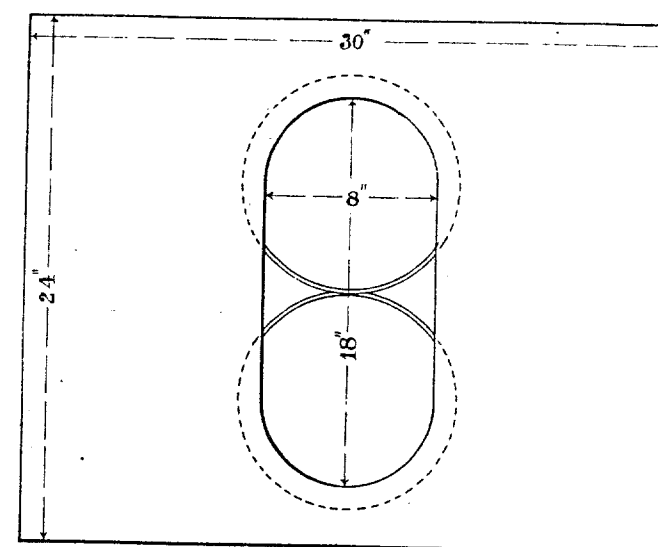


PLATE 20.

PLAN of AHMEDNAGAR PATTERN
DOUBLE BUCKET LATRINE STAND.
Riveted to sides of Latrine Compartment.
Suitable for Moveable or Fixed Latrines.
Referred to in paragraph 21 Appendix IX.

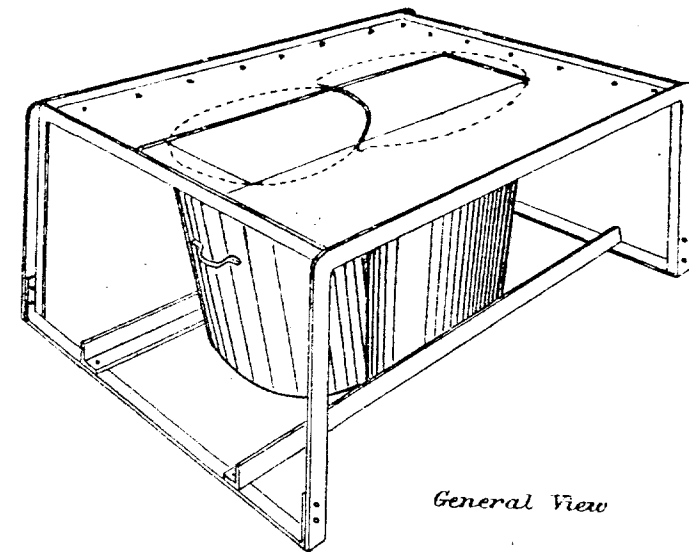


DETAIL.

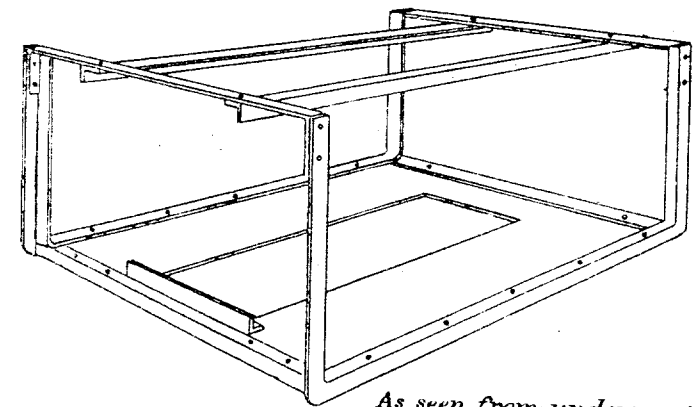
Galvanised sheet $\frac{1}{8}$ " or $\frac{1}{4}$ "	18lbs	Bolts & nuts	108
Angle iron $1\frac{1}{2}$ " 44 feet	60,,	Galvanised plain sheet (for door) $4\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$	52lbs.
Bar iron 1" 32 feet	31,,	Do. (for pans) 11×10	8lbs.
Corrugated iron $10' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ 2 pieces	60,,	Labour	229lbs.
Do. $5' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ 1 piece		Weight	
Do. $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$ 1 (top)		Cost about Rs. 37-0-0 at Ahmednagar.	

The Buckets run on rails as in the Agra Pattern Stand Plate No. 21, and are automatically replaced under the opening.

PLATE 21.
AGRA PATTERN LATRINE STAND.



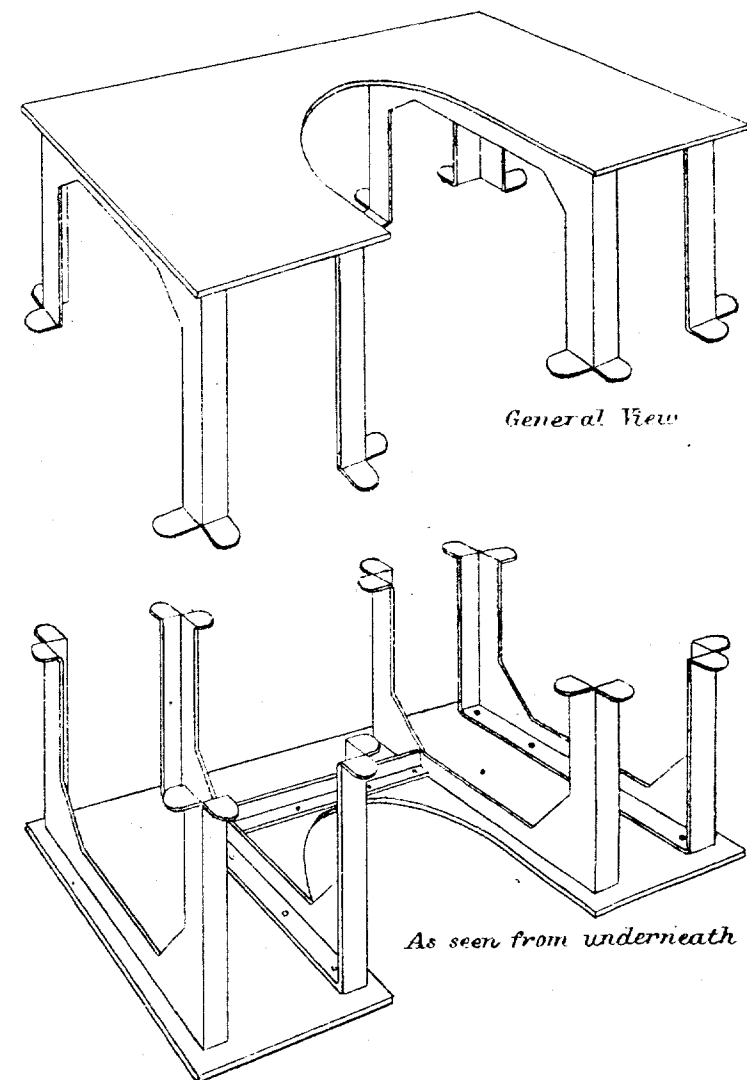
General View



As seen from underneath

For use with buckets A, B, C, D, or E, Plate $\frac{3}{8}$ " or $\frac{1}{2}$ "

PLATE 22.
CHAKRATA PATTERN LATRINE STAND.

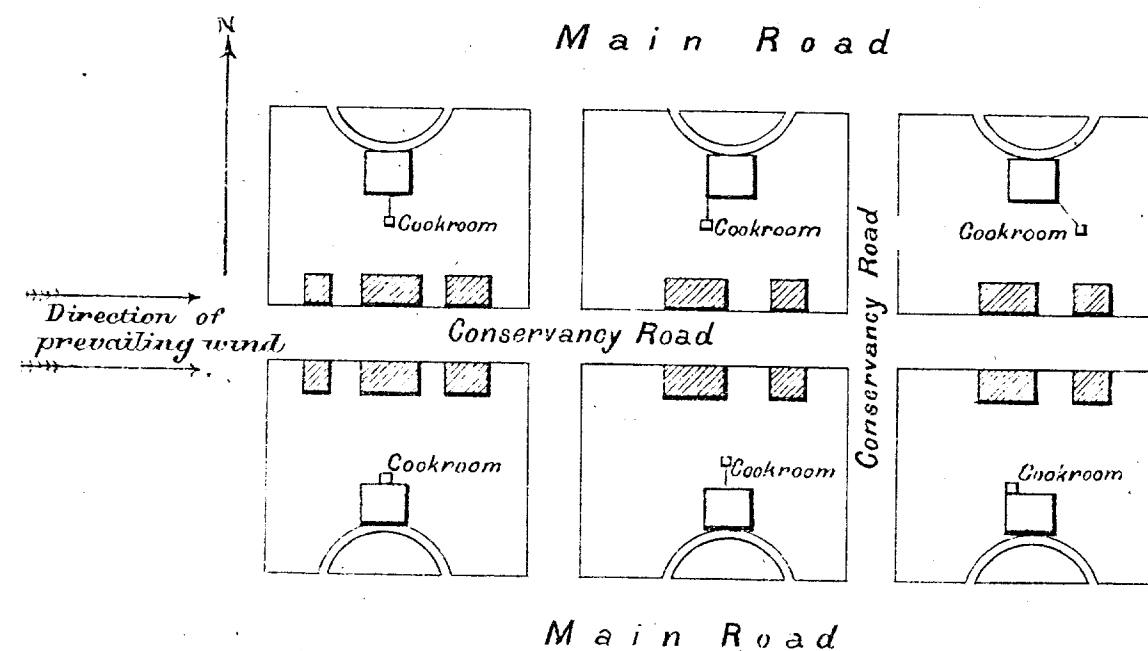


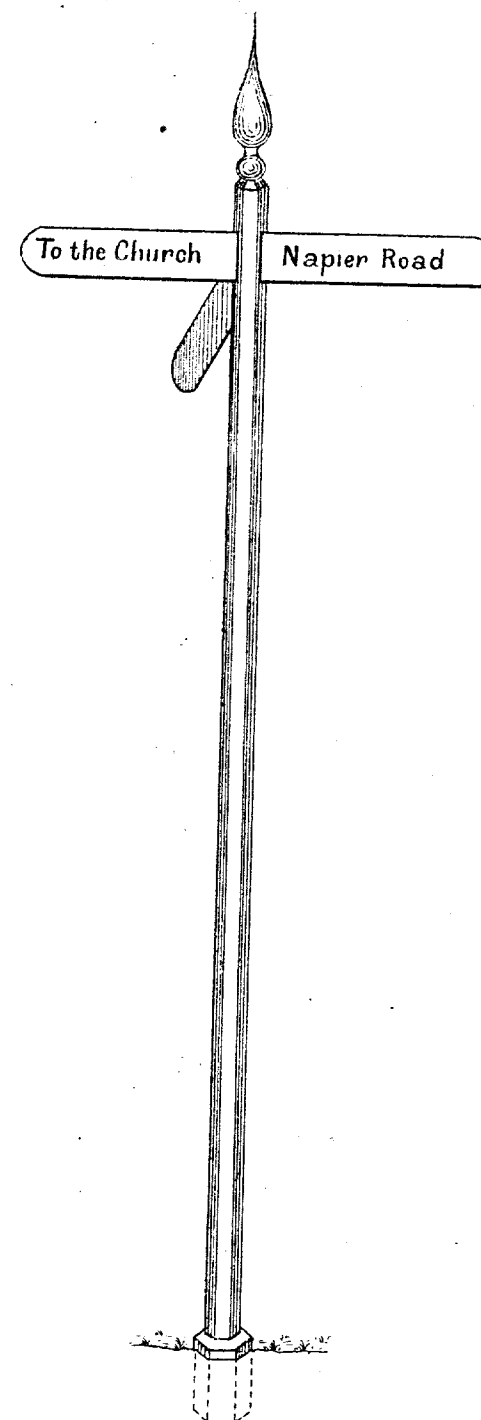
Plates $\frac{1}{8}$ " or $\frac{1}{4}$ " for use with buckets as in Plate 21.

PLATE 23.

PLAN SHEWING ARRANGEMENT of CONSERVANCY ROADS to FACILITATE the REMOVAL of LITTER, RUBBISH, etc., from BUNGALOWS.

Referred to in paragraph 5 Appendix XII.





A neat wood sexagonal road and sign post, filled into stone socket to protect it from white ants. Painted black and chocolate it adds to the appearance of a cantonment, and these columns wear well.

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Where no Appendix is quoted, the para. refers to the General Instructions.

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Where no Appendix is quoted, the para. refers to the General Instructions.

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maintained 10 per cent closing balance to be
... ..

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Where no Appendix is quoted, the para. refers to the General Instructions.

Where no Appendix is quoted, the para. refers to the General Instructions.

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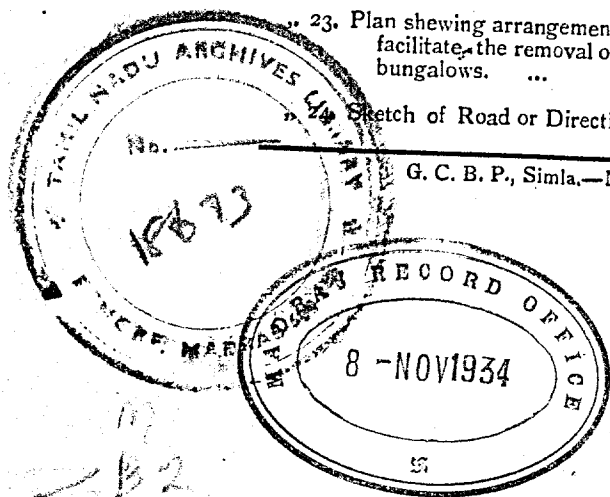
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G. C. B. P. Simla No. 1000 G. M. 5

G. C. B. P., Simla.—No. 1497 Q. M. G.—12-3-09.—00.—C.B.C.



LIST No. 10.
CORRECTIONS TO THE CANTONMENT MANUAL, 1909.

(List No. 10.)
February 1913.

For the present Appendix I (pages 22 to 44) substitute the attached revised Appendix I.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

List of Cantonments and other Military Stations in India
and Burma, and their Administration.

970QMG

Statement showing the Military Stations in India and the Administration of the same.

Name of station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act, 1910, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by :—	Part-time Cantonment magistrates are visited by :—	Allowances given for performing duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Chakdara	1st (Peshawar) Division.	North-West Frontier Province.	No	...	...	...	...
Cherat		Ditto	Yes, Punjab Gazette Notification No. 1764, dated 3rd December 1889.	Officer Commanding Station.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar.	Rs. 50 per month from Cantonment Funds.
Chitral		Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Dargai		Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Drosh		Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Malakand		Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Mardan		Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Nowshera		Ditto	Yes, Punjab Gazette Notification No. 263, dated 8th November 1897.	Officer Commanding Station.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowshera.	Rs. 25 per month from Army estimates.
Peshawar		Ditto	Yes, North-West Frontier Province Gazette Notification No. 7, dated 25th February 1911.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
			Yes, Punjab Gazette Notification No. 279, dated 7th November 1898.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...

NOTE.—The duties of part-time Cantonment Magistrates are usually carried out by the Station Staff Officer where such an officer is authorised. At other stations the duties are performed by either the Officer Commanding the station or an officer of the garrison in addition to his other duties.

Name of station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act, 1910, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by:—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by:—	Part-time Cantonment Magistrates are visited by:—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Risalpur	...	North-West Frontier Province.	Yes. North-West Frontier Province Gazette Notification No. 8, dated 14th July 1910.	Cantonment Committee.	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowshera.	...	Rs. 50 per month from Army estimates to Cantonment Magistrate, Nowshera.
Abbottabad	...	Ditto	Yes. North-West Frontier Province Notification No. 224, dated 24th August 1909.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Kakool	...	Ditto	Yes. North-West Frontier Province Notification No. 220, dated 7th August 1909.	Cantonment Committee of Abbottabad.	Cantonment Magistrate of Abbottabad.	...	...
Attock	...	Punjab Government.	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 252, dated 10th June 1910.	Officer Commanding Station.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Rawalpindi.	...
Bara Gali	...	North-West Frontier Province.	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 70, dated 15th February 1901.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
Changla Gali	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 139, dated 28th April 1899.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
Ghori Dhaka and Khanspur.	...	Ditto	Yes. North-West Frontier Province Notification No. 491-W, dated 25th September 1906.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
Kalabagh	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 24, dated 20th February 1885.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...

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Name of station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act, 1910, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by:—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by:—	Part-time Cantonment Magistrates are visited by:—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Rawalpindi	...	Punjab Government.	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 126, dated 20th April 1909.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Campbellpore	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 109, dated 7th March 1906.	Officer Commanding Station.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Rawalpindi.	Rs. 30 per month from Cantonment Funds.
Jhelum	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 71, dated 7th April 1879.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Sialkot	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 164, dated 28th April 1911.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
Murree	...	...	Yes. All included in Murree Cantonment, vide Punjab Gazette Notification No. 233, dated 19th June 1900.	...	...	...	...
Cliffden	...	...	No. 233, dated 19th June 1900.	Cantonment Committee in summer.	...	...	...
Sunny Bank	...	...	No. 280, dated 9th September 1907.	Officer Commanding Murree in winter.	...	...	...
Kuldana	...	...	No. 326, dated 23rd September 1911.	...	...	...	...
Charial cum Topa.	...	...	No. 419, dated 2nd December 1916.	...	...	...	...
Khyra Gali	...	North-West Frontier Province.	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 23, dated 20th February 1885.	Officer Commanding Station.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Barian	...	Punjab Government.	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 143, dated 27th April 1908.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...

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NOTE.—The duties of part-time Cantonment Magistrates are usually carried out by the Station Staff Officer where such an officer is authorised. At other stations the duties are performed by either the Officer Commanding the station or an officer of the garrison in addition to his other duties.

Name of station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonnents Act, 1910, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by :—	Part-time Cantonment Magistrates are visited by :—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Ambala	...	Punjab Government.	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification Nos. 278-286 of 1873 and 1488 of 1887.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Amritsar	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 214, dated 29th June 1909.	Ditto	Senior Medical Officer.	Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur.	Rs. 30 per mensem from Cantonment Funds.
Bakloh	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 141, dated 29th March 1910.	Officer Commanding Station.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Ditto	Ditto.
Dagshai	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 340, dated 26th October 1869.	Cantonment Committee.	Ditto	Cantonment Magistrate, Kasauli.	Rs. 50 per mensem from Cantonment Funds.
Dalhousie	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 451, dated 10th September 1893.	Ditto	Ditto	Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur.	Ditto.
Diarnsala	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 262, dated 21st July 1908.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rs. 30 per mensem from Cantonment Funds.
Ferozepore	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 45, dated 13th January 1891.	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Jullundur	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 286, dated 31st August 1908.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...

Name of station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonnents Act, 1910, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by :—	Part-time Cantonment Magistrates are visited by :—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Jutogh	3rd (Lahore)	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 15, dated 4th February 1878.	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Ambala.	Rs. 30 from Cantonment Funds.
Kasauli	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 145, dated 12th June 1896.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
Lahore	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 2320, dated 9th August 1869.	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Montgomery	...	Ditto	No	Cantonment Committee.	...	...	...
Multan	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 61, dated 10th January 1887, and No. 198, dated 29th August 1898.	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Sabathu	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 13, dated 26th February 1883.	Ditto	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Ambala.	Rs. 30 from Cantonment Funds.
Simla	...	Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Solon	...	Ditto	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 177, dated 3rd May 1900.	Cantonment Committee.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Kasauli.	Rs. 30 per mensem from Cantonment Funds.
Charbar	Bombay Government.	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Chaman	Baluchistan Agency.	No	...	...	...	...	...
Drug	Ditto	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Fort Sandeman	Ditto	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Gumbaz	Ditto	...	.....	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The duties of part-time Cantonment Magistrates are usually carried out by the Station Staff Officer where such an officer is authorised. At other stations the duties are performed by either the Officer Commanding the station or an officer of the garrison in addition to his other duties.

Name of station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act, 1910, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by :—	Part-time Cantonment magistrates are visited by :—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Hindubagh	...	Baluchistan Agency.	.....	...	...	...	...
Harnai	...	Ditto	.....	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	Bombay Government.	Yes, Bombay Government Notification No. 53, dated 6th January 1896.	Cantonment Committee.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate of Karachi.	Rs. 100 per month from Army estimates.
Jacobabad	...	Ditto	Yes, Bombay Government Notification No. 317, dated 3rd June 1890.	Ditto	Ditto	Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta.	Ditto.
Jask	...	Ditto	.....	...	...	...	...
Khan Mohamed Kote	...	Baluchistan Agency.	.....	...	...	...	...
Kila Saifulla	...	Ditto	.....	...	...	...	...
Karachi	...	Bombay Government.	Yes, Bombay Government Notification No. 2101, dated 22nd April 1897.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Loralai	...	Baluchistan Agency.	Yes, Foreign Department Notification No. 1540-E, dated 24th July 1890.	Ditto	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta.	Rs. 30 per month from Cantonment Funds.
Manikhowa	...	Ditto	.....	...	...	...	...

Division—contd.

Manora	...	Bombay Government.	Yes, Bombay Government Notification No. 5287, dated 7th October 1903.	Cantonment Committee.	Cantonment Magistrate of Karachi.	...	...
Marratangi	...	Baluchistan Agency.	.....	...	...	...	...
Murgha	...	Ditto	.....	...	...	...	...
Musakhel	...	Ditto	.....	...	...	...	...
Mir Ali Khel	...	Ditto	.....	...	...	...	...
Peshin Fort	...	Ditto	.....	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	Ditto	Yes, Baluchistan Agency Notification No. 5019, dated 29th October 1906.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate and Assistant.	...	...
Sibi	...	Ditto	.....	...	...	...	...
Spinwana	...	Ditto	.....	...	...	...	...
Shelabagh	...	Ditto	.....	...	...	...	...
Zirrah	...	Ditto	.....	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	Bombay Government.	Yes, Bombay Government Notification No. 258, dated 15th May 1893.	Cantonment Committee.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow.	Rs. 100 per month from Army estimates.
Ajmer	...	Ajmer-Merwara...	.....	...	...	...	...
Baroda	...	Resident at Baroda.	Yes, Government of India Foreign Department Notification No. 4370-L, dated 1st December 1897.	Cantonment Committee.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow.	Rs. 200 per month from Army estimates.
Agar	...	Central India Agency.		...	...	...	...

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Name of station.	Division or Independent Bd.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act, 1916, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by:—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by:—	Part-time Cantonment magistrates are visited by:—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Deoli	...	Ajmer-Merwara...	Yes. Government of India Foreign Department Notification No. 5831-G., dated 3th June 1880.	Officer Commanding Station.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad.	Rs. 30 per mensem from Cantonment funds.
Deesa	...	Bombay Government.	Yes. Bombay Government Notifications Nos. 673, dated 1576, and 7917, dated 16th November 1895.	Cantonment Committee.	Ditto	Ditto	Rs. 100 per mensem from Army estimates.
Erinpura	...	Rajputana Agency	.....	...	...	...	...
Ghattia	...	Resident, Gwalior State.	.....	...	...	...	...
Gona	...	Central India Agency.	.....	...	...	...	...
Indore	...	Central India Agency.	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	...	Rajputana Agency	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	...	United Provinces	Yes. United Provinces Notifications Nos. 213-XII-423-C., dated 17th February 1892, and 1830-XII-493, dated 12th November 1898.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...

Division—contd.

Name of station.	Division or Independent Bd.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act, 1916, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by:—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by:—	Part-time Cantonment magistrates are visited by:—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Jubbulpore	...	Central Provinces	Yes. Central Provinces Notification No. 805, dated 12th October 1910.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
Kamptee	...	Ditto	Yes. Central Provinces Notifications Nos. 4710, dated 6th August 1888, and 1483, dated 9th March 1889.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
Khandwa	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...
Kotah	...	Rajputana Agency	...	...	...	...	...
Mehidpur	...	Resident, Indore	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow	...	Central India Agency.	Yes. Bombay Government Notification No. 579, dated 24th August 1870.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate and Assistant.	...	...
Mount Abu	...	Rajputana Agency	(Sanitarium)	...	...	...	...
Nanukheri	...	Resident, Gwalior State.	...	...	...	...	...
Nasirabad	...	Rajputana Agency	Yes. Notifications Nos. 397 of 1861, 50 of 1894.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Nemuch	...	Central India Agency.	Yes. Notification No. 563 of 1877.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
Nowgong	...	Ditto	Yes. Notification No. 791-B, dated 12th June 1908.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...

NOTE.—The duties of part-time Cantonment Magistrates are usually carried out by the Station Staff Officer where such an officer is authorised. At other stations the duties are performed by either the Officer Commanding the station or an officer of the garrison in addition to his other duties.

Name of station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act, 1910, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by:—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by:—	Part-time Cantonment Magistrates are visited by:—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Pachmarhi ..	5th (Mhow) Division—concl'd.	Central Provinces	Yes. Notification No. 604, dated 19th April 1896.	Cantonment Committee.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore.	Rs. 30 per mensem from Cantonment Funds.
Patparsi ..		Resident, Indore	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot ..		Bombay Government.	No. The boundaries were re-published in G. O. No. 474, dated 21st September 1892.	The Officer Commanding station is responsible for sanitation, etc. Purely magisterial duties are performed by the D. A. P. A., Halar.	...	...	Rs. 30 per mensem from Cantonment Funds.
Saugor ..		Central Provinces	Yes. Notifications Nos. 331, 5013, dated 24th July 1871, dated 6th July 1897.	Cantonment Committee.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore.	Rs. 100 per mensem from Army estimates.
Shore ..		Political Agent, Bhopal.	...	...	...	...	...
Sitabaldi Fort ..		Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...
Sirdarpur ..		Political Agent, Bhopawar.	...	...	...	...	...
Taragarh ..		...	Sanitarium in the Ajmer Municipality.	...	...	...	...
Ujjain ..		Resident, Gwalior State.	...	...	...	...	...

6th (Poona) Division.							
Name of station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act, 1910, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by:—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by:—	Part-time Cantonment Magistrates are visited by:—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Ahmednagar ..	6th (Poona) Division.	Bombay Government.	Yes. Bombay Gazette Notification No. 4207, dated 2nd August 1897.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Aurangabad ..		Resident at Hyderabad.	Yes. Hyderabad Residency Orders, R. D. Notification No. 97, dated 5th November 1903.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
Belgaum ..		Bombay Government.	Yes. Bombay Gazette Notifications Nos. 527 and 740, dated 7th July 1875 and 27th October 1875, respectively.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
Bombay ..		Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Colaba ..		Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Deolali ..		Ditto	Yes. Bombay Government No. 420, dated 29th August 1894.	Cantonment Committee.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.	Rs. 50 per mensem from Army estimates.
Khandalla ..		Ditto	No. A sanitarium only	...	...	...	...
Kirkee ..		Ditto	Yes. Bombay Gazette Notification No. 6206, dated 23rd October 1906.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Mahabaleshwar ..		Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Poona ..		Ditto	Yes. Bombay Gazette Notification No. 3688-A., dated 11th June 1912.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Purandhar ..		Ditto	Yes. Bombay Gazette Notification No. 786, dated 5th December 1896.	Officer Commanding Station.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.	...

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Name of station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a Cantonment under the Cantonments Act, 1910, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by:—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by:—	Part-time Cantonment Magistrates are visited by:—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Santa Cruz	...	Bombay Government.	Yes. Bombay Gazette Notification No. 5243, dated 21st October 1910.	Officer Commanding Station.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.	...
Satara	...	Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Sirur	...	Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	United Provinces	Yes. North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 3281, dated 22nd November 1879.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Almorah	...	Ditto	Yes. United Provinces Gazette Notification No. 777 XII-53-F., dated 11th April 1902.	Ditto	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Ranikhet.	Rs. 30 per month from Cantonment Funds.
Bareilly	...	Ditto	Yes. United Provinces Gazette Notification No. 972-XI-668-D, dated 28th March 1911.	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Chakrata	...	Ditto	Yes. North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 991-A., dated 18th August 1883.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
Dehra Dun	...	Ditto	Yes. North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 1341-XII-939-F., dated 25th August 1891.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
Landour	...	Ditto	Yes. United Provinces Gazette Notification No. 2385-XI-160, dated 1st July 1912.	Ditto	Cantonment Magistrate of Dehra Dun.	...	...

Delhi	...	Punjab Government.	Yes. Punjab Gazette Notification No. 100, dated 14th March 1911.	Ditto	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate of Meerut.	Rs. 64 per month from Army estimates.
Fatehgarh	...	United Provinces	Yes. North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 2395-A., dated 2nd June 1870.	Ditto	Ditto	Cantonment Magistrate of Agra.	Rs. 30 per month from Cantonment Funds.
Lansdowne	...	Ditto	Yes. North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 197-XII-169-D, dated 11th February 1890.	Ditto	Ditto	Cantonment Magistrate of Dehra Dun.	Ditto.
Meerut	...	Ditto	Yes. North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 2037-XI-409-C., dated 15th December 1898, and No. 605-XII-409-C., dated 24th March 1902.	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate and Assistant.	...	...
Muttra	...	Ditto	Yes. North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 173, dated 17th January 1882, and No. 3203, dated 17th September 1883.	Ditto	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate of Agra.	Rs. 30 per month from Cantonment Funds.
Naini Tal	...	Ditto	Yes. North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 170-A., dated 16th March 1888.	Officer Commanding Station.	Ditto	Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow.	...
Ranikhet and Chabhattia.	...	Ditto	No. 224-XII-051-B., dated 8th February 1889, No. 142-XII-651 B., dated 20th January 1895.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...

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Name of station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonnments Act, 1909, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by :—	Part-time Cantonment Magistrates are visited by :—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Roorkee	...	United Provinces	Yes, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 1638-XII-180-C., dated 17th October 1893.	Cantonment Committee.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate of Dehra Dun.	...
Shahjahanpur	...	Ditto	Yes, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 328-XII-249, dated 17th May 1887; No. 1443-XII-197-G., dated 14th September 1893; and United Provinces Gazette Notification No. 115-XI-99-1908, dated 10th January 1907.	The relinquishment of this station is under consideration.	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	Ditto	Yes, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notifications Nos. 2997, dated 30th October 1879, and United Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 1320-IX-595-D., dated 22nd May 1909, and Fort Cantonment No. 841-XI-595-D., dated 13th March 1912; United Provinces Gazette Notification, No. 2310-XI-595-D., dated 25th June 1912.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Alipore	...	Bengal Government.	Yes, Bengal Government Notification No. 2142-J., dated 13th July 1908.	Officer Commanding Station.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Buxar Duar	...	Ditto	Yes, Bengal Government Gazette Notification No. 184-J., dated 9th January 1900.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...

Name of station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonnments Act, 1909, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by :—	Part-time Cantonment Magistrates are visited by :—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Ballygunge	...	Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Barrackpore	...	Ditto	Yes, Bengal Government Notification No. 515-I-D., dated 6th May 1909.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate for Barrackpore and Dum Dum.	...	...
Benares	...	United Provinces	Yes, United Provinces Gazette Notification No. 816-XI-65-E., dated 11th March 1912.	Ditto	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad.	...
Cawnpore	...	Ditto	Yes, United Provinces Gazette Notification No. 1518-XI-882-D., dated 7th May 1912.	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Darjeeling (Jalpaiguri and Katapahar).	...	Bengal Government.	Yes, Bengal Government Gazette Notification No. 421-J.D., dated 10th October 1896.	Ditto	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore.	Rs. 30 per month from Cantonment Funds.
Dibrugarh	...	Assam	Yes, Bengal Government Notification, dated 27th May 1873.	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
Dinapore	...	Bihar and Orissa	Yes, Bengal Gazette Notifications, dated 26th August 1891, Nos. 4622, dated 17th August 1897, and 4833, dated 1st November 1899.	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Dum Dum	...	Bengal Government.	Yes, Revised boundaries, Calcutta Gazette Notification No. 2124-P.D., dated 2nd July 1912.	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate and Dum-Dum.	...	...
Fyzabad	...	United Provinces	Yes, North-Western Provinces Gazette Notification No. 253-E-XII-744, dated 5th February 1901.	Ditto	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...

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Name of station.	Division or Independent Grade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act 1910, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by:—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by:—	Part-time Cantonment magistracies are visited by:—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Fort William ..		Bengal Government.	No. Administered under Act 13 of 1881 (Fort William Act of 1881) not under the Cantonments Act, 1910. Boundaries notified under Bengal Government Gazette Notification No. 3429-J, dated 21st August 1900.	Judicial and administrative powers exercised by the Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William.	..	..	..
Gorakhpur ..		United Provinces	No. Gurkha Recruiting Depot only.	..	..	..	..
Guntok ..		Under the Government of India, Foreign Department.	No	..	..	..	..
Hastings ..		Bengal ..	No	..	..	..	..
Kohima ..		Assam ..	Yes. Assam Gazette Notification No. 28, dated 11th March 1885.	Officer Commanding Station.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	..	..
Lebong ..		Bengal Government.	Yes. Bengal Government Gazette Notification No. 4538, dated 11th October 1912.	Cantonment Committee.	Ditto ..	Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore.	Rs. 30 per man sent from Cantonment Funds.
Lucknow ..		United Provinces	Yes. United Provinces Gazette Notification No. 1026-X-1777, dated 1st April 1911.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	..	..

8th (Lucknow) Division—contd.

Manipur ..	Assam ..	No. The Military area is included in the British Reserve, Manipur; the whole Reserve being under the administrative control of the Political Agent, wide Foreign Department Notification No. 533-I.B., dated 12th March 1909.	..	..	..	..	..
Phari ..	Bengal ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..
Sadiya ..	Assam ..	No. Assam Gazette Notification No. 68-J, dated 14th October 1885, published the boundaries of the Military area.	..	..	..	..	..
Sitapur ..	United Provinces	Yes. North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette Notification No. 1256-XII-126-D, dated 26th August 1895.	Temporarily vacated but it is under consideration to reoccupy this station.	..	..	..	..
Takdah ..	Bengal Government.	Yes. Bengal Government Gazette Notification No. 5732-P, dated 13th November 1912.	Cantonment Committee.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	..	..	Rs. 30 per man sent from Cantonment Funds.
Shillong ..	Assam ..	Yes. Assam Gazette Notification No. 941-J, dated 11th March 1901.	Cantonment Committee.	Ditto ..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	Mysore State ..	No	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	Madras Government.	Yes. Fort St. George Gazette dated 8th October 1901, page 1829.	Cantonment Committee.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	..	..	Rs. 30 per man sent from Cantonment Funds.
Calicut ..	Ditto ..	Yes. Fort St. George Gazette Notification dated 29th September 1896.	Officer Commanding Station.	Ditto ..	..	..	..
Cannanore ..	Ditto ..	Yes. Fort St. George Gazette Notification dated 2nd March 1866.	Officer Commanding Station.	Ditto ..	..	..	..
Fort St. George ..	Ditto ..	No	..	..	..	..	..

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Name of station.	Division or Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonnments Act, 1909, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by :—	Part-time Cantonment magistrates are visited by :—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Madras	9th (Secunderabad) Division.— <i>contd.</i>	Madras Government.	No	...	...	...	...
Malapuram		Ditto	Yes, Fort St. George Gazette Notification, dated 7th April 1896.	Officer Commanding Station.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Ootacamund		Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Perambur		Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount and Pallaveram.		Ditto	Yes, Fort St. George Gazette Notification No. 1002, dated 2nd June 1911.	Cantonment Committee.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum.	Rs. 50 per mensem from Cantonment Funds.
Poonamallee		Ditto	Yes, Fort St. George Gazette Notification dated 10th March 1868, Part I.	Cantonment Committee.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum.	Rs. 30 per mensem from Cantonment Funds.
Secunderabad and Bolaram.		Resident of Hyderabad.	Yes, Fort St. George Gazette Notification dated 27th February 1877, Part II, as modified by Hyderabad Residency Orders, No. 32, dated 26th June 1897, No. 32, dated 23rd May 1900, No. 112 of 1904, Nos. 3 and 23 of 1908, and Nos. 69 and 80, dated 14th October 1911, and 10th November 1911, respectively.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate and two Assistant Cantonment Magistrates.	...	...
Trivandrum		Travancore and Cochin.	No	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly		Madras Government.	Yes, Fort St. George Gazette, dated and March 1866.	Officer Commanding Station.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Wellington		Ditto	Yes, Fort St. George Gazette Notification No. 114, dated 7th February 1901.	Cantonment Committee.	Ditto	Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad.	Rs. 50 per mensem from Cantonment Funds.

Name of station.	Division or Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonnments Act, 1909, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by :—	Part-time Cantonment magistrates are visited by :—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Bhamo	Burma Division.	Burma Government.	Yes, Burma Gazette Notification No. 64, dated 3rd December 1866, and No. 23, dated 11th July 1900.	Officer Commanding Station.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay.	Rs. 30 per mensem from Cantonment Funds.
Mandalay		Ditto	Yes, <i>Gazette of India</i> , Home Department, Notification No. 515, dated 14th March 1889. The boundaries of the Shore Cantonment were published in Burma Gazette Notification No. 39, dated 17th May 1902.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Maymyo (British Infantry Cantonment).		Ditto	Yes, Burma Gazette Notification No. 25, dated 5th June 1907.	Ditto	...	...	...
Maymyo (Indian Infantry Cantonment).		Ditto	Yes, Burma Gazette Notification No. 18, dated 29th March 1906.	Ditto	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay.	Rs. 30 per mensem from Cantonment Funds.
Meiktila		Ditto	Yes, Burma Gazette Notification No. 17, dated 23rd April 1909.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rs. 30 per mensem from Cantonment Funds.
Port Blair		Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Rangoon		Ditto	Yes, Burma Gazette Notification No. 25, dated 18th May 1910.	Cantonment Committee.	Whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...
Shwebo		Ditto	Yes, Burma Gazette Notification No. 37, dated 27th August 1897.	Officer Commanding Station.	Station Staff Officer.	Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay.	...
Thayetmyo		Ditto	Yes, Burma Gazette Notification No. 17, dated 8th March 1902.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Rs. 30 per mensem from Cantonment Funds.
Kohat	Kohat Brigade.	North-West Frontier Province.	Yes, North-West Frontier Gazette Notification, dated 24th June 1903.	Cantonment Committee.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar.	Rs. 50 per mensem from Army estimates
Fort Lockhart		Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Hangu		Ditto	No	...	...	...	...
Thall		Ditto	No	...	...	...	...

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Name of station.	Division or Independent Brigade.	Local Government or Administration in which situated.	Whether a cantonment under the Cantonments Act, 1910, and Gazette Notification publishing the boundaries.	The Cantonment authority is represented by :—	The Cantonment Magistrates' duties are performed by :—	Part-time Cantonment magistrates are visited by :—	Allowances given for performing the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at part-time stations.
Dera Ismail Khan (including Fort Akalgarh).		North-West Frontier Province.	Yes. North-West Frontier Province Gazette Notifications Nos. 122 and 126, dated 24th April 1906 and 2nd June 1906, respectively.	Cantonment Committee.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Multan.	Rs. 50 per month from Army estimates.
Drazinda "		Ditto	No	"	"	"	"
Jandola "		Ditto	No	"	"	"	"
Jatta "		Ditto	No	"	"	"	"
Zam "		Ditto	No	"	"	"	"
Bannu "		North-West Frontier Province.	Yes. Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 1016, dated 17th December 1891, and 1015, dated 7th November 1892.	Cantonment Committee.	Part-time Cantonment Magistrate.	Cantonment Magistrate, Multan.	Rs. 40 per month from Army estimates.
Kurram Garhi "		Ditto	No	"	"	"	"
Aden "		Bombay Government.	Yes. Bombay Gazette Notification No. 7677-Political, dated 14th November 1902.	Cantonment Committee.	The 2nd Assistant Resident, Aden.	"	"
Perim "		Ditto	No	"	"	"	"
Shaikh Othman		Ditto	No	"	"	"	"

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979QMG—2,200—10-2-13—GCBP Simla