

DIA OF

FOR A C E.

1893,

CONTAINING

ACCOUNT OF THE SERVICES

OF

OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN SERVICE

AND OTHER INFORMATION.

(SEVENTH ISSUE.)

ED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY
OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

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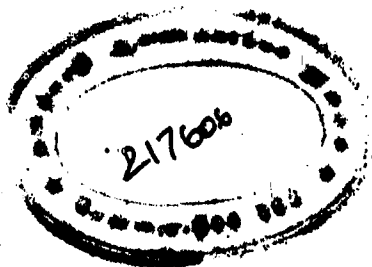
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PREFACE.

THE INDIA OFFICE LIST contains a brief statement of the services of each member of the India Office Establishment, of the covenanted Civil Service of India, and of the higher grades of other Government servants in civil employment in that country. This has been compiled mainly from the separate histories of services published under the direction of the supreme and local governments in India, supplemented by information received specially from the local governments in India, and, where possible, from private sources. Owing to considerations of space, it has been found necessary in the case of some classes of public servants to include only those who have reached a certain rank in the Service, as indicated by their substantive rate of pay (see note, p. 185).

In the earlier part of the book will be found a brief historical, geographical and statistical account of India, an abstract of the Civil Service Regulations, and other information considered likely to add to the general utility of the work.

A revised edition will be published about the beginning of each year, when the record of services will be corrected, as far as possible, up to the middle of the preceding year. The Registrar and Superintendent of Records will be glad to receive from those concerned early intimation of errors or omissions. Any communication which will entail alteration in the subsequent edition should reach the India Office before the 1st December.

India Office,
December, 1892.

THE INDIA OFFICE LIST.

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J. Jardine, C.S.
H. J. Parsons, C.S., B.L.

Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A.,
LL.B., C.I.E.
C. F. Farran, B.L.
E. T. Candy, B.L.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Sir John Edge, Kt., Q.C.

PUISNE JUDGES.

W. Tyrrell, C.S.
Saiyid Mahmud, B.L.

G. E. Knox, C.S.
H. F. Blair, B.L.

OUDH.

Judicial Commissioner—W. R. Burkitt, C.S., B.L.

Additional Judicial Commissioner—M. S. Howell, LL.D., C.I.E., C.S.

PUNJAB.

JUDGES.

Sir H. M. Plowden, B.A., B.L.
C. A. Roe, B.A., C.S.

J. Frizelle, C.S.
A. H. Benton, M.A., C.S.
H. T. Rivaz (additional).

BURMA.

Edmund Mc G. H. Fulton, C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma.
George Douglas Burgess, C.S.I., C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma.
William Fischer Agnew, B.L., Recorder of Rangoon.
Donald Grant Macleod, M.A., LL.D., B.L., Judge of the Town of Moulmein.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF HEADS OF ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA AND AT HOME.

CHAIRMEN AND DEPUTY-CHAIRMEN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(SINCE THE REGULATION ACT OF 1773).

Year.	Chairman.	Deputy-Chairman.
1773	Henry Crabbe Boulton (a).	Edward Wheeler.
1774	Edward Wheeler.	John Harrison.
1775	John Harrison.	John Roberts.
1776	John Roberts.	William James.
1777	George Wombwell.	William Devaynes.
1778	George Wombwell (b) (2nd time).	William James (f) (2nd time).
1779	Sir William James, Bart.	William Devaynes (2nd time).
1780	William Devaynes.	Laurence Sullivan.
1781	Laurence Sullivan.	Sir William James, Bart. (3rd time)
1782	Robert Gregory.	Henry Fletcher (g).
1783	Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. (c).	Nathaniel Smith.
1784	Nathaniel Smith.	William Devaynes (3rd time).
1785	William Devaynes (2nd time).	Nathaniel Smith (2nd time).
1786	John Michie.	John Motteux.
1787	John Motteux.	Nathaniel Smith (3rd time).
1788	Nathaniel Smith (2nd time).	John Michie (h).
1789	William Devaynes (3rd time).	Stephen Lushington.
1790	Stephen Lushington (d).	William Devaynes (4th time).
1791	John Smith Burges.	Francis Baring.
1792	Francis Baring.	John Smith Burges.
1793	William Devaynes (4th time).	Thomas Cheap.
1794	William Devaynes (5th time).	John Hunter.
1795	Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. (2nd time).	David Scott.
1796	David Scott.	Hugh Inglis.
1797	Hugh Inglis.	Jacob Bosanquet.
1798	Jacob Bosanquet.	Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. (2nd time).
1799	Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. (3rd time).	Hugh Inglis (2nd time).
1800	Hugh Inglis (2nd time).	David Scott (2nd time).
1801	David Scott (2nd time).	Charles Mills.
1802	John Roberts (2nd time).	Jacob Bosanquet (2nd time).
1803	Jacob Bosanquet (2nd time).	John Roberts (2nd time).
1804	Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.	Charles Grant.
1805	Charles Grant.	George Smith.
1806	Hon. W. F. Elphinstone (2nd time).	Edward Parry.
1807	Edward Parry.	Charles Grant (2nd time).
1808	Edward Parry (2nd time).	Charles Grant (3rd time).
1809	Charles Grant (2nd time).	William Astell.
1810	William Astell.	Jacob Bosanquet (3rd time).

(a.) On the death of Mr. Boulton, the Court, on October 2 appointed Edward Wheeler, Chairman, and John Harrison, Deputy.

(b.) Afterwards Sir George Wombwell, Bart.

(c.) Sir Henry Fletcher being disqualified, the Court, on November 26, appointed Nathaniel Smith, Chairman, and on the next day, William Devaynes, Deputy.

(d.) Afterwards Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart.

(e.) Mr. Scott resigned the Chair, and, on September 2, the Court appointed Chas. Mills, Chairman, and John Roberts, Deputy.

(f.) Afterwards Sir William James, Bart.

(g.) Afterwards Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. Mr. Gregory being disqualified, the Court, on July 31, appointed Sir Henry Fletcher, Chairman, and, the next day, Nathaniel Smith, Deputy.

(h.) William Devaynes appointed, 2nd December, Deputy Chairman, in place of John Michie, deceased.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF

CHAIRMEN AND DEPUTY-CHAIRMEN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY—continued.

Year.	Chairman.	Deputy-Chairman.
1811	Jacob Bosanquet (3rd time).	Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. (3rd time).
1812	Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. (3rd time).	Robert Thornton.
1813	Robert Thornton.	Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.
1814	Hon. W. F. Elphinstone (3rd time).	John Inglis.
1815	Charles Grant (3rd time).	Thomas Reid.
1816	Thomas Reid.	John Bebb.
1817	John Bebb.	James Pattison.
1818	James Pattison.	Campbell Marjoribanks.
1819	Campbell Marjoribanks.	G. A. Robinson.
1820	G. A. Robinson.	Thomas Reid (2nd time).
1821	Thomas Reid (2nd time).	James Pattison (2nd time).
1822	James Pattison (2nd time).	William Wigram.
1823	William Wigram.	William Astell (2nd time).
1824	William Astell (2nd time).	Campbell Marjoribanks (2nd time).
1825	Campbell Marjoribanks (2nd time).	Sir G. A. Robinson, Bart. (2nd time).
1826	Sir G. A. Robinson, Bart. (2nd time).	Hon. Hugh Lindsay.
1827	Hon. Hugh Lindsay.	James Pattison (3rd time).
1828	William Astell, M.P. (3rd time).	John Loch.
1829	John Loch.	William Astell (3rd time).
1830	William Astell (4th time).	Robert Campbell.
1831	Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.	J. G. Ravenshaw.
1832	J. G. Ravenshaw.	Campbell Marjoribanks (3rd time).
1833	Campbell Marjoribanks (3rd time).	William Wigram (2nd time).
1834	John Loch (2nd time).	Henry St. George Tucker.
1835	Henry St. George Tucker.	W. S. Clarke.
1836	W. S. Clarke.	James R. Carnac.
1837	Sir James R. Carnac, Bart.	John Loch (2nd time).
1838	Sir James R. Carnac, Bart. (2nd time).	Sir James L. Lushington.
1839	Sir James L. Lushington.	Richard Jenkins.
1840	Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.	William B. Bayley.
1841	William B. Bayley.	George Lyall.
1842	George Lyall.	Major-General Sir James L. Lushington, G.C.B. (2nd time).
1843	Major-General Sir James L. Lushington, G.C.B. (2nd time).	John Cotton.
1844	John Cotton.	John Shepherd.
1845	John Shepherd.	Sir Henry Willock.
1846	Sir Henry Willock.	James Weir Hogg, M.P.
1847	James Weir Hogg.	Henry St. George Tucker (2nd time).
1848	Henry St. George Tucker (2nd time).	Lieutenant-General Sir James L. Lushington, G.C.B. (3rd time).
1849	Lieutenant-General Sir James L. Lushington, G.C.B. (3rd time).	Major-General A. Galloway.
1850	Major-General Sir A. Galloway, K.C.B.	John Shepherd (2nd time).
1851	John Shepherd (2nd time).	Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P. (2nd time).
1852	John Shepherd (3rd time).	Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P. (3rd time).
1853	Sir Jas. W. Hogg, Bart. (2nd time).	Russell Ellice.
1854	Russell Ellice.	Major J. Oliphant.
1855	Major J. Oliphant.	Elliot Macnaghten.
1856	Elliot Macnaghten.	Colonel W. H. Sykes.
1857	Colonel W. H. Sykes.	Ross Donnelly Mangles, M.P.
1858	Ross Donnelly Mangles, M.P.	Sir Fred. Currie, Bart.
	Sir Fred. Currie, Bart.	Captain Eastwick.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Names.	Assumed charge of office.
The Right Hon. Lord Sydney ...	3 Sept., 1784	The Right Hon. Charles Grant...	22 Nov., 1830
*The Right Hon. W.W. Grenville	13 June, 1789	The Earl of Ellenborough (2nd time)	15 Dec., 1834
The Right Hon. H. Dundas ...	3 July, 1793	The Right Hon. Sir John Cam	29 April, 1835
†Viscount Lewisham ...	23 May, 1801	Hobhouse, Bart.	
Viscount Castlereagh ...	9 Sept., 1802	The Earl of Ellenborough (3rd time)	4 Sept., 1841
The Earl of Minto...	14 Feb., 1806	The Earl of Ripon ...	17 May, 1843
The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville	19 July, 1806	§The Right Hon. Sir John Cam	10 July, 1846
The Right Hon. George Tierney	4 Oct., 1806	Hobhouse, Bart. (2nd time)	
The Right Hon. Robert Dundas	8 April, 1807	The Right Hon. Fox Maule ...	5 Feb., 1852
The Earl of Harrowby ...	24 July, 1809	The Right Hon. John Charles Herries	27 Feb., 1852
†The Right Hon. Robert Dundas (2nd time)	20 Nov., 1809	The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.	28 Dec., 1852
The Earl of Buckinghamshire ...	13 April, 1812	The Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith	28 Feb., 1855
The Right Hon. George Canning	4 June, 1816	The Earl of Ellenborough (4th time)	26 Feb., 1858
The Right Hon. C. Bathurst ...	12 Jan., 1821	Lord Stanley ...	31 May, 1858
The Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn	5 Feb., 1822		
Viscount Melville ...	4 Feb., 1828		
The Earl of Ellenborough	17 Sept., 1828		

* Created Baron Grenville, 25 Nov., 1790.

† Became Earl of Dartmouth, 15 July, 1801.

‡ Became Viscount Melville, 28 May, 1811.

§ Created Baron Broughton de Gyfford, 26 Feb., 1851.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Names.	Assumed charge of office.
Lord Stanley ...	2 Sept., 1858	The Marquis of Salisbury (2nd time)	22 Feb., 1874
The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.	18 June, 1859	Viscount Cranbrook ...	30 March, 1878
Earl de Grey and Ripon...	16 Feb., 1866	The Marquis of Hartington ...	28 April, 1880
Viscount Cranborne ...	6 July, 1866	The Earl of Kimberley ...	16 Dec., 1882
The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart.	9 March, 1867	Lord Randolph Churchill ...	24 June, 1885
The Duke of Argyll ...	10 Dec., 1868	The Earl of Kimberley (2nd time)	7 Feb., 1886
		Viscount Cross ...	4 Aug., 1886
		The Earl of Kimberley (3rd time)	19 Aug., 1892

UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR INDIA.

PERMANENT UNDER SECRETARIES.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Names.	Assumed charge of office.
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B.	30 Sept., 1858	Sir Louis Mallet, C.B. ...	16 Feb., 1874
Mr. Herman Merivale, C.B., D.C.L.	13 April, 1860	Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B.	30 Sept., 1883

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Names.	Assumed charge of office.
Mr. Henry James Baillie, M.P.	30 Sept., 1858	Mr. M. E. Grant Duff, M.P.	10 Dec., 1868
Mr. Thomas George Baring, M.P.	25 June, 1859	Lord George F. Hamilton, M.P.	22 Feb., 1874
Earl de Grey and Ripon...	21 Jan., 1861	Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.	6 April, 1878
Mr. Thomas George Baring, M.P. (2nd time)	31 July, 1861	The Marquis of Lansdowne	29 April, 1880
Lord Wodehouse	25 April, 1864	Viscount Enfield	1 Sept., 1880
Lord Dufferin and Clandeboye, K.P., K.C.B.	16 Nov., 1864	Mr. John Kynaston Cross, M.P.	16 Jan., 1883
Mr. James Stansfeld, M.P.	17 Feb., 1866	Lord Harris	25 June, 1885
Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P.	6 July, 1866	Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P.	7 Feb., 1886
Lord Clinton	31 July, 1867	Mr. Edward Stafford Howard, M.P.	12 April, 1886
		Sir John Gorst, Q.C., M.P.	4 Aug., 1886
		The Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P.	9 Nov., 1891
		Mr. G. W. E. Russell, M.P.	19 Aug., 1892

ASSISTANT UNDER SECRETARIES.

1858, Sept. 3. James Cosmo Melvill.
 1872, July 11. Sir Thomas L. Seccombe, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 1883, Nov. 27. Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA APPOINTED UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT OF 1858, AND SINCE THE PASSING OF THAT ACT.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Resignation, &c.
Mr. Charles Mills	As director of E.I.Co., 28 Aug., 1822.	21 Sept., 1868.
Mr. John Shepherd	Ditto, 17 June, 1835	Died whilst Member of Council, 12 Jan., 1859.
Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart.	Ditto, 11 Sept., 1839	25 Jan., 1872.
Mr. Elliot Macnaghten	Ditto, 8 June, 1842	2 Nov., 1871.
Mr. Ross D. Mangles	Ditto, 14 April, 1847	1 Sept., 1874.
Capt. W. J. Eastwick	Ditto, 30 June, 1847	3 Sept., 1868.
Mr. Hy. T. Prinsep	Ditto, 31 July, 1850	29 April, 1874.
Sir Fredk. Currie, Bart.	Ditto, 12 April, 1854	Died whilst Member of Council, 10 Sept., 1875.
Sir J. P. Willoughby, Bart.	Ditto, 12 April, 1854	Died whilst Member of Council, 15 Sept., 1866.
Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Bart., G.C.B.	Ditto, 10 April, 1856	16 April, 1859, on appointment as Envoy to Persia.
	Re-appointed, 9 Oct., 1868, vice Sir P. T. Cautley.	Still a Member of Council.
Lt.-Genl. Sir R. J. H. Vivian, K.C.B.	As Director of E.I.Co., 21 April, 1856.	31 Dec., 1874.
Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart....	On transfer of Government to the Crown in 1858.	13 Nov., 1876.
Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, Bart.	Ditto	8 Dec., 1863.
Col. Sir P. T. Cautley, K.C.B.	Ditto	Appointed Governor-General of India.
Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot	Ditto	30 Sept., 1868.
Col. H. M. Durand, C.B.	18 Jan., 1859, vice Mr. J. Shepherd.	Died whilst Member of Council, 11 Dec., 1874.
Sir T. E. Perry, Knt.	11 Aug., 1859, vice Sir H. C. Rawlinson.	3 Feb., 1861.
Maj.-Gen. W. E. Baker	18 July, 1861, vice Col. H. M. Durand.	Appointed Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.
Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.	14 Dec., 1863, vice Sir J. L. M. Lawrence.	Died whilst Member of Council, 29 April, 1882.
		1 Jan., 1876.
		28 Nov., 1876.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Resignation, &c.
Sir H. B. E. Frere, G.C.S.I....	12 Nov., 1866, vice Sir J. P. Willoughby.	1 March, 1877.
Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.	21 Sept., 1868, vice Capt. W. J. Eastwick.	Died whilst Member of Council, 28 Dec., 1887.
Sir F. J. Halliday, K.C.B.	30 Sept., 1868, vice Mr. C. Mills.	31 Dec., 1886.
Sir H. J. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.	2 Nov., 1871, vice Mr. E. Macnaghten.	Died whilst Member of Council, 9 Feb., 1888.
Sir Louis Mallet, C.B....	8 Feb., 1872, vice Sir J. W. Hogg.	15 Feb., 1874.
		Appointed Permanent Under Secretary of State.
Sir G. Campbell, K.C.S.I.	16 Feb., 1874, vice Sir L. Mallet.	10 April, 1875.
Mr. A. Cassels	30 April, 1874, vice Mr. H. T. Prinsep.	Resigned his appointment on entering Parliament.
Maj.-Gen. Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.	1 Sept., 1874, vice Mr. R. D. Mangles.	10 years' period of office expired on 29 April, 1884.
Maj.-Gen. R. Strachey, C.S.I.	5 Jan., 1875, vice Sir R. Vivian.	6 Feb., 1877.
	Re-appointed, 11 March, 1879	Appointed Member of Governor-General's Council in India.
Hon. E. Drummond	9 Feb., 1875, vice Mr. W. Arbuthnot.	12 July, 1878.
Sir B. H. Ellis, K.C.S.I.	14 July, 1875, vice Sir G. Campbell.	Appointed President of the Famine Commission in India (appointment not filled up in interval).
Col. Hy. Yule, C.B.	23 Oct., 1875, vice Sir F. Currie.	Resigned 2 Oct., 1889, on appointment as Chairman of the East India Railway Company.
Maj.-Gen. Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I.	1 Jan., 1876, vice Sir W. Baker.	10 years' period of office expired on 8 Feb., 1885.
Gen. G. J. Visct. Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	13 Nov., 1876, vice Sir H. C. Montgomery.	10 years' period of office expired on 13 July, 1885.
Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I....	28 Nov., 1876, vice Sir G. Clerk.	Resigned 14 May, 1889.
Mr. R. S. Ellis	17 April, 1877, vice Sir E. Johnson.	Died whilst Member of Council, 7 Feb., 1878.
Sir R. A. Dalrymple, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	1 Nov., 1877, vice Mr. R. S. Ellis.	24 June, 1878.
Col. Sir W. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.	1 Nov., 1877, vice Sir B. Frere.	On appointment as High Commissioner, Cyprus.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.	25 Feb., 1878, vice Sir A. Wilde.	15 Dec., 1885.
Maj.-Gen. C. J. Foster, C.B....	22 July, 1878, vice Sir G. Wolseley.	On appointment as Principal, Edinburgh University.
Mr. B. W. Currie	11 Dec., 1880, vice Sir W. Merewether.	Died whilst Member of Council, 9 Oct., 1877.
Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I.	24 April, 1882, vice Sir T. E. Perry.	10 years' period of office expired on 31 Oct., 1887.
Maj.-Gen. Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I.	1 Dec., 1883, vice Sir Hy. Norman.	Died whilst Member of Council, 4 Oct., 1880.
Mr. J. R. Bullen-Smith, C.S.I.	6 June, 1884, vice Mr. A. Cassels.	30 Nov., 1883.
Sir R. H. Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	3 March, 1885, vice Hon. E. Drummond.	On appointment as Governor of Jamaica.
Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	14 July, 1885, vice Sir Barrow Ellis.	10 years' period of office expired on 21 July, 1888.
Gen. Sir D. M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	16 Dec., 1885, vice Sir W. Muir.	Still a Member of Council.
Maj.-Gen. Sir O. T. Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1 Jan., 1887, vice Sir F. Halliday.	Died whilst Member of Council, 5 Jan., 1887.
		Still a Member of Council.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Resignation, &c.
Mr. R. Hardie	17 March, 1887, <i>vice</i> Mr. Bullen Smith.	Still a Member of Council.
Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1 Nov., 1887, <i>vice</i> Sir R. A. Dalyell.	
Sir J. B. Peile, K.C.S.I. ...	12 Nov., 1887, <i>vice</i> Sir A. Eden.	
Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.C.L.	17 Jan., 1888, <i>vice</i> Sir R. Montgomery.	
Sir C. A. Turner, K.C.I.E. ...	21 Feb., 1888, <i>vice</i> Sir H. J. S. Maine.	
Gen. Sir A. Alison, Bart., K.C.B.	1 Jan., 1889, <i>vice</i> Gen. C. J. Foster.	

GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Names.	Assumed charge of office.
Mr. William Hedges	July, 1682	Mr. William Barwell	18 April, 1748
Mr. William Gyfford	Aug., 1684*	Mr. Adam Dawson	17 July, 1749
Sir Charles Eyre	26 May, 1700	Mr. William Fytche	5 July, 1752
Mr. John Beard	7 Jan., 1701	Mr. Roger Drake	8 Aug., 1752
Mr. Anthony Weltden	20 July, 1710	Colonel Robert Clive	27 June, 1758
Mr. John Russell	4 March, 1711	Mr. J. Z. Holwell	28 Jan., 1760
Mr. Robert Hedges	3 Dec., 1713	Mr. Henry Vansittart	27 July, 1760
Mr. Samuel Feake	12 Jan., 1718	Mr. John Spencer	30 Dec., 1764
Mr. John Deane	17 Jan., 1723	Lord Clive	3 May, 1765
Mr. Henry Frankland	30 Jan., 1726	Mr. Harry Verelst	29 Jan., 1767
Mr. John Stackhouse	25 Feb., 1732	Mr. John Cartier	26 Dec., 1769
Mr. Thomas Braddyll	29 Jan., 1739	Mr. Warren Hastings	13 April, 1772
Mr. John Forster	4 Feb., 1746		

* Between 1685, on the death of Mr. Beard, and 1700, the representative of the Company in Bengal was styled Agent and Chief.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
The Right Hon. Warren Hastings ...	20 Oct., 1774	Appointed governor of Bengal 13th April, 1772, and first governor-general under an Act passed in 1773 (13 Geo. III, cap. 63).
Sir John Macpherson, Bart.	8 Feb., 1785	Also commander-in-chief. <i>Officiating.</i>
Earl Cornwallis, K.G.	12 Sept., 1786	
Sir John Shore, Bart.	28 Oct., 1793	
<i>Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Alured Clarke, K.C.B.</i>	17 March, 1798	
The Marquis of Wellesley	18 May, 1798	Also commander-in-chief; died at Ghazipur, 5th October, 1805. Confirmed 11th July, 1806.
The Marquis of Cornwallis, K.G. (2nd time)	30 July, 1805	
Sir George Barlow, Bart., K.C.B. ...	10 Oct., 1805	
The Earl of Minto	31 July, 1807	Also commander-in-chief. <i>Officiating.</i>
The Marquis of Hastings, G.C.B. ...	4 Oct., 1813	
<i>Mr. John Adam</i>	13 Jan., 1823	
The Earl of Amherst	1 Aug., 1823	<i>Officiating.</i>
<i>Mr. Butterworth Bayley</i>	13 March, 1828	
Lord William Bentinck	4 July, 1828	

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Lord William Bentinck, G.C.B. ...	15 Nov., 1834	Also appointed commander-in-chief, 18th May, 1833. <i>Officiating.</i>
<i>Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.</i> ...	20 March, 1835	
The Earl of Auckland, G.C.B. ...	4 March, 1836	<i>Officiating.</i>
The Earl of Ellenborough	28 Feb., 1842	
Lord Hardinge, G.C.B.	23 July, 1844	
The Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T. ...	12 Jan., 1848	
Earl Canning	29 Feb., 1856	

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Earl Canning, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. ...	1 Nov., 1858	Died at Dharmasala, 20th Nov., 1863. <i>Officiating.</i>
The Earl of Elgin, K.T., G.C.B. ...	12 March, 1862	
<i>Major-General the Hon. Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.</i>	21 Nov., 1863	
<i>Colonel Sir William Denison, K.C.B.</i>	2 Dec., 1863	<i>Officiating.</i>
Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.B.	12 Jan., 1864	
The Earl of Mayo, K.P.	12 Jan., 1869	Assassinated at Port Blair, 8th Feb., 1872. <i>Officiating.</i>
<i>The Hon. Mr. John Strachey</i>	9 Feb., 1872	
<i>Lord Napier of Merchistoun, K.T.</i> ...	23 Feb., 1872	
Lord Northbrook, G.C.S.I.	3 May, 1872	
Lord Lytton, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. ...	12 April, 1876	
The Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P.C. ...	8 June, 1880	
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	13 Dec., 1884	
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G.	10 Dec., 1888	

FINANCIAL MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
The Right Hon. James Wilson ...	29 Nov., 1859	Died 11th Aug., 1860.
<i>Vacant from 11th Aug., 1860 to 9th Jan., 1861.</i>		
Mr. Samuel Laing	10 Jan., 1861	Temporarily.
Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, K.C.B. ...	13 Jan., 1863	
The Right Hon. W. N. Massey	10 April, 1865	
Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.	25 April, 1868	
Mr. John Forbes David Inglis, C.S.I.	9 April, 1874	
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.	20 Nov., 1874	
<i>Vacant from 6th Nov., 1876 to 22nd Dec., 1876.</i>		
Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	23 Dec., 1876	Temporarily until 22nd May, 1882.
Major E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I.	27 Dec., 1880	
Mr. Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.I.	15 April, 1882	
Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G. ...	8 Oct., 1883	Temporarily until 13th Nov., 1887. Temporarily.
Mr. James Westland	10 Aug., 1887	
Mr. James Westland	21 Nov., 1887	
Mr. David Miller Barbour, C.S.I. ...	22 Nov., 1888	

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL EXCEPTING FINANCIAL
MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Mr. John Fendall	20 May, 1820	Died, 10 Nov., 1825.
Sir James E. Colebrooke, Bart. ...	5 July, 1820	Provisional.
Mr. John Herbert Harington ...	15 Aug., 1821	Provisional.
Mr. William Butterworth Bayley ...	21 Dec., 1822	Confirmed. Died, 9 April, 1828.
Mr. William Butterworth Bayley ...	25 Feb., 1822	Provisional.
Mr. William Butterworth Bayley ...	15 June, 1825	Provisional.
Mr. William Butterworth Bayley ...	11 Nov., 1825	Confirmed. Resigned, 1830.
Sir Charles Theo. Metcalfe, Bart. ...	11 April, 1826	Provisional.
Sir Charles Theo. Metcalfe, Bart. ...	24 Aug., 1827	Confirmed. Became Governor of Agra, Nov., 1834.
Mr. George Swinton	13 March, 1828	Provisional.
Mr. William Blunt	9 July, 1828	Provisional.
Mr. William Blunt	11 Nov., 1830	Confirmed. Became Governor of Agra, March, 1835.
Mr. Alexander Ross	8 Jan., 1833	Provisional.
Mr. Alexander Ross	21 May, 1833	Confirmed. Became Governor of Agra, Dec., 1835.
Lieut.-Colonel William Morrison, C.B. ...	16 June, 1834	Resigned, 1839.
Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay ...	27 June, 1834	Resigned, Dec. 1837.
Mr. Henry Shakspear	26 Oct., 1835	Died, 20 March, 1838.
Mr. Thomas Campbell Robertson ...	11 Nov., 1835	Resigned, 1840.
Mr. Andrew Amos	19 March, 1838	Resigned, 1843.
Mr. William Wilberforce Bird ...	15 Feb., 1837	Provisional.
Mr. William Wilberforce Bird ...	21 March, 1838	Confirmed. Resigned, 1 April, 1842.
Major-General Sir William Case- ment, K.C.B.	7 Nov., 1838	Provisional.
Major-General Sir William Case- ment, K.C.B.	17 June, 1839	Confirmed. Died, 16 April, 1844.
Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep	11 Feb., 1840	Resigned, 3 March, 1843.
Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart. ...	2 June, 1840	Provisional. Killed at Cabul, 23 Dec., 1841.
Mr. Thomas Herbert Maddock ...	23 Feb., 1842	Provisional.
Mr. Thomas Herbert Maddock ...	11 March, 1843	Confirmed. Resigned, 10 March, 1849.
Mr. Charles Hay Cameron	15 Feb., 1843	Resigned, 1848.
Mr. Frederick Millett	24 May, 1843	Provisional.
Mr. Frederick Millett	17 April, 1844	Confirmed. Resigned 1 Dec., 1848.
Major-General Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B. ...	1 May, 1844	Provisional.
Major-General Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B. ...	20 Sept., 1844	Confirmed. Resigned, 1846.
Mr. George Russell Clerk	13 Nov., 1844	Provisional.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	1 April, 1847	Resigned, 14 Jan., 1848.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	12 March, 1849	Resigned, 1 May, 1853.
Major-General Sir J. H. Littler, K.C.B. ...	12 May, 1847	Provisional.
Major-General Sir J. H. Littler, K.C.B. ...	21 Feb., 1848	Confirmed. Retired, 1853.
Mr. J. E. Drinkwater Bethune ...	24 Nov., 1847	Provisional.
Mr. J. E. Drinkwater Bethune ...	11 April, 1848	Confirmed. Died, 12 Aug., 1851.
Mr. John Lewis	1 Dec., 1848	Resigned, 1 Dec., 1853.
Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, G.C.B. ...	3 April, 1850	Provisional.
Mr. Charles Robert M. Jackson ...	19 Sept., 1851	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1859.
Mr. Baues Peacock	2 April, 1852	Provisional.
Mr. Baues Peacock	10 Nov., 1852	Provisional.
Mr. J. A. Dorin	10 May, 1853	Confirmed. Resigned, 1 May, 1858.
Mr. J. A. Dorin	21 Sept., 1853	Provisional.
Mr. Frederick James Halliday ...	2 Dec., 1853	Confirmed. Became Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, 28 April, 1854.
Colonel John Low, C.B.	22 Sept., 1853	Resigned, 1858.
Mr. John Peter Grant	25 Jan., 1854	Provisional.
Mr. John Peter Grant	1 May, 1854	Confirmed. Became Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, 1 May, 1859.

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL—continued.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Mr. Henry Ricketts	6 Dec., 1854	Provisional.
Mr. Henry Ricketts	1 May, 1858	Confirmed. Resigned, 4 Jan., 1860.
Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B. ...	3 June, 1857	Provisional.
Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B. ...	16 April, 1858	Confirmed. Resigned, July, 1860.
Mr. Robert Montgomery	22 Sept., 1858	Provisional.
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B. ...	21 Dec., 1859	Became Governor of Bombay, 24 April, 1862.
Mr. H. B. Harington	17 June, 1859	Provisional.
Mr. Cecil Beadon	1 Dec., 1860	Appointed Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, 23 April, 1862.
Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B. ...	11 Feb., 1861	Resigned, March, 1865.
Mr. W. Ritchie	18 Oct., 1861	Provisional.
Mr. H. B. Harington	11 April, 1862	Confirmed. Resigned, 25 March, 1865.
Mr. H. B. Harington	13 June, 1862	Confirmed. Resigned, 25 March, 1865.
Mr. W. Grey	23 April, 1862	Provisional.
Mr. W. Grey	13 June, 1862	Confirmed. Became Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, 24 April, 1867.
Mr. H. Sumner Maine	12 Nov., 1862	Resigned, 9 Oct., 1869.
Mr. G. N. Taylor	3 Feb., 1868	Resigned, 9 Oct., 1869.
Mr. G. N. Taylor	10 May, 1864	Provisional.
Mr. G. N. Taylor	10 March, 1865	Provisional.
Mr. G. N. Taylor	27 April, 1865	Confirmed. Resigned, 11 March, 1870.
Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B.	27 April, 1865	Became Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, June, 1870.
Sir G. U. Yule, K.C.S.I., C.B.	17 May, 1867	Resigned, 1 Jan., 1868.
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.	3 Jan., 1868	Provisional.
Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.	7 March, 1868	Resigned, 18 Nov., 1872.
Major-General H. W. Norman, C.B. ...	2 Sept., 1868	Provisional.
Major-General H. W. Norman, C.B. ...	1 June, 1870	Confirmed. Resigned, 18 March, 1877.
Mr. James Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C. ...	14 Dec., 1869	Resigned, May, 1882.
Mr. B. H. Ellis	27 March, 1869	Provisional.
Mr. B. H. Ellis	17 Sept., 1869	Provisional.
Mr. B. H. Ellis	2 May, 1870	Confirmed. Resigned, 26 April, 1875.
Mr. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.	25 May, 1872	Resigned, 10 April, 1877.
Mr. E. C. Bayley, C.S.I.	13 June, 1872	Provisional.
Mr. E. C. Bayley, C.S.I.	13 Dec., 1872	Provisional.
Mr. E. C. Bayley, C.S.I.	6 March, 1873	Confirmed. Resigned, 15 April, 1878.
The Hon. A. Eden, C.S.I.	28 May, 1875	Provisional.
Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I. ...	10 June, 1875	Resigned, 17 April, 1880.
Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B. ...	15 June, 1875	Resigned, 1880.
Major-General Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., C.I.E., R.A. ...	19 March, 1877	Resigned, 13 Sept., 1880
Mr. Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.	18 April, 1877	Temporarily to 30 April, 1882.
Mr. Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.	19 April, 1882	Appointed Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, 24 April, 1882.
Mr. A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I. ...	18 April, 1878	Provisional.
Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C. ...	9 Aug., 1878	Provisional.
General Sir N. B. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. ...	6 Nov., 1878	Provisional.
Lieut.-General R. Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S. ...	15 Jan., 1879	Provisional.
Major-General Alexander Fraser, C.B., R.E. ...	2 March, 1880	Provisional.
Mr. James Gibbs, C.S.I.	10 May, 1880	Resigned, March, 1885.
Mr. C. U. Aitchison, LL.D., C.S.I. ...	12 July, 1880	Provisional.
Lieut.-General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, K.C.B. ...	13 Sept., 1880	Appointed Commander-in-Chief, 7 April, 1881.
Colonel G. T. Chesney, R.E.	8 April, 1881	Provisional.
Major-General T. F. Wilson, C.B. ...	2 May, 1881	Died, 28 Feb., 1886.
Mr. Courtenay P. Ilbert, M.A. ...	1 May, 1882	Resigned, 13 Nov., 1886.

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL—continued.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir Stuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	8 May, 1882	Appointed Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal, 2 April, 1887.
Mr. Theodore C. Hope, C.S.I.	22 July, 1882	Resigned, 23 Dec., 1887.
Major-General T. E. Hughes, R.A.	29 Jan., 1886	Temporarily.
Colonel O. R. Newmarch	1 March, 1886	Died 24 May, 1886.
Major-General G. T. Chesney, C.S.I., R.E.	29 May, 1886	Temporarily to 23 July, 1886.
Mr. J. B. Peile, M.A., C.S.I.	24 July, 1886	Resigned, 25 April, 1891.
Mr. Andrew R. Scoble, Q.C.	4 Oct., 1886	Temporarily to 21 March, 1887.
Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., D.C.L.	1 Dec., 1886	Resigned, 7 April, 1891.
Mr. J. B. Peile, M.A., C.S.I.	2 April, 1887	Resigned, 17 Nov., 1888.
Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.	9 April, 1887	Temporarily to 12 Nov., 1887.
Mr. Philip Perceval Hutchins, C.S.I.	23 Dec., 1887	Appointed Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, 17 Nov., 1890.
Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.	17 Nov., 1888	Resigned, 15 Feb., 1891.
Sir Alexander Edward Miller, Q.C.	18 Dec., 1890	Appointed Lieut.-Governor of the N.W. Provinces, 28 Nov., 1892.
Lieut.-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.	7 April, 1892	
Colonel R. C. Pemberton, R.E.	8 April, 1891	
Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	25 April, 1891	
	16 Feb., 1891	Temporarily to 7 April, 1892.
	3 Dec., 1892	

GOVERNORS OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Mr. Aaron Baker (a)	—	1652
Sir Thomas Chamber	—	1659
Sir Edward Winter	—	1661
Mr. George Foxcroft (b)	22 Aug.,	1668
Sir William Langhorn, Bart.	—	1670
Mr. Streynsham Master	27 Jan.,	1678
Mr. William Gyfford (c)	3 July,	1681
Mr. Elihu Yale (d)	25 July,	1687
Mr. Nathaniel Higginson	3 Oct.,	1692
Mr. Thomas Pitt	7 July,	1698
Mr. Gulston Addison	18 Sept.,	1709
Mr. Edmund Montague	17 Oct.,	1709
Mr. William Fraser	3 Nov.,	1709

(a.) Mr. Baker was at first 'Agent' for the settlement of Madras, which was under the jurisdiction of the Presidency of Bantam in Java from its foundation in 1639 till it was itself created a Presidency in 1653. In 1658 the Settlements of Bengal were subordinated to Madras and so remained to 1681.

(b.) Three months after his arrival with a commission to supersede Sir E. Winter, Mr. Foxcroft was, on a charge of disloyalty, put into confinement by Sir E. Winter, who resumed office and retained it till the 22nd August, 1668, when Mr. Foxcroft was released and reinstated by the commissioners from England.

(c.) By the Company's Commission, dated 14th Nov., 1681, received 17th July, 1682, the Bengal Agency was made a Government 'without any subordination to Fort St. George.'

(d.) Mr. Yale also acted during Mr. Gyfford's absence in Bengal from 8th Aug., 1684, to 26th Jan., 1685.

GOVERNORS OF FORT ST. GEORGE—continued.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Mr. Edward Harrison	11 July, 1711	
Mr. Joseph Collet	8 Jan., 1717	
Mr. Francis Hastings	18 Jan., 1720	Acting governor
Mr. Nathaniel Elwick	15 Oct., 1721	
Mr. James Macrae	15 Jan., 1725	
Mr. George Morton Pitt	14 May, 1730	
Mr. Richard Benyon	23 Jan., 1735	
Mr. Nicholas Morse (a)	17 Jan., 1744	
Mr. John Hinde (b)	—	
Mr. Charles Floyer (c)	16 April, 1747	
Mr. Thomas Saunders (d)	19 Sept., 1750	
Mr. George Pigot	14 Jan., 1755	
Mr. Robert Palk	14 Nov., 1763	
Mr. Charles Bourchier	25 Jan., 1767	
Mr. Josias DuPre	31 Jan., 1770	
Mr. Alexander Wynch	2 Feb., 1773	
Lord Pigot (e)	11 Dec., 1775	
Mr. George Stratton	23 Aug., 1776	Suspended from the service.
Mr. John Whitehill	31 Aug., 1777	Acting governor.
Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart.	8 Feb., 1778	
Mr. John Whitehill (f)	6 April, 1780	
Mr. Charles Smith	8 Nov., 1780	Acting governor.
Lord Macartney, K.B.	22 June, 1781	
Mr. Alexander Davidson	18 June, 1785	Acting governor.
Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B.	6 April, 1786	Also commander-in-chief.
Mr. John Holland	7 Feb., 1789	Acting governor.
Mr. Edward Holland	13 Feb., 1790	Acting governor.
Major-General William Meadows	20 Feb., 1790	Also commander-in-chief.
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.	1 Aug., 1792	
Lord Hobart	7 Sept., 1794	
Lieut.-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief.	21 Feb., 1798	Acting governor.
Lord Clive	21 Aug., 1798	
Lord William Bentinck	30 Aug., 1803	
Mr. William Petrie	11 Sept., 1807	Acting governor.
Sir George Hilary Barlow, Bart., K.C.B.	24 Dec., 1807	
Lieut.-General the Hon. John Abercromby.	21 May, 1813	Came out as commander-in-chief and temporary governor.
The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot	16 Sept., 1814	
Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B.	10 June, 1820	Died at Pattikonda, in the Bellary district, on the 6th July, 1827.
Mr. Henry Sullivan Grane	10 July, 1827	Acting governor.
Mr. Stephen Rumbold Lushington	18 Oct., 1827	
Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.	25 Oct., 1832	
Mr. George Edward Russell	4 March, 1837	Acting governor.
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., G.C.B.	6 March, 1837	
Lieut.-General The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T. and C.B.	24 Sept., 1842	Was also commander-in-chief.

(a.) Madras having been captured by the French on the 10th September, 1746, the government of the Settlement devolved on Mr. John Hinde, the Deputy Governor of Fort St. David.

(b.) Mr. Hinde died at Fort St. David on the 14th April, 1747, previous to the receipt of the Court of Directors' despatch of 24th Jan., 1747, creating Fort St. David the Head Settlement, and appointing Mr. Hinde president and governor.

(c.) The Court's despatch ordering Mr. Floyer's dismissal from the service was received at Fort St. David on the 6th July, 1750.

(d.) The seat of government was re-established at Madras on the 5th April, 1752, four years after its restoration to the English by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

(e.) Governor for second time. By order of Mr. George Stratton and the majority of the Council he was placed under arrest and detained at St. Thomas's Mount on the 24th Aug., 1776. He was allowed to return to the Madras Garden House on the 28th April for change of air, and died there on 10th May, 1777.

(f.) Acting governor second time. Suspended by the Governor-General and Council under Section IX of the Regulating Act.

GOVERNORS OF FORT ST. GEORGE—continued.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
<i>Mr. Henry Dickinson</i>	23 Feb., 1848	<i>Acting governor.</i>
Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.	7 April, 1848	
<i>Mr. Daniel Elliott</i>	24 April, 1854	<i>Acting governor.</i>
Lord Harris	28 April, 1854	
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B.	28 March, 1859	
<i>Mr. William Ambrose Morehead</i> ...	8 June, 1860	<i>Acting governor first time.</i>
Sir Henry George Ward, K.T., G.C.M.G.	5 July, 1860	Died at Madras on the 2nd August, 1860.
<i>Mr. William Ambrose Morehead</i> ...	4 Aug., 1860	<i>Acting governor second time.</i>
Colonel Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. (a)	18 Feb., 1861	
<i>Mr. Edward Maltby</i>	26 Nov., 1863	<i>Acting governor.</i>
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, K.T. (b)	27 March, 1866	
<i>Mr. Alexander John Arbuthnot</i> , C.S.I.	19 Feb., 1872	<i>Acting governor.</i>
Lord Hobart	15 May, 1872	Died at Madras on the 27th April, 1875.
<i>Mr. William Rose Robinson</i> , C.S.I.	29 April, 1875	<i>Acting governor.</i>
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	23 Nov., 1875	
The Right Hon. W. P. Adam ...	20 Dec., 1880	Died at Ootacamund on the 24th May, 1881.
<i>Mr. William Huddleston</i>	24 May, 1881	<i>Acting governor.</i>
The Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I.	5 Nov., 1881	
The Right Hon. Lord Connemara, G.C.I.E.	8 Dec., 1886	
<i>Mr. John Henry Garstin</i> , C.S.I.	1 Dec., 1890	<i>Acting governor.</i>
Lord Wenlock, G.C.I.E.	23 Jan., 1891	

(a.) Acted as Viceroy and Governor-General of India from the 2nd Dec., 1863, to 12th Jan., 1864.
 (b.) Embarked for Calcutta on the 19th Feb., 1872, for the purpose of assuming temporarily the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the Earl of Mayo's death.

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
The Hon. Sir Abraham Shipman (a)	Appointed 'General and Governor' on the 19th March, 1662, was prevented from landing in Bombay by the Portuguese, and died on the island of Anjediva in October, 1664.	
Mr. Humfrey Cooke	Secretary to Sir Abraham Shipman, succeeded him in command, and came to Bombay as governor in February, 1665. He remained in power till the 5th November, 1666.	
The Hon. Sir Gervase Lucas ...	5 Nov., 1666	Died 21st May, 1667
<i>Captain Henry Garey</i>	22 May, 1667	<i>Officiating.</i>
Sir George Oxenden	23 Sept., 1668	Died in Surat on the 14th July, 1669.
Mr. Gerald Aungier	14 July, 1669	Died in Surat on the 30th June, 1677.
Mr. Thomas Rolt	30 June, 1677	
Sir John Child, Bart. (b)	27 Oct., 1681	
Mr. Bartholomew Harris	4 Feb., 1690	Died in Surat on the 10th May, 1694.
<i>Mr. Daniel Annesley</i>	10 May, 1694	<i>Officiating.</i>

(a.) The first four governors held Bombay for the Crown. The Island was handed over to the Company on the 23rd Sept., 1668. For the next nineteen years (1668-1687), except for occasional visits, and during three years (1672-1675) of Governor Aungier's rule, the Governors of Bombay spent almost the whole of their time in Surat, of which factory they were presidents. During this time, Bombay was administered by an officer styled Deputy-Governor. The transfer, in 1687, of the headquarters of the Company's power to Bombay to a great extent did away with the need of a Deputy-Governor. But in spite of the change the title continued for many years to be borne by the second member of the Council. It would seem to have fallen into disuse some time between 1720 and 1738.

(b.) Child was Governor and General, with his headquarters in Bombay, whither he moved from Surat on the 2nd May, 1687, and where he died on the 4th Feb., 1690. In the year 1683, Bombay was the scene of a revolt against the Company's authority. The head of the rebellion was Captain Richard Keigwin, the third member of the Council. Placing the Deputy-Governor under arrest, Keigwin ruled Bombay in the King's name from the 27th Dec., 1683, to the 19th Nov., 1684, when on promise of pardon he handed over the Island to Admiral Sir Thomas Grantham.

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY—continued.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir John Gayer (a)	17 May, 1694	
Sir Nicholas Waite	— Nov., 1704	
Mr. William Aislabie	— Sept., 1708	
<i>Mr. Stephen Strutt</i>	— 1715	<i>Officiating.</i>
Mr. Charles Boone	— 1716	
Mr. William Phipps	— 1720	
Mr. Robert Cowan	— 1728	Mr. Cowan was dismissed the service of Government.
Mr. John Horne	22 Sept., 1734	
Mr. Stephen Law	7 April, 1739	
<i>Mr. John Geekie</i>	15 Nov., 1742	<i>Officiating.</i>
Mr. William Wake	26 Nov., 1742	
Mr. Richard Bouchier	17 Nov., 1750	
Mr. Charles Crommelin	28 Feb., 1760	
Mr. Thomas Hodges	27 Jan., 1767	Died 23rd February, 1771.
Mr. William Hornby	26 Feb., 1771	
Mr. Rawson Hart Bodham	1 Jan., 1784	
<i>Mr. Andrew Ramsay</i>	9 Jan., 1788	<i>Officiating.</i>
Major-General Sir William Medows, K.B.	6 Sept., 1788	
Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby, K.B. (b)	21 Jan., 1790	
<i>Mr. George Dick</i>	1 Nov., 1793	<i>Officiating.</i>
<i>Mr. John Griffith</i>	3 Sept., 1795	<i>Officiating.</i>
Mr. Jonathan Duncan	27 Dec., 1795	Died in Bombay, 11th August, 1811.
<i>Mr. George Brown</i>	11 Aug., 1811	<i>Officiating.</i>
Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.	12 Aug., 1812	
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone ...	1 Nov., 1819	
Major-General the Hon. Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B.	1 Nov., 1827	
Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B.	1 Dec., 1830	Died 15th January, 1831.
<i>Mr. John Romer</i>	17 Jan., 1831	<i>Officiating.</i>
The Earl of Clare	21 March, 1831	
Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H.	17 March, 1835	Died at Dapuri, near Poona, on the 9th July, 1838.
<i>Mr. James Farish</i>	11 July, 1838	<i>Officiating.</i>
Sir J. Rivett-Carnac, Bart.	31 May, 1839	
Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart. (c)	—	
<i>Mr. George William Anderson</i> ...	28 April, 1841	<i>Officiating.</i>
Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H.	9 June, 1842	
<i>The Hon. Lestock Robert Reid</i> ...	6 Aug., 1846	<i>Officiating.</i>
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B.	23 Jan., 1847	
Viscount Falkland	1 May, 1848	
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H.	26 Dec., 1853	
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B. (2nd time).	11 May, 1860	
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.	24 April, 1862	
Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I.	6 March, 1867	
Sir Phillip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.	6 May, 1872	
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I.	30 April, 1877	
<i>Mr. Lionel Robert Ashburner</i> , C.S.I.	13 March, 1880	<i>Acting governor.</i>
Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G.	28 April, 1880	
<i>Mr. James Braithwaite Peile</i> , C.S.I.	27 March, 1885	<i>Acting governor.</i>
The Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., LL.D.	30 March, 1885	
The Right Hon. Lord Harris, G.C.I.E.	12 April, 1890.	

(a.) Under Gayer, Waite, and Aislabie—that is, from 1694 to 1715—Bombay Governors held the title of General. During the last three years (1701-1704) of his nominal command, Gayer was in confinement in Surat.

(b.) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug., 1793, and thence joined the Council of the Governor-General as Commander-in-Chief in India on the 28th Oct., 1793.

(c.) Was appointed Governor of Bombay by the Honourable the Court of Directors, on the 4th Aug., 1841, but, before he could take charge of his appointment, he was assassinated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec., 1841.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday	28 April, 1854	
Sir John P. Grant	1 May, 1859	
Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I.	24 April, 1862	
Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I.	24 April, 1867	
Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I.	1 March, 1871	
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I.	9 April, 1874	
The Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	8 Jan., 1877	Confirmed 30th April, 1877.
Sir Stuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.	15 July, 1879	Officiating during the absence on special duty of the Hon. Sir Ashley Eden.
Sir A. Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	24 April, 1882	
Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I.	11 Aug., 1885	Officiating until 17th September, 1885, during Sir A. R. Thompson's absence on leave.
Sir Stuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	2 April, 1887	
Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I.	18 Dec., 1890	

GOVERNORS OF AGRA.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir C. T. Metcalfe, G.C.B.	Nov. 1834	
Mr. W. Blunt	4 March, 1835	
Mr. A. Ross	1 Dec., 1835	

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B. ...	1 June, 1836	
The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (the Earl of Auckland)	1 June, 1838	
Mr. J. C. Robertson	4 Feb., 1840	
The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (the Earl of Ellenborough)	31 Dec., 1842	
Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B.	30 June, 1843	
Mr. James Thomason	22 Dec., 1843	
Mr. A. W. Begbie	10 Oct., 1853	Died at Bareilly, 29th September, 1853. In charge.
Mr. J. R. Colvin	7 Nov., 1853	
Mr. E. A. Reade	10 Sept., 1857	Died at Agra, 9th September, 1857. In charge.
Colonel H. Fraser, C.B., Chief Commissioner, N.W. Provinces	30 Sept., 1857	
The Right Hon. the Governor-General administering the N.W. Provinces (Earl Canning)	9 Feb., 1858	
Sir G. F. Edmonstone	19 Jan., 1859	
Mr. R. Money	27 Feb., 1863	In charge.
The Hon. Edmund Drummond	7 Mar., 1863	
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.	10 Mar., 1868	
Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I.	7 April, 1874	
Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I.	26 July, 1876	Confirmed 17th January, 1877.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Major-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B.	1 Feb., 1856	
Mr. C. C. Jackson	8 May, 1856	Officiating.
Major-General Sir Henry M. Lawrence, K.C.B.	21 March, 1857	
Major J. S. Banks	5 July, 1857	Killed in action.
Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B.	11 Sept., 1857	
Mr. R. Montgomery	3 April, 1858	
Mr. C. J. Wingfield, C.B.	15 Feb., 1859	
Lieutenant-Colonel L. Barrow, C.B. ...	20 April, 1860	Officiating.
Mr. G. U. Yule, C.B.	4 April, 1861	Officiating.
Mr. F. H. Davies	26 Aug., 1865	Officiating.
Mr. J. Strachey	17 March, 1866	
Mr. R. H. Davies	9 March, 1868	Officiating from 24th May, 1867, to 8th March, 1868.
Major-General L. Barrow, C.B.	18 Jan., 1871	
Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.	8 Dec., 1873	Officiated from 20th April, 1871, to 8th December, 1873, when he was confirmed. Officiating.
Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I.	15 March, 1875	
Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.	15 Nov., 1875	
Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I.	26 July, 1876	Officiating.

NOTE.—Mr. J. F. D. Inglis made over charge on the 15th February, 1877, from which date the offices of Chief Commissioner of Oudh and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces were amalgamated under the order of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 45, dated 17th January, 1877 (*Gazette of India*, 20th January, 1877, Part I.).

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	26 July, 1876	
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B. ...	15 Feb., 1877	
Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.	17 April, 1882	
Sir Chas. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.	21 Nov., 1887	
	28 Nov., 1892	

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B. ...	1 Jan., 1859	Officiating. Confirmed 1st May, 1859.
Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B. ...	25 Feb., 1859	
Sir Donald McLeod, C.B., K.C.S.I. ...	10 Jan., 1865	
Major-General the Hon. Sir Henry Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I.	1 June, 1870	Died at Tonk, in the Dehra Ismail Khan District, on the 1st January, 1871.
Sir R. H. Davies, K.C.S.I.	20 Jan., 1871	
The Hon. R. E. Egerton, C.S.I., C.I.E.	2 April, 1877	
Sir Charles U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., D.O.L.	3 April, 1882	
Sir James Broadwood Lyall, K.C.S.I.	2 April, 1887	
Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I. ...	6 March, 1892	

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Colonel E. K. Elliot ...	11 Dec., 1861	
Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Spence ...	27 Feb., 1862	Officiating.
Mr. R. Temple ...	25 April, 1862	Officiating.
Colonel E. K. Elliot ...	18 Dec., 1863	
Mr. J. S. Campbell ...	12 March, 1864	Officiating.
Mr. R. Temple ...	17 March, 1864	
Mr. J. S. Campbell ...	24 April, 1865	Officiating.
Mr. R. Temple ...	6 Nov., 1865	
Mr. J. H. Morris ...	4 April, 1867	Officiating.
Mr. G. Campbell ...	27 Nov., 1867	
Mr. J. H. Morris ...	16 April, 1868	Officiating.
Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I.	8 July, 1870	Confirmed, 27th May, 1870.
Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S.I.	6 July, 1872	Officiating.
Mr. C. Grant, C.S.	11 April, 1879	Officiating.
Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S.I.	15 Nov., 1879	
Mr. W. B. Jones ...	30 April, 1883	
Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite ...	1 April, 1884	Officiating.
Mr. D. Fitzpatrick ...	15 Dec., 1885	Confirmed 27th January, 1885.
Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I.	18 March, 1887	Officiating.
Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I.	28 Jan., 1891	

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF BURMA.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Purvis Phayre, C.B., B.S.C.	31 Jan., 1862	
Colonel Albert Fytche, C.S.I., B.S.C.	16 Feb., 1867	
Lieut.-Colonel Richard Drapes Ardagh, M.S.C.	7 April, 1870	Officiating.
Major-General Albert Fytche, C.S.I., B.S.C.	26 June, 1870	
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.	18 April, 1871	
Mr. Augustus Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.	14 April, 1875	Confirmed, 30th April, 1877.
Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I.	30 March, 1878	
Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I.	2 July, 1880	Confirmed, 4th April, 1882.
Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite ...	2 March, 1883	Officiating until 28th February, 1884, when Mr. Bernard resumed charge.
Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.I.	17 March, 1887	
Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I.	8 Sept., 1889	Officiating until 8th December, 1889, when Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite resumed charge.
Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I.	10 Dec., 1890	
Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, C.S.I.	23 May, 1892	Officiating.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF ASSAM.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., B.S.C.	7 Feb., 1874	
Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.	22 June, 1878	Officiating.
Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.	25 March, 1881	Confirmed, 17th June, 1880.
Mr. W. E. Ward ...	8 July, 1883	Officiating until 7th October, 1883, and again during Sir C. Elliott's absence on furlough, from 27th February, 1885.
Mr. Dennis Fitzpatrick, C.S.I.	31 Oct., 1887	
Mr. J. Westland ...	16 July, 1889	
Mr. J. W. Quinton, C.S.I.	22 Oct., 1889	
Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I.	27 May, 1891	

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF COORG.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Mr. L. B. Bowring, C.S.I.	24 Feb., 1869	
Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I.	21 Feb., 1870	
Mr. R. A. Dalryell ...	1 April, 1875	Officiating.
Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B.	5 June, 1876	
Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I.	1 April, 1878	
Mr. J. D. Sandford, M.A., B.L.	1 May, 1882	Officiating until 4th December, 1882, when Sir J. D. Gordon resumed charge.
Mr. J. B. Lyall ...	8 June, 1883	Confirmed, 7th December, 1883.
Colonel T. G. Clarke ...	17 Dec., 1884	Officiating until 2nd March, 1885, when Mr. Lyall resumed charge.
Mr. A. H. T. Martindale ...	21 May, 1885	Officiating.
Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone ...	2 June, 1885	Officiating during Mr. Lyall's absence on furlough.
Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I.	20 March, 1887	
Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I.	20 March, 1887	Officiated during Sir Charles Bernard's absence on furlough.
General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E.	10 Oct., 1887	Officiating.
Colonel Sir Oliver B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E.	15 Jan., 1889	
General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E.	1 June, 1891	Officiating.
Colonel P. D. Henderson, C.S.I.	16 April, 1892	

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF AJMERE AND MHAIRWARA.

(NOTE.—The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is ex-officio Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwara.)

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I.	1 April, 1871	Substantive on deputation at Nagpur.
Colonel J. C. Brooke ...	1 April, 1871	Officiating.
Colonel Sir L. Pelly, K.C.S.I.	21 June, 1873	Confirmed, 6th February, 1874.
Colonel W. H. Beynon ...	...	Officiating from 6th April to 6th July, 1874.
Mr. A. C. Lyall ...	12 Nov., 1874	Officiating.
Major C. K. M. Walter ...	...	Officiating from 18th August, 1876, to 5th March, 1887.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I.	12 Dec., 1878	
Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. M. Walter	17 March, 1881	Officiating until 28th November, 1882.
Colonel C. K. M. Walter ...	27 March, 1887	Officiated during the absence on furlough of Colonel Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I.
Colonel C. K. M. Walter ...	1 April, 1887	Confirmed with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1887.
Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I.	20 March, 1890	

ORDER OF THE BATH.

OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN SERVICES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE MOST HONORABLE ORDER OF THE BATH, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR APPOINTMENTS.

B. Bengal; M. Madras; Bo. Bombay.
* Signifies retired from the service.

MILITARY KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS. (G.C.B.)

Chamberlain, Gen. Sir N. B., G.C.S.I., B., 29 May, 1875.
Stewart, Gen. Sir Donald Martin, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., 21 Sept., 1830.
Roberts, of Candahar, Gen. Lord, G.C.I.E., V.C., 21 Sept., 1880.
Lumsden, Gen. Sir Peter Stark, C.S.I., B., 3 July, 1885.
Reid, Gen. Sir Charles, B., 29 May, 1886.
Malcolm, Gen. Sir George, Bo., 29 May, 1886.
Johnson, Gen. Sir Edwin Beaumont, C.I.E., B., 21 June, 1887.
Norman, Gen. Sir Henry Wylie, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., B., 21 June, 1887.
Brownlow, Gen. Sir Charles Henry, B., 21 June, 1887.
Daly, Gen. Sir H. D., Bo., C.I.E., 25 May, 1889.
Taylor, * Gen. Sir Alexander, R.E., B., 25 May, 1889.
Browne, Gen. Sir Samuel J., K.C.S.I., V.C., 30 May, 1891.
Keyes, Gen. Sir Charles P., M., 30 May, 1891.

CIVIL KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.

Rawlinson, * Major-Gen. Sir H. C., Bart., Bo., 23 July, 1839.
Loch, * Lieut. Sir Henry Brougham, G.C.M.G., B., 20 Aug., 1892.

MILITARY KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. (K.C.B.)

Bourchier, * Major-Gen. Sir G., B., 10 Sept., 1872.
Kemball, Gen. Sir A. B., K.C.S.I., Bo., 29 July, 1878.
Hills-Johnes, * Lieut.-Gen. Sir J., V.C., B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Phayre, Gen. Sir R., Bo., 22 Feb., 1881.
Palliser, * Major-Gen. Sir C. H., B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Gough, Major-Gen. Sir C. J. S., V.C., B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Gough, Major-Gen. Sir H. H., V.C., B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Forbes, Gen. Sir J., Bo., 24 May, 1881.
Coke, * Major-Gen. Sir J., B., 24 May, 1881.
Johnson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. C., B., 24 May, 1881.
Tanner, Lieut.-Gen. Sir O. V., Bo., 18 Nov., 1882.
Hudson, Major-Gen. Sir John B., 25 Aug., 1885.
Prendergast, Gen. Sir Harry North Dalrymple, V.C., M., 8 Dec., 1885.
Olpherts, Gen. Sir William, V.C., B., 29 May, 1886.
Watson, Gen. Sir John, V.C., B., 29 May, 1886.
Norman, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Booth, B., 25 Nov., 1886.
Tytler, Gen. Sir James M. B. Fraser, B., 21 June, 1887.
Vaughan, Gen. Sir John Luther, B., 21 June, 1887.
Mackenzie, Insp.-Gen. Sir William, M.D., C.S.I., 21 June, 1887.
Low, Col. Sir Robert Cunliffe, B., 1 July, 1887.
Lockhart, Major-Gen. Sir William Stephen Alexander, C.S.I., B., 1 July, 1887.
McQueen, Major-Gen. Sir John Withers, A.D.C., B., 10 April, 1889.
Schneider, Gen. Sir John William, Bo., 25 May, 1889.
Johnson, Gen. Sir Allen B., B., 25 May, 1889.
Chesney, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Tomkyns, C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E., 1 Jan., 1890.
Hughes, Gen. Sir William T., B., 30 May, 1891.
Field, Gen. Sir John, Bo., 30 May, 1891.
Collett, Major-Gen. Sir Henry, B., 19 Nov., 1891.

CIVIL KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. (K.C.B.)

Halliday, * Sir F. J., B., 18 May, 1860.
Melvill, * Major-Gen. Sir P. M., Bo., 18 May, 1860.
Balfour, * Gen. Sir G., M., 24 June, 1870.
Lyll, * Sir Alfred Comyns, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., B., 24 May, 1881.
Probyn, Gen. Sir Dighton M., K.C.S.I., V.C., 21 June, 1887.
Bradford, Sir Edward Ridley Colborne, M., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., 21 May, 1890.
Kirk, * Sir John, M.D., G.C.M.G., 18 July, 1890.
Euan-Smith, * Col. Sir Charles Bean, C.S.I., 21 Nov., 1890.
Ridgeway, * Col. The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph West, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1891.
Walpole, Sir Horace G. (Home Service), 20 Aug., 1892.
Godley, Sir Arthur (Home Service), Jan., 1893.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

MILITARY COMPANIONS. (C.B.)

Fisher, * Lieut.-Col. G., Bo., 4 July, 1843.
Lane, * Gen. J. T., B., 27 June, 1846.
Tucker, * Major-Gen. H. T., B., 17 Aug., 1850.
Gaitskell, * Major-Gen. F., B., 21 Jan., 1858.
Rennie, * Com. J., Ind. Navy, 21 Jan., 1858.
Brasyer, * Col. J., B., 24 March, 1858.
Blunt, * Major-Gen. C. H., B., 17 June, 1858.
Probyn, Gen. Sir D. M., K.C.S.I., V.C., B., 17 June, 1858 (K.C.B. Civil).
Carleton, * Gen. H. A., B., 26 July, 1858.
Barchard, * Col. C. H., B., 16 Nov., 1858.
Richardson, * Major-Gen. J. F., B., 16 Nov., 1858.
Orr, * Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals J. H., M.D., M., 16 Nov., 1858.
Campbell, * Surg.-Major J., M.D., B., 16 Nov., 1858.
Thelwall, * Major-Gen. J. B., B., 14 May, 1859.
Younghusband, Gen. R. R., Bo., 28 Feb., 1861.
Smyth, * Major-Gen. J. H., B., 28 Feb., 1861.
Tremenheere, * Lieut.-Gen. C. W., Bo., 28 Feb., 1861.
Carr, * Col. G. M., 28 Feb., 1861.
Green, * Col. M. S., Bo., 28 Feb., 1861.
Brown, * Major-Gen. W. T., B., 28 Feb., 1861.
Allgood, * Major-Gen. G., B., 5 Aug., 1864.
Salisbury, * Major-Gen. F. O., 101st Foot, B., 5 Aug., 1864.
Tulloch, * Major-Gen. J. S., B., 5 Aug., 1864.
Wallace, * Major-Gen. H., Bo., 14 Aug., 1868.
Goodfellow, Lieut.-Gen. W. W., Bo., 14 Aug., 1868.
Beville, * Major-Gen. H., Bo., 15 Sept., 1868.
Lucas, Gen. A. W., Bo., 2 June, 1869.
Leith, * Lieut.-Gen. R. W. D., 106th Foot, Bo., 2 June, 1869.
Stannus, * Gen. H. J., 20th Hussars, B., 2 June, 1869.
Holland, * Major-Gen. H. W., Bo., 2 June, 1869.
Holland, * Lieut.-Col. T. J., Bo., 2 June, 1869.
Atlay, * Major-Gen. E., B., 30 Aug., 1869.
Johnstone, * Major-Gen. H. C., B., 30 Aug., 1869.
Kaye, * Lieut.-Gen. E., B., 20 May, 1871.
Cox, * Major-Gen. C. V., B., 20 May, 1871.
Wright, Gen. T., B., 20 May, 1871.
Spurgin, * Lieut.-Gen. J. B., C.S.I., 102nd Foot, M., 20 May, 1871.
Nuttall, * Major-Gen. J. M., B., 10 Sept., 1872.
Doran, Lieut.-Gen. J., B., 10 Sept., 1872.
Abbott, * Gen. J., B., 24 May, 1873.
Barwell, * Gen. C. A., B., 24 May, 1873.
Maxwell, Gen. H. H., B., 24 May, 1873.
Dodgson, Gen. D. S., B., 24 May, 1873.
Cadell, Gen. R., M., 24 May, 1873.
Howlett, Gen. A., M., 24 May, 1873.
Maunsell, Gen. F. R., B., 24 May, 1873.
Bruce, * Lieut.-Gen. H. LeG., B., 29 May, 1875.
Wood, Gen. H. H. A., Bo., 29 May, 1875.
Burne, Gen. H. K., B., 29 May, 1875.
Aitchison, Gen. C. T., Bo., 29 May, 1875.
Hutchinson, * Major-Gen. G., C.S.I., B., 29 May, 1875.
Macdonald, Gen. W. C. R., M., 2 June, 1877.
Walker, * Gen. J. T., Bo., 2 June, 1877.
Wilkinson, * Major-Gen. O., B., 2 June, 1877.
Delafosse, Col. H. G., B., 2 June, 1877.
Sankey, * Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Hieram (Civil K.C.B.), M., 25 July, 1879.
Perkins, Major-Gen. Aeneas, B., 25 July, 1879.
Malcolmson, * Major-Gen. John Henry Porter, Bo., 25 July, 1879.
Jenkins, * Col. Francis Howell, B., 25 July, 1879.
Kennedy, Lieut.-Gen. T. G., B., 19 Nov., 1879.
Gordon, Lieut.-Gen. J. J. H., B., 19 Nov., 1879.
Moore, Lieut.-Gen. Henry, C.I.E., Bo., 19 Nov., 1879.
Rogers, Maj.-Gen. Robert Gordon, B., 19 Nov., 1879.
Tyndall, * Major-Gen. Henry, B., 19 Nov., 1879.
Keen, Col. Frederick John, B., 19 Nov., 1879.
Nation, Lieut.-Gen. John Louis, B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Gib, Lieut.-Gen. William Anthony, M., 22 Feb., 1881.
Dawson, Lieut.-Gen. Francis, M., 22 Feb., 1881.
Edwardes, Lieut.-Gen. Stanley de Burgh, Bo., 22 Feb., 1881.
Gordon, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Edward, C.S.I., B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Lyster, Lieut.-Gen. Harry Hammon, V.C., B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Wemyss, Major-Gen. Henry Manley, B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Gordon, * Lieut.-Gen. Benjamin Lumsden, M., 22 Feb., 1881.
Limond, * Major-Gen. David, B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Tucker, Col. Henry St. George, B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Martin, Col. Cunliffe, B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Hills, * Major-Gen. John, Bo., 22 Feb., 1881.
Boswell, * Major-Gen. J. J., B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Manderson, * Major-Gen. George Rennie, B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Money, * Col. Gerald Noel, B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Maclean, Col. Charles Smith, C.I.E., B., 22 Feb., 1881.
FitzHugh, * Major-Gen. Alfred, B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Chapman, Maj.-Gen. Edward Francis, B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Battye, Col. Arthur, B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Badcock, Col. Alexander R., B., 22 Feb., 1881.
De Renzy, * Surg.-Gen. Annesley Charles Castriot, B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Townsend, * Surg.-Gen. Stephen Chapman, B., 22 Feb., 1881.
Gordon, Gen. John, B., 24 May, 1881.
Pearse, Lieut.-Gen. George Godfrey, M., 24 May, 1881.
Macdonald, Lieut.-Gen. John Alexander Mathew, Bo., 24 May, 1881.
Macbean, Lieut.-Gen. George Scougall, B., 24 May, 1881.
Sale-Hill, Lieut.-Gen. Rowley Sale, B., 24 May, 1881.
Hoggan, * Major-Gen. John William, B., 24 May, 1881.
Copland, Col. Alexander, B., 24 May, 1881.
Smith, * Surg.-Gen. Colvin, M., 18 Nov., 1882.
Browne, Major-Gen. Sir James, K.C.S.I., B., 18 Nov., 1882.
Worsley, Col. Henry R. B., B., 18 Nov., 1882.
Galloway, Col. James, Bo., 18 Nov., 1882.
Luckhardt, Col. Wilhelm, Bo., 18 Nov., 1882.
Nairne, Col. Charles Edward, B., 18 Nov., 1882.
Upperton, Col. John, B., 18 Nov., 1882.
Gerard, Col. Montagu Gilbert, B., 18 Nov., 1882.
Coghill, Col. K. J. W., 18 Nov., 1882.
Borradaile, Col. George William, Bo., 18 Nov., 1882.
Webster, Col. A. G., late 10th Hussars.
Palmer, Col. Arthur Power, B., 25 Aug., 1885.
Hennessy, Col. G. R., B., 25 Aug., 1885.
Walcott, * Col. Edmund S., Bo., 25 Aug., 1885.
Thornton, * Dep.-Surg.-Gen. James Howard, M.D., B., 25 Aug., 1885.

Beckett,* Col. Stephen, B., 25 Aug., 1885.
 Hogg, Major-Gen. Adam George Forbes, Bo., 29 May, 1886.
 Mackenzie, Col. Alfred R. D., B., 29 May, 1886.
 Anderson, Col. Wardlaw C., B., 29 May, 1886.
 Chamier,* Lieut.-Gen. Stephen H. E., M., 29 May, 1886.
 Farrell,* Dep. Surg.-Gen. George, B., 29 May, 1886.
 Thackeray, Col. Edward Talbot, R.E., V.C., B., 29 May, 1886.
 Harris, Major-Gen. Philip H. F., B., 25 Nov., 1886.
 Donnelly,* Dep. Surg.-Gen. John McNeale, M., 25 Nov., 1886.
 Laughton,* Col. Arthur F., M., 25 Nov., 1886.
 MacNeill, Col. James Graham Robert Douglas, M., 25 Nov., 1886.
 Hood, Lieut.-Gen. John C., B., 21 June, 1887.
 Hankin, Lieut.-Gen. George Crommelin, B., 21 June, 1887.
 Hogg, Lieut.-Gen. George Forbes, Bo., 21 June, 1887.
 Roome, Lt.-Gen. Frederick, Bo., 21 June, 1887.
 Downer, Lieut.-Gen. Howard Codrington, M., 21 June, 1887.
 Bannerman, Lieut.-Gen. Wm., Bo., 21 June, 1887.
 Moore, Col. Arthur Thomas, V.C., Bo., 21 June, 1887.
 Hodding, Major-Gen. George Carr, M., 21 June, 1887.
 Campbell, Col. Robert Byng P. P., B., 21 June, 1887.
 Stewart, Major-Gen. George, B., 21 June, 1887.
 Ross, Col. Alexander George, B., 21 June, 1887.
 Pennington, Col. Charles R., B., 21 June, 1887.
 Grant, Lieut.-Col. Edwd. Long, M., 21 June, 1887.
 Anderson, Major-Gen. H. S., Bo., 1 July, 1887.
 Stewart, Col. Richard Campbell, M., 1 July, 1887.

CIVIL COMPANIONS. (C.B.)

Taylor,* Col. R. L., Bo., 25 March, 1859.
 Lumsden,* Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. B., K.C.S.I., B., 3 Dec., 1859.
 Green,* Major-Gen. Sir W. H. R., K.C.S.I., Bo., 3 Dec., 1859.
 Thornton,* E., B., 18 May, 1860.
 Gubbins,* F. B., B., 18 May, 1860.
 Money,* A., B., 18 May, 1860.
 Couper,* Sir G. E. W., Bart., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., B., 18 May, 1860.
 Forbes,* W. A., B., 18 May, 1860.
 Ricketts,* G. H. M., B., 18 May, 1860.
 Hume, A. O., B., 18 May, 1860.
 Wake,* H. C., B., 18 May, 1860.
 Ramsay, Gen. Hon. Sir H., K.C.S.I., B., 18 May, 1860.
 Lawrence, Gen. R. C., B., 18 May, 1860.
 Hervey, Gen. C. R. W., Bo., 10 Dec., 1863.

Stedman, Col. Edward, B., 1 July, 1887.
 Hawkes, Major-Gen., Henry P., M., 1 July, 1887.
 Tillard, Major-Gen. John Arthur, B., 1 July, 1887.
 Protheroe, Col. Montague, C.S.I., M., 1 July, 1887.
 Toker, Col. Alliston Champion, B., 1 July, 1887.
 Fitzgerald, Col. Charles John Oswald, M., 1 July, 1887.
 Gatacre, Col. John, Bo., 1 July, 1887.
 Cox, Col. Alexander Temple, M., 2 Aug., 1888.
 Bromhead, Col. Sir Benjamin Parnell, Bart., B., 9 April, 1889.
 Channer, Col. George Nicholas, V.C., B., 10 April, 1889.
 Pratt, Col. Henry Marsh, B., 10 April, 1889.
 Sym, Col. John Munro, B., 10 April, 1889.
 Carnegy, Lieut.-Gen. A., Bo., 25 May, 1889.
 MacFarlan, Lieut.-Gen. David, B., 25 May, 1889.
 Blair, Lieut.-Gen. James V.C., Bo., 25 May, 1889.
 Lance, Col. Frederick, B., 25 May, 1889.
 Bird, Col. George Corrie, M., 25 May, 1889.
 Faunce, Col. E. M., 12 Nov., 1889.
 Little, Col. H. A., B., 12 Nov., 1889.
 Sartorius, Col. G. C., Bo., 12 Nov., 1889.
 Tregear, Col. Vincent William, B., 14 Nov., 1890.
 Nimmo, Major-Gen. T. R., Bo., 30 May, 1891.
 Dicken, Col. W. P., D.S.O., M., 30 May, 1891.
 Browne, Col. Swinton John, B., 30 May, 1891.
 Boileau, Col. Francis Wm., B., 30 May, 1891.
 Clifford, Col. Robt. Cecil Rd., B., 30 May, 1891.
 Stewart, Col. James Calder, B., 30 May, 1891.
 Collis, Col. Francis William, B., 30 May, 1891.
 Gabbett, Col. Joseph, M., 30 May, 1891.
 Westmacott, Col. Rd., D.S.O., Bo., 30 May, 1891.
 Hammond, Col. A. G., V.C., D.S.O., 19 Nov., 1891.
 Gaselee, Lieut.-Col. Alfred, 19 Nov., 1891.
 Durand, Lieut.-Col. A. G. A., 12 July, 1892.

Fraser, Gen. A., B., 21 March, 1866.
 Goldsmid,* Major-Gen. Sir F. J., K.C.S.I., M., 6 Nov., 1866.
 Pelly,* Insp.-Gen. of Hosp. S. M., Bo., 25 Aug., 1868.
 Seccombe,* Sir T. L., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (Home Service), 31 Dec., 1869.
 Markham,* C. R. (Home Service), 17 May, 1871.
 Trotter, Major Henry, R.E., 20 April, 1880.
 Waterfield, H. (Home Service), 31 Dec., 1885.
 Hunter, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Mercer, C.S.I., Bo., 23 Jan., 1886.
 Stewart, Col. Charles Edward, C.M.G., C.I.E., B., 2 Feb., 1886.
 Durand, Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward Law, Bart., B., 13 Feb., 1887.
 Stace, Lieut.-Col. E. V., Bo., 21 May, 1890.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

INSTITUTED 1861. ENLARGED 1866, 1875, AND 1876.†

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER

THE QUEEN.

GRAND MASTER OF THE ORDER

The VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA for the time being
 (His Excellency THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E.)

* Signifies retired from the Service.

KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS. (G.C.S.I.) 18 Indian Chiefs, &c.; 12 Europeans.

- 1 FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 25 June, 1861.
- 2 Admiral H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., 11 Feb., 1870.
- 3 Lieut.-Gen. H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1877.
- 4 Field-Marshal H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 1 June, 1877.
- 5 H.H. Maharajah Dhulip Singh, 25 June, 1861.
- 6 The Earl of Northbrook, 3 May, 1872.
- 7 H.H. the Begum of Bhopal, C.I., 31 May, 1872.
- 8 Gen. Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., 24 May, 1873.
- 9 H.H. The Maharajah of Jodhpur, 31 Dec., 1875.
- 10 H.H. The Maharajah of Bhurtpur, 1 Jan., 1877.
- 11 *Sir Richard Temple, Bart., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
- 12 *Sir John Strachey, C.I.E., 3 May, 1878.
- 13 Field-Marshal Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., C.I.E., 29 July, 1879.
- 14 H.H. The Rajah of Nabha, 29 July, 1879.
- 15 The Earl of Cranbrook, 23 April, 1880.
- 16 The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., C.I.E., 8 June, 1880.
- 17 H.H. The Nawab of Bahawalpur, 16 Nov., 1880.
- 18 H.H. Chama Rajendra Wadeir, Maharajah of Mysore, 23 May, 1884.
- 19 H.H. Asaf Jah, Nizam of Hyderabad, 17 Nov., 1884.
- 20 The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 13 Dec., 1884.
- 21 Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., 25 Feb., 1885.
- 22 General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., 1885.
- 23 H.H. Takht Singhji, Thakur Sahib of Bhaunagar, 1 Jan., 1886.
- 24 Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, C.I.E., 28 July, 1886.
- 25 H.H. Maharaja Sayaji Rao Bahadur, Gaekwar of Baroda, 15 Feb., 1887.
- 26 H.H. The Maharana Futeh Singh, Bahadur, of Meywar (Oodeypore), 15 Feb., 1887.
- 27 H.H. Raja Shamsheer Prakash, Bahadur, of Sirmur (Nahun), 15 Feb., 1887.
- 28 H.H. The Maharaja Holkar, of Indore, 30 June, 1887.
- 29 H.H. The Maharaja Sawai Madhu Singh of Jeypore, 1 Jan., 1888.
- 30 H.H. The Maharaja Rama Varma of Travancore, 24 May, 1888.
- 31 The Right Hon. Donald James, Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., 18 March, 1890.
- 32 H.H. The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, 25 May, 1892.
- 33 Viscount Cross, G.C.B. (extra), 1 Aug., 1892.

HONORARY KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS. (G.C.S.I.)

H.H. Ismail Pasha, late Khedive of Egypt, G.C.B., 28 Aug., 1863.
 Sir Ferdinand de Lesseps, 23 Aug., 1870.
 H.H. Mir Khodadad, Khan of Khelat, 29 July, 1879.
 H.H. Abdul Rahman Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, 11 April, 1885.
 H.R.H. Sultan Massoud Mirza, Yemin-ed-Dowleh, Zil-es-Sultan, of Persia, 1 Nov., 1887.
 H.H. Seyyid Ali bin Said bin Sultan, Sultan of Zanzibar, 8 Nov., 1890.

† The dates following the names of the Members of this Order are the dates on which they were severally gazetted.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. (K.C.S.I.). 70.

- 1 Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, of Gwalior, 25 May, 1866.
- 2 *Gen. Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, R.E., 25 May, 1866.
- 3 Gen. Sir Arnold Burrowes Kemball, R.A., K.C.B., 25 May, 1866.
- 4 *Major - Gen. Sir William Henry Rodes Green, C.B., 25 May, 1866.
- 5 H.H. The Sultan of Johore, G.C.M.G., 21 Sept., 1866.
- 6 *Sir William Muir, 8 Feb., 1867.
- 7 Gen. Sir Edward Lechmere Russell, 25 Aug., 1868.
- 8 *Major-Gen. Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B., 3 Nov., 1871.
- 9 *Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, 14 Feb., 1873.
- 10 *Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, C.I.E., 24 May, 1873.
- 11 *Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, C.B., 24 May, 1873.
- 12 *Sir Robert Henry Davies, C.I.E., 2 June, 1847.
- 13 Gen. Sir Richard John Meade, C.I.E., 2 June, 1874.
- 14 The Maharajah of Punnah, 31 Dec., 1875.
- 15 Rao Sir Kasi Rao Holkar, Dada Saheb, of Indore, 31 Dec., 1875.
- 16 Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur of Kotah, 31 Dec., 1875.
- 17 Gen. the Hon. Sir Henry Ramsay, C.B., 31 Dec., 1875.
- 18 Gen. Sir Samuel James Browne, K.C.B., V.C., 7 March, 1876.
- 19 Gen. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.B., V.C., 7 March, 1876.
- 20 *Surgeon-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., F.R.S., 7 March, 1876.
- 21 Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, 1 Jan., 1877.
- 22 H.H. The Rajah of Dhar, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1877.
- 23 Right Hon. Lord Hobhouse, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1877.
- 24 H.H. Raj Sahib of Drangdra, 1 Jan., 1877.
- 25 H.H. The Jam of Naunagar, 1 Jan., 1877.
- 26 *Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Bart., C.B., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1877.
- 27 Admiral Sir Reginald John Macdonald, K.C.B., 1 Jan., 1877.
- 28 Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, M.D., C.B., F.R.S., 1 June, 1877.
- 29 *Sir Thomas Lawrence Setcombe, G.C.I.E., C.B., 1 June, 1877.
- 30 Gen. Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
- 31 *Sir Stuart Colvin Bayley, C.I.E., 24 May, 1878.
- 32 *Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, C.I.E., 29 July, 1879.
- 33 Maj.-Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, C.I.E., 29 July, 1879.
- 34 *Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, C.I.E., 24 May, 1881.
- 35 *Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, 24 May, 1881.
- 36 Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, 23 May, 1882.
- 37 *Sir John Henry Morris, 2 May, 1883.
- 38 Major Evelyn Lord Cromer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.I.E., 4 Aug., 1883.
- 39 *Sir Charles Grant, 1 Jan., 1885.
- 40 Col. Sir Edward Ridley Colbourne Bradford, K.C.B., A.D.C., 6 June, 1885.
- 41 *Col. the Right Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, C.B., 22 July, 1885.
- 42 Maharaj Pertab Singh, 1 Jan., 1886.
- 43 Sir Juland Danvers, 8 Feb., 1886.
- 44 *Sir Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.I.E., 29 May, 1886.
- 45 *Sir Charles Edward Bernard, 29 May, 1886.
- 46 Nawab Sir Khwaja Abdul Ghani Meeah of Dacca, 29 May, 1886.
- 47 *Sir William Chicheley Plowden, 29 May, 1886.
- 48 Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, 15 Feb., 1887.
- 49 *Sir William Wilson Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D., 15 Feb., 1887.
- 50 H.H. Maharaja Sri Keshri Singhji of Idar, 15 Feb., 1887.
- 51 Maj.-Gen. Sir William George Davis, 15 Feb., 1887.
- 52 Col. Sir James Johnstone, 15 Feb., 1887.
- 53 *Sir James Braithwaite Peile, 1 Jan., 1888.
- 54 Moulvi Saiyid Ahmad Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1888.
- 55 Major-Gen. Sir James Browne, R.E., C.B., 1 Jan., 1888.
- 56 Sir James Broadwood Lyall, 24 May, 1888.
- 57 Sir Charles Haukes Tod Crosthwaite, 24 May, 1888.
- 58 Sir David Miller Barbour, 1 Jan., 1889.
- 59 Nawab Muhammad Akram Khan Amb, 1 Jan., 1889.
- 60 Sir Andrew Richard Scoble, 21 May, 1890.
- 61 Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, 21 May, 1890.
- 62 Sir Alexander Mackenzie, 1 Jan., 1891.
- 63 Sir Philip Perceval Hutchins, 30 May, 1891.
- 64 Raja Amar Singh of Kashmir, 10 Nov., 1891.
- 65 Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 25 May, 1892.
- 66 Sir Henry Edward Stokes, 25 May, 1892.
- 67 Maharaja Bir Shamsher, Jung Rana Bahadur of Nepal, 25 May, 1892.
- 68 Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, 2 Jan., 1893.
- 69 Kumaramparam Sheshadri Aiyar, 2 Jan., 1893.

COMPANIONS. (C.S.I.). 144.

- 1 Nawab Syud Asghur Ali Khan, 25 May, 1866.
- 2 *Fleetwood Williams, Esq., 25 May, 1866.
- 3 *Samuel Mansfield, Esq., 25 May, 1866.
- 4 *William Ford, Esq., 25 May, 1866.
- 5 Gen. Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, 25 May, 1866.
- 6 *Lieut.-Gen. Richard Strachey, R.E., 25 May, 1866.
- 7 *John Walter Sherer, Esq., 25 May, 1866.
- 8 *Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals Sir William Mackenzie, M.D., K.C.B., 25 May, 1866.
- 9 Lieut.-Gen. Richard Harte Keatinge, V.C., 25 May, 1866.

- 10 *Major-Gen. John William Younghusband, 5 May, 1866.
- 11 Eyre Burton Powell, Esq., 25 May, 1866.
- 12 John Fleming, Esq., 25 May, 1866.
- 13 Sir Albert Abdallah David Sassoon, 25 May, 1866.
- 14 *Lewin Bentham Bowring, Esq., 17 Sept., 1867.
- 15 *Insp. Gen. of Hosp. Edward Hare, 17 Sept., 1867.
- 16 *Major-Gen. Frederick Conyers Cotton, 22 Dec., 1868.
- 17 *Lieut.-Gen. Craven Hildesley Dickens, R.A., 22 Dec., 1868.
- 18 *John Orlando Hercules Norman Oliver, Esq., 22 Dec., 1868.
- 19 *Gen. Henry Renny, 4 June, 1869.
- 20 *Richard Pryce Harrison, Esq., 4 June, 1869.
- 21 Gen. George Samuel Montgomery, 4 June, 1869.
- 22 *Lieut.-Gen. John Blick Spurgin, C.B., 4 June, 1869.
- 23 *William James Money, Esq., 4 June, 1869.
- 24 *Major-Gen. George Hutchinson, C.B., 4 June, 1869.
- 25 Lieut.-Col. William Dickinson, 4 June, 1869.
- 26 Richard Vicars Boyle, Esq., 4 June, 1869.
- 27 Mir Akbar Ali, of Hyderabad, 4 June, 1869.
- 28 Gen. Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, G.C.B., 25 March, 1870.
- 29 Rajah Jai Kishan Dass, of Allyghur (N.W.P.), 31 May, 1870.
- 30 *Gen. Sir Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, R.A., F.R.S., 31 May, 1870.
- 31 Gen. Sir Martin Dillon, K.C.B., 31 May, 1870.
- 32 Babu Siva Prasad of Benares, 31 May, 1870.
- 33 *Lionel Robert Ashburner, Esq., 20 May, 1871.
- 34 *Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Cunningham, R.E., K.C.I.E., 20 May, 1871.
- 35 *Col. George Bruce Malleson, 31 May, 1872.
- 36 Muhammad Hyat Khan, 31 May, 1872.
- 37 *Major-Gen. Alfred Thomas Etheridge, 31 May, 1872.
- 38 Col. Sir Charles Bean Euan-Smith, K.C.E., 15 Nov., 1872.
- 39 Col. Beresford Lovett, R.E., C.B., 14 Feb., 1873.
- 40 *John Forbes David Inglis, Esq., 24 May, 1873.
- 41 Sir John Ware Edgar, K.C.I.E., 24 May, 1873.
- 42 Gen. Henry Hopkinson, 27 Feb., 1874.
- 43 Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Edward Gordon, C.B., 7 Aug., 1874.
- 44 *Robert Barclay Chapman, Esq., 31 Dec., 1875.
- 45 *William Holloway, Esq., 31 Dec., 1875.
- 46 Edwd. Wm. Ravenscroft, Esq., 31 Dec., 1875.
- 47 Gen. Francis Hornblow Rundall, R.E., 31 Dec., 1875.
- 48 *Philip Sandys Melvill, Esq., 7 March, 1876.
- 49 Lieut.-Gen. James Michael, 7 March, 1876.
- 50 Major-Gen. Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, 7 March, 1876.
- 51 Col. Philip Durham Henderson, 7 March, 1876.
- 52 *Major - Gen. Harvey Tuckett Duncan, 7 March, 1876.
- 53 The Nawab of Banganapalli, 1 Jan., 1877.
- 54 Whitley Stokes, Esq., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1877.
- 55 *George Thornhill, Esq., 1 Jan., 1877.
- 56 *Thomas Henry Thornton, Esq., D.C.L., Jan., 1877.
- 57 Shashia Shastri, Dewan of Travancore, 1 Jan., 1877.
- 58 *Alexander M'Laurin Monteath, Esq., 1 Jan., 1877.
- 59 Bakhshi Khoman Singh, of Indore, 1 Jan., 1877.
- 60 Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq., 1 Jan., 1877.
- 61 Dosabhoy Framji, 1 Jan., 1877.
- 62 Lieut.-Col. Leopold John Herbert Grey, 1 Jan., 1877.
- 63 Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, K.C.I.E., M.D., LL.D., 1 Jan., 1877.
- 64 Sir Edwin Arnold, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1877.
- 65 *Gen. Charles James Merriman, R.E., 24 May, 1878.
- 66 *Sir James Bellett Richey, K.C.I.E., 24 May, 1878.
- 67 John Henry Garstin, Esq., 24 May, 1878.
- 68 *Robert Davidson, Esq., 24 May, 1878.
- 69 *Col. Sir Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff, K.C.M.G., R.E., 24 May, 1878.
- 70 Sahibzadah Obed Ulla Khan, 29 July, 1879.
- 71 Col. William Garrow Waterfield, 29 July, 1879.
- 72 Sirdar Bakhshi Gundah Singh, of Patiala, 16 Nov., 1880.
- 73 The Dewan Ram Jas, of Kuppurtalla, 16 Nov., 1880.
- 74 Col. Montague Protheroe, C.B., 1 March, 1881.
- 75 Lieut.-Col. Henry Wylie, 1 March, 1881.
- 76 Col. William Tweedie, 1 March, 1881.
- 77 Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E., 1 March, 1881.
- 78 Sir Donald Campbell Macnabb, K.C.I.E., 24 May, 1881.
- 79 Wazirzadah Muhammad Afzul Khan, 24 May, 1881.
- 80 *Major-Gen. John Salusbury Trevor, 24 May, 1881.
- 81 Horace Abel Cockerell, Esq., 24 May, 1881.
- 82 Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Black, 24 May, 1881.
- 83 Col. Sir Edward Charles Ross, Kt., 23 May, 1882.
- 84 William Hudleston, Esq., 23 May, 1882.
- 85 *Charles Paget Carmichael, Esq., 23 May, 1882.
- 86 William Brittain Jones, 25 May, 1883.
- 87 Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Tomkyns Chesney, R.E., K.C.B., C.I.E., 25 May, 1883.
- 88 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., 23 May, 1884.
- 89 *Charles Gonne, Esq., 23 May, 1884.
- 90 Henry William Primrose, Esq., 1 Jan., 1885.
- 91 Herbert John Reynolds, Esq., 6 June, 1885.
- 92 *Surg.-Gen. James Macnabb Cunningham, M.D., 6 June, 1885.
- 93 Maj.-Gen. Michael Weekes Willoughby, 6 June, 1885.
- 94 Lieut.-Col. Frederick Mercer Hunter, C.B., 6 June, 1885.
- 95 Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, Esq., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1886.
- 96 *Henry Edward Sullivan, Esq., 1 Jan., 1886.
- 97 Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard, K.C.I.E., 29 March, 1886.
- 98 *Charles Gilbert Master, Esq., 15 Feb., 1887.
- 99 *John Graham Cordery, Esq., 15 Feb., 1887.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

- 100 *Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, Esq., 15 Feb., 1887.
 101 Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee, 15 Feb., 1887.
 102 Sir Frederick Russell Hogg, K.C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
 103 Major-Gen. Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, K.C.B., 15 Feb., 1887.
 104 Major Charles Edward Yate, C.M.G., 15 Feb., 1887.
 105 William Rudolph Henry Merk, Esq., 15 Feb., 1887.
 106 Rao Bahadur Chatr Pati, 15 Feb., 1887.
 107 Moung Kinwun Mingyi, 15 Feb., 1887.
 108 Sir Gerard Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, K.C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
 109 *Major-Gen. Oliver Richardson Newmarch, 1 Jan., 1888.
 110 William Erskine Ward, Esq., 1 Jan., 1888.
 111 Francis Langford O'Callaghan, Esq., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1888.
 112 Edward R. Cave-Browne, Esq., 1 Jan., 1888.
 113 *James Westland, Esq., 24 May, 1888.
 114 George D. Burgess, Esq., 1 Jan., 1889.
 115 Col. Edward L. Ommanney, 25 May, 1889.
 116 Lieut.-Col. John Clerk, 18 Sept., 1889.
 117 William Mackworth Young, Esq., 1 Jan., 1890.
 118 Col. George Edward Langham Somerset Sanford, R.E., C.B., 1 Jan., 1890.
- 119 Lieut.-Col. Robert Warburton, 1 Jan., 1890.
 120 Frederick Barnes Peacock, Esq., 21 May, 1890.
 121 James Richard Naylor, Esq., 21 May, 1890.
 122 Frederick William Richards Fryer, Esq., 21 May, 1890.
 123 Robert Joseph Crosthwaite, Esq., 21 May, 1890.
 124 Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Alfred Swaine Lethbridge, M.D., 21 May, 1890.
 125 William Young, Esq., 1 Jan., 1891.
 126 David Robert Lyall, Esq., 1 Jan., 1891.
 127 Sirdar Jiwan Singh of Patiala, 1 Jan., 1891.
 128 Col. Percy William Powlett, 1 Jan., 1891.
 129 Col. George Herbert Trevor, 30 May, 1891.
 130 John Woodburn, Esq., 1 Jan., 1892.
 131 William Lee Warner, Esq., 1 Jan., 1892.
 132 Sir Edward Charles Buck, 25 May, 1892.
 133 Henry John S. Cotton, Esq., 25 May, 1892.
 134 Surgeon-Major-General William Roche Rice, M.D., 25 May, 1892.
 135 Colonel Frederick J. Home, R.E., 25 May, 1892.
 136 Major Henry St. P. Maxwell, 25 May, 1892.
 137 Surgeon-Major George S. Robertson, 25 May, 1892.
 138 Trevor J. C. Plowden, Esq., 2 Jan., 1893.
 139 Raja Udai Pratab Singh, 2 Jan., 1893.
 140 George R. Elmslie, Esq., 2 Jan., 1893.
 141 John F. Price, Esq., 2 Jan., 1893.

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

Secretary—Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. | Registrar—Sir Albert W. Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B., Garter.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Officers of the Indian Service who are Members of the Order.

*Signifies retired from the service.

KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS (G.C.M.G.)

*Sir John Kirk, M.D., K.C.B.
 Gen. Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., C.I.E., B.S.C.

*Lieut. Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.B., B.I.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS (K.C.M.G.)

Sir Auckland Colvin, C.I.E.
 *Surg.-Gen. Sir William Guyer Hunter, M.D.
 Sir Gerald Fitzgerald.
 *Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert Lambert Playfair, M.

Col. Sir Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff, R.E., C.S.I.
 *Col. Sir Robert Murdoch Smith, R.E.
 *Col. Sir Herbert Bruce Sandford, R.A.

COMPANIONS (C.M.G.)

Col. Reginald William Sartorius, V.C.
 *Major J. F. A. McNair, R.A.
 Col. Francis Coningsby Hannan Clarke, R.A.
 Col. C. E. Stewart, C.B., C.I.E., I.S.C.
 Moulvie Munammad Sami-Ullah Khan.
 *Lieut.-Col. J. M. Heath, I.S.C.
 Capt. W. J. Peyton, I.S.C.
 *Lieut. Percy Sanderson.
 Lieut.-Col. William Hope Meiklejohn.
 Major Alexander T. S. A. Rind, I.S.C.

Surgeon-Major Charles William Owen, C.I.E.
 Kazi Mahomed Aslam Khan.
 *Arthur Travers Crawford, late Bo. C.S.
 Major Arthur Frederick Barrow, I.S.C.
 Captain Albert Frederick de Laessoe, C.I.E.
 Major Charles Edward Yate, C.S.I., I.S.C.
 *Lieut.-Col. James Halifax Western, R.E.
 Lieut.-Col. Justin Charles Ross, R.E.
 Major William Peacocke, R.E.
 T. F. Odling, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

INSTITUTED 1ST JANUARY, 1878, ENLARGED 1886, AND 1887.†

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER
 THE QUEEN.

GRAND MASTER OF THE ORDER

The VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA for the time being
 (His Excellency the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I.).

* Signifies retired from the service.

EXTRA KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDERS (G.C.I.E.)

Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., 21 June, 1887.
 Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 21 June, 1887.
 Lieut.-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., 21 June, 1887.
 Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., 21 June, 1887.

KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS (G.C.I.E.) 25.

The Most Hon. The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.
 The Right Hon. Robert Lord Connemara, 21 June, 1887.
 The Right Hon. Donald James Lord Reay, 21 June, 1887.
 General the Right Hon. Frederick Sleigh, Lord Roberts, G.C.B., V.C., of Kandahar, 21 June, 1887.
 H.H. The Rao of Kutch, 30 June, 1887.
 H.H. Maharajah Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur of Kuch Behar, 23 Feb., 1888.
 The Right Hon. George Robert Canning Lord Harris, 21 May, 1890.
 H. H. The Nawab of Tonk, 21 May, 1890.
 Nawab Ali Kadir Sayid Husan Ali, Bahadur, of Murshidabad, 21 May, 1890.
 The Right Hon. Beilby Lawley, Lord Wenlock, 27 Jan., 1891.
 H.H. Mir Ali Murad Khan, Talpur of Khairpur, 30 May, 1891.
 H.H. Maharaj Adhiraj Sardul Singh Bahadur, of Kishengarh, 1 Jan., 1892.
 Sir James Broadwood Lyall, K.C.S.I., 25 May, 1892.
 Maharaja Sir Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Raz of Vizianagram, 25 May, 1892.
 Sir Thomas L. Seccombe, K.C.S.I., C.B., 2 Aug., 1892.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS (K.C.I.E.) 72.

1 *Hon. Sir Edmund Drummond, 15 Feb., 1887.
 2 *Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., D.C.L., 15 Feb., 1887.
 3 *Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Cunningham, R.E., C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887.
 4 H. H. Thakur Sahab Bhagwut Singh of Gondal, 15 Feb., 1887.
 5 Rana Sir Shankar Baksh Singh, Bahadur, 15 Feb., 1887.
 6 *Sir Dietrich Brandis, 15 Feb., 1887.
 7 Sir Monier Williams, 15 Feb., 1887.
 8 Sir Alexander Meadows Rendel, 15 Feb., 1887.
 9 *Sir Donald Campbell Macnabb, C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887.
 10 Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D., C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887.
 11 H.H. Raja Ranjit Singh of Rutlam, 15 Feb., 1887.
 12 *Surg.-Gen. Sir Benjamin Simpson, M.D., 15 Feb., 1887.
 13 Sir Albert James Leppoc Cappel, 15 Feb., 1887.
 14 Maharaja Lachmessur Singh, Bahadur, 15 Feb., 1887.
 15 *Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, 15 Feb., 1887.

16 Sir Alfred Woodley Croft, 15 Feb., 1887.
 17 Sir Bradford Leslie, 15 Feb., 1887.
 18 H.H. The Thakore Sahib of Morvi, 30 June, 1887.
 19 The Thakore Sahib of Limri, 30 June, 1887.
 20 Sir Gerald Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, C.S.I., 17 Aug., 1887.
 21 *Sir Charles Arthur Turner, 1 Jan., 1888.
 22 Nawab Bushir-ud-Dowla, Amir-i-Akbar Asman Jah Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1888.
 23 Nawab Shams-ul-Amara Amir-i-Kabir Khushd Jah Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1888.
 24 Sir Edwin Arnold, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1888.
 25 Maharaja Radha Prosad Singh of Dumraon, 1 Jan., 1888.
 26 Vinakerala Varma, Raja of Cochin, 1 Jan., 1888.
 27 Sir Arthur Nicolson, C.M.G., 20 March, 1888.
 28 Sir Raymond West, 24 May, 1888.
 29 Sir Guilford Lindsay Molesworth, 24 May, 1888.
 30 Sir Frederick Russell Hogg, C.S.I., 24 May, 1888.
 31 Sirdar Naoroz Khan of Kharan, 24 May, 1888.
 32 *Surg.-Gen. Sir William James Moore, 24 May, 1888.

† The dates following the names of the Members of the Order are the dates on which they were severally appointed.

- 33 Nawab Inam Baksh Khan, 24 May, 1888.
 34 Sirdar Atar Singh of Bhadoor, 24 May, 1888.
 35 Raja Velugoti Sri Raja Gopala Yachendralavaru of Venkatagiri, 24 May, 1888.
 36 Maharaja Harendra Kishor Singh Bahadur of Bettia, 28 June, 1888.
 37 Sir Gregory Charles Paul, 28 June, 1888.
 38 Maharaja Narendra Krishna Deb Bahadur, 28 June, 1888.
 39 Sir Henry M. Durand, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1889.
 40 Maharaja Krishna Partab Sahi Bahadur, of Hatwa, 1 Jan., 1889.
 41 Sir Arthur George Macpherson, 1 Jan., 1889.
 42 Sir William Markby, D.C.L., 1 Jan., 1889.
 43 *Sir Henry S. Cunningham, 1 Jan., 1889.
 44 Maharana Shri Wakht Singhji, Raja of Lunawara, 25 May, 1889.
 45 Sir John Ware Edgar, C.S.I., 25 May, 1889.
 46 *Sir Roper Lethbridge, 1 Jan., 1890.
 47 Maj.-Gen. Sir George Stewart White, K.C.B., V.C., 1 Jan., 1890.

- 48 *Sir James B. Richey, C.S.I., 21 May, 1890.
 49 H. H. Parbhu Narayan Singh, Maharaja Bahadur of Benares, 1 Jan., 1891.
 50 Sir Charles B. Pritchard, C.S.I., 30 May, 1891.
 51 H.E. Ali Kuli Khan, Mukhbar-ud-Dowla, of Persia, 1 Jan., 1892.
 52 Sir Tiruvavur Muthuswami Aiyar, 25 May, 1892.
 53 Sir Griffith H. P. Evans, 25 May, 1892.
 54 Sir Edward C. K. Ollivant, 25 May, 1892.
 55 Sir Charles Pontifex, 25 May, 1892.
 56 Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, 25 May, 1892.
 57 Sir Henry Seymour King, 15 Aug., 1892.
 58 Sher Mahomed Khanji Jorawar Khanji Lohani, Dewan of Palampur, 2 Jan., 1893.
 59 Mir Jam Ali Khan, 2 Jan., 1893.
 60 Major-General Sir Edward H. H. Collien, 2 Jan., 1893.
 61 Raja Amir Hassan, 2 Jan., 1893.
 62 Lieut.-Colonel William B. Hudson, 2 Jan., 1893.

EX-OFFICIO COMPANIONS, ACCORDING TO THE DATE OF APPOINTMENT (C.I.E.).

- *Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 *Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., 1 Jan., 1878.
 *Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Bart., K.C.S.I., C.B., 1 Jan., 1878.
 *Sir Robert H. Davies, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 *Sir Robert E. Egerton, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Field-Marshal Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 The Right Hon. Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Gen. Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, G.C.B., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Gen. Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Whitley Stokes, Esq., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 *Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 *Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1878.

- Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., 28 April, 1880.
 The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., G.C.S.I., 8 June, 1880.
 Major Evelyn Lord Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., 27 Dec., 1880.
 Gen. Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., 8 April, 1881.
 Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., 5 Nov., 1881.
 *Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., 3 April, 1882.
 Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, C.S.I., Esq., 11 May, 1882.
 *Sir Theodore Cracraft Hope, K.C.S.I., 22 July, 1882.
 Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., 11 Oct., 1883.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Tomkyns Chesney, R.E., K.C.B., C.S.I., 24 July, 1886.

COMPANIONS (C.I.E.)

- 1 Mir Mahmud Khan, of Khelat, 1 Jan., 1878.
 2 Gen. Sir Richard John Meade, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 3 Sirdar Asad Khan, Chief of the Sarawan Brahuis, Khelat, 1 Jan., 1878.
 4 Maj.-Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 5 Sirdar Gohur Khan, Chief of the Jalawan Brahuis, Khelat, 1 Jan., 1878.
 6 *Richard Kaye Puckle, Esq., 1 Jan., 1878.
 7 Syud Wilayat Ali Khan, of Patna, 1 Jan., 1878.
 8 Lieut.-Gen. William George Mainwaring, 1 Jan., 1878.
 9 *Surg.-Gen. John Fullarton Beatson, M.D., 1 Jan., 1878.
 10 *Surg.-Gen. James Tyrell Carter Ross, 1 Jan., 1878.
 11 *Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., L.L.D., 1 Jan., 1878.
 12 Major-Gen. Edward Charles Sparshott Williams, R.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
 13 Rear-Admiral John Bythesea, C.B., V.C., 1 Jan., 1878.
 14 Lieut.-Gen. Bendyshe Walton, 1 Jan., 1878.

- 15 Lieut.-Gen. Henry Moore, C.B., 1 Jan., 1878.
 16 Lieut.-Gen. William Gordon, 1 Jan., 1878.
 17 Donald Graham, Esq., 1 Jan., 1878.
 18 *Johann Georg Bühler, Esq., 1 Jan., 1878.
 19 Thomas Mitchell Gibbon, Esq., 1 Jan., 1878.
 20 Babu Bhudev Mukerji, 1 Jan., 1878.
 21 George Smith, Esq., 1 Jan., 1878.
 22 John Henry Rivett-Carnac, Esq., 1 Jan., 1878.
 23 Lieut.-Col. The Hon. George Campbell Napier, 1 Jan., 1878.
 24 Roscoe Bocquet, Esq., 1 Jan., 1878.
 25 James Blackburn Knight, Esq., 1 Jan., 1878.
 26 George William Allen, Esq., 1 Jan., 1879.
 27 Bahmanji Jamasji Dastur, 1 Jan., 1879.
 28 William Digby, Esq., 1 Jan., 1879.
 29 Frederick Salmon Growse, Esq., 1 Jan., 1879.
 30 *Col. Eugene Clutterbuck Impey, 1 Jan., 1879.
 31 Baba Khem Singh, 1 Jan., 1879.
 32 Lieut.-Col. Edward Samuel Ludlow, 1 Jan., 1879.
 33 Moung Oon, 1 Jan., 1879.
 34 *Surg.-Major Daniel Robert Thompson, 1 Jan., 1879.

- 35 *Lieut.-Gen. James Francis Tennant, 1 Jan., 1879.
 36 Andrew Wingate, Esq., 1 Jan., 1879.
 37 M. Pierre Françoise Henri Nanquette, 30 June, 1879.
 38 Sir Francis Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., 30 June, 1879.
 39 Surg.-Gen. William Robert Cornish, 1 Jan., 1880.
 40 Gen. Sir Henry D. Daly, G.C.B., 1 Jan., 1880.
 41 The Rev. Father Eugene Lafont, 1 Jan., 1880.
 42 Stephen Paget Walter Vyvyan Luke, 1 Jan., 1880.
 43 Charles James Lyall, Esq., 1 Jan., 1880.
 44 Charles Gordon Welland Macpherson, Esq., 1 Jan., 1880.
 45 Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1880.
 46 Charles Edward Pitman, Esq., 1 Jan., 1880.
 47 Pandit Surup Narain, 1 Jan., 1880.
 48 Kazi Shahab-ud-din, 1 Jan., 1880.
 49 Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore, 1 Jan., 1880.
 50 Johann Eliza de Vry, 14 July, 1880.
 51 The Dewan Bishen Singh, of Nabha, 9 Nov., 1880.
 52 Sirdar Nabhi Bakhsh, of Kuppertalla, 9 Nov., 1880.
 53 Richard Isaac Bruce, Esq., 5 Feb., 1881.
 54 Alexander Frederick Douglas Cunningham, 5 Feb., 1881.
 55 James Thomas Christie, Esq., 5 Feb., 1881.
 56 Husain Ali Khan, 5 Feb., 1881.
 57 *Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., 24 May, 1881.
 58 Pandit Mohesh Chandra Nyaratna.
 59 Lieut.-Col. William Hutt Curzon Wylie, 24 May, 1881.
 60 Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, 24 May, 1881.
 61 Shahzadah Sultan Jan Suddozai, 24 Mar., 1881.
 62 *Brigade-Surgeon John Anderson, 24 May, 1881.
 63 Shorabji Shapurji Bengali, 24 May, 1881.
 64 Surg.-Maj. Charles William Owen, C.M.G., 24 May, 1881.
 65 *Henry Lucius Dampier, Esq., 1 Jan., 1882.
 66 *Gen. John Augustus Fuller, 1 Jan., 1882.
 67 John Lambert, Esq., 1 Jan., 1882.
 68 George Felton Mathew, Esq., 1 Jan., 1882.
 69 Mirza Abbas Khan, 1 Jan., 1882.
 70 Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, 1 Jan., 1882.
 71 Abdul Hak, 1 Jan., 1882.
 72 Khan Bahadur Saiyad Aulad Husain, 1 Jan., 1882.
 73 Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jahangir, 1 Jan., 1882.
 74 Hony. Major John Robertson, 1 Jan., 1882.
 75 Sir William Mackinnon, Bart., 23 May, 1882.
 76 H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1883.
 77 Sir Henry Christopher Mance, 1 Jan., 1883.
 78 *Henry George Keene, Esq., 1 Jan., 1883.
 79 *Brigade-Surg. James Edward Tierney Aitchison, 1 Jan., 1883.
 80 Mohendro Lall Sircar, 1 Jan., 1883.
 81 Nawab Abdul Lateef, 1 Jan., 1883.
 82 Syed Bakir Ali Khan, 1 Jan., 1883.
 83 Captain Claude Clerk, 1 Jan., 1883.
 84 Caspar Purdon Clarke, Esq., 1 Jan., 1883.

- 85 *Surg.-Gen. George Bidie, 1 Jan., 1883.
 86 Lieut.-Col. David Wilkinson Campbell, 24 May, 1883.
 87 Lieut.-Col. Frederick Peterson, 24 May, 1883.
 88 Col. Thomas Ross Church, 24 May, 1883.
 89 Lieut.-Col. Samuel Jackson, 24 May, 1883.
 90 Francis Langford O'Callaghan, Esq., C.S.I., 24 May, 1883.
 91 Thakur Bichu Singh, 24 May, 1883.
 92 Frederick Augustus Hugh Elliot, Esq., 24 May, 1883.
 93 *B. H. Baden Powell, Esq., 1 Jan., 1884.
 94 George Alfred Barnett, Esq., 1 Jan., 1884.
 95 The Zemindar of Punganur, 1 Jan., 1884.
 96 Babu Chota Lal Sijwar, 1 Jan., 1884.
 97 Dewan Het Ram, 1 Jan., 1884.
 98 John Faithfull Fleet, Esq., 1 Jan., 1884.
 99 *Col. Robert Home, 1 Jan., 1884.
 100 Rev. William Miller, 23 May, 1884.
 101 Kashinath Trimbak Talang, 23 May, 1884.
 102 Benjamin Lewis Rice, Esq., 23 May, 1884.
 103 Capt. G. O'Brien Carew, 23 May, 1884.
 104 Rai Bahadur Kanai Lal Dé, 23 May, 1884.
 105 Col. Charles Edward Stewart, C.B., C.M.G., 23 May, 1884.
 106 Durga Charan Laha, 23 May, 1884.
 107 M. François Alfred Putois, 1 Jan., 1885.
 108 M. Lucien Boppe, 1 Jan., 1885.
 109 Col. Lewis Conway-Gordon, 1 Jan., 1885.
 110 James Macnabb Campbell, Esq., 1 Jan., 1885.
 111 Ralph Thomas Hotchkiss Griffith, Esq., 1 Jan., 1885.
 112 Kanwar Harnam Singh, 1 Jan., 1885.
 113 Demetrius Panioty, Esq., 1 Jan., 1885.
 114 Col. Robert Parry Nisbet, 6 June, 1885.
 115 James Baboneau Nickterlien Hennessey, Esq., 6 June, 1885.
 116 Dulpuram Dayabhoy, 6 June, 1885.
 117 Lieut.-Col. Adalbert Cecil Talbot, 6 June, 1885.
 118 James Burgess, Esq., 6 June, 1885.
 119 George Hamnett, Esq., 6 June, 1885.
 120 Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, 6 June, 1885.
 121 Mortimer Sloper Howell, Esq., 1 Jan., 1886.
 122 Mohammed Hassan Khan, 1 Jan., 1886.
 123 Baboo Sarat Chandra Das, 1 Jan., 1886.
 124 Colin Arrott Robertson Browning, 1 Jan., 1886.
 125 Dharain Narain Pandit, 1 Jan., 1886.
 126 Raja Jung Bahadur Khan, 1 Jan., 1886.
 127 Lieut.-Col. Andrew Higgins, 1 Jan., 1886.
 128 Lieut.-Col. Lord William Leslie de la Poer Beresford, V.C., 1 Jan., 1886.
 129 Arthur Naylor Wollaston, Esq., 1 Jan., 1886.
 130 Col. Viscount Downe, 10 March, 1886.
 131 Luchman Das Seth, of Muttra, 29 May, 1886.
 132 Edward Spence Symes, Esq., 29 May, 1886.
 133 Rao Bahadur Ranchonlal Chotalal of Ahmedabad, 29 May, 1886.
 134 *Dep. Surg.-Gen. Alexander Morison Dallas, 29 May, 1886.
 135 Frederick Charles Kennedy, Esq., 29 May, 1886.
 136 George Watt, Esq., M.D., 28 June, 1886.
 137 Sir John William Tyler, M.D., 28 June, 1886.
 138 Col. Augustus Le Messurier, R.E., 28 June, 1886.
 139 Major Richard Nevill, 28 June, 1886.

- 140 Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownaggee, Esq., 28 June, 1886.
 141 Joseph Ralph Edward John Royle, Esq., 28 June, 1886.
 142 Sirdar Jewan Singh Buria, 1 Jan., 1887.
 143 John Lockwood Kipling, Esq., 1 Jan., 1887.
 144 *Dr. Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D., 1 Jan., 1887.
 145 Rai Mahta Punna Lal, 1 Jan., 1887.
 146 *Brig.-Surg. Henry Elmsley Busted, M.D., 1 Jan., 1887.
 147 Mr. Pestonji Hormusji Cama, 1 Jan., 1887.
 148 Carl Ludolph Griesbach, Esq., 15 Feb., 1887.
 149 Major Frederick D. Raikes, 15 Feb., 1887.
 150 Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, 15 Feb., 1887.
 151 William Wordsworth, Esq., 15 Feb., 1887.
 152 Captain Albert Frederick de Laessøe, C.M.G., 15 Feb., 1887.
 153 Sirdar Shere Ahmed Khan, 15 Feb., 1887.
 154 Sirdar Muhammad Aslam Khan, 15 Feb., 1887.
 155 Henry Montagu Matthews, Esq., 15 Feb., 1887.
 156 Palle Chentsal Rao Puntulu, 15 Feb., 1887.
 157 *Colonel John Stewart, R.A., 15 Feb., 1887.
 158 Syud Ameer Ali, 15 Feb., 1887.
 159 George Jamieson Swann, Esq., 15 Feb., 1887.
 160 William James Maitland, Esq., 15 Feb., 1887.
 161 Moung U Pe Zi Linkedaw Myo Wun, 15 Feb., 1887.
 162 Kumar Shri Kalooba, 30 June, 1887.
 163 Major Charles Wemyss Muir, 25 July, 1887.
 164 Ressaalder Jafar Ali Khan, 25 July, 1887.
 165 Col. Charles Wodehouse, I.S.C., 8 Aug., 1887.
 166 *Major-Gen. Thomas Dennehy, 17 Sept., 1887.
 167 Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., 1 Jan., 1888.
 168 Munshi Nawab Kishore, 1 Jan., 1888.
 169 Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lakshaman Nulkar, 1 Jan., 1888.
 170 Col. Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward, I.S.C., 1 Jan., 1888.
 171 Frederick Thomas Granville Walton, Esq., 1 Jan., 1888.
 172 Ney Elias, Esq., 1 Jan., 1888.
 173 Shahzada Nadir, 1 Jan., 1888.
 174 Kazi Syud Ahmed Khan Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1888.
 175 Syed Ameer Hossein, 1 Jan., 1888.
 176 Reinhold Rost, Esq., LL.D., 1 Jan., 1888.
 177 Col. Charles Smith Maclean, C.B., 20 March, 1888.
 178 Edmund Forster Webster, Esq., 24 May, 1888.
 179 Alexander John Lawrence, Esq., 24 May, 1888.
 180 Col. James Cavan Berkeley, 24 May, 1888.
 181 Heera Sahib Lal Rama Mij Pershad Singh, 24 May, 1888.
 182 Lieut.-Col. William Sinclair Smith Bisset, R.E., 24 May, 1888.
 183 Meherjibhai Kuvarji Tarapuraala, 24 May, 1888.
 184 Charles Henry Tawney, Esq., 24 May, 1888.
 185 Col. Thomas Weldon, I.S.C., 24 May, 1888.
 186 Henry Irwin, Esq., 24 May, 1888.
 187 Captain Buchanan Scott, R.E., 24 May, 1888.
 188 Arthur Hedding Hildebrand, Esq., 24 May, 1888.
 189 James Walker, Esq., 24 May, 1888.
 190 Ressaalder Major Muzaffar Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, 24 May, 1888.
 191 James McFerran, Esq., 19 Nov., 1888.
 192 S. Subramaniya Aiyar, Rai Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1889.
 193 Captain John Hext, R.N., 1 Jan., 1889.
 194 Ram Krishna Gopel Bhandarkar, 1 Jan., 1889.
 195 *Surgeon-Major John Findlay, M.B., 1 Jan., 1889.
 196 Henry Josiah Whympier, 1 Jan., 1889.
 197 Raja Sudhal Deo of Bamva, 1 Jan., 1889.
 198 Frederick W. Stevens, Esq., 1 Jan., 1889.
 199 Babu Protap Chunder Rai, 1 Jan., 1889.
 200 Alfred Wallis Paul, Esq., 1 Jan., 1889.
 201 Rayner Childe Barker, Esq., 10 April, 1889.
 202 Major Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, 25 May, 1889.
 203 Henry William Bliss, Esq., 25 May, 1889.
 204 Naoraji Nasarvanji Wadia, 25 May, 1889.
 205 Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Isidore Bernadotte Lyon, 25 May, 1889.
 206 Khalifa Syed Mahomed Hassan of Patiala, 25 May, 1889.
 207 John Walker Buyers, Esq., 25 May, 1889.
 208 Sardar Bhargat Singh, of Kapurthala, 1 Jan., 1890.
 209 Col. William Merriman, R.E., 1 Jan., 1890.
 210 Lieut.-Col. William Percival Tomkins, R.E., 1 Jan., 1890.
 211 Col. William Arthur James Wallace, R.E., 1 Jan., 1890.
 212 Henry Bidewell Grigg, Esq., 1 Jan., 1890.
 213 Berthold Ribbentrop, Esq., 1 Jan., 1890.
 214 Brigade-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. George King, M.B., 1 Jan., 1890.
 215 Langton Prendergast Walsh, Esq., 1 Jan., 1890.
 216 Henry Paul Todd-Naylor, Esq., 1 Jan., 1890.
 217 James Robert Reid, Esq., 21 May, 1890.
 218 Raja Pertab Narain Sing Deo, of Jashpur, 21 May, 1890.
 219 Col. Samuel Swinton Jacob, 21 May, 1890.
 220 Pundit Suraj Kaul, 18 May, 1890.
 221 John David Rees, Esq., 21 May, 1890.
 222 Abdul Kerim Hafiz, 21 May, 1890.
 223 Robert Turnbull, Esq., 21 May, 1890.
 224 James Buckingham, Esq., 21 May, 1890.
 225 *Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall, Esq., 21 May, 1890.
 226 James George Henry Glass, Esq., 21 May, 1890.
 227 Edmund Neel, Esq., 21 May, 1890.
 228 Captain George L. Holford, 21 May, 1890.
 229 James Lyle MacKay, Esq., 1 Jan., 1891.
 230 T. Rama Rao, Dewan of Travancore State, 1 Jan., 1891.
 231 Lieut.-Col. Louis Henry Emile Tucker, 1 Jan., 1891.
 232 Raja Jag Mohun Singh, 1 Jan., 1891.
 233 Theodore Cooke, Esq., 1 Jan., 1891.
 234 *Brigade-Surgeon Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, 1 Jan., 1891.
 235 James Edward O'Connor, Esq., 1 Jan., 1891.
 236 Walter Roper Lawrence, Esq., 1 Jan., 1891.
 237 Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Thomas Holbein Hendley, 1 Jan., 1891.
 238 William Watt Daly, Esq., 1 Jan., 1891.
 239 Charles Stewart Murray, Esq., 1 Jan., 1891.
 240 Ernest Octavius Walker, Esq., 1 Jan., 1891.
 241 Nawab Ahsun Ullah, of Dacca, 30 May, 1891.
 242 John Prescott Hewett, Esq., 30 May, 1891.
 243 Rai Kanti Chunder Mukarji Bahadur, Diwan of Jaipur, 30 May, 1891.

- 244 Dr. William Schleich, Ph. D., 30 May, 1891.
 245 Maharaja Mahendra Singh, of Bhadawar, 30 May, 1891.
 246 Captain Francis Edward Younghusband, 30 May, 1891.
 247 Vincent Robinson, Esq., 30 May, 1891.
 248 Khan Bahadur Muncherji Navasji Murzban, 30 May, 1891.
 249 Col. John C. Ardagh, R.E., C.B., 1 Jan., 1892.
 250 Frederick C. Daukes, Esq., 1 Jan., 1892.
 251 Raja Ramachandra Vittal Rao Saheb, of Sandur, 1 Jan., 1892.
 252 Major Henry Percy Poingdestre Leigh, I.S.C., 1 Jan., 1892.
 253 Raja Gajapati Row, of Vizagapatam, 1 Jan., 1892.
 254 Herbert Hope Risley, Esq., 1 Jan., 1892.
 255 Muhammad Abdullah Khan, Khan Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1892.
 256 Joseph B. Fuller, Esq., 1 Jan., 1892.
 257 Mir Gholam Baba, Khan Bahadur, of Surat, 1 Jan., 1892.
 258 Herbert Thirkell White, Esq., 1 Jan., 1892.
 259 Lieut.-Col. John W. Ottley, R.E., 25 May, 1892.
 260 Frederick Ewart Robertson, Esq., 25 May, 1892.
 261 Romesh Chandra Dutt, 25 May, 1892.
 262 Arthur John Hughes, Esq., 25 May, 1892.
 263 William John Bird Clerke, Esq., 25 May, 1892.
 264 Loudoun Francis MacLean, Esq., 25 May, 1892.
 265 Lieut. Hugh Daly, 25 May, 1892.
 266 James George Scott, Esq., 25 May, 1892.
 267 George Pringle Rose, Esq., 25 May, 1892.
 268 Rai Bahadur Jai Prakash Lal, Diwan of the Maharaja of Dumraon, 25 May, 1892.
 269 Rai Bahadur Kadir Dad Khan, Gul Khan, 25 May, 1892.
 270 Diwan Ganpat Rai, 25 May, 1892.
 271 William Turner Thiselton - Dyer, Esq., C.M.G., 25 May, 1892.
 272 William B. Oldham, Esq., 2 Jan., 1893.
 273 Nawab Amir-ud-din Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Fakhar-ud-Daula, 2 Jan., 1893.
 274 Maharaja Harbulla Narayan Singh, 2 Jan., 1893.
 275 Colonel Kenneth J. L. Mackenzie, 2 Jan., 1893.
 276 Colonel William Gordon Cumming, 2 Jan., 1893.
 277 Lieut.-Col. George F. L. Marshall, 2 Jan., 1893.
 278 Sardar Jagat Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 2 Jan., 1893.
 279 Edward Horace Man, Esq., 2 Jan., 1893.
 280 Nourojee Maneckjee Wadia, 2 Jan., 1893.

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

Secretary.—Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Registrar.—Sir Albert W. Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B., Garter.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN SERVICES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR APPOINTMENTS.

- Major Bernard Channer, B., 25 Nov., 1886.
 Captain Jenico E. Preston, M., 25 Nov., 1886.
 Captain William K. Downes, B., 25 Nov., 1886.
 Capt. A. Campbell, Ind. Marine, May, 1887.
 Col. William George Cubitt, V.C., B., 1 July, 1887.
 Col. William Popham Dicken, M., 1 July, 1887.
 *Col. Francis Beckford Middleton, M., 1 July, 1887.
 Col. James Henry Gordon, M., 1 July, 1887.
 Lieut.-Col. Colin Charles Campbell, M., 1 July, 1887.
 Lieut.-Col. James Turner Cummins, M., 1 July, 1887.
 Lieut.-Col. Donald J. S. McLeod, M., 1 July, 1887.
 *Lieut.-Col. Reginald Hennell, Bo., 1 July, 1887.
 Lieut.-Col. Alfred James Stead, B., 1 July, 1887.
 Surgeon-Major Frederick William Wright, B., 1 July, 1887.
 Major Henry Metcalfe Rose, B., 1 July, 1887.
 Major Lewis Dening, B., 1 July, 1887.
 Major Spencer R. Rawlinson, M., 1 July, 1887.
 Surg.-Major Alfred William Frederick Street, Bo., 1 July, 1887.
 Major Edward Locke Elliot, B., 1 July, 1887.
 Surg.-Capt. William A. Sykes, B., 1 July, 1887.
 Capt. Edward Spence Hastings, M., 1 July, 1887.
 Capt. Edward William Dun, B., 1 July, 1887.
 Capt. Alfred William Lambart Bayly, Bo., 1 July, 1887.
 Capt. Alfred Law Sinclair, Bo., 1 July, 1887.
 Capt. Alfred Lloyd Barrett, B., 1 July, 1887.
 Capt. Richard Kinlock Teversham, M., 1 July, 1887.
 Capt. Ponsonby Glenn Huggins, M., 1 July, 1887.
 Capt. Almond Paul Westlake, M., 1 July, 1887.
 Capt. Edward Frederick Henry McSwiney, B., 1 July, 1887.
 Lieut.-Col. Alexander S. Grove, M., 2 Aug., 1888.
 Capt. Robert Irvin Scallan, Bo., 2 Aug., 1888.
 Lieut.-Col. George W. Rogers, B., 9 April, 1889.
 Col. Alexander J. D. Hawes, B., 10 April, 1889.
 Col. A. G. Hammond, C.B., V.C., 10 April, 1889.
 Major Charles M. Keighley, B., 10 April, 1889.
 Lieut.-Col. C. R. Macgregor, B., 23 Aug., 1889.
 Capt. H. O'Donnell, B., 23 Aug., 1889.
 Surgeon I. P. Doyle, M., 23 Aug., 1889.
 Lieut. F. J. Fowler, Bo., 23 Aug., 1889.
 Lieut. M. J. Tighe, Bo., 23 Aug., 1889.
 Colonel R. Westmacott, Bo., 14 Nov., 1890.
 Colonel George John Skinner, B., 14 Nov., 1890.
 Surgeon-Major William Reed Murphy, B., 14 Nov., 1890.
 Major Arthur George Frederick Browne, B., 14 Nov., 1890.
 Surgeon Frederick A. Rogers, B., 14 Nov., 1890.
 Lieut. Edward J. Lugard, B., 14 Nov., 1890.
 Lieut. G. E. Holland, R.I.M., 28 July, 1890.
 Col. Elphinstone W. Begbie, M., 30 May, 1891.
 Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. S. Wilkins, Bo., 30 May, 1891.
 Lieut.-Col. Charles Comyn Egerton, B., 30 May, 1891.
 Captain William R. Yeilding, B., 30 May, 1891.
 Surg.-Col. Robert M. B. Harvey, 19 Nov., 1891.
 Major Frank Montague Rundall, 19 Nov., 1891.
 Lieut. Ernest W. S. K. Maconchy, 19 Nov., 1891.
 Lieut. Richard Harman, 19 Nov., 1891.
 Lieut. Francis F. Badcock, 12 July, 1892.

IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.

INSTITUTED 1ST JANUARY, 1878.

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER,
THE QUEEN.

LADIES OF THE ORDER.—C.I.

(With Dates of Appointments.)

- Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Her Imperial Majesty Victoria, Dowager Empress of Germany (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland), 1 Jan., 1878.
- Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain and Ireland), 1 Jan., 1878.
- Her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), 1 Jan., 1878.
- Her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Beatrice of Great Britain and Ireland, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh (Grand Duchess of Russia), 1 Jan., 1878.
- Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, 13 March, 1879.
- Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany, 26 April, 1882.
- Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar of Wales, Duchess of Fife, 6 Aug., 1887.
- Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary of Wales, 6 Aug., 1887.
- Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge), 1 Jan., 1878.
- Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge), 1 Jan., 1887.
- Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland, 25 Feb., 1870.
- Her Royal Highness Princess Frederica of Hanover, 27 June, 1878.
- Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Hanover, 27 June, 1878.
- Her Highness Princess Victoria Louise Sophie Augusta Amelia Helena of Schleswig-Holstein, 25 May, 1880.
- Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes of Teck, 25 May, 1880.
- Her Highness Nawab Shahjihan Begum of Bhopal, G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
- Her Highness Maharani Seta Velass Dawaji Ammani Anaro, of Mysore, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Her Highness Maharani Jumna Bai Saheb Gaekwar, of Baroda, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Maharani Hai Shornomoyi, of Cossimbazar, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Georgina Caroline, Marchioness of Salisbury, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Henrietta Anne Theodosia, Marchioness of Ripon, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Mary, Baroness Kinloss, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Mary Louisa, Countess Dowager of Elgin and Kincardine, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Blanche Julia, Countess Dowager of Mayo, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Susan Georgiana, Baroness Connemara, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Mary Catherine, Lady Hobart, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Lady Jane Emma Crichton, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Anne Jane Charlotte, Baroness Napier and Ettrick, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Edith, Countess Dowager of Lytton, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Harriette Katherine, Dowager Baroness Lawrence, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Cecilia Frances, Countess Dowager of Iddesleigh, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Catherine, Lady Frere, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Mary Augusta, Lady Temple, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Caroline Lucy, Lady Denison, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Katherine Jane, Lady Strachey, 1 Jan., 1878.
- Jane, Countess of Cranbrook, 20 April, 1878.
- Mary Cecilia, Dowager Baroness Napier of Magdala, 31 May, 1879.
- The Hon. Lady Cunyngame, 31 May, 1879.
- Her Highness Lakshmi Bhayie Senior Rani of Travancore, 2 March, 1881.
- Emily Eliza, Lady Adam, 1 Oct., 1888.
- Florence, Countess of Kimberley, 24 May, 1883.
- Anna Julia, Lady Grant Duff, 24 May, 1883.
- Miss Edith Helen Fergusson, 4 Sept., 1884.
- Harriet Georgina, Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, 15 Dec., 1884.
- Jennie, Lady Randolph S. Churchill, 18 Aug., 1885.
- Fanny Georgiana Jane, Lady Reay, 18 Aug., 1885.
- Georgiana, Viscountess Cross, 24 Aug., 1886.
- H. H. Maharane Sunity Devec, of Kuch Behar, 18 March, 1887.
- Maud Evelyn, Marchioness of Lansdowne, 10 Dec., 1888.
- Lucy Ada, Lady Harris, 14 April, 1890.
- Her Highness Maharani Sakhiya Raja Sahibi Sindia Alijah Bahadur, Regent of Gwalior, 1 Jan., 1891.
- Constance Mary, Lady Wenlock, 27 Jan., 1891.
- Her Highness Maharane Sabib Chimna Bai Gaikwar, 2 Aug., 1892.
- Her Highness Lady Nundkooverbai Bhugout Sinh Jareja, Ranee Saheb of Gondal, 2 Aug., 1892.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting :

WHEREAS, it hath been represented unto Us, that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies, as regulated by Our Royal Warrant, dated the 6th day of May, 1871, should be altered in manner hereinafter mentioned, We do, therefore, hereby declare that it is Our Will and Pleasure, notwithstanding anything in Our said Warrant contained, that the following Table be henceforth observed with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons hereinafter named, viz. :—

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
2. Governors of Madras and Bombay.
3. President of the Council of the Governor-General.
4. Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, or the Punjab, when in his own territories.
5. Commander-in-Chief in India.
6. Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.
7. Chief Justice of Bengal.
8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
9. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.
10. Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay.
11. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, unless senior in relative rank to the Commander-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, in which case he will take the precedence.
12. Chief Justices of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.
13. Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
14. Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay.
15. Chief Commissioners and Resident at Hyderabad, and Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India, and Baroda.
16. Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.
17. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
18. Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General, when assembled to make Laws, &c.
19. Secretaries to the Government of India.
20. Commissioner in Sind.
21. Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab.
22. Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, when assembled to make Laws, &c.
23. Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.
24. Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

24A. Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

25. Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities.

FIRST CLASS.

26. Civilians of 31 years' standing and Major-Generals.
27. Advocate-General, Calcutta.
28. Advocates-General, Madras and Bombay.
29. Members of the Boards of Revenue, Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, and Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, Bombay.
30. Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
31. Judicial Commissioners and the Recorder of Rangoon.
32. Comptroller-General of Accounts in India.
33. Commissioners of Divisions within their own Divisions, and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents on Pay of Rs. 2,000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.
34. Civil and Military Secretaries to Governments, Madras and Bombay, and Civil Secretaries to Governments, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
35. Surveyor-General of India, and Directors-General of the Post Office and of Telegraphs.
36. Chief Engineers, 1st Class.
37. Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
38. Brigadiers-General.

SECOND CLASS.

39. Civilians of 23 years' standing and Colonels.
40. Commissioners of Divisions and Commissioners of Police, Calcutta.
41. Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
42. Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents on pay of Rs. 2,000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts).
43. Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey.
44. Commissioner of Inland Customs.
45. Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
46. Superintendent of the Geological Survey.
47. Inspector-General of Forests in India.
48. Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
49. Military Accountant-General.
50. Directors of Public Instruction under Local Governments.
51. Accountants-General for Local Governments.
52. Inspectors-General of Police under Local Governments.

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

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

55. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta and Lahore, and Chief Engineers, Second and Third Classes, under Local Governments.

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

57. Officers in the First Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

THIRD CLASS.

58. Civilians of 18 years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels.

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

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

61. Private Secretaries to Governors.

62. Directors of Public Instruction under Local Administrations.

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

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

65. Accountants-General for Local Administrations.

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

67. Inspectors-General of Police under Local Administrations.

68. Senior Chaplains.

69. Deputy Director of Indian Marine.

70. Port Officers of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Rangoon.

71. Sheriffs within their own charges.

72. Officers in the Second Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

FOURTH CLASS.

73. Civilians of 12 years' standing and Majors.

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

75. Government Solicitors.

76. Inspectors-General of Jails and of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners, and Conservators of Forests under Local Administrations.

77. Officers in the Third Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

Assay Master of Mint, Calcutta and Bombay.
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SECOND CLASS—(No. 72 of the Warrant).

Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta.

Chairman of the Town Council, Bombay.

Commissioners of Police, Madras and Bombay.

Deputy Accountants-General to Local Governments.

Deputy Commissioners of Districts and of Settlements.

Deputy Director-General of the Post Office.

Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

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

Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair.

Directors of Traffic and Construction, Telegraph Department.

Educational Department Officers, 1st grade.

Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 1st class and 2nd class, 1st grade.

First Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.

Geological Survey Officers, 1st grade.

Government Astronomer, Madras.

Superintendent of Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

Superintendent of Marine Survey.

Superintendent of Inam Settlements, Mysore.

Superintendents of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Bombay and Mysore.

Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department.

Under Secretaries to the Government of India.

Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere.

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

District Judges in Oudh, who are not covenanted civilians.

Commanders in the Royal Indian Marine.
Principal of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.

THIRD CLASS—(No. 77 of the Warrant).

Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.

Deputy Commissioner, Inland Customs.

Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlements, and of Revenue Surveys, Madras.

Deputy Superintendents of Revenue, Topographical and Trigonometrical Surveys, 2nd grade.

Educational Department Officers, 2nd grade.

Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, 1st grade.

Geological Survey Officers, 2nd grade.

Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Frauds, Bombay.

Junior Judge of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.

Presidency Magistrates.

Registrars to the High Courts and to the Chief Court, Punjab.

Settlement Officer, Sind.

Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

Superintendents of Stamps and Stationery.

Superintendents, Telegraph Department, 1st and 2nd grades.

Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph.

Deputy Commissioners of Salt Revenue, Madras Presidency.

First Grade Officers of six years' seniority in the Royal Indian Marine, and Chief Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine.

First Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf.

District Superintendents of Police, 1st and 2nd grades.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST OF CIVIL OFFICES NOT RESERVED FOR MEMBERS OF THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, PREPARED UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FIRST CLASS—(No. 57 of the Warrant).

Deputy Comptroller General.

Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India.

Deputy Surveyors General and Superintendents of Revenue Survey.

Directors of State Railways.

Inspector of Local Offices of Account.

Venerable the Archdeacon of Lahore.

Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras Presidency.

Master of Mint, Calcutta and Bombay.

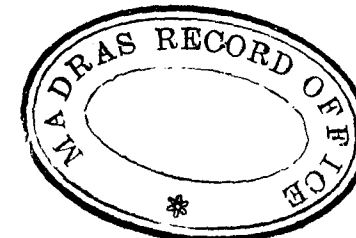


TABLE OF SALUTES IN INDIA.

Persons.	No. of Guns.	
The Queen and Empress when present in person	101	
Members of the Royal Family	31	By the forts and batteries within the Indian territories and seas,* and on being fallen in with by or visiting any of Her Majesty's ships within those limits.
Royal Standard and Royal Salute	31	
Viceroy and Governor-General in India	31	
Independent Asiatic Sovereigns	21	
Other Foreign Sovereigns	21	
Members of their Families and their Standards...	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Governors of Presidencies	17	
The President of the Council of India	17	
Governor-General of Portuguese Settlements in India	17	By the forts and batteries within the Indian territories and seas, and by Her Majesty's ships within these limits.
Governor of Pondicherry	17	
Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India	15	
Field-Marsals or Admirals of the Fleet	17	
Commander-in-Chief in India, and Commanders-in-Chief of Presidencies	...	According to military rank, with two guns more than specified below in the scale for rank.
Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces	...	According to naval rank, with two guns more than specified below in the scale for rank.
Provincial Commander-in-Chief	...	According to military rank, with two guns more than specified below in the scale for rank, within his own presidency only.
Generals and Admirals, or their Flags	15	The same within Indian territories & seas.
Members of Council	15	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15	
Lieut.-Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies	15	
Vice-Admirals, Lieut.-Generals, or their Flags	13	The same within Indian territories & seas.
Agents to the Viceroy and Governor-General	13	
Residents	13	
Chief Commissioners of Provinces, and Commissioner of Sind	13	
Rear-Admirals & Major-Generals, or their Flags	11	
Political Agents and Chargés d'Affaires	11	
Commodores of the first-class, and Brigadier-Generals	9	
Consuls-General	9	
The Portuguese Governor of Damaun	9	The same within Indian territories & seas.
The Governor of Diu	9	
Return salutes to Foreign Men-of-war	...	Gun for gun, but only when such ships are saluting the national flag on arrival.
Return salutes to Captains of the Navy, and Naval Officers of inferior rank †	7	

* Indian territories are understood to include all the waters of India within three miles of the coast thereof. Indian seas to extend from the North-West entrance of the Straits of Malacca to Cape Comorin, excepting Ceylon, and from Cape Comorin to Aden, including the Maldivé and Laccadive Islands and the Persian Gulf.

† Personal salutes are not returned.

TABLE OF SALUTES TO NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA AND CERTAIN CHIEFS NEAR ADEN.

<i>Salutes of 21 guns.</i>	
Baroda. The Maharaja of (Gaekwar).	Mysore. The Maharaja of.
Hyderabad. The Nizam of.	
<i>Salutes of 19 guns.</i>	
†Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawab) of.	*Kalat. The Khan of.
†Gwalior. The Maharaja (Sindhia) of.	Kolhapur. The Raja of.
†Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of.	Meywar (Udaipur). The Maharana of.
†Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of.	Travancore. The Maharaja of.
<i>Salutes of 17 guns.</i>	
Bahawalpur. The Nawab of.	Kotah. The Maharao of.
*Bhartpur. The Maharaja of.	Kutch. The Rao of.
Bikanir. The Maharaja of.	*Marwar (Jodhpur). The Maharaja of.
Bundi. The Maharao Raja of.	Patiala. The Maharaja of.
Cochin. The Raja of.	Rewah. The Maharaja of.
*Jaipur. The Maharaja of.	Tonk. The Nawab of.
Karauli. The Maharaja of.	
<i>Salutes of 15 guns.</i>	
Alwar. The Maharaja of.	Jaisalmir. The Maharawal of.
Banswara. The Maharawal of.	Jhalawar. The Maharaj Rana of.
Datia. The Maharaja of.	*Khairpur. The Mir of.
Dewas. The Senior Raja of.	Kishengarh. The Maharaja of.
Dewas. The Junior Raja of.	*Orchha. The Maharaja of.
†Dhar. The Raja of.	Partabgarh. The Maharawat of.
Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of.	Sikkim. The Maharaja of.
Dungarpur. The Maharawal of.	Sirohi. The Maharao of.
Idar. The Maharaja of.	
<i>Salutes of 13 guns.</i>	
†Benares. The Raja of.	Rampur. The Nawab of.
Jaora. The Nawab of.	†Tipperah. The Raja of.
Kuch Behar. The Maharaja of.	
<i>Salutes of 11 guns.</i>	
Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of.	*Nabha. The Raja of.
Baoni. The Nawab of.	Narsingarh. The Raja of.
*Bhaunagar. The Thakur Sahib † of.	*Nawanagar. The Jam of.
Bijawar. The Maharaja of.	Palanpur. The Diwan of.
Cambay. The Nawab of.	*Panna. The Maharaja of.
Chamba. The Raja of.	§Porbandar. The Rana of.
Charkhari. The Maharaja of.	Pudukota. The Raja of.
Chhatarpur. The Raja of.	Radhanpur. The Nawab of.
*Dhrangadra. The Raj Sahib of.	Rajgarh. The Raja of.
Faridkot. The Raja of.	Rajpipla. The Raja of.
Gondal. The Thakur Sahib of.	*Ratlam. The Raja of.
Jhabua. The Raja of.	Sailana. The Raja of.
Jind. The Raja of.	§Samthar. The Raja of.
Junagarh. The Nawab of.	*Sirmur (Nahan). The Raja of.
Kahlur (Bilaspur). The Raja of.	Sitamau. The Raja of.
Kapurthala. The Raja of.	Suket. The Raja of.
Mandi. The Raja of.	Tehri (Garhwal). The Raja of.
Morvi. The Thakur Sahib of.	

* For personal salute see page 50.

† For local salute see page 50.

‡ The present Chief enjoys the title of *Maharaja* as a personal distinction.

§ The present Chief of Porbandar, Rana Vikramatji, is allowed a salute of 11 guns only outside Kathiawar in British India.

|| The heir-apparent of Samthar, who is *de facto* Ruler of the State, enjoys the personal title of *Maharaja*.

TABLE OF SALUTES.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Alirajpur. The Rana of.	Lahej. The Sultan of.
Balasinor. The Nawab (Babi) of.	Limri. The Thakur Sahib of.
Bansda. The Mahrawal of.	Lunawara. The Raja of.
Baraunda. The Raja of.	Maihar. The Raja of.
Baria. The Raja of.	*Maler Kotla. The Nawab of.
Barwani. The Rana of.	Nagod. The Raja of.
Chhota Udaipur. The Raja of.	Palitana. The Thakur Sahib of.
Dharampur. The Maharana of.	Rajkot. The Thakur Sahib of.
Dhol. The Thakur Sahib of.	Sachin. The Nawab of.
Fadhli. The Sultan of.	Sawantwari. The Sir Desai of.
Janjira. The Nawab of (Habshi).	Sunth. The Raja of.
Karond (Kalahandi). The Raja of.	Wadhwan. The Thakur Sahib of.
Khilchipur. The Rao of.	Wankaner. The Raj Sahib of.

* For personal salute see below.

TABLE OF PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Dalip Singh (Europe). His Highness Maharaja Sir, G.C.S.I.
Kalat. His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Muhammad Khodadad Khan, G.C.S.I., Wali of.
Marwar (Jodhpur). His Highness Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of.

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bhartpur. His Highness Brajendra Sawai Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Jaipur. His Highness Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Khairpur. His Highness Ali Murad Khan, Mir of.

Salutes of 17 guns.

Orchha. His Highness Mahindar Sawai Partab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of.
--

Salutes of 15 guns.

Bhaunagar. His Highness Sir Takhtsinghji Jaswantsinghji, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Dhrangadra. His Highness Sir Mansinghji Ranmalsinghji, K.C.S.I., Raj Sahib of.
Nawanagar. His Highness Sir Vibhaji Ranmalji, K.C.S.I., Jam of.

Salutes of 13 guns.

Nabha. His Highness Sir Hira Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Raja of.
Panna. His Highness Sir Rudra Partab Singh Mahindar Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Ratlam. His Highness Sir Ranjit Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of.
Sirmur (Nahan). His Highness Sir Shamsher Parkash Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Raja of.

Salute of 12 guns.

Shahar and Makalla. His Highness Awadh bin Omar Alkayati, Jamadar of.

Salute of 11 guns.

Maler Kotla. His Highness Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Kishim and Sokotra. Ali bin Abdulla, Sultan of.
Las Bela. Mir Jam Ali Khan, C.I.E., Mir of.

TABLE OF LOCAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 guns.

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

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

TABLES OF SALARIES SANCTIONED FOR THE CHIEF OFFICERS* OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

N.B.—These Tables do not profess to be exhaustive or authoritative, and they are liable to such modifications (whether as regards the appointments mentioned therein, or the rates of pay attached to those appointments) as may from time to time be sanctioned by competent authority.

	Pay per Annum. Rs.
Viceroy and Governor-General	2,50,800
Private Secretary to Viceroy	24,000
Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Governor-General	18,000
†Aide-de-Camp to Governor-General	3,600
Surgeon to do.	14,400
Commander-in-Chief of India	1,00,000
Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief in India	18,000
Members of the Supreme Council	76,800
Secretaries to the Government of India in the Revenue, Financial, Foreign, and Home Departments	48,000
Secretaries in the Legislative and Military and Public Works Departments	42,000
Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India in the Financial and Foreign Departments	27,000
Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India in the Legislative and Home Departments	24,000
Governors of Madras and Bombay	1,20,000
Private Secretaries to Governors of Madras and Bombay	18,000
Surgeons to Governors of Madras or Bombay	12,000
Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Governor of Madras or Bombay	12,000
†Aides-de-Camp to Governor of Madras or Bombay	3,600
Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay	66,000
Military Secretary & Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief, Madras or Bombay	12,000
Chief Justice of Bengal	72,000
Chief Justices of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces	60,000
Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces	45,000
Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab	42,000

* The pay of members of the Indian civil service is subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. for subscription towards annuity.

† In addition to Staff Corps pay of rank.

NUMBERS AND PAY OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL APPOINTMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES.

BENGAL.		Pay per Annum. Rs.
1	Lieutenant Governor	1,00,000
2	Members of the Board of Revenue	48,000 each
8	Commissioners of Divisions	35,000 "
3	Secretaries to Government, 1 at	40,000
	" 2 at	35,000 each
3	Under Secretaries to Government	12,000 "
1	Secretary to Board of Revenue	30,000
1	Junior Secretary to Board of Revenue	21,600
2	Opium Agents	36,000 each
1	Excise Commissioner	33,600
14	Magistrates and Collectors, 1st grade	27,000 each
16	" 2nd "	20,000 "
7	" 3rd "	18,000 "
23	Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 1st grade	10,800 "
11	" 2nd "	8,400 "
43	Assistant Magistrates and Collectors	4,800 to 6,000 "
14	District and Sessions Judges, 1st grade	30,000 "
14	" 2nd "	24,000 "
2	Registrars, High Court	20,400 and 22,500
1	Director of Agriculture	27,000
1	Commissioner (Non-Regulation Commission)	30,000
1	Judicial Commissioner	30,000

BENGAL (continued).

Pay per Annum.

Rs.

2 Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade	22,000 each
3 " " 2nd "	20,000 "
3 " " 3rd "	16,000 "
3 Assistant Commissioners	9,600 "

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

1 Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner	1,00,000
1 Chief Secretary to Government	36,000
1 Secretary " "	27,000
1 " " " "	22,000
2 Under Secretaries to Government	12,000 each
1 Under Secretary " "	10,560
2 Members of the Board of Revenue	42,000 each
1 Secretary " "	27,000
1 Joint Secretary " "	22,000
1 Director of Agriculture	21,600
1 Commissioner of Excise, &c.	24,384
8 Commissioners of Divisions	35,000 each
1 Commissioner for Kumaon	24,000
22 Magistrates and Collectors, 1st grade	27,000 each
10 " " 2nd "	22,000 "
18 Joint Magistrates, 1st grade	12,000 "
15 " " 2nd "	8,400 "
52 Assistant Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd grade	5,400 to 6,000 "
4 Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade	22,000 "
8 " " 2nd "	20,000 "
6 Assistant Commissioners, 1st grade	9,600 to 12,000 "
10 " " 2nd "	7,800 to 8,400 "
15 " " 3rd "	2,400 to 6,000 "
2 Judicial Commissioners	40,000 and 42,000 "
2 District Judges, 1st grade	36,000 each
8 " " 2nd "	30,000 "
13 " " 3rd "	22,000 "
1 Registrar, High Court	19,200 "

PUNJAB.

1 Lieutenant Governor	1,00,000
1 Chief Secretary to Government	30,000
1 Revenue Secretary " "	21,600
1 Junior Secretary to Government	19,200
2 Under Secretaries " "	10,800 and 12,000
2 Financial Commissioners	36,000 and 42,000
1 Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner	14,400
1 Junior " " " "	10,800
1 Director of Land Records and Agriculture	18,000
1 Inspector-General of Stamps, &c.	21,600
6 Commissioners of Divisions	33,000 each
10 Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade	27,000 "
10 " " 2nd "	21,600 "
11 " " 3rd "	18,000 "
4 Assistant Commissioners, 1st grade	10,800 "
10 " " 2nd "	8,400 "
40 " " 3rd "	4,800 to 6,000 "
3 Divisional Judges, 1st grade	30,000 "
5 " " 2nd "	27,000 "
5 " " 3rd "	21,600 "
5 District Judges, 1st grade	18,000 "
4 " " 2nd "	14,400 "
1 Registrar of the Chief Court	15,000
1 Government Advocate	24,000

Pay per Annum.

Rs.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1 Chief Commissioner	50,000
1 Secretary to Chief Commissioner	24,000
1 Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture	18,000 to 24,000
1 Revenue Secretary to Chief Commissioner	16,000
1 Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner	9,600
4 Commissioners of Divisions	30,000 each
5 Deputy Commissioners, 1st class	22,000 "
6 " " 2nd "	20,000 "
7 " " 3rd "	16,000 "
3 Assistant Commissioners, 1st class	9,600 "
5 " " 2nd "	8,400 "
5 " " 3rd "	7,200 "
11 " " 4th "	4,800 to 6,000 "
1 Judicial Commissioner	38,000
2 Additional Sessions Judges and Judicial Assistants	22,000 and 27,000
1 Registrar	9,600

BURMA.

1 Chief Commissioner	80,000
1 Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner	36,000
2 Secretaries to Chief Commissioner	21,600 and 24,000
2 Under Secretaries	14,400 each
1 Assistant Secretary	9,600
1 Financial Commissioner	36,000
1 Director of Land Records and Agriculture	21,600
8 Commissioners of Divisions	30,000 each
8 Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade	22,000 "
10 " " 2nd "	20,000 "
10 " " 3rd "	16,000 "
6 " " 4th "	14,400 "
10 Assistant Commissioners, 1st grade	12,000 "
11 " " 2nd "	8,400 "
11 " " 3rd "	7,200 "
36 " " 4th "	6,000 "
2 Judicial Commissioners	34,560 and 36,000
1 Recorder of Rangoon	34,560
1 Judge of the Town of Moulmein	19,200
1 Additional Sessions Judge, Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions	27,000
1 Civil Judge, Mandalay Town	8,400 to 12,000
1 First Judge, Court of Small Causes, Rangoon	12,000 to 15,000

ASSAM.

1 Chief Commissioner	50,000
1 Secretary to Chief Commissioner	24,000
1 Assistant Secretary to ditto	6,480
1 Director of Agriculture	21,600
1 Commissioner	30,000
1 District and Sessions Judge	24,000
1 Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade	22,000
3 " " 2nd "	20,000 each
3 " " 3rd "	16,000 "
3 " " 4th "	12,000 "
3 Assistant Commissioners, 1st "	9,600 "
7 " " 2nd "	8,400 "
7 " " 3rd "	6,000 "
3 Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners	4,800 to 6,000 "

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS. (BERAR).

1 Resident	48,000
1 First Assistant Resident	17,400
1 Second Assistant Resident	9,000
1 Commissioner	33,000
1 Judicial Commissioner	33,000
1 Civil and Sessions Judge	22,000
1 Deputy Commissioner, 1st class	22,000

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS. (BERAR)—(continued).

[illegible]

MADRAS.

2	Members of Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,440	each
1	First Member, Board of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,000	
1	Second Member	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,000	
1	Third Member	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000	
1	Additional Member	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000	
1	Chief Secretary to Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,000	
1	Secretary to Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,500	
1	Under "Secretary" to Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000	
1	Additional "Under Secretary"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,600	
1	Assistant Secretary to Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	
1	Secretary to Board of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,400	
1	Collectors and Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,600	
21	Principal Assistants to Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000 to 21,600	
13	Sub-Collectors and Joint Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,600 to 30,000	each
2	Special Assistants to Collectors and Joint Magistrates...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	"
2	Senior Assistants to Collectors and District Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,220	"
18	Head Assistants	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9,220	"
65	Deputy Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,220	"
19	District and Sessions Judges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000 to 8,400	"
1	" Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000	"
2	Registrars, High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,600	
										18,000 and 19,200	

BOMBAY AND SIND.

[illegible]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF AUGUST, 1893.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On the 1st August, 1893, and following days, an Examination, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London (a). Not fewer than 56 persons will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified: viz., 12 for the Lower Provinces of Bengal (including Assam); 24 for the Upper Provinces of Bengal (including the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces); 5 for Burma; 7 for Madras, and 8 for Bombay (b).

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners:—

(i.) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(ii.) That his age will be above twenty-one years and under twenty-three years, on the 1st April, 1893. [N.B.—In the case of Natives of India, it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in a native state, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the state in which his family resides.]

(iii.) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.

(iv.) That he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee (c), will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion at any time prior to the

(a) An order for admission to the Examination will be sent to each Candidate on the 18th July.

(b) For the method of distribution, see No. i. of the announcements on p. 57.

grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic ditto, ditto	500
Greek ditto, ditto	750
Latin ditto, ditto	750
English Language and Literature (including special period named by the Commissioners) (d)	500
French ditto, ditto	500
German ditto, ditto	500
Mathematics (pure and applied)	900
Advanced Mathematical subjects (pure and applied)	900
Natural Science, i.e., any number not exceeding three of the following subjects:—	
Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics	600
(N.B. This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)	
Higher Chemistry	600
Higher Physics	600
Geology	600
Botany	600
Zoology	600
Animal Physiology	600

(c) The fee (£5) will be payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates.

(d) In the syllabus referred to in Note (f).

	Marks.
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution) ...	400
Roman History (ditto, ditto) ...	400
English History ...	500
General Modern History (period to be selected by Candidates from list in the syllabus issued by Commissioners, one period at least to include Indian History) (e) ...	500
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern) ...	400
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern) ...	400
Political Economy and Economic History ...	500
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation) ...	500
Roman Law ...	500
English Law, viz.:—Law of Contract.—Criminal Law.—Law of Evidence and Law of the Constitution ...	500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge (f). No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (g) in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above-mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A Candidate entitled to be deemed a selected Candidate, but declining to accept the

(e) See Note (f).

(f) A syllabus, defining in general terms the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission (reprinted on page 58).

(g) Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction. Each science will for the purpose of deduction, be treated as a separate subject.

nomination as such, which may be offered to him, will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (h):—

Compulsory—

- | | Marks. |
|---|--------|
| 1. Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, 1882 ... | 500 |
| 2. The principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned ... | 400 |
| 3. History of British India ... | 300 |

Optional. [Not more than two of these subjects.]—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, and the Indian Contract Act, 1872 ... | 450 |
| 2. Hindu and Mohammedan Law ... | 350 |
| *3. Sanskrit ... | 400 |
| *4. Arabic ... | 400 |
| *5. Persian ... | 400 |
| *6. Political Economy ... | 400 |

In this Examination, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the open competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary. This Examination will be held at the close of the year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination."

10. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in riding.

Examinations in riding will be conducted by a military officer acting for the Civil Service Commissioners as follows:—

- (1). Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.
- (2). Again, at the time of the Final Examination, Candidates who may fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well, and to perform journeys on horseback, shall receive a certificate which shall entitle them to be credited with 200 marks to be added to their marks in the Final Examination.

(h) A syllabus, showing the extent of the examination, will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

* These subjects may not be offered by any Candidate who has offered them at the previous examination.

(3). Candidates who fail to obtain this certificate, but who gain a certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be allowed to proceed to India, but will be subjected, on their arrival, to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government.

A Candidate who fails, at the end of the year of probation, to gain at least the certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected Candidates.

11. The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates, must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W." at any time after the 1st December, 1892. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before 31st May, 1893 (i).

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

(1). As regards the distribution of the Selected Candidates to the several Presidencies and Provinces mentioned in Regulation 1, the Selected Candidates will be divided into four groups, each containing 14 Candidates, according to the order in which they stand on the List resulting from the Open Competition (the first 14 in Order of Merit composing Group No. 1, the next 14 in Order of Merit composing Group No. 2, and so on), and the Members of each Group will be allowed in the order in which they stand, each to choose, so long as a choice remains, one of the appointments allotted to that Group, as indicated in the following Table:—

	Appointments allotted to—				
	1st Group, 1-14.	2nd Group, 15-28.	3rd Group, 29-42.	4th Group, 43-56.	Total.
Upper Provinces, &c. ...	6	6	6	7	25
Lower Provinces and Assam ...	3	3	3	3	12
Madras ...	2	2	2	1	7
Bombay ...	2	2	2	2	8
Burma ...	2	1	1	1	5
	14	14	14	14	56

The choice thus given, however, will be subject to any other arrangement which the Secretary of State, or the Government of India, may deem necessary.

(2). Should any appointments have to be made in excess of the 56 notified in the Regulations, they will be added to such group or groups as to the Secretary of State may seem proper.

(3). No exchange of appointments will be permitted between selected Candidates, who, under paragraph 1 have made their choice of Presidency or Province, except between those who are members of the same group or of two adjoining groups, or who are separated by not more than 28 others in the Order of Merit, on the result of the Open Competition. Application for permission to exchange appointments must be made to the Secretary of State within one month after the date of choice made under paragraph 1, and in no case will an exchange be permitted unless it is, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, desirable, in the public interest, that it should be made.

(4). The giving or receiving directly or indirectly any money or other valuable consideration for an exchange will be deemed to vacate the selection and appointment of the Candidates interested.

(5). Selected Candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.

(6). The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.

(7). An allowance amounting to £100 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh,

(i) These forms should be accompanied by evidence on the points mentioned in Regulation 2, and by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined. Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than 1st May, 1893.

St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates.

(8). The allowance of £100 will not be paid to any Selected Candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and every Certificated Candidate must, before receiving his allowance,

attend at the India Office and give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.

(9). All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to agree to such Regulations for the provision of pensions for their families as may be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £5.

(10). Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1894 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

SYLLABUS

SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE EXAMINATION IN CERTAIN SUBJECTS AT THE OPEN COMPETITION FOR ADMISSION INTO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE IN 1893.

The Regulations governing the Open Competition for admission into the Indian Civil Service, have been framed with a view to the principle regarded by Lord Macaulay's Committee, in 1854, as essential, viz., that the object of the Competition should be to secure for the Indian Civil Service officers who "have received the best, the most liberal, the most finished education that their native country affords." The scheme of examination has accordingly been made to embrace most of the subjects of the Honour Schools in the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. In administering the scheme, the Civil Service Commissioners, concurring with Lord Macaulay's Committee in the opinion, "that no Candidate who may fail should, to whatever calling he may betake himself, have any reason to regret the time and labour which he has spent in preparing himself to be examined," desire to avoid all disturbance of the general course of University studies and to render it possible, with due regard for the principle of Open Competition, for those who have graduated with honours at the Universities, to attend the examination for the Indian Civil Service with good prospects of success. The appended Syllabus shows in outline the intentions of the Commissioners with regard to the extent and character of the examination in those subjects which seem to require further definition. The scope of the examination in the subjects not mentioned in the Syllabus is sufficiently defined in the scheme published in the Regulations themselves. The Examiners will be instructed to keep the Standard in each subject up to the level of the highest course of study pursued in the Universities.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their Examination Paper.

English Language and Literature.—The examination will be in two parts. In the one the Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English

Literature, as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III. and the accession of Queen Victoria.

Verse—Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats.

Prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Milton, Cowley, Bunyan, Dryden, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Scott, Macaulay (Essays and Biographies).

A minute knowledge of the works of these authors will not be looked for in this part of the Examination, which will, however, test how far the Candidates have studied the chief productions of the greatest English writers in themselves, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English literature. Candidates will also be expected to show that they have studied in these authors the history of the English language in respect of its vocabulary, syntax, and prosody.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the periods named below, which will follow each other year by year in the order indicated.

1.	1600	1700
(1893)	[Shakespeare to Dryden]	
2.	1700	1800
(1894)	[Pope to Cowper]	
3.	1800	1832
(1895)	[Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott].	
4.	1360	1600.
(1896)	[Chaucer to Spenser]	

The Examination in this part will require from Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English language and literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year

by the Commissioners.* The names placed under the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently the natural limits of the examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the second period; all the works of Swift within the third; all the works of Scott and Wordsworth within the last.

French Language and Literature.—Passages for translation from French into English, and from English into French; Critical questions on the French Language and Literature.

German Language and Literature.—As in French.

Latin Language and Literature.—Translation from Latin into English. Composition in Prose and Verse (in the place of the latter may be taken, by those who prefer it, a paper of questions on Latin Philology). Critical questions on the Latin Language and Literature.

Greek Language and Literature.—Translation from Greek into English. Composition in Prose and Verse (in the place of the latter may be taken, by those who prefer it, a paper of questions on Greek Philology). Critical questions on the Greek Language and Literature.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit into English, and from English into Sanskrit. History of Sanskrit Literature (including knowledge of such Indian history as bears upon the subject); Sanskrit Grammar; Vedic Philology.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translations as in Sanskrit; History of Arabic Literature; Arabic Grammar; Arabic Prosody.

English History.—General questions on English History from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1848; questions on the Constitutional History of England from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1848.

Questions covering the whole period named will be set, but Candidates will be allowed to attempt only a limited number of them.

General Modern History.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods:—

1. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade. [800—1193.]
2. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms. [1193—1521.]

* The books for 1893 are:—

Shakespeare: King Lear; Twelfth Night.
Milton: Poems (exclusive of "Paradise Lost," and "Paradise Regained").
Habington; Herbert; Vaughan; Cartwright; Crashaw; Cowley; (selections in Humphry Ward's "English Poets").

3. From the Diet of Worms to the death of Louis XIV. [1521—1715.]

4. From the accession of Louis XV. to the French Revolution of 1848. [1715—1848.] Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian History.

Greek History.—Questions on the General History of Greece to the death of Alexander; questions on the Constitutional History of Greece during the same period.

Roman History.—Questions on the General History of Rome to the death of Vespasian; questions on the Constitutional History of Rome during the same period.

In Greek and Roman History candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. Questions covering the whole period named will be set, but candidates will be allowed to attempt only a limited number of them.

Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics:—Algebra, Geometry (Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections), Plane Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry (less advanced portions), Differential Calculus (Elementary), Integral Calculus (Elementary).

Applied Mathematics:—Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics, all treated without the aid of the Differential or Integral Calculus.

Advanced Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics:—Higher Algebra, including Theory of Equations, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid.

Applied Mathematics:—Statics, including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydromechanics, Geometrical and Physical Optics, and Geometrical Astronomy.

Political Economy and Economic History.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory as treated in the larger text books; also a knowledge of the existing economic conditions, and of statistical methods as applied to economic inquiries; together with a general knowledge of the history of industry, land tenure, and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern).—Logic will include both Deductive and Inductive Logic.

Mental Philosophy will include Psychology and Metaphysics.

Herrick: (Palgrave's Selections).
Dryden: Hind and Panther.
Bacon: New Atlantis; Milton: Tract on Education and Areopagitica; Cowley's Essays; Dryden: Essay on Dramatic Poetry.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Applications should be addressed to the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India, London, S.W.

Candidates for appointments as Chaplains on Probation must have been three years in Priest's Orders, and be under thirty-four years of age; and must, prior to appointment, produce their Letters of Orders, Deacon and Priest, as well as the testimonials and certificates in the forms prescribed.

Chaplains must proceed to their destination within four months from the date of their nomination by the Secretary of State; and, if they fail to do so, without leave obtained from the Secretary of State, their appointments will lapse. A free passage will be provided by the India Office, subject, however, to the condition that if the Chaplain within three years, on grounds other than certified ill-health, relinquishes his appointment, or is removed from it for misconduct, he will refund the cost of such passage. The salary will not commence until arrival in India. Chaplains must intimate to the India Office the proposed date of their departure, in order that their passages may be secured and a certificate of their appointment be furnished to them.

*Chaplains will be on probation only, for three years;** and, if confirmed in their appointment at the end of that period, they will be admitted as Junior Chaplains. They will be required, from the date of their appointment on probation, to provide pensions for their families under the Indian Service Family Pension Regulations, a copy of which can be obtained on application to the Director of Funds, India Office. These pensions are in addition to any pensions or compassionate allowances granted under the Royal Pay Warrant for the time being in force.

The Bishop of London, to whom the Secretary of State usually refers all nominations, requires the candidates to forward the following documents to his Lordship's Secretary (Harry W. Lee, Esq., 2, The Sanctuary, Westminster), one month before his approval of such appointment is required:—

1. Certificate of nomination by Secretary of State.
2. Letters of Orders—Deacon and Priest.
3. Testimonial, in the form given below.
4. Statement of the cure or cures in which the Chaplain has been engaged.

* *Note.*—A clergyman resident in India at the time of his nomination as a probationer will be allowed to count in his probationary period any service rendered by him under the Additional Clergy Society or other service approved by the Government in India, but he will not be entitled to any gratuity in respect of such service if compelled (from whatever cause) to relinquish his position during the probationary period, nor be allowed to count for furlough or gratuity his period of service in India prior to his nomination as a probationer.

† The certificate will be sent direct from the India Office to his Lordship.

‡ The Letters of Orders to be sent to the India Office, and thence direct to his Lordship.

5. The names of two or three private referees (clerical).

The salaries of Chaplains are,—Senior, rupees 9,600 per annum; Junior, rupees 6,000 per annum; Chaplains on probation, rupees 4,800 per annum. A Junior Chaplain becomes a Senior Chaplain after ten years' service, excluding the period of probation.

The retiring pay of Chaplains is regulated by the following scale:—

	Per annum.
	£ s. d.
After 23 years' service, with an actual residence in India of 20 years, including the period of probation	365 0 0
On Medical Certificate, after 18 years' actual residence in India, including the period of probation	292 0 0
Ditto after 13 years' ditto	173 7 6
Ditto after 10 years' ditto	127 15 0

FORM OF TESTIMONIAL.

To the Right Reverend Frederick, Lord Bishop of London.

We, whose names are under written, testify and make known that C.D., Clerk, M.A. (or other degree), appointed a Chaplain on Probation on the Indian Establishment, hath been personally known to us for the space of three years last past; that we have had opportunities of observing his conduct; that during the whole of that time we verily believe that he lived piously, soberly, and honestly; nor have we at any time heard anything to the contrary thereof; nor hath he at any time (as far as we know or believe) held, written, or taught anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England; and, moreover, we believe him, in our consciences, to be, as to his moral conduct, a person worthy of the said appointment.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord 18 _____

To be signed by three beneficed Clergymen, and to be countersigned by the Bishop of the Diocese in which such benefices are situate.

E. F., Rector of _____
G. H., Vicar of _____
J. K., Perpetual Curate of _____

Note.—Clergymen who have been nominated to Indian Chaplaincies on Probation are required to appear before the Medical Board of the India Office, by whom they must be certified as physically fit for service in India before they can be definitely appointed. (See note on page 64.)

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.

The higher educational appointments in India, such as the Principalships and Professorships of Colleges and Inspectorships of Schools are made by the Secretary of State for India as vacancies occur.

The gentlemen selected by the Secretary of State to fill these appointments are usually distinguished graduates (laymen only) of Universities in the United Kingdom who have had some experience in teaching. After their nomination

they are required to appear before the medical board of the India Office, by whom they must be certified as physically fit for service in India before they can be definitely appointed. (See note on page 64.)

Candidates should apply to the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India giving particulars as to their University career, experience in teaching and other qualifications, &c.

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL (NEAR STAINES).

The arrangements hereinafter described are subject to revision under the orders of the Secretary of State.

1. The Royal Indian Engineering College is primarily maintained under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in view to the education of candidates for the service of Government in the Indian Public Works, Telegraph, and Forest Departments; but it is open, to the extent of the accommodation available, to all persons desirous of following the course of study pursued in it.

2. Candidates for the Indian Forest Department are selected under special arrangements (paras. 37 and 38).

3. Nominations to the Indian Telegraph Department are made from among the Engineer students at the College, at the end of their first year of study (paras. 34, 35, 36).

4. About fifty Engineer students are admitted yearly to the College. Candidates for admission must be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one years on the 1st day of July of the year of admission, and of good moral character; they must have received a good general education, and have attained to a sufficient degree of proficiency in elementary mathematics to enable them to follow the College course with advantage.

5. In the event of there being more qualified candidates for admission than the College can receive, the preference will be given according to dates of application for admission.

6. The collegiate year usually begins in the latter part of September. Applications for admission as Engineer students may be made at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President.

7. In every case applications for admission must be made on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

8. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to age and character will be required to undergo an examination, to be held at the College, about the last week in June of the year for admission.

9. A fee of £2 will be payable in advance by each candidate accepted for examination. It will be called for early in May.

10. The examination will be in the under-mentioned subjects:—

(a.) English Composition, to the extent of being able to write grammatically, and with correct spelling, in a neat and legible hand.

(b.) Mathematics as under, viz.:—

Arithmetic.
Elementary Algebra, including Quadratic Equations, Arithmetical and Geometrical series, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Surds and Indices, and the Binomial Theorem.

Geometry. The first four and sixth books of Euclid, with easy riders.

*Mensuration.

Elementary Plane Trigonometry, including Identities; formulæ relating to the sum and difference, and the multiplication and division of Angles; Equations; properties and solution of Triangles, and use of Logarithms.†

11. Candidates will also be required to give evidence of having received a fair general education, by undergoing an examination in some classical or modern language, as well as in history or geography.

12. The president may dispense with the whole or any portion of this examination in the case of a candidate who produces a University Diploma, or other similar certificate granted by a recognised examining body. In all such cases, however, the entrance fee of £2 will be payable.

13. The College course in Engineering extends over three years, that in Forestry over about thirty-six months, and that in Telegraphy (para. 35) over two years. The appointments to the Indian services offered by the Secretary of State for India, are awarded on the completion of each course to duly qualified successful candidates, subject to the conditions as to physical fitness described in para. 25.

14. Each annual session begins in September, and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and eight weeks in the Summer.

* Todhunter's treatise, or any similar work will be sufficient.

† To the extent, for example, of Todhunter's *Trigonometry for Beginners*. Importance will be attached to arithmetical accuracy both in Mensuration and in Trigonometry.

15. An annual charge of £183 is made for each student, which must be paid in advance to the Bank of England, in three sums of £61 per term. Receivable orders with full directions as to the mode of payment will be forwarded from the India Office to the parents or guardians shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be allowed into residence until his fee has been paid.

16. A deposit of £5 is required from each student on admission to the College, as caution money, to cover charges incurred by him for damage to books, instruments, &c., or any College bills outstanding on leaving the College. When these have been defrayed, the balance standing at his credit will be repaid. This deposit is to be paid with the fee for the first term, making the total payment on that occasion £66.

17. The College fees include all charges for tuition, board, according to the College tariff, and lodging, with washing, and for ordinary medical attendance. Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing instruments. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments, are provided by the College.

18. The subjects of study at the College are:—

- Descriptive Engineering.
- Surveying.
- Architecture.
- Geometrical Drawing.
- Estimating and Accounts.
- Exercises in Design.
- Workshop Practice.
- Mechanical Laboratory.
- Applied Mechanics.
- Pure and Applied Mathematics.
- *Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical).
- *Physics (Mathematical and Practical).
- Geology and Mineralogy.
- *French.
- *German.
- *Freehand Drawing.
- Botany
- Entomology } For Forest Students only.
- Forestry
- Telegraph Construction } For Telegraph
- Telegraph Signalling } Students only.

19. The proficiency of the students in the studies pursued is tested by periodical examinations, and by assigning values to the drawings, surveys, notes, &c., executed by them while at the College.

20. The subjects enumerated in para. 18 are grouped in certain main branches of study, and a fixed minimum of qualification is required in each branch, as well as a certain minimum of average proficiency in all the branches taken together, as tested by the aggregate marks gained, in order to obtain the ordinary College diploma (see para. 22.) But Engineer students are encouraged to pursue more particularly those branches of study beyond the limits of the obligatory course for which they may show special aptitude. Superior attainments will be recognised by special diplomas. (See para. 22.)

21. A final examination will be held during the last year of the course, with the assistance

of special examiners not connected with the College. This final examination, in addition to paper work and *viva voce* questioning, will embrace exercises in surveying, drawing, designing, and estimating, which will occupy some weeks in execution.†

22. Engineer students, not exceeding three in number, in any year, who pass out of the College with special distinction, will be appointed honorary 'Fellows of Cooper's Hill.' The Diploma of 'Associate' will be granted to all others who pass out in the first class in one at least of the branches mentioned in para. 18. All others who come up to the prescribed standard of qualification will receive the ordinary diploma of the College.

23. Every student will be required to conform to the College rules, to exhibit due diligence in his studies throughout the course, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress at the different examinations, failing which, or in the event of serious personal misconduct, he will not be allowed to remain at the College.

Indian Public Works Appointments.

24. The Secretary of State for India offers annually a number of appointments in the Indian Public Works Department for competition among the students of the College. If possible, the precise number will be notified four years beforehand, that is about a year before the students concerned enter the College.

25. Those students who have reached the prescribed standard of qualification, being British subjects, of sound constitution, and free from any serious physical defects, which would render them unfit for employment in the Public Works Department of India (the final decision on which point will rest with the Secretary of State for India), will be eligible for these appointments in their order of standing after the final examination.

26. The passed students thus selected will be appointed Assistant Engineers, Second Grade, from the 1st October in the year of their passing out of the College, from which date also their service for pension will count. They will be provided with free passages to India, either on leaving the College or after the completion of a course of practical engineering in England, as may be arranged. (See para. 29.)

27. They will be allowed before leaving for India to choose the province and branch of the profession in which they desire to be first employed, according to their position on the list, and within the limit of the available vacancies in the different branches, on the understanding however, that they will be at all times liable to

† Further particulars in full detail regarding the course of studies and distribution of marks allotted at the final examination, specimens of entrance examination papers, the pay and leave and pension rules of the Indian Government Service up to the latest date received, will be found in the College Calendar, published by Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S.W., price five shillings.
‡ On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian Public Works and Telegraph Departments, a pamphlet has been published under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council by Messrs. Churchill and Sons, 11, New Burlington Street, to which attention is specially drawn, since it is important that candidates shall place themselves in full possession of information regarding the tests that will be applied.

transfer from one province or branch to another at the pleasure of the Government of India, and according to the exigencies of the public service.

28. Certain prescribed departmental and language examinations have to be passed in India, according to the regulations of the service, as a necessary condition for obtaining promotion to a higher grade.

29. Every Assistant Engineer may be required to go through a course of practical engineering, under a civil or mechanical engineer, before proceeding to India. While so employed he will receive pay at the rate of £150 a year, to commence from the date of entering on the practical course, and in addition will be eligible to receive a premium of from £10 to £25 in each half-year during the course, according to the degree of proficiency and diligence shown. The practical course will commonly last for a year, at the expiration of which the Assistant Engineer, if reported qualified, will be provided with a free passage to India, and will be entitled to receive his salary at the Indian rate, which is at present Rs. 4,200 per annum, from the date of embarkation, unless from any cause he fails to arrive in India within two months from the date appointed for his embarkation, in which case his salary at Indian rates will begin from the date of his arrival in India.

30. The fees to the Engineers under whom the practical course is passed will be paid by the Secretary of State for India. But if the Assistant Engineer voluntarily relinquishes his appointment they will have to be refunded.

31. An Assistant Engineer, not making a sufficiently good use of the time passed on the practical course, may be required to go through a further course, without pay, before proceeding to India, or in extreme cases his appointment may be cancelled.

32. The time spent on the practical course will count as service towards pension.

33. If the practical course in England should be dispensed with, the young Engineers will proceed direct to India, and their salaries, at Indian rates, will commence from the date of embarkation, unless from any cause they fail to arrive in India within two months from the date appointed for their embarkation, in which case their salary, as well as their service for pension, will commence from the date of their landing in India, instead of from the date mentioned in para. 26.

Indian Telegraph Appointments.

34. Nominations to the Indian Telegraph Department will also be made from the College, previous notice of the number available being given by advertisement as early as practicable. Students, being British subjects, who hold a good place in Branch III (Mathematics), and are considered fit for employment in the Indian Telegraph Department under the general conditions stated in para. 25, will be eligible for these appointments to the extent of the available vacancies, in their order of standing on the order of merit list at the end of the first year's course.

35. The students thus selected will go through a second year's course of special training at the College, on the satisfactory completion of which they will be appointed to the public service as

Assistant Superintendents, Telegraph Department, the commencing salary of which grade is at present Rs. 3,600 a year, with effect from the 1st October in the year of their passing out of the College, from which date also their services for pension will count. They will be provided with free passages to India, and their salaries will commence from the date of embarkation, unless from any cause they fail to arrive in India within two months from the date appointed for their embarkation, in which case both salary and service for pension will count from the date of their landing in India.

36. A student selected for the Indian Telegraph Department, under para. 34, who during his year's course of special training does not attain to the prescribed standard of qualification, will be liable to have his appointment cancelled.

Indian Forest Appointments.

37. The candidates selected by the Secretary of State for India for the Indian Forest Department are received in the College for about three years' instruction, and are required to conform to its rules.

38. The method of selection, which is different from that adopted in the case of the Public Works and Telegraph Department candidates, is explained in the Indian Forest Service Prospectus, given below.

General Rules.

39. The College authorities, on application from students, will endeavour to arrange for placing those who pass out of the College with a diploma, but do not enter the Indian service, as pupils for one or two years with Civil or Mechanical Engineers of standing, at moderate rates of premium, payable by the students.

40. Chemical, physical, botanical, and mechanical laboratories, a library, gymnasium, and workshops provided with steam power and machinery are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus. They are required to provide their own hand tools in the workshop.

41. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College and for the superintendence of the studies is vested in the President, under the general control of the Secretary of State for India.

42. The students are distributed in divisions, under personal charge of one of the Professors or Instructors selected as tutor by the President, to whom the tutor is responsible for exercising the proper degree of personal supervision over each student in his division, and for conducting necessary correspondence with the student's parents or guardians.

43. Each student is provided with a separate room, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. Furniture and bedding are supplied by the College, but each student is required to supply his own towels and bed linen. Meals are taken in hall. Wine and beer are not included in the ordinary fare, but can be obtained from the College cellar at fixed prices.

* These subjects are, some wholly, some partially, alternative.

44. A chapel is attached to the College, which the students are expected to attend, unless specially exempted.

45. Every student will be required to go through a course of gymnastics and also of military exercises, including the use of the rifle.

46. Students are required to wear academical dress under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time.

47. Every student selected for any of the Indian Services is required, before proceeding to India, to furnish to the President satisfactory evidence of his competency in riding.

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENTS.

(Prospectus referred to in para. 38 above.)

2. The examination usually takes place in June of each year.

3. The number of candidates to be selected annually varies according to the requirements of the Forest Service in India: the figures as regards each particular year will be advertised from time to time. In 1893 there will be 9 appointments offered for competition.

4. Candidates for the Indian Forest Department are selected under the following arrangements:—

(a) An applicant must be a natural-born British subject, and must be above 17 and under 20 years of age on the 1st of June of the year in which he competes for an appointment. He must be unmarried, and if he marries before reaching India, he will forfeit his appointment.

(b) An applicant must send* to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 1st day of May of the year in which he proposes to compete:—

(1) His name and parentage, a certificate, or other satisfactory evidence, of the date of his birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian, that his name should be recorded as a candidate.

(2) A statement of the places of education at which he may have been, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct, during the last four years.

(c) Applicants will have to appear before a Medical Board† at the India Office, particular

stress being laid upon good vision and hearing. A physical test will also be imposed, so as to ensure the selection of persons of active habits and powers of endurance.

(d) The applicants who have successfully passed the medical examination and the physical test, will be required to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners‡ in the following subjects (Classes I. to III.), marks being assigned as follows:—

CLASS I.—OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS. §

	Marks.
1. Mathematics (lower), viz., Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and the use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I. to IV. and VI.; Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of Triangles and Mensuration ...	2,500
2. English Composition ...	1,000
3. German (400 for colloquial) ...	2,000

In each of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one third of full marks in order to qualify.

medical practitioner, with regard to the following points:—

1. A weak constitution.
2. Defective vision.
3. Impaired hearing.
4. The existence of any congenital defect.

It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested to lessen the chances of disappointment, and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the official examination. On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian Services, a pamphlet has been published, under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, by Messrs. Churchill & Sons, 11, New Burlington Street.

† A fee of £4 is required, which can be paid by means of a stamp of that amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to Candidates the day before the examination.

§ Attention is invited to the appended Syllabus (page 67), giving further details regarding the extent and character of the examination.

CLASS II.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.*

4. Mathematics (higher), including Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Statics, and Dynamics ... 2,000
5. French (400 for colloquial) ... 2,000
6. Latin ... 2,000
7. Greek ... 2,000
8. English History. There will be set: one general paper; one paper limited to a fixed period, which will be from the year 1702 to the year 1760 for the examination of 1893... 2,000
9. Botany, viz., the elementary parts of vegetable morphology, histology, and physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language. Questions will not be set on vegetable palæontology or on the geographical distribution of plants ... 2,000
10. Chemistry, viz., the elements of Inorganic Chemistry ... 2,000
11. Physics. Elementary properties of Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, Light, and Sound ... 2,000
12. Physical Geography and Geology, chiefly economic; including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses ... 2,000

A candidate may take any two, but not more than two, of the optional subjects. Under "Optional Subjects" Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, the examination will be partly practical.

CLASS III.—ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

13. Freehand Drawing ... 500
14. Geometrical Drawing ... 300

Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects.

(e) From the competitors who attain the above-mentioned minima of marks in obligatory subjects, and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects, the Secretary of State will select

candidates in order of merit as probationers to enter the College, where they will be further trained for the Forest Service of India.

(f) If the full number of competent probationers required in any year cannot be obtained from the persons so examined the Secretary of State reserves a discretion to fill up the deficiency by selecting any other person or persons who may satisfy the authorities of the College that he or they are properly qualified to become probationers for the Forest Service.

5. The course of study for candidates for the India Forest Service extends over about three years, divided into nine terms. During eight terms, the Candidates will prosecute their studies at the College, and, during the remaining term, they will visit, under suitable supervision, such British or Continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Excursions will also be made for purposes of instruction, both during term time and during part of the vacations. The cost of all such tours or excursions is borne by the Secretary of State (see para. 9).

6. Each annual session begins in September, and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and eight weeks in the summer.

7. A charge of £61 for each of the first eight terms and £60 for the ninth term is made for each student; the amount must be paid terminally in advance to the Bank of England. Receivable orders, with full directions as to the mode of payment, will be forwarded from the India Office to the parents or guardians shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be allowed to come into residence until his fee has been paid.

8. A deposit of £5 is required to be paid by each student on admission to the College, as caution money, to cover charges incurred by him for damage to books, instruments, &c., or any College bills outstanding on leaving the College. Any balance over and above such charges will be repaid. This deposit is to be paid with the fee for the first term, making the total payment on that occasion £66.

9. The foregoing payments cover all charges for tuition, board according to the College tariff, lodging with washing, and ordinary medical attendance while in residence at the College. When students are on tour, and during the course of practical instruction, whether in Great Britain or on the Continent, the Secretary of State will defray the expenses of (1) board, lodging, and washing (the maximum expenditure on such account being 10s. per diem), (2) travelling expenses, and (3) fees to local Forest officers, &c.

Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing instruments. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments are provided by the College.

10. The prescribed course of study at present comprises the following subjects:—

1.—Auxiliary Subjects.

1. Geometrical Drawing.
2. Freehand Drawing.
3. Surveying.
4. Forest Engineering.

* See Note to Class I.

5. Accounts.
6. German.
7. Mechanics.
8. Physics.
9. Chemistry.
10. Geology and Mineralogy.
11. Entomology.
12. Botany.
13. Drill and Gymnastics.

II.—Forestry, Theoretical and Practical, in all its branches.

11. Every student is required to conform to the College rules, to exhibit due diligence in his studies throughout the course, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in such manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to be removed from the College, or to be sent back from the forest tour, which may entail the loss of his appointment.

12. During the course of study, the proficiency of the students will be tested by periodical examinations, and on the termination of their studies there will be a final examination. Each student may also, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, be required to appear before the Medical Board at the expiration of the first year of residence at the College, and should the result be unsatisfactory he cannot claim to be allowed to complete the course.

13. The subjects enumerated in paragraph 10 are grouped in certain main branches of study,* and a fixed minimum of qualification is required in each branch, and in the subjects taught during the forest tours, as well as a certain minimum for all branches taken together. Students who obtain these minima will receive the College diploma in forestry.

14. Candidates who have obtained this diploma, and are found to be of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Forest Department (the final decision on which points will rest with the Secretary of State for India), will be appointed Assistant

* For details see Royal Indian Engineering College Calendar (p. 62, note).

General Rules.

19. Chemical, physical, and botanical laboratories, a forestry museum, a forest nursery, a library, and gymnasium are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus.

20. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College and for the superintendence of the studies is vested in the President, under the control of the Secretary of State for India.

Conservators in the Forest Department of India in the order of their standing at the end of the final examination. They will be allowed before leaving the College to choose the provinces in which they desire to be first employed, according to the standing in which they pass out of the College. But this choice can only be exercised according to the available vacancies in the different provinces, and on the understanding that officers are at all times liable to be transferred from one province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

15. Within a month of his nomination as Assistant Conservator, each nominee must sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and will be provided with a free passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

16. The pay of an Assistant Conservator of Forests will commence from the date of arrival in India. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during their course at Cooper's Hill College will begin on a salary of Rs. 350 a month. It will, however, rest with the President of the College, in consultation with the Principal Professor of Forestry, to decide whether any of the probationers, though they have obtained the College diploma in Forestry, have failed to deserve that rate of initial salary. Such probationers, if any, will begin on Rs. 250 a month; and this difference of salary will continue until the first Departmental Examination is passed in India.

17. Promotion, leave, and pension will be regulated by the rules of the Service for the time being. Further information on this point can be obtained from the Revenue Secretary, India Office, London. A copy of the Regulations relative to these matters can be seen on application either at the Library, or the Record Department of the India Office; the principal rules, however, are, contained in the Abstract of the Civil Service Regulations given on page 68.

18. Every candidate before proceeding to India, will be required to furnish to the President of the College satisfactory evidence of his competency in riding.

21. The students are distributed in divisions, under personal charge of one of the Professors or Instructors selected by the President; such tutor being responsible for exercising the proper degree of personal supervision over each student in his division, and for conducting necessary correspondence with the student's parents or guardians.

22. Each student residing in the College is provided with a separate room, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. Furniture and bedding are supplied by the

College, but students are required to provide their own towels and bed linen. Meals are taken in hall. Wine and beer are not included in the ordinary fare, but can be obtained from the College cellar at fixed prices.

23. A chapel is attached to the College, which the students residing in the College are expected to attend, unless specially exempted.

24. Every student will be required to go through a course of gymnastics and also of military exercises, including the use of the rifle.

25. Students are required to wear academical dress, under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time.

STUDENTS NOT NOMINATED FOR THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE, BUT DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A DIPLOMA IN FORESTRY FROM COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

26. Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service may be received into the College, as far as the available accommodation permits. Such students may pass through the course of instruction prescribed for the nominees of the Indian Forest Service, as detailed above, or they may be permitted to participate in the instruction given in certain subjects only. On attaining the prescribed minima of marks in the several branches of study and in totals as laid down above, they will receive, as the case may require, either the College Diploma in Forestry or special certificates showing in what subjects they have followed the instruction, and with what result.

27. Candidates who desire to be admitted under para. 26 may submit the necessary application at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. The application must be made on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

28. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to character and in other respects will be required to undergo an ex-

amination, to be held at the College, about the last week in June of the year for admission. The object of the examination will be to ascertain whether the candidate is qualified to follow the course of instruction with advantage (or certain parts of it, as the case may be). Candidates who do not come up to the required standard will not be admitted to the College.

The President may dispense with the whole or any portion of this examination in the case of a candidate who produces an University diploma, or other similar certificate granted by a recognized examining body.

29. Candidates admitted to the College under para. 26, who propose to pass through the full prescribed course of study, will be required to pay the same fees in every respect as those paid by the nominees for the India Forest Service. Candidates who do not become resident, and are admitted only to certain subjects of study, will be required to pay the fees which may be fixed in each special case in consideration of the extent of their studies. The candidates of both classes will be required to abide by the general rules of the College.

SYLLABUS.*

SHOWING THE EXTENT AND CHARACTER OF THE FOREST EXAMINATION.

In a letter addressed to the Civil Service Commissioners on the subject of the examinations for admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the Director-General of Military Education observes:—"The main object to be borne in mind with reference to the entrance examination is to secure a youth who has had a thoroughly well-grounded liberal education as an English gentleman. Any curriculum which renders those who are unsuccessful unfit for other professions is greatly to be deprecated." The regulations for the forest examination, which follow the lines of the Sandhurst examination, are intended to provide a test that the candidates have received such an education as is indicated in these words. By these regulations certain of the subjects specified are prescribed as obligatory for all competitors, while, in the choice of the subjects described as optional, allowance is made for

varieties of taste and inclination in each candidate. In view of the influence which the regulations must necessarily exercise on the education of candidates for admission to the public service, the Civil Service Commissioners deem it expedient to specify, with more fulness than in the regulations themselves, the character of the examination which the candidates will be called upon to undergo.

Class I.—(Obligatory Subjects.)

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

English Composition.—An essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their examination paper.

German.—There will be translations of unseen passages from German into English, and from English into German; the knowledge

* Referred to in the note to para. 4, p. 64.

of pronunciation will be tested by dictation, and the *viva voce* examination. The passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors (Schiller, Lessing, Alexander v. Humboldt, Ranke, &c.), and a few simple questions may be asked on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest.

Class II.—(Optional Subjects.)

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

Latin.—Passages will be set for translation into English selected from the authors usually read in schools. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse, but Candidates will be allowed, in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character, which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language, and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman history as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

French.—The passages for translation will be taken from standard authors (Cornille, Madame de Sévigné, Guizot, Taine, &c.), and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in German.

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

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

General.

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

ABSTRACT OF THE SECOND EDITION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

(With subsequent additions and corrections.)

[Want of space has rendered it necessary to omit many rules which, it should be understood, are of equal force with those here printed. A complete copy of the Civil Service Regulations can be seen on personal application at the Record Department of the India Office.]

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL SCOPE.

1. No standing order not contained in these regulations should be quoted or trusted in deciding, or submitting for orders, any question affecting the Pay and Allowances, Leave, Pension, or Travelling Allowances of Officers the conditions of whose service are not defined by the Army and Marine Regulations. If any Officer thinks that any order not embodied in these regulations ought to be revived, he should refer the question, through the proper channel, to the Government of India. Without the special authority of the Government of India no such order is valid.

6. (a) The Government of India reserves to itself the right of modifying the Leave Rules in these regulations as may from time to time seem to it expedient, and of interpreting them in case of dispute.

(b) In all contracts for service in India to which the Secretary of State is a party, provision is made for the exercise by the Government of these rights.

(c) An officer's claim to leave is regulated by the rules in force at the time that the leave is applied for and granted.

7. (a) The Government also reserves to itself the right of changing the Pension Rules from time to time at its discretion, and of interpreting their meaning. An officer's claim to pension is governed by the rules in force at the time when he resigns or is discharged from the service of Government; he is not entitled to concessions withdrawn before, or made after his resignation or discharge.

NOTE 2.—[The following extract from a Resolution of the Government of India, No. 4,863, dated 4th December, 1891, relates to the exercise of the right reserved in Articles 5 to 7 to alter the leave and pension rules from time to time:—

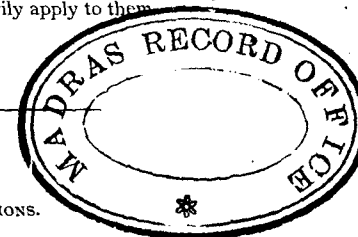
'Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, having examined the particular instances which were mentioned in support of the complaints referred to in clause (c) of paragraph 1 of this resolution, regarding the manner in which the

right to alter the leave and pension rules had been exercised by the Government of India, expressed the opinion that in none of them had there been any interference with the rights of the servants of the Government. The Government of India have always been careful to exercise the right of altering rules with due consideration for the rights of their servants. The ordinary course adopted to prevent hardship arising from any change of rule found necessary has been either to defer the introduction of the change for some time after its publication, or to give the officers affected the right of choosing whether they shall come under the operation of the old or of the new rules. It has been decided that the right of altering rules must be maintained, that care should be taken, as in the past, to prevent the introduction of any new rules from operating harshly, but that the Local Governments and the Government of India should not consider themselves precluded from recommending an exception in any case of individual hardship which may arise in spite of the precautions taken. If any case of apparent hard-

ship arises, the local authorities should understand that, when the officer applies to retire, they are not precluded from examining into its merits and ascertaining whether, in their opinion, he has substantially suffered from the introduction of a rule not in force at the time he entered the service. If, after comparing the advantages secured to the officer by the altered rules with any disadvantages incidentally involved, they find that he has on the whole substantially suffered, the point may be taken into consideration in determining whether some compensation ought not to be granted in the particular instance.]

(b) The general purport of this rule is inserted by the Secretary of State in all Covenants for Service in India, to which conditions relating to Pension are attached.

(c) In accordance with the principle laid down in clause (a) the claims of persons who have already left the service of Government must be determined by the rules which were in force at the time they left it. These regulations do not necessarily apply to them.



CHAPTER II.—DEFINITIONS.

8. Unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the terms defined in this chapter are used in the Regulations in the sense here explained. When these terms are, in the Regulations, printed in italics, it is meant that the rule cannot be fully applied without reference to the definition.

9. *Absentee* means an Officer absent from an appointment on which he has a lien, either on leave or on deputation to another appointment, whether permanent or temporary or on special duty unconnected with his own appointment, or on joining time during transfer to another appointment or under suspension.

10. *Accountant General* includes 'Comptroller General' and 'Comptroller.'

11. *Active Service* includes, besides time spent on duty in India—

(i) Privilege Leave of Absence; including the corresponding leave (called 'Short Leave on Private Affairs' and 'Leave on Private Affairs') under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July, 1868.

(ii) Subsidiary Leave of Absence; including the corresponding leave (called 'Special Leave') under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st of July, 1868, and also the corresponding leave (called 'Preparatory Leave') under the previous Indian Service Leave Rules.

(iii) Time spent on the voyage to India by an Officer who is recalled to duty before the expiry of any recognized leave out of India, and (if within a year from the date on which he can be spared, the officer takes the un-

expired portion of the leave from which he was recalled) the time spent on the return voyage to Europe.

(iv) And, for purposes of Pension, period of absence from India on duty of an Officer deputed or detained out of India on duty.

12. (a) In the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service, Active Service includes, also—

(i) The interval between the date of an Officer's first arrival in India, and the date on which he joins his first appointment.

(ii) Time passed in India, out of employ, on Subsistence Allowance, but not on Furlough.

(iii) Leave of Absence on urgent private affairs granted before the 3rd January, 1863.

1. Examination Leave of Absence is also Active Service; provided that not more than twelve months of such leave can be so reckoned to any Officer, and that leave granted under Clauses (c) and (d) of Article 314 is not reckoned as Active Service, unless the Officer passes the Examination for which the Leave is granted.

2. One year of Leave of Absence on Medical Certificate was reckoned as 'Residence' under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July, 1868. This is not reckoned as Active Service.

(b) The 'Active Service' of a Statutory Native Civil Servant is defined in Section 1 (a) of the Rules under Article 626.

13. In the case of a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules 'Active Service,' for the purpose of calculating the amount of leave ad-

missible under these regulations commences from the date of first substantive appointment in the Civil Department, or from the date of completion of three years' continuous officiating service in the Civil Department, whichever may be the earlier. But an officer of the Royal Engineers who was in civil employ on the 1st November, 1886, and elected for Continuous Service in India, counts Active Service from the date of his election.

1. For the purpose of determining whether leave may be granted to such an officer, and the amount of the leave allowances, Continuous Service and Active Service include any previous service which would be treated as such under these Regulations.

2. Article 12 (a), clauses (ii) and (iii) above, apply to Military Officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules.

14. The 'Active Service' of a Chaplain is defined in Article 637.

16. *Appointments* are said to be in the same 'Class' when they are in the same Department, and bear the same designation, or have been declared by the Government of India to be in the same Class. Appointments in the same Class are sometimes divided into 'Grades,' according to pay.

17. *Audit Officer* means the account and audit officer, whatever his official designation, in whose circle of audit a public servant is serving or (in respect to verification of service) has served, i.e.—

For service in an ordinary civil establishment—the *Accountant-General*;

For service in the Public Works Department—the Examiner of P. W. Accounts.

For service in the Post Office Department—the Comptroller, Post Office.

For service in the Telegraph Department—the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

For service in the Military and Marine Departments—the Controller of Military Accounts.

For service in the Forest Department—In Madras, Bombay, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the *Accountant-General*; elsewhere the Comptroller-General.

18. (a) *Average Salary* for the purposes of the European Service Leave Rules in Part III. means the salary which an Officer has earned during so much of his *Continuous Active Service* as is within the three years preceding the day on which he gives up office: Provided that neither Subsidiary Leave, nor any period during which an Officer has been out of employ in India otherwise than as a penalty for misconduct, shall be included in Active Service for the purposes of such calculation.

(b) For the purposes of the Indian Service Leave Rules in Part III. means the Average Salary calculated for so much of the three years immediately preceding the day on which the officer gives up office as he has passed on duty, or on Privilege Leave.

19. *Barrister* means a practising Barrister of England or Ireland, and a practising Member of the Faculty of Advocates of the Court of Session of Scotland. It does not include a person who, though a Barrister, has never practised the profession of Barrister.

20. *Calendar Month*.—Whenever it is necessary to calculate a period in 'Calendar Months,' the period ends either on the day of the month corresponding with the day before the day on which it begins, or, if there is no such corresponding day in that month, then on the last day of the month.

Examples.

A period of six Calendar Months beginning on the— ends on the—
28th February ... 27th August.
31st March or 1st April ... 30th September.
29th August ... 28th February.
30th August to 1st September ... last day of February.

A period of three Calendar Months beginning on the—
29th November ... 28th February.
30th Nov. or 1st Dec. ... last day of February.

23. *Civil Medical Officer* is a Medical Officer not being a Commissioned Medical Officer, or an Assistant Surgeon, or a member of the Subordinate Medical Department as constituted under G. G. O. in the Military Department No. 550, dated 5th June, 1868, or a member of the Subordinate Medical Service as constituted under Resolution in the Home Department, No. 16, dated 9th January, 1878.

24. *Class and Grade*.—(See 'Appointments,' Article 16.)

25. *Consolidated Pay* includes Military Pay and Allowances or Staff Corps Pay, which cannot be separately drawn.

26. *Continuous Service and Continuous Active Service* mean the Service, and Active Service, of an Officer since his last return from Furlough or Extraordinary Leave lasting more than three months; or, if he have not had such Leave, since the beginning of his Active Service. No leave may be included in Continuous Service, except Privilege Leave and Special Leave; and in the case of a Royal Engineer who has elected for Continuous Service in India, furlough on urgent private affairs under Rule XI. of the Rules of 1868.

1. Examination Leave may also be included, unless the Officer have already had twelve months such Leave, or in the case of Leave granted under Clauses (c) and (d) of Article 314, unless the Officer have failed to pass the examination for which the Leave was granted.

27. *Count*.—(See 'Qualify,' Article 55.)

30. *Extraordinary Leave* means Special Furlough granted under Rule 8 of the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, Leave Without Allowances, granted under Article 372 of the Indian Service Leave Rules and Leave of Absence from Duty granted (See Chapter XIII, Article 366) otherwise than under the Leave Rules.

Example.—Leave in extension of the three years admissible under Article 344 of the European Service Leave Rules in Part III.

32. *First Appointment*.—'First Appointment' includes the appointment of a person not at the time holding any appointment under Government, even though he may have previously held such an appointment.

33. *Foreign Service* means service under a Native State, Municipality, Port Trust, Court of Wards, or other body financially independent of the Government of India.

34. *General Revenues* for the purposes of Pension includes Provincial Revenues and the Revenues of Berar; also, the Revenues of Mysore, so far as regards service rendered in Mysore before the 1st October, 1882, by civil and military officers who either had a status in the service of the British Government apart from their particular employment in Mysore, or having no such status were employed in Mysore when under British administration, and transferred to British service proper before that date.

35. *Grade and Class*.—(See 'Appointments,' Article 16.)

36. *Gratuity*.—(See 'Pension,' Article 50.)

36A. *Indian Civil Service*.—The expression 'Indian Civil Service' shall mean the service heretofore known as the Covenanted Civil Service.

37. *Lien on Appointment*.—When an Officer is said to have a lien on an appointment, it is meant that the right of such an Officer to resume on return to duty a substantive or an acting appointment on which he has a lien is subject to the same condition of conformity with the interest of the public service as the tenure of the appointment is. An officer may have a lien on an appointment without having actually joined it.

38. (a) *Local Allowance*.—A 'Local Allowance' is an Allowance not specially declared to be 'Pay' or 'Salary,' given to an Officer of Government in addition to *pay* or *salary*, either for duties which do not properly belong to his office, or in consideration of exceptional local circumstances, such as the unhealthiness or expensiveness of the locality or duty, or the specially arduous nature of the work.

(b) Subject to the provisions of Articles 78 and 300 to 305 a Local Allowance is paid in full to the Officer actually present on duty, and is not taken into account in calculating Leave Allowances or Pension.

39. (a) *Local Fund*.—When revenue derived from special sources is devoted to special objects, and not to the general purposes of the Administration, whether Imperial or Provincial, the revenue so devoted forms a 'Local Fund.'

(b) An 'Incorporated Local Fund' is a Local Fund, the receipts of, and disbursements from, which are incorporated in the Public Accounts.

(c) An 'Excluded Local Fund' is a Local Fund, the receipts of, and disbursements from, which are not incorporated in the Public Accounts.

40. *Local Government*.—Except for the purposes of Article 142 of the rules regarding Pay and Allowances (Part II) and Appendix No. 25:—

(a) 'Local Government' includes—
A Chief Commissioner (including the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, excepting in the case of Officers appointed directly by the Government of India);
NOTE.—[The Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is authorised to make appointments to vacancies for periods not exceeding three months in the case of officers appointed directly by the Government of India.]

The Residents at Hyderabad, and in Mysore; The Agents to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Rajputana and Central India.

(b) And, as regards Officers under their orders, excepting Officers appointed directly by the Government of India, the term includes—

The Director-General of the Post Office of India;

The Surveyor-General of India;

The Commissioner of Northern India Salt-revenue;

The Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal;

The Commissioners-General, Eastern and Western Circles, Bengal;

The Director-General of Telegraphs;

The Inspector-General of Military Works; and

The Director-General of Railways.

42. (a) *Military Officers*.—'A Military Officer subject to Civil Leave Rules' means a Military Commissioned Officer in permanent Civil Employ (not being a *Warrant Officer*), who is not subject to the Military Furlough Rules of 1854 or 1868.

(b) All Military Officers in Civil Employ who entered the Staff Corps or the Indian Medical Service after the 31st December, 1875, or were subject, previous to their entering Civil employ, to the Leave Rules promulgated by Army Circular dated 30th April, 1886, and Royal Engineers in the Public Works Department (excluding the Military Works Branch), and the Survey Department who have elected for continuous service in India, are 'subject to Civil Leave Rules.'

(c) 'A Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules' means a Military Commissioned Officer in permanent Civil Employ (not being a *Warrant Officer*), who is subject to the Military Furlough Rules of 1854 or 1868, or a *Warrant Officer*. Such an Officer is not included in the term 'an Officer' used in the Leave Rules.

(d) All Military Officers who were in Civil Employ on the 30th December, 1875, and have been since continuously in such employ, are 'subject to the Military Leave Rules,' excepting any who may have elected the Rules of 1875 before the 7th December, 1877.

(e) The term 'all Military Officers' means both Military Officers subject to Civil Leave Rules, and Military Officers subject to the Military Leave Rules.

1. A Military Officer in the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay is not 'in Civil Employ.'

2. A Military Officer who has officiated in the Civil Department continuously for not less than three years is considered to be in permanent Civil Employ.

3. A Military Officer does not come under the Civil Leave Rules by reason of his being transferred to an appointment in the Civil Department of which the tenure is limited to a definite period. Such Officers remain subject to Military Leave Rules.

4. When a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules is temporarily deputed to the Military Department, but retains a lien on his appointment in the Civil Department, the period of his deputation qualifies for leave under the Civil Leave Rules.

43. *Ministerial Officer* means an Officer, whether his appointment to the service is gazetted or not, whose duties are not of an administrative or executive character, but who is employed as a member of an office establishment.

45. *Native of India* means any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, or within the territories of Indian Princes tributary to, or in alliance with, Her Majesty, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only.

46. *Officer*.—In the Leave Rules 'an Officer' means an Officer of any class to whom Leave of Absence from duty may be granted under these regulations and does not therefore include 'a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules.'

47. *Pay and Salary*.—

(a) 'Pay' means 'Monthly Substantive Pay.'

(b) For the purposes of the European Service Leave Rules in Part III., 'Pay' includes also the Substantive Allowance of a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules who has an officiating but not a substantive appointment. (But see Rule 2 under Article 42.)

(c) 'Salary' means the sum of Pay and Acting Allowance or Charge Allowance under Chapter VIII.

1. Personal Allowance is treated, for the purposes of calculating Leave Allowances and Pensions, as part of an Officer's Substantive Pay.

2. If an Officer whose whole time is retained for the public service is appointed to hold conjointly with any other Government office, a Minor Professorship under the Medical Warrant of April, 1867, or a Professorship or Lectureship in any Government Institution, the allowances received by him in such appointment are part of his salary.

3. 'Salary' does not include House-rent, Tentage, or Travelling Allowances—whether daily, monthly, or yearly; nor does it include a *Local Allowance*.

4. The charge allowance admissible to Permanent Telegraph Masters under Public Works Department Resolution No. 125 T. E., dated the 7th August, 1889, is included in salary for the purpose of calculating the leave allowances of such officers.

NOTE.—[These definitions do not necessarily apply to the Statutory Rules under Articles 600, 632, &c.]

48. The '*Pay of an Appointment*' means the pay which any particular Officer would receive monthly if he held the appointment substantively.

49. (a) The '*Pay of an Officer*' is, in the case of an Officer with a substantive appointment, the amount which he would receive monthly, under any of the following designations, in his substantive appointment:—

Substantive Pay.

Consolidated Pay.

Military Pay and Allowances and Staff Salary.

Staff Corps Pay and Staff Salary.

(b) In the case of an Officer without a substantive appointment—his monthly Substantive Allowance (if a Member of the Indian Civil Service, a Statutory Civil Servant, or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules); and his Military Pay and Allowances or Staff Corps Pay (if a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules).

50. *Pension*.—Except when the term 'Pension' is used in contradistinction to 'Gratuity,' 'Pension' includes 'Gratuity.'

51. *Pensionable Office or Pensionable Service*.

—Service is said to be 'Pensionable' when it qualifies: and an Office is said to be 'Pensionable' when service therein counts.

53. *Progressive Appointment* means an appointment the pay of which is progressive, and *Progressive Pay* is pay which, subject to the good behaviour of an Officer, rises, by periodical increments, from a minimum to a maximum.

NOTE.—[For brevity's sake, a Progressive Pay is described by three groups of figures, namely: the minimum, the increment, and the maximum.]

Example.—A pay of Rs. 100-20-200 means a pay rising from Rs. 100 by a yearly increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 200.]

55. *Qualify*.—'Qualify' and 'Count' mean qualify and count for Pension from the *General Revenues* or for Leave of Absence, as the case may be.

57. *Salary*.—See 'Pay and Salary,' Article 47.

58. *Staff Salary* is an allowance to a Military Officer in addition to the Military Pay and Allowances or the Staff Corps Pay of his rank.

58A. *Statutory Civil Servant*.—A Statutory Civil Servant is a Native of India who was appointed under Notification No. 1,534 of the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 22nd of August, 1879, to an office, place or employment referred to in Section 6 of 33 Vict., cap. 3.

59. *Warrant Officer*.—

(a) 'A Warrant Officer' includes every Warrant Officer, to whichever Military Furlough Rules he may be subject, and whether he hold an Honorary or Veteran Commission or not.

(b) The grades of Warrant Officers are—

1st Class	{ Deputy Commissary.
	{ Assistant Commissary.
	{ Deputy Assistant Commissary.
2nd Class	{ Conductor.
	{ Sub-Conductor.

Of the Subordinate Medical Department, Senior Apothecaries rank as 1st Class Warrant Officers (*Army Regulations*, Vol. I., Articles 852 and 853).

PART II.—RULES REGARDING PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL RULES.

63. A person whose age exceeds twenty-five years may not ordinarily be admitted into the Service of the State. The ordinary limit is extended to thirty years in the case of a person appointed to a Judicial Office.

64. Unless it be otherwise provided by special rule or contract, the salary of an Officer begins when he takes charge of the appointment in respect of which it is earned.

65. Subject to the provisions of the Subsidiary Leave Rules in Chapter XIII., Articles 352 to 365, the first day of an Officer's leave is the first day on which he has not charge of his office after noon, and the last day of his leave is the last day on which he has not charge before noon.

66. An Officer may leave India, or return to India, by any port; but his Furlough or Special Leave begins on, and includes, the day of the vessel's departure from the port where he first meets it, and ends on the day before its arrival at the port where he last quits it.

Example.—The Furlough or Special Leave of an Officer sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras begins on the departure of the vessel from Calcutta, and not from Madras.

76. *Promotion during Leave*.—If an Officer while absent on 'short leave' during which the amount of his leave allowances depends upon the substantive or officiating rank or appointment which he would hold if present on duty, obtains promotion, substantive or officiating, or an increase of pay, or acting allowance, which involves no change in, or addition to, his duties or responsibilities, the promotion or increase has effect at once. Otherwise, the promotion of an absent Officer has effect only from the date of his return to duty.

81. *Advances and their Recovery*.—The following Rules regulate the grant of advances to Officers on arrival in India on first appointment to the service of the Government of India and to Officers returning from leave or special duty out of India:—

(a) An advance of pay for the month in which

the Officer arrives in India, and for the ensuing month, up to a maximum of 1,000 rupees, may be made to any public Officer in the Civil Department on arrival in India on *first appointment*, or on return from long leave or special duty out of India.

(b) The advance may be drawn under the orders of the *Audit Officer* from any treasury in India to be specified in such orders.

(c) Such advances, as well as similar advances issued by the Home Government, are to be recovered by monthly instalments of one-third of salary.

Note.—[Clause (c) does not apply to Covenanted Engine-drivers, Mechanics, Boiler-makers, &c., recoveries from whom are regulated by Article 735 in Chapter XXXI. (State Railway Revenue Establishments).]

(d) This Article also applies to the case of Military Officers obtaining advances under the Military Furlough Rules of 1868.

81A. A Civil Officer returning from furlough out of India is not granted an advance of allowance for more than thirty-five days beyond the date of embarkation for India.

82. If an Officer receives an advance of pay in England to enable him to return to duty in India, the advance will be recovered at the rate or rates of exchange fixed for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year in which the advance was made. This rule will also apply when an advance is made in England to a person appointed there, proceeding to India to join his appointment.

83. *Transfer on Duty*.—(a) No Officer (unless he has been newly appointed to the service of Government) can begin to draw any pay or allowances at any treasury in India, or at the Home Treasury of the Government of India without producing a last-pay certificate from the treasury where his pay or allowances were last disbursed, or from the *Accountant-General* within whose jurisdiction this treasury is.

CHAPTER IV.—DEPUTATION TO EUROPE.

102. A Military Officer in military employ, who is permitted to proceed to Europe for the purpose of acquiring professional information, or is deputed on special duty to Europe, receives during the period of his absence from India the full Indian pay and allowances of his rank and half *Staff Salary*.

103. A Civil Officer, or a Military Officer in civil employ, who, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, is deputed to Europe on special civil duty, is entitled, from the date on which he makes over charge of his office in India to the date on which he resumes it, to an allowance not exceeding two-thirds of the salary which he would draw were he on duty in India.

104. A Civil Officer, or a Military Officer in civil employ, who, under the orders of the Secretary of State, is detained in Europe on civil duty, or permitted to remain on special civil duty, beyond the period of his leave, is entitled—

- (i) If on any leave other than privilege leave—to an allowance not exceeding two-thirds of his pay and allowances in India;
- (ii) If on privilege leave—to an allowance not exceeding half his pay and allowances in India, for the period during which he is so detained or permitted to remain on special civil duty.

CHAPTER VI.—ACTING ALLOWANCES—RULES FOR CALCULATION.

127. An Officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to subsistence allowance with an acting allowance of half the pay of any appointment in which he officiates.

1. The monthly subsistence allowance for a Member of the Indian Civil Service, is as follows:—

	Rup.
To an Officer of not more than eight years' actual residence in India...	250
To an Officer of more than eight, but less than twelve years' actual residence in India...	320
To an Officer of twelve or more years' actual residence in India...	400

CHAPTER IX.—JOINING TIME.

193. Joining Time is the time allowed to an Officer to proceed from one Station to another when his appointment is changed, or when, being unemployed, he is appointed to any office. An Officer is held to be on duty during Joining Time, if he is entitled to allowances.

194. Only one day is allowed for joining an appointment which does not, necessarily, involve a change of residence.

195. In cases involving a change of Station, Joining Time is calculated as follows, subject to a maximum of thirty days. Sundays not actually spent in travelling are not included in the calculation:—

(i) Six days for preparation; and, in addition thereto,—	
for the portion of the journey which the Officer travels, or might travel,—	a day for each.
by Railway 200 miles.	
by Ocean Steamer 150 ..	or any longer
by River Steamer 80 ..	time actually
by Mail Cart or other public stage conveyance drawn by horses 80 ..	occupied in
in any other way ... 15 ..	the journey.

An extra day is allowed for any fraction of distance over that prescribed.

(ii) When part of the journey is by steamer, the days intervening between the Officer being set free from his office, or, if he has no office, receiving his orders, and the

departure of the steamer, or his start duly regulated to catch the steamer, shall be added.

196. By whatever route the Officer travels, his Joining Time shall, unless the Local Government specially permit otherwise, be calculated by the route which travellers habitually use.

203. Allowances.—Except in the case mentioned in Article 208, an Officer will draw, during Joining Time, the pay or salary which he drew in his old appointment, or that which he will draw on joining his new appointment, whichever may be less; provided that an Officer transferred from one officiating appointment to another shall not draw any acting allowance during Joining Time if he had not a superior lien on either of the officiating appointments to that of the Officer relieved by or relieving him. If the Officer is entitled to tentage in his old appointment and tentage is also attached to his new appointment, he may draw tentage during Joining Time at the lower of the two rates.

209. An Officer who does not join his new appointment within his Joining Time, is entitled to no allowances after the end of his Joining Time, and, after a week, ceases to have a lien on any appointment. But if the Local Government considers that his default was due to circumstances beyond his control, it may exempt him from the loss of his appointment.

Note.—[The expression 'allowances' in this Article does not include travelling allowances.]

PART III.—LEAVE RULES.

CHAPTER XI.—GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LEAVE.

219. Extent of Application.—The rules in this Chapter apply to all Officers in civil employ, except in as far as they are inconsistent with, or over-riden by, the special conditions of leave which obtain in the case of the following classes of Officers:—

(a) Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council (see Chapter XXII).

(b) Judges of the High Court (see Chapter XXIII).

(c) Barristers holding the appointments of Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, First Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns, Recorder of Rangoon, or Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department (see Chapter XXIV).

(d) Statutory Civil Servants (see Chapter XXVI).

(e) Ecclesiastical Officers (see Chapter XXVII).

(f) Military Officers subject to the Military Leave Rules (see Chapter XXVIII and Appendices Nos. 11 and 12).

(g) Law Officers (see Chapter XXX).

(h) State Railway Establishments (see Chapter XXXI).

(i) Bengal Covenanted Pilot Service (see Chapter XXXII).

(j) Port Blair Police (see Chapter XXXIII).

(k) Officers serving under Special Contracts. (Their Contract.)

1. An Officer under contract is not entitled to leave, except in accordance with the terms of his contract. But if a Civil Engineer or other Officer belonging to one of the classes enumerated in Article 330, and appointed thereto by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, or with his

particular sanction, or whose name is entered in Appendix No. 3, is, by the terms of his contract of service, entitled to leave under the 'Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules,' the Rules referred to shall be held to be European Service Leave Rules prescribed in this part of the regulations.

Note.—[If the health of an Officer, who is serving under an agreement which does not give a title to leave until the expiry of a fixed period, fails during that period, his engagement should be terminated unless—

(i) he has exhibited such special ability that it is desirable on public grounds to retain him, even at the cost of the difference between a leave allowance and any passage money, &c., due under his agreement; and

(ii) it is certified that he will in all probability be able to return to duty at or before the end of six months.

In cases in which the engagement is not terminated, leave may be granted for a period not exceeding six months, and on allowances not exceeding half pay.]

220. Discretion of Government.—(a) Leave of absence can never be claimed absolutely as of right. Nothing in these regulations must be understood to limit the free discretion of the Government to refuse or revoke leave of absence of any description, at any time, according to the exigencies of the Public Service.

(b) The Local Government may refuse to grant the full amount of leave applied for in any case, and should, by the exercise of this power, so regulate the date of an officer's return from leave as to cause as little change as possible in administrative arrangements.

222. Maximum Leave Admissible.—After five years' continuous absence, whether with or without leave, an Officer is considered to be out of Government employ.

Note.—[This article does not apply to Officers transferred to Foreign Service in India.]

223. Recalled from Leave.—An Officer recalled to duty before the expiry of leave of any kind is entitled to take the balance of his leave, together with any leave of the same kind subsequently earned, as soon as he can be spared from duty. Time occupied in the voyage to India on recall from recognised leave out of India counts as active service under Article 11 (iii).

224. An Officer recalled to duty before the expiry of any recognised leave out of India is entitled to free passage to India, besides travelling allowance from the port of debarkation in India to the Station to which he is posted. During the voyage to India leave allowances only are granted.

225. An Officer recalled to duty before the expiry of leave in India, other than Privilege Leave, is treated as on duty (i.e., on joining time between appointments) from the date on which he starts for the Station to which he is ordered, and is entitled to his travelling allowances on his journey to the Station to which he is posted.

226. An officer recalled to duty from Privilege Leave is entitled to no concession except that mentioned in Article 223.

SERVICE QUALIFYING FOR LEAVE.

231. (a) Service in the Army, which, under Article 388, counts towards civil pension, qualifies

also for leave. Any leave taken by an Officer during such service will, in the calculation of future leave, be treated as if it had been taken under these regulations.

(b) Otherwise save as provided in Articles 230, 275, and 276 these regulations do not apply to Military Officers or Soldiers, or to the Military Branch of the Subordinate Medical Service.

232. Service before Resignation.—Save as provided for in Articles 233 and 234, an officer who is discharged from, or resigns, the Public Service, and is re-employed after an interval, cannot, without the sanction of the Government of India, count his service before discharge or resignation towards leave after re-employment.

233. An Officer discharged from the Indian Navy on its abolition, and subsequently re-employed, may count his naval service towards leave after re-employment, notwithstanding the occurrence of a moderate interval between his discharge from the Indian Navy and his first re-employment. Any leave taken by such Officer while in the Indian Navy will be treated, in calculating the leave due to him under these regulations, as if such leave had been taken under the rules to which he became subject on re-employment.

235. Service as Private Secretary to the Governor-General, a Governor, or a Lieutenant-Governor, qualifies for leave, provided that the Officer (before his appointment as Private Secretary) belonged to the Civil Service (whether the Indian Civil Service or not) or to the Staff Corps, or to any of the Indian Establishments of the British Army.

235A. After a continuous service of three years, a Private Secretary, whose case is not provided for by the preceding article, may be granted leave on medical certificate to the extent of one year with a leave allowance equal to half his salary, and subject to a maximum of £1,000 a year.

238. Foreign Service and Service under Local Funds.—(a) The rules regarding the Furlough Allowance of Officers lent to Foreign Service, including service under Her Majesty's Government in England or under any Colonial or Foreign Government outside of India, and regarding Privilege Leave Allowance of Officers taking employment under the Egyptian Government, are contained in Part VII.

240. Lien on Appointment.—(a) Subject to his good conduct and efficiency, an Officer under the European Service Leave Rules, on Ordinary Furlough, or on Special Leave, has a lien on his substantive appointment or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay. He has no lien on an acting appointment.

(b) On other Furlough, a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, has no lien; but a Civil Engineer or other Officer subject to the European Service Rules has a lien. (See also Article 345.)

241. An Officer on 'Long Leave' has no claim to substantive promotion; but there is no objection to such promotion. (See Article 76.)

242. An Officer on leave may not surrender his lien on his substantive appointment and, except on the ground of the Officer's misbehaviour or inefficiency, a Local Government may not fill up substantively, even for a time only, an appointment on which an Officer has a

lien, without transferring the Officer to another substantive appointment of not less pay. The saving which accrues to the State by paying acting, instead of substantive allowance, must be carefully secured as a set-off against the cost of leave allowances.

243. An Officer cannot obtain Ordinary Furlough or retain allowances under Article 346, unless he has a substantive appointment. A Military Officer who has no substantive civil appointment and has not been in continuous Civil employ for at least three years, continues subject to Military Rules, and can only get Military Furlough Allowances.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

244. If a Local Government considers it inexpedient that an Officer should return from leave out of India, it should furnish a complete statement of the circumstances to the Secretary of State (in the case of the Government of Madras or Bombay, direct, or otherwise, through the Government of India), if possible, when the Furlough or Special Leave is granted, but, in any case, in time to enable the Secretary of State to take any measures that may seem to him necessary before the Officer would, in ordinary course, be permitted to return to duty. The report to the Secretary of State should reach the India Office, at latest, three months before the end of the Officer's leave.

249. *Vacating Appointment.*—No Officer's appointment becomes vacant simply by reason of his taking leave under the Indian Service Leave Rules. But absence without leave, or after the end of leave, except in the case of the week's grace allowed by Clause (ii) of Article 261 (a), involves loss of appointment.

250. The Secretary of State in granting to Officers extension of leave sometimes declines to guarantee retention of appointment, if there is no time to communicate with the *Local Government* in India.

COMMENCEMENT OF LEAVE.

251. Ordinarily if an Officer makes over charge of his office before noon, his leave in India begins on and includes the day on which he makes over charge; otherwise it begins on and includes the following day, but if the absence of the Officer does not involve the immediate deputation of any Officer from another station, or any formal transfer of charge in the way of taking over money, or the like, then the absentee may leave his station at the close of the last day on which the office is open for business before his leave begins. In such case the several transfers of charge dependent upon the departure of the absentee shall take effect from the close of the last working day as aforesaid. But, subject to the provisions of Article 359, the leave of the absentee and the re-arrangement of allowances, if any, depending upon his departure, shall begin from and include, the first day thereafter on which the office is open for business. The actual date of the Officer's departure from his station must, however, always be reported.

Note.—[For the purposes of this Article the office is regarded as closed for business only on Sundays and gazetted holidays.]

252. The rules regarding commencement of leave out of India will be found in Article 359.

253. An Officer taking Furlough or Special Leave out of India must report his embarkation,

through the *Audit Officer* to the *Local Government* (or other Authority) which granted his leave, and his arrival in England to the Secretary of State.

RETURN TO DUTY.

Note.—[Articles 256 to 262 apply to Military officers subject to the Military Leave Rules only in respect to leave of absence granted in the Civil Department.]

256. An Officer may not, without the permission of the Authority which granted him leave, return to duty more than fourteen days before the end of Long Leave. This Rule applies to a *Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules*; but he must obtain permission to return to duty from the *Local Government*.

257. An Officer on Long Leave in Europe may not return to India without obtaining the permission of the Secretary of State. He must apply for this permission at least three months before the end of his leave. An Officer whose Long Leave was granted or has been extended on medical certificate is required to produce a certificate of fitness before he can be permitted to return to duty. Ordinarily, he must obtain this certificate from the Medical Board of the India Office, but, in special cases, particularly if the officer be residing at a distance of more than sixty miles from London, the Secretary of State will, at his discretion, accept a certificate from two medical practitioners in lieu thereof.

257A. An officer on leave on medical certificate in India or in any place out of Europe, may be required by the authority who granted the leave to produce, before he is permitted to return to duty, a medical certificate of fitness signed by such medical officer as the authority may direct.

258. An officer is not entitled, at the end of Long Leave out of India or Subsidiary Leave affixed thereto, to resume, as a matter of course, without further orders the particular appointment which he vacated before his Long Leave. He should report his return to duty in the manner prescribed in Article 260 and await orders.

259. If the appointment of an officer is changed during Long Leave in India, he must join his new appointment within his leave. But the *Local Government* may allow him joining time if he have not had sufficient notice of the change. During such joining time his allowances will be the same as for subsidiary leave on return from furlough.

260. A gazetted Officer must report his return to duty to the *Local Government* under which he is employed. A Member of the Indian Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment employed directly under the Government of India, returning from Long Leave, must also report his return to the Government of India in the Home Department.

261. (a) An Officer who remains absent after the end of his Leave is entitled to no allowance for the period of such absence, and ceases to have a lien on any appointment.

(i) If his Leave was Furlough under the European Service Leave Rules, or Furlough or Leave on Medical Certificate under the Indian Service Leave Rules,—immediately; and

(ii) If it was Special Leave under the European Service Leave Rules, Leave on pri-

vate affairs under the Indian Service Rules, or Privilege Leave,—after a week, unless in the case of officers stationed in the Andamans and Nicobars, the overstay is authorised by Clause (ii) of Article 282 (a).

(b) The provisions of this article have no effect on the liability of an Officer overstaying leave in regard to the forfeiture of past service, the rule as to which is contained in Article 463 (b) in Part IV.

EXTENSION AND COMMUTATION OF LEAVE.

264. No kind of leave, except Extraordinary Leave without allowances under Articles 366 and 372, leave under Article 321, and in certain cases Examination Leave can be granted in continuation of any other kind of leave; but any leave granted under these regulations may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or period of leave for which the Officer was qualified when the leave was originally granted; and the *Local Government* may commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into leave without allowances (see Article 464 in Part IV.). Subsidiary leave is not, for the purposes of this rule, regarded as a continuation of leave.

265. The grant or Extension of Furlough, under Article 264 (otherwise than on medical certificate), is subject to Proviso (iv) under Article 340 (b).

266. If an Officer subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules who is absent on Privilege Leave, or on leave on private affairs, or on Furlough, takes an extension of leave on medical certificate, the whole of the absence will be treated as leave on medical certificate.

267. Extraordinary leave without allowances cannot be converted retrospectively into leave on medical certificate; but leave on medical certificate may be given in continuation of Extraordinary Leave without allowances.

268. (a) An Officer absent on Long Leave in Europe or in any of the colonies in America or the West Indies, who wishes to have his leave extended or commuted, must apply to the Secretary of State about three months before the expiration of his leave, and produce with his application evidence that the *Local Government* had been referred to by him, and that the *Local Government* had no objection to the extension or commutation desired.

(b) This rule will be strictly enforced, and Officers returning to India, at times other than those fixed for them by their own Government, must understand that they are liable to be kept on subsistence allowance until a suitable vacancy occurs to which to post them.

(c) The Secretary of State, however, reserves to himself the power of granting extension or

commutation of leave to an Officer, in any case in which it appears to him that sufficient ground has been shown for the application being made, without the previous approval of the *Local Government*; but in the event of it being found necessary by the Secretary of State to communicate with the Government of India or the Government of Madras or Bombay by telegraph in regard to any such application, the cost of the telegrams to and from India will be charged to the applicant.

(d) Furlough out of India on medical certificate may be commuted into leave without medical certificate if such leave was due at the time when the original furlough was granted, and if the Officer seeking commutation is certified, in the manner prescribed in Article 257, to have recovered his health. When extension of the commuted furlough is applied for, the Officer applying for such extension must produce the necessary evidence that the *Local Government* to which he is subordinate consents to the extension of his leave.

Note.—[This Article applies to the placing of Officers who are on leave out of India on special duty in extension of the leave.]

Applications for extensions of Commuted Furlough on medical certificate should be dealt with by Local Governments in such a way that officers who have preferential claims to furlough under Article 342 are not thereby debarred for a considerable time from availing themselves of the furlough at their credit.

269. An Officer on Long Leave in any of the colonies or dependencies named in Appendix No. 17, except the colonies in America or the West Indies, who wishes to have his leave extended or commuted, must apply to the *Local Government* or other authority in India which granted the original leave, three months before the expiration of the leave.

270. When Privilege Leave is, on medical certificate, retrospectively changed for Furlough out of India, so much of the leave passed before the departure of the vessel in which the Officer sails may be treated as Subsidiary Leave under Clause (i) of Article 352 (a) as might have been granted as Subsidiary Leave if the Officer had originally obtained Furlough and not Privilege Leave, notwithstanding that a portion of such retrospective Furlough has been passed in India.

271. In the case of a *Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules*, leave may be retrospectively commuted by the Authority which granted it to any other kind of leave which the said Authority would have been competent to allow when the original leave was sanctioned.

Note.—[Articles 268 to 270 apply to *Military Officers subject to the Military Leave Rules*.]

CHAPTER XII.—SHORT LEAVE.

272. *General Limitation.*—The rules in this chapter regulate the Short Leave of all Officers in civil employ (whatever may be the rules to which they are subject in regard to other leave) except

(a) The Governor-General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Members of Council (see Chapter XXII.)

(b) Judges of the High Court (see Chapter XXIII.)

(c) Barristers holding the appointments referred to in Chapter XXIV, except as stated in that chapter.

(d) Ecclesiastical Officers, except Articles 312 and 314 (see Chapter XXVII.)

(e) Law Officers, except as stated in Chapter XXX.

(f) State Railway Establishments, except as stated in Chapter XXXI.

(g) Bengal Covenanted Pilots, except as stated in Chapter XXXII.

(h) Port Blair Police (see Chapter XXXIII.)

1. Military Officers and Subordinates of the Army employed in the Military Works Department are subject to these regulations as regards Privilege Leave, but as regards leave generally are treated as in Military employ.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

277. The amount of Privilege Leave earned by an Officer is one-eleventh part of the time during which he has been on duty without interruption: Provided that no Privilege Leave can be earned by an Officer by duty performed, while three months' such leave is due to him, and that, whenever duty is interrupted, all claim to Privilege Leave earned theretofore is forfeited. Absence on Privilege Leave, though not counting as duty, is not an interruption of duty within the meaning of this Article.

278. The calculation must be made as follows:—One calendar month for every eleven complete calendar months of duty, and one day for every eleven days of the balance.

282. *Limit.*—The amount of Privilege Leave admissible at one time is by the above rules limited to three calendar months; but in the following cases an exception to this general rule is allowed:—

(a) Officers stationed in the Andamans and Nicobars are allowed, on each occasion when they may wish to take Privilege Leave, the option between the following two courses, namely:—

- (i) To accumulate Privilege Leave up to three months and fifteen days.
- (ii) To overstay any Privilege Leave due by fifteen days without forfeiting pay or appointment provided that, in the case of such overstay, the Officer shall not begin to count service towards future Privilege Leave until he shall have served a period of time proportionate to the amount of overstay—that is, eleven times the period of overstay.

NOTE.—[The concession in this clause has been extended for a period of five years from 1st July, 1891, to all European officers serving in the Civil Department in Burma.]

283. The Privilege Leave due to an officer is the Privilege Leave which he has earned since the last interruption of duty, less the period during which he has been absent on Privilege Leave.

291. *Condition of Grant.*—To an Officer who has been on duty, without interruption, for eleven calendar months, and who has not, for six calendar months, been absent on Privilege Leave, the whole or any part of the Privilege Leave due to him may be granted.

292. *Lien on Appointment.*—An Officer on Privilege Leave has a lien on his substantive appointment; he has also a lien on his officiating appointment, so long as it is not resumed by an Officer having a superior lien on it.

293. *Leave Allowances.*—Except as provided in Articles 294, 306 (b), and 310, an Officer on Privilege Leave is entitled to a Leave Allowance equal to the salary which he would receive if he were on duty in the appointment on which he has a lien, and he is entitled to this allowance even though another Officer be appointed to act for him.

294. No extra expense may be imposed on the State in respect to the Privilege Leave of an

Officer whose pay is less than 100 rupees, and who is allowed Privilege Leave for more than one month at a time.

295. An Officer who has no lien on an appointment is entitled, during Privilege Leave—

(i) In the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules—to Subsistence Allowance.

(ii) In the case of any other Civil Officer—to no allowance.

NOTE.—[The subsistence allowance of a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules is the same as that of an Indian Civil Servant (see Article 127, rule 1).]

296. The right to receive Privilege Leave Allowances is contingent (except in the case of death) on the return of an Officer to duty upon the expiry of such leave, whatever be the branch of the service to which he belongs.

297. A non-gazetted Officer whose salary is less than 200 rupees a month is not entitled to receive his allowances for the period of his leave till he returns to duty; he may, however, with the special sanction of the head of his office, receive in advance the allowances which would, but for this rule, become payable to him on the first and second pay days included within the period of his leave. Such advances will be drawn from the Treasury as final establishment charges.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE IN CASES OF REGULAR VACATIONS.

306. (a) Privilege Leave is not admissible to District and Sessions Judges who are permitted to avail themselves of the periodical court vacations, or to Officers serving in Departments in which regular vacations are allowed, during which the Officers are permitted to be absent from duty, as Judicial Officers, Educational Officers, Officers in a High Court.

(b) But in case of urgent necessity, Privilege Leave may be granted to any such Officer under the ordinary Rules, subject to the conditions—

- (i) That the officer shall, during his absence, receive only half the salary and allowances ordinarily admissible during Privilege Leave, and
- (ii) That the leave cannot in any case be combined with vacation.

307. The preceding Article does not apply to the case of an officer who is, by general or special orders issued by competent authority, prevented in any year from availing himself of the vacation or vacations by reason of his having to remain at his post on duty. In such a case Privilege Leave may be granted under the Ordinary rules; provided always that the leave shall not in any case be combined with vacation.

309. An officer who is, by general or special orders issued by competent authority, prevented from availing himself of a part only of a periodical vacation may, during Privilege Leave subsequently taken, draw his full salary for a period bearing the same proportion, if the vacation be annual, to a month, or if it be half-yearly, to half a month, as the time spent on duty during the vacation bears to the whole vacation.

310. An Officer transferred from a department to which the ordinary Privilege Leave Rules apply, to one in which Articles 306 to 309 apply, loses all claim to take the Privilege Leave at his credit, provided that—

- (i) Any Privilege Leave granted to him during the first three years after his transfer, under Articles 306 and 309, may, to the extent of the Privilege Leave at his credit as aforesaid, be leave on full salary not exceeding the salary which would have been admissible if he had taken the leave immediately before being transferred.
- (ii) If he returns to a department in which

Privilege Leave is regulated by the ordinary rules, he shall be reckoned on such return to have at his credit the amount of Leave which was at his credit at the time of the first transfer, less any amount enjoyed under proviso (i).

311. The reckoning under the preceding article shall not, in any case, extend backwards over an interruption of duty.

NOTE.—In the case of every officer to whom Articles 306 and 307 apply, the presumption is that he will avail himself of the vacation. No certificate of title to Privilege Leave, except the leave in 'case of urgent necessity' under Article 306 (b), can be given for the period of service rendered between two vacations, until the second vacation expires. If, however, the conditions required by this Article or by Article 308 to render an officer eligible for Privilege Leave under the ordinary rules are subsequently fulfilled in respect of the second vacation, any Privilege Leave which may have been granted on half salary under Article 306 (b), in consequence of the presumption that the officer would avail himself of the vacation, may be commuted into Privilege Leave on full salary. Privilege Leave on full salary may be combined with Privilege Leave on half salary to the extent due, granted under Article 306 (b).

CHAPTER XIII.—LONG LEAVE.—EUROPEAN SERVICES.

General.

330. The rules in this Chapter apply to—

(a) Members of the Indian Civil Service.

(b) Military Officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules.

(c) Officers belonging to one of the classes enumerated below and appointed thereto by Her Majesty's Secretary of State or with his particular sanction.

GENERAL.—Officers holding substantive appointments, such as are usually held by Members of the Indian Civil Service or Military Officers.

LAND REVENUE.—Officers of the Settlement Department above the rank of deputy Collector or extra Assistant Commissioner.

OPIMUM.—Sub-Deputy Opium Agents and Officers of higher rank.

CUSTOMS.—Commissioner, Deputy-Commissioner, and Collector of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department; Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Sea Customs; Superintendent of Customs Preventive Service at Calcutta, and of the Salt Golahs at Sulkea, Assistant Collectors of Sea Customs in Bengal.

FOREST.—Assistant Conservators and Officers of higher rank.

REGISTRATION.—Inspectors-General of Registration.

POST-OFFICE.—Presidency Postmasters, Deputy Postmasters-General, and Officers of higher rank.

TELEGRAPH.—Assistant Superintendents and Officers of higher rank.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.—Assistant and Under Secretaries to Government, and Officers of the Sixth and higher classes of the Financial Department.

JUDICIAL.—Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab (not being Barristers), Judges, and Registrars of Presidency Small Cause Courts, Civil Judges in Oudh, Magistrates of Police in Presidency Towns, Registrars of High Courts.

POLICE.—District Superintendents and Officers of higher rank.

MARINE.—Port Officers, Deputy and Assistant Port Officers, and Officers of higher rank.

EDUCATIONAL.—Officers on the Graded List.

MEDICAL.—Civil Medical Officers graded by the Notification in the Finance Department, No. 2,295, dated 25th April, 1867.

POLITICAL.—Assistant Political Agents.

SURVEY.

(i) Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue. — Assistant Superintendents of Survey, and Officers of higher rank.

(ii) Geological.—Officers on the Graded List.

INDIAN MUSEUM.—Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The Meteorological Reporter, and Assistant Meteorological Reporter, to the Government of India.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.—Superintendent of Government Printing, Government Central Press, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Assistant Engineers of the Third Grade and Officers of higher rank, Assistant Examiners of Accounts and Officers of higher rank. Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

331. (a) The Officers whose names are entered in Appendix No. 3 have also been admitted to the benefits of the Rules in this Chapter from the 3rd January, 1872, being the day on which the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 451, dated 6th December, 1871, was received.

332. It may be explained that the conditions precedent to the entry of the name of an Officer in Appendix No. 3 were that—

- (i) He was not of purely Asiatic descent;
- (ii) He held substantively, on the 3rd January, 1872, one of the offices described in Article 330; and
- (iii) His salary, on the 10th February, 1876, was not less than six thousand rupees a year.

FURLOUGH.

334. *General Limitation.*—The amount of Furlough admissible to a Member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, and the aggregate amount of Furlough and of Special Leave with Allowances, admissible to any other Officer to whom these rules apply (see Article 330) is six years. All the rules in this part of the regulations are subject to this limitation.

335. The following leave under other Rules is counted as Furlough under the preceding Article:

(a) In the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service:—Furlough and Leave with Allowances on Medical Certificate under former Rules.

(b) In the case of a *Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules*:—Furlough under Rules 1 and 6 of the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875.

(c) In the case of any other Officer to whom these Rules apply:—Furlough and Leave with Allowances on Medical Certificate and Leave on private affairs under former Rules, or under the Indian Service Leave Rules.

336. *Leave after completion of term of Service.*

—(a) The limitations affecting Members of the Indian Civil Service, whose term of service is complete, are prescribed in Article 614, and those affecting Military Officers, in Article 689.

(b) A Civil Engineer or other Officer subject to the Rules of this Chapter may, after he attains the age of fifty-five years, be granted Privilege Leave, or any Special Leave (Article 348) to which he may be otherwise entitled, or Extraordinary Leave without Allowances under Article 366. The total leave granted, under the heads of Special or Extraordinary, must not exceed six months in all. To such an Officer no other kind of leave may be granted, and any leave, other than Privilege Leave or Special Leave, granted to such an Officer before the date on which he attains the age of fifty-five years, ceases to have effect on that date.

337. The Amount of Furlough 'earned' by an Officer is one-fourth of his *Active Service*.

338. (a) Provided that in making this calculation for an Officer promoted from the 'Indian Services,' only half of the *Active Service* rendered by him in offices other than those included in Article 330 shall be taken into account.

1. The whole of the *Active Service* rendered by the Officer while officiating in any of the offices included in Article 330 is to be taken into account.

(b) Provided also, that a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules may prefix to furlough earned under Civil Rules an amount of furlough in respect of his Military service, calculated as follows:—

(i) An Officer who, at the time of coming under Civil Leave Rules, was subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 or 1875, may be credited with the Furlough that may have accrued to him, less any Furlough already taken which, under those rules, would reduce the amount of Furlough due. The amount of Furlough accrued shall, in that case, be calculated proportionably on the whole service qualifying for Furlough, without reference to the minimum periods of service which those rules require to be rendered before Furlough can be granted.

(ii) The service for Furlough of an officer who, at the time of coming under the Civil Leave Rules, was subject to the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps (1886), shall be calculated in accordance with Article 337 retrospectively from the date of his arrival in India; i.e., he shall be credited with an amount of Furlough equivalent

to one fourth of his active service, less any leave out of India actually taken.

NOTE.—[When a Military Officer becomes subject to the Civil Leave Rules, the Military Department will, on application, and on being furnished with the date of commencement of Active Service, furnish to the *Audit Officer*, to whose audit such officer becomes subject, a memorandum showing the furlough earned, the different kinds of leave taken (distinguishing those which should be deducted from the *maximum Furlough* permissible), and the balance of Furlough due to him under Military Rules.]

339. The Amount of Furlough 'due' to an Officer is the amount which he has 'earned,' diminished:—

(a) In the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service:—

(i) By the Furlough which he has enjoyed under these or any former rules, except Junior Furlough under the rules in force before the 8th June, 1855;

(ii) By the excess over one year in the amount of leave with allowances on medical certificate which he has enjoyed under former rules.

(b) In the case of a *Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules*, by the Furlough which he has enjoyed under these regulations. (See also Note to Article 338 (b).)

(c) In the case of an Officer other than an Officer of the Indian Civil Service or the Army:—

(i) By the Furlough, or Special Leave with allowances, which he has enjoyed under these or any other Rules;

(ii) By the Leave on private affairs or on medical certificate with allowances, which he has enjoyed under the Rules formerly applicable to him.

Provided that if more than two years' Furlough be due to an Officer when he first becomes subject to the Rules in this Chapter, the excess shall be cancelled.

340. *Furlough Admissible.*—To an Officer who has rendered three years' *Continuous Service*, Furlough for not more than two years may be granted, as follows:—

(a) On medical certificate,—unconditionally; see Articles 893 to 902;

(b) Without medical certificate,—subject to these provisos:—

(i) That the Furlough be due to him;

(ii) That he has rendered eight years' *Active Service* in Civil employ;

(iii) If a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, who has not rendered eight years' *Active Service* in Civil employ; and

(1) If the Furlough which he applies for is his first Furlough—that he has two years' Furlough due to him under the calculation in Article 338 (b); or

(2) If the Furlough applied for be other than his first Furlough—that he has rendered three years' *Continuous Service* since his return from Furlough;

(iv) That the whole number of Officers absent on Furlough and Special Leave do not exceed the limit (if any) appointed by the Government of India (see Articles 341 and 342).

341. Except, on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs, Furlough or Special Leave may not be granted to any Member of the

Civil Service, or to any *Military Officer* subject to the Civil or the Military Leave Rules, or to any other Officer who is, if employed in Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Ajmir, Coorg, or Berar, a Member of the Commission, or who is, if employed elsewhere, the holder of an office corresponding to that of a Member of a Commission, or of all Officers holding appointments similar to those of Members of a Commission, as the case may be, are already absent on Furlough or Special Leave.

342. (a) If under the operation of proviso (iv), Article 340, the applications for Furlough (including those under Article 264) cannot all be complied with, Furlough will be granted in the following order:—

First.—To the applicant to whom most Furlough is due;

Secondly.—Of two or more applicants to whom the same amount is due; to him who has rendered longest *Continuous Active Service*;

Thirdly.—Of two or more such applicants who have rendered the same *Continuous Active Service*;—to the Senior.

(b) This Article refers to applications registered for a Furlough not yet vacant. The order of date in which such applications are made has no significance. The Article cannot affect applications made for a Furlough already vacant unless they happen to arrive by the same post.

343. To an Officer who has not rendered three years' *Continuous Service*, Furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

344. *Extension of Furlough.*—(a) Furlough granted under Article 340 may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

(b) Furlough granted under Article 343 for less than one year may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than one year.

345. *Ordinary Furlough* can, under no circumstances, extend beyond two years at one time; it includes:—

(i) The first two years of each separate period of Furlough under Article 340, including any extension under Article 344 (a);

(ii) So much of Furlough under Article 343, including any extension under Article 344 (b) as may be due: Provided that the Officer has rendered six months' *Continuous Active Service*.

346. *Leave Allowances.*—An Officer on ordinary Furlough is entitled to a leave allowance equal to half his *average salary* subject to the following limits:—

(a) In the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service:—

(i) If paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, maximum £250 a quarter, and minimum £125 a quarter, or his last salary, whichever is less;

(ii) If paid in India, maximum Rs. 833½ a month, and minimum Rs. 416½ a month, or his last salary, whichever is less;

(b) In the case of a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, the same maxima and minima as in the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service. Provided that, during Furlough prefixed under Article 338 (b) to the Furlough earned under Civil Rules, the minimum shall (in the case of an Officer who

entered civil employ on or after the 1st April, 1888) be that prescribed by the Military Rules to which the Officer was previously subject;

(c) In the case of any other Officer subject to these Rules:—

IF ON FURLOUGH OTHER THAN FURLOUGH ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OUT OF INDIA.

(i) If paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, maximum £200 a quarter; no minimum.

(ii) If paid in India, maximum Rs. 666½ a month; no minimum.

IF ON FURLOUGH ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OUT OF INDIA.

Maxima.—(i) If paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £200 a quarter.

(ii) If paid in India, Rs. 666½ a month.

Minima.—(i) If paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £200 a year, or three-fourths of last salary, whichever is less.

(ii) If paid in India, Rs. 166½ a month, or three-fourths of last salary, whichever is less.

Provided always that the allowances of an Officer during leave shall in no case exceed his actual salary when he takes leave.

Note.—[Absentee allowances in respect of leave spent out of India will, if paid in India, be subject to the Rupee limits prescribed in this Article.]

347. An Officer on Furlough other than Ordinary, is entitled:—

(i) If a Member of the Indian Civil Service, or a *Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules*, to Subsistence Allowance:

Note.—[See Note under Article 295.]

(ii) If an Officer not in the Indian Civil Service or the Army, to £120 a quarter, paid at the Home Treasury, or Rs. 400 a month, paid in India, or to one quarter of his *average salary*, whichever is less. When the furlough is on medical certificate out of India, the following minima shall apply instead of one-quarter salary:—

If paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £100 a year, or 37½ per cent. of his last salary, whichever is less.

If paid in India, Rs. 83½ a month, or 37½ per cent. of his last salary, whichever is less.

Note.—[Absentee allowances in respect of leave spent out of India will, if paid in India, be subject to the Rupee limits prescribed in this Article.]

SPECIAL LEAVE.

348. Special Leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time for not more than six months.

Provided that an Officer who has had Special Leave must render six years' *Active Service* before he can again have such Leave.

(i) The corresponding Leave under the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July, 1868, and Furlough under Rule XI. of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, are 'Special Leave' within the meaning of this proviso.

Note.—[A question having been raised in 1887 as to whether a Military Officer in Civil employ who is under Military Leave Rules of 1868, can

take ordinary Furlough three years after return from his last Furlough, notwithstanding that he has during the three years' interval taken six months' Special Leave under the Civil Leave Rules, as allowed by Article 671 of these Regulations, the following rulings were made:—

- (i) The period of three years required for Furlough is not broken by Special Leave intervening; but
- (ii) The Special Leave does not count as part of the three years;
- (iii) Special Leave is not included when counting the maximum eight years allowed for Furlough;
- (iv) Special Leave does not count as service for Furlough.]

349. An Officer promoted from an office subject to the Indian Service Rules, is not debarred from obtaining Special Leave with allowances under the preceding Article, by reason of his having had Leave on Private Affairs under the Indian Service Leave Rules, which is Furlough in another form.

350. *Leave Allowances.*—(a) For the first six months for which an Officer is on Special Leave, whether the six months be included in the same leave or not, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible under Article 346.

(b) Thereafter he is entitled to no leave allowance.

(i) The corresponding leave under the covenanted Civil Service Rules in force before the 1st July, 1868, is 'Special Leave' within the meaning of this Article.

(c) An Officer on Special Leave does not forfeit his past leave allowances by resigning the Service without returning to India.

351. A Military Officer in Civil employ, subject to the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, is entitled, during the first six months of his Special Leave under Article 348, to an allowance of half his *average salary*, subject to a minimum of £250 a year. The title to this allowance is not affected by any leave previously taken under Rule XI of the Furlough Rules of 1868.

SUBSIDIARY LEAVE.

352. (a) Subsidiary Leave is the time allowed—

- (i) To an Officer leaving India on retiring from the Service, or on Furlough or Special Leave to break up his domestic establishment and travel to the port of embarkation: and
- (ii) To an Officer returning to India from Furlough, or Special Leave, to travel from the port of debarkation and reorganise his domestic establishment.

(b) The use of the words 'port of embarkation,' and 'port of debarkation' in Clause (a), limits the grant of Subsidiary Leave to an Officer leaving India by sea—that is, at an Indian seaport. No Subsidiary Leave is admissible to an Officer who does not leave India by sea.

353. (a) The grant to an Officer leaving India—

- (i) Of permission to retire from the Service; or
- (ii) Of Furlough or Special Leave out of India, carries with it the grant of Subsidiary Leave, including, in the case referred to in Article 352 (a), Clause (ii), Subsidiary Leave on his return to duty.

(b) An Officer returning to India, without the permission of the authority which granted him leave, more than fourteen days before the end

of his Furlough or Special Leave, is not entitled to Subsidiary Leave, save under the special orders of the Local Government.

354. *Leave in and out of India.*—(a) An Officer (including a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules) may take Furlough or Special Leave partly in and partly out of India. But Subsidiary Leave is not admissible unless the Furlough or Special Leave begins or, as the case may be, ends, as Furlough or Special Leave, out of India.

(b) If an Officer going on Furlough or Special Leave out of India is prevented by sickness or other urgent and adequate reason not within his own control,—such, for example, as the postponement of the departure of the vessel in which his passage is engaged,—from embarking within his Subsidiary Leave, the Local Government may order that his Furlough or Special Leave shall begin in India at the end of the Subsidiary Leave otherwise admissible, without forfeiture of his Subsidiary Leave.

355. *Period admissible.*—The minimum Subsidiary Leave is ten days; otherwise Subsidiary Leave is calculated according to the rules and restrictions laid down in Chapter XI for 'Joining Time.'

359. *Beginning and End of Leave.*—Saving as provided in Article 354 (b), Furlough and Special Leave out of India begin on, and include, the day of the departure of the vessel in which the Officer sails, and if an Officer remains in India after the end of Subsidiary Leave, his Furlough or Special Leave dates from the beginning of his Subsidiary Leave, his Subsidiary Leave being thereby cancelled. Similarly Furlough and Special Leave out of India, end on, and include, the day before the arrival of the vessel in which the Officer returns, and Subsidiary Leave begins the day after.

DEFINITION.—The day on which the vessel in which the Officer sails quits her moorings or anchorage, whether she leaves the limits of the port or not on that day is the day of the departure of the vessel. The day of arrival of the vessel in which the Officer returns, is the day on which the vessel reaches her moorings or anchorage in port.

360. Any Officer, other than one subject to the rules in Chapter XIV., serving in Persia or Turkish Arabia, may leave the country in which he is serving, or return to it by any port or frontier town except Aden. The date of his departure or return must be certified by the British Consul, or, if there be no British Consul, by the Officer himself.

362. *Leave Allowances.*—An Officer on Subsidiary Leave is entitled to allowance as follows:—

(a) If the leave be subsidiary to Special Leave and the Officer have had leave subsidiary to a former Special Leave:—no allowance.

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Civil Service Rules in force before the 1st July, 1868, is Special Leave within the meaning of this Clause.

(b) If the leave be subsidiary to Ordinary Furlough or Special Leave (otherwise than is provided in Clause (a)):—the allowance admissible under Article 346, but calculated, in the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, without the limitations of maximum or minimum prescribed by Clauses (a) and (b)

EXTRAORDINARY LEAVE.

of Article 346. The limitations prescribed by Clause (c) of Article 346 apply to the allowances of any other Officer subject to this Article on Subsidiary Leave.

(c) If the leave be subsidiary to Furlough other than Ordinary:—the allowance admissible under Article 347.

(d) If the Officer, under Article 261, have ceased to have a lien on a substantive appointment—as, for example, if an Officer has been absent on Extraordinary Leave in extension of Furlough—

(i) In the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules:—Subsistence Allowance; and

(ii) In the case of any other Officer subject to this Article:—no allowance.

(e) If the leave be preparatory to retirement:—the allowances which would be admissible if the Officer were proceeding on leave of such description as may be admissible to him; and if no leave is admissible:—Subsistence Allowance only.

NOTE.—[See Note under Article 295.]

363. An Officer may draw allowances as if he were on Privilege Leave, for any part of his Subsidiary Leave under Clause (i) of Article 352 (a) for which, if he were not retiring from the Service, or going on Furlough or Special Leave, Privilege Leave would be admissible to him. It is to be observed that an officer who has no lien on an appointment cannot benefit by this Rule. (See Article 295.)

364. *Lien.*—An Officer on Subsidiary Leave under Clause (i) of Article 352 (a) has or has not a lien on an appointment according as he has or has not such lien on the first day of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

NOTE.—[A Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules does not lose his lien during Subsidiary Leave preparatory to Furlough.]

365. An Officer on Subsidiary Leave under Clause (ii) of Article 352 (a) has or has not a lien on an appointment, according as he has or has not such lien on the day last preceding the Subsidiary Leave.

366. Subject always to the provisions of any Statute applicable to the case, the Local Government (or, if the Officer be on Furlough or Special Leave in Europe, the Secretary of State) may at discretion grant leave of absence from duty otherwise than under these Regulations: Provided that

- (i) such leave may not be granted in continuation of Privilege Leave, but may be granted in continuation of any other leave;
- (ii) an Officer absent from duty on leave so granted shall receive no absentee allowance; and
- (iii) if he is a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, he shall retain no lien upon any office.

NOTE 1.—[This Article does not refer to casual leave for short periods. Such leave is not recognised and is not subject to any rule. Technically, therefore, an Officer on casual leave is not treated as absent from duty, and his salary is not intermitted. Casual leave, however, must not be given so as to cause evasion of the rules regarding—

- (i) Date of reckoning allowances } (see Articles 64 to 70),
- (ii) Charge of office
- (iii) Commencement & end of leave } (see Articles 251 to 263),
- (iv) Return to duty

or so as to extend the term of privilege or other leave beyond the time admissible by rule.]

NOTE 2.—[The prohibition to the grant of extraordinary leave in continuation of privilege leave applies to the combination of the two kinds of leave at the time of grant of privilege leave. If an application for extraordinary leave is made at or about the time of expiry of the privilege leave owing to circumstances which have arisen subsequently to the grant of the privilege leave, and which, in the opinion of the Local Government, are such as to justify the concession, then the leave may be sanctioned in continuation of privilege leave.]

CHAPTER XIV.—LONG LEAVE—INDIAN SERVICES

367. The rules in this chapter apply to all Officers who are not entitled to leave under the other chapters of these regulations. They apply fully only to those Officers whose pay is not less than 100 rupees a month, and who have substantive appointments on permanent establishments under the Government.

368. (a) Leave may, however, be granted under this chapter to an Officer whose pay is less than 100 rupees, so far as it can be done without imposing any cost upon the State. The Absentee Allowance of the substantive incumbent must not exceed what remains from the pay of the appointment after provision is made for the efficient discharge of his duties during his absence. No leave in excess of the leave admissible under these rules may be granted to such an Officer, with allowances, or counting as service for pension.

(b) This article authorises the grant of leave upon the condition therein stated, not only to an Officer in Superior service whose pay is less than a hundred rupees a month, but to an Officer whose service is treated as Inferior under the Pension Rules, upon the condition that the grant of the leave shall not impose any cost upon the State.

369. *Leave on medical certificate* may be granted for three years in all, but not for more than two years at one time; and no Officer can have leave on medical certificate out of India more than twice.

370. *Leave on Private Affairs* for six months may be granted to an Officer who has not had Furlough, after six years' service, and repeated after intervals of six years.

1. Leave on Private Affairs does not accumulate, and cannot be taken in instalments.

2. Leave on Medical Certificate counts as service for Leave on Private Affairs.

371. Furlough may be granted as follows :—

(a) After ten years' service, one year or any less period, and thereafter at intervals of not less than eight years, one year, or such other period as together with all periods already spent in furlough may not exceed two years; or

(b) After eighteen years' service, two years or any less period, and thereafter at intervals of not less than eight years, one year, or any less period.

Provided that the service for furlough of an Officer who has had Leave on Private Affairs counts only from the date of his last return from such leave;

Provided also that the aggregate amount of furlough or of furlough and Leave on Private Affairs taken together shall not exceed two years.

1. Leave on Medical Certificate counts as service for Furlough.

2. Leave on Private Affairs under the Rules in force before the 8th June, 1863, does not prevent the grant of Furlough under this Article.

372. *Extraordinary Leave without Allowances* may, in case of necessity, be granted for such time as may be necessary. Time spent on leave under this Article does not count as service for other leave. Subject to the provisions of Article 222, there is no limit to the length or frequency of leave under this Article, and it may be granted in continuation of Leave on Medical Certificate and Leave on Private Affairs, or Furlough, but not in continuation of Privilege Leave. An Officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may at the discretion of the Local Government be allowed leave under this Article for not more than three months.

Note.—[See notes to Article 366 which apply to this Article also.]

373. *Leave Allowances.*—(a) An Officer on leave on medical certificate under Article 369 is entitled to half his *average salary* for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, but not for more than thirty months in all. For the rest of his leave under Article 369 he is entitled to a quarter of his *average salary*.

(b) An Officer on furlough or on leave on private affairs is entitled to half his *average salary*.

374. (a) Half '*average salary*' is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 a month if paid in India, and £150 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India.

(b) One quarter '*average salary*' is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 a month if paid in India, and £120 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India.

(c) For non-gazetted Officers whose *salary* is not less than Rs. 300, the minimum of 'half

average salary' is Rs. 150, and, of one quarter *average salary*, is Rs. 75 a month.

Note 1.—[Absentee allowances in respect of leave spent out of India will, if paid in India, be subject to the Rupee limits prescribed in this Article.]

Note 2.—[For the purposes of this Article, Ceylon is not held to be 'out of India.']

375. All the rules in Article 373 are subject to the proviso that the allowances of an Officer during leave shall in no case exceed his actual *salary* when he takes leave.

376. An Officer does not forfeit the allowances to which he is entitled under Articles 373 to 375 by resigning the service at the end of the leave.

377. *Leave after Fifty-five years of age.*—An Officer in superior service who is subject to the rules of this chapter is eligible, after he attains the age of fifty-five years, for Privilege Leave, for any Leave on Private Affairs (Article 370) to which he may be otherwise entitled, and also for leave without allowances under Article 372, provided that the total leave granted, whether on private affairs or without allowances, does not exceed six months in all, and for no other kind of leave. Any leave, other than Privilege Leave or Leave on Private Affairs, granted to such an Officer before the date on which he attains the age of fifty-five, ceases to have effect on this date.

SUBSIDIARY LEAVE.

378. An Officer going on or returning from leave out of India on Medical Certificate, Leave on Private Affairs, or Furlough, or going on or returning from leave on Medical Certificate to a Sanitarium, is entitled to Subsidiary Leave under the Rules in Chapter XIII., Articles 352 and 354 to 365, and the grant of such leave carries with it the grant of Subsidiary Leave including, as in the cases referred to in Article 352 (a) Clause (ii) Subsidiary Leave on his return to duty.

379. Subsidiary Leave on half-pay for a period not exceeding fourteen days may be given to an Officer preparatory to his retirement from the Service, provided that the grant causes no additional expense to the State.

380. (a) An Officer on Subsidiary Leave prefixed to other leave is entitled to half his *average salary*. But he may draw allowances as if he were on Privilege Leave, for any part of this leave for which, if he were not going on leave out of India, Privilege Leave would be admissible to him.

(b) An Officer on Subsidiary Leave following other leave is entitled to half his *average salary*, or one quarter of his *average salary*, according to the rate of allowance to which he may be entitled at the end of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

PART IV.—ORDINARY PENSIONS.

CHAPTER XV.—GENERAL RULES.

381. The conditions of service of Officers of the following classes include special rules for pension which are laid down in the chapters noted against each, *viz.* :—

(a) Judges of the High Courts (see Chapter XXIII.).

(b) Barristers holding the appointments of Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, First Judge of the Small Cause Courts in Presidency towns, Recorder of Rangoon, and Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department (see Chapter XXIV.).

(c) Members of the Indian Civil Service (see Chapter XXV.).

(d) Statutory Civil Servants (see Chapter XXVI.).

(e) Ecclesiastical Officers (see Chapter XXVII.).

(f) Civil Engineers and Telegraph Officers (see Chapter XXIX.).

(g) State Railway Establishments (see Chapter XXXI.).

(h) Bengal Covenanted Pilots and their families (see Chapter XXXII.).

(i) Police Officers drawing less than Rs. 20 a month (see Chapter XX.).

(j) Port Blair Police (see Chapter XXXIII.).

382. The Pensions of all other Officers are regulated by the rules in this Part. Provided that it is open to a Local Government to rule that the service of any class of officers serving under it does not qualify for Pension.

383. Future good conduct is an implied condition of every grant of a pension. The Government reserves to itself the right of withholding or withdrawing a pension, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime or be guilty of grave misconduct.

CASES IN WHICH CLAIMS ARE INADMISSIBLE.

384. In the following cases, no claim to pension is admitted :—

(a) When an Officer is appointed for a limited time only, or for a specified duty, on the completion of which he is to be discharged.

(b) When a person is employed temporarily on monthly wages without specified limit of time or duty; but a month's notice of discharge should be given to such a person, and his wages must be paid for any period

by which such notice falls short of a month.

(c) When a person's whole time is not retained for the public service, but he is merely paid for work done for the State.

1. This clause applies, among others, to the following officers :—Advocate General, Solicitor to Government, Government Pleaders and Law Officers not debarred from private practice, Sheriffs in Presidency Towns, Coroners, Roman Catholic Priests.

(d) When a public servant holds some other pensionable office he earns no pension in respect of an office of the kind mentioned in clause (c) or in respect of duties paid for by a Local Allowance.

(e) When an Officer serves under a covenant which contains no stipulation regarding pension, unless the Government of India specially authorises an Officer to count such service towards pension.

385. Pension may not be granted to an Officer whom it is desired to remove for misconduct, insolvency, or inefficiency.

386. *Claims of Widow.*—(a) It being the duty of every Government Officer himself to provide for his family, the Government recognises no claim by a widow on account of the services of her husband, and is almost invariably under the painful necessity of rejecting recommendations made in contravention of this rule.

(b) The submission of such recommendations, save under very extraordinary circumstances, is disapproved, as calculated only to give rise to hopes which cannot be fulfilled.

387. *Limitations.*—(a) An Officer cannot earn two pensions in the same office at the same time, or by the same continuous service :—

Example.—A soldier who obtains his discharge from the Army under Exception (4) in Article 388 is not entitled to any pension in the Military Department for the portion of his military service which he will thereupon count as civil service.

(b) Two Officers may not simultaneously count service in respect of the same office.

388. *Military Service.*—Service which is pensionable under Military Rules does not count; and an Officer who is counting service for Military Pension cannot simultaneously count service for Civil Pension,—for example, an Officer of the old Indian Navy in civil employ cannot count his naval service.

CHAPTER XVI.—CONDITIONS OF QUALIFYING SERVICE.

BEGINNING OF SERVICE.

390. (a) Except for compensation gratuity, an Officer's service does not in the case of superior service qualify till he has completed twenty years of age.

(b) In other cases, unless it be otherwise provided by special Rule or Contract, the service of every Officer begins when he takes charge of the office to which he is first appointed.

Note.—[In every covenant with an Officer appointed in England by the Secretary of State, not being a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Civil Engineer or Telegraph Officer educated at the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, or a Forest Officer, a clause is inserted to the effect that service for leave and pension begins only from the date on which the Officer joins his first appointment in India.]

391. The following exceptions are admitted to the twenty years' rule :—

- (i) The officers described in Articles 446 and 703. All Officers appointed in England by the Secretary of State for service in India; and 'Indian College Engineers' (see Article 690 (f)), are exempt from this disability.

CONDITIONS OF QUALIFICATION.

393. The service of an Officer does not qualify for pension unless it conforms to the following three conditions :—

First. The service must be under Government.

Second. The employment must be substantive and permanent.

Third. The service must be paid by Government.

These three conditions are explained in the following sections :—

394. *First Condition.*—The service of an Officer does not qualify unless he is appointed, and his duties and pay are regulated by the Government, or under conditions determined by the Government.

403. *Second Condition.*—Service does not qualify unless the Officer holds a substantive office on a permanent establishment: but, upon such conditions as it may think fit in each case to impose, the Government of India may allow temporary service to count for pension, if the pension does not exceed ten rupees a month.

404. An establishment, the duties of which are not continuous, but are limited to certain fixed periods in each year, is not a temporary establishment. Service in such an establishment, including the period during which the establishment is not employed, qualifies; but the concession of counting as service the period during which the establishment is not employed, does not apply to an Officer who was not on actual duty when the establishment was discharged, after completion of its work, or to an Officer who was not on actual duty on the first day on which the establishment was again re-employed.

405. An Officer transferred from a temporary to a permanent appointment can count his service in the temporary office, if, though at first created experimentally, or temporarily, it eventually becomes permanent.

406. An Officer without a substantive appointment officiating in an office which is vacant, or the permanent incumbent of which does not

draw any part of the pay or count service, may, if he is confirmed without interruption in his service, count his officiating service.

408. The service of a probationer who holds a substantive office, and draws substantive pay, qualifies. So does that of an Officer who is on probation for a substantive office, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him, pending probation, and in which no other Officer simultaneously counts service.

409. Police probationers and temporary and officiating Assistant Superintendents of Police in all provinces count their service towards pension, provided they have passed their examinations, have served two years in the Department, and have attained the age of 20 years.

420. *Third Condition.*—Service which satisfies the conditions prescribed in Sections II. and III. qualifies, or does not qualify, according to the source from which it is paid; with reference to this article service is classified as follows :—

- (a) Paid from *General Revenues*.
- (b) Paid from *Local Funds*.
- (c) Paid from funds in respect of which the Government holds the position of trustee.
- (d) Paid by fees levied by law, or under the authority of the Government, or by Commission.
- (e) Paid by the grant, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any source of income, or right to collect money.

421. Service paid from the *General Revenues* qualifies. The fact that arrangements are made for the recovery on the part of the Government of the whole or part of the cost of an establishment or Officer, does not affect the operation of this principle: Provided that the establishment or Officer is appointed, controlled, and paid by the Government.

428. Service paid from a *Local Fund* qualifies, or does not qualify, according to the rules laid down in Chapter XXXVIII. (Service under *Local Funds*).

429. *Trust Funds.*—Service paid from funds which Government holds only as a trustee, such as under a Court of Wards or in an Attached Estate, does not qualify.

430. *Fees and Commission.*—(a) Service in an office paid only by fees, whether levied by law or under the authority of Government, or by a commission, does not qualify.

(b) Service in an office paid by fees or by commission, in addition to pay from the *General Revenues*, qualifies.

1. The only office concerning which this declaration has been made is that of Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal.

2. No Officer is entitled to any special privilege under this Article by reason of his being a *Barrister* unless on first appointment to the Public Service he is appointed to a *Barrister* appointment (see Article 603).

443. A period not exceeding one year of pensionable service is added to the service of any specially deserving Officer who, during employment on *Famine Duty* in Madras in 1877-78, received no extra allowance for such duty and whose total salary during such duty did not exceed Rs. 600 a month.

PERIODS OF LEAVE.

445. *Superior Leave.*—(a) Time passed on leave in India other than Privilege or Subsidiary Leave does not count as Superior Service. Time passed on leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate by an Officer subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules, who has twice before had leave on medical certificate out of India, does not count.

(b) This article applies to leave on medical certificate taken even before 1856, notwithstanding that such leave was reckoned as service under the Rules in Appendix No. 5.

445A. Time passed on leave with allowances out of India counts as service as follows :—

If the service of the Officer is not less than	He counts as service a period not exceeding
15 years	1 year
25 "	2 years

Note 1.—[Total service in this Article means total service reckoning from the date of commencement of service qualifying for pension and includes periods of leave.]

Note 2.—[For the purposes of this Article, Ceylon is not held to be 'out of India'.]

446. But the Officers noted below count Furlough as service as follows :—

If the service of the Officer is not less than	He counts as service furlough to the extent of
20 years	2 years
25 "	3 "
30 "	4 "
35 "	5 "

If the Officer's service is not less than 15 years, he counts as service a period not exceeding one year spent on leave with allowances out of India.

(a) Graded Officers of the Geological Survey Department.

(b) Officers of the Forest Department specially trained in Europe under regulations made by the Secretary of State, or who have been specially admitted to the benefit of this Article.

Note.—[Total service in this Article means total service reckoning from the date of commencement of service qualifying for pensions and includes periods of leave.]

452. *Deputation out of India.*—When an Officer is deputed out of India on duty, the whole period of his absence from India counts. When an Officer on leave out of India is detained on duty, the period of such detention counts.

453. When, on the recommendation of the Government of India, an Officer of the Public

Works Department on furlough in Europe is employed in England, by the Secretary of State, on the inspection of stores for India, the period of such employment counts.

454. *Recall to duty.*—Time spent on the voyage to India by an Officer who is recalled to duty before the expiry of any recognised leave, and (if, within a year from the date on which he can be spared, the Officer takes the unexpired portion of the leave from which he was recalled), the time spent on the return voyage to Europe counts.

SUSPENSIONS, RESIGNATIONS, BREAKS, AND DEFICIENCIES IN SERVICE.

458. (a) Time passed under *Suspension* pending inquiry into conduct counts, if the suspension is immediately followed by reinstatement.

(b) Time passed under suspension adjudged as a specific penalty does not count.

460. *Resignations and Dismissals.*—(a) Resignation of the Public Service, or removal from it for misconduct, insolvency, inefficiency, or failure to pass a prescribed examination, entails forfeiture of past service.

(b) Resignation of an appointment to take up another appointment, service in which counts, is not held to be a resignation of the public service.

461. Any authority who, on revision or appeal, reverses an order dismissing an officer, may declare that the past service of the reinstated Officer counts.

463. An *interruption* in the service of an Officer entails forfeiture of his past service, except in the following cases :—

- (a) Authorised Leave of Absence.
- (b) Unauthorised absence in continuation of authorised leave of absence, so long as the office of the absentee is not substantively filled; if his office is substantively filled the past service of the absentee is forfeited.

Provided that, if the absentee is subsequently reinstated, the authority whose duty it is to make the appointment, within three months, or, the Local Government, within one year, from the end of the authorised leave of absence, may declare, in an order to be communicated to the *Audit Officer*, that his previous service, or any part of it, shall not be forfeited.

(c) Suspension immediately followed by reinstatement, which need not be to the same office.

(d) Abolition of office or loss of appointment owing to reduction of establishment.

(e) Transfer to non-qualifying service in an establishment under Government control. The transfer must be made by competent authority; an officer who voluntarily resigns qualifying service, cannot claim the benefit of this exception. Transfer to a grant-in-aid school entails forfeiture.

(f) Transfer to service on the household establishment of the Viceroy.

(g) Loss of appointment owing to the Mutiny, provided that the Officer affected cleared his character, and was re-appointed as soon as a suitable vacancy was found for him.

CHAPTER XVII.—RULES FOR RECKONING SERVICE.

SPECIAL ADDITIONS.

441. For the purpose of calculating the amount of pension ordinarily admissible to an Officer, not being a Native of Asia, whose qualifying service began after 25 years of age, and whose service for which pension is claimed amounts to not less than ten years and has been passed wholly in one or other of the following offices, three years shall be added to the qualifying service :—

- (i) Directors of Public Instruction.
- (ii) Inspectors of Schools.
- (iii) Principals and Professors of Colleges.
- (iv) Headmasters of Colleges and High Schools.
- (v) *Barristers* serving in offices, other than those mentioned in Chapter XXIV, in which the Local Government has, with the consent of the Government of India, declared it to be necessary to appoint Barristers.

- (h) Time occupied in transit from one appointment to another, provided that the Officer is transferred under the orders of competent authority, or, if he is a non-gazetted Officer, with the consent of the head of his old office.

464. The Local Government may commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into leave without allowances.

465. *Condonation of Interruptions and Deficiencies.*—Upon such conditions as it may think fit, in each case, to impose—

- (i) The Government of India may condone all interruptions in service not exceeding twelve months in all; and the Local Government may condone all interruptions not exceeding three months in all.
- (ii) If the proposed pension does not exceed fifty rupees a month, the Government of India may condone interruptions in service, whatever their duration; and the Local Government may exercise the same power if the pension is a provincial charge; otherwise it may condone interruptions not exceeding twelve months in all.

465A. (1) Upon any conditions which it may think fit to impose, the Government of India, or if the pension be a Provincial charge, the Local Government, may, in all cases, condone a deficiency of three months in qualifying service. If the pension is an Imperial charge, the Local Government may not condone a deficiency of more than one month.

(2) (a) If, besides his qualifying service, an officer has rendered service (actual) paid from the General Revenues, but not counting for pension, or, if an officer claiming a pension for Superior service, has also rendered Inferior service, the Government of India, or, if the pension be a Provincial charge, the Local Government, may condone a deficiency in the officer's qualifying service not exceeding half his non-qualifying or, as the case may be, Inferior service, and, also, not exceeding twelve months in all.

(b) If the pension is an Imperial charge, the Local Government may, in these cases, condone a deficiency not exceeding one-fourth the officer's non-qualifying, or, as the case may be, Inferior service, and, also, not exceeding three months.

Note.—[The two clauses of this section are alternative and not cumulative.]

CHAPTER XVIII.—CONDITIONS OF GRANT OF PENSION.

CLASSIFICATION OF PENSIONS.

466. *Pensions for Superior Service* are divided into four classes, the rules for which are prescribed in the following sections of this chapter:—

- (a) Compensation Pensions—see Section II.
- (b) Invalid Pensions—see Section III.
- (c) Superannuation Pensions—see Section IV.
- (d) Retiring Pensions—see Section V.

COMPENSATION PENSION.

468. A Compensation Pension is awarded to an Officer discharged from the public service, because, on a reduction of establishment his appointment is abolished, and other suitable employment cannot be found for him. An appointment, the pay of which is reduced as part of a general scheme of revision, is abolished within the meaning of this article.

469. To pension an Officer still capable of useful service is a waste of public money; before a pension is granted to such an Officer discharged on abolition of appointment, it must be carefully considered whether he cannot be otherwise provided for.

INVALID PENSION.

485. An Invalid pension is awarded, on his retirement from the public service, to an Officer who by bodily or mental infirmity is permanently incapacitated—

- (i) For the public service, or
- (ii) For the particular branch of it to which he belongs.

486. *Rules regarding Medical Certificates.*—If an Officer applying for an Invalid pension is sixty years old or upwards, no certificate by a Medical Officer is necessary; it suffices for the head of the office to certify to the

incapacity of the applicant. Otherwise incapacity for service must be established by a Medical Certificate.

488. Medical Officers must not give a certificate that inefficiency is due to old age or natural decay from advancing years, to any Officer whose age is less than 55 years. In the case of any Officer whose age is less than 55 years, the cause of inefficiency must be exactly stated.

489. *Form of Medical Certificate in England.*—The form of the medical certificate given by the Medical Board attached to the India Office, respecting an Officer applying for pension in England, is as follows:—

Certified that we have carefully examined A. B. of the Indian * * * His age is, by his own statement () years, and by appearance about () years. Looking at all the facts of his case and his present condition, we consider that he is so far incapacitated for further service in India that we recommend that he be permitted to retire from the service of Government on pension. So far as we are in a position to judge, his incapacity has not been occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits.

NOTE.—[If the incapacity is obviously the result of intemperance substitute for the words in italics: 'In our opinion his incapacity is the result of irregular or intemperate habits.']

496. *Restrictions.*—An Officer discharged on other grounds has no claim under Article 485, even although he can produce medical evidence of incapacity for service.

498. If the incapacity is the result of irregular or intemperate habits, no pension can be granted. Otherwise it is for the Local Government to decide whether the Officer's incapacity is such as to render it necessary to admit him to Invalid pension.

499. *Applicant to be Discharged.*—An Officer who has submitted under Article 486 a Medical Certificate of incapacity for further service, must not (except for special reasons to be reported to the Local Government) be retained in active service pending a decision on his application for pension, nor can he obtain leave of absence, except subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement. Without the further special sanction of the Local Government, service after the date of a Medical Certificate does not count for pension.

500. The object of the preceding article is to discourage tentative applications.

501. Article 499 refers only to the retention in active service of an Officer who has furnished a medical certificate in support of an application for invalid pension or gratuity while in India. The retirement of an Officer who is absent on leave other than Privilege Leave, when such certificate is submitted, may have effect from the termination of his leave, and the Officer may continue to draw leave allowance to the end of his leave.

SUPERANNUATION PENSION.

502. A Superannuation Pension is granted to an Officer entitled or compelled, by Rule, to retire at a particular age.

503. (a) An Officer in Superior service who has attained the age of fifty-five years may be required to retire, unless the Local Government considers him efficient, and permits him to remain in the Service. But, as the premature retirement of an efficient Officer imposes a needless charge on the State, this Rule should be worked with discretion. And in cases in which the rule is enforced, a statement of the reasons for enforcing it shall be placed on Record by the Local Government or other competent authority.

CHAPTER XIX.—AMOUNT OF PENSIONS.

General Rules.

512. The amount of pension that may be granted is determined by length of service, as set forth in Articles 518 to 529. Fractions of a year are not taken into account in the calculation of any pension admissible to an Officer under this Part of these regulations.

513. *Currency.*—A pension is fixed in rupees, and not in sterling money, even though it is to be paid in England.

514. (a) The full pension admissible under the Rules is not to be given as a matter of course, or unless the service rendered has been really approved.

(b) If the service has not been thoroughly satisfactory, the Local Government should make such reduction in the amount of pension as it thinks proper.

515. *Limitations.*—An Officer entitled to pension may not take a gratuity instead of pension.

517. An Officer, not being a Military Officer or a Member of the Indian Civil Service, transferred to service under a Colonial Government, on final retirement from the Colonial service on pension or Compensation allowance receives, at the charge of the Indian Revenues, for each completed year of quali-

505. *Officers in the Survey of India*, of rank not lower than that of Assistant Surveyor, shall cease to be in employment on attaining the age of fifty-five years, unless specially permitted by the Secretary of State, in the interests of the public service, to remain in the Department for a further definite period.

508. *Optional Retirement at Fifty-five.*—An Officer in Superior Service, who has attained the age of fifty-five years, may, at his option, retire from the Service on a Superannuation pension.

RETIRING PENSION.

509. A Retiring Pension is granted to an Officer who voluntarily retires after completing qualifying superior service for thirty years or such less time as may for any special class of officers be prescribed.

510. No Officer may retire with the view of being re-employed, whether in the General Service or in service paid from an Incorporated Local Fund and drawing pension in addition to pay.

511. An Officer holding two or more separate appointments may not, save with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Finance Department or, if pensions are a provincial charge, of the Local Government, resign one or more of such appointments on a pension, without retiring from the Public Service altogether. There is no objection to his being relieved from one or more of such appointments at any time, without being compelled to leave the service altogether, but in such case any pension admissible to him for service in the office or offices from which he is relieved will be deferred until he finally retires.

fying and uninterrupted service in India, a pension of one-sixtieth of his average emoluments at the time of his transfer, such average emoluments to be calculated for the last five years, or, if the whole service in India is less than five years, for the whole period of service. The pension is subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 2,000 a year for an Indian service not exceeding ten years, and Rs. 4,000 a year in any other case. (The sanction of the Government of India is required to the transfer of an Officer to any service of the description mentioned in this article.)

AMOUNT OF SUPERIOR PENSION.

518. The amount of a pension is regulated by the length of service, as follows:—

- (a) After a service of less than ten years a gratuity not exceeding (except in special cases and under the orders of the Government of India) one month's emoluments for each completed year of service. If the emoluments of the Officer have been reduced during the last five years of his service otherwise than as a penalty, average emoluments may, at the discretion of the Local Government, be substituted for emoluments.

(b) After a service of not less than ten years a pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of completed service.	Scale of Pension.	Maximum limit of Pension.
		a year or a month.
10	10-sixtieths of average emoluments.	2,000 166½
11	11 " " "	2,200 183½
12	12 " " "	2,400 200
13	13 " " "	2,600 216½
14	14 " " "	2,800 233½
15	15 " " "	3,000 250
16	16 " " "	3,200 266½
17	17 " " "	3,400 283½
18	18 " " "	3,600 300
19	19 " " "	3,800 316½
20	20 " " "	4,000 333½
21	21 " " "	4,200 350
22	22 " " "	4,400 366½
23	23 " " "	4,600 383½
24	24 " " "	4,800 400
25 & above 30	" " "	5,000 416½

Note.—[For the precise meaning of average emoluments, see Articles 530 and 531 of this chapter.]

519. In the following cases the several prescribed maxima limits of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 prescribed in the preceding Article may be relaxed:—

- For an Officer whose average emoluments exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, and who entered the Service before the 19th May, 1855, or whose salary before the 6th August, 1862, exceeded Rs. 10,000 a year, the maximum pension is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year. But if the service of such an Officer has been of extraordinary merit, a pension exceeding Rs. 5,000 a year may be recommended for the sanction of the Secretary of State.
- To an Officer who entered the Service before the 19th May, 1855, but whose average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Government of India, sometimes grants a special pension in excess of the prescribed maximum, for unusually meritorious services.
- For a Native Judge (see Part I. of Appendix No. 5) who was in the Service on the 29th October, 1866, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year.

Note.—[The limits which may be relaxed under the foregoing Rules are the maxima money limits, and not the limits of from ten to thirty-sixtieths of 'average emoluments' referred to in the preceding Article.]

520. An Invalid Pension on the following Scale, but not being less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 2,000 a year, may, if it is more favourable than the above, be granted:—

- To a graded Officer of the Geological Survey Department.
- To an Officer of the Forest Department specially trained in Europe under regulations made by the Secretary of State, or who has been specially admitted to the benefit of this Article:—

If the qualifying service of the Officer be not less than—

Forty-fifth part of the Officer's average emoluments.

10 years	...	10
11 "	...	11
12 "	...	12
13 "	...	13
14 "	...	14

521. Reduction in Certain Cases.—(a) A superannuation pension, or an invalid pension granted on account of incapacity for further service due to old age or natural decay from advancing years, shall, if the Officer's qualifying service began after the 20th January, 1871, and after he attained the age of thirty years, be reduced by one-fortieth for every year or part of a year by which his age at the commencement of his qualifying service exceeded thirty years.

Note 1.—[Article 521 (a) is not applied in calculating the second pension of an officer who is re-employed after discharge on compensation pension, or gratuity.]

Note 2.—[The amount of pension under this Article is now $P\left(\frac{70-X}{40}\right)$ where P is the full pension and X is the age at entry into service (and therefore greater than 30).]

Note 3.—[In the case of Jail Officers of the Bombay Presidency who, previously to joining the Jail Department, had served in the army, the limit of age for the purpose of this Article has been fixed at 38 years.]

Note 4.—[Port officers in Madras are exempt from the operation of this Article.]

(b) Gratuities are not subject to any reduction, and in the case of pensions the fixed limits are to be applied before, and not after, making the reduction.

523. In the case of an Officer whose qualifying service began after he attained the age of thirty years, the attention of the Examining Medical Officer should always be called to Article 521 (a) in order that he may adapt his certificate accordingly.

ALLOWANCES RECKONED FOR PENSION.

530. The term *emoluments* when used in this part of the regulations means the emoluments which the Officer was receiving immediately before his retirement, and include—

- Pay;
- Personal allowance;
- Fees or commission, if they are the authorised emoluments of an appointment, and are in addition to pay. In this case 'emoluments' means the average earnings for the last six months of service;
- Charge Allowance to Signallers in the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments;
- Commission in the case of a Thugyi in Lower Burma, 'emoluments' in this case being held to mean the average of his monthly receipts in commission during the five years' actual service previous to retirement: but see example (3) under Article 533.
- Bullock Train and Punjab Military Horse Van Dak allowance in the Post Office Department;

(g) Allowances attached to a Minor Professorship in a Medical College under the Medical Warrant of 1867;

(h) Allowance attached to a Professorship or Lectureship in a Government Institution;

(i) Acting allowances of an Officer without a substantive appointment if the acting service counts under Article 406, and allowances drawn by an Officer appointed provisionally or substantively *pro tempore* to an office which is substantively vacant and on which no Officer has a lien, or to an office temporarily vacant in consequence of the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave without allowances, or on transfer to foreign service.

531. The term *average emoluments* means the average calculated upon the last five years of service.

t. If, during the last five years of his service, an officer has been absent from duty on leave with allowances, or, having been suspended, has been reinstated without forfeiture of service, his emoluments, for the purpose of ascertaining the average, should be taken at what they would have been had he not been absent from duty or suspended: Provided always that his pension must not be increased on account of increase in pay not actually drawn. But if his absence on half-pay during recess is reckoned as service under Article 447, only the allowances actually received during the recess should be taken into account.

533. Any part of an Officer's pay or emoluments, which is specially intended to provide for expenses incidental to his duty must be excluded.

CHAPTER XX contains Special Rules for the POLICE, and CHAPTER XXI relates to the RE-EMPLOYMENT OF PENSIONERS.

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS.

CHAPTER XXII.—THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS, AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

539. The following is the Statute Law applicable to the Governor-General, Governors, and Members of Council who hold or enjoy pensions:—

'Provided always and be it enacted, that if any Governor-General, Governor, or Ordinary Member of the Council of India, or any Member of the Council of any Presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary, or any place, office, or employment of profit under the Crown, or any public office, or the said Company (East India Company), or any annuity payable out of the Civil or Military Fund of the said Company, the salary of his office of Governor-General of India, Governor, or Member of Council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of office so respectively held or enjoyed by him.'—(3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, s. 77.)

590. If an Ordinary Member of Council hold or enjoy any pension or any annuity payable out of the Civil or Military Fund, the salary of his office of Member of Council is to be reduced under Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, s. 77, by the amount of the pension or annuity held by him. A good service pension enjoyed by Military Officers comes within the meaning of Pension under the Act cited above.

591. Lieutenant-Governors.—(a) Leave on medical certificate for not more than six months may be granted to a Lieutenant-Governor. On resuming his duties after such leave, a Lieutenant-Governor is entitled to half his salary for the period of his absence. If he is prevented from resuming his duties, he is entitled to no Absentee Allowances.

(b) A Lieutenant-Governor is not entitled to any other leave.

593. Members of Council.—The tenure by a Member of Council of his office begins when he takes upon himself the execution of his office, and the resignation of his office by a Member of Council whose successor has not entered upon his office, takes effect from the day following that of his embarkation at any port in India, excluding Aden, or from the expiry of his five years' tenure of office, whichever date is earlier.

594. The leave admissible to an ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, is regulated by Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, s. 26, as follows:—

Section 26.—It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council, or Governor in Council of either of the Presidencies, as the case may be, to grant to an ordinary Member of Council Leave of Absence, under medical certificate, for a period not exceeding six months, and such Member, during his absence, shall retain his office, and shall, on his return and resumption of his duties, receive half his salary for the period of such absence; but, if his absence shall exceed six months, his office shall be vacated.

595. Subject to any special orders by the Government of India to the contrary, Leave of Absence granted to an ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General (if taken out of India) commences on the day after such Member embarks at any port in India, excluding Aden, and ends on the day before he disembarks at any port in India, excluding Aden: Provided always that such Member has not been relieved of the charge of his office until he embarks, and that he resumes charge immediately upon his disembarkation.

STATUTORY RULES.

600. The following Rules made under Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, sec. 6, by the Secretary of State in Council of India, regulate the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions, and (when necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justices and Judges of the several High Courts established under the said Statute. They have effect from the 11th May, 1891.

Note.—[The headings (other than those of Sections), which are introduced to facilitate reference, are not included in the statutory rules.]

Definitions.

1. In these Rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Appointments.

'Acting Chief Justice' means a Judge appointed under sec. 7 of Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of a High Court.

'Acting Judge' means a person appointed under the said sec. 7 to perform the duties of Judge of a High Court.

'Judge' includes a Chief Justice and Acting Chief Justice, and an Acting Judge, except where the contrary is expressed.

Actual Service.

'Actual Service' includes,—

- (a) Time spent by a Judge on duty as Judge, or in the performance of such other functions as he may be directed to discharge by the Governor-General of India in Council;
- (b) Time spent by a Judge on privilege or subsidiary leave;
- (c) Duly authorized vacations (provided that the Judge is not absent on furlough or on extraordinary leave under Rule 26).

SECTION I.—SALARIES.

2. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice, of the High Court at Calcutta, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 72,000 per annum.

3. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice, of the High Courts of Madras and of Bombay, and for the North-Western Provinces respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 60,000 per annum.

4. A Judge, or Acting Judge, of the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and for the North-Western Provinces respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 45,000 per annum: provided always that every Judge of the High Court at Calcutta appointed before the 18th day of January, 1881, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per annum.

SECTION II.—LEAVE.

Furlough earned.

5. One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of the fourth, eighth, and twelfth years of actual service.

Maximum Furlough.

Provided that the aggregate amount of all furlough which can during the whole period of his service be granted to a Judge shall not

exceed three years; provided further, that the maximum amount of furlough which may be taken at any one time is fifteen months.

Furlough Admissible.

6. Except under Rules 8 and 9, no Furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule 5. But any Judge already in the service of the Government at the time of being appointed to the High Court, who, when so appointed, was entitled, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, to Furlough without Medical Certificate, may be granted Furlough for a term not exceeding that to which he was so entitled; providing that such Furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

Condition of Grant.

7. Except under Rules 8 and 9, Furlough shall not be granted until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from Furlough or from Extraordinary Leave.

8. Under Medical Certificate Furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule 5, and although three years' actual service may not have been completed since the last return from Furlough or from Extraordinary Leave.

9. On urgent private affairs, Furlough may be granted to a Judge before it is at credit under Rule 5, and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from Furlough or Extraordinary Leave; provided that Furlough under this Rule shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service.

Commencement and End of Furlough.

10. Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date on which the Judge quits his office to the date of his resuming duty. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation at the port of departure from India to the date of debarkation on return to India, except in a case falling under Rule 24.

11. If furlough be taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the Furlough shall be respectively determined under the provisions of Rule 10, according as the Furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

Subsidiary Leave.

12. For the interval between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of Furlough out of India, and between the termination of Furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed Subsidiary Leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, which in special cases may be extended.

Leave Allowances.

13. A Judge, when on Furlough, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 a month, if the Furlough be taken in India, and at the rate of £1,000 a year, if the Furlough be taken out of India and payment be made in England. A Judge, when on Subsidiary Leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 a month.

Number of Furloughs Admissible.

14. Except under Medical Certificate, the number of Furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of Furlough to individual Judges, shall be subject to and limited by the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority with whom rests the question of granting the Furlough.

15. Applications for Furlough not supported by Medical Certificate shall be granted usually in the following order:—

The Judge who has the greatest amount of Furlough to his credit under Rule 5 shall have the preference. If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning, in the case of a Judge who has not taken Furlough or Extraordinary Leave, from the date of his commencement of service in the High Court and in the case of a Judge who has taken Furlough, Subsidiary, or Extraordinary Leave, from the date of his last return from such Furlough or Extraordinary Leave. If two or more applicants are equal in both the above-mentioned respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

Privilege Leave—Present Rules.

16. Subject to the exigencies of the public service, a Judge who has completed eleven months' continuous duty, including the Vacation, may take Privilege Leave for one month in each year, but, except as provided in Clause (a), his salary will cease during such Leave. A Judge may not take Privilege Leave in instalments, or more than a month at a time; and except as provided in Clause (b), Privilege Leave may not be combined with Vacation.

(a) A Judge who has been detained on duty as Vacation Judge may, provided that he has not in the meantime had any furlough or leave of any kind, during his next subsequent privilege leave draw his Salary for any period not exceeding one month in the whole by which his Vacation may, by reason of his being detained on duty, have fallen short of one month.

(b) Once in three years, and not oftener, Privilege Leave may be prefixed or affixed to the Vacation.

Privilege Leave—Special Rules.

17. Rule 16 does not apply to the following Judges:—

Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar,	Madras.
K.C.I.E.	Madras.
Bayley, L. H.	Bombay.
Prinsep, H. T.	Calcutta.
Sargent, Sir C., Knt.	Bombay.
Tottenham, L. R.	Calcutta.

18. Privilege Leave may be granted to any of the Judges named in Rule 17, under the following Rules:—

(1) Subject to the exigencies of the public service Privilege Leave for one month may be granted to a Judge who has been on duty without interruption for eleven months, including the Vacation.

(2) An additional Month of Privilege Leave accrues to a Judge after each further period of eleven months' continuous duty, including the Vacation.

(3) Privilege Leave may not be taken in instalments, but any balance of Privilege Leave not taken when due may be added to the next Privilege Leave which accrues: Provided that the Privilege Leave taken at one time shall not exceed three months, and that any accumulation of Privilege Leave beyond that period shall be forfeited.

(4) Save as provided in the next succeeding Clause (5), a Judge when on Privilege Leave shall receive half his salary.

(5) A Judge who discharges the duties of Vacation Judge during the whole or any part of a Vacation, shall be entitled, for each day of such duty, to draw his full salary for one day of any Privilege Leave which he may subsequently obtain.

Privilege Leave—Declaration.

19. Every Judge applying for Privilege Leave must sign a Declaration that he intends to return to duty on the expiration of the Leave applied for, and that he has no intention of resigning his office or retiring from the Service, or taking leave of any kind within three months after his return to duty. Such declaration shall not be held absolutely to debar the person making it from applying for permission to resign his office or to retire from the Service, or to take leave, within three months after his return to duty: but every such application must be accompanied by an explanation of the special circumstances under which it is made, and it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Government to grant or withhold the permission sought.

Commutation of Leave.

20. Furlough and Privilege Leave shall not be taken as such, in continuation of each other; but if a Judge absent on leave of one of these kinds is allowed to change it for Leave of the other kind, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under Leave of the latter kind.

Applications for Leave.

21. Applications for Leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government shall, from time to time, prescribe.

Payment of Leave Allowances.

22. Leave allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is made in India, and quarterly if in England.

Effect of Leave on Substantive Appointment, &c.

23. No substantive appointment shall be vacated, merely by reason of Leave being granted under these Rules.

24. If a Judge overstays any Leave he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he overstays his leave for more than one week, his office shall be liable to be declared vacant. But a Judge on Leave (other than Leave under Rules 16 or 18) is not obliged to return to duty on an authorised holiday, unless another Officer is officiating as Judge in consequence of his absence. Vacation is not an authorized holiday within the meaning of this Rule; and a Judge whose furlough terminates at the commencement of or during a vacation shall not be entitled to full pay for any part of the period of such vacation (except a part subsequent to his return to duty). If, after the termination of his furlough, he remains absent during the whole or any part of a vacation, he

will, for such period of absence, draw the leave allowances admissible under Rule 13, but the time will count as actual service, not as furlough, provided that he returns to duty immediately at the end of the vacation.

Effect on Pensionary Service.

25. No Leave, except Privilege Leave and Leave Subsidiary to Furlough shall count as service for Pension.

Extraordinary Leave.

26. If the Government shall in its discretion deem it necessary, in any special instance, to grant to any Judge Leave of Absence which is not expressly provided for in the foregoing Rules, such Leave shall be without pay. Provided always that in no case shall such Leave exceed six months, or be granted more than once in the whole course of the Judge's service.

Leave under this Rule is termed 'Extraordinary' Leave.

SECTION III.—PENSIONS.

Chief Justices.

27. A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta after an actual service of fourteen and a half years as Judge of a High Court, of which period at least seven years shall have been as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

28. A Chief Justice of the High Courts at Madras and Bombay, and for the North-Western Provinces, respectively, after an actual service of fourteen and a half years as Judge of a High Court, of which period at least seven years shall have been as Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

Judges.

29. A Judge of a High Court, not being a Native Judge, and not being eligible for pension at a higher rate under Rule 27 or 28, shall, after an actual service of fourteen and a half years as Judge, receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

30. A Chief Justice or Judge shall, after an actual service of ten years, receive a pension according to the following graduated table:—

1. Years of Actual Service.	2. Chief Justice, Calcutta.	3. Chief Justice Madras and elsewhere.	4. Judge.
10	£ 1,200	£ 1,000	£ 800
10½	1,320	1,100	880
11¼	1,440	1,200	960
12½	1,560	1,300	1,040
13½	1,680	1,400	1,120

31. A Chief Justice or Judge who retires on medical certificate after six years and nine months' actual service, shall receive a pension not exceeding, in the case of a Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, £700 per annum; in the case of any Chief Justice of any other High Court, £600 per annum; and in the case of a Judge of a High Court, £500 per annum.

Previous Service.

32. In the event of a Judge receiving a pension under these Rules, he will not be entitled to any other pension or retiring allowance.

33. When a Judge, who at the time of his appointment to a High Court was a member of one of the Government Services in India, is permitted to retire without a pension under the preceding rules he shall receive such a pension as he might receive under the rules applicable to the branch of the Service to which he belonged when so appointed, reckoning the period of his service as a Judge of a High Court towards service for that pension.

34. If a Judge who, at the time of his appointment to a High Court, was a member of one of the Government Services in India, shall be permitted to retire on medical certificate after six years and nine months of actual service as Judge, he shall have the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these Rules or under the Rules applicable to the branch of the Service to which he belonged when appointed.

Civil Servants.

35. No Judge, selected from the Indian Civil Service, shall receive any pension under these Rules unless he shall have fully complied with all the rules and regulations in force for the time being as to payments to be made by him as a member of the Indian Civil Service on account of the provision for his own pension or retiring allowance, and for pensions to his wife and children.

Transfer to another High Court.

36. If a Judge be transferred from one High Court to another, the period he shall have served in each Court shall count towards his qualification for pension.

Promotion to be Chief Justice.

37. If a Judge be appointed to be a Chief Justice in the Court in which he has theretofore served, or in another Court, the period of his service as Judge will count for pension according to the rate of a Judge's pension, and the period of his service as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the Court to which he may have been appointed.

38. If a Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras, at Bombay, or for the North-Western Provinces be appointed Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, his period of service in the Court from which he is transferred will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of that Court, and his period of service as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta will count for pension according to rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta.

39. A Judge appointed under Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, sec. 7, to perform the duties of Chief Justice, is not a Chief Justice within the meaning of these Rules as to pension: provided that, if such Judge be afterwards appointed to be a Chief Justice, the period during which he performed the duties of Chief Justice as aforesaid shall count as service for pension, at the rate of £1,500 or of £1,800 per annum, as the case may be; provided also, that the period

during which a Judge performs (under section 7 of the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104) the duties of Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall not count towards pension at a rate exceeding £1,500 a year, unless such Judge is subsequently appointed to the office of Chief Justice of the said High Court at Calcutta.

40. These Rules numbered respectively 1 to 26 inclusive and 34 to 39 inclusive shall apply to every Chief Justice and Judge now holding office, as well as to those who may be hereafter appointed. Rules 27 to 33 inclusive shall not apply to any Chief Justice or Judge now holding office, who shall not before the 1st day of January, 1892, give notice to the Government of India that he elects to come under the operation of the said last-mentioned Rules in lieu of the Rules under which he may be now serving.

N.B.—The Rules referred to in the last line of this rule will be found in Appendix No. 29A of these Regulations.

SECTION IV.—EXPENSES FOR EQUIPMENT AND VOYAGE.

41. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from Europe on first appointment there shall be allowed—

To a Chief Justice or Judge of any High Court, £300. But no such allowance shall be made to any person who, being in India, is appointed to the office of the Chief Justice or Judge, or who,

having been in India is in Europe at the time of his appointment with the intention of returning to India.

601. *Reversion to the General Service.*—(a) An Officer subject to the Rules of any of the other Chapters of these Regulations who has for a time been removed from the operation of such Rules by reason of officiating as Judge of the High Court, shall, on return to general service, have to his credit the same amount of service towards Privilege Leave as was at his credit when he began to officiate as High Court Judge.

(b) In addition to this, he is entitled to count towards Privilege Leave, under the Rules to which he is subject, any period that has elapsed since he last obtained Privilege Leave or enjoyed vacation as High Court Judge, which he could have counted for Privilege Leave as a High Court Judge, if his officiating service had been prolonged until leave became admissible under the Rules applicable to Judges of the High Court.

602. If a Judge, who is a Member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Statutory Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in the service, all leave which he may have taken as a Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as if it had been taken under the Rules for the leave of absence of Members of the Indian Civil Service or Statutory Civil Servants, as the case may be.

CHAPTER XXIV.—BARRISTER APPOINTMENTS.

603. No Civil Officer, whether a Member of the Indian Civil Service or otherwise, is entitled to any special privileges by reason of his being a Barrister, unless, on his first admission to the service, he is appointed to some office in which the Local Government, with the sanction of the Government of India, has declared it to be necessary on public grounds to employ a Barrister.

Note.—[See Clause (5) of Article 441 in Chapter XVII.]

604. The following Officers being Barristers, and not being Members of the Indian Civil Service, are entitled to the special privileges detailed in this Chapter:—

Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab:
First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency towns:

Recorder of Rangoon:

Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

605. *Leave.*—(a) The Statutory Rules which regulate the Furlough and Leave of Absence of High Court Judges (Article 600, Rules 5 to 26) are applicable also to the Officers named in the preceding Article.

(b) The allowances of these Officers while on Furlough or Subsidiary Leave must not exceed half their salaries, and are limited also to the rate prescribed in Statutory Rule No. 13, Article 600.

(c) The Privilege Leave of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department is regulated by the Rules in Part III.

607. (a) *Special pensions* are admissible as follows, but the Officers named in Article 604 are otherwise subject to the 'Ordinary Pension' regulations in Part IV:—

- After not less than six years and nine months' active service in one or other of the offices specified in Article 604,—an Invalid pension of £300 a year.
- After not less than eight years and eight months' such service,—an Invalid pension of £500 a year.
- After not less than eleven years and six months' such service,—a Retiring pension of £750 a year.

(b) The Active Service of the Officers referred to in Article 604 includes, besides time spent on duty, whether in substantive or acting service, Privilege Leave, Subsidiary Leave, and periods of vacation during which the Officer is not on Furlough or Extraordinary Leave.

608. *Compulsory Retirement.*—Barristers to whom the rules of this Chapter apply are exempt from the general rule (see Article 503) regarding compulsory retirement at fifty-five years of age.

CHAPTER XXV.—MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

609. The rules in this chapter are applicable to Members of the Indian Civil Service appointed by the Honourable East India Company, or after competitive examination in England, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

1. No Member of the Indian Civil Service is entitled to any special privileges by reason of his being a *Barrister* (see Chapter XXIV.).

2. The rules applicable to a Member of the Indian Civil Service occupying the position of a High Court Judge are laid down in Chapter XXIII.

3. The grant of privilege leave to a Member of the Indian Civil Service occupying the position of a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab is regulated by rule 16, Article 600.

610. From the 5th May, 1869, the date of an Officer's first arrival in India is held to be as follows:—

(a) In the case of an Officer who is posted in England to Upper India, and arrives *via* Bombay, and who has been instructed by the Secretary of State to inquire at the Secretariat of the Government of Bombay for any orders as to his ultimate destination—

(i) if he receives no orders at Bombay:—the date on which he reports himself at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and to the Secretary to Government of the North-Western Provinces;

(ii) if he receives orders at Bombay:—the date on which he reports his arrival at any Station or Province to which he is attached by such orders.

(b) In the case of any other Officer:—the date on which he reports his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency or Province to which he is attached.

Note (1).—[Before the 31st January, 1868, the date to be taken is the date of his actual arrival in India.]

Note (2).—[From the 31st January, 1868, to the 4th May, 1869, inclusive, the date to be taken is the date on which he reported his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency to which he was attached, or, if he was attached to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, or Oudh, and had permission to enter into India *via* Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.]

611. Article 207 in Chapter IX. (joining time) provides for the case of an Officer being unable from illness to proceed to the seat of Government.

613. *Leave*.—The European Service Leave Rules, prescribed in Part III, apply to Members of the Indian Civil Service.

614. No leave but Privilege Leave may be granted to a Member of the Indian Civil Service who has completed thirty-five years' service. Any leave other than Privilege Leave granted to a Member of the Indian Civil Service before such date ceases to have effect on the date he completes thirty-five years' service.

615. *Annuity Deductions*.—(a) Four per centum shall be deducted at the time of payment from every Officer's pay, and from such of his other public emoluments as are mentioned in the last column of the following table:—

If the Officer was in the Service in 1875 or was appointed to it after passing a competitive examination held before the end of the year 1875, and belongs to the

Bengal Establishment.
Madras Establishment.
Bombay Establishment.

Every Allowance, excepting (1) Minimum Furlough Allowance, (2) Subsistence Allowance while on Furlough, (3) Establishment Allowance, (4) Sumptuary Allowance, and (5) Travelling Allowance.

(1) Acting Allowance, (2) Deputation Allowance, (3) Personal Allowance, (4) Fees, (5) Allowances while on Privilege or Subsidiary Leave, (6) Subsistence Allowance when not on leave other than Privilege and Subsidiary Leave, and (7) Local Allowances other than Travelling Allowance and Tentage.

Ditto.

Note.—[An Assistant or Head Assistant Collector in the Madras Presidency is not required to pay the contribution on account of annuity on that part of his consolidated pay, which, before the orders of the Government of India, in the Finance Department, No. 956, dated 1st June, 1880, was drawn as house-rent allowance.]

If the Officer is appointed to the service after passing a competitive examination held in or after the year 1876.

Every Allowance, excepting (1) Minimum Furlough Allowance, (2) Subsistence Allowance while on Furlough, (3) Establishment Allowance, (4) Sumptuary Allowance, (5) Travelling Allowance, and (6) Tentage.

Note.—[The deduction prescribed in this article is not made from the salary of an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Council of the Governor of Madras or Bombay.]

(b) The deduction from allowances required to be made by this article is included in the contribution levied from an Officer on foreign service of the first and second kind under the regulations contained in Part VII.; when, however, a Member of the Indian Civil Service is on foreign service, and no contribution is made by him or on his behalf under Part VII., he is required to contribute four per cent. under Clause (a).

616. *Civil Fund Deductions*.—(a) Deductions on account of subscriptions to civil funds shall be made at the time of payment from the emoluments of Officers according to the rules of the fund to which the Officer belongs. The Funds are—

- A.—Bengal Civil Fund.
- B.—Madras Civil Fund.
- C.—Bombay Civil Fund.
- D.—Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.

620. *Retirement and Annuity*.—An Officer who has been twenty-five years in the Service, counting from the date of his covenant, or from the date of the despatch of the Secretary of State announcing his appointment (whichever may have been earlier), and who has rendered

twenty-one years' *active service*, is entitled on his resignation of the service being accepted, to an annuity of £1,000.

621. An Officer who resigns the Service will, by such resignation, vacate any Office under the Government which he may then be holding. But this Rule does not apply to the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governor of Madras, and Governor of Bombay.

622. The resignation of the Civil service by a Lieutenant-Governor, Member of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Council of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, or a Judge of a High Court shall not be accepted unless his resignation of his office is at the same time tendered and accepted.

623. An officer, who, having proceeded to India and made or become liable to any payment on account of the provision for the annuity to which he might become entitled under Article 620, is declared by a medical certificate in due form to be incapacitated for further service, and is thereupon permitted to resign the service before he is entitled to such an Annuity, is entitled to a Gratuity or Annuity as follows:—

(i) If he has been in the Service for less than five years;—a Gratuity of £500.

(ii) If he has been in the Service for five years or more;—an Annuity of £150, plus

£20 for each complete year of Service in excess of five; provided that the whole Annuity shall not exceed £450.

624. (a) After thirty-five years' service, counting from the date of his arrival in India, an Officer shall not, except for special reasons, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, retain his office, or be appointed to any new office. Provided that if such an Officer has held his office for less than five years he may, for special reasons, with the sanction of the Government of India, be permitted to retain his office until he has held it for five years. The term 'office' in this Article includes an officiating appointment.

Note.—[The term 'office' as used in this Article does not include any office held under direct appointment by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, but the retention of such an office should be subject to the condition prescribed in Article 622.]

(b) The period of five years referred to in this Article begins to run from the date on which the Officer first takes up the office, whether substantively or temporarily. Provided that it temporary, he is confirmed without reverting of his substantive appointment; but the currency of the period is not interrupted by any subsequent temporary promotion to a higher appointment.

CHAPTER XXVI relates to STATUTORY CIVIL SERVANTS.

CHAPTER XXVII.—ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS.

BISHOPS.

632. The leave of absence of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are regulated by the following Statutory Rules, made under Royal Warrant, dated 4th November, 1884, under Statute 33 and 34 Vic., cap. 62, and amended by Royal Warrant, dated 28th July, 1888. [The italic headings are introduced merely to facilitate reference, and are not in the Statutory Rules.]

Statutory Rules.

1. Bishops may be allowed leave of absence either on medical certificate or on furlough.

Leave on Medical Certificate.

2. The amount of leave of absence on medical certificate admissible to a Bishop is limited to two years.

3. Subject to the limitation in Rule 2, leave of absence may be granted to a Bishop upon medical certificate for a period not exceeding one year. Leave so granted may be extended upon medical certificate to any period not exceeding eighteen calendar months.

Furlough.

4. The amount of furlough admissible to a Bishop at one time is limited to six calendar months.

5. The amount of furlough earned by a Bishop is one-eleventh of the time during which he has been on duty: Provided that no additional

furlough can be earned by duty done while six months' furlough is due. The furlough due to a Bishop is the furlough which he has earned less the period during which he has been absent on furlough.

6. To a Bishop who has been on duty without interruption for thirty-three calendar months, and who has not for twelve calendar months been absent on furlough, the whole or any part of the furlough due to him may be granted.

Note.—[For the purposes of this rule, leave on medical certificate is, and furlough is not, an interruption of duty.]

7. Furlough and leave on medical certificate cannot be taken in continuation of each other; but furlough granted under these rules may be retrospectively changed into leave on medical certificate.

Acting allowance of locum tenens.

8. An Archdeacon or a Chaplain appointed to hold charge of a diocese during the absence of the Bishop is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 500 a month in addition to the pay of his substantive office.

Absentee Allowance.

9. A Bishop while absent upon furlough or upon leave on medical certificate is entitled to full pay less Rs. 500 a month, but not to any other allowances.

Travelling and similar allowances of locum tenens.

10. An Archdeacon or a Chaplain appointed to hold charge of a diocese during the absence of the Bishop upon leave on medical certificate is entitled to the travelling and other similar allowances admissible to the Bishop.

Acting allowances of locum tenens of Metropolitan.

11. The allowances of the Bishop of Madras or Bombay, when performing the functions of the Bishop of Calcutta during his absence on leave, are regulated by 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 119. In such case the Bishop of Madras or Bombay is entitled to an allowance at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem in addition to his salary as Bishop of Madras or Bombay, and the Bishop of Calcutta will receive, during such absence, the salary of his office less Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem.

Grant of Leave.

12. Leave under these Rules may be granted to the Metropolitan by the Governor-General in Council, and to the Bishops of Madras and Bombay by the Governments of those Presidencies, on the recommendation of the Metropolitan.

633. A Bishop of Madras or Bombay exercising the episcopal jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the See of Calcutta during a vacancy of the See by the demise of the Bishop thereof for the time being, or otherwise, is entitled to the full pay fixed for the office, viz., Rs. 3,831-6-8.

634. The Statutory Rules in Article 632 do not apply to the Bishops of Rangoon or Lahore, whose official status is that of a Senior Chaplain, and who, as such, are subject to the Rules prescribed for Chaplains, Articles 637 to 664 of this Chapter.

CHAPLAINS.

637. (a) *Residence and Service.*—Residence (or Active Service) is reckoned, in the case of a Chaplain appointed in England, from the date of his arrival in India; and, in the case of a Chaplain who is appointed while resident in India, from the date on which he takes charge of his office. It includes—

- (i) Time spent on duty.
- (ii) Privilege and Subsidiary Leave.
- (iii) Time passed out of employ in India, otherwise than on leave.

(b) A Chaplain who is appointed while resident in India must not take charge of his office before the despatch appointing him is received in India. His service cannot count before the date of such receipt.

(c) 'Service' includes 'Residence,' and, also, all time spent on Leave of any description; but no time before the beginning of 'Residence.'

638. *Date of arrival in India.*—A Chaplain is held to have arrived in India on the date on which he reports his arrival either at the headquarters of the Diocese to which he is attached, or at any other Station to which he may be appointed, and to which he may proceed direct.

639. (a) A Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, who is posted in England to the Lahore Diocese or to any Station in the Central Provinces, or north of Allahabad, who comes to

India *via* Bombay, or by direct steamer to Karachi, and who is instructed by the Secretary of State to inquire from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, or at Karachi, from the Commissioner in Sindh, for orders as to his ultimate destination, is held to have arrived in India on the date on which he reports his arrival at the Station to which he is directed to proceed in the orders he receives at Bombay, or at Karachi, if he travels by direct steamer to that port.

(b) A Chaplain, who is not on the Bombay Establishment, and who is not posted to any Station in the Lahore Diocese or to any Station in the Central Provinces or north of Allahabad, but who comes out to India *via* Bombay, is held to have arrived in India from the date on which he reports his arrival at the Presidency town of the Presidency to which he is attached, or, if he receives orders at Bombay to proceed to any particular Station, from the date of his arrival at that Station.

(c) The report of arrival in each instance is to be made to the Bishop of the Diocese to which the Chaplain is attached.

640. A Chaplain appointed after the 25th June, 1891, is required to serve on probation for a term of three years on a pay of Rs. 400 a month. At the end of that period he will be confirmed in the service as a Junior Chaplain, if reported fit by a Medical Board in India, and if his conduct and character are approved by the Bishop of the Diocese in which he is serving. Time spent in India on service under the Additional Clergy Society, or on other approved service, may be included in the period of probation. With the exception of such service probationary service counts towards leave and gratuity. Chaplains, however, appointed after 17th March, 1892, can count all probationary service towards pension also.

Note.—[A Clergyman must have been three years in priest's orders before his nomination as a probationer.]

Leave.—A Chaplain on probation is not entitled to any leave during his probation, except privilege leave under Article 656.

644. The amount of Furlough 'admissible' to a Chaplain is limited to six years. All the Rules in this Section are subject to this limitation.

Furlough and Leave with Allowances on medical certificate under former Rules are counted as furlough under this Rule.

645. The amount of Furlough 'earned' by a Chaplain is one-fourth of his Active Service, and three months in addition thereto.

646. The amount of Furlough 'due' to a Chaplain is the amount which he has earned, diminished by—

- (i) The amount of Furlough which he has enjoyed under these or any former Rules;
- (ii) The excess over one year in the amount of leave with allowances on medical certificate which he has enjoyed under former Rules.

647. (a) To a Chaplain who has rendered three years' Continuous Service, Furlough for not more than two years may be granted as follows:—

First. On medical certificate, unconditionally (see Chapter XL., Articles 893 to 902, for the Procedure Rules).

Secondly. Without medical certificate, subject to the following provisos:—

- (i) That the Furlough be due to him;
- (ii) That he have rendered seven years' Active service;
- (iii) That the whole number of Chaplains absent on Furlough and Special Leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India. Except on medical certificate or on very urgent private affairs, Furlough or Special Leave may not be granted to a Church of England Chaplain if twenty per cent. of the whole number of Chaplains belonging to his Diocese are already absent on Furlough or Special Leave. The Bishop of Calcutta, Lahore, or Rangoon, as the case may be, will report to the Government of India when the limit is reached.

(b) Furlough taken under this Article may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

(c) The Furlough of a Chaplain is strictly limited to a period of three years at one time, and cannot be extended even without allowances. But the Secretary of State for India reserves to himself the power of allowing a Chaplain to remain in Europe beyond three years, should special and exceptional circumstances require it.

648. (a) To a Chaplain who has not rendered three years' Continuous Service, Furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

(b) Furlough granted under this Article for less than one year, may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than one year.

649. *Furlough Allowances.*—(a) A Chaplain on Furlough is entitled to allowances as follows:—

	On ordinary Furlough.	On other Furlough.
Archdeacon of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland at the same places	£600 a year	£480 a year.
Senior Chaplains	£500 "	£384 "
Junior Chaplains	£350 "	£300 "

(b) To a Chaplain proceeding on Furlough to England an advance of the first quarter's allowances may be made, which advance is not recoverable in the event of his death.

(c) Ordinary Furlough includes—

- (i) The first two years of each separate period of Furlough under Article 647.
- (ii) So much of Furlough under the preceding Article (648) as may be due, provided that the Chaplain have rendered six months' Continuous Active Service.

A Chaplain on Furlough or Special Leave does not forfeit his past Leave Allowance by resigning the Service without returning to India.

650. An Archdeacon of Rangoon or Lahore draws no extra 'Furlough Allowance' by reason of his office as Archdeacon.

651. *Special Leave* on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time for not more than six months:

Provided that a Chaplain, who has had Special Leave, must render six years' Active Service before he can again have such leave.

652. For the first period of a Chaplain's Special Leave, he is entitled to the Leave Allowance admissible during ordinary Furlough. In subsequent periods he is entitled to no Leave Allowance.

653. The *Subsidiary Leave* of a Chaplain and the beginning and ending of his Furlough and Special Leave are regulated by the Rules in Chapter XIII.

654. A Chaplain on Subsidiary Leave is entitled to the same Allowances as during the Leave to which it is Subsidiary.

655. A Chaplain may draw Allowances as if he were on Privilege Leave for any part of his Subsidiary Leave preparatory to retiring from the Service or going on Furlough or Special Leave, for which if he were not retiring from the Service or going on furlough or on Special Leave, Privilege Leave would be admissible to him.

656. *Privilege Leave* may be granted, as follows:—

- (i) After five months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than one month.
- (ii) After ten months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than two months.
- (iii) After fifteen months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than three months.

Note.—[Time spent by a Chaplain in Kashmir under Foreign Department Order No. 84, dated 13th March, 1863, counts as time spent on duty, except for the purposes of this Article.]

657. In applying for Privilege Leave, a Chaplain must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking Furlough, Special Leave, Subsidiary Leave, or Leave on Medical Certificate for three months after his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying to retire or to take such leave within three months, he should, if he does so, explain his change of mind.

658. A Chaplain may not take Privilege Leave in instalments.

659. A Chaplain on Privilege Leave is entitled to the same pay and house-rent as if he were on duty.

660. *Benefices in the United Kingdom.*—The orders in the following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated 11th December, 1888, regarding the acceptance by Chaplains of Benefices in the United Kingdom should be strictly adhered to:—

A Chaplain accepting a Benefice in the United Kingdom must forthwith report his having done so to the Government under which he is serving, if he is in India, or to the Secretary of State if he is out of India on Furlough; and on the expiry of any leave which may (whether before or after such acceptance) have been granted to him, his Indian appointment will be deemed vacant. If he desires to retain his Indian appointment he must, before the expiry of his leave, resign the Benefice, having first obtained the consent of the Secretary of State and of the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Benefice is situated to his doing so.

No extension of leave will, under any circumstances be granted to a Chaplain on furlough, who has accepted a Benefice in the United Kingdom, unless he has resigned the same before the expiry of such furlough with the consent before mentioned.—(*Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 132 Public (Ecclesiastical), dated 27th December, 1888.*)

661. *Pensions*.—Chaplains are entitled to pension according to the following scale :—

Chaplains appointed before 25th June, 1891.	Chaplains appointed after 25th June, 1891, but before 17th March, 1892, and the following :—Revds. A. Y. Browne, H. W. Bush, C. J. Palmer, A. Still, W. A. Dickens, H. R. Coulthard, L. H. Lermitt, H. Naish, G. H. N. Ingle, L. Klugh, C. P. Cory, C. E. C. deCoetlogon, C. Mayhew, G. J. Chree.	Chaplains appointed after 17th March, 1892.
Per annum.	<i>Retiring Pension.</i>	Per annum.
After 17 years' residence and 20 years' service £365	The same as Chaplains appointed before 25th June, 1891	After 20 years' residence and 23 years' service £365
<i>Gratuity and Pension on Medical Certificate.</i>		
Per annum. £ s. d.	Gratuity. £ s. d.	Gratuity. £ s. d.
Under seven years' residence ... 63 17 6	Over three years' residence, for each completed year ... 80 0 0	Under ten years' residence, for each completed year ... 80 0 0
Seven years and over 127 15 0	Seven years and over, the same as Chaplains appointed before 25th June, 1891.	Per annum. £ s. d.
Ten ... 173 7 6		Ten years and over 127 15 0
Fifteen ... 292 0 0		Thirteen ... 173 7 6
		Eighteen ... 292 0 0

NOTES.—(a) Gratuities are subject to a maximum of £800 and a minimum of £200.

(b) The Invalid pensions of £63 17s. 6d., £127 15s., and £173 7s. 6d. a year, are admissible only after a trial of a temperate climate and upon a certificate from the Medical Board attached to the Office of the Secretary of State for India that the officer is permanently unfit to serve in India. (*Financial Department No. 2257, dated 31st May, 1892.*)

663. *Retirement*.—A Chaplain must retire after twenty-five years' service, unless especially exempted by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Governor-General in Council, or, if he belong to the Madras or Bombay Establishment, of the Governor in Council of his Presidency.

NOTE.—[Articles 663 and 664 do not apply to the Bishops of Rangoon and Lahore (*see Article 634*).]

664. No leave, other than Privilege Leave under Article 656 may be granted to a Chaplain who has completed twenty-five years' service (*see preceding Article*). Leave, other than Privilege Leave granted to a Chaplain before his completion of twenty-five years' service ceases to have effect on such completion.

SECTION IV.—MINISTERS OTHER THAN CHAPLAINS.

665. A Clergyman appointed to perform the duties of Chaplain on the Regular Establishment is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 100.

666. The allowances of a Clergyman (whether of the Additional Clergy Society or any other recognised Society) are regulated by the Local Government within an annual grant for each Government.

667. Allowances as follows may be granted to Wesleyan or Presbyterian Ministers officiating with British troops in any station in India :—

- A monthly capitation allowance of one rupee for each man up to one hundred, with eight annas additional for each man beyond one hundred; and
- Travelling allowance, under the ordinary rules, for ministers visiting out stations under proper Authority.

668. The Treasury Officer shall pass the Allowances referred to in the preceding article on receipt of—

- Evidence as to the nomination;
- A certificate from the Officiating Minister that he has substantially performed the required duties; and
- A return countersigned by the District, or Station, Staff Officer showing the number of soldiers (officers and men) at the particular station who have entered themselves in the regimental records as 'Presbyterians' or 'Wesleyans.'

NOTE.—[In the case of the Church of Scotland the evidence referred to in Clause (i) should be in the form of a certificate from the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland that the services of the Minister are recognised by that Church.]

LEAVE RULES.

670. *Military Officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules* are granted leave under the European Service Rules in Part III.

671. The *Local Government* in the Civil Department may grant Special Leave under Article 348 or Furlough in India under Military Rules to a *Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules*, who is entitled to Furlough under Chapter I. of the Rules published by G. G. O. in the Military Department No. 171, dated 25th February, 1874, *see Appendix No. 11*. Such Special Leave or Furlough in India should be granted only upon the certificate referred to in Article 934 (a).

NOTE.—[The grant of Furlough out of India by the Military Department, or of 'Special Leave' under this clause, to a *Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules* carries with it a grant of Subsidiary Leave under the provisions of Article 353. *See also note under Article 348.*]

672. A *Local Government* may also grant Short Leave under Chapter XII. to a *Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules*: Provided that he is not employed in the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, or as Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad.

NOTE.—[This Article also applies to officers of the British service employed in a Civil Department in India.]

673. No other leave of absence may be granted under the Regulations in Part III. to a *Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules*.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FROM CIVIL EMPLOY.

670. (a) A Military or Naval Officer in Civil employ, after attaining the age of 55 years, shall not, except for special reasons, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, retain his office or be appointed to any new office. Provided that, if such an Officer has held his office for less than five years, he may, for special reasons, with the sanction of the Government of India, be permitted to retain his office until he has held it for five years. The term 'office' in this Article includes an officiating appointment, and the currency of the period of five years is not interrupted by any subsequent temporary promotion to a higher appointment.

(b) The period of five years referred to in Clause (a) begins to run from the date on which the Officer first takes up the office, whether substantively or temporarily: provided that, if temporary, he is confirmed without reverting to his substantive appointment; but the currency of the period is not interrupted by any subsequent temporary promotion to a higher appointment.

* The following is the Rule of the Military Department for regulating the treatment of regimental officers selected for temporary employment in certain Civil Departments:

CLAUSE 129. With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that a regimental Officer selected for temporary employment with a department of the State in an appointment other than those* whose seconding is regulated by the provisions of paragraph 4 of G. G. O. No. 811 of 1877 will, on the expiration of a year of such temporary duty, be seconded, provided that the department employing him certifies that

680. There are two exceptions to the preceding Article:

(a) Medical Officers of the Administrative grades in the Service—namely, Surgeon-Major-Generals and Surgeon-Colonels—are not compelled to retire from the Service until they attain the age of sixty years. The appointment to the administrative grade of a medical officer who entered the service prior to the 13th January, 1860, and who is disqualified by age from serving the full term of five years, is limited to those officers who will be able to complete upwards of three years' service in that grade, and will then be sanctioned only on exceptional and special grounds, and exclusively in the interests of the public service.

(b) Medical Officers of the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel or Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, who entered the Service prior to the 13th January, 1860, may, on attaining the age of fifty-five years, be allowed to retain their appointments in the Civil Department for a period not exceeding three years, if they are permitted to remain in the Medical Service under the provisions of Article 8 of the Royal Warrant of the 16th November, 1880.—G. G. O. *Military Department, No. 13, dated 7th January, 1881.*

681. The undermentioned Officers cease to be in Civil employment on attaining the age of fifty-five years :—

- Military Officers in the Survey of India, unless specially permitted by the Secretary of State, in the interests of the Public Service, to remain in the department for a further definite period;
- Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels, or Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels, or Surgeon-Majors, who entered the Service on or before the 13th January, 1860.
- Warrant Officers*:—*see Article 37 of Clause 83 of the Indian Army Circulars of 1884, quoted below :—*

Clause 83; Article 37.—Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 55 years, and all warrant medical Officers of that age now in the Service, as well as those who may attain that age within one year, will be required to retire at the expiration of one year from the date of this order. (*Issued as a Special Army Circular on the 16th July, 1884.*)

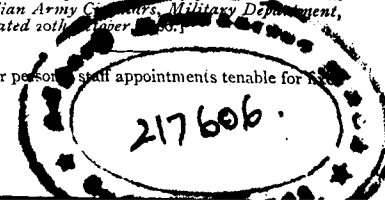
682. On succession to the Colonel's Allowance, a Military Officer (not holding an appointment, the tenure of which is limited to five years) must vacate any Civil appointment which he

there is a fair likelihood of his being brought on the permanent establishment of that department, otherwise he must immediately be returned to his regiment.

An Officer so seconded must either return to his regiment at the end of five years, or be struck off its strength on retention in a department for any period beyond that term. [*Indian Army Circulars, Military Department, No. 1451, dated 20th January, 1887.*]

* Army or personal staff appointments tenable for fixed periods.

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then holds. But, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, he is eligible for reappointment or for employment in the same or any other appointment, at the discretion of the Government of India (or, if he belongs to the Madras or Bombay Army, as the case may be, of Madras or Bombay) in the Military Department.

683. **Public Works Department.**—A Military Officer in the Public Works or Military Works Department, who, on reaching the age of 50 years, has not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, will be liable to be called upon to vacate his appointment, provided that before finally quitting the department under this Article he be allowed to take any furlough admissible under the rules and allowances of the Public Works Department applicable to him. This proviso to be in force up to the 26th September, 1892, or for five years from the date of Public Works Department Resolution, No. 1884 G., dated 26th September, 1887.

684. Military Officers in the Public Works and Telegraph Department cease to be in Civil employ on attaining the age of 55 years.

685. A Military Officer serving in the Public Works Department must vacate absolutely any appointment he may hold in that Department on succession to the Colonel's allowance.

689. **Leave after completion of period of Civil Employ.**—(a) No leave but Privilege Leave may be granted to a Military Officer in Civil employ, whether subject to Civil Leave Rules or Military Leave Rules, or to any Naval Officer who is more than fifty-five years old. Any leave, other than Privilege Leave, granted in the Civil

Department to a Military or Naval Officer in Civil employ before he is fifty-five years old, ceases to have effect on his fifty-fifth birthday, on which date he reverts to Military employ. The absentee allowances of a Military Officer in Civil employ on leave other than Privilege Leave become a Military charge and he becomes subject to Military Rules on his fifty-fifth birthday, whether his leave was granted in the Military or the Civil Department.

Note.—[In the case of a Military or Naval Officer in Civil employ, who reverts to Military employ under the operation of the rules in this section, privilege leave cannot be granted at the end of his service in the Civil Department for any period which will expire within the three months previous to his reversion.]

(b) In applying Clause (a) to Medical Officers of the administrative grades in the service—namely, Surgeon-Major-Generals and Surgeon-Colonels—'sixty' or 'sixtieth' as the case may be, should be substituted for the words 'fifty-five' or 'fifty-fifth.'

(c) In applying clause (a) to Medical Officers of the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel or Brigade - Surgeon - Lieutenant - Colonel, who entered the service prior to the 13th January, 1860, and are, under the provisions of Article 8 of the Royal Warrant of the 16th November, 1880 (G. G. O., Military Department, No. 13, dated 7th January, 1881), allowed to remain in the Medical Service for a period not exceeding three years after attaining the age of fifty-five years, 'fifty-eight' or 'fifty-eighth,' as the case may be, should be substituted for the words 'fifty-five' or 'fifty-fifth.'

NOTE.—Medical Officers, whose service is extended to the age of 60 and 58 years respectively under clauses (b) and (c) of this article, can take no leave in the Civil Department during their period of extended service, except privilege leave and such leave on medical certificate as may be admissible under the furlough regulations to which they are subject.

CHAPTER XXIX.—CIVIL ENGINEERS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICERS.

LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

690. The rules in this Chapter apply to the extent stated in the several Articles to the following Officers:—

APPOINTED IN ENGLAND.

- (a) 'Cooper's Hill Engineers' of the Public Works Department, *i.e.*, Civil Engineers trained in the Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill.
- (b) 'Stanley Engineers' of the Public Works Department, *i.e.*, Civil Engineers appointed in England in the years 1859-71 under covenant and after competitive examination, in general accordance with Lord Stanley's Despatch No. 11 (Public), dated 9th March, 1859.
- (c) Other Civil Engineers appointed to the Public Works Department, by the Secretary of State, before the 1st November, 1873.
- (d) Officers of the Telegraph Department specially trained in Europe, who entered the Department under covenant with the

Honourable Court of Directors or with the Secretary of State, including certain Officers who were specially trained in England to introduce the Morse system into India.

- (e) 'Cooper's Hill Telegraph Officers,' *i.e.*, Officers of the Telegraph Department appointed from, and trained in, the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill.

APPOINTED IN INDIA.

- (f) 'Indian College Engineers' of the Public Works Department, *i.e.*, Civil Engineers trained in the Civil Engineering Colleges in India and appointed by competent authority in India.
 - (g) Other Civil Engineers who are not of purely Asiatic descent, appointed by competent authority in India.
691. **Commencement of Service.**—If a Cooper's Hill Engineer lands in India on or before the 1st December of the year in which he passes out of College his service counts from the preceding

1st October, unless another date should be specified in his letter of appointment.

1. In the case of Cooper's Hill Engineers who passed out of the College from the years 1878 to 1886, inclusive, Active Service includes also the whole period from date of appointment to the service to date of joining their appointments in India, provided they fulfil the conditions in regard to date of landing in India specified in this Article. The exception in favour of Officers of these years is made in consequence of an error in the letters of appointment and in the College prospectus which affected students of these years, as ruled in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 24, dated 26th April, 1883.

692. If a Cooper's Hill Engineer is, after completing his three years' residence at College, required to go through a course of practical engineering in England under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, his service, unless another date should be specified in his letter of appointment, will reckon from the commencement of the practical course, or from such later date as will be consistent with the regulation that he may count as service towards pension the time spent on such practical course to the extent of one year only.

693. The service of a Cooper's Hill Engineer, whose case is not provided for in Articles 691 or 692, and who does not land in India by the 1st December, and that of any other Civil Engineer appointed by the Secretary of State, counts from the date on which he landed in India.

694. The service of an Officer appointed to the Telegraph Department, after training or competitive examination by the Honourable Court of Directors or the Secretary of State, begins as follows:—

- (i) If appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors, from date of arrival in India.
- (ii) If appointed by the Secretary of State after competitive examination, from date of covenant.
- (iii) If appointed by the Secretary of State after training at the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, from date of sailing of vessel selected by Secretary of State, or 1st October in the year of passing out of the College, whichever is named in his letter of appointment, provided that he reaches India within two months of that date or other approximate date named in his letter of appointment; otherwise from date of arrival in India. Except in the case of Officers appointed from the years 1883 to 1885, both inclusive, whose service will reckon from date of appointment, *i.e.*, date of passing out of College, provided they arrive in India by the vessel in which they were ordered to embark or within two months of the date on which such vessel was advertised to sail, or other approximate date named in their letter of appointment; otherwise from date of arrival in India.

695. The service of an Officer appointed in India begins ordinarily from the date on which he takes charge of the office to which he is first appointed (*see* Article 64 in Part II.).

697. The leave of the Officers described in Article 690, if they were appointed to their offices by the Secretary of State or with his particular sanction, is governed by the regulations

in Part III. for European services. The leave of certain Officers otherwise appointed, whose names are included in Appendix No. 3, is also governed by the European Service Leave Rules. The leave of all other Officers is regulated by the Indian Service Leave Rules.

PROVIDENT FUND.

Character of Fund.

698. A Provident Fund, on the following basis, is sanctioned for the following Officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments:—

- (a) Civil Engineers on the effective list of the Public Works Department.
- (b) Civil Engineers transferred to the Accounts Branch, or Superior Railway Revenue Establishments, or to Foreign Service under Part VII.
- (c) All Civil Members of the Superior Accounts Establishment who are not Civil Engineers.
- (d) All Superior Civil Officers of the Indian Telegraph Department.
- (e) All Civil Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishments of State Railways who are pensionable.
- (f) Civil Under-Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries in the Public Works Branch of the Secretariat of the Government of India or a Local Government or Administration.

699. In the case of Officers who were in the Public Works or Telegraph Departments before the constitution of the Fund, the deposits are voluntary, and may be discontinued and renewed at the option of the contributor. But Officers who joined the departments after the constitution of the Fund must contribute to it. Apprentices may contribute to the Fund, but are not compelled to do so.

Note.—[The Fund was constituted as a compulsory Fund for 'Civil Engineers,' and Civil Members of the Superior Account Establishment, who are not Civil Engineers who entered the Department on and after 4th February, 1885, and was extended to 'Telegraph Officers,' with effect from 13th October, 1886. It was extended to Civil, Under, and Assistant Secretaries of the Public Works Department with effect from 16th August, 1888.]

Amount of Contribution and Interest.

700. (a) The obligatory contribution to the Fund is five per cent on salaries, with voluntary contributions of a further five per cent.

(b) Compound interest at four per cent on all sums contributed under Clause (a) is annually credited by Government to each contributor's account.

Disposal and Administration of Fund.

701. The sum which will accumulate under Articles 699 and 700 to the credit of an Officer will be his absolute property, to be handed over to him, or to his heirs, unconditionally, on his leaving the service, or in the event of his death, as the case may be.

702. The administration of the Fund rests with the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

PENSION RULES.

703. The rules in this section apply to all Officers of the classes described in Article 690 as 'appointed in England,' and also to those Engi-

neers 'appointed in India,' who have been specially admitted to the benefits of this section, on account of previous European training; the names of Officers so admitted are given in Appendix No. 13.

Note.—[The death, resignation, removal or retirement of any of these Officers should be promptly reported by the Government Department or head of office, under whom he is serving, directly to the Government of India in the Finance Department.]

704. The pensionary claims of 'Indian College Engineers,' and of 'other Civil Engineers' (whether of purely Asiatic descent or not) 'appointed in India,' whose names are not included in Appendix No. 13, and of Telegraph Officers not included under Clauses (d) and (e) of Article 690, are governed by the ordinary rules prescribed for Officers in 'superior' service in Part IV. But in the case of Officers of this class who may rise to the rank of Superintending Engineer, or in the Telegraph Department, of Superintendent 1st grade, or in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, of Director, the Government of India will be prepared to consider favourably their admission to the pension rules, including those contained in Article 714, applicable to the Officers specified in Article 703, subject to any general restriction that may be prescribed as to the amount of pension payable to public servants who are *Natives of India*.

1. The concessions made under this Article will not, in any case, include permission to count as qualifying service rendered under the age of twenty.

705. The Government of India may, on special grounds, recommend for sanction of the Secretary of State the grant of an invalid pension, on the scale referred to in Article 713 (a) to an Officer belonging to the classes referred to as 'appointed in India,' in Article 690, provided that he be not of purely Asiatic descent.

706. Unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the rules of Part IV. apply to Officers defined in Article 703, but they are modified in the points noted in the following Articles.

707. *Service under age.*—The rule which excludes service under the age of twenty years does not apply to the officers defined in Article 703. 'Indian College Engineers' are also exempted from this disability.

708. *Period added on account of previous experience.*—The Government of India may, in special cases, add a period, not exceeding three years, to the service of any Civil Engineer appointed to the Public Works Department, before the 1st November, 1873, with initial rank higher than that of a 1st grade Assistant Engineer.

709. The Civil Engineers whose names are included in lists (a) and (b) of Appendix No. 14, who were appointed to the Department as Assistant Engineers, 1st grade, are, subject to the proviso in Article 710, allowed, on account of previous experience, to add to their pensionable service a period not exceeding three years, provided such previous experience was not acquired before the age of twenty-five.

1. The service of an officer who receives any benefit from this concession cannot commence from a date anterior to that on which he attained the age of twenty-five.

710. The concessions referred to in Articles 708 and 709 will not, however, be granted to any Officer taken over, directly or indirectly, from one of the Guaranteed Railway Companies who received a bonus on leaving the service of the Company.

711. *Periods of Leave and Suspension.*—(a) An Officer belonging to any of the classes defined in Article 703 counts furlough as service as follows:—

If the service of the Officer is not less than	He counts as service furlough for—
20 years	2 years.
25 "	3 "
30 "	4 "
35 "	5 "

If the Officer's service is not less than 15 years, he counts as service a period not exceeding one year spent on leave with allowances out of India.

(b) Otherwise time passed on leave, other than Privilege or Subsidiary Leave, does not count.

(c) The service referred to in this Article includes any period that may be added under Article 708 or 709.

712. *Amount of Pension.*—The following special scale of Pensions is admissible to the Officers defined in Article 703:—

(a) After a service of less than ten years, an invalid gratuity on the scale laid down in Article 518 (a).

(b) After a service of not less than ten years, an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts:

Years of completed service.	Scale of Pension.	Maximum limit of Pension.
		a year. or a month.
10	20 sixtieths of Average Emoluments	1,000 83½
11	21 " "	1,400 116½
12	22 " "	1,800 150
13	23 " "	2,200 183½
14	24 " "	2,600 216½
15	25 " "	3,000 250
16	26 " "	
17	27 " "	
18	28 " "	
19	29 " "	

(c) After a service of not less than twenty years, a retiring pension not exceeding the following amounts:

20 to 24	30 sixtieths of Average Emoluments	5,000 333½
25 & above		5,000 416½

713. The Officers to whom the above scale applies, who were in the Public Works Department on the 18th April, 1884, or in the Telegraph Department on the 23rd January, 1885, will, at the time of retirement, be allowed an option between the above scale and the pensions allowable under rules in force on the dates named, namely:—

(a) An invalid pension on the following scale, not being less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 2,000 a year.

If the qualifying service of the Officer be not less than—	Forty-fifth part of the Officer's average emoluments.
10 years	10
11 "	11
12 "	12
13 "	13
14 "	14

(b) An invalid or superannuation pension on the following scale:—

(i) After a service of not less than fifteen years, but less than twenty-five years:—

A pension not exceeding one-third of average emoluments, and, also, not exceeding Rs. 3,000 a year; or, if the average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, Rs. 2,000 a year.

(ii) After a service of not less than twenty-five years:—

A pension not exceeding one-half of average emoluments, and, also, not exceeding Rs. 5,000 a year; or, if the average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, Rs. 4,000 a year.

1. For the exact meaning of the term 'Average Emoluments' see Article 531 in Part IV.

714. *Special additional pensions.*—The following special additional pensions over and above those allowed in Article 712, may be allowed by the Government of India as rewards of approved services in the responsible positions referred to below:—

(a) Additional Pensions of Rs. 2,000 per annum to those who have served three years as—

- (i) Chief Engineers, or Officers who have been graded as such.
- (ii) Director-General, or Deputy-Director-General, of Telegraphs.

(b) Additional Pensions of Rs. 1,000 per annum to those who have served three years as—

- (i) Superintending Engineers.
- (ii) Director of Construction; Director of Traffic; or Superintendent, First Grade, in the Indian Telegraph Department.
- (iii) Directors of the Persian and Persian Gulf Telegraphs in the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

For the purpose of awarding these special additional pensions, the following Officers are treated as of equivalent rank to a Superintending Engineer:—

- (i) Civil Engineers (of the classes enumerated in Article 703) in Class I. of the State Railway Revenue establishments.
- (ii) Civil Engineers (of the classes enumerated in Article 703), in Classes I., II., and III. of Examiners, Public Works Accounts.

It is important to bear in mind that these additional pensions cannot be claimed as matter of right, but that they will be granted at the discretion of the Government of India as rewards of 'approved services.'—(Secretary of State's Despatch No. 21 (Public Works), dated 27th May, 1888.)

Note.—[See special addition to the form of certificate in Form of Application for Pension.]

715. (a) All service, whether temporary or substantive, counts as service towards these special additional pensions, but periods passed on leave, other than Privilege Leave, will be excluded.

(b) Periods of three months and under, during which an Officer merely officiates as a purely temporary measure, will not count, nor will any period count during which an Officer is officiating in a vacancy caused by the absence of an

Officer on Privilege Leave whose service counts under Clause (a).

716. Certain Officers of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, appointed before or during 1878, who have a clause in their covenant assuring them of the same status in respect to Pensions as Officers of the Indian Public Works Department, will, if they rise to or above the grade of Assistant Superintendent, obtain the pensions provided in this Section for Officers of the Public Works Department.

1. Officers of the Indian Telegraph Department, who may be transferred to the Indo-European Telegraph Department retain the pensionary privileges of their own branch of the department.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

717. The tenure of the appointment of Director-General of Telegraphs is limited to five years. Extensions of this term can be sanctioned by the Secretary of State alone.

718. No Chief Engineer of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, nor any officer of corresponding rank in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, or in the Superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department, nor any officer holding the office of Secretary or Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, can, without re-appointment, hold the same post for more than five years.

718A. The following rules apply to officers, whether Civil or Military, holding the appointments enumerated below:—

Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.

Director-General of Railways.

Inspector-General of Irrigation.

Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

Chief Engineers, Class 1, who have held one appointment with that rank for five years continuously.

Consulting Engineer with the Government of India.

Manager, North-Western Railway.

Director-General of Telegraphs.

(1) An officer who is granted a special extension of time in any high appointment in the Public Works or Telegraph Department, the tenure of which is limited by rule, shall not be allowed any leave during such extension except privilege leave; and, should longer leave be necessary on account of ill-health, urgent private affairs, or other cause, the extension shall, *ipso facto*, cease from the departure of the officer on such leave.

(2) An officer who has served his full time in any of the posts referred to, whose time is not extended, and for whom no suitable post can be found, and who desires to take leave to England until the time of his retirement arrives, whether leave is permissible to him under the rules or not, shall be permitted to take leave on leave allowances not exceeding a maximum limit of £600 a year until he completes the service which entitles him to the maximum pension attainable by him. The same rule applies to an officer compelled to vacate his appointment under rule (1).

(3) The appointments vacated under rule (2) shall be considered vacant, and substantive promotions made in the vacant places.

719. Any Civil Engineer of the Public Works Department, who, on reaching the age of fifty years, has not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, will be liable to be called upon to retire, provided—

- (i) That no Officer having less than twenty-five years' service to his credit for pension shall be called upon to retire under this Article before 26th September, 1889.
- (ii) That no Officer having less than twenty years' service to his credit for pension shall be called upon to retire under this Article before 26th September, 1890.
- (iii) That an Officer called upon to retire under this Article shall be allowed to take any Furlough admissible under the Rules before his final retirement, subject to the condition of Article 720, in regard to retire-

ment on attaining the age of fifty-five years. This proviso to be in force up to 26th September, 1892, i.e., for five years from the date of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 1884 G, dated 26th September, 1887.

720. All Civil Engineers in the Public Works Department, Civilian Under, and Assistant Secretaries in the Public Works Branch of the Secretariat of the Government of India, or of a Local Government or Administration, and Civilians in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, in the Superior Railway Revenue Establishment, and in the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department, are required to retire on attaining the age of fifty-five years.

Note.—[The above rule is applicable to all Civilians of the several establishments named, whatever the source of their appointment may be.]

CHAPTER XXX.—LAW OFFICERS.

721. *Definition.*—In this Chapter, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the term 'Law Officer' includes—

- An Advocate General.
- A Standing Counsel.
- An Administrator General.
- An Official Trustee.
- An Official Assignee.
- A Receiver of a High Court.
- An Officer of a High Court who holds an appointment which, by law, can be held only by a Barrister.
- A Secretary in the Legislative Department to a Local Government.
- A Remembrancer or Deputy Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
- A Government Advocate, or Assistant to the Government Advocate in Burma, and the Junior Government Advocate in the Punjab.
- A Clerk of the Crown.
- A Government Solicitor.
- A Government Pleader, and a Government Prosecutor.

722. The Leave of Absence and Acting Allowances of a Law Officer who is a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Statutory Civil Servant are regulated by the rules applicable to the Indian Civil Service or the Statutory Civil Service, as the case may be.

723. A Government Pleader or Government Prosecutor is entitled to such Leave of Absence and Allowances when on Leave, and to such Acting Allowances, as the Authority who appoints him may think fit to grant; provided that no extra expense be caused to the Government.

724. *Officers on full-timed Salaries.*—The Leave of Absence and Acting Allowances of a Law Officer who is not a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Statutory Civil Servant, or a Government Pleader or a Government Prosecutor, but whose pay is fixed, and his

whole time retained for the service of Government, are regulated as if he were a Member of the Indian Civil Servant.

(1) A barrister without a substantive appointment, appointed to act in an office which is either reserved for a Barrister or for which a Barrister is generally selected, may, with the special sanction of the Government of India, be allowed to draw an acting allowance not exceeding two-thirds of the pay of the appointment.

725. *Officers retained on fixed Allowances.*—The Leave of Absence and Acting Allowances of a Law Officer who is not a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Statutory Civil Servant, or a Government Pleader, or a Government Prosecutor, whose pay is fixed, but whose whole time is not retained for the public service are regulated by the following Rules, which received the sanction of the Secretary of State in his Despatch No. 48, dated 4th November, 1875:—

Active Service.

1. 'Active Service' includes besides Time spent on Duty, Leave of Absence taken under Rule 3, and Subsidiary Leave of Absence taken under Rule 8.

Application.

2. An Application for Leave of Absence must be submitted, through the Officer who passes his pay, to the Authority to whom the Officer is directly subordinate.

Leave during Vacation.

3. Leave of Absence during the Vacation of the High or Chief Court within whose jurisdiction the Officer serves, may be granted without deduction of pay, provided that no expense be caused by the grant of such Leave.

Medical Certificate.

4. Leave may be granted on Medical Certificate for a period not exceeding one year; and Leave so granted may, on Medical Certificate, be extended to twenty months.

5. Leave of Absence on Medical Certificate may not be granted again until after three years' 'Active Service.'

Private Affairs.

6. Leave of Absence on Private Affairs for a period not exceeding six months, may be granted once only to an Officer who has rendered six years' 'Active Service.'

Furlough.

7. After four years' 'Active Service,' Furlough without Pay, but with retention of appointment, may be granted for a period not exceeding one year.

Subsidiary Leave.

8. In very urgent cases Subsidiary Leave of absence may be granted under Chapter XIII., provided that no expense be caused by the grant of such Leave.

Commutation of Leave.

9. Excepting Subsidiary Leave, no kind of Leave may be granted in continuation of any other kind of Leave; but any Leave granted under these Rules may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of Leave which might at first have been granted.

Commencement and termination of Leave.

10. If an Officer, who has obtained Leave of Absence, makes over charge of his office before noon, his Leave begins on, and includes the day on which he makes over charge; otherwise it begins on, and includes, the following day.

11. If an Officer resumes charge of his Office after noon, his Leave of Absence ends on, and includes, the day on which he resumes charge; otherwise, it ends on, and includes, the day before he resumes charge.

Leave Allowances.

12. An Officer, while on Leave under Rule 4, 5, or 6, is entitled to half-pay: Provided that his maximum Leave Allowance shall be, if paid in India, 833½ rupees a month, and, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £250 a quarter.

Acting Officers.

13. (a) An Officer officiating for an Officer on Leave under these Rules is entitled to the pay of the appointment, less the fraction of it drawn by the Absentee, in addition to the same fraction of the pay of his own substantive office, if any. In calculating this fraction, the maximum Leave Allowance of £250 a quarter, payable from the Home Treasury of the Government of India, is held to be equal to 2,500 rupees.

(b) Provided that,—

- (i) The minimum salary of a Standing Counsel at Calcutta is Rs. 1,000 a month.
- (ii) The minimum salary of a Government Advocate at Lahore, Allahabad, Rangoon, or Maulmain is three-quarters of the pay of the appointment.

Deputation Vacancy.

14. An Officer officiating for an Officer deputed to act in another appointment, or on special duty, is entitled to two-thirds of the pay of the appointment in which he officiates, plus one-third of the pay of his own substantive appointment, if any.

Combination of Offices.

15. If an Officer holds more than one appointment, his salary is regulated by Chapter VIII.

726. *Officers paid by Fees.*—Leave of absence may be granted under the Rules in the preceding Article to a Law Officer who is paid by Fees, whether his whole time be retained for the service of Government or not, on condition that he make such arrangements for the performance of his duties as are satisfactory to the Authority by which he is appointed, and on condition that, in case of his obtaining Leave of Absence on Private Affairs under Rule 6 in that Article, the officiating Officer shall receive the whole of the Fees attached to the office.

727. *Other Officers.*—An officiating Law Officer, who is not subject to the foregoing rules, draws, as acting allowance, the difference between the allowance attached to the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates. Provided the maximum salary (see Article 117) is not exceeded.

727A. Extraordinary leave under Article 366 may be granted to the officers in this chapter.

CHAPTER XXXI. relates to STATE RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENTS.

CHAPTER XXXII. relates to the BENGAL COVENANTED PILOT SERVICE, CHAPTER XXXIII. to the PORT BLAIR POLICE, and CHAPTER XXXIIIA to the ASSAM MILITARY POLICE.

PART VI.—CHAPTER XXXIV contains the rules for the grant of Wound and other
EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.

PART VII.—FOREIGN SERVICE AND SERVICE UNDER LOCAL FUNDS.

CHAPTER XXXV.—DEFINITIONS AND CONDITIONS.

802. Foreign Service is of three kinds, viz. :—
First.—When an Officer of Government is allowed to take service under an employer who is not under the orders of Government and is allowed while in such service to maintain his claim to *pension* and leave in the same way as if he were still in the service of Government.

Examples.—Officers lent to Egypt or to the Colonies or to a Native State or a Port Trust or a Municipality or a Railway Company.

Second.—When Government having obtained control or having received in trust certain funds other than *General Revenues*, creates special appointments or special establishments at the cost of the said funds for the purpose of exercising such control or trust.

Examples.—Administrators of Native States, Managers of Courts of Wards' Estates, Officers serving in Berar.

Third.—When additions are made to an existing service or an existing establishment to provide for work which has to be done under the supervision and control of the supervising and controlling Officers of the Service or Establishment, the cost of the

additions being charged to, or recovered from, the persons or bodies in whose interest the work is done.

Examples.—Political Agents appointed at the cost of the States concerned; Assistant Opium Agents in Native States and their Establishments; Establishments employed in Government Offices for the control of local funds, the members of which are appointed and controlled by Government, but the cost of which is recovered from the foreign services or local funds concerned.

803. (a) Foreign Service of the first and second kinds qualifies for leave and *pension* or for *pension* only in the case of Officers transferred by competent authority from qualifying service under Government with the privilege of retaining their title to leave or *pension*, which in all but special cases is made subject to payment of contributions to Government in respect of the cost of such leave or *pension*.

(b) Foreign Service of the third kind qualifies for leave and *pension* in the same way as service in the rest of the department or establishment, of which the appointment forms a part: but arrangements are made for the recovery of the cost, as laid down in Chapter XXXVII.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE FIRST AND SECOND KINDS.

806. *Sanction to Transfer*.—An Officer may not be transferred to Foreign service of the first kind unless the following conditions are complied with:—

(i) The service required of the Officer transferred is one which it is advantageous for public reasons (and not merely in the interest of the Officer concerned) should be provided for by a servant of the British Indian Government.

(ii) The transfer is made by, or with the consent of, the *Local Government* under which the Officer is serving, and also if he is transferred for service under a Native State and the pay offered exceeds Rs. 250 a month, with the consent of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The consent of the Government of India is not required in the case of an Officer appointed to officiate during the absence of the permanent incumbent of a sanctioned appointment in a Native State, provided that the officiating allowance is regulated in accordance with Part II.

The sanction of the Government of India is also required to the transfer of any Officer to the service of Her Majesty's Government in England or of any Colonial or Foreign Government.

(iii) The Officer transferred has either ten years' qualifying service (for *pension*) under Government or belongs to one of the following services:—The Indian Civil Service; the Army; the 'Commission' of any Non-Regulation Province; the graded Political Departments; the Superior Service of the Public Works (including Railway Revenue and Account Branches), Telegraph, Survey, or Forest Department; the graded Educational Service; the Indian Marine.

(iv) The Officer transferred shall receive only the remuneration agreed upon or sanctioned by the *Local Government* or the Government of India, as the case may be, in his behalf.

(v) The Officer transferred shall remain, while on Foreign Service, subject to the general and disciplinary rules which apply to Officers on active Government service.

Note.—[Service under a landholder who retains the management of his own estate is not 'Foreign Service' for the purposes of these regulations, unless, in an altogether exceptional case, the importance of the estate or its owner is such as to justify the transfer of the services of a Government Officer to occupy an important position, such as manager, &c.]

807. *Salary from Foreign Employer*.—The consent of the Government of India in the Foreign Department is required to any increase to the salary of an Officer already transferred to the service of a Native State, which has the effect of raising the Officer's net salary above Rs. 250 a month. And also to any increase to a net salary which, before the increase, exceeds Rs. 250 a month.

808. *Contribution required*.—Whatever may be the actual pay and allowance drawn by an Officer in Foreign Service from his employers, his salary, for the purpose of calculating his leave allowances and *pension*, and of requiring a contribution towards the cost of such leave allowances and *pension*, shall be assumed to be as follows:—

(a) If he is a member of any of the special services mentioned in Article 806 (iii)—

	Members of the Indian Civil Service	Other Special Services
(i) During the first two years of his service reckoning from the first day of April next following his arrival in India or date of appointment if he was appointed in India ...	Rs. 400	Rs. 350

	Rs	Rs
(ii) For each subsequent year of service ...	100	50
Up to a maximum of ...	500	Twice the maximum Furlough allowance admissible to the officer concerned.*

* *Example*.—If an Officer's furlough allowance is subject to a maximum of £250 per quarter, and the official rate of exchange for the year is 1 shilling 4 pence per rupee, the maximum on which a contribution is required would be Rs. 2,500 per mensem. If the furlough allowance is subject to a maximum of £120 per quarter, the maximum on which a contribution is required would be Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

Note.—[Percentage deductions (e.g., for Civil Fund in the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service) will be calculated upon the 'assumed salary'.]

(b) If the Officer is not a member of any of the above services, then—

(i) If he belongs to a graded service, his name will be retained on it (as seconded), promotion from grade to grade being given to him in due course, and his assumed pay will be that of the grade in which from time to time he is.

(ii) If he does not belong to a graded service, the assumed pay will be, and will remain, that which he last drew when in Government employ.

809. (a) From every Officer transferred in the manner specified in Article 806, who does not wholly resign the service of the British Government, or who is not, for recorded special and public reasons, exempted from the operation of the rules in this chapter, a contribution is levied as follows:—

(i) In the case of Officers of the special services mentioned in Rule 806 (iii), on account of leave allowances (excepting privilege leave) and *pension*—one fourth of the assumed pay. Provided that in the case of an Officer whose *pension* is subject to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year the contribution shall not be calculated on a higher salary than (a) of Rs. 1,250 a month in the case of Officers subject to European Service leave rules, and (b) of Rs. 1,000 a month in the case of Officers subject to Indian Service leave rules.

Note 1.—[In the case of Officers subject to European Service leave rules a higher limit has been fixed because of the higher maximum furlough allowance drawn by them.]

Note 2.—[The pensions of officers, who, though not yet eligible, may in the future become eligible for the special additional pensions admissible under Article 714, are not considered to be subject to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year.]

(ii) In the case of others, on account of *pension* only—one-eighth of the assumed pay. Provided that, in the case of an Officer whose *pension* is subject to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year the contribution will not be calculated on a higher salary than Rs. 833½ a month.

(b) An Officer is not permitted to withhold the contribution upon condition that the time of his Foreign service shall not count for *pension* or leave: he must either wholly resign the British service or, unless he is specially exempted, make the contribution required by this Article.

810. (a) The rates of Contribution prescribed in the preceding Article apply to all Officers transferred to Foreign service after 7th January, 1889, the date of Finance Department Resolution No. 109. For Officers who have already been transferred to Foreign service, the rates which were previously in force will continue to operate, in the case of all officers transferred to Foreign Service before that date, subject to the following conditions:—

(1). That in cases of officers of the Public Works Department transferred to the service of a Railway Company upon terms agreed upon between Government and the Company, their appointments under the Company remain unchanged. If their appointments under the Company are changed, or if they enter on fresh engagements even without returning to the service of the Government, they become subject to the new rates of contribution. It will rest with the Government of India in the Public Works Department to decide whether the appointments have been changed or not;

(2.) That in the case of all officers transferred to Foreign Service, the former rates of contribution will operate only until the new rates are applied, in each case, under the orders of the Local Government by whom the officer was transferred. In all cases in which the new rates have not been so applied, and in which the officer's salary may not under existing rules be increased without the sanction of the British Government, such sanction will, in future, be subject to the condition that the increase shall not be liable to contribution and shall not be reckoned for any purpose of leave allowance or pension.

(b) Previous to the issue of the Resolution of 7th January, 1889, above referred to, the rates of contribution were determined by the following Rules:—

From every Officer transferred to Foreign service who does not wholly resign the service of the British Government, or who is not, for recorded special and public reasons, exempted from the operation of this rule, a contribution is levied as follows:—

(A) In the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service:—at the rate of 164 per cent. (one-sixth) on the gross salary which he receives from his Foreign employers.

(B) In the case of any other Officer:—at the rate of 147 per cent. (one-seventh) on the gross salary which he receives from his Foreign employers; provided always that the contribution from a Civil Officer, other than a Member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Civil Engineer, shall in no case exceed Rs. 1664 a month, and from a Civil Engineer, Rs. 2334 a month.

That is to say, the Officer receives from his foreign employers salary fixed in accordance with the rules of the public service for the appointment which he holds or in which he officiates, and retaining five-sixths or six-sevenths accordingly as he is an Officer of Class (A) or (B), pays one-sixth or one-seventh, as the case may be, to the Government of India.

In return for this contribution, the Government accepts the charge for the officer's pension, and also that for his absentee allowances (except on privilege leave, when the Government will pay only its share according to the rule of proportions, and during which the contribution must be paid in the same manner as if the officer were on duty) in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were in the regular service of the British Government, saving only that the calculation of pension or absentee allowance is based upon the five-sixths or six-sevenths (as the case may be) pay which he retains, and not upon the full amount which he receives.

811. *Service in Egypt.*—Officers transferred for service under the Egyptian Government shall contribute for pension only. Such contributions shall, in the case of all officers transferred on or after the 1st of April, 1890, be regulated by the provisions of Articles 808 and 809. The rate leviable in the case of officers of the special services mentioned in rule 806 (iii) will be one-sixth of their assumed pay, which represents the proportionate share on account of pension only, of the one-fourth prescribed in Article 809 (a) (i) on account of both leave and pension.

Service in Egypt will in no case count as service towards Indian furlough. To officers transferred before 1st April, 1890, Article 811 as published in the first edition of the Civil Service Regulations will continue to apply.

Note (1).—[In the case of a Military Officer, the contribution prescribed covers the liability of Indian revenues for temporary half-pay, or half-pay pension in any case of an Officer losing his health during Egyptian service before becoming entitled to ordinary so-called full-pay pension.]

Note (2).—[See note under Article 828 (c).]

812. *Foreign Service during Leave.*—(a) When the services of an Officer are lent for employment out of India, either to Her Majesty's Government in England, or to any Colonial or Foreign Government, the Officer shall make a contribution to the Indian Exchequer in accordance with the rules in this chapter.

(b) But if an Officer while absent on furlough is permitted to take employment of the above kind, or if an officer is allowed to take furlough for the purpose of taking such employment, he may draw his furlough allowance from Indian revenues in addition to any allowance which may be assigned to him for the employment; in this case the contribution is not required for the period of the officer's employment as above, but will be payable from the date of the expiry of the furlough should the Officer continue in it. Service under Her Majesty's Government in England, or under any Colonial or Foreign Government outside of India, will, in this case, be held to begin from the date of the expiry of the furlough.

Note.—[The sanction of the Government of India is required to the transfer of an Officer to any service of the description mentioned in this Article.]

813. No Officer employed as above on any duty unconnected with India shall, except as provided in Articles 812 and 814, receive any allowances from Indian revenues while so employed.

814. If an Officer is, at the time of his transfer, entitled to Privilege Leave, and obtains it with the avowed intention of taking employment under the Egyptian Government, he may draw his Privilege Leave Allowances from Indian revenues, in addition to any allowances which may be assigned to him by the Egyptian Government without being required during the period of leave to make the contribution for pension in respect of employment in Egypt. The right to receive Privilege Leave Allowance is, however, contingent on his return to duty under the Indian Government on the expiry of the leave; if, therefore, an Officer continues in the service of the Egyptian Government after the end of seven days from the date of the expiry of his Privilege Leave, the leave will be considered as cancelled, and the Officer's foreign service will be held to have begun on the date from which he availed himself of his Privilege Leave.

Temporary Transfers.

815. (a) No contribution is levied from an Officer who is transferred to foreign service for a special temporary duty not lasting more than six months, provided that exemption can only be claimed under this Article if it is specially provided for from the beginning as part of the terms of the arrangement under which the Officer's services are transferred.

(b) In determining whether contributions are payable or not, the point to be considered is the duration of the appointment or duty to which the Officer is transferred and not the duration of the particular Officer's employment in the appointment or on the special duty.

816. The Local Government may remit the contribution for any period during which an Officer on foreign service is temporarily employed under the British Government on duties additional to, or distinct from, his duties on foreign service.

RULES FOR PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTION.

826. If the salary of an Officer is paid under the orders of the *Accountant-General* at a British Government Treasury, the required contribution is deducted at time of payment. In all other cases the Officer himself must pay the amount directly to the British Government in the manner prescribed in the following rules*; the Government will not ordinarily enter into any direct arrangements with the foreign employers of its Officers or make any direct demands upon them.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

835. (a) In return for the contributions prescribed in Article 809 (a) (i) (Foreign Service of the first kind), the Government accepts the charge for the Officer's pension, and also that for his absentee allowances (except on Privilege Leave, when the Government will pay only its share, according to the *Rule of Proportions* calculated on the assumed pay referred to in Article 808 (a), and during which contribution calculated on the share of the leave allowances payable by the foreign body, must be paid in the same manner as if the Officer were on duty), in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were in regular service of the British Government, saving only that the calculation of pension or absentee allowance is based upon the pay upon which he contributes (see Article 808) and not upon the amount which he receives from his foreign employer.

Note.—[In calculating the leave allowances of a Member of the Indian Civil Service one twenty-fourth must be added to the assumed or actual salary, in order to provide for the four per cent. annuity deduction. For example: if the average salary is Rs. 960 (net) the half average fixed for Leave Allowance will be Rs. 500, and not Rs. 480; because the Leave Allowance of Rs. 500, being subject to four per cent. deduction, the net amount payable will be only Rs. 480.]

(b) In return for the contribution prescribed in Article 809 (a) (ii), the Government accepts the charge for the Officer's pension only, but not for his Absentee Allowances, of which the

* Omitted from this Abstract.

British Government will thenceforth only pay its share according to the *Rule of Proportions*, calculated on the assumed pay referred to in Article 808 (b).

836. In return for the contribution prescribed in Clauses (a) and (b) of Article 823 (Foreign Service of the second kind), the Government accepts the charge for the officer's pension and absentee allowances (except during privilege leave when the Government will pay only its share according to the *Rule of Proportions*, and during which the contribution must be paid in the same manner as if the officer were on duty), in the same way as if he were in its own service.

837. An Officer who contributes for pension only must, during Privilege Leave, pay his contribution in the same manner as if he were on duty, and if, after return to his British appointment, he takes Privilege Leave, a portion of which is earned by foreign service, he will receive from the *General Revenues* the Government share of his Leave Allowance, according to the *Rule of Proportions*, and must pay to the *General Revenues* the contribution required by Article 809 (a) (ii) for that portion of his Privilege Leave which was earned by his foreign service.

838. The pension and leave of an Officer on foreign service, whether acting or permanent, are regulated by the rules which apply to Officers of the Government of India. And an Officer may not get leave, unless he actually quits duty and proceeds on leave.

839. Subject to the regular rules any saving arising from the absence of a permanent Officer accrues to his employer, except when an Officer is exempted from the payment of the contribution prescribed in Article 809 [see Article 817, *Exception (f)*], when the saving should be paid to the British Government.

PENSIONS FROM NATIVE STATES.

840. Except with the sanction of the Government of India, no Officer belonging to the service of, or in receipt of a pension from, the British Government, who is employed under a Native State, may accept a pension or gratuity from such State.

LIEN ON GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT.

843. An Officer so transferred (*i.e.*, transferred, under the rules in this chapter, from qualifying service to *foreign service*), when he returns to British service is entitled to resume the same position as that in which he left it; if he holds a progressive appointment his foreign service does not count towards increments; and he cannot return to acting service under the British Government without reverting also to his substantive British office, the *locum tenens* of this office thereupon falling back upon acting allowances. (See also Rule 1 under Article 79.)

CHAPTER XXXVII. deals with FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE THIRD KIND; the general rule in the case of such service being that the relations between Government and the Officers employed in respect of their pensions and leave allowances are the same as if they were in ordinary Government service.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—SERVICE UNDER LOCAL FUNDS.

857. Apart from any special provisions, service paid for from a *Local Fund* does not qualify for pension.

PART VIII. (CHAPTER XXXIX.) is concerned with RECORD OF SERVICE.

PART IX.—PROCEDURE RELATING TO LEAVE.

CHAPTER XL.—APPLICATIONS FOR AND GRANT OF LEAVE.

889. Except as provided in Articles 908 to 916 of this chapter, every application for leave should be submitted to the *Local Government*, or other authority whose duty it would be to fill up the appointment of the applicant if it was vacant.

1. When a gazetted Officer applies for leave, he should quote the article or section of these Regulations under which he considers himself entitled to the leave.

891. An Officer applying for *Privilege Leave* must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking Furlough, Special Leave, Subsidiary Leave, Leave on Private Affairs, or Leave on Medical Certificate, for three months after his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying for permission to retire or to take such leave within the three months, he should, if he does so, explain his change of mind.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

900. If the Officer is going on leave out of India, he should take with him one copy of the medical report upon his case.

901. A duplicate of the medical report upon the case of an Officer going to Europe on leave on medical certificate should be forwarded direct to the India Office, addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for India, by the Local Government under which the Officer is employed, for the information of the Medical Board attached to the India Office, so as to arrive as soon as the Officer reaches England. No delay should be allowed to occur in the transmission of the duplicate report to the India Office.

902. If an applicant for an extension or commutation of leave on medical certificate be residing out of India, and within sixty miles from London, he must produce a certificate from the Medical Board attached to the India Office, showing the necessity for the extension or commutation. If he be residing more than sixty miles from London,

certificates must be produced from two medical practitioners; and he may be called upon to produce other evidence.

GRANT OF LEAVE.

908. Leave may be granted with retrospective effect from the date on which it is admissible.

909. Unless specially otherwise ordered, leave must begin within thirty-one days of the date on which it is granted.

RULES REGARDING CHAPLAINS.

917. Applications for leave from Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, and from Chaplains on other establishments serving in the Bengal Presidency are dealt with under the Rules in this section, the priority of claim being determined in accordance with Chapter XIII., Article 342.

918. Subject to the exigencies of the Public Service, Local Governments in the Bengal Presidency are empowered, with the concurrence of the Bishop of the Diocese, to grant any Furlough or Special Leave authorised by these Regulations to Chaplains serving within their respective jurisdictions.

919. If a Chaplain applying for Furlough or Special Leave belong to the Madras or Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment the Local Government under which he is serving will, if the Furlough or leave be granted, inform the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

920. The Bishop of the Diocese is empowered to grant Privilege Leave to Chaplains under Article 656, subject to the public exigencies, of which the Bishop shall be judge. But the grant, cancellation, or extension of such leave should be reported to the Local Government concerned.

922. Except under orders of the Secretary of State, the term of Furlough or Special Leave cannot be altered, without the permission of the Government by which it may have been granted.

923. Every Chaplain who obtains leave shall supply himself with a last-pay certificate, and with a statement showing the allowances which he is entitled to draw while absent. It shall be the duty of the *Accountant-General* to furnish these documents (see Chapter XLII.), and no Leave Allowances will be payable without their production.

Note.—[If a Chaplain's term of twenty-five years' service expires (see Article 664) during his Leave, or during the period to which it is stated that it may be extended, the fact should be noted on the last-pay certificate.]

924. A Chaplain shall report his return to duty to the Bishop, and to the Local Government by which his Leave or Furlough may have been granted.

925. If any Local Government shall see fit to refuse a Furlough to any Chaplain on the ground of the exigencies of the Public Service, it shall report such refusal for the confirmation of the Government of India.

926. Applications for Leave from Chaplains on the Madras and Bombay Establishments are made in accordance with the foregoing Rules, but Article 925 applies only to Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment.

CHAPTER XLI.—PAYMENT OF LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

936. *Place of Payment.*—Leave allowances are payable in India after the end of each calendar month; but an Officer on Furlough or Special Leave out of India may, at his option, take payment at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, and if he proceeds to any Colony named in the list in Appendix No. 17, in such Colony.

An Officer having selected the country in which he desires to draw his leave allowances is permitted to change only once during any one period of leave.

942. *Payment out of India.*—An Officer proceeding on Furlough or Special Leave out of India cannot draw his leave allowances at the Home or any Colonial Treasury unless he is provided with a Last-pay Certificate or Warrant in accordance with the Rules laid down in Chapter XLII.

943. (a) Privilege Leave Allowances are not payable out of India; but in case an Officer leaving India should afterwards want his Leave to be commuted, he should take with him a Privilege Leave Certificate.

945. *Rate of Exchange.*—Except as provided in Articles 946 and 947, when payment is made at the Home Treasury, rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being, for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Treasuries. Unless otherwise arranged, this rate of exchange is also applied in the payment of leave allowances in a Colony. If any payments are made at a different rate, or otherwise erroneously, they should be adjusted in subsequent payments.

Exception.—The Officers whose names are mentioned in Appendix No. 30 of the C.S. Regulations have been specially authorised by the Secretary of State to receive leave allowances, while on leave out of India, at the rate of exchange of 2 shillings to the rupee.

946. If, in any covenant or contract, dated before the 23rd day of November, 1871, with any Officer for service in India, it is provided that, in payments to be made under, or in pursuance of, the contract, a pound sterling shall be considered an equivalent or equal to, and calculated after the rate of, ten rupees, any leave allowance

which the Officer is, under his command or contract, entitled to receive in England, shall be converted into sterling at that rate. But if, in such contract, no provision is made for the payment of any allowances during leave, the aforesaid rate of exchange will not apply to any leave allowances.

947. The absentee allowance of a Military Officer on Furlough out of India and drawn in England, who elected the Military Furlough Rules of 1868 before the 1st July, 1871, is paid at the rate of two shillings the Government rupee, but this exception does not apply to a Military Officer in Civil employ subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 on Special Leave under Article 348. The absentee allowance of such an Officer if drawn in England is paid at the official rate of exchange for the time being.

948. *Method of Payment in England.*—Payment is made at the Home Treasury—

- (a) In respect of Civil Officers, on or after January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st, for the quarters ending respectively on December 31st, March 31st, June 30th, and September 30th.
- (b) And in respect of Military Officers, on or after February 1st, May 1st, August 1st, and November 1st for the quarters ending respectively on January 31st, April 30th, July 31st, and October 31st—
- (i) To the Officer on his personal application; or
- (ii) To his banker or other agent, duly authorised under power-of-attorney, on production of a life certificate filled up and executed in the manner directed thereon, except in cases where proof of existence is not required owing to the banker having guaranteed the Secretary of State against loss consequent on his dispensing with the production of such proof; or
- (iii) On presentation of a draft, duly filled up and signed by the Officer, in a form which, with the requisite form of life certificate attached, may be obtained from the India Office, London, on the Officer's written application.

949. *If not drawn in England.*—(a) If an Officer proceeding on Long Leave to Europe does not intend to draw allowances from the Home Treasury during his absence, he must nevertheless take with him a Certificate of Leave in the following form, from the *Audit Officer* in whose circle of audit his appointment is held. If the Officer visits England, this certificate is to be presented at the India Office:—

CERTIFICATE OF LEAVE GRANTED TO (name of, and designation of office held by, the Officer) PROCEEDING OUT OF INDIA.

NOTE.—[The allowances admissible to the Officer during leave will be paid in India.]

- 1.—Government under which employed.
- 2.—Date of beginning and ending of any leave already taken; the nature of such leave, and the rule under which it was taken.
- 3.—Article of the Civil Service Regulations under which the leave is granted.

NOTE.—[Distinguish Furlough granted on medical certificate from Furlough granted without medical certificate.]

- 4.—Period of leave.
- 5.—Date of commencement of leave.
- 6.—Monthly rate of absentee allowance.
- 7.—Source from which absentee allowance is payable.
- 8.—Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted* otherwise than to Extraordinary Leave.

(Place) (Signature)
Audit Office.

* In filling up space 8 the *Audit Officer* should always mention that no extension or commutation of the leave, otherwise than on medical certificate, will be allowed by the Secretary of State for India, unless the previous consent of the Local Government has been obtained.

1. A Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules proceeding on Furlough cannot obtain the certificate in this Article until he submits to the *Audit Officer* a certificate in form No. 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, as the case may be—

- (i) In the case of an Officer of the Bengal Army, by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department; and
- (ii) In the case of an Officer of the Madras or Bombay Army, by the Adjutant-General of the Army to which he belongs.

(b) If the Officer afterwards desire to draw his leave allowances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India or at some Colonial treasury, he must obtain a last-pay certificate from the *Audit Officer* in whose circle of audit he was employed when he proceeded on leave.

950. An Officer proceeding on Long Leave to a Colony in America or the West Indies must take with him a 'certificate of leave granted' in the form referred to in Article 949 (a); If the Officer visit England or has occasion to apply for an extension of leave, the certificate should be presented at the India Office. If not previously presented, it must be forwarded to the India Office when permission to return to duty is applied for.

CHAPTER XLII.—LAST-PAY CERTIFICATES.

951. Except as provided in Article 956, no Officer can begin to draw his leave allowances at any treasury in India, or at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, without producing a Last-pay Certificate from the treasury where his pay or allowances were last disbursed, or from the *Accountant-General*, within whose jurisdiction this treasury is.

964. An Officer proceeding to Europe should present his Last-pay Certificate at the India Office in London. When he returns to India, he should obtain a Last-pay Certificate from the India Office.

PART X.—PROCEDURE RELATING TO PENSIONS.

CHAPTER XLIII.—APPLICATIONS FOR AND GRANTS OF PENSIONS.

986. The Rules in this Chapter apply to all Officers applying for pension under these Regulations, except—

- (a) Members of the Indian Civil Service—vide Chapter XLV.
- (b) Chaplains—vide Chapter XLVI.
- (c) Judges of the High Courts, for whom no special procedure is laid down.

987. There is no limitation on the period after retirement within which an application for pension or gratuity must be submitted; but, apart from special orders, a pension applied for after the Officer has retired begins from the date of application. (See also Article 1013.) An Officer may be admitted to pension while absent on leave, whether in or out of India.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

992. If an Officer in superior service, whose age is less than sixty years, is required to retire under Article 503 (a), the Head of his Office must certify in the column for 'Any other remarks,' on the third page of the application for his pension, the cause of the applicant's inefficiency, and quote the order of the Local Government sanctioning the applicant's retirement as superannuated. If the Officer wishes to retire of his own accord under Article 508, the fact should be stated.

995. (a) The Government of India is ordinarily unwilling to pass orders on questions affecting the pension of an Officer until he actually

retires, because their premature discussion occupies valuable time almost always to no purpose and uselessly.

998. *Powers of Sanction.*—In a case falling clearly and strictly within the letter of the Regulations, the *Local Government* may grant the pension admissible; but the grant is subject to revision by the Government of India in the Finance Department.

1003. Should the amount granted to an Officer be found to be in excess of that to which the Government of India in the Finance Department considers him entitled under the regulations, he will be called upon to refund such excess.

CHAPTER XLIV.—PAYMENTS.

Place of Payment.

1015. When a pension is stated in rupees, it is payable at any treasury of the Government of India in India; or, at the pensioner's option, at the Home Treasury of the Government of India.

1015A. All pensions granted in rupees, which are payable at the Home Treasury to residents in the United Kingdom, or which are payable to residents in any other country in which the standard of currency is gold, are paid, with effect from the 1st April, 1890, at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Governments, subject to the condition that the rate of *rs. 9d.* the rupee is fixed as the minimum rate at which the conversion into sterling shall be effected.

This condition does not apply to pensioners residing in Asia who are permitted to draw their pensions in the United Kingdom through an agent. In their case pensions are paid at the official rate of exchange for the year.

Note 1.—[The same rate of exchange is adopted in issuing gratuities to persons residing in a country in which gold is the standard of currency. But when the service of an officer to whom a gratuity is granted terminates in India, the gratuity should be paid in India.]

Note 2.—[A pensioner who has been resident in a country in which the standard of currency is gold, ceases to be entitled to draw his pension at the minimum rate of *rs. 9d.* the rupee after a continuous absence of six months. After such absence he shall be held to be no longer resident therein, unless he shall adduce satisfactory evidence of continued residence to the Secretary of State. Failing such evidence all pension accruing after the first six months of absence will be converted at the rate of exchange annually fixed for transactions with the British Government.]

1016. *Covenanted Rate of Exchange.*—The rule for the payment at the Home Treasury of a

pension at the rate of exchange fixed yearly for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments applies to an Officer under covenant who is entitled by his covenant to pension; the covenanted rate of exchange for his pay and allowances does not, unless it is expressly so stated, apply to his pension.

1017. *Transfers between England and India.*

—(a) Transfer of a pension from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury is permitted whenever desired.

(b) Transfer of a pension from an Indian to the Home Treasury is permitted only once.

Procedure in Paying.

1021. A gratuity is paid in a single sum, and not by instalments.

1025. A pension is payable in India monthly on and after the first day of the following month.

Payment in England.

1049. At the Home Treasury pensions are payable quarterly.

Payment in a Colony.

1051. The Rules in this Section apply to pensions granted under the Rules in any Chapter of these Regulations.

1052. The pension of a pensioner residing in any Colony named in Appendix No. 17 may be paid there.

1057. Pensions stated in Indian money shall, where the standard of currency of the Colony is gold, except when it is otherwise arranged, be paid in sterling money at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Governments, subject to the condition that the rate of *rs. 9d.* the rupee is fixed, with effect from the 1st of April, 1890, as the minimum rate at which the conversion into sterling shall be effected. If

any payments are made at a different rate or otherwise erroneously, they should be adjusted in subsequent payments.

Note.—[See notes to Article 1015A above.]

1058. *Transfer of Payment.*—In case a Pensioner desires transfer of payment of his pension from one Colony to another, the Government

of India will recognise the proceedings of the Colonial Authorities sanctioning such transfer, which should, however, be reported separately by the pensioner to the Government of India and to the Under-Secretary of State for India.

1059. Upon his return to India, an Officer should deliver up his duplicate Warrant, which will serve the purpose of a last-pay certificate.

CHAPTER XLV.—MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Applications.

1062. The rules in this Section apply to all members of the Indian Civil Service.

1066. *During leave to Europe.*—(a) A Member of the Indian Civil Service, who wishes to retire from the service while on leave in Europe, must submit his application to the Secretary of State.

(b) When an Officer makes his application under this Article whether after completing his full period of service, or after having been declared by the Medical Board to be unfit for further service in India, his resignation is accepted, subject to the adjustment of any demands that may be standing against him in India; and he is directed to apply to the Government of India, the Government of Madras, or the Government of Bombay, as the case may be, for the annuity or gratuity to which his length of service may entitle him.

Commencement of Annuities.

1068. The annuity of an Officer who leaves India by sea, when retiring from the service at the end of subsidiary leave, begins, and his subsidiary leave ends, on the day of the departure of the vessel in which he sails.

1069. The annuity of a Member of Council who has not previously resigned his seat in Council, or whose successor has not entered upon his office, commences from the day following that on which the vessel in which he leaves India sails, or from the expiry of his five years' tenure of office, whichever date is earlier.

Manner of Payment.

1071. Annuities are payable in arrear, quarterly, and to date of decease.

CHAPTER XLVI.—CHAPLAINS.

1077. Applications may be made to, and pensions are granted either by the Government of India, the Government of Bombay, or the Government of Madras (as the case may be), or by the Secretary of State.

1. At least six months before a Chaplain, whether of the Church of England or the Church of Scotland, completes his full period of service,

a statement should be furnished by the Local Government concerned to the Government of India in the Home Department, for transmission to the Secretary of State, showing the date on which the Chaplain completes such service, whether he is in England or in India. It should also be stated whether he is on duty or on leave, and if the latter, for what period.

1072. (a) Payment of annuities and gratuities may be taken at the Home Treasury in sterling money, or in India in Government rupees, at the following rate:—

(i) If the annuitant was a member of the Indian Civil Service on the Bengal establishment—10½ Government rupees for each pound sterling.

(ii) If the annuitant was a member of the Indian Civil Service on the Madras or Bombay establishment—10·65 Government rupees for each pound sterling.

Note.—[The reasons for the difference in the rates of exchange are to be found in the history of the Annuity Funds. The rates of exchange differ considerably in the various Service Funds.]

(b) Provided that any annuitant, who is a permanent resident in India, may, if he wishes to draw his annuity in that country, exercise the option of receiving it at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

Note.—[This rule applies to all Officers whose pensions are stated in sterling, and who, being resident in Asia, take payment in India.]

Transfer of Payment.

1073. Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian treasury, and *vice versa*, is permitted twice only.

Payment in a Colony.

1076. Payment of annuities may be made in any of the Colonies named in Appendix No. 17, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Chapter XLIV., Articles 1051 to 1061.

1078. *Applications in England.*—(a) A Chaplain proceeding to England on retirement without applying for pension to the Government of India, the Government of Bombay, or the Government of Madras (as the case may be), should procure a certificate:—

(i) If he is a Chaplain of the Bengal Establishment, or a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland serving in the Bengal Presidency—from the Comptroller, Indian Treasuries;

(ii) If he is a Chaplain on the Bombay or the Madras Establishment, or a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland serving in Madras or Bombay—from the Accountant-General at Bombay or Madras (as the case may be);

showing his service, residence, the amount of pension to which he is entitled, and the date from which his pension may be paid.

1079. *Applications in India.*—A Chaplain belonging to the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment who wishes to obtain pension from the authorities in India, must submit his application to the Government of India in the Home Department, through the Archdeacon or Bishop of his Diocese.

1080. A Chaplain belonging to the Madras or Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, must submit his application to the Government of Madras or the Government of Bombay, as the case may be, through the Archdeacon or the Bishop of his diocese.

1081. A Chaplain of the Church of Scotland serving in the Bengal Presidency, who wishes to obtain pension from the authorities in India,

must submit his application to the Government of India in the Home Department, if he is not Senior Chaplain, through the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.

1082. A Chaplain of the Church of Scotland serving in Madras or Bombay, must submit his application to the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, if he is not Senior Chaplain, through the Senior Chaplain of his Presidency.

1083. The Home Department, before accepting the resignation of a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, or a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland serving in the Bengal Presidency, should obtain a certificate from the Comptroller, Indian Treasuries, showing the Chaplain's service, residence, and the amount of pension to which he is entitled. The Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, should obtain a like certificate from the Accountant-General of the Presidency concerned.

1084. *Grant of Pension in India.*—(a) In the case of the Bengal Presidency, if the Chaplain's resignation is accepted, the case should be forwarded to the Finance Department of the Government of India, in which department a resolution will be recorded granting the pension to which the Chaplain may be entitled.

(b) In the case of the Madras or Bombay Presidency, the procedure is the same, but the resolution is issued by Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

1085. *Last-pay Certificate.*—A Chaplain to whom pension has been granted in India, should be careful before proceeding to England to obtain the usual certificate of the last issue of pay or pension to him in India.

PART XI.—CHAPTERS XLVII. TO LIII. contain Regulations relating to TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER L.

1195. The rules regarding—

(a) Passage to India, and outfit allowances (in case of appointment in Europe).

(b) Return to Europe (on termination of appointment)

of certain high officers, which have been framed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, are given in Appendix 29.

1196. Officers appointed in Europe to the Telegraph, Public Works, Forest, and Educational Departments, to the Geological Survey of India, and to the Bengal Pilot Service, are ordinarily allowed by the Secretary of State a free passage to India.

1197. Chaplains also are ordinarily allowed a free passage to India, and in the contracts now entered into by them they engage to refund the

cost of their passage to India, in the event of their resigning their appointments within three years after the date of their arrival in India on grounds other than ill-health, under a medical certificate.

1197A. If the health of a Chaplain appointed on probation compels him to leave India during the probationary period, he must resign his service entirely, in which case he will not be entitled to anything beyond a free return passage to his country.

A probationer removed from the service for misconduct of any kind, or who resigns his position for any cause other than certified ill-health, will not be entitled to a return passage to his country, and will be bound to refund the cost of his passage to India.

1198. An Officer appointed to the Bengal Pilot Service is granted an Outfit Allowance of £20.

1200. An Officer, who is appointed by the Secretary of State, while resident in Europe, and who is not one of the High Officers mentioned in Article 1195, is entitled to Travelling Allowance at the rates laid down in Chapter XLVIII. from the capital town of the Presidency to which he is attached, to the first station to which he is posted.

1201. (a) If such an Officer disembarks in India at any port other than the capital town of the Presidency to which he is attached, he is

entitled to Travelling Allowance from such port to the first station to which he is posted, limited to the amount to which he would have been entitled under the preceding Article if he had disembarked at such capital town.

(b) But if an Officer is directed by the Secretary of State to proceed to a particular port, he is entitled to Travelling Allowance from that port.

1202. For the purposes of the preceding Articles, an Officer attached to any Province or Presidency, other than Bombay or Madras, is held to be attached to the Bengal Presidency.

PART XII.—APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 17.

Referred to in Articles 936 and 1052.

LIST OF COLONIAL TREASURERS, DISTRICT PAYMASTERS, AND OTHER IMPERIAL AGENTS IN THE COLONIES.

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

APPENDIX No. 29.

Referred to in Article 1195.

RULES REGARDING THE ALLOWANCES FOR EQUIPMENT AND VOYAGE OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.

RULES made under the Statute 43 Vic., cap. 3, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, fixing the Allowances for Equipment and Voyage of the Governor-General of India, Members of Council of the Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras and Bombay, Commanders-in-Chief of the Forces in India, Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Dated 3rd of January, 1888.

I.

1. The allowance for equipment and voyage of a Governor-General of India, resident in Europe at the time of his appointment, is fixed at £3,500.

2. Except as declared in these Rules, Government will make no arrangements for, and will defray none of the expenses connected with, the conveyance or passage of a Governor-General, his family, or suite, to or from India.

3. A newly appointed Governor-General proceeding to India from Europe to enter upon his office may be accompanied by three combatant military officers for his personal staff, the expenses of whose passage will be defrayed by Government according to the rules in force in the Military Department as to military officers proceeding to India on duty.

4. For an ex-Governor-General returning to Europe on resignation, a steamer belonging to the Indian Marine Service will (if consistent with the requirements of the public service) be gratuitously provided, to convey him and his family and suite to Suez; but the homeward voyage of the ship thus provided shall not be continued beyond Suez. The ex-Governor-General will bear the cost of entertainment and messing incurred while on board, in respect of himself and his party, according to the rules in force relating to the conveyance of passengers in Indian Marine troopships.

5. No grant from Indian revenues will be made to any ex-Governor-General for his homeward journey from Suez.

6. An ex-Governor-General returning to Europe may be accompanied by two officers of his personal staff, for whom free passages to England will be allowed according to the rules in the Military Department, and also free return passages to India, if they start on their return voyage within two months from the date of quitting India.

7. In the event of a Governor-General dying, and leaving a widow in India, a steamer belonging to the Indian Marine Service will (if consistent with the requirements of the public service) be provided to convey her to Suez in like manner as in the case of an ex-Governor-General. The widow of a deceased Governor-

General so returning to Europe may be accompanied by one officer of the personal staff on the conditions mentioned in the preceding rule, and shall bear all such expenses as would, in ordinary course, be borne by an ex-Governor-General returning to Europe.

II.

8. The allowances for equipment and voyage of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commanders-in-Chief of the Forces in India, of Madras, and of Bombay, if resident in Europe at the time of appointment respectively, are fixed as follows:—

The Governor of Madras	£ 1,000
The Governor of Bombay	1,000
The Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India	500
The Commander-in-Chief, Madras	500
The Commander-in-Chief, Bombay	500

9. A Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India proceeding from Europe to assume his command may be accompanied by three combatant military officers for his personal staff, and newly-appointed Governors of Madras and of Bombay, and Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and of Bombay similarly proceeding from Europe to take up their duties, may respectively be accompanied by two combatant military officers for their personal staff, the passages of these officers being provided at the expense of Government according to the rules in force in the Military Department as to military officers proceeding to India on duty; but with these exceptions, Government will make no arrangements for, and will defray none of the expenses connected with, the passage or conveyance of any of the officers mentioned in Rule 8, or of their families, to or from India.

10. An ex-Governor of Madras or Bombay, or an ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India or of Madras or Bombay, or the widow of a Governor or of a Commander-in-Chief who may die in India leaving a widow there, returning to Europe, may be accompanied by one officer of his personal staff, for whom a free passage will be allowed by Government according to the rules in force in the Military Department.

ment, and also a free return passage if he starts on the return voyage within two months from the date of quitting India.

III.

11. The allowances for equipment and voyage of Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and of Bishops of Calcutta, of Madras, and of Bombay, if resident in Europe at the time of appointment respectively, are fixed as follows:—

Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India		£
The Bishop of Calcutta	...	300
The Bishop of Madras	...	300
The Bishop of Bombay	...	300

12. An officer of any of the Indian Services, temporarily residing in Europe, or a military officer transferred from one superior command in India to another during temporary residence out of India, shall not be deemed to be resident in Europe at the time of appointment, within the meaning of Rule 8 or Rule 11.

RULES made under Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, sec. 6, by the Secretary of State in Council of India, consolidating and amending the rules fixing (when necessary) the Expenses for Equipment and Voyage of the Chief Justices and Judges of the several High Courts established under the said Statute. Dated 31st of January, 1888.

39. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from Europe on first appointment, there shall be allowed,—

To a Chief Justice or Judge of any High Court £300

But no such allowance shall be made to any person, who, being in India, is appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Judge, or who, having been in India, is in Europe at the time of his appointment with the intention of returning to India.

APPENDIX No. 29A.

Referred to in the note to Article 600, Section III, Rule 40.

EXTRACT FROM THE OLD STATUTORY RULES REGARDING THE PENSIONS OF HIGH COURT JUDGES.

Section III. Pensions.

Chief Justices.

27. A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta after an actual service of eleven and half years as Judge of a High Court, of which period at least five years and nine months shall have been as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

28. A Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras and Bombay, and for the North-Western Provinces, respectively, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of a High Court, of which period at least five years and nine months shall have been as Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

Judges.

29. A Judge of a High Court not being eligible for pension at a higher rate under Rule 27 or 28, shall, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge, receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

Invalid Pensions.

30. A Chief Justice or Judge who retires on medical certificate after six years and nine months actual service shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the period of service.

Previous Service.

31. In the event of a Judge receiving a pension under these Rules, he will not be entitled to any other pension or retiring allowance.

32. When a Judge who at the time of his appointment to a High Court was a member of one of the Government services in India, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service qualifying him for pension as a Judge of a High Court, he shall receive such a pension as he might receive under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged when so appointed, reckoning the period of service as a Judge of a High Court towards service for that pension.

INDIA.

*The following article is abridged principally from SIR W. HUNTER'S 'Imperial Gazetteer,' the figures being corrected up to date.**

INDIA forms a great irregular triangle, stretching southwards from Asia into the sea. Its northern base rests upon the Himalayan ranges; the chief part of its western side is washed by the Arabian Sea, and the chief part of its eastern side by the Bay of Bengal. It extends from the eighth degree to the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude; that is to say, from the hottest regions of the equator to far within the temperate zone. The capital, Calcutta, lies in 88° E. long.; so that when the sun sets at six o'clock there, it is just past mid-day in England. The length of India from north to south, and its greatest breadth from east to west, are both about 1,900 miles; but the triangle tapers with a pear-shaped curve to a point at Cape Comorin, its southern extremity. To this compact dominion, the English have added, under the name of Burma, the strip of country lying between India proper on the west, and Chinese and Siamese territory on the north and east, and extending southwards along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. The whole territory thus described contains 1,560,160 square miles, and 287 millions of inhabitants. India, therefore, has an area and a population about equal to the area and population of the whole of Europe, less Russia. Its people more than double Gibbon's estimate of 120 millions for all the races and nations which obeyed Imperial Rome.

India is shut off from the rest of Asia on the north by a vast mountainous region, known in the aggregate as the Himalayas. Among their southern ranges lie the Independent States of Bhutan and Nepal; the great table-land of Tibet stretches behind. The native principality of Kashmir occupies their north-western Indian angle. At this north-western angle (in lat. 35° N., long. 74° E.), an allied mountain system branches southwards. India is thus separated by the well-marked ranges of the Safed Koh, and the Sulaiman from Afghanistan; and by a southern continuation of lower hills (the Halas, &c.) from Baluchistan. The treaty of Gandamak in 1879 carried the British frontier to the Afghan side of the Safed Koh and Sulaiman ranges, and thus gave us the command of the passes and crests of the mountain walls between India and Afghanistan. The last part of the western land frontier of India is formed by the river Hab, and the boundary ends with Cape Monze, at the mouth of its estuary, in lat. 24° 50' N., long. 66° 38' E. Still proceeding southwards, India is bounded along the west and south-west by the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean. Turning northwards from its southern extremity at Cape Comorin (lat. 8° 4' 20" N., long. 77° 35' 35" E.), the long sea-line of the Bay of Bengal forms the main part of its eastern boundary. But in the north-east, as in the

north-west, India has again a land frontier. In this direction, however, the exact boundary is still a matter of uncertainty. The annexation of Upper Burma has added to the Empire a large tract of little-known country, and it is as yet impossible to lay down in any precise manner the line of demarcation between British and Chinese territory. Further south, the boundary between the Shan States of Burma and the territories of the king of Siam has been the subject of investigation by a joint Anglo-Siamese commission, but the results at which they have arrived are still under the consideration of the respective governments. Proceeding south-eastwards from the delta of the Irawadi, a confused succession of little-explored ranges separates the British Province of Tenasserim from the native kingdom of Siam. The boundary line runs down to Point Victoria at the extremity of Tenasserim (lat. 9° 59' N., long. 98° 32' E.), following the direction of the watershed between the rivers of the British territory on the west, and of Siam on the east.

PHYSICAL ASPECT. — The empire included within these boundaries is rich in varieties of scenery and climate, from the highest mountains in the world, to vast river deltas raised only a few inches above the level of the sea, and consists of three separate and well-defined tracts.

The first of the three regions is the Himalaya Mountains and their offshoots to the southward. The Himalayas consist of a system of stupendous ranges, the loftiest in the world. They are the Emodus or Imaus of the Greek geographers, and extend in the shape of a scimitar, with its edge facing southwards, for a distance of 1,500 miles along the northern frontier of India. At the north-eastern angle of that frontier, the Dihang river, the connecting link between the Tsan-pu (Sangpu) of Tibet and the Brahmaputra of Assam, bursts through the main axis of the Himalayas. At the opposite, or north-western angle, the Indus in like manner pierces the Himalayas, and turns southwards on its course through the Punjab. The Himalayas, like the Kuen-luen chains, the Tien-shan, and the Hindu Kush, converge towards the Pamir tableland—that central knot whence all the great mountain systems of central Asia radiate. The Himalayas have been divided into three principal chains. But regarded merely as a natural frontier separating India from the Tibetan plateau, the Himalayas may be described as a double mountain wall running nearly east and west, with a trough or series of deep valleys beyond. The southernmost of the two walls rises steeply from the plains of India to 20,000 feet, or nearly four miles, in height. It culminates near its centre in Kan-

* The term Rx. used in these pages means tens of rupees.

chanjanga, 28,176 feet, and Mount Everest, 29,002 feet, the latter being the loftiest measured peak in the world. This outer or southern wall of the Himalayas subsides on the northward into a series of dips or uplands, 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, beyond which rises the second or inner range of Himalayan peaks. The double Himalayan wall thus formed then descends into a great trough or line of valleys, in which the Sutlej, the Indus, and the mighty Tsan-pu (Sangpu) gather their waters. The Sutlej and the Indus flow westwards, and pierce by separate passes through the western Himalayas into the Punjab. The Tsan-pu (or Sangpu), after a long unexplored course eastwards along the valley of the same name in Tibet, finds its way through the Dihang gorge of the Eastern Himalayas into Assam, where it takes its final name of the Brahmaputra. On the north of the river trough, beyond the double Himalayan wall, rise the Karakoram and Gangri mountains, which form the immediate escarpment of the Tibetan tableland. Behind the Gangris, on the north, the lake-studded plateau of Tibet spreads itself out at a height averaging 15,000 feet. Broadly speaking, the double Himalayan wall rests upon the low-lying plains of India, and descends into a river trough beyond which rises the Tibetan plateau. The higher ranges between Tibet and India are crowned with eternal snow, while vast glaciers, one of which is known to be 60 miles in length, slowly move their masses of ice down-wards to the valleys.

This wild region is in many parts impenetrable to man, and nowhere yields a passage for a modern army. Ancient and well-known trade routes exist, by means of which merchandise from the Punjab finds its way over heights of 18,000 feet into Eastern Turkistan and Tibet. The Mustagh (Snowy Mount), the Karakoram (Black Mount), and the Chang-chenmo are the most famous of these passes.

The Himalayas at both their eastern and western extremities, send out ranges to the southwards, which protect the north-eastern and north-western frontiers. On the north-east, those offshoots, under the name of the Naga and Patkoi Mountains, &c., form a barrier between the civilised British districts and the wild tribes of Upper Burma. The southern continuations of these ranges, known as the Yomas, are crossed by passes, the most historic of which, the Aeng or An, rises to 4,668 feet, with gradients of 472 feet to the mile.

On the opposite or north-western frontier of India, the mountainous offshoots run down the entire length of the British boundaries from the Himalayas to the sea. As they proceed southwards, their best marked ranges are in turn known as the Safed Koh, the Sulaiman, and the Hala Mountains. These massive barriers have peaks of great height, culminating in the Takhti-Sulaiman, or Throne of Solomon, 11,317 feet above the level of the sea. But the mountain wall is pierced at the corner where it strikes southwards from the Himalayas by an opening through which the Indus river flows into India. An adjacent opening, the Khaibar Pass (rising to 3,373 feet), with the Kuram Pass to the south of it, the Gwalari Pass near Dera Ismail Khan, the Tai Pass debouching near Dera Ghazi Khan, and the famous Bolan Pass (5,800 feet at top), still farther south, furnish the gateways between India and Afghanistan. The Hala,

Brahui, and Pab Mountains form the southern hilly offshoots between India and Baluchistan, and have a much less elevation.

The Himalayas, while thus standing as a rampart around the northern frontier of India, collect and store up water for the tropical plains below. Throughout the summer, vast quantities of water are exhaled from the Indian Ocean. This moisture gathers into vapour, and is borne northward by the monsoon or regular wind, which sets in from the south in the month of June. The monsoon carries the masses of cloud northward across India, and thus forms the 'rainy season,' on which agriculture so critically depends. But large quantities of the moisture do not fall as rain in passing over the hot plains. This vast residue is eventually dashed against the Himalayas. Their lofty double walls stop its farther progress northwards; and it either descends in rain on their outer slopes, or is frozen into snow in its attempt to cross their inner heights. Very little gets beyond them; so that while their southern spurs receive the largest measured rainfall in the world; and pour it down to the Indian rivers, the great plateau of Tibet on the north of the double wall, gets scarcely any rainfall.

This heavy rainfall of the Himalayas renders the southern slopes of that range very fertile, wherever there is any depth of tilth. But, on the other hand, the torrents scour away the surface soil, and leave most of the mountain-sides bleak and bare. The upper ranges lie under eternal snow; the intermediate heights form arid grey masses; but on the gentler slopes, plateaux, and valleys, forests spring up, or give place to a rich though simple cultivation. The temperature falls about 33° F. for each thousand feet of elevation; and the vegetation of the Himalayas is divided into three well-marked zones, the tropical, the temperate, and the arctic, as the traveller ascends from the Indian plains. A damp belt of lowland, the *tarai*, stretches along their foot and is covered with dense, fever-breeding jungle, habitable only by rude tribes and wild beasts.

The wide plains watered by the Himalayan rivers form the second of the three regions above referred to. They extend from the Bay of Bengal on the east, to the Afghan frontier and the Arabian Sea on the west, and contain the richest and most densely-crowded provinces of the Empire. One set of invaders after another have, from pre-historic times, entered by the passes on the north-eastern and north-western frontiers. They followed the courses of the rivers, and pushed the earlier comers southwards before them towards the sea. About 150,000,000 of people now live on and around these river plains in the provinces known as the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and other native states.

The vast level tract which thus covers Northern India is watered by three distinct river-systems. One of these river-systems takes its rise in the hollow trough beyond the Himalayas, and issues through their western ranges as the Sutlej and Indus. The second also takes its rise beyond the double wall of the Himalayas, not very far from the sources of the Indus and the Sutlej. It turns, however, almost due east instead of west, enters India at the eastern extremity of the Himalayas and becomes

the Brahmaputra of Assam and Eastern Bengal. The third river-system receives the drainage of the southern Himalayan slope, and unites into the mighty stream of the Ganges, which flows south-eastwards into the Bay of Bengal.

The third division of India comprises the three-sided tableland which covers the southern half, or more strictly peninsular portion of India. This tract, known in ancient times as the Deccan, literally the South, comprises the Central Provinces, Berar, Madras, Bombay, Mysore, with the native territories of the Nizam, Sindhia, Holkar, and other feudatory states. The Deccan, in its local acceptation, is restricted to the high tract between the Narbada and the Kistna rivers; but it is popularly understood to include the whole country south of the Vindhya as far as Cape Comorin. It slopes up from the southern edge of the Gangetic plains. Three ranges of hills support its northern, its eastern, and its western side, the two latter meeting at a sharp angle near Cape Comorin.

The northern side rests on confused ranges, running with a general direction of east to west, and known in the aggregate as the Vindhya mountains. The Vindhya, however, are made up of several distinct hill systems. Two sacred peaks stand as outposts in the extreme east and west, with a succession of ranges stretching 800 miles between. At the western extremity, Mount Abu, famous for its exquisite Jain temples, rises, as a solitary outlier of the Aravalli Hills, 5,650 feet above the Rajputana plains, like an island out of the sea. On the extreme east, Mount Parasnath—like Mount Abu on the extreme west, sacred to Jain rites—rises to 4,400 feet above the level of the Gangetic plain. The various ranges of the Vindhya, from 1,500 to over 4,000 feet high, form, as it were, the northern wall and buttresses which support the central tableland. Now pierced by road and railway, they stood in former times as a barrier of mountain and jungle between Northern and Southern India, and formed one of the main difficulties in welding the whole into an empire. They consist of vast masses of forests, ridges, and peaks, broken by cultivated valleys, and broad high-lying plains.

The other two sides of the elevated southern triangle are known as the Eastern and Western Ghats. These chains start southwards from the eastern and western extremities of the Vindhya, and run along the eastern and western coasts of India. The Eastern Ghats stretch in fragmentary spurs and ranges down the Madras presidency, receding inland and leaving broad, level tracts between their base and the coast. The Western Ghats form the great sea-wall of the Bombay Presidency, with only a narrow strip between them and the shore. The Eastern Ghats have an average elevation of 1,500 feet. The Western Ghats ascend more abruptly from the sea to an average height of about 3,000 feet, with peaks up to 4,700, along the Bombay coast; rising to 7,000 and even 8,760 feet in the upheaved angle where they unite with the Eastern Ghats, towards their southern extremity.

The inner triangular plateau thus enclosed lies from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. But it is dotted with peaks and seamed with ranges exceeding 4,000 feet in height. Its best known hills are the Nilgiris (Blue Mountains), with the summer capital of Madras, Utkamand, 7,000 feet above the sea. Their

highest point is Dodabetta peak, 8,760 feet, at the upheaved southern angle.

On the eastern side of India, the Ghats form a series of spurs and buttresses for the elevated inner plateau, rather than a continuous mountain wall. They are traversed by a number of broad and easy passages from the Madras coast. Through these openings, the rainfall of the southern half of the inner plateau reaches the sea. The drainage from the northern or Vindhyan edge of the three-sided tableland falls into the Ganges. The Narbada and Tapti carry the rainfall of the southern slopes of the Vindhya and of the Satpura Hills, by two almost parallel lines, into the Gulf of Cambay. But from Surat, in lat. 21° 9', to Cape Comorin, in lat. 8° 4', no great river succeeds in piercing the Western Ghats, or in reaching the Bombay coast from the interior tableland. The Western Ghats form, in fact, a lofty unbroken barrier between the waters of the central plateau and the Indian Ocean. The drainage has, therefore, to make its way across India to the eastwards, now twisting sharply round projecting ranges, then tumbling down ravines, or rushing along valleys, until the rain which the Bombay sea-breeze has dropped upon the Western Ghats finally falls into the Bay of Bengal. In this way, the three great rivers of the Madras presidency, viz., the Godavari, the Kistna, and the Kaveri rise in the mountains overhanging the Bombay coast, and traverse the whole breadth of the central tableland before they reach the sea on the eastern shores of India.

It is on the three-sided tableland, and among the hilly spurs which project from it, that the mineral wealth of India lies hid. Coal-mining now forms a great industry on the north-eastern side of the tableland, in Bengal; and also in the Central Provinces. Beds of iron-ore and limestone have been worked in several places. Many districts are rich in building stone, marbles, and the easily worked laterite. Copper and other metals exist in small quantities. The diamonds of Golconda were long famous. Gold dust has from very ancient times been washed out of the river-beds; and quartz-crushing for gold is being attempted on scientific principles in Madras and Mysore.

To this vast empire, the English have added Burma, an account of which will be given further on.

POPULATION.—The population of India, with Burma, amounted in 1891 to 237,223,431, or, as already mentioned, more than double the number which Gibbon estimated for the Roman empire in the height of its power. But the English government has respected the rights of native chiefs who are willing to govern well, and over one-third of the country still remains in the hands of its hereditary rulers. Their subjects make up 66,000,000, (exactly, 66,050,479) or something over one-fifth of the whole Indian people. The British territories, therefore, comprise only two-thirds of the area of India, and about four-fifths of its inhabitants.

The native princes govern their states with the help, and under the advice of a Resident, whom the English Viceroy stations at their courts. Some of them reign almost as independent sovereigns; others require more assistance, or a stricter control. They form a magnificent body of feudatory rulers, possessed of revenues and

armies of their own. The more important exercise the power of life and death over their subjects; but the authority of each is limited by treaties or engagements, acknowledging their 'subordinate dependence' to the British government. That government, as suzerain in India, does not allow its feudatories to make war upon each other, or to form alliances with foreign states. It interferes when any chief misgoverns his people; rebukes, and, if needful, removes the oppressor; protects the weak; and firmly imposes peace upon all.

The British possessions are distributed into twelve governments, each with a separate head; but the whole is under the orders of the supreme government of India, consisting of the governor-general in council. The governor-general, who also bears the title of viceroy, holds his court and government at Calcutta in the cold weather, and during summer at Simla, 7,000 feet up the Himalaya mountains. The viceroy of India, and the governors of Madras and Bombay, are usually British statesmen appointed in England by the Queen. The heads of the other provinces are selected for their merit from the Anglo-Indian services, and are nominated by the viceroy, subject, in the case of the lieutenant-governorships, to the approval of the secretary of state.

Statistics relating to the population of India, including the Native States, are given at page 172.

British India supports a population more than twice as dense as that of the native states. If we exclude the outlying and lately-acquired provinces of Burma and Assam, the proportion is more than threefold, or 279 persons to the square mile. How thick this population is, may be realised from the fact that France had, in 1891, only 188 people to the square mile; while even in crowded England, wherever the density approaches 200 to the square mile, it ceases to be a rural population, and has to live, to a greater or less extent, by manufactures, mining, or city industries. Throughout large areas of Bengal, two persons have to live on the proceeds of each cultivated acre, or 1,280 persons to each cultivated square mile. The Famine Commissioners reported in 1880, that over six millions of the peasant holdings of Bengal, or two-thirds of the whole, averaged from two to three acres a-piece, allowing only four persons to the holding, for men, women, and children. This represents a population of twenty-four millions struggling to live off fifteen million acres, or a little over half an acre a-piece.

Unlike England, India has few large towns, and no great manufacturing centres. Thus, in England and Wales, 53 per cent., or over one-

half of the population in 1891, lived in towns with upwards of 20,000 inhabitants; while in British India only 4.84 per cent., or not one-twentieth of the people, live in such towns. India, therefore, is almost entirely a rural country, and many of the so-called towns are mere groups of villages, in the midst of which the cattle are driven a-field, and ploughing and reaping go on. Calcutta itself has grown out of a cluster of hamlets on the banks of the Hugli; and the term 'municipality,' which in Europe is only applied to towns, often means in India a 'rural union,' or collection of homesteads for the purposes of local government.

We see, therefore, in India, a dense population of husbandmen. Wherever their numbers exceed one to the acre, or 640 to the square mile, excepting in suburban districts or in irrigated tracts, the struggle for existence becomes hard. In such districts, a good harvest yields just sufficient food for the people, and thousands of lives depend each autumn on a few inches more or less of rainfall. The Government may, by great efforts, feed the starving in time of actual famine; but it cannot stop the yearly work of disease and death among a steadily underfed people.

In some parts of India, therefore, there are more husbandmen than the land can feed; in other parts, however, vast tracts of fertile soil still await the cultivator. In England, the people would move freely from the over-populated districts to the thinly-inhabited ones; but in India the peasant clings to his hereditary homestead long after his family has outgrown his fields. If the Indian races will only learn to migrate to tracts where spare land still abounds, they will do more than the utmost efforts of Government can accomplish to prevent famines.

The facts disclosed by the census in 1881 and 1891 prove, indeed, that the Indian peasant has lost something of his old immobility. The general tendency of the population in Bengal is south and east to the newly-formed delta, and north-east to the thinly-peopled valleys of Assam. In 1891, it was ascertained that out of a specified population of 287,000,000, nearly 10,910,000, or about 4 per cent., were living in provinces in which they had not been born. But the clinging of the people to their old villages in spite of hardship and famine, still forms a most difficult problem in India.

The following table compares the results of the census of 1881 with those of the census of 1891; but it refers only to the territory which was enumerated both in 1881 and 1891, so that Upper Burma, Kashmir, and a few smaller tracts are excluded from it.

	In 1881.	In 1891.	Increase.	Per-centage.
British Provinces	198,860,606	218,155,115	19,294,509	9.70
Feudatory States	54,932,908	63,459,819	8,526,911	15.52
French and Portuguese Possessions	748,783	784,463	35,680	4.76
Total	254,542,297	282,399,397	27,857,100	10.94.

THE ETHNICAL HISTORY OF INDIA.—European writers formerly divided the Indian population into two races—the Hindus and the Muhammadans. But, when we look more closely at the people, we find that they consist of four well-marked elements. These are: first, the recognised Non-Aryan tribes, sometimes called the Aborigines, and their half-Hinduized descendants; second, the comparatively pure offspring of the Aryan or Sanskrit-speaking race (the Brahmins and Rajputs); third, the great mixed population, generally known as the Hindus, which has grown out of the Aryan and non-Aryan elements (chiefly from the latter); and fourth, the Muhammadans. The same fourfold division applies to the population in feudatory India.

Our earliest glimpses of India disclose two races struggling for the soil. The one was a fair-skinned people, which had lately entered by the north-western passes; a people of Aryan, literally 'noble,' lineage, speaking a stately language, worshipping friendly and powerful gods. The other was a race of a lower type, who had long dwelt in the land, and whom the lordly new-comers drove back before them into the mountains, or reduced to servitude on the plains. The comparatively pure descendants of these two races are now nearly equal in numbers; the intermediate castes, sprung chiefly from the ruder stock, make up the mass of the present Indian population.

GEOLOGY.—For geological purposes, India may be mapped out into the three geographical divisions of—the Himalayan region, the Indo-Gangetic plain, and Peninsular India.

The Himalayan Region.—The geology of this tract is more complex and less fully known than that of the Peninsular area. The oldest rock of the Himalayas is a gneiss, differing in character from the gneiss of the Peninsula, and from that of Assam and Burma. The Himalayan gneiss is usually white and grey, its felspar orthoclase and albite; it contains much mica and mica schist, and is more uniform in character than the gneiss of the Peninsula. The latter is usually pink, its felspar being orthoclase and oligoclase; it contains little mica schist, but often has quartzite and hornblende rock. Hornblende occurs in the syenitic gneiss of the Northern Himalayan (or Ladakh) range.

The Central Himalayan region may be described as consisting of two gneissic axes, with a trough or synclinal valley between them, in which fossiliferous beds have been deposited and are now preserved.

On the south of this true Himalayan region, there is a band of country known as the Lower Himalaya, in which the beds are often greatly disturbed, and even completely inverted, over great areas, the old gneiss apparently overlying the sedimentary rocks. The Lower Himalayan range ends at the Sutlej valley, west of which the continuation of the central range is followed immediately by the third or sub-Himalayan range. This occurs almost always on the south of the Lower Himalayas, and is composed of later Tertiary rocks (Siwaliks, etc.), which range parallel with the main chain.

The Salt Range in the north-west of the Punjab has, in addition to its economic value, a special geological importance. Representatives of most of the great European formations of

Silurian and later epochs are found in it; and, throughout the vast length of time represented by these formations, there is here no direct evidence of any important break in succession, or unconformity. The lowest beds (salt marl, probably Silurian) and the highest (Siwaliks) are found throughout the range. But the others cannot be traced continuously throughout; some occur well-developed in one place, some in another. All the principal fossiliferous beds of the Jurassic, Triassic, and Carboniferous formations, are confined to the western part of the range.

The *Indo-Gangetic Plain* covers an area of about 300,000 square miles, and varies in width from 90 to nearly 300 miles. It rises very gradually from the sea at either end; the lowest point of the watershed between the Punjab rivers and the Ganges, is about 924 feet above sea level. This point, by a line measured down the valley, but not following the winding of the river, is about 1,050 miles from the mouth of the Ganges, and 850 miles from the mouth of the Indus, so that the average inclination of the plain, from the central watershed to the sea, is only about one foot per mile; but towards the sea-coast, the slope becomes almost imperceptible.

There is no evidence that the Indo-Gangetic plain existed as such in Pre-Tertiary times. The alluvial deposits made known by the boring at Calcutta prove a gradual depression of the area through the later Tertiary times. There are peat and forest beds, which must have grown quietly at the surface, alternating with deposits of gravel, sand, and clay. The Indo-Gangetic plain dates back to Eocene times; the origin of the Himalayas may be referred to the same period. Numerous minor disturbances occurred in the area which is now Northern India, during Palæozoic and Secondary times; but the great disturbance which has resulted in the formation of the existing chain of the Himalayas, took place after the deposition of the Eocene beds.

Peninsular India.—The oldest rocks here consist of gneiss, in three tracts:—throughout a very large part of Bengal and Madras, extending to Ceylon; among the Aravalli ranges; and in Bundelkhand. Of these formations, the gneiss of Bundelkhand is known to be the oldest, because the oldest Transition rocks rest upon it; whereas the same Transition rocks are altered and intersected by granite dykes which proceed from the gneiss of the other tracts. The Transition rocks are of great but unknown age. The Vindhyan rocks which succeed them are of very old Palæozoic age, perhaps pre-Silurian. Yet, long before the earliest Vindhyan rocks were laid down, the Transition rocks had been altered and contorted. In more recent times there have been local disturbances, and large faults have in places been found; but the greater part of the Peninsular rocks are only slightly disturbed, and the most recent of the great and wide-spread earth movements of this region date back to pre-Vindhyan times. The Vindhyan series are generally sharply marked off from older rocks, although in the Godavari valley there is no well-defined line between these and the Transition rocks.

The Gondwana series is in many respects the most interesting and important of the Indian

Peninsula. The beds are almost entirely of fresh-water origin. The series is mainly confined to the area of country between the Nerbada and the Son on the north, and the Krishna on the south; but the western part of this region is in great part covered by newer beds.

The Damodar series, the middle division of the Lower Gondwanas, is the chief source of coal in Peninsular India, yielding more of that mineral than all other formations taken together. The Karharbari group is the only other coal-bearing formation of any value. The Damodars are 8,400 feet thick in the Raniganj coal-field, and about 10,000 feet thick in the Satpura basin. They consist of three divisions; coal occurs in the upper and lower, ironstone (without coal) in the middle division. The Raniganj coal-field is the most important in India. So far as is yet known, it covers an area of about 500 square miles, running about 18 miles from north to south, and about 39 miles from east to west; but it extends farther to the east under the laterite and alluvium. It is traversed by the Damodar river, together with the road from Calcutta to Benares, and the East Indian Railway. From its situation and importance, this coal-field is better known than any other in India.

The upper, or Raniganj, series has eleven seams, with a total thickness of 120 feet, in the eastern district, and thirteen seams, 100 feet thick, in the western district. Compared with English coals, those of this coal-field are of a poor quality; they contain much ash, and are generally non-coking. The best coal in India is in the small coal-field at Karharbari. The beds there are lower in the series than those of the Raniganj field; they belong to the upper part of the Talcher group, the lowest of the Gondwana series. The Karharbari coal-beds cover an area of about 11 square miles; and have three seams, varying from 9 to 33 feet thick. This coal-field, now largely worked, is the property of the East Indian Railway, which is thus supplied with fuel at a cheaper rate than any other railway in the world. Indian coal usually contains phosphoric acid, which greatly lessens its value for iron-smelting.

The Damodar series, which is the chief source of coal in India, is also one of the most important sources of iron. The ore occurs in the middle division; coal in the highest and lowest. The ore is partly a clay ironstone, like that occurring in the coal-measures of England, partly an oxide of iron or hæmatite. It generally contains phosphorus, which prevents its use in the preparation of the finer qualities of steel.

Excellent iron-ore occurs in the metamorphic rocks, south of the Damodar river. Laterite is sometimes used as ore. It is very earthy, with a low per-centage of metal; but it contains only a comparatively small proportion of phosphorus.

The want of limestone for flux, within easy reach, is generally a great drawback as regards iron-smelting in India. *Kankar* or *ghudini* (concretionary carbonate of lime) is collected for this purpose from the river beds and alluvial deposits. It sometimes contains as much as 70 per cent. of carbonate of lime; but generally the proportion is much less, and the fluxing value proportionally diminished. The real difficulty in India is to find the ore, the fuel, and the flux, in sufficiently close proximity to yield a profit.

The enormous mass of basaltic rock, known as the Deccan trap, is of great importance in the geological structure of the Indian Peninsula. It now covers an area of about 200,000 square miles, and probably extended in former times over a much wider area. Where thickest, the traps are at least 6,000 feet in depth. They form the most striking physical features of the country, many of the most prominent hill ranges being the denuded edges of the basaltic flows. The great volcanic outbursts which produced this trap, commenced in the Cretaceous period, and lasted into the Eocene period.

As regards gems, the geologist comes to the same conclusion as the economist, viz., that the precious stones of ancient India were the product of forced labour, and that the search for them in our days can scarcely repay the working expenses.

METEOROLOGY.—The great peninsula of India, with its lofty mountain ranges and its extensive seaboard, exposed to the first violence of the winds of two oceans, forms an exceptionally valuable and interesting field for the study of meteorological phenomena.

From the gorge of the Indus to that of the Dihong (Brahmaputra), a distance of 1,400 miles, the Himalayas form an unbroken watershed, the northern flank of which is drained by the upper valleys of these two rivers; while the Sutlej, starting from the southern foot of the Kailas peak, breaks through the watershed, dividing it into two very unequal portions, that to the north-west being the smaller. The average elevation of the higher Himalayas may be taken at not less than 19,000 feet, and therefore equal to the height of the lower half of the atmosphere; indeed, few of the passes are under 16,000 or 17,000 feet. Across this mountain barrier there appears to be a constant flow of air, more active in the day-time than at night, northwards to the arid plateau of Tibet. There is no reason to believe that any transfer of air takes place across the Himalayas in a southerly direction; unless, indeed, in those elevated regions of the atmosphere which lie beyond the sphere of observation. But a nocturnal flow of cooled air, from the southern slopes, is felt as a strong wind where the rivers debouch on the plains, more especially in the early morning hours. This current probably contributes to lower the mean temperature of the belt of the plains which fringes the mountain zone.

The Eastern Himalayas present many points of contrast with the western parts of the range. The slopes of the Sikkim and Bhutan Hills, where not denuded for the purposes of cultivation, are clothed with a dense impenetrable forest, which at the lower levels abounds in figs, rattans, and representatives of a tropical humid climate. At higher levels, they are covered with oaks, chestnuts, magnolias, pines, &c., of the most luxuriant growth.

In the Western Himalayas, on the other hand, the spurs of the outer ranges are more sparsely clad with forest, especially on their western faces; and naked precipitous crags are of constant occurrence. The vegetation of the lower and warmer valleys, and of the fringing belt (the Tarai), is comparatively thin, and such as characterises a warm but dry region. Pines of several species form a conspicuous feature of the landscape at lower levels. It is chiefly the outer ranges that exhibit these contrasted

features; and they depend partly on the difference of latitude, but mainly on that of the rainfall. In Sikkim and Bhutan, this is abnormally copious, and is discharged full on the face of the range. As the chain recedes to the north-west, the greater is the distance to be traversed by the vapour-bearing winds in reaching it, and the more easterly is their direction. For such winds, whether coming from the Bay of Bengal (apparently their principal source) or from the Arabian Sea, turn on reaching the Gangetic valley, and blow more or less parallel to its axis and that of the mountain range.

The country on either side of the Sulaiman range is characteristically arid. Dry winds from the desert tracts of Persia and Beloochistan predominate throughout the year. The scanty cultivation on the hills is dependent on the winter snows, or the rare showers which reach them from the eastward, or on the supply of the larger local streams. The lower plains would be uninhabitable but for the fertilizing irrigation furnished by the great river that traverses them.

At the foot of the great Himalayan barrier, and separating it from the more ancient land which now forms the highlands of the peninsula, a broad plain, for the most part alluvial, stretches from sea to sea. On the west, in the dry region, this is occupied partly by the alluvial deposits of the Indus and its tributaries; by the saline swamps of Kachchh (Cutch), by the rolling sands and rocky surface of the desert of Jaisalmer (Jaysulmere) and Bikaner, and partly by the more fertile tracts to the eastward. Over the greater part of this region, rain is of rare occurrence; and not infrequently more than a year passes by without a drop falling on the parched surface. On its eastern margin, however, in the neighbourhood of the Aravalli Hills, and again on the Northern Punjab, rain is more frequent, occurring both in the south-west monsoon, and also at the opposite season in the cold weather. As far south as Sirsa and Multan, the average rainfall does not much exceed 7 inches.

The alluvial plain of the Punjab passes into that of the Gangetic valley without visible interruption. Up or down this plain, at opposite seasons, sweep the monsoon winds, in a direction at right angles to that of their nominal course; and in this way the vapour brought by winds from the Bay of Bengal, is discharged as snow and rain on the peaks and hill-sides of the Western Himalayas. Nearly the whole surface is under cultivation; and it ranks among the most productive—as well as the most densely populated—regions of the world. The rainfall diminishes from 100 inches at the south-east corner of the Gangetic delta, to less than 30 inches at Agra and Delhi; and there is an average difference of from 15 to 25 inches between the northern and southern borders of the plain.

Eastward from the Bengal delta, two alluvial plains stretch up between the hills that connect the Himalayan system with that of the Burmese peninsula. The first is that of Assam and the Brahmaputra, long and narrow, bordered on the north by the Himalayas, on the south by the lower plateau of the Garo, Khasi, and Naga Hills. The second, or Sylhet and Cachar valley, is chiefly occupied by swamps and *jhils*, and separates the Garo, Khasi, and Naga Hills from those of Tipperah and the Lushai country. The climate of both these plains is damp and

equable, and the rainfall is prolonged and generally heavy, especially on the southern slopes of the hills. A meteorological peculiarity of some interest has been noticed, more especially at the stations of Sibsagar and Silchar, viz., the great range of the diurnal variation of barometric pressure, particularly during the cool months of the year. It is the more striking, since at Rucki, Lahore, and other stations near the foot of the Himalayas, this range is less than on the open plains.

The highlands of the peninsula are cut off from the Himalayan ranges by the Indo-Gangetic plain. They are divided into two unequal parts by an almost continuous chain of hills, loosely known as the Satpura range, running across the country from west-by-south to east-by-north, just south of the Tropic of Cancer. This chain may be regarded as a single feature, forming the principal watershed of the peninsula. The waters to the north of it drain chiefly into the Nerbada (Nerbudda), and the Ganges; those to the south, into the Tapti, the Godavari, the Mahanadi, and smaller streams. In a meteorological point of view, this central chain of hills is of much importance. Acting together with the two parallel valleys of the Nerbada and Tapti, which drain the flanks of its western half, it gives a more decided easterly and westerly direction to the winds of this part of India, and condenses a tolerably copious rainfall during the south-west monsoon.

Separated from this chain by the valley of the Nerbada on the west, and that of the Son on the east, the plateau of Malwa and Baghelkhand occupies the space intervening between these valleys and the Gangetic plain. On the western edge of the plateau are the Aravalli Hills, which run from near Ahmedabad up to the neighbourhood of Delhi, and include one hill, Mount Abu, over 5,000 feet in height. This range exerts an important influence on the direction of the wind, and also on the rainfall. At Ajmere, an old-established meteorological station at the eastern foot of the range, the wind is predominantly south-west. Both here and at Mount Abu, the south-west monsoon rains are a regular phenomenon; which can hardly be said of the region of scanty and uncertain rainfall which extends from the western foot of the range, and merges in the Bikaner desert.

The peninsula south of the Satpura range consists chiefly of the triangular plateau of the Deccan, terminating abruptly on the west in the Sahyadri range (Western Ghats), and shelving to the east (Eastern Ghats). This plateau is swept by the south-west monsoon after it has surmounted the western barrier of the Ghats. The rainfall is consequently light at Poona, and places similarly situated under the lee of the range, and but moderate over the more easterly parts of the plateau. The rains, however, are prolonged to the north of the Satpuras three or four weeks later than in Southern India, since they are brought there by the easterly winds which blow from the Bay of Bengal in October, and the early part of November; when the recurved southerly wind ceases to blow up the Gangetic valley, and sets towards the Karnatic. This was formerly thought to be the north-east monsoon, and is still so spoken of by some writers; but the rainy wind is really a diversion of the south-west monsoon.

At the junction of the Eastern and Western

Ghats rises the bold triangular plateau of the Nilgiris, and to the south of them come the Anamalais, Palnis (Pulneys), and Travancore Hills. These ranges are separated from the Nilgiris by a broad depression or pass known as the Palghat Gap, some 25 miles wide; the highest point of which is about 1,500 feet above the sea. This gap affords a passage to the winds, which elsewhere are barred by the hills of the Ghat chain. The country to the east of the gap receives the rainfall of the south-west monsoon; and, during the north-east monsoon, ships passing Beypur meet with a stronger wind from the land than is felt elsewhere on the Malabar coast. According to Captain Newbold, this gap 'affords an outlet to those furious storms from the eastward which sweep the Bay of Bengal, and, after traversing the peninsula, burst forth through it to the neighbouring sea.'

In the coast-strip of low country which fringes the Peninsula below the Ghats, the rainfall is heavy, the climate warm and damp, the vegetation dense and tropical. The steep slopes of the Ghats, where they have not been artificially cleared, are also thickly clothed with forest.

In Lower Burma, the western face of the Arakan Yoma Hills, like that of the Indian Western Ghats, is exposed to the full force of the south-western monsoon, and receives a very heavy rainfall. At Sandoway, this amounts to an annual mean of 212 inches. It diminishes to the northwards; but, even at Chittagong, it amounts to 104½ inches annually.

The country around Ava, as well as the hill country of North Burma, is the seat of occasional severe earthquakes, one of which destroyed Ava city in 1839. The general meridional direction of the ranges and valleys determines the direction of the prevailing surface winds; subject, however, to many local modifications. But it would appear, from Dr. Anderson's observations of the movement of the upper clouds, that throughout the year there is, with but slight interruption, a steady upper current from the south-west, such as has been already noticed over the Himalayas. The rainfall in the lower part of the Irawadi valley, viz., the delta and the neighbouring part of the province of Pegu, is very heavy, about 190 inches; the climate is warm and equable at all seasons. But higher up the valley, and especially north of the Pegu frontier, the country is drier, and is characterised by a less luxuriant vegetation, and by a retarded and more scanty rainfall of about 56 inches.

HISTORY.—It is manifestly impossible to give within the compass of a few pages, a satisfactory sketch of the history of a country like India; all that can be attempted is to note, and that in the most cursory manner, the chief events which have marked the connection of the British there-with.

The first modern Englishman known to have visited the Indian Peninsula was Thomas Stephens, in 1579, whose letters to his father are said to have excited great interest in England. Other travellers followed in 1583, and, sixteen years later, the merchants of London combined to form an association for the purpose of trading to India. A charter was obtained from Queen Elizabeth, and on the 31st December, 1600, the famous East India Company was incorporated. Its early operations were, however, almost

entirely confined to competing with the Dutch and Portuguese in the spice trade with Java, Sumatra and the Eastern Islands generally; and it was not till 1625, when driven out of the Eastern Archipelago by the Dutch, that the English betook themselves in earnest to founding settlements on the Indian seaboard. Agencies had already been established at Surat, Masulipatam, Agra, and Patna; and others were soon added to the list. In 1634, the Company obtained from the Great Moghal liberty to trade in Bengal, and six years later a factory was established at Hugli. Madras was founded in 1639, and in the following year, an agency was established at Bussorah, and a factory at Karwar. In 1668, King Charles II. transferred to the Company the island of Bombay, which he had received as part of the dower of his wife, Catharine of Braganza; and, in 1684-87, it superseded Surat as the seat of the Western Presidency.

In 1681, the factories in Bengal, which had before been subordinate to Madras, were separated from it, and placed under the care of an 'agent and governor,' with Hugli as his place of residence. Five years later, Hugli was abandoned, owing to the exactions of the Muhammadan governor, and the present city of Calcutta founded. Thus, by the end of the seventeenth century, the English had firmly established their position in India, though attempts were not wanting on the part of other nations to make good their footing in the country. The Dutch, the Portuguese, the Danes, the Spaniards and, later, the Swedes, the Germans, and the Prussians, all formed companies for the purpose of obtaining a share in the East Indian trade. The most serious opposition came, however, from the French, and it was the struggle between the French and English for the supremacy in the East, that turned the East India Company from simple traders into territorial sovereigns. For a time, there was room enough for both nations; and the English at Madras and the French at Pondicherry, traded side by side without rivalry or territorial ambition. But the outbreak of war in Europe in 1744, and the ambition of Dupleix, the French governor of Pondicherry, soon changed the face of affairs. Madras was captured by La Bourdonnais in 1746, and Major Lawrence's attempts to take Pondicherry two years later ended in failure. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, however, restored Madras to the English, and gave both nations a short breathing time. But the intrigues of Dupleix with the native powers soon brought about a renewal of the struggle, though with a different result than before. The genius of Clive carried everything before him; Colonel (afterwards Sir Eyre) Coote's victory at Wandewash (1760), and subsequent capture of Pondicherry and Gingi (1761) annihilated French influence in Southern India.

Meanwhile, the capture of Calcutta in 1756 by Surajah Dowlah had called Clive to Bengal, where the decisive victory of Plassey (1757) enabled him to place on the throne Mir Jafar, a creature of his own, and to make British influence predominant. In 1758, he was appointed by the Court of Directors the first Governor of Bengal.

In 1763, during Clive's absence in England, the English became embroiled, not only with the Nawab, but also with the Delhi Emperor and the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, but Major

Munro's victory at Baxar (1764) laid Oudh at the feet of the English, and brought the Moghal Emperor a suppliant to their camp. At this juncture, Clive landed at Calcutta as Governor of Bengal for the second time, restored Oudh to the Nawab Wazir, handed over the provinces of Allahabad and Kora to the Delhi Emperor, and received in return the *diwani*, or fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, with the jurisdiction of the Northern Circars. Having thus secured the Company's territorial position, Clive turned next to the re-organization of the Company's service. Corruption was put down with a strong hand; private trade and the receipt of presents were prohibited, while a substantial increase of pay was provided out of the monopoly of salt.

Clive left India in 1767. The next event of note was the arrival of Warren Hastings in 1772, as governor of Bengal, a title which, in 1774, was changed into that of governor-general, under a statute of Parliament known as the Regulating Act (1773). Hastings was the administrative organizer, as Clive had been the territorial founder, of our Indian empire. He re-organized the Indian service, reformed every branch of the revenue collections, created courts of justice, and some semblance of a police. History remembers his name, however, not for the improvements in the internal administration, but for his bold foreign policy, and the dubious measures into which it led him: the Rohilla war, the plunder of Chait Singh, and the cruel treatment of the Oudh Begums. On these, want of space forbids our dwelling, nor is it indeed necessary, for, scarcely any period of Indian history is better known to the general reader than that of Warren Hastings' administration, and of the famous trial that followed it.

Meanwhile, the Government of Bombay became embroiled, in 1778, in a war with the Marhattas; and Hastings, though disapproving of the war, was forced to come to the rescue. One of his favourite officers, General Goddard, marched across the Peninsula from sea to sea, and conquered the rich province of Gujarat almost without a blow. Another, Captain Popham, stormed the rock-fortress of Gwalior, which was regarded as the key of Hindustan. The war was closed in 1782 by the treaty of Salbai, which practically restored the *status quo*.

Madras now claimed Hastings' attention. The reckless conduct of the government there had roused the hostility of the Nizam of the Deccan and of Haidar Ali of Mysore, the two strongest Musalman powers in India. The diplomacy of Hastings won back the Nizam, but the army of Haidar Ali fell like a thunderbolt upon the British possessions in the Karnatic. Colonel Baillie's force was cut to pieces at Pollilore, and the country was ravaged up to the walls of Madras. For the second time, the Bengal army, stimulated by the energy of Hastings, saved the honour of the British name. Sir Eyre Coote was despatched to relieve Madras by sea, while Colonel Pearson marched south overland to overawe the Raja of Berar and the Nizam. The war was hotly contested, for the Mysore army was not only well disciplined and equipped, but skillfully handled by Haidar and his son Tipu. Haidar died in 1782; and peace was finally concluded with Tipu in 1784, on the basis of mutual restitution.

Two years later, Warren Hastings was succeeded by Lord Cornwallis, the first English nobleman of rank who undertook the office of governor-general of India.

Lord Cornwallis twice held the high post of governor-general. His first rule lasted from 1786 to 1793; and is celebrated for two events—the introduction of the permanent settlement into Bengal, and the second Mysore war. If the foundations of the system of civil administration were laid by Hastings, the superstructure was raised by Cornwallis. It was he who first entrusted criminal jurisdiction to Europeans, and established the Nizam-at-Sadr Adalat, or Supreme Court of Criminal Judicature, at Calcutta; and it was he who separated the functions of collector and judge.

The system thus organized in Bengal was afterwards extended to Madras and Bombay, when those presidencies also acquired territorial sovereignty. But the achievement most familiarly associated with the name of Cornwallis, is the permanent settlement of the land revenue of Bengal. The amount to be paid in the future was fixed by reference to what had been paid in the past. At first, the settlement was called decennial, but in 1793 it was declared permanent for ever. Lord Cornwallis carried the scheme into execution, but the praise or blame, so far as details are concerned, belongs to Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth, a civil servant, whose knowledge of the country was unsurpassed in his time.

The second Mysore war of 1790-92 is noteworthy on two accounts. Lord Cornwallis, the governor-general, led the British army in person, with a pomp and a magnificence of supply which recalled the campaigns of Aurangzeb. The two great southern powers, the Nizam of the Deccan, and the Marhatta confederacy, co-operated as allies of the British. In the end, Tipu Sultan submitted when Lord Cornwallis had commenced to beleaguer his capital. He agreed to yield one-half of his dominions to be divided among the allies, and to pay £3,000,000 sterling towards the cost of the war. These conditions he fulfilled, but ever afterwards he burned to be revenged upon his English conquerors.

The period of Sir John Shore's rule as governor-general, from 1793 to 1798, was uneventful. In 1798, Lord Mornington, better known as the Marquis of Wellesley, arrived in India, already inspired with imperial projects which were destined to change the map of the country. Mornington was the friend and favourite of Pitt, from whom he is thought to have derived his far-reaching political vision, and his antipathy to the French name. From the first he laid down as his guiding principle, that the English must be the one paramount power in the peninsula, and that native princes could only retain the insignia of sovereignty by surrendering their political independence. The history of India since his time has been but the gradual development of this policy, which received its finishing touch when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, on the 1st of January, 1877.

To frustrate the possibility of a French invasion of India, led by Napoleon in person, was the governing idea of Wellesley's foreign policy. Nor was the danger so remote as might now be thought. French regiments guarded and over-

awed the Nizam of Hyderabad. The soldiers of Sindhia, the military head of the Marhatta confederacy, were disciplined and led by French adventurers. Tipu Sultan of Mysore carried on a secret correspondence with the French Directorate, allowed a tree of liberty to be planted in his dominions, and enrolled himself in a republican club as 'Citizen Tipu.' The islands of Mauritius and Bourbon afforded a convenient half-way rendezvous for French intrigue, and for the assembling of a hostile expedition. Above all, Napoleon Buonaparte was then in Egypt, dreaming of the conquests of Alexander; and no man knew in what direction he might turn his hitherto unconquered legions.

Wellesley conceived the scheme of crushing for ever the French hopes in Asia, by placing himself at the head of a great Indian confederacy. In Lower Bengal, the conquests of Clive and the policy of Warren Hastings had made the English paramount. Before the end of the century, our power was consolidated from the seaboard to Benarès, high up the Gangetic valley. Beyond our frontier there, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh had agreed to pay a subsidy for the aid of British troops. This sum, in 1797, amounted to £760,000 a-year; and the Nawab, being always in arrears, entered into negotiations for a cession of territory in lieu of a cash payment. In 1801, the treaty of Lucknow made over to the British the *Dooib*, or fertile tract between the Ganges and the Jumna, together with Rohilkhand. In Southern India, our possessions were chiefly confined, before Lord Wellesley, to the coast Districts of Madras and Bombay. Wellesley resolved to make the British supreme as far as Delhi in Northern India, and to compel the great powers of the south to enter into subordinate relations to the Company's government. The intrigues of the native princes gave him his opportunity for carrying out this plan without breach of faith. The time had arrived when the English must either become supreme in India, or be driven out of it. The Mughal Empire was completely broken up; and the sway had to pass either to the local Muhammadan governors of that empire, or to the Hindu confederacy represented by the Marhattas, or to the British. Lord Wellesley determined that it should pass to the British.

His work in Northern India was at first easy. The treaty of Lucknow in 1801 made us territorial rulers as far as the heart of the present North-Western Provinces, and established our political influence in Oudh. Beyond those limits, the northern branches of the Marhattas practically held sway, with the puppet emperor in their hands. Lord Wellesley left them untouched for a few years, until the second Marhatta war (1802-04) gave him an opportunity for dealing effectively with their nation as a whole. In Southern India, he saw that the Nizam at Haidarabad stood in need of his protection, and he converted him into a useful follower throughout the succeeding struggle. The other Muhammadan power of the south, Tipu Sultan of Mysore, could not be so easily handled. Lord Wellesley resolved to crush him, and had ample provocation for so doing. The third power of Southern India—namely, the Marhatta confederacy—was so loosely organized that Lord Wellesley seems at first to have hoped to live on terms with it. When several years of fitful alliance had convinced him that

he had to choose between the supremacy of the Marhattas or of the British in Southern India, he did not hesitate to decide.

Lord Wellesley first addressed himself to the weakest of the three southern powers, the Nizam at Haidarabad. Here he won a diplomatic success, which turned a possible rival into a subservient ally. The French battalions at Haidarabad were disbanded, and the Nizam bound himself by treaty not to take any European into his service without the consent of the English Government,—a clause since inserted in every engagement entered into with native powers.

Wellesley next turned the whole weight of his resources against Tipu, whom Cornwallis had defeated, but not subdued. Tipu's intrigues with the French were laid bare, and he was given an opportunity of adhering to the new subsidiary system. On his refusal, war was declared, and Wellesley came down in viceregal state to Madras to organize the expedition in person, and to watch over the course of events. One English army marched into Mysore from Madras, accompanied by a contingent from the Nizam. Another advanced from the western coast. Tipu, after a feeble resistance in the field, retired into Seringapatam, and when his capital was stormed, died fighting bravely in the breach, 1799. In dealing with the territories of Tipu, Wellesley acted with moderation. The central portion, forming the old state of Mysore, was restored to an infant representative of the Hindu Rajas, whom Haidar Ali had dethroned; the rest of Tipu's dominions was partitioned between the Nizam, the Marhattas, and the English. At about the same time, the Karnatic, or the part of South-eastern India ruled by the Nawab of Arcot, and also the principality of Tanjore, were placed under direct British administration, thus constituting the Madras Presidency almost as it has existed to the present day.

The Marhattas had been the nominal allies of the English in both their wars with Tipu. But they had not rendered active assistance, nor were they secured to the English side as the Nizam now was. The Marhatta powers at this time were five in number. The recognised head of the confederacy was the Peshwa of Poona, who ruled the hill country of the Western Ghats, the cradle of the Marhatta race. The fertile Province of Gujarat was annually harried by the horsemen of the Gaekwar of Baroda. In Central India, two military leaders, Sindhia of Gwalior, and Holkar of Indore, alternately held the pre-eminence. Towards the east, the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur reigned from Berar to the coast of Orissa. Wellesley laboured to bring these several Marhatta powers within the net of his subsidiary system. In 1802, the necessities of the Peshwa, who had been defeated by Holkar, and driven as a fugitive into British territory, induced him to sign the treaty of Bassein. By this, he pledged himself to the British to hold communications with no other power, European or native, and granted to us districts for the maintenance of a subsidiary force. This greatly extended the English territorial influence in the Bombay presidency. But it led to the second Marhatta war, as neither Sindhia nor the Raja of Nagpur would tolerate the Peshwa's betrayal of the Marhatta independence.

The campaigns which followed are perhaps the most glorious in the history of the British arms in India. The general plan, and the adequate provision of resources, were due to the Marquis of Wellesley, as also the indomitable spirit which refused to admit of defeat. The armies were led by Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington), and General (afterwards Lord) Lake. Wellesley operated in the Deccan, where, in a few short months, he won the decisive victories of Assaye and Argaum, and captured Ahmednagar. Lake's campaign in Hindustan was no less brilliant. He won pitched battles at Aligarh and Laswari, and took the cities of Delhi and Agra. He scattered the French troops of Sindhia, and, at the same time, stood forward as the champion of the Mughal Emperor in his hereditary capital. Before the end of 1803, both Sindhia and the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur sued for peace. Sindhia ceded all claims to the territory north of the Jumna, and left the blind old Emperor Shah Alam once more under British protection. The Bhonsla forfeited Orissa to the English, who had already occupied it with a flying column in 1803, and Berar to the Nizam. The concluding years of Wellesley's rule were occupied with a series of operations against Holkar, which brought little credit on the British name.

Lord Wellesley, during his six years of office, carried out almost every part of his territorial scheme. In Northern India, Lord Lake's campaigns, 1803-05, brought the North-Western Provinces under British rule, together with the custody of the puppet Emperor. The new districts were amalgamated with those previously acquired from the Nawab Wazir of Oudh into the 'Ceded and Conquered Provinces.' This partition of Northern India remained till the Sikh wars of 1844 and 1847 gave us the Punjab. In South-Eastern India, we have seen that Lord Wellesley's conquests constituted the Madras presidency almost as it exists at this date. In South-Western India, the Peshwa was reduced to a vassal of the company. But the territories now under the Governor of Bombay were not finally built up into their present form until the last Marhatta war in 1818.

The financial strain caused by these great operations of Lord Wellesley had, meanwhile, exhausted the patience of the court of directors at home. In 1805, Lord Cornwallis was sent out as governor-general a second time, with instructions to bring about peace at any price, while Holkar was still unsubdued, and with Sindhia threatening a fresh war. But Cornwallis died at Ghazipur, before he had been ten weeks in the country. His immediate successor was Sir George Barlow, a civil servant of the company.

Lord Minto, governor-general from 1807 to 1813, consolidated the conquests which Wellesley had acquired. His only military exploits were the occupation of the island of the Mauritius, and the conquest of Java by an expedition which he accompanied in person.

The successor of Lord Minto was the Earl of Moira, better known by his later title as the Marquis of Hastings. The Marquis of Hastings completed Lord Wellesley's conquests in Central India, and left the Bombay Presidency almost as it stands at present. His long rule of nine years, from 1814 to 1823, was marked by two wars of the first magnitude, namely, the

campaigns against the Gurkhas of Nepal, and the last Marhatta struggle. The first campaign of 1814 against the Gurkhas was unsuccessful; but, in the cold weather of 1814, General Ochterlony, who advanced by way of the Sutlej, stormed one by one the hill forts which still stud the Himalayan States, now under the Punjab government, and compelled the Nepal *darbar* to sue for peace. In the following year, 1815, the same general made his brilliant march from Patna into the lofty valley of Khatmandu, and finally dictated the terms which had before been rejected, within a few miles of the capital. By the treaty of Segauli, which defines the English relations with Nepal to the present day, the Gurkhas withdrew on the south-east from Sikkim; and, on the south-west, from their advanced posts in the outer ranges of the Himalayas which have supplied the health-giving stations of Naini Tal, Massuri, and Simla.

Meanwhile, the condition of Central India was every year becoming more unsatisfactory. The great Marhatta chiefs had learned to live as princes rather than as predatory leaders. But their old example of lawlessness was being followed by a new set of freebooters, known as the Pindaris.

In bands, sometimes of a few hundreds, sometimes of many thousands, they rode out on their forays as far as the opposite coasts of Madras and of Bombay. The most powerful of the Pindari captains, Amir Khan, had an organized army of many regiments, and several batteries of cannon. Two other leaders, known as Chitu, and Karim, at one time paid a ransom to Sindhia of £100,000. To suppress the Pindari hordes, who were supported by the sympathy, more or less open, of all the Marhatta chiefs, Lord Hastings (1817) collected the strongest British army which had been seen in India, numbering 120,000 men. One-half operated from the north, the other half from the south. Sindhia was overawed, and remained quiet. Amir Khan disbanded his army, on condition of being guaranteed the possession of what is now the principality of Tank. The remaining bodies of Pindaris were attacked in their homes, surrounded, and cut to pieces. Karim threw himself upon the mercy of the conquerors. Chitu fled to the jungles, and was killed by a tiger.

In the same year (1817), and almost in the same month (November) as that in which the Pindaris were crushed, the three great Marhatta powers at Poona, Nagpur, and Indore rose separately against the English. The Peshwa, Baji Rao, had long been chafing under the terms imposed by the treaty of Bassein (1802). A new treaty of Poona, in June, 1817, now freed the Gaekwar from his control, ceded further districts to the British for the pay of the subsidiary force, and submitted all future disputes to the decision of our government.

Elphinstone, then our resident at his court, foresaw a storm, and withdrew to Kirki, whither he had ordered up a European regiment. The next day the residency was burnt down, and Kirki was attacked by the whole army of the Peshwa. The attack was bravely repulsed, and the Peshwa immediately fled from his capital. Almost the same plot was enacted at Nagpur, where the honour of the British name was saved by the sepoys, who defended the hill of Sitabaldi against enormous odds. The army of Holkar was defeated in the following month at the

pitched battle of Mehidpur. All open resistance was now at an end. The dominions of the Peshwa were annexed to the Bombay Presidency, and the nucleus of the present Central Provinces was formed out of the territory rescued from the Pindaris. To fill the Peshwa's place, as the traditional head of the Marhatta confederacy, the lineal descendant of Sivaji was brought forth from obscurity and placed upon the throne of Satara. An infant was recognised as the heir of Holkar, and a second infant was proclaimed Raja of Nagpur under British guardianship. At the same time, the States of Rajputana accepted the position of feudatories to the paramount British power. The map of India, as thus drawn by Lord Hastings, remained substantially unchanged until the time of Lord Dalhousie.

The Marquis of Hastings was succeeded by Lord Amherst, whose administration lasted for five years, from 1823 to 1828. It is known in history by two prominent events, the first Burmese war and the capture of Bhartpur.

For some years past, our north-eastern frontier had been disturbed by Burmese raids, and as all peaceful proposals were rejected with scorn, Lord Amherst was at last compelled to declare war in 1824. Little military glory could be gained by beating the Burmese, who were formidable chiefly from the pestilential character of their country. One expedition with gunboats proceeded up the Brahmaputra into Assam. Another marched by land through Chittagong into Arakan, for the Bengal sepoys refused to go by sea. A third, and the strongest, sailed from Madras direct to the mouth of the Irawadi. The war was protracted over two years. After a loss to us of about 20,000 lives, chiefly from disease, and an expenditure of £14,000,000, the King of Ava signed, in 1826, the treaty of Yandabu. By this he abandoned all claim to Assam, and ceded the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim, already in the military occupation of the British. He retained the whole valley of the Irawadi, down to the sea at Rangoon.

The capture of Bhartpur in Central India by Lord Combermere, in January, 1827, wiped out the repulse which Lake had received before that city in January, 1805.

The next governor-general was Lord William Bentinck. His seven years' rule (from 1828 to 1835) is not signalized by any of those victories or extensions of territory by which chroniclers measure the growth of an empire. But it forms an epoch in administrative reform, and in the slow process by which a subject population is won over to venerate, as well as to dread, its alien rulers. The modern history of the British in India, as benevolent administrators, ruling the country with a single eye to the good of the natives, may be said to begin with Lord William Bentinck. His first care on arrival in India was to restore equilibrium to the finances, which were tottering under the burden imposed upon them by the Burmese war. He also widened the gates by which educated natives could enter the service of the company. His two most memorable acts were the abolition of *sati*, or widow-burning, and the suppression of the *thugs*.

Two other historical events are connected with the administration of Lord William Bentinck. In 1833, the charter of the East India Company was renewed for 20 years, but upon the conditions

that the Company should abandon its trade and permit Europeans to settle in the country. At the same time, a fourth or law-member was added to the governor-general's council, who might not be a servant of the company; and a commission was appointed to revise and codify the law. Macaulay was the first law-member of council, and the first president of the law commission. In 1830-31, it was found necessary to take the state of Mysore under British administration. It continued so up to 1881, when it was restored to native government. In 1834, the frantic misrule of the Raja of Coorg brought on a short and sharp war. The Raja was permitted to retire to Benares; and the brave and proud inhabitants of his mountainous little territory decided to place themselves under the sway of the company. This was the only annexation effected by Lord William Bentinck, and it was done 'in consideration of the unanimous wish of the people.'

Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe succeeded Lord William as senior member of council. His short term of office is memorable for the measure which his predecessor had initiated, but which he carried into execution, for giving entire liberty to the press. Lord Auckland was the next governor-general. From his arrival commences a new era of war and conquest, which may be said to have lasted for 20 years. All looked peaceful until Lord Auckland, prompted by his evil genius, attempted to place Shah Shuja upon the throne of Kabul; an attempt conducted with gross mismanagement, and ending in the annihilation of the British garrison placed in that city.

In 1837, when the curtain rises upon the drama of English interference in Afghanistan, the usurper Dost Muhammad, Barakzai, was firmly established at Kabul. His great ambition was to recover Peshawar from the Sikhs. When, therefore, Captain Alexander Burnes arrived on a mission from Lord Auckland, with the ostensible object of opening trade the Dost was willing to promise everything, if only he could get Peshawar. But Lord Auckland had another and more important object in view. At this time, the Russians were advancing rapidly in Central Asia, and a Persian army, not without Russian support, was besieging Herat, the traditional bulwark of Afghanistan on the east. A Russian envoy was at Kabul at the same time as Burnes. The latter was unable to satisfy the demands of Dost Muhammad in the matter of Peshawar, and returned to India unsuccessful. Lord Auckland forthwith resolved upon the hazardous plan of placing a more subservient ruler upon the throne of Kabul. Shah Shuja was selected for the purpose. Accordingly, a British army escorting Shah Shuja made its way into southern Afghanistan through the Bolan Pass. Kandahar surrendered, Ghazni was taken by storm. Dost Muhammad fled across the Hindu Kush, and Shah Shuja was triumphantly led into the Bala Hissar at Kabul, in August, 1839. After one more brave struggle, Dost Muhammad surrendered, and was sent to Calcutta as a state prisoner.

But although we could enthrone Shah Shuja, we could not win for him the hearts of the Afghans. To that nation he seemed a degenerate exile thrust back upon them by foreign arms. During two years, Afghanistan remained in the military occupation of the British. The catas-

trophe occurred in November, 1841, when our political agent, Sir Alexander Burnes, was assassinated in the city of Kabul. After lingering in their cantonments for two months, the British army set off in the depth of winter, under a fallacious guarantee from the Afghan leaders, to find its way back to India through the passes. When they started, they numbered 4,000 fighting men with 12,000 camp followers. A single survivor, Dr. Brydon, reached the friendly walls of Jalalabad, where Sale was gallantly holding out. The rest perished in the snowy defiles of Khurd, Kabul, and Jagdalak, from the knives and matchlocks of the Afghans, or from the effects of cold.

Within a month after the news reached Calcutta, Lord Auckland had been superseded by Lord Ellenborough, whose first impulse was to be satisfied with drawing off in safety the garrisons from Kandahar and Jalalabad. But bolder counsels were forced upon him. General Pollock, who was marching straight through the Punjab to relieve Sale, was allowed to penetrate to Kabul. General Nott, although ordered to withdraw from Afghanistan, resolved to take Kabul on the way. After hard fighting, the two British forces, under Pollock and Nott, met at their common destination in September, 1842. The great bazar at Kabul was blown up with gunpowder, to fix a stigma upon the city; the prisoners were recovered, and all marched back to India, leaving Dost Muhammad to take undisputed possession of his throne.

Two further wars marked the period of Lord Ellenborough's tenure of office. In 1843, the defeat of the Muhammadan rulers of Sind, known as the *meers* or *Amirs*, by Sir Charles Napier was followed by the annexation of their country. The victory of Miani, in which 3,000 British troops defeated 20,000 Baluchis, is one of the brilliant feats of arms in Anglo-Indian history. In the same year, a disputed succession at Gwalior, fomented by feminine intrigue, resulted in an outbreak of the overgrown army which the Sindhia family kept up. Peace was restored by the battles of Maharajpur and Punneah, at the former of which Lord Ellenborough was present in person.

In 1844, Lord Ellenborough was recalled by the court of directors. He was succeeded by Sir Henry (afterwards Lord) Hardinge.

In 1845, the Sikh army, numbering 60,000 men with 150 guns, crossed the Sutlej and invaded British territory. Sir Hugh Gough, the commander-in-chief, together with the governor-general, hurried up to the frontier. Within three weeks, four pitched battles were fought at Mudki, Ferozshahr, Aliwal, and Sobraon. The British loss on each occasion was heavy; but by the last victory, the Sikhs were fairly driven back into the Sutlej, and Lahore surrendered to the British. By the terms of peace then dictated, the infant son of Ranjit, Dhulip Singh, was recognized as Raja; the *falandhar Doab*, or tract between the Sutlej and the Ravi, was annexed; the Sikh army was limited to a specified number; Major Henry Lawrence was appointed to be resident at Lahore; and a British force sent to garrison the Punjab for a period of eight years. Sir H. Hardinge received a peerage, and returned to England in 1848.

Lord Dalhousie succeeded. The eight years' rule of this greatest of Indian pro-consuls (1848-56) left more conspicuous results than that of any governor-general since Clive. A high-minded

statesman, of a most sensitive conscience, and earnestly desiring peace, Lord Dalhousie found himself forced against his will to fight two wars, and to embark on a policy of annexation. His campaigns in the Punjab, and in Burma, ended in large acquisitions of territory; while Nagpur, Oudh, and several minor States also came under British rule. But Dalhousie's deepest interest lay in the advancement of the moral and material condition of the country. No branch of the administration escaped his reforming hand. He founded the public works department, with a view to creating the network of roads and canals which now cover India. He opened the Ganges Canal, still the largest work of the kind in the country; and he turned the sod of the first Indian railway. He promoted steam communication with England via the Red Sea, and introduced cheap postage and the electric telegraph.

Lord Dalhousie had not been six months in India, before the second Sikh war broke out. On the fatal field of Chillianwallah, which patriotism prefers to call a drawn battle, the British lost 2,400 officers and men, besides four guns and the colours of three regiments (13th Jan., 1849). Before reinforcements could come out from England, bringing Sir Charles Napier as commander-in-chief, Lord Gough had restored his reputation by the crowning victory of Gujrat, which absolutely destroyed the Sikh army. Mooltan had previously fallen; and the Afghan horse under Dost Muhammad, who had forgotten their hereditary antipathy to the Sikhs in their greater hatred of the British name, were chased back with ignominy to their native hills. The Punjab, annexed by proclamation on the 29th March, 1849, became a British province—a virgin field for the administrative talents of Dalhousie and the two Lawrences.

The second Burmese war, in 1852, arose out of the ill-treatment of some European merchants at Rangoon, and the insults offered to the captain of a frigate who had been sent to remonstrate. The whole valley of the Irawadi, from Rangoon to Prome, was occupied in a few months; and, as the King of Ava refused to treat, it was annexed by proclamation on the 20th Dec., 1852, under the name of Pegu, to the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim, which we had acquired in 1826.

In 1856 came the annexation of the province of Oudh. Guarded alike from foreign invasion and from domestic rebellion, the long line of Nawabs had sunk into private debauches and public oppressors. Warning after warning had been given to the Nawabs (who had assumed the title of Shah or King since 1819), that they must put their house in order. What the benevolent Bentinck and the soldierly Hardinge had only threatened, was reserved for Lord Dalhousie, who united honesty of purpose with stern decision of character, to perform. He laid the whole case before the court of directors, who, after long and painful hesitation, resolved on annexation. Lord Dalhousie, then on the eve of retiring, felt that it would be unfair to leave the perilous task to his successor in the first moments of his rule. At the commencement of 1856, the last year of his rule, he issued orders to General (afterwards Sir James) Outram, then resident at the court of Lucknow, to assume the direct administration of Oudh. The proclamation was issued on the 13th Feb., 1856. The king, Wajid Ali, bowed to irresistible force, although he refused to

recognise the justice of his deposition. Oudh was thus annexed without a blow. But this measure, on which Lord Dalhousie looked back with the proudest sense of rectitude, was perhaps the one act of his rule that most alarmed native public opinion.

The Marquis of Dalhousie resigned office in March, 1860, and was succeeded by Lord Canning.

In 1857 came the great Sepoy Mutiny. On the afternoon of Sunday, 10th May, the Sepoys at Meerut broke into open mutiny, and streamed off to the neighbouring city of Delhi, to stir up the native garrison and the criminal population of that great city, and to place themselves under the authority of the discredited Mughal emperor. The next morning the Muhammadans of Delhi rose, and all that the Europeans there could do was to blow up the magazine.

A rallying centre and a traditional name were thus given to the revolt, which forthwith spread like wild-fire through the North-Western Provinces and Oudh down into Lower Bengal. The Sepoys rose on their officers, usually without warning, sometimes after protestations of fidelity. The Europeans, or persons of Christian faith, were massacred; occasionally, also, the women and children. Only in the Punjab were the Sepoys anticipated by stern measures of repression and disarmament, carried out by Sir John Lawrence, and his lieutenants, among whom Edwards and Nicholson stand conspicuous. The Sikh population never wavered. Crowds of willing recruits came down from the Afghan hills. And thus the Punjab, instead of being itself a source of danger, was able to furnish a portion of its own garrison for the siege of Delhi. In Lower Bengal, most of the Sepoys mutinied, and then dispersed in different directions. The native armies of Madras and Bombay remained true to their colours. In Central India, the contingents of many of the great chiefs sooner or later joined the rebels, but the Muhammadan State of Haidarabad was kept loyal by the authority of its able minister, Sir Salar Jang.

The main interest of the Sepoy war gathers round the three cities of Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Delhi. The cantonment at Cawnpore contained one of the great native garrisons of India. At Bithur, not far off, was the palace of Dundhu Panth, the heir of the last Peshwa, and whose more familiar name of Nana Sahib will ever be handed down to infamy. At first the Nana was profuse in his professions of loyalty; but when the Sepoys mutinied on the 6th June, he put himself at their head, and was proclaimed Peshwa of the Marhattas. The Europeans at Cawnpore, numbering more women and children than fighting men, shut themselves up in an ill-chosen hasty entrenchment, where they heroically bore a siege for nineteen days under the sun of a tropical June. Every one had courage and endurance to suffer, or to die; but the directing mind was again absent. On the 27th June, trusting to a safe-conduct from the Nana as far as Allahabad, they surrendered, and to the number of 450, embarked in boats on the Ganges. Forthwith a murderous fire was opened upon them from the river bank. Only a single boat escaped, and but four men, who swam across to the protection of a friendly Raja, ultimately survived to tell the tale. The rest of

the men were massacred on the spot. The women and children, numbering 125, were reserved for the same fate on the 15th July, when the avenging army of Havelock was at hand.

Sir Henry Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, had foreseen the storm. He fortified and provisioned the residency at Lucknow, and thither he retired with all the European inhabitants, and a weak British regiment, on and July. Two days later, he was mortally wounded by a shell. But the clear head was here in authority. Lawrence had deliberately chosen his position, and the little garrison held out under unparalleled hardships, and against enormous odds, until relieved by Havelock and Outram on 25th September. But the relieving force was itself invested by fresh swarms of rebels; and it was not till November that Sir Colin Campbell cut his way into Lucknow, and effected the final deliverance of the garrison. Our troops then withdrew to more urgent work, and did not finally re-occupy Lucknow till March, 1858.

The siege of Delhi began on 8th June, just one month after the original outbreak at Meerut. In the middle of August, Nicholson arrived with a reinforcement from the Punjab; but his own inspiring presence was even more valuable than the reinforcement he brought. On 14th September the assault was delivered, and after six days' desperate fighting in the streets, Delhi was again won. Nicholson fell at the head of the storming party. Hodson, the intrepid leader of a corps of irregular horse, hunted down, next day the old Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah, and his sons. The emperor was afterwards sent a state prisoner to Rangoon, where he lived till 1862.

After the fall of Delhi and the final relief of Lucknow, the war loses its dramatic interest, although fighting went on in various parts of the country for eighteen months longer. The population of Oudh and Rohilkhand, stimulated by the presence of the Begum of Oudh, the Nawab of Bareilly, and Nana Sahib himself, had joined the mutinous Sepoys *en masse*. In this quarter of India alone, it was the revolt of a people rather than the mutiny of an army that had to be quelled. Sir Colin Campbell (afterwards Lord Clyde) conducted the campaign in Oudh, which lasted through two cold seasons. Valuable assistance was lent by Sir Jang Bahadur of Nepal, at the head of his gallant Gurkhas. Town after town was occupied, fort after fort was stormed, until the last gun had been recaptured, and the last fugitive had been chased across the frontier by January, 1859. In the meantime, Sir Hugh Rose (afterwards Lord Strathnairn), with another army from Bombay, was conducting an equally brilliant campaign in Central India. His most formidable antagonists were the disinherited Rani, or Princess of Jhansi, and Tantia Topi, whose military talent had previously inspired Nana Sahib with all the capacity for resistance that he ever displayed. The Princess died fighting bravely at the head of her troops in June, 1858. Tantia Topi, after doubling backwards and forwards through Central India, was at last betrayed and run down in April, 1859.

The mutiny sealed the fate of the East India Company, after a life of more than two and a half centuries. The original Company received

its charter of incorporation from Elizabeth in 1600. Its political powers, and the constitution of the Indian Government, were derived from the Regulating Act of 1773, passed by the ministry of Lord North. By that statute, the Governor of Bengal was raised to the rank of Governor-general; and, in conjunction with his Council of four other members, he was entrusted with the duty of superintending and controlling the Governments of Madras and Bombay, so far as regarded questions of peace and war: a supreme court of judicature was appointed at Calcutta, to which the judges were appointed by the Crown: and a power of making rules, ordinances, and regulations was conferred upon the governor-general and his council. Next came the India Bill of Pitt (1784), which founded the Board of Control, strengthened the supremacy of Bengal over the other presidencies, and first authorised the historic phrase, 'Governor-general-in-council.' The act which abolished the Company's Chinese trade in 1833 introduced successive reforms into the constitution of the Indian Government, added to the Council a new (legal) member who might not be chosen from among the Company's servants, and was entitled to be present only at meetings for making laws and regulations; it accorded the authority of Acts of Parliament to the laws and regulations so made, subject to the disallowance of the court of directors; it appointed a law commission; and it gave the governor-general-in-council a control over the other presidencies, in all points relating to the civil or military administration. The charter of the company was renewed for the last time in 1853, not for a definite period of years, but only for so long as Parliament should see fit. On this occasion, the number of directors was reduced, and, as above stated, their patronage as regards appointments to the civil service was taken away, to make room for the principle of open competition.

The Act for the better government of India (1858), which finally transferred the entire administration from the Company to the Crown, was not passed without an eloquent protest from the directors, nor without acrimonious party discussion in Parliament. It enacts that India shall be governed by, and in the name of, the Queen of England through one of her principal secretaries of state, assisted by a Council of fifteen members. The governor-general received the new title of Viceroy. The European troops of the Company, numbering about 24,000 officers and men, were amalgamated with the royal service, and the Indian navy was abolished. By the Indian Councils Act (1861), the governor-general's council, and also the councils at Madras and Bombay, were augmented by the addition of non-official members, either natives or Europeans, for legislative purposes only; and, by another Act passed in the same year, high courts of judicature were constituted out of the old supreme courts at the presidency towns.

It fell to the lot of Lord Canning, both to suppress the mutiny, and to introduce the peaceful revolution which followed. The suppression of the mutiny increased the debt of India by about 40 millions sterling; and the military changes which ensued augmented the annual expenditure by about 10 millions. To grapple with this deficit, a distinguished political economist and parliamentary financier, Mr. James Wilson, was sent out from England as financial member of

council. He reorganised the customs system, imposed an income tax, and a licence duty, and created a state paper currency. He died in the midst of his splendid task; but his name still lives as that of the first and greatest finance minister of India. The penal code, originally drawn up by Macaulay in 1837, passed into law in 1860; together with codes of civil and criminal procedure in 1861.

Lord Canning left India in March, 1862, and died before he had been a month in England. His successor, Lord Elgin, only lived till November, 1863. He was succeeded by Sir John Lawrence, the saviour of the Punjab. The chief incidents of his rule were the Bhutan war, followed by the annexation of the Dwaras in 1864, and the terrible Orissa famine of 1866.

Lord Mayo succeeded Lord Lawrence in 1869, and urged on the material progress of India. He reformed several of the great branches of the administration, created an agricultural department, introduced the system of provincial finance, and also laid the foundation for the reform of the salt duties. He developed the material resources of the country by an immense extension of roads, railways, and canals; and carried out the beneficent system of public works which Lord Dalhousie had inaugurated. He was assassinated in the convict settlement of the Andaman Islands, in 1872.

His successor was Lord Northbrook. During his viceroyalty, a famine which threatened Lower Bengal in 1874, was successfully obviated by a vast organisation of state relief; the Marhatta Gaekwar of Baroda was dethroned, in 1875, for misgovernment and disloyalty, but his dominions were continued to a nominated child of the family; and the Prince of Wales made a tour through the country in the cold weather of 1875-76. Lord Lytton followed Lord Northbrook in 1876. On January 1, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India at a *darbâr* of unparalleled magnificence, held on the historic 'ridge' overlooking the ancient Mughal capital, Delhi. But this and the following year were darkened by a great famine in Southern India. Despite vast importations of grain by sea and rail, despite the most strenuous exertions of the government, which incurred a total expenditure on this account of £1,000,000 sterling, the loss of life from actual starvation, and its attendant train of diseases, was lamentable. The deaths from want of food, and from the diseases incident to a famine-stricken population, were estimated at 5,250,000.

In the autumn of 1878, the affairs of Afghanistan again forced themselves into notice. Sher Ali, the Amir, who had been hospitably entertained by Lord Mayo, was found to be favouring Russian intrigues. A British embassy was refused admittance to the country, while a Russian mission was received with honour. This led to a declaration of war. British armies advanced by three routes—the Khaibar, the Kuram, and the Bolan; and, without much opposition, occupied the inner entrances of the passes. A treaty was entered into with his son, Yakub Khan, at Gandamak, by which the British frontier was advanced to the crests, or farther sides, of the passes, and a British officer was admitted to reside at Kabul. Within a few months, the British resident, Sir Louis Cavagnari, was treacherously attacked and massacred, together with his escort, and a second war became necessary. Yakub Khan abdicated, and was deported to

India. At this crisis Lord Lytton resigned simultaneously with the home government, and the Marquis of Ripon became governor-general (April, 1880). The same year, a British brigade received a disastrous defeat at Maiwand from the Herat troops of Ayub Khan; a defeat promptly and completely retrieved by the brilliant march of Sir Frederick (now Lord) Roberts from Kabul to Kandahar, and the total rout of Ayub Khan's army on the 1st September, 1880. Abdurrahman Khan, the eldest male representative of the stock of Dost Muhammad, was recognized by us as Amir, and the British troops were withdrawn from Kabul and Kandahar.

During the remaining years of Lord Ripon's administration, several important changes were made in the internal government of India. The re-establishment of the department of agriculture and commerce, the resulting revenue reforms, the extension of local self-government, the abolition of almost all import duties, the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, and the appointment of the education commission, may be mentioned. An attempt to extend the jurisdiction of the rural criminal courts over European British subjects, independently of the race or nationality of the presiding judge, excited strong public feeling, and ended in a compromise. Another keenly-discussed measure was the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which, however, had not become law when Lord Ripon left India in 1884, and was left to be passed by his successor, the Earl of Dufferin, afterwards the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

The Act was passed into law in March, 1885. The chief events of Lord Dufferin's administration were the settlement of the questions relating to the frontier of Afghanistan, the war with King Thebaw and the annexation of Upper Burma, the strengthening of the frontier defences and the improvement of the Indian Army. The annexation by Russia of Merv and Sarakhs, and the conquest of the Turkomans, brought the Russians almost to the gates of the empire, and rendered it necessary that the boundary between Russia and Afghanistan should be marked. It was agreed between the two Governments that this should be done by a Joint Commission of English and Russian officers, and in the autumn of 1884, Sir Peter Lumsden, a member of the Council of India, was appointed the English Commissioner, and proceeded with his staff to Western Afghanistan. Early in the following year, however, it became known that the Russian Government preferred conducting the demarcation of the Afghan Frontier in London, and M. Lessar was sent as Russian Agent, for that purpose, to London, while the English Commission remained in the disputed territory, taking observations and surveying the country. In March, an unfortunate collision took place between the Russian and Afghan troops at Penjdeh. The significance of the affair, however, was considerably lessened when it became known that the Amir, who was then with the Viceroy at Rawal Pindi, was indifferent as to Penjdeh. As this incident rendered the presence of the British Commissioners on the spot superfluous, Sir Peter Lumsden was ordered back to England, and Sir J. West Ridgeway, Chief of the Indian Contingent, was left in command of the whole party. By a protocol of 10th September, 1885, the valley of Penjdeh had been ceded to Russia, and it became necessary for a joint commission to carry out on this basis, the

delimitation of the Afghan frontier from Persia to the Oxus. Colonel Sir West Ridgeway was appointed chief representative of the British Government on the Commission, while Colonel Kuhlberg represented Russia. The Commissioners met on the Afghan frontier on the 10th November, 1885. Before winter set in 93 miles had been demarcated, and 42 miles more of frontier, as far as Maruchak, practically settled. In March, 1886, the work of delimitation recommenced. It soon became evident that a serious difference existed between the representatives of the two Governments as to the Afghan claim to the district of Khamiab. As it was found impossible to come to an agreement on the spot, it was decided that the Commissioners should settle the frontier up to Dukchi, and leave the remainder of the line up to the Oxus to be determined by direct negotiation between the two Governments. This was accordingly done, and the Commissioners separated in the middle of September. At the end of October the mission finally crossed the Indian frontier, and was broken up on the 5th November, 1886. Negotiations, however, for the final settlement of the frontier were again commenced in April, 1887, when Colonel Sir West Ridgeway proceeded to St. Petersburg as the representative of Her Majesty's Government. It was finally decided, on the 22nd July, 1887, to agree to a compromise, by which the Afghans were to retain the whole district of Khamiab, while they were to give up a considerable extent of pasture lands in the Kushk, Kashan, and Murghab valleys, which had, indeed, long been occupied by the Russian Sariks of Penjdeh, but which had been assigned to Afghanistan by the Commissioners under the terms of the Protocol of September, 1885.

The events connected with the annexation of Upper Burma are briefly noticed under the head of Burma.

Owing to the dangers threatening the North-West Frontier of India, Lord Dufferin deemed it necessary largely to strengthen the European and Native Armies. During the year 1885-6, the established strength of the army in India was raised by nearly 20,000 men. At the close of the year 1886-7, the sanctioned establishment amounted to 220,500 officers and men, of which 72,000 were British troops and 148,500 were native. In 1887, an act was passed to legalise the creation of a reserve force, and a scheme matured for the rapid mobilization of the army. Great improvements were made in the armaments of the forces, the field batteries having been re-armed with breech-loading guns, and the native troops with Martini-Henry instead of Snider rifles. Much was done moreover in the improvement of the frontier and marine defences. About 600 miles of military railway were constructed on the frontier, and active measures were taken for improving the defences of important marine ports like Bombay, Kurrachee, and Aden. The expenditure during 1886-7 alone, on military works undertaken in connection with schemes of frontier and coast defence, amounted to Rs. 465,299. Comparatively few laws were passed during Lord Dufferin's administration. Acts which, like the Bengal Rent Bill, defined the occupancy right of tenants, and maintained it by legal guarantees, were passed for the Punjab and Oudh. A 'Debtors Act' put an end to the scandal of the

imprisonment of women for debt, and placed the law as to male debtors on a sounder footing, and a special act was passed with a view to the encouragement of inventions. The 50th anniversary of the Queen's accession was celebrated in India in February, 1887. A further occasion of rejoicing was found on 21st June, which was the date fixed for its celebration in England; moreover, a considerable number of the Native chiefs of India or of representatives from their States came to England to be present at the ceremonies in this country. At a later period of the year, when large and expensive schemes of frontier defence were adopted, notwithstanding financial difficulties, for the protection of imperial interests, many of the rulers of the great native states of the Peninsula, commencing with the Nizam of Hyderabad, and including the principal States of the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India Agencies, again exhibited their liberality and loyalty by offering to the Indian Government, either large sums of money for frontier defence, or in case of emergency their troops, their services, and their resources. While expressing its sense of the loyal spirit in which these offers were made, the Indian Government was unable to accept the offers in the form in which they were made. Advantage has been taken, however, of their generous and patriotic inclinations to devise a scheme which has received their cordial support. The leading native states will maintain and equip a part of their forces in the most efficient manner, and other measures will be taken for rendering the forces of those native states a means of defence to the empire in time of need. Amongst the miscellaneous events of Lord Dufferin's administration may be mentioned the rendition to Scindia of the fortress of Gwalior, which had been occupied by the British since the Mutiny; the establishment by Lady Dufferin of a fund for providing medical aid to native women; the expedition to Sikkim in 1888, to clear the road via the Jalapla Pass, which had been occupied in force by the Thibetans; and the important commission appointed in 1886, to consider the question of the admission of natives to higher and more extensive employment in the civil administration of India.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in succession to Lord Dufferin, assumed office as Viceroy and Governor-General on the 10th of December, 1888. Hitherto his viceroyalty has been prosperous and practically uneventful. The Merchandise Marks Act, in 1889, the Railway Act in 1890, and the Age of Consent Act in 1891, may be mentioned as the most important of the legislative measures marking his tenure of office. In February, 1891, a general census was taken, the results of which showed a large increase of population during the past decade. In April, a rising in Manipur cost several valuable lives, and drew general attention to this little-known border state. Order was, however, soon restored, and the principal offenders punished; while the fresh arrangements which have been made for the future administration of the state will secure, it is hoped, both improved government for its subjects, and more satisfactory relations with the paramount power. Later in the year a serious deficiency in the rainfall gave rise to apprehensions of wide-spread scarcity, especially in Madras, Rajputana, and Upper Burma; happily these fears were in great part

removed by subsequent rains, while the well-directed efforts of the government effectually met all cases of exceptional distress. At the beginning of 1892, the non-renewal of the Goa Treaty of 1878 replaced Portuguese India in its former position of commercial isolation. During the year, Russian movements on the Pamirs, and intestine troubles in Afghanistan, necessitated vigilant attention to frontier matters. At home, parliament found time to pass an act increasing the number of members of the various Indian councils, and permitting them, under certain restrictions, to discuss the annual financial statements, and to interpellate the government on matters of general interest. But the most absorbing topic of the year has been the steady depreciation of the rupee, a matter of serious concern to India. Whilst, however, fully recognizing the importance of the subject, the government has hesitated to act until the fullest information is available, and as the year closes the question is still under consideration.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.—The Act of 1858, which transferred India from the Company to the crown, also laid down the scheme of its government. Under the Company, the governor-general had been an Indian autocrat, only responsible to the distant court of directors. The court of directors had, in its turn, been answerable to the shareholders, or court of proprietors, on the one hand; and, through the Board of Control, to the Sovereign and to Parliament on the other. The Act of 1858 did away with these intermediary bodies between the governor-general and the British ministry. For the court of directors, the court of proprietors, and the board of control, it substituted a secretary of state, aided by a council appointed by the crown. The secretary of state is a cabinet minister, who comes into and goes out of office with the other members of the ministry. His council was originally appointed for life. They are now, with rare exceptions, appointed for ten years only, but may be re-appointed for another five years for special reasons. The secretary of state rules in all ordinary matters through the majority of his council. But in affairs of urgency, and in the questions which belong to the secret department, including political correspondence, he is not required to do so. The viceroy, or governor-general, is appointed by the crown, and resides in India. His ordinary tenure of office is five years; and it has not been usual for a governor-general to resign in consequence of a change of the ministry in England.

The supreme authority in India is vested by a series of acts of parliament in the viceroy, or governor-general in council, subject to the control of the secretary of state in England. Every executive order, and every legislative statute, runs in the name of the 'governor-general in council'; but, in certain cases, a power is reserved to the governor-general to act independently.

The governor-general's council is two-fold. First, the ordinary or executive council, usually composed of about six official members, besides the viceroy, which may be compared to the cabinet of a constitutional government. It meets regularly at short intervals, discusses and decides upon questions of foreign policy and domestic administration, and prepares measures for the legislative council. Its members divide among themselves the chief departments of state, such

as those of foreign affairs, finance, war, public works, &c., while the viceroy combines in his own person the duties of constitutional sovereign and of prime minister.

Second, the legislative council, which is made up of the same members as the preceding, with the addition of the governor of the province in which it may be held, and official delegates from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, together with certain nominated members representative of the non-official native and European communities. The meetings of the legislative council are held when and as required. They are open to the public; and a further guarantee for publicity is ensured by the proviso that draft bills must be published a certain number of times in the 'Gazette.' As a matter of practice, these draft bills have usually been first subjected to the criticism of the several provincial governments. Provincial legislative councils have also been appointed for the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and for the lieutenant-governorships of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The members of these local legislative councils are appointed in the case of Madras and Bombay by the governors of these Provinces; and in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces by the lieutenant-governor subject to the approval of the viceroy. The Acts of these provincial councils, which can only deal with provincial matters, are subject to the sanction of the governor-general-in-council.

The presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and the lieutenant-governorships of Bengal and of the North-Western Provinces, have each a high court, supreme both in civil and criminal business, with an ultimate appeal to the judicial committee of the privy council in England. Of the minor provinces, the Punjab has a chief court, with four judges; the Central Provinces and Oudh have each a judicial commissioner, who sits alone. Burma has two judicial commissioners and a recorder. For Assam the High Court of Calcutta is the highest judicial authority.

The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of—(1) the enactments of the Indian legislative councils (imperial and provincial), as above described, and of the bodies which preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament which apply to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance, and their domestic law in causes affecting Hindus and Muhammadans; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races. Much has been done towards consolidating individual sections of the Indian law; and in the Indian penal code, together with the codes of civil and criminal procedure, we have memorable examples of such efforts.

But, although the governor-general-in-council is theoretically supreme over every part of India alike, his actual authority is not everywhere exercised in the same direct manner. For ordinary purposes of administration, British India is partitioned into provinces, each with a government of its own; and certain of the native states are attached to those provinces with which they are most nearly connected geographically. These provinces, again, enjoy various degrees of independence. The two sister presidencies of Madras and Bombay still retain many marks of their original equality with Bengal. They each have an army, and a civil service of their own. They are each administered by a governor appointed direct from

England. They have each an executive, and a legislative council, whose functions are analogous to those of the councils of the governor-general, although subject to his control. They thus possess a domestic legislature; and, in administrative matters, also, the interference of the viceroy is a somewhat remote contingency.

In the other great provinces of India the governments are differently constituted. Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab are administered by lieutenant-governors.* They must be chosen from officers in the service of the Crown, who have served in India for at least ten years; they are appointed by the Governor-General, with the approval of the Crown, and, with one exception, they have always been members of the covenanted civil service. The lieutenant-governors have no councils for executive business, but the governor-general-in-council may establish for each province a council for legislative purposes only. This power was exercised in Lower Bengal, in 1862, and in the North-Western Provinces in 1886. Their legislative councils are precisely similar to those in Madras and Bombay, the lieutenant-governor taking the place of the governor.

The governments of Burma, the Central Provinces, and Assam are administered by Chief Commissioners. Excepting in name and dignity, and in amount of salary and patronage, there is little difference between them and lieutenant-governors. Ajmere, transferred from Rajputana, Berar, or the districts assigned by the Nizam of Hyderabad for the support of the Hyderabad Contingent, and the little territory of Coorg, in the extreme south are *quasi*-provinces under the immediate control of the governor-general.

Another difference of administration, although now of less importance than in former times, derives its name from the old regulations, or uniform rules of law and practice which preceded the present system of acts of the legislature. These regulations have been from time to time withdrawn as regards certain tracts of country which, from their backward state of civilisation or other causes, seemed to require exceptional treatment. In non-regulation territory, broadly speaking, a larger measure of discretion is allowed to the officials, both in the collection of revenue, and in the administration of civil justice; strict rules of procedure yield to the local exigencies; and the judicial and executive departments are to a great extent combined in the same hands. Closely connected with this indulgence in favour of the personal element in administration, a wider field is also permitted for the selection of the administrative staff, which is not confined to the covenanted civil service, but includes military officers on the staff, and also uncovenanted civilians. The title of the highest executive official in a district of a regulation province is that of collector-magistrate. In a non-regulation district, the corresponding officer is styled the deputy-commissioner; and the supreme authority in a non-regulation province, with the exception of the Punjab, is called, not a lieutenant-governor, but a chief commissioner. The Central Provinces and Burma are examples of non-regulation provinces; but non-regulation districts are to be found also in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Their

* See 'India' by Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., p. 37.

existence is always disclosed by the office of 'deputy commissioner.'

Alike in regulation, and in non-regulation territory, the unit of administration is the district—a word of very definite meaning in official phraseology. The district officer, whether known as collector-magistrate, or as deputy commissioner, is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. Upon his energy and personal character depends ultimately the efficiency of our Indian government. His own special duties are so numerous and so various as to bewilder the outsider; and the work of his subordinates, European and native, largely depends upon the stimulus of his personal example.

As the name of collector-magistrate implies, his main functions are two-fold. He is a fiscal officer, charged with the collection or the revenue from the land and other sources; he also is a civil and criminal judge, both of first instance and in appeal. But his title by no means exhausts his multifarious duties. He does in his smaller local sphere all that the home secretary superintends in England, and a great deal more; for he is the representative of a paternal, and not of a constitutional, government. Police, jails, education, municipalities, roads, sanitation, dispensaries, the local taxation, and the imperial revenues of his district, are to him matters of daily concern. He is expected to make himself acquainted with every phase of the social life of the natives, and with each natural aspect of the country. He should be a lawyer, an accountant, a financier, and a ready writer of state papers. He ought also to possess no mean knowledge of agriculture, political economy, and engineering.

The total number of districts in British India is about 250. They vary greatly in size and number of inhabitants. The Madras districts are both the largest and the most populous. In every other province but Madras, the districts are grouped into larger areas, known as Divisions, each under the charge of a commissioner. But these divisions are not properly units of administration, as the districts are. They are aggregates of units, formed only for convenience of supervision, so that an intermediate authority may exercise the universal watchfulness which would be impossible for a distant lieutenant-governor.

The districts are again partitioned out into lesser tracts, called sub-districts, sub-divisions, *talukas*, or *tahsils*. The system of partitioning, and also the nomenclature, varies in the different provinces; but, generally, it may be said that the sub-division or *tahsil* is the ultimate basis of administration. Broadly speaking, the sub-division is characteristic of Lower Bengal, where revenue duties are in the background, and the *tahsil* or *taluk* of Madras, Bombay, and Northern India, where the land settlement requires attention year by year. There is usually no administrative unit below the sub-division or *tahsil*. The *thana*, or police division, only exists for police purposes. The *pargana*, or fiscal division under native rule, has now but an historical interest. The village still remains as the agricultural unit, and preserves its independence for revenue purposes in certain parts of the country. The *myok*, or township, which corresponds very nearly to the sub-division, is peculiar to Burma.

The judicial jurisdictions coincide for the most part with the magisterial and fiscal boundaries. But, except in Madras, where the

districts are large, a single civil and sessions judge, *i.e.* the chief judicial officer of the district, often exercises jurisdiction over more than one district. As has been already mentioned, in non-regulation territory, for the most part, the judicial and executive functions are combined in the hands of the deputy commissioner.

The preceding sketch of Indian administration would be incomplete without a reference to the secretariat, or central bureau of each province, which controls and gives unity to the whole. From the secretariat are issued the orders that regulate, or modify, the details of administration; into the secretariat come the multifarious reports from the local officers, to be there digested for future reference. The secretariat of the supreme government of India consists of seven branches, each of which deals with a special department of the administration. The officers who preside over them are named respectively, the foreign secretary, the home secretary, the secretary in the department of revenue and agriculture, the financial secretary, the military secretary, the public works secretary, and the secretary in the legislative department. In the presidencies, lieutenant-governorships, and chief commissionerships, the provincial secretariat is formed on the same model, but the secretaries are only from one to three or four in number.

The land furnishes the chief source of Indian revenue, and the assessment of the land-tax forms the main work of Indian administration.* The gross land revenue of 1890-91 was Rs. 24,045,209, showing an increase of Rs. 83,000 over the preceding year. The land revenue on permanently settled estates was fixed nearly 100 years ago in perpetuity; so no appreciable increase in the public income takes place under that head. Since the revenue was settled there has been a great increase in the area of cultivation, and in the value of the produce. At the present time the land revenue demand on permanently settled estates in Bengal falls, approximately, at the rate of 10 annas per acre of cultivated land, and represents one-fifth to one-fourth of the gross rental on these estates.

The land revenue on temporarily settled estates is fixed periodically at intervals of twelve to thirty years; the longer period being the more common. For estates held by proprietary brotherhoods or large proprietors the revenue is assessed on the cultivated area of a whole village or estate, averaging an area of about 800 acres, and no additional revenue is demandable on account of extensions of cultivation during the term of the settlement. Thus, increases of revenue from such lands accrue only on the occasion of periodical revisions of the assessment; these revisions are called 'settlements.' The revising officer takes into consideration the extensions of cultivation, the variation of prices, and the change in rents since the last settlement. On lands held by petty proprietors, that is, on ryotwari tenures, the State obtains yearly increases of revenue as cultivation extends; a settler usually enjoys his grant revenue-free for a few years where the cost of clearing the land is heavy. At periodical settlements on ryotwari lands the rates of revenue per acre are revised in some proportion to the change in

* Statistics relating to the revenues and expenditure of the Government of India are given on pp. 174-175.

prices since the previous settlement. At present the incidence of the land revenue on temporarily settled lands ranges, according to the fertility and advantages of the soil, from six annas on poor, dry soils, to six rupees per acre on rich, irrigated lands; and the average incidence is, approximately, 24 annas per acre for all temporarily settled lands. This rate represents something less than half the gross rental of such lands as are let to tenants. A large area, especially where the land belongs to proprietary brotherhoods, is cultivated by the proprietors themselves.

Salt ranks next to the land revenue among items of public income in India; opium being excluded, as paid by the Chinese consumer. Broadly speaking, the salt consumed in India is derived from four sources—(1) Importation by sea, chiefly from the mines of Cheshire; (2) solar evaporation in shallow tanks along the seaboard; (3) gatherings from the Salt Lakes in Rajputana; (4) quarrying in the Salt Hills of the Northern Punjab. Until recently, the tax levied upon salt varied very much in different parts of the country; and a numerous preventive staff was stationed along a continuous barrier hedge, which almost cut the peninsula into two fiscal sections. The reforms of Lord Lytton's government in 1878, by which the higher rates were reduced and the lower rates raised, and their subsequent equalisation over the whole country, have effectually abolished this engine of oppression. Railway communication has much facilitated the trade in salt, and it has been found that prices are lowered by thus bringing the consumer nearer to his market, even though the rate of taxation be increased. In the Punjab and Rajputana salt administration has now become, as in Lower Bengal, a simple

matter of weighing quantities, and levying a uniform tax. In Bombay, also, the manufacture is now conducted with a minimum of expense at large central depôts in Gujarat and the Konkan, under a thorough system of excise supervision. Along the western coast, however, from Orissa to Cape Comorin, the process of evaporating sea-water is carried on as a private industry, partly on the Government account and partly for large licensed dealers.

Like the poppy cultivation in Bengal, the manufacture of salt in Madras is a monopoly, which can be defended by the circumstances of the case. No one is compelled to manufacture, and rights of property in a salt-pan are strictly respected; while the state endeavours, by means of a careful staff of supervisors, to obtain the maximum of profit with a minimum of interference. The system as at present carried on, has been gradually developed from the experience of nearly a century. The manufacturers belong to the same class as ordinary cultivators; and, as a rule, their condition is somewhat more prosperous, but they possess a hereditary privilege with a commercial value. They do not work upon a system of advances, as is the case with so many other Indian industries; but they are paid at a certain rate when they bring their salt to the government depot, or to the licensed dealer.

The salt duty, which had for some years stood at Rs. 2 a maund of 82 lbs. for all India, and at 3 annas a maund for Burma, was raised on the 10th Jan., 1888, to Rs. 2½ a maund in India, and to R. 1 (16 annas) in Burma. The alteration in the duty for the time checked consumption, which fell in 1888-89 below the average of the two previous years; but it has since recovered; thus—

In the Year.						Total Actual Consumption of Salt in India, inclusive of Burma.
1885-86	...	...	...	...	...	32,289,000 Maunds, each maund being equal to 82½ lbs. avoirdupois.
1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	34,330,000
1887-88	...	{ The rate of duty was raised in January 1888 }				34,367,000
1888-89	...					31,474,000
1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	33,486,000
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	33,722,000

The local salt consumed in Burma is not precisely known, but in the foregoing figures is estimated at 400,000 maunds in the last two years, and at 560,000 maunds in each previous year.

In the year 1861 the net salt revenue was Rs. 4,400,000, with a duty ranging from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3½, and averaging Rs. 2½. In the year 1875 the net salt revenue was Rs. 5,737,000, with the same rates of duty, and in the year 1886-87 it was Rs. 6,141,000, with a uniform rate of Rs. 2 all over India, except Burma. In the year 1890-91, the net salt revenue was Rs. 8,094,843, with a uniform rate of Rs. 2½ a maund, except in Burma, where the rate was R. 1 per maund.

Excise duties in India are levied with the twofold object of raising revenue and restricting the use of intoxicants and injurious narcotics. On imported spirits, wines, and beer, duties are

levied at rates ranging from Rs. 6 per gallon on London proof spirits to one anna a gallon on beer. A limited number of licenses to deal in imported liquors, according to the requirements of each city or tract, are granted on payment of a yearly fee, or are sold by auction to the highest bidder. Spirit is distilled in India for local consumption from sugar, from the flower of the mihwa tree, from the sap of palm trees, and sometimes from grain. Over the greater part of India licensed distillers work under supervision and pay a still-head duty, according to alcoholic strength, on all liquor they make. In tracts where the population is sparse, a distiller obtains a license to work an out-still of limited size and capacity, on payment of monthly duty computed to cover the probable output of the still. Liquor shops are licensed at such places, and in such numbers as the actual local demand may justify, and licenses to occupy and to sell liquor at such

shops are usually sold to the highest bidder. Licensed retail dealers are bound to get their liquor from a licensed still, to refuse liquor to children and intoxicated persons, to sell for cash only, and to close at specified hours. The wishes of the residents are allowed full weight when license for a new shop is proposed, or the transfer of an old shop is intended. Licenses to open a shop, or a limited number of shops, for the sale of fermented toddy (palm tree sap), rice beer, and other fermented drinks, are usually sold by auction; and usually no distiller's or dealer's license runs for more than a year, unless it be renewed. Hill and forest tribes are allowed to brew fermented drinks for their own use without duty. Beer brewed after English fashion, chiefly for European customers, has to pay the same duty as imported beer.

Excise duty on opium and other narcotic drugs is levied partly by charging a high price for the drug when delivered from public stores to licensed dealers, and partly by putting up to auction yearly licenses to keep retail shops. Narcotic drugs sold at licensed shops consist almost entirely of different preparations of opium and of ganja, or other kinds of hemp. Tobacco is grown in nearly every village, and is smoked by most men, and by very many women and children in India; it is subjected to no duty.

The incidence of the excise revenue varies greatly in the different provinces of India. In one province there are millions who take liquor; in another drinking is comparatively rare; while in a third indulgence in opium is very common. The higher Hindu castes and the Moslems, as a rule, abstain from liquor; about one quarter of the whole Indian excise revenue accrues in ten or a dozen great cities.

The total of the excise and customs revenues on liquors and drugs was Rs. 5,373,699 in 1890-91 compared with Rs. 5,294,420 in 1889-90. As some evidence of the measures taken to restrict the facilities for drinking during the past twenty years it may be mentioned that in the single province of Bengal the number of licensed spirit shops, which was 8,937 during the year 1871-72, had been reduced to 3,625 in the year 1890-91; and in Madras the number of spirit shops had been reduced from 17,736 in 1888-89 to 12,754 in 1890-91.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Public works in India have hitherto been divided into three classes, according to the sources from which the funds for their construction were obtained. Those were called "productive," which, in the case of railways, were expected to repay within five years, and in the case of irrigation works within 10 years, from the date of opening, at least 4 per cent. on the capital expended; and for the construction of which it was permissible to borrow money up to limit of 2,500,000l. a-year. Under this heading were included the guaranteed railways. The next division was that of ordinary public works, which were not necessarily expected to give a direct pecuniary return equal to the interest on their capital cost, and might not be charged to borrowed funds, but had to be constructed out of revenue. And thirdly there were the protective works, which, as the name indicates, were intended to protect the country from famine. The cost of these last might be met from that moiety of the famine

insurance grant of 1,500,000l., which, if not actually spent on famine relief, was set apart for this purpose; the other moiety being devoted to actual relief of famine, and to reduction of debt.

RAILWAYS.—The three systems on which railways have been constructed and worked in India, are the guaranteed, the state, and the assisted, though each of these, again, admits of subdivision. The original great trunk lines of India are due to the guaranteed companies. The contract between them and the government was as follows:—The government gave the land required, free of charge; it also guaranteed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the share capital raised with its consent, and a lower rate upon debenture capital. A general supervision of the working of the railway was also retained, and stores and troops were to be carried on favourable terms. If the net profits in any half year fall below the amount of guaranteed interest, the government makes up the deficiency. If they exceed this amount, the surplus is equally divided between the government and the company. Moreover, the government has the right of buying the undertaking at specified dates, on payment of the value of the stock calculated at its market price on the average of the three preceding years. In this way, the East Indian Railway was acquired in 1880, the Eastern Bengal Railway in 1884, the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Company's lines in 1885-86, the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway at the end of 1888, and the South Indian Railway in 1890. In 1870, a new policy of railway development by the direct agency of the state was inaugurated; but in 1880-81 a return was made to the system of encouraging private enterprise by state assistance; both agencies are now employed side by side. The experience gained of the working of the old guarantee system has, however, suggested various modifications in the relations between the State and the companies which have more recently been formed for the construction and working of railways, and the nature of the assistance granted now varies considerably. In some instances, of which the Bengal and North-Western Railway is the most important, lines have been constructed without any direct pecuniary assistance; in others a subsidy or limited guarantee has been granted. The agency of private companies has also been employed by the Government both in the construction and working of State lines. In all cases, the Government has the power of taking over the railway at specified periods on stated terms.

On the 31st December, 1891, there were 17,209 miles of open railway in India, of which 969 miles were opened during the previous 12 months; 2,795 miles more were under construction. The chief extensions of the year were on the Bengal-Nagpur, South Indian, Delhi-Kalka, and Jodhpore-Bikaner lines. The total capital outlay on railways up to the end of the year 1891, was Rs. 219,615,000, and the cost of the open lines averaged about Rs. 13,000 per mile, ranging from under Rs. 2,000 on the Jodhpore Railway to Rs. 22,484 on the East Indian Railway. The gross earnings of all lines for the year 1891 were Rs. 23,934,000, or Rs. 3,311,000 more than in the year 1890; working expenses came to about 47 per cent. of the gross earnings;

and the net revenue yielded 5·7 per cent., as against 4·9 per cent. per annum in the previous year, on the capital cost.

The general results of the working of the various classes of railways up to 31st December, 1891, are given in the following table:—

RAILWAY STATISTICS, 1891.

CLASS.	Length of Line open on 31st December, 1891.	Total Capital Outlay on open Lines to 31st Dec., 1891, including Steamboat Service and Suspense.	Total Number of Passengers Carried.	Total Weight of Goods Carried.	Gross Earnings, including Steamboat Service.	Working Expenses, including Steamboat Service.	Net Earnings, including Steamboat Service.
	Miles.	Rx.	No.	Tons.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
State lines worked by Companies	8,181·69	92,324,427	47,128,524	11,713,404	10,066,552	3,966,759	6,099,793
State lines worked by the State	4,623·16	66,553,755	32,156,795	6,967,705	6,048,560	3,436,295	2,612,265
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies	2,588·45	49,377,506	30,335,024	5,379,680	6,852,081	3,293,586	3,558,495
Assisted Companies	379·96	2,857,520	2,300,634	349,369	276,662	148,073	128,589
Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies	593·02	5,272,006	2,776,548	877,393	380,024	207,195	172,829
Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency	123·86	758,220	729,951	150,412	71,600	38,600	33,000
Lines owned and worked by Native States	718·66	2,472,221	1,922,923	292,062	238,442	147,575	90,867
Total ...	17,208·80†	219,615,655	117,350,399	25,739,025	23,933,921	11,238,083	12,695,838
Total for 1890*	16,233·41†	211,932,149	113,828,810	22,521,192	20,622,572	10,268,075	10,354,497

* As corrected from later information. † Excludes mileage of railways constructed but not worked.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—The extension of roads, railways, and canals, the improvement of seaports, the increase of the cultivated area, and the abolition of internal and external customs duties have caused a great expansion of the trade of India. The exchange of commodities between one province or one district and another has increased vastly, but we have no record of the internal trade of India before 1858. In that year the Court of Directors reported that the exports and imports of merchandise by sea from and into India were valued at 25½ and 14½ millions sterling respectively, or 39½ millions for the total foreign trade. The corresponding totals for the year 1891-92 were about 108½ millions of exports and 66½ millions worth of imports, or 174½ millions of total trade.

In all parts of the world a large and regularly expanding trade is rightly regarded as a sign of national prosperity. While India's external trade has gone on increasing, there has arisen within her borders a great cotton-spinning and weaving industry, which already competes favourably with European manufactures in Eastern markets; there has grown up a great and rapidly increasing production of Indian coal; at the same time, new and valuable agricultural staples have been naturalised in the country. The next generation may, perhaps, see iron-works and the production of metals prosecuted in India on a large scale.

In old times India was a self-contained country, where every tract, more or less, made its own

clothes from its own cotton, produced its own iron and made its own tools, grew and consumed its own food. Yarn was spun, cloth was woven, iron was smelted, and tools were made on a small scale by individual workmen after rude methods. But even before 1858 the old order was changing, and the change has been still more rapid since.

The domestic industries of India, such as weaving and spinning, pottery, brass-work, iron-work, and art work of many kinds, continue to be practised after ancient methods all over the continent of India. But Indian fabrics and products, made on a small scale by workers at their homes, have for years past been giving way before the cheaper cotton yarn and fabrics, and the iron or steel products of British factories. Meanwhile without any protection, favour or advantage, other than is afforded by cheap Indian labour, and by the production of raw materials in India, an important manufacturing industry is growing up, and steam-power factories are at work, among which those for spinning and weaving cotton, for spinning and weaving jute, for making paper, for husking and cleaning rice, for sawing timber, and for brewing beer, are the most important. Steam power is also largely employed in factories on tea gardens and in indigo factories. There were at the end of the year 1890-91, 125 cotton mills at work, of which 89 were in the Bombay Presidency, and which represent a nominal capital of about Rx. 11,800,000. These cotton

mills employ over 112,000 hands, and, with their 23,855 looms and 3,197,700 spindles, consumed 4,125,000 cwt. of raw cotton in 1890. The increase in the number of spindles has been 9 per cent., and in the number of looms 8 per cent. compared with the totals of the preceding year. There has been also further progress in the jute industry; the 26 jute mills, mostly in Bengal, with a nominal capital of Rx. 3,500,000, employed 62,000 hands on 8,101 looms, and 161,845 spindles. Fifty-three rice mills, for husking and cleaning rice, and 62 saw mills, most of which were in Burma, employed about 45,000 hands. The produce of the paper mills, of which there were four in the Bombay Presidency, and four in other parts of India, had increased in value to Rx. 328,000 in 1890. There were 21 breweries at work, which produced during the year 5,192,000 gallons of beer and porter; the principal customer for this malt liquor is the Commissariat Department, which bought during 1889, 3,778,000 gallons, and during 1890, 3,093,000 gallons, for the use of European soldiers.

The chief industry of India has always been agriculture, but it was not until about the year 1870 that the Indian Government directed systematic attention to fostering and improving Indian agriculture. Since that time there has been established in every province of India a public department which collects and distributes early information concerning the crops, controls or advises upon model and experimental farms, introduces new agricultural appliances, tries new staples, and is organising schools for teaching the chemistry and science of agriculture. By these departments Indian students of good education have been sent to Europe to study at agricultural colleges. The indigenous field implements and methods have been found financially the best for agriculture of the kind prosecuted by the people, and it is chiefly in respect of the use of manures, of rotation of crops, of fodder-raising and storing, of new staples, and of such appliances as improved sugar mills, that the example or teaching of the agricultural departments and their agents is likely to have useful effect. Something has been done towards introducing better breeds of cattle into some provinces, and great attention has been paid to the improvement of the local breeds of horses, ponies, and mules. At the present time more than 360 selected sires from Great Britain, from Arabia, and from good cross-breeds are being maintained by Government in the chief horse-breeding districts, besides a large number of donkey stallions in the mule breeding tracts. For the improvement of the breed of sheep and goats something, but not much, has been done in the Punjab. Cattle disease, in epizootic form, is one of the great difficulties of Indian agriculture; and, as yet, the efforts to combat this plague have not been successful. After careful inquiry the proposal to separate or destroy tainted cattle after the English system was negatived.

Before 1857 the cultivation of tea, coffee, and jute had been begun, but the progress made was small, and these articles were not reckoned among the staple products or exports of India. Customs restrictions were withdrawn, and the acquisition of waste lands for such crops was facilitated, and now the tea industry has so far extended that in the year 1891-92 India exported

over 120 million pounds of tea. In 1891, the amount of Indian tea imported into England was above 109 million pounds, as against 62½ millions from China, and nearly 62 millions from Ceylon.

Exclusive of Government transactions, the foreign trade of India for the year 1890-91 stood in round numbers thus:—

	Rx.
Value of exports of merchandise by sea	100 millions.
Value of exports of merchandise across the external land frontier	4½ millions.
Total	104½ millions.
	Rx.
Value of imports of merchandise by sea	69 millions.
Value of imports of merchandise across the external land frontier	3¾ millions.
Net imports of treasure by land and sea	20 millions.
	Rx. 92¾ millions

The grand total of 197 millions exceeds the corresponding total of the previous year by 3 millions, and the annual average value of the total seaborne trade of India during the past five years exceeds the annual average of the preceding five years by more than 1½ per cent.

The Secretary of State's bills paid during the year in India were Rx. 19 millions. The value of imports of merchandise by sea was 3·7 per cent. greater, and the exports were a little more than 3 per cent. less, than in the previous year. The chief items of the exports in the last two years were:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rx.	Rx.
Cotton ... valued at	18,668,000	16,502,000
Opium	10,116,000	9,262,000
Oil-seeds... ..	10,627,000	9,343,000
Rice	10,100,000	12,773,000
Wheat	5,791,000	6,042,000
Jute and jute goods	11,431,000	10,684,000
Tea... ..	5,277,000	5,219,000
Cotton yarn and goods	6,753,000	7,702,000
Indigo	3,853,000	3,073,000

Exports of cotton goods, rice, and wheat showed an increase over the preceding year; in the case of raw cotton there was a great falling off, with decreases also under opium, seeds, and jute. The export of cotton goods and cotton yarns from Bombay mills into China largely increased, but a very marked decline took place in exports to Japan. The chief items of the import trade are:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rx.	Rx.
Cotton yarns and goods ... valued at	29,874,000	31,010,000
Metals and Machinery, apart from railway materials...valued at	9,237,000	8,907,000

The value of imported cotton goods increased 4 per cent., the value of imported metals and machinery decreased 3·7 per cent., and the value of sugar imports, after an increase of 24 per cent. in the previous year, showed a further increase of 55 per cent. The port of Bombay had a foreign trade, exclusive of treasure and Government stores, valued at Rx. 65,371,000, while the Calcutta trade came to Rx. 61,750,000. Of India's total trade, exclusive of treasure, 50 per cent. was with the United Kingdom; 10 per cent. with China; 5 per cent. with France; and 4½ per cent. with the Straits Settlements. The total shipping entered and cleared to foreign countries at Indian ports during the year was 7,685,000 tons, of which 82·4 per cent. was under the British flag.

The countries which have the largest land trade with India are:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rx.	Rx.
Nepal, with exports and imports of merchandise... valued at	2,800,000	3,005,000
Kashmir „ „	1,142,000	1,108,000
Afghanistan „ „	1,166,000	707,000

There was on the whole a decline in the trade across the land frontier with these States; the trade with Afghanistan again receded after the considerable recovery of 1889-90.

Approximate figures for the trade of the year 1891-92 show that the value of the exports

of merchandise was over 108 millions, and of the imports 66½ millions, while the net imports of treasure were 8½ millions less than in the year 1890-91. The total value of the trade of the year was rather smaller than that of 1890-91. In imports there was a heavy decline under the heads of cotton manufactures and railway material, and also in sugar. The exports of wheat, owing to the failure of the European crops, rose to 30¼ million cwt., or more than double the figures of 1890-91; seeds were in greater demand; and the quantity of tea exported increased by over 12 per cent. On the other hand there was a considerable decline in exports of cotton and jute, and of cotton manufactures.

The following is a statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Government of India. As Indian and English figures cannot be correctly added together without Exchange, the totals of the two sets of figures are shown separately:—

Assets and Liabilities, 31st March, 1892.

Assets.	Rx.	£
Railways constructed by the State	71,625,000	—
Purchased Railways	—	59,236,000
Advances to Railway Companies	—	5,440,000
Irrigation Works	28,318,000	—
Loans to Municipalities, &c.	10,984,000	—
Cash Balances	16,750,000	3,261,000
Total Assets	127,677,000	67,937,000
Liabilities uncovered	—9,151,000	39,467,000
	118,526,000	107,404,000

Liabilities.	Rx.	£
Debt	102,696,000	107,404,000
Other obligations	15,830,000	—
Total Liabilities	118,526,000	107,404,000

The uncovered Liabilities, therefore, are considerably less than one year's net Revenue. In India the liabilities are exceeded by the assets.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

In the following rough calculation, the burden of the taxation on the people of British India is shown.

	Account, 1890-91.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1892-93.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Salt	8,523,000	8,621,000	8,545,000
Stamps	4,069,000	4,227,000	4,230,000
Excise	4,948,000	5,097,000	5,102,000
Provincial rates	3,491,000	3,476,000	3,623,000
Customs	1,743,000	1,687,000	1,692,000
Assessed taxes	1,617,000	1,645,000	1,645,000
Registration	366,000	390,000	392,000
Total	24,757,000	25,143,000	25,229,000

According to the census taken in 1891, the population of British India was about 221,000,000. On this basis, and allowing for the increase of population, the payment per head, on the assumption that the whole of the taxation from Salt, Excise, &c., is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is

R.	An.	Pies.	R.	An.	Pies.	R.	An.	Pies.
1	1	11	1	2	2	1	2	0

If to this taxation be added the payment of Land Revenue, which is in the three years R. 115, R. 113, and R. 117 respectively, the payments to the Government per head, for

Land Revenue and Taxes taken together, amount to Rs. 2 3 4 in 1890-91, Rs. 2 3 5 in 1891-92, and Rs. 2 3 7 according to the Budget for 1892-93.

MADRAS.

Madras, officially entitled the Presidency of Fort Saint George, occupies, with its dependencies, and with the State of Mysore, the entire south of the Peninsula of India. Its extreme length from north-east to south-west is about 950 miles; its extreme breadth about 450 miles. The area of the British districts is 141,189 square miles, with a population of 35,630,440 persons. The five native states in political dependence on Madras—Travancore, Cochin, Pudukota, Banganapalli, and Sandhur—have an additional area of 9,609 square miles, and 3,700,622 inhabitants; total area, 150,798 square miles; total population, 39,331,062. The seat of government is at the presidency town, Madras City.

On every side but the north, the Madras presidency is washed by the open sea. Along the east, or rather from south-west to north-east, extends the continuous coast-line of the Bay of Bengal, stretching for nearly 1,200 miles, from Cape Comorin to the Chilka Lake; the western coast is formed by the shore of the Indian Ocean, for about 540 miles. Off the south-east lies the British colony of Ceylon, separated by a shallow strait, across which runs the string of rocks and sandbanks known as 'Adam's Bridge.' The irregular northern boundary of Madras has been formed by accidents of history. On the extreme north-east, is

the Bengal province of Orissa; next come the wild highlands of the Central Provinces; then for a long stretch, the dominions of the Nizam of Haidarabad, separated by the Kistna river, and its tributary, the Tungabhadra; lastly, on the north-west by west, the districts of Dharwar and North Kanara in the Bombay presidency. The independent state of Mysore, which occupies a large portion of the centre of the area thus defined, may be regarded, for geographical purposes, as a part of Madras. The Laccadive Islands also form, for administrative purposes, a part of the presidency, being attached to the districts of Malabar and South Kanara.

The territories of the Madras presidency have been acquired at various dates. In 1763, the tract encircling Madras city, long known as the Jaghire (*jagir*) of the East India Company, and now called Chengalpat District, was ceded by the Nawab of Arcot. In 1765, the Northern Circars, out of which the French had recently been driven, were granted to the Company by the Mughal Emperor; but it was thought desirable to obtain the further sanction of the Nizam, at the cost of an annual tribute of £70,000. Full rights of dominion were not acquired till 1823, when the tribute was commuted for a lump payment. In 1792, Tipu Sultan was compelled to cede the Bara Mahal (now forming part of Salem district), Malabar, and parts of Madura and North Arcot. In 1799, on the reconstruction of the state of Mysore after Tipu's death, Coimbatore,

South Kanara, the Nilgiri Hills, and the rest of Salem District were appropriated as the British share; and in the same year, the Maratha Raja of Tanjore resigned the administration of his territory, though his descendant retained titular rank until 1855. In 1800, Bellary, Cuddapah, Anantapur, and Karnul, known to this day as the Ceded Districts, were made over by the Nizam of Haidarabad, to defray the expenses of an increased subsidiary force. In the following year, the extensive dominions of the Nawab of the Karnatic, extending along the east coast almost continuously from Nellore to Tinnevely, were resigned into the hands of the British. The last titular Nawab of the Karnatic died in 1855; but his representative still bears the title of Prince of Arcot, and is recognised as the first native nobleman in Madras. In 1838, the Nawab of Karnul (Kurnool) was deposed for misgovernment and suspected treason, and his territory was brought under direct British administration.

With regard to native states, the largest, Mysore, has, since 1831, been under the direct administration of the government of India; but in 1881 it was handed back to its native prince. Of those subordinate to Madras, Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties, preserved by British aid from falling under the Muhammadan yoke of Mysore. A joint rebellion was suppressed in 1803; and the history of both states has since been a continuous record of peace and commercial prosperity. Pudukota is the inheritance of a chieftain called Tondiman, who rendered valuable service to the British during their wars in the south. Banganapalli and Sandhur, two petty estates, lie in the centre of two British districts. The *zamindaris* of Jaipur (Jeypore) and Vizagapatam are not native states with independent jurisdiction, but large landed properties under British administration.

Broadly speaking, the entire population of Madras may be described as belonging to the five linguistic offshoots of the great Dravidian stock dominant throughout Southern India. At an early period, before the dawn of history, these races appear to have accepted some form or other of the Brahmanical or Buddhist faiths. Many storms of conquest have since swept over the land, and a few colonies of Mughal and Marhatta origin are to be found here and there. But the indelible evidence of language proves that the ethnical character of the population has remained stable under all these influences; and that the Madras Hindu, Muhammadan, Jain, and Christian are of the same stock. Of the five Dravidian dialects, Telugu is spoken by over 13,711,468 persons, inhabiting the tract stretching southwards as far as Nellore, and inland to Karnul; Tamil, by 14,931,117 persons, occupying the remainder of the eastern coast from Madras city to Cape Comorin; Kanarese, by 1,492,801 persons, in the central districts surrounding Mysore, and in South Kanara; Malayalam, by about 5,409,350 persons, chiefly in Malabar district (besides the population of the native states of Travancore and Cochin); and Tulu by about 162,385 persons, in a limited portion of South Kanara. For the rest, Uriya is the native tongue in the extreme north of Ganjam, bordering on Orissa; and various sub-dialects of Dravidian origin are used by the hill tribes of the Eastern Ghats, of whom the Kandhs may be taken as the type.

Madras can scarcely be regarded as a naturally fertile country. Over the greater part of its area, artificial irrigation is impossible; and cultivation is entirely dependent upon the local rainfall, which rarely exceeds 45 inches in the year, and seems liable to fail both irregularly and at recurrent intervals. The soil may be roughly classified into three varieties—(1) the well-known *regar*, or black cotton-soil, met with in isolated patches, or wide plains, all over the presidency; (2) red soil, deriving its colour from an admixture of the peroxide of iron, which is also very widely spread, and presents every degree of fertility and barrenness; and (3) grey soil. But the prospects of the cultivator are determined less by the character of the soil than by the facilities for irrigation. The Malabar coast is the only part where the natural rainfall, brought by the south-west monsoon, may be trusted both for its amount and its regularity. Other districts, such as Bellary, are also dependent upon this monsoon; but, in their case, the rain-clouds have spent themselves in passing over the barrier range of the Western Ghats, and cultivation becomes a matter of hazard. Over the greater part of the presidency, the rainy season is caused by the north-east monsoon, which usually breaks towards the end of September. The seed is sown in October, and the crop harvested in February. The fortunate deltas of the three great rivers—the Godavari, Kistna, and Kaveri (Cauvery)—are the only spots along the eastern coast which artificial irrigation is able to save from all risk of occasional scarcity.

The greater part of the soil of Madras is held by the cultivators direct from government, under the tenure known as *rayatwari*.

The earliest *rayatwari* settlement of which we have any knowledge in the Madras presidency, and which still survives in full operation, is that of the district of South Kanara, framed in the fourteenth century, and revised in the sixteenth by the Bednur government. It was based on an estimate or valuation of the annual out-turn of the rice land and plantations then under cultivation within the properties, great or small, held by the agricultural population of the district. Each owner—and in the case of escheats to the state (*sarkar-gweni*), each tenant—was brought into account (*uung*) with the revenue officers in respect to the fixed land-tax (*kist*) assessed on his cultivation each year; and the settlement survived, with many vicissitudes and arbitrary additions to the demand (*shamilat*), in remarkable completeness, all things considered, until the British rule supervened in 1799. The ancient *rayatwari* settlement was at once accepted, and affirmed by the first settlement officer in the district, Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro; and it is this form of *rayatwari* settlement for which he successfully contended, in preference to the proposed parcelling out of the district amongst farmers of revenue, who could not even look to waste or forest for the improvement of their income, both being included in the immemorial possessions of the ancient proprietary.

The ancient Hindu village system still underlies every form of our land administration in South India. The *zamindar* has always treated his village communities as the units of rent and of revenue responsibilities, and almost invariably does so still. Where no such superior lord existed, or now exists, the village has always been,

and is still, the unit of land revenue administration, and of rural social condition. It was so under the now obsolete village joint-rent settlement, which was the natural and prevailing form of revenue arrangement under the rulers who preceded the English, and indeed during the early years of our own rule. The abortive *muladari* settlement consisted in parcelling out the undivided villages of the country into convenient farms for the collection of the revenue. The village is still the unit of administration under the more recent and Europeanized *rayatwari*, or individual settlement with the sharers in village lands.

The difference lies in this that, under the former system, the village community as a body was responsible for the apportionment of the lump demand amongst their cultivating members and sharers in the village lands; under the *rayatwari* settlement, the head of the village and village accountant keep accounts with each tenure-holder or cultivator within the limits of the village for the demand assessed on his individual holding, whether that demand be (as is still the case in districts not yet subjected to survey settlement operation), the old prescriptive demand, or the newly-determined claim under the survey settlement for thirty years. The *rayatwari* system of settlement has imparted more permanence to tenures. A separate fixed possession of land was inconsistent with the village joint-settlement. The demand to be paid by each sharer in the village lands is now fixed. But, on the other hand, this form of settlement, when extended to communities fully subject to the Hindu village organization, has traversed the spirit of that institution, and weakened, if not entirely relaxed, those ties of common interest, and of mutual support and liability, which were the bonds of Indian rural life. As respects the tenure of land under a village *rayatwari* settlement,—subject to the punctual discharge of the assessed rent-charge or demand on his holding, and sale of the land by public auction, free of all encumbrances, in case of legal default,—the control of a village landholder under a *rayatwari* settlement over his property is complete, and indefeasible as respects the exercise of all proprietary right; such as sale, gift, inheritance, alienation, partition, voluntary relinquishment (including the responsibility for the revenue), and the like. He can only be ousted by government by sale for default, or under the land appropriation laws. The main difference between the condition of landholders under a *zamindari*, and a *rayatwari* settlement, lies in the pledge held by the former against an increase in the fixed land revenue.

Though the *rayatwari* system of settlement may be regarded as the characteristic feature of Madras, yet proprietary estates on the Bengal model are by no means rare in parts of the presidency. These estates conform generally to one of two types. They are either the remains of ancient principalities, which the holder cannot sell or encumber beyond his own life interest, the succession being hereditary in the eldest son; or, they are creations of British rule, dating from 1802, and subject to the usual Hindu rule of partition. The chief *zamindaris* of the first class are those of Parla Kimeri in Ganjam, Vizianagaram in Vizagapatam, Pittapur in Godavari, Venkatagiri in Nellore, Ramnad and Sivaganga in Madura. The total area of the *zamini-*

dari estates of both classes. There are five at 19,000,000 acres, or near Karachi (Kutch) whole presidency. The in Belgaum district, payable to government and Beloochistan are

It was the immemorial quantities of gypsum, governments, whether Hinulphur, to alienate the land revenue to, Gujarathi, and endowments, or in favour of the three privileged persons, or for service India, as detestate or local communities. The a common ment has in the main adopted the national policy of granting pensions in more energetic rendered; but it has always been full of respected ancient land grants.

Madras possesses few staple manufactures apart from the village industries which *saji*, the simple wants of the people. The preparation of the coffee-berry for export, scarcely a manufacture, was till lately the sole business carried on in the presidency by European capital, and under European supervision; with the exception of a little tea. There is nothing corresponding to the tea and opium of Bengal, or to the cotton and jute mills of Bombay and Calcutta; and indigo, though largely manufactured in different parts of Madras, is of inferior quality. Repeated efforts have been made by English capitalists to introduce European methods of smelting iron in various parts of the presidency; but, hitherto, these attempts have been unsuccessful. The chief manufacturing industry of the Presidency is weaving.

The Madras Railway, which connects at Raichor with the Great Indian Peninsula system, runs south-east to Madras, and then west across the peninsula to Bepur, with branches to Bellary and Bangalore. The South Indian railway, on the narrow gauge, runs northward from Tuticorin to Madras, with branches to Tinnevely, Negapatam, Erode, Pondicherry, Arkonam, and through Pakal to Nellore; in Mysore, a line connects the capital with Bangalore, and then runs north-west to join the Southern-Mahratta Railway at Harihar; while the main line of the latter, stretching across the peninsula from the Mormugao frontier to Bezwada on the Kistna, also runs to a great extent through Madras territory.

The continuous seaboard of the Madras presidency, without any natural harbours of the first rank, has tended to create a widely-diffused trade. Madras city, as by far the chief centre of population, and the eastern terminus of the railway system, conducts nearly one-half of the total seaborne commerce; next comes Malabar district, containing the western railway terminus near Calicut; then Godavari, with its cluster of ports along the fringe of the delta; Tinnevely, with the new harbour at Tuticorin, which has opened large dealings with Ceylon; Tanjore, South Kanara, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam, in the order given. As compared with the other presidencies, the trade of Madras is broadly marked by the larger proportion assigned to coasting trade with other Indian ports, and with Ceylon. The chief staples of the export trade are hides and skins, coffee and raw cotton.

The supreme executive authority is vested in the governor, with a council of three members, of whom one is the commander-in-chief; the two others belong to the covenanted civil service. For legislative purposes, this council is increased by the presence of the advocate-general, and from

four to eight other members nominated by the governor, of whom not less than one-half must be non-officials. The local administration is organised with the District or Zila as its unit. Of these districts there are 22 in all, including the Nilgiris and Madras city, both of which occupy an exceptional position. Each of the remaining districts is under the jurisdiction of a collector-magistrate, and a sessions judge. The collector-magistrate, as his name implies, combines the functions of a fiscal and a judicial officer. Beneath him come deputy-collectors, assistants, and sub-assistants. Each district is subdivided into *taluks* or *talukas*, under the charge of a *talukdar*. Each *taluk* comprises about 270 villages, which constitute the ultimate units for fiscal and administrative purposes. The hereditary village officials, to be found in almost every Hindu village, have ever been utilized to perform minor public offices, revenue and judicial; being inadequately remunerated, either by fees in grain and other cesses levied from the villagers, or by a partial reduction in their land assessment. The heads of villages, and village accountants (*karnams*), collect and account for all revenue, rates, and taxes within their respective villages or townships.

Local and municipal administration, including roads and communications, schools and primary education, public health and local endowments, together with the special taxation levied for any of these purposes, is provided for by uniform legislation throughout the presidency. As respects population generally, entire districts or, where these are of unmanageable size, parts of districts, have been constituted local fund circles, each under the management of a board of commissioners, which is usually a mixed body, consisting of official and non-official or representative members. To the local fund board so constituted, is entrusted the entire management of the above-named local interests, subject to the submission of their annual budget of income, and proposed expenditure, for the sanction of government; and of an annual report of the transactions of the board for the year, at its close. The government confides to the management of the local fund boards any assignments made from the provincial treasury towards the various local interests under their care. The sources of income at the disposal of these boards are the proceeds of a special land rate, not exceeding one anna per rupee of the government assessment on the land, tolls, school fees, local endowments, and other minor special and miscellaneous funds placed by government at their disposal.

BOMBAY.

The Western Presidency of British India, comprising 24 British Districts and numerous Native States under the protection of Her Majesty's Indian Government. The territory thus composed extends from 28° 45' to 13° 53' N. lat., and from 66° 40' to 76° 30' E. long. The British districts, including Sind and the settlement of Aden, contain a total area of 125,144 square miles, and a total population of 18,901,123 souls; the native states, excluding Baroda, cover an additional area estimated at 169,045 square miles, with a population of 8,059,298 souls. The state of Baroda, with an estimated area of

8,226 square miles and a population reckoned at 2,415,396, from a geographical point of view, may still be regarded as forming part of Bombay, but it has been placed in direct subordination to the supreme government of India. The Portuguese possessions of Goa, Daman, and Diu, are also included within the geographical limits of this presidency. The capital of the province, the residence of the governor, and the head-quarters of all the administrative departments, is Bombay city, situated on an island of the same name, on the shore of the Arabian Sea, in 18° 55' 5" N. lat., and 72° 53' 55" E. long.

Bombay presidency is bounded on the north by Beloochistan and Kelat, the British province of the Punjab, and the native states of Rajputana; on the east, by the native states of the Central India Agency, the Central Provinces, West Berar, and the dominions of the Nizam of Haidarabad; on the south, by the presidency of Madras, and the state of Mysore; on the west by the Arabian Sea.

The territory included within Bombay presidency was, in old times, partitioned among many independent kingdoms. The most ancient records and memorials, such as the inscribed rock of Girnar and the caves of Ajanta, carry us back to the period before, and at the commencement of, the Christian era, when Buddhism was prevalent as the orthodox creed throughout the peninsula of India. This early faith is now represented by the Jains, who are still an influential sect in this part of the country, adhering with tenacity to their ancient traditions.

Sind was the first part of India in which the Muhammadans established a footing. But the best known event in this period of history is the invasion of Gujarat, by Mahmud of Ghazni, in 1024, when the sacred temple of Somnath was sacked, and an immense booty carried away by the invader. Henceforth, the Rajput dynasty of Gujarat, whose capital was at Anhilwara or Patan, defended themselves with varying success against successive waves of invasion, until their kingdom was finally destroyed, in 1297, by Alaf Khan, the general of the Turki Emperor of Delhi, Ala-ud-din Khilji.

The Deccan (Dakshin) was first conquered by the Muhammadans in 1294-95, though the difficult nature of the hill tracts, and dissension among the invaders, long prevented the subjugation from being complete. In 1345, the weakness of Muhammad Tughlak, the Turki Emperor of Delhi, encouraged Ahmad Shah Bahmani to rise in rebellion, and found an independent dynasty called after his own name, whose earliest capital was at Gulbarga, subsequently removed to Bidar.

The first European nation to have dealings with the west coast of India was the Portuguese. In 1498, Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut; five years later, the great Albuquerque conquered Goa; and, as early as 1532, the Portuguese are found in occupation of the island of Bombay. For a hundred years, they maintained their monopoly of the Eastern trade. The first English ship is said to have arrived at Surat, then the chief emporium of Indian commerce, in 1608. Shortly afterwards, the English merchants fought a sea-battle with the Portuguese, near Surat; and, as the result of their victory, obtained a charter from the Delhi emperor Jahangir in 1613, entitling them to establish a factory in that city.

The Dutch received a similar authorization in 1618. Bombay island, comprising the present Bombay city, was ceded to the English crown in 1661, as part of the dower of the Infanta Catharina, on her marriage with Charles II. In 1687, the chief control of all the Company's possessions in India was transferred from Surat to Bombay, which was erected into an independent presidency in 1708, on the amalgamation of the two rival English companies trading with India; and finally, in 1773, Bombay was placed in a position of qualified dependence upon the governor-general at Calcutta, whose place is now filled by the Viceroy.

For more than a century, the position of the English at Bombay was merely that of traders, who had successfully infringed the monopoly of the Portuguese and the Dutch, but were hemmed in on the landward side by the rising power of the Marhattas. As the result of the second Marhatta war, in 1802, a considerable tract in Gujarat, including the present districts of Surat, Broach, and Kaira, was ceded to the British, and their political influence became predominant at the courts of Poona and Baroda. During the interval of peace that followed, measures were taken for destroying the haunts of the pirates who then infested the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch (Kachchh). In 1807, the states of Kathiawar were taken under British protection; and, in 1809, the Rao of Cutch was induced to sign a treaty promising to co-operate in the suppression of piracy. In 1817, the Bombay presidency was augmented by the annexation of the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kaladgi, Dharwar, Ahmedabad, and the Konkan; thus receiving at one time the greater part of its present territory. At the same date, Holkar made over his rights in Khandeish district to the British. Satara lapsed to the paramount power in 1848, on the death of the last lineal descendant of Sivaji without heirs; the non-regulation tracts of the Panch Mahals were ceded by Sindhia in 1860; and, in 1861, the southern limits of the presidency were extended by the transfer of the district of North Kanara from Madras.

The history of Sind forms a chapter apart from that of the rest of the presidency. Shortly after the beginning of the present century, the government of that country was assumed by four brothers of Beloochi origin, known as the Talpur Amirs. The advance of the British power, and especially the right of passage up the Indus at the time of the Afghan war, caused complications with the Amirs of Sind. Hostilities were precipitated by an attack upon the British residency at Haidarabad; and the war that followed was signalized by the decisive victory of Miani. The province was annexed to the British empire in 1843, and the conquering general, Sir Charles Napier, was appointed the first commissioner. Sind continues to be administered as a non-regulation province; and a proposal has been under consideration to detach it from Bombay, and place it, together with the frontier districts of the Punjab, immediately under the supreme government of India.

The country is deficient in mineral wealth, though abundantly supplied with stone adapted for building and road-making. At Teagar, in the district of Dharwar, iron ore is mined and smelted, but the scarcity of fuel prevents operations on an extensive scale. In the same district,

large slate quarries are worked. There are five valuable limestone quarries near Karachi (Kurrachee), and lime is burned in Belgaum district. The bordering mountains of Beloochistan are reported to contain large quantities of gypsum, copper, lead, antimony, and sulphur.

The classification into Marathi, Gujarathi, and Sindhi, accurately enough represents the three principal nationalities of Western India, as determined by ethnical characteristics and a common history. The Marhattas have a distinct national individuality. They are an active, energetic race, liable to religious enthusiasm, and full of military ardour. In their native mountains of the Deccan, they never submitted to the Muhammadan yoke; and, under the leadership of Sivaji, they not only asserted their independence, but laid the greater part of India under tribute. The chief tribe is the agricultural Kanbis, a name identical with the Kurmis of Hindustan. The inhabitants of Gujarathi include a somewhat larger Muhammadan element, owing to local conversions on a large scale, though the Hindus among them are characterised by a strong sectarian feeling which has taken shape in the popular development of the Vallabhachariya and Swami Narayan sects. The superior castes of Brahmans and Rajputs are numerous represented, and the mixed community of traders is more influential and numerous there than in most other parts of India. The chief tribes forming the mass of the Gujarathi population are the Kanbi (or Kurmi) and Talabda Koli; while the aboriginal race are rapidly rising in the scale of civilisation. The people of Sind are almost all Muhammadans by religion, for their country was the earliest field of Musalman conquest in India; but their preservation of a dialect derived from the Sanskrit, though with a large infusion of Arabic and Persian words, indicates that they are descended from the early Hindu inhabitants of the province, who are said to have been converted in a body during the reign of the Beni-Umayyih Khalifs.

The wide extent, and the varied configuration of the Bombay presidency, permit great variations of agriculture. The two most important food crops are *bajra* or great millet (*Sorghum vulgare*), and *joari* or spiked millet (*Holcus spicatus*), which are especially cultivated in the Deccan. Rice is chiefly grown in the low lands of the Konkan. Wheat is extensively cultivated in parts of Gujarat, and in Sind, and barley is grown in the same localities to a smaller extent. The aboriginal tribes mainly support themselves on inferior cereals, such as *nachani* (*Eleusine corocana*), and *kodra* (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), which they plant in patches of cultivation amid the primeval jungle that clothes the hillsides. The most important kinds of pulse are gram, or chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*), *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*), *kulthi* (*Dolichos biflorus*), and *mug* (*Phaseolus mungo*). The oil-seeds are mustard, linseed (of which the fibres are not utilized as flax), castor-oil, *til* (*Sesamum orientale*), which yields the ginglyl-oil of commerce, and *kasamba*, or safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*). Among fibres, cotton holds by far the chief place both in the Deccan and in Gujarat; *ambari* or Deccan hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), and *san* or Konkani hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*), are also grown. The miscellaneous crops include tobacco, of which the finest quality is produced in Kaira district; sugar-cane, which requires a rich soil and a

perennial water supply; potatoes, grown in the hill country near Poona; red pepper, turmeric, other spices, and indigo. It will be observed that this list leaves few staples available for export, besides cotton, oil-seeds, and wheat. The revenue system of Bombay, based upon a cadastral survey of every cultivated field, allows the collection of elaborate agricultural statistics. Commencing from the village as the revenue unit, and rising through the *talukas*, or subdivisions, up to the district organisation, the minutest particulars affecting the administration of the land, are carefully recorded year by year. The results, therefore, may be accepted as more trustworthy, at least for comparative purposes, than in most other parts of India.

Except in Sind, where the annual rainfall is insignificant, and the crops are entirely dependent upon artificial supplies of water drawn from the Indus by a network of canals, irrigation is not generally practised in the Bombay presidency. In bad seasons, every advantage is taken of the water that is available for use in river-beds, tanks, or wells; but there are no irrigation works constructed on a scale sufficiently large to give permanent benefit to wide areas of country. Within the last few years, some steps have been taken in this direction, but the broken character of the greater part of the country does not readily lend itself to such schemes.

The land revenue system of Bombay is based upon the principle of measuring every field separately, and assessing it at a sum fixed for a term of 30 years, the amount of assessment being determined by the quality of the soil and the crop. This plan was first introduced in 1836, in the case of the Indapur *taluka* of Poona District, and has since been gradually extended over the greater part of the presidency. It differs from the method adopted in the North-Western Provinces, in that the assessment is made direct with the individual cultivators, and not with the village community; and it differs from the *rayatwari* system of Madras, by not requiring a modification of the assessment every year. Prior to the introduction of the revenue survey, general anarchy prevailed, both with regard to the rights possessed by different parties in the soil, and also with regard to the proportion of the produce payable to government. There can be no doubt that the immediate result of the change was to improve the condition of the cultivator with marvellous rapidity. He has received a right of occupancy in his holding simply conditional on payment of the government demand. This right of occupancy, commonly known as 'the survey tenure,' has been described as 'a transferable and heritable property continuous without question at the expiration of a settlement lease, on the occupier's consenting to the revised rate.'

Side by side with the survey tenure, there exist various forms of land-holding which have come down from the days of native rule, though none of them are now prevalent to a wide extent. Among these, the *talukdari*, *wanta*, *narandari*, and *maliki* tenures in Gujarat deserve mention. In the districts of the Southern Konkan, the survey has not yet been introduced. The land is there held by a class of petty landlords called *khots*, whose rights, as against the government, have not yet been finally determined. The non-regulation province of Sind enjoys a land system of its own. The greater part of the

land is cultivated by peasant proprietors. The rates of assessment depend upon the facility for irrigation from the Indus, and payment in cash has been substituted for the old practice of an actual division of the crop.

Apart from the new industry of cotton-spinning and weaving by means of steam machinery, the manufacture of cotton cloth in hand-looms is still conducted in almost every village throughout the presidency. A curious distinction in this respect separates the Gujarathi and Marathi-speaking races. The former prefer their cotton goods printed; while the latter only wear stuffs that have been dyed in the thread. The decoration generally consists of a simple border, but the more expensive articles are frequently finished off with silk, or with gold and silver lace. Sind weavers are reckoned the most skillful. The best *saris*, or women's robes, are printed at Ahmedabad and Surat. Even to the present day the majority of the population wear home-spun and home-woven goods; but, within the past few years, the twists and yarns produced in the Bombay mills have found great favour with native weavers. Carpets, rugs, horse-cloths, towels, napkins, &c., are manufactured in the jails throughout the presidency, especially in Sind. Ahmednagar is celebrated for its carpets, and Khandeish and Dharwar for druggot-rugs and bullock-cloths. The raw material employed in manufactures of silk is imported from China. The chief seats of silk-weaving are Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona, Nasik, and Yeola. The two first of these places produce *kinkhab*s, or brocades of silk and gold and silver thread, which are famous throughout India; the three last have a reputation for silk or cotton *saris*, finished off with rich borders of gold, silver, or silk lace, and beautifully filled in with designs executed on the looms. The preparation of gold and silver thread is performed with great skill. It is said that one rupee's worth of silver can be drawn out into a thread 800 yards in length. The metallic thread is either twisted with silk before being used in the loom, or sometimes beaten out flat to form a warp by itself. The embroidery of various articles with gold and silver thread for the use of the Muhammadan and Parsi communities, or for the European market, is carried on at Haidarabad in Sind, in Kathiawar, and at Baroda, Surat, and Bombay. The manufacture of coarse paper from raw vegetable fibres is conducted in several of the large towns, especially at Ahmedabad and Baroda. Woollen manufactures are almost confined to the saddle-cloths, blankets, and felts of Sind. Among articles of leather-work, may be mentioned the *debaro*, or large vessel used for holding oil, &c., which is formed by stretching a fresh skin round an inner mould of clay. Saddle-covers, shoes, leggings, and accoutrements are made in Sind, and the ancient manufacture of shields at Ahmedabad has not yet entirely died out. The common pottery of the presidency is of a very rude description, but Sind produces some of the best potters' ware of all India. Nasik and Poona are celebrated for their brass-ware. Bombay city and Ahmedabad also turn out large quantities of brass utensils, which have been hammered by native workmen out of sheets imported from Europe. In the department of cutlery, spear-heads are made at Ahmednagar, and hunting-knives, swords, and chain-armor in Cutch.

Kathiawar, and Baroda. Ironwork, besides cutlery, is still hammered with great skill at Ahmedabad, where the beautiful gates of the tomb of Shah Alam afford an example of an extinct industry in perforated brasswork. Fine art is represented by a large number of ornamental articles manufactured in all parts of the presidency. The personal decorations of the women of Gujarat are distinguished by solidity, and those of Marathi women, by intricacy of design. The Muhammadans and Parsis also have each styles of ornament peculiar to themselves. The goldsmith's work of Sind is very beautiful. The embossed gold and silver work of the Cutch workmen is much sought after, and they have established a colony at Ahmedabad and Bombay. The former city and Surat are also celebrated for wood-carving. Most of the houses are ornamented in this way, and furniture and boxes are carved in ebony and black-wood. The best sandal-wood carving comes from Coomta (Kumpta), in Kanara. Sculpture has been practised by the stone-cutters of Cutch and Kathiawar, from time immemorial. The more elaborate portions of the stonework on the recently erected public buildings in Bombay, were executed by these workmen, trained in the school of art and the public works department.

Within the last twenty years, the spinning and weaving of cotton by steam-machinery, and under European supervision, has become an important industry.

The roads throughout the presidency are chiefly constructed and maintained out of local funds by the agency of the district officers. The two chief railways under the control of the Bombay Government are the Great Indian Peninsula, with 1,492 miles open; and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, with 474 miles. Both these are guaranteed railways of the standard gauge of 5 feet 6 inches; and in addition there are several minor branches. Both have their terminus in Bombay Island. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway runs due north along the coast to Palanpur; and the Southern Mahratta, the Dhond-Manmad chord of the Great Indian Peninsula, and the various lines in Kathiawar should also be mentioned.

The government of the presidency of Bombay is administered by a governor and his council, consisting of two ordinary civil members, and the commander-in-chief of the Bombay presidency. The various departments of the administration are portioned out among the several members of council, and for each department there is a separate secretariat staff. In addition to, and inclusive of, this executive council, there is a legislative council, containing from four to eight persons nominated by the governor; of whom some represent the non-official European and native communities. The district is the actual unit of administration for both fiscal and judicial purposes. The regulation districts of Bombay number 17, each under the control of a magistrate-collector, who must be a member of the covenanted civil service. The province of Sind, and the Panch-Mahals, form 7 non-regulation districts, under officers called deputy-commissioners, who may be military, covenanted, or uncovenanted servants. The city

of Bombay is regarded for many purposes as forming a district by itself. Each district is, on the average, divided into 10 *talukas*, or subdivisions; each of which again contains about 100 government villages, or villages of which the revenue has not been alienated by the state. Every village is, for fiscal and police, as well as social purposes, complete by itself. It has its regular complement of officials, who are usually hereditary, and are remunerated by grants of land held revenue free. The more important of these officials are the *patel* or headman; the *talati* or *kulkarni*, who is the clerk and accountant; the *mhar*, who is a kind of beadle; and the watchman. Over each *taluka*, or subdivision, is set a government officer termed a *mamlatdar*; and, on an average, about 3 *talukas* are placed in charge of an assistant or deputy collector. General supervision is exercised by revenue commissioners, three for the regulation districts and one for Sind. The supreme administration of justice in the regulation districts is entrusted to the high court, consisting of a chief justice and seven puisne judges, which exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. In Sind, the same functions are discharged by the judicial commissioner. The superior administration of both civil and criminal justice is vested in officials styled district and assistant district judges. Minor civil suits are decided by two classes of subordinate judges, and by the small cause courts; and the greater part of the original criminal work is disposed of by the executive district officers, who in addition to their revenue duties, are entrusted with magisterial powers. The remaining principal departments of government are the police, public works, forests, education, jails, registration and medical departments; each of which possesses an organization extending throughout all the different districts of the presidency.

Political relations between the government and the native states in connection with the Bombay presidency, are maintained by the presence of an agent or representative at the principal native courts. The position and duties of the agent vary very considerably in the different states, being governed by the terms of the original treaties, or by recent *sauads* or patents. In some instances, as in Cutch, his power is confined to the giving of advice, and to the exercise of a general surveillance. In other cases, the agent is invested with an actual share in the administration; while states whose rulers are minors—and the number of these is always large—are directly managed by government officers. The characteristic feature of the Bombay native states is the excessive number of petty principalities, such as those of the Rajput and Bhil chieftains. The peninsular of Kathiawar alone contains no less than 187 separate states. The recognition of these innumerable jurisdictions is due to the circumstance, that the early Bombay administrators were induced to treat the *de facto* exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction by a land-holder as carrying with it a quasi-sovereign status. The rule of succession by primogeniture applies only to the larger principalities, and, consequently, the minor states are continually suffering disintegration.

BENGAL.

Bengal (or, as it is more precisely designated, 'Lower Bengal'), the largest and most populous of the twelve local governments of British India, comprising the lower valleys and deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, lies between 19° 18' and 23° 15' N. lat., and between 82° and 97° E. long. Excluding Assam, which was erected into a separate administration in February, 1874, Bengal now includes the four great provinces of Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa, and Chhota or Chutia Nagpur. It forms a lieutenant-governorship with a population, according to the census of 1891, of 71,346,987 souls; and an area of 151,543 square miles.

Bengal is bounded on the north by Bhutan and Nepal; on the east, by Assam, and by an unexplored mountainous region which separates it from China and Northern Burma; on the south, by the Bay of Bengal, Madras, and the Central Provinces; and on the west, by an imaginary line running between it and the adjoining lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces, and by the plateau of the Central Provinces.

Three of the provinces of the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal—namely, Bengal Proper, Behar, and Orissa—consist of great river valleys; the fourth, Chhota or Chutia Nagpur, is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central India plateau. Orissa embraces the rich deltas of the Mahanadi, and the neighbouring rivers, bounded by the Bay of Bengal on the south-east, and walled in on the north-west by Tributary Hill States. Proceeding eastward, the province of Bengal Proper stretches along the coast from Orissa to Burma, and inland from the seaboard to the Himalayas. Its southern portion is formed by the united deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra; its northern consists of the valleys of these great rivers and their tributaries. Behar lies on the north-west of Bengal Proper, and comprises the higher valley of the Ganges, from the spot where it issues from the territories of the lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces. Between Behar and Orissa, but stretching farther westward, and deep into the hill country, lies the province of Chhota or Chutia Nagpur.

The territory thus hemmed in, except at its north-western angle, by the unchangeable landmarks of nature, consists chiefly of two broad river valleys. By the western one, the Ganges brings down the wealth and the accumulated waters of Northern India. The eastern valley forms the route by which the Brahmaputra, after draining the Thibetan plateau far to the north of the Himalayas, and skirting round their passes not far from the Yang-tse-Kiang, and the great river of Cambodia, ends its tortuous journey of 1,800 miles. These valleys, although for the most part luxuriant alluvial plains, are diversified by spurs and peaks thrown out from the great mountain systems which wall them in on the north-east and south-west. They produce tea, indigo, turmeric, the opium poppy, innumerable grains and pulses, pepper, ginger, betel-nut, quinine, and many costly spices and drugs, oil-seeds of various sorts, cotton, the silk mulberry, inexhaustible crops of jute, and other fibres; timber,

from the feathery bamboo and coronetted palm to the iron-hearted *sal* tree. In short, every vegetable product which feeds and clothes a people, and enables it to trade with foreign nations, abounds. Nor is the country destitute of mineral wealth. The districts near the sea consist entirely of alluvial formations; and, indeed, it is stated that no substance so coarse as gravel occurs throughout the delta, or in the heart of the provinces within 300 miles of the river mouths. But, amid the hilly spurs and undulations on either side, coal, and iron and copper ores hold out a new future to Bengal, as capital increases under the influence of a stable government, and our knowledge of the country becomes more exact. The coal-fields on the west have for a century been worked by English enterprise, and now yield between half a million and a million tons per annum. In the east, the coal-measures of Assam, which province was separated from Bengal in 1874, still await the opening-out of the country, and improved facilities of transport. The climate varies from the snowy regions of the Himalayas to the tropical vapour-bath of the delta and the burning winds of Behar.

The most salient feature of Bengal is its rivers. These untaxed highways bring down, almost by the motive power of their own currents, the crops of Northern India to the seaboard,—an annual harvest of wealth to the trading classes for which the population of the Lower Provinces neither toil nor spin.

The history of so large a province as Bengal forms an integral part of the general history of India. The northern part, Behar, ranked as a powerful kingdom in Sanskrit times, and its chief town, Patna, is identified as the *Palibothra* of the Greeks. The delta, or southern part of Bengal, lay beyond the ancient Sanskrit polity, and was governed by a number of local kings belonging to a pre-Aryan stock. The Chinese travellers, Fa Hian in the 5th century, and Hiouen Tshang in the 7th century, found the Buddhist religion prevailing throughout Bengal, but already in a fierce struggle with Hinduism—a struggle which ended, about the 9th or 10th century, in the general establishment of the latter faith. Until the end of the 12th century, Hindu princes governed in a number of petty principalities; till, in 1199, Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji was appointed to lead the first Musalman invasion into Bengal. The Muhammadan conquest of Behar dates from 1200 A.D., and the new power speedily spread southwards into the delta. From about this date until 1336, Bengal was ruled by governors appointed by the Muhammadan emperors in the north. From 1336 to 1539, its governors asserted a precarious independence, and arrogated the position of sovereigns on their own account. From 1539 to 1576, Bengal passed under the rule of the Pathan or Afghan dynasty, which commonly bears the name of Sher Shah. On the overthrow of this house by the powerful arms of Akbar, Bengal was incorporated into the Mughal Empire, and administered by governors appointed by the Delhi emperor, until the treaties of 1765, which placed Bengal, Behar, and Orissa under the administration of the East India Company. Until 1854, Bengal remained under the Governor-General of India as Governor, his place being supplied during his absence in other parts of

India, by a Deputy-Governor appointed from the members of his council. By the statute 16 and 17 Vict. cap. 95, the Governorship of Bengal was separated from the Governor-Generalship of India, and Bengal was erected into a Lieutenant-Governorship. The first lieutenant-governor was appointed in 1854, and the constitution of the government of Bengal still continues on this basis, except that the lieutenant-governor is now appointed subject to the approval of Her Majesty.

The East India Company formed its earliest settlements in Bengal in the first half of the 17th century. These settlements were of a purely commercial character. In 1620, one of the Company's factors dates from Patna; in 1624-36, the Company established itself, by the favour of the Emperor, on the ruins of the ancient Portuguese settlement of Pippli, in the north of Orissa; in 1640-42, the patriotism of an English surgeon, Mr. Gabriel Boughton, obtained for us establishments at Balasor (also in Orissa), and at Hugli, 25 miles above Calcutta. The vexations and extortions to which the Company's early agents were subjected, almost induced them more than once to abandon the trade; and in 1677-78, they threatened to withdraw from Bengal altogether. In 1685, the Bengal factors, driven to extremity by the oppression of the Mughal governors, threw down the gauntlet; and, after various successes and hairbreadth escapes, they fled from Hugli down the river, in 1686, to the three villages which have grown up into Calcutta, the metropolis of India. During the next fifty years, the English had a long and hazardous struggle, alike with the Mughal governors of the province, and with the Marhatta armies which invaded it. In 1756, this struggle culminated in the great outrage known as the Black Hole of Calcutta, followed by the re-capture of Calcutta and Clive's battle of Plassey, which avenged it. That battle, and the subsequent years of confused fighting, established our military supremacy in Bengal, and procured the treaties of 1765, by which the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, passed under our administration. To Warren Hastings (1772-85) belongs the glory of consolidating our power, and converting a military occupation into a stable civil government. To another member of the civil service, John Shore (1786-98), afterwards Lord Teignmouth, is due the formation of a regular system of Anglo-Indian legislation.

The government in Bengal is complicated by the fact, that while this vast population is ruled by a single head, it consists of elements so dissimilar as to render it impracticable to place them under any one system of administration. They exhibit every stage of human progress, and every type of human enlightenment and superstition, from the sceptical educated classes, represented by the Hindu gentleman who distinguishes himself at Oxford or a London Inn of Court, to the hill chieftain, who, a few years ago, sacrificed an idiot on the top of a mountain to obtain a favourable decision in a Privy Council Appeal.

The whole territory subject to the lieutenant-governor of Bengal (now exclusive of Assam) is portioned off into nine large tracts, officially called divisions, each of which is superintended by a Commissioner. Five districts of Bengal

Proper, west of the Bhagirathi, or Hugli, constitute the Bardwan division, and this tract is also known as Western Bengal; the Presidency, and the Rajshahi with Kuch Behar divisions, are comprised in Central Bengal; Eastern Bengal consists of the Dacca and Chittagong divisions; the province of Behar contains the Patna and Bhagalpur divisions; Orissa and Chutia Nagpur constitute each a separate division. These divisions are again divided into 45 districts, exclusive of Calcutta, and of the two Government estates of Angul and Banki.

For the purposes of revenue administration, the country was divided by the Mughal government into *parganas*, each comprising a certain number of villages with their lands. This arrangement formed the basis of our own revenue system; but, from its want of compactness, as well as for other reasons, it has been found inconvenient; and in Bengal has fallen into such decay that, in some districts, the *pargana* boundaries can hardly be ascertained. Practically the *pargana* divisions have died out, except for purposes of land revenue payments, in favour of the simpler and more compact arrangements adopted for purposes of police. The *thana*, or police circle, is now the unit of local administration.

The Bengalis occupy Bengal Proper, with parts of Purniah, Santal Parganas and Maldah and Manbhum districts. They number about 36½ millions. The people of Behar are Hindustanis, speaking the same language as, and in their manners, &c., almost identical with, the Hindustanis who inhabit the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, &c. A good many are resident in the Santal Parganas. Altogether, the Hindustani or Hindi-speaking people within the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal number a little over 26½ millions. The Uriya speakers of Orissa, including hillmen and dwellers on the plains, are about 6 millions.

The large number of Muhammadans found in Lower Bengal was one of the most interesting of the facts brought out by the census of 1872; and in 1881 this number was found to have increased by nearly 11 per cent.

The extraordinary absence of large towns is one of the most remarkable statistical features of Bengal. The population beyond Calcutta, and its suburbs, is almost wholly rural. Patna has a large population, and there are a few second-rate towns in Behar. In Bengal Proper, the largest town is Dacca, (82,321). The city of Murshidabad, the seat of the Nawab Nazim and his followers, had in 1891 only 35,576 souls. Rangpur, the capital of the great district of Rangpur, contained 14,216 souls, and Jessor 8,495; these districts having a population of over 2,000,000 and 1,500,000 respectively. There were 191,671 villages with a population of less than 500 inhabitants; only 39 towns with a population above 20,000.

The villages in Bengal are isolated clusters of homesteads, whose inhabitants live very much among themselves, and cling tenaciously to their own homes. The old communal institutions by which the village was governed, are fading away under the influence of British rule and the *zamindari* system. The ancient indigenous village system of India still exists in the hilly country attached to Bengal, but in the plains has almost disappeared. The traces that remain are scanty; in some places, village *panchayats*, or

conferences, exist, but they are being supplanted by municipal institutions, law courts, and the influence of the landlord. The village Headman has still, however, a recognised position in the rural community, although denuded of his authoritative powers. His functions are those of an arbitrator and general adviser; and the office is to a remarkable extent in the Bengal Delta hereditary in low-caste families.

The great staple crop of the province is rice, of which there are three harvests in the year,—the *boro*, or spring rice; *aus*, or autumn rice; and *aman*, or winter rice. Of these, the last or winter rice is by far the most extensively cultivated, and forms the great harvest of the year. The *aman* crop is grown on low land. An indigenous description of rice, called *uri* or *faradkan*, grows in certain marshy tracts.

Jute (*pat* or *koshla*) now forms a very important commercial staple of Bengal. The cultivation of this crop has rapidly increased of late years. Its principal seat of cultivation is Eastern Bengal, where the superior varieties are grown.

Indigo cultivation is principally carried on with European capital. Notwithstanding the vicissitudes which it has encountered, it still forms one of the principal industries of the province. In the districts of Nadiya and Jessor, and throughout Central Bengal, in Purniah, and westwards in all Behar north of the Ganges, indigo is largely cultivated; and, from its mode of cultivation, it is in many places the staple which most engrosses the attention of the people.

Tea cultivation is the other great industry in Bengal carried on by European capital. It is produced in Darjiling and the Terai.

The cultivation of opium is a state monopoly, no person being allowed to grow the poppy except on account of the government. The plant is successfully cultivated in the large Gangetic tract, which extends from the borders of Oudh to Agra on the west, and to the district of Bhagalpur on the east. The manufacture is carried on at two separate agencies,—that of Benares, in the North-Western Provinces, of which the head station is at Ghazipur; and that of Behar, with its head station at Patna.

The cultivation of the cinchona plant in Bengal was introduced as an experiment about 1862, in a valley of the Himalayas in Darjiling district; and the enterprise has already attained great success.

The land revenue of Bengal and Behar is fixed under the permanent settlement, concluded by Lord Cornwallis in 1793. The government, by abdicating its position as exclusive possessor of the soil, and contenting itself with a permanent rent-charge on the land, freed itself from the labour and risks attendant upon a detailed local management. The land is held by *zamindars*, who pay their rent direct to government. In default of punctual payment of the revenue fixed upon the estates, these are liable to sale at public auction. The native *zamindars* in their turn have disposed of their *zamindari* to under-tenants. The practice of granting under-tenures—permanent and temporary—has steadily increased, until at the present day only a small proportion of the whole permanently-settled area remains in the direct possession of the *zamindars*. This process of sub-infeudation has not terminated with the *zamindars* (permanent tenure-holders) and *ijaradars* (lease-holders). Lower

gradations of sub-tenures under them, called *dar-pattis* and *dar-ijaras*, and even lower subordinate tenures, have been created in great numbers. These tenures and under-tenures often comprise defined tracts of land; but a common practice has been to sub-let certain aliquot shares of the whole superior tenure; the consequence of which is that the tenants in any particular village of an estate often pay their rents to many different landlords,—a fraction, calculated at the rate of so many annas or pice in the rupee, to each. All the under-tenures in Bengal have not, however, been created since the permanent settlement. Dependent *taluks*, *gawlis*, *haolas* (*hawalas*), and other similar fixed and transferable under-tenures existed before the settlement, and their permanent character was recognised at the time. In addition to these numerous tenures, the country is dotted with small plots of land held revenue free, the large majority of them having been granted by former governments, or *zamindars* under those governments, as religious endowments—grants which have since been recognised and confirmed by the English Government.

The management by the state of the landed properties of minors who are wards of government, or adults incapacitated for the management of their own affairs, has been placed on a sound legal basis by Act iv. (B.C.) of 1870. On an average, this management comprises about 125 estates, with an aggregate area of nearly 2,000,000 acres, or 3,300 square miles, and a rental of nearly £750,000 sterling per annum. The care of government extends also to the minors themselves, and arrangements are made by which they are properly cared for, and receive a good education suitable to their station.

In Bengal Proper and Behar the general settlement is permanent, but a fraction of the revenue is derived from lands under temporary settlement. These lands consist chiefly of alluvial accretions and government estates. Orissa, with the exception of a few large estates, is under a temporary settlement. In 1837, a thirty years' settlement was concluded, which, expiring in 1867, was renewed without alteration for another period of thirty years, and is, therefore, now in force.

All over Bengal there are the usual handicrafts, to supply local demand. Weaving and the manufacture of cotton thread occupy large numbers in every district; and, although the extensive imports of cloth and piece-goods from England are driving the finer native fabrics out of the market, the decline has been more than compensated for by the increase of general trade. If the demand for the exquisite muslins of Dacca has been destroyed, native industry is still able to find profitable employment in weaving cloth of a stronger texture from English spun and imported yarns. The growth of the jute trade has given an impetus to the manufacture of gunny-bags over all the Eastern and Central Districts. The spinning and weaving of the fibre into cotton bales and grain and sugar bags, and its preparation in the raw state for exportation, afford occupation to thousands; and, in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, many mills are established, in working which the natives have displayed great aptitude. Carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, potters, and oil-sellers are scattered in almost every village. The manufacture of boats,

which are universally worn in necklaces by the lower orders of Hindus, is a very common occupation, and one in which the women take a large share. The weaving of wicker and basket work is the special occupation of the Dom class, a low caste. The native shoes are always made by the Muchis or Chamars. The *sola* weed grows with rice, and is manufactured by the gardener caste into the *sola* hats or *topis* worn by Europeans, and into artificial flowers and ornaments for native ceremonies. Among the important manufactures of Bengal calling for special notice, are indigo, tea, silk, sugar and saltpetre. The two first have already been mentioned.

The production of silk has also long been an important industry. In the days of the East India Company, numerous large filatures, managed by the Company, did a very valuable trade. The ruins of some of these may still be met with, and on the sites of others are seen new filatures belonging to the firms which have succeeded to the trade. The industry, once so flourishing, has, however, for some time been in a declining state. The extensive importation of silk from Japan and China into Europe since the opening of the Suez Canal, and the abundant yield of recent seasons in Italy, have contributed mainly to this falling-off. But the quality of Bengal silk is also reported to be indifferent. The annual value of the silk produce of Bengal is from half a million to one and one-third of a million sterling; average of ten years, 1867 to 1877, about one million.

The cultivation of the date-tree, and the manufacture of date sugar are extensively carried on in Jessor, and in parts of Nadiya, the twenty-four Parganas, and Faridpur. It is a popular and profitable business for the cultivators.

Saltpetre is refined in the northern districts of the Patna division in Behar. Like all branches of industry in India, its manufacture is based on a system of advances.

The most remarkable manufacturing feature of the present time, however, is the great development, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, of large steam mills for the spinning and weaving of jute and gunny-bags, in establishments of a European character under European management.

The position of the classes engaged in trade and commerce in Bengal is very prosperous. The boat trade on the rivers is, for magnitude and variety, quite unique in India. Some of these country craft, with their strong gear and equipment, and their skilled navigators, face the winds, storms, and waves of the estuaries of the great rivers, and will, under sail, carry a heavy cargo against the current; others, again, can only ply in the sheltered creeks and channels which spread their network over the country. In Eastern Bengal, every husbandman keeps his boat, just as in other countries he keeps his cart.

The foreign trade of Bengal is brisk and flourishing. For many years past the exportation of raw produce has been exercising a progressive influence on the condition of the peasantry.

The Ganges, the Brahmaputra, and, on a much smaller scale, the Mahanadi in Orissa, with the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the great East Indian Line, form the main arteries of commerce. From these great channels, a network of minor streams, and a fairly adequate, although not yet

complete, system of raised roads, radiate to the remotest districts.

The unit of the executive administration is the magistrate and collector, known as 'the District Officer.' The superintendent of police is the right hand of the magistrate. The district jails, although placed in the hands of an officer, usually the civil surgeon, selected for the duty, are under the general control of the magistrate. A similar arrangement has been carried into effect in the department of education. All district officers are *ex-officio* registrars of deeds. The district officer is practically the executive chief and administrator of the tract of country committed to him. At his disposal are the subordinate magisterial police and revenue authorities. The subdivisional officers, who are assistant and deputy magistrates in charge of divisions of districts, exercise in their own jurisdiction the delegated authority of the district officer. The sub-deputies and the sub-divisional establishments are the agents of the superior executive officers. Above the district magistrates are the divisional commissioners. Their duties are to supervise the district officers, and to act as channels of communication between the local officers and government, bringing together in a compact form the information they receive.

The management of the whole is firmly concentrated in a single man, the lieutenant-governor of Bengal, who is answerable to the government of India. His responsibility is divided by no executive council, as in Madras or Bombay. All orders issue through his secretaries in his own name; and although his policy is subject to the watchful control of the government of India, represented by the Viceroy, yet to the lieutenant-governor personally belongs the honour or disgrace of a successful or an inglorious administration. In making laws on matters relating specially to his province he is assisted by a legislative council, composed partly of his principal officers, partly of leading members of the non-official European and native communities. In his legislative, as in his executive functions, a power of control, amounting if needful to veto, rests with the government of India.

Bengal is divided into regulation districts, whose advanced state has rendered it expedient to place them under the complete system of Anglo-Indian law; and non-regulation districts, in which this has not yet been found practicable. The latter contain territories of three distinct classes. The first of them consists, for the most part, of newly-acquired territory, to which the general regulations have never been extended in their entirety. The second, of tracts inhabited by primitive races specially exempted from the operation of the regulations, and to whom a less formal code of law is better adapted. The third, of semi-independent or tributary states, administered or partly administered by British officers.

Criminal justice is administered by the high court at Calcutta, the district courts of sessions, and the courts of magistrates. In respect of civil justice, the high court of Calcutta exercises original and appellate powers, together with an ecclesiastical, an admiralty, and a bankruptcy jurisdiction. Below the high court are the district and additional judges, the small cause court and subordinate judges, and the *Munsifs*, who are all civil judges.

ASSAM.

The province of Assam lies on the north-eastern border of Bengal, and forms the north-eastern frontier province of the Indian empire. It comprises the valleys of the Brahmaputra and the Barak or Surma, together with the mountainous watershed which intervenes between these two rivers. It is situated between $24^{\circ} 0'$ and $28^{\circ} 17' N.$ lat., and between $89^{\circ} 46'$ and $97^{\circ} 5' E.$ long. The total area is estimated at 49,004 square miles, excluding the surface of the larger rivers; the total population, including the hill tracts, amounts to 5,476,833, according to the census of 1891. The administrative headquarters, and residence of the chief commissioner, are at the station of Shillong, in the Khasi Hills.

Assam is bounded on the north by the eastern section of the great Himalayan range, the frontier tribes from west to east being successively Bhütias, Akas, Daphlas, Miris, Abars, and Mishmis; on the north-east by the Mishmi Hills, which sweep round the head of the Brahmaputra valley; on the east by the unexplored mountains that mark the frontier of Burma, by the hills occupied by independent Naga tribes, and by the state of Manipur; on the south by the hills occupied by the Kukis or Lushais, by the state of Hill Tipperah, and by the Bengal district of Tipperah; on the west by the Bengal districts of Maimansingh and Rangpur, the state of Kuch Behar, and Jalpaiguri district.

The province of Assam was constituted in its present form in the year 1874, when the eleven districts comprising it were separated from the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal, and erected into an independent administration under a chief commissioner. The tract thus united under one government is naturally divided into three portions:—the Brahmaputra valley, the Surma valley, and the intervening hill tracts,—each of which in former times possessed a separate history. To the Brahmaputra valley alone, covering an area of 20,869 square miles, or nearly one-half the whole, is the name of Assam properly applicable. This fertile valley, penetrated throughout its entire length by a great navigable river, has always been closely connected with the main course of Indian history; though it has never formed an integral part of the vast empires which dominated at various times over the rest of the peninsula. In ethnological features and in language, as well as in history, the population of Assam are distinct from the great body of Hindus, though in recent times they have adopted the Brahmanical religion. The earliest authentic traditions attest the existence of a Hindu kingdom of Kamrup, with its capital at Gauhati, still the most important town of the province. The area of this kingdom is said to have extended over a great part of Eastern Bengal, including the present district of Rangpur.

The three divisions of Assam are distinguished by well-marked physical features. Assam Proper, or the valley of the Brahmaputra, is an alluvial plain, about 450 miles long, with an average breadth of 50 miles. The Surma valley reproduces the same phenomena on a smaller scale. The district of Cachar is crossed by hill ranges running transversely to the main river; and, in Sylhet, the valley gradually expands until it merges into

the wide expanse of Eastern Bengal. The central hill tract, comprising the districts of the Naga Hills, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills, forms a long, projecting outwork of the mountain system that intervenes between the watersheds of the Brahmaputra and the Irrawaddy.

The soil of the Brahmaputra valley is, for the most part, a rich, black loam, reposing on grey sandy clay, but in some tracts a light yellow clay appears on the surface. The mountains on the north and east are of igneous formation, being composed of primitive limestone, granite, serpentine, porphyry, and talcose slate. The hills of Assam abound in mineral resources, including coal, iron, and limestone.

Regarded ethnically, the population of Assam presents a great variety of races. As compared with Bengal, tribes of aboriginal or semi-aboriginal descent are especially numerous.

The population of Assam is entirely rural. All alike depend for their livelihood upon agriculture. Not a single town contains a large commercial or industrial element.

The one staple crop in all parts of Assam is rice. In the valley of the Brahmaputra, three crops are grown in the year. The other crops include mustard-seed in abundance, chiefly sown on marshy tracts, pulses to but a small extent, sugar-cane, Indian corn, betel-nut and betel-leaf, and tobacco. The cultivation of jute is confined to Sylhet and Goalpara districts, and that of cotton to the hill tracts. The soil of Assam is extremely fertile. Neither manure nor irrigation is required, as the rivers rarely fail to overflow their banks, and deposit a fresh top-dressing of silt every year. There is abundance of waste land on all sides waiting for tillage. The pressure of the population is at present very light. The revenue demand is comparatively low, and is levied in a manner most convenient to the cultivators.

The cultivation and manufacture of tea, conducted with European capital and under European supervision, forms the one great commercial industry of Assam. The tea-gardens occupy only a very small area, but they are the principal source of wealth to the province, and supply the chief stimulants to its development.

The principal native industry in Assam is the weaving of coarse silk cloth. This cloth is of two kinds—*erid* and *muga*; the former being the produce of a worm fed on the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*); the latter of a worm fed on the *süm* tree (*Machilus odoratissima*), which grows wild in the jungle. Cotton cloth, brass-ware, pottery, ivory ornaments, and the ordinary utensils are also manufactured; but the indigenous manufactures of Assam have suffered greatly from the competition of the cheaper articles imported from Bengal. In Sylhet and the Surma Valley, there are specialties of *silalpati* or grass mats, shell bracelets, ivory mats and fans, and inlaid iron-ware.

The external commerce of Assam is almost entirely conducted by water. Both of the two main rivers, the Brahmaputra and Surma, are navigable by steamers.

The administration of the province is entrusted to a chief commissioner, acting immediately under the orders of the government of India. Under him are the commissioner of the Assam Valley, and the political agent for Manipur State; next are eleven deputy-commissioners—one for

each district—who conduct the various departments of the fiscal, executive, and, in some cases, judicial administrations. These posts are filled in accordance with what is known as the non-regulation system, being open to military officers and uncovenanted civilians, with the exception of Sylhet, which is reserved for a covenanted servant. There are two judges—one for Assam Proper, and the other for the two districts of the Surma Valley. The heads of departments include an inspector-general of police, of jails, of registration, and superintendent of stamps, commissioners of excise, an inspector of schools, a conservator of forests, a superintending engineer of public works, &c.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Lieutenant-governorship of British India, lying between $23^{\circ} 51' 30''$ and $31^{\circ} 5' N.$ lat., and between $77^{\circ} 3'$ and $84^{\circ} 43' 30'' E.$ long. Area, 83,286 square miles; population in 1891, 34,254,254 persons; or, inclusive of native states, 88,395 square miles and 35,046,745 persons. The provinces are bounded on the north by the Chinese Empire; on the north-east by Nepal and Oudh; on the east by Bengal; on the south by Chutia Nagpur, Rewah, the Bundelkhand states, and the Central Provinces; and on the west by Gwalior, Rajputana, and the Punjab. The administrative headquarters and seat of the lieutenant-governor are at Allahabad.

The North-Western Provinces occupy, roughly speaking, the upper basin of the Ganges and the Jumna (Jamuna) corresponding to Hindustan Proper of the Muhammadan chroniclers. A large semi-circular tract, comprising the valleys of the Gogra and the Gumti, has long been artificially separated from the remainder of the great plain, as the kingdom of Oudh; and though now under the administrative charge of the lieutenant-governor at Allahabad, it remains, in respect of its courts, a distinct chief commissionership. With this exception, the North-Western Provinces include the whole upper portion of the wide Gangetic basin, from the Himalayas and the Punjab plain to the Vindhyan plateau, and the low-lying rice fields of Behar. Taken as a whole, the lieutenant-governorship consists of the richest wheat-bearing country in India, irrigated both naturally by the rivers which take their rise in the northern mountains, and artificially by the magnificent system of canals and distributaries, which owe their origin to British enterprise. It contains many of the most famous cities of Indian history, and it is studded at the present day with thriving villages, interspersed at greater distances with commercial towns. Except during the hot-weather months, when the crops are off the fields, the general aspect is that of a verdant and well-tilled but very monotonous plain, only merging into hilly or mountainous country at the extreme edges of the basin on the south and north. The course of the great rivers marks the prevailing slope of the land, which falls away from the Himalayas, the Rajputana uplands, and the Vindhyan plateau south-east-

wards towards the opening of the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. The chief natural features of the provinces are thus determined by their main streams, whose alluvial deposits have first formed their central portion, while the currents have afterwards cut themselves deep channels through the detritus brought down by their own agency from the ring of hills or uplands on every quarter.

Among the earliest traditions of the North-Western Provinces are those which cluster round the city of Hastinapur, on the Ganges, in Meerut district, the ancient metropolis of the Pandavas. Only a few shapeless mounds now mark the site where lived the children of the moon, the descendants of Bharata, whose great war is chronicled in the Hindu epic of the *Mahabharata*. The earliest empire in this portion of Upper India of which any certain monuments remain was that of the Buddhist dynasty of Magadha.

Continuous history begins for the North-Western Provinces with the Muhammadan invasion. Mahmud of Ghazni, in 1017 A.D., was the first Musalman leader who led his army beyond the limits of the Punjab into the rich plains of Hindustan.

The British first came into connection with the North-Western Provinces as they advanced along the valley of the Ganges from their foothold in Bengal. In 1763, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, with the phantom Emperor Shah Alam, invaded Bengal. They received a crushing defeat at Baxar, and the Emperor, with Balwant Singh, Raja of Benares, joined the British camp. In 1775 the new Nawab, Asaf-ud-daula, ceded Benares, Jaunpur and Ghazipur; and in 1801, by the treaty of Lucknow, the whole of the Oudh dominions in the Doab, together with Rohilkhand, were made over to the British. By the treaty of Sirji Anjanam, which followed Lord Lake's campaign in 1803, Sindhia agreed to cede all his territories in the Doab, together with his fiefs on the western bank of the Jumna. The new districts thus acquired were at once amalgamated with those previously granted by the Nawab of Oudh, and formed into 'the Ceded and Conquered' Provinces. The Himalayan districts of Kumaun and Garhwal were not acquired until after the Gurkha war of 1814-15; while the Delhi territory remained the personal appanage of the Mughal royal family, under the charge of a resident, until 1832, when it passed to the direct government of the East India Company.

For the first 30 years after the annexation, the North-Western Provinces were administered by the same government as that of Bengal, a portion of the Bengal Board of Revenue being deputed to conduct the duties of that branch, generally at Allahabad, but sometimes on circuit elsewhere in the North-Western Provinces. By the Act of Parliament 3 and 4 Will. IV., it was to be constituted into a separate presidency; but a government had hardly been appointed to Allahabad, when the law was suspended by another Act, which held the separation in abeyance, and sanctioned the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor instead. Shortly afterwards, in 1835, the seat of government was transferred to Agra. During the Mutiny (1857-58), Lord Canning removed the government of the North-Western Provinces to Allahabad, which has ever since formed the headquarters of the

lieutenant-governor, and or all the chief offices of the government.

The first half-century of the British occupation was a period of peaceful progress. Trade and agriculture rapidly developed. Roads were pushed from end to end of the territory; the Eastern Jumna, Ganges, and Lower Ganges Canals were constructed for the irrigation of the Doab; the predatory chiefs of Bundelkhand and the Gurkhas were restrained; and the chief cities began once more to revive from the lethargy and decay of the 18th century. The Doab especially rose into a great agricultural and commercial tract, filled with new and growing cities, such as Cawnpore, Meerut, Aligarh, Rurki (Roorkee), and Saharanpur. This peaceful period was interrupted for a time by the Mutiny of 1857, but, with the suppression of the outbreak, prosperity returned; and the rapid development of the railway system has revolutionized the commercial condition of the country, and opened fresh outlets for the agricultural wealth of Rohilkhand and the Doab.

The North-Western Provinces contain a denser population than any country of Europe, excepting Belgium, Saxony, and England (with Wales).

The great mass of the people are still Hindus, although the followers of Islam had long been established as the dominant race.

Most of the people are gathered into small villages. There are, however, including Oudh, no fewer than 305 towns with a population exceeding 5,000 souls; and 17 with a population exceeding 50,000. No other part of India contains so large a proportion of celebrated cities, though Delhi, the most famous of all, has been made over to the adjoining Punjab province.

Out of a total area (with Oudh) of 106, 104 square miles, 52, 192 square miles were returned in 1884 as under cultivation. No part of India bears finer or more luxuriant crops than the North-Western Provinces; and the natural fertility has been much increased by a magnificent series of irrigation works. The course of tillage comprises two principal harvests—the *kharif*, or autumn crops, sown in June, and reaped in October or November; and the *rabi*, or spring crops, sown in October or November, and reaped in March or April. The great agricultural staple is wheat, but millets and rice are also largely cultivated. The chief commercial crops include indigo, cotton, sugar, opium, oil-seeds, and tea. Rice and sugar-cane grow chiefly in the river valleys, or in irrigated fields; wheat is raised on the uplands by the aid of canals and wells; millets and cotton grow on the drier soils, while tobacco, vegetables, and other richer crops occupy the manured plots in the neighbourhood of the villages. The system of land tenure is based upon the ancient Aryan communal type, with various modifications from the purest form of joint-village proprietorship down to the separate ownership of particular plots. The three principal recognized tenures are known as *zamindari*, in which the whole land is held and managed in common, the rents and profits of the entire estate being thrown into a common stock, and divided amongst the shareholders, whose rights are estimated by fractions of a rupee, or of a *bigha* (the local unit of land measure); *pattidari*, in which the lands are held severally by the different proprietors, all of whom are jointly

responsible to government for the revenue, though each is primarily responsible; and *dhayachara*, in which portions of the soil are held severally, while other portions may be held in common, with joint responsibility for the government demand; and in this case, the revenue is made up from the rents of the common land, if any, and by a cess on the individual holdings, apportioned either by custom or on a fixed scale.

The cultivation and manufacture of tea in the North-Western Provinces is confined to the submontane districts of Kumaun, Garhwal, and Dehra Dun.

The export trade of the North-Western Provinces is chiefly confined to the raw produce of its agriculture. The principal staples include wheat, oil-seeds, raw cotton, indigo, sugar, molasses, timber, and forest produce, dye-stuffs, *ghi*, opium, and tobacco. The imports consist mainly of English piece-goods, metal-work, manufactured wares, salt, and European goods. The chief centres of trade are Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Meerut, Koil, Hathras, Muttra, Agra, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Ghaziabad, Kasganj, Bijnaur, Nagina, Najibabad, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Pilibhit, and Shahjahanpur.

The principal manufactures are those of sugar, indigo, and coarse cotton cloth. Ornamental metal-work is made at Benares. Among the factories on the English model are the Elgin and Muir Cotton Mills of Cawnpore, the Shahjahanpur rum manufactory, and the breweries at Mussooree (Masuri) and Naini Tal. The Provinces contain little or no mineral wealth, the quarries being almost entirely confined to the supply of building stone, and of nodulated limestone (*kankar*) for road metal.

The great water-ways of the Ganges and the Jumna formerly afforded the principal outlet for the overflowing produce of the North-Western Provinces, and they still carry off a large portion of the heavy traffic. The Gogra forms the main channel for the grain and cotton of Gorakhpur, Basti, and Azamgarh, and for the forest products of Nepal. But a network of railways has superseded the navigable rivers as a means of communication throughout the greater part of the North-Western Provinces. The Ganges, Lower Ganges, and Eastern Jumna canals are also navigable throughout their whole course.

The North-Western Provinces are under the administrative charge of a lieutenant-governor, who resides at Allahabad. He has a Legislative Council established on the model of the Madras, Bombay and Bengal Councils, in 1886. For the purposes of this Council he is Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

ODDH.

A province of British India, under the administration of a chief commissioner, now the lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces. It lies between 25° 34' and 28° 42' N. lat., and between 79° 44' and 83° 9' E. long, and had a population, in 1891, of 12,650,831. Oudh is bounded on the north-east by the independent state of Nepal, on the north-west by the Rohilkhand division of the North-Western Provinces,

on the south-west by the river Ganges, on the east by Basti district, and on the south-east by the Benares division. The administrative headquarters are at Lucknow, the capital of the former kingdom of Oudh, and the main centre of population and manufactures.

The province of Oudh, the latest among the great kingdoms of India to fall under the direct authority of the British Government, forms the central portion of the level Gangetic plain, stretching from the Ganges in the south-west to the foot of the Nepalese Himalayas on its north-eastern boundary. It thus intervenes between two sections of the previously-acquired North-Western Provinces, cutting off the Rohilkhand division from the densely-populated country around Benares. Oudh province presents throughout the monotonous features of a vast alluvial plain, with a slope from the Himalayas to the Ganges. In the extreme east alone, the British frontier extends close up to the lower slopes of the Himalayan system, embracing the damp and unhealthy submontane region known as the Tarai.

Four great rivers traverse or skirt the plain of Oudh in converging courses—the Ganges, the Gūmti, the Gogra, and the Rapti. Numerous smaller channels seam the whole face of the country, carrying off the surplus drainage in the rains, but drying up in the hot season. Mountain torrents, fed by the rains and the melting snow, bring down large quantities of detritus, which they spread during floods over the surrounding plain.

The soil of Oudh consists of a rich alluvial deposit, the detritus of the Himalayan system, washed down into the Ganges valley by ages of fluvial action. Oudh possesses no valuable minerals. Salt was extensively manufactured during the native rule, but the British government has prohibited the industry for fiscal reasons. Nodules of carbonate of lime (*kankar*) occur in considerable deposits, and are employed for metalling the roads.

The general aspect of the province is that of a rich expanse of waving and varied crops, interspersed by numerous ponds or lakes. The villages lie thickly scattered, consisting of low-thatched cottages, and surrounded by patches of garden land, or groves of banian, *pipal*, and *pakar* trees.

The legendary annals of Oudh date back to the very earliest period of Indian poetry. The sacred city of Ajodhya, from which the province derives its name, lies close to the modern town of Faizabad, and forms one of the holiest places of the Hindu religion.

In 1847, Wajid Ali Shah, the last king of Oudh, ascended the throne. The condition of the province had long attracted the attention of the British Government. In 1831, Lord W. Bentinck had called upon the king for reforms; which, however, were never effected. Twenty years later, Colonel Sleeman, the resident, made a tour through the country, and reported most unfavourably upon its state. The king's army, receiving insufficient pay, recouped itself by constant depredations upon the people. The Hindu chiefs, each isolated in his petty fort, had turned the surrounding country into a jungle, as a means of resisting the demands of the court and its soldiery. The resident was of opinion that the paramount power could not overlook the

duty which it owed to the people. The chronic anarchy and oppression had reduced the people of Oudh to extreme misery. Reform by its native ruler had long been hopeless. The only remaining remedy was deemed to be annexation, with a liberal provision for the reigning house.

A treaty was proposed to the king in 1856, which provided that the sole civil and military government of Oudh should be vested in the British government for ever; that the title of King of Oudh should be continued to his majesty, and the lawful heirs male of his body; that the king should be treated with all due attention, respect, and honour, and should have exclusive jurisdiction within the palace at Lucknow, and the Dil-kusha and Bibipur parks, except as to the infliction of capital punishment; that the King Wajid Ali Shah should receive 12 *lakhs* a year for the support of his dignity and honour, besides a sum of 3 *lakhs* for palace-guards; that his successors should receive 12 *lakhs* a year; and that his collateral relations should be maintained separately by the British government. The king was allowed three days to consider and sign the treaty. He refused to sign it, and therefore, in February, 1856, the British government assumed to itself the government of Oudh, exclusively and for ever. A provision of 12 *lakhs* a year was offered to the king, which he accepted in October, 1859. Separate provision has been sanctioned for his collateral relatives.

On 13th February, 1856, the country became an integral part of the British territory. Oudh was immediately constituted into a chief commissionership, and organised on the ordinary British model.

Early in the succeeding year, the discontent in the province burst into open rebellion, as soon as the mutiny at Meerut gave the signal for a general rising.

Since the pacification in 1858, the province has been administered by its new rulers without further vicissitudes. The opening of railways has afforded fresh outlets for its agricultural wealth; the institution of courts of justice, practically unknown under the Musalman kings, has given unwonted security to life and property; and the spread of education has done much to develop the naturally keen intellect of the people. On the 17th of January, 1877, Oudh was partially amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces by the unification of the two offices of chief commissioner and lieutenant-governor. Nevertheless, the country remains for most administrative purposes a separate province.

Oudh has probably the densest population of any equal rural area in the world. The extraordinary density of the inhabitants becomes still more remarkable from the fact, that whereas European countries contain numerous large seats of manufacture, and import immense quantities of food-stuffs, Oudh has but one considerable commercial centre, Lucknow, and entirely feeds its own teeming millions, besides allowing a large surplus of produce for export. The natural fertility of the soil, and the mildness of the climate, combine to render the province a thickly-peopled tract, and to turn all the industry of its inhabitants into the direction of agriculture.

Of the towns of Oudh, only one, Tanda, owes its prosperity to manufactures, and even this prosperity has rapidly sunk before the competition of English textile fabrics.

The year is divided into three harvests—the *kharif*, sown at the commencement of the rains, and cut in September; the *henwat*, or *aghani*, reaped in December; and the *rabi*, reaped in March. But besides these regular season crops, sugar-cane comes to maturity in February, cotton in May, and *sauwan* in almost any month of the year. The principal *kharif* staples are rice, Indian corn, and millets. Rice grows best on low, stiff land, where the water accumulates for considerable periods. Its yield in good localities is returned as high as 2,600 lbs. per acre. Indian corn thrives on a light soil, raised slightly above the floods, and produces from two to four cobs on each stalk. The yield varies from 2,000 lbs. per acre, as a good crop, to 3,300 lbs. under exceptionally favourable circumstances. The other *henwat* staples comprise mustard, grown as an oil-seed, together with *mug* and *mash*, two small species of pulse. Wheat forms the main *rabi* crop, an average good yield amounting to 10 *maunds* per *bigha*, or 1,300 lbs. per acre. Sugar shares with rice, wheat, and oil-seeds, a first place among Oudh products.

The two great historical facts in the land history of Oudh are the first British annexation in 1856, and the pacification after the Mutiny. Oudh only became a British province after the suppression of the rebellion; and the present revenue settlement, 'made upon the battle-field,' possesses rather the character of a political amnesty. When we first took possession of the country, in February, 1856, it was determined to effect a settlement of the land revenue, village by village, according to the system prevailing in the North-West Provinces. The desire was to deal directly with the actual occupants of the soil, whether petty proprietors or coparcenary communities, and to avoid the interposition of middle-men. But the great *talukdars* of Oudh, whose position was thus too much ignored, were not mere middle-men, employed by the state to collect revenue from the cultivators. Heads of powerful clans, and representatives of ancient families, they were, in truth, a feudal aristocracy, based upon rights in the soil, which went back to traditional times, and were heartily acknowledged by their dependants. At the date of annexation, 23,500 villages, or about two-thirds of the total area of the province, were in their possession. The new settlement paid no regard to their claims. While this work of disinheritation was going on, the Mutiny suddenly stopped operations. But it is not difficult to understand why, in Oudh alone, the entire mass of the land-owning classes joined the Sepoys, and the mutiny became a rebellion.

When order was at last restored, in March, 1858, Lord Canning, as governor-general, issued his celebrated proclamation, confiscating the proprietary right in the whole soil of Oudh. The task of building up from the foundation a new system of land administration was entrusted to Sir Robert Montgomery, the first commissioner after the Mutiny, and was finally carried into execution in 1859 by his successor, Sir Charles Wingfield. The principle adopted was to restore to the *talukdars* all that they had formerly possessed, but in such a manner that their rights should depend upon the immediate grant of the British government. They were invited to come to Lucknow, under promise of a safe conduct. About two-thirds of the number accepted this

invitation, and there concluded political arrangements with the government, defining the mutual obligations of either party. On the one hand, the *talukdars* bound themselves to level all forts, give up arms, and act loyally; to pay punctually the revenue assessed upon them, and the wages of the village officials, and to assist the police in keeping order. On the other hand, the British government conferred a right of property, unknown alike to Hindu or Muhammadan law, comprising full power of alienation by will, and succession according to primogeniture in case of intestacy. The land revenue demand was fixed at one-half the gross rental; subordinate tenureholders were confirmed in their ancient privileges; and a clause was introduced to protect the actual cultivators from extortion.

The detailed operations for giving effect to this settlement were carried out by a revenue survey, begun in 1860 and finished in 1871. This survey was conducted both by villages and by fields. The estates on the revenue roll are divided into three classes—(1) those held under the *talukdar* rules described above; (2) those held by ordinary *zamindari* tenure; and (3) those held in fee simple. The *zamindari* estates, locally known by the name of *mufrad*, may be the undivided property of a single owner; but far more commonly they are owned by a coparcenary community, who regard themselves as descendants of a common ancestor. In the latter case, the whole is sometimes shared in common; and, sometimes, each member of the community looks after his own share only, leaving the common concerns to be managed by a *lambardar*, or head-man, who is responsible to government for the revenue. The fee-simple estates, which are very few in number, consist of lands sold under the waste-land rules. The sub-tenures under these estates may be classified under five headings—(1) sub-settled villages, comprised within *talukdari* estates, which have obtained recognition under the Oudh sub-settlement Act of 1866; (2) lands held by proprietors who have been unable to prove their right to the sub-settlement of a whole village, called *sir*, *daswant*, *nankan*, and *dihdari*; (3) groves held by cultivators, who, by immemorial custom, give the landlord a certain share of the produce; (4) lands granted, either by sale or as gifts, for religious endowment, with full under-proprietary rights; (5) lands held rent-free by village servants and officials.

Under native rule, trade in Oudh was practically non-existent. The only superfluities for export were salt and saltpetre, while the imports were confined to articles of luxury, required for the court at Lucknow. It is said that in those days the imports exceeded the exports in value; but this must be accepted, not so much as a literal fact, as a lively indication of the impoverished condition of the people. With the introduction of British authority, though the opulence of Lucknow has declined, countless small centres of traffic have sprung up throughout the country. More especially, the opening of railways has permitted the agricultural wealth of Oudh to find a market, even in countries so distant as Europe; while English wares of many kinds are received in exchange. The staple exports at the present day are oil-seeds, wheat, and other food-grains; the imports—cotton piece-goods, cotton-twist, and salt.

A brisk trade is also carried on with the independent state of Nepal, along the three frontier districts of Kheri, Bahraich, and Gonda.

No province of India is more destitute of wholesale manufactures than Oudh. Excepting Lucknow, there is not a single town of the first magnitude; nor are there any industries carried on by European capital, such as the preparation of indigo and tea. Weaving, pottery, and smith's work of a coarse character, are carried on in many villages, but not to a sufficient extent to meet the local demand. Almost all manufactured articles of any nicety require to be imported. The only specialities are gold and silver lace-work, silver chasing, and rich embroidery—all confined to Lucknow; and the weaving of a peculiar class of cotton goods, which still flourishes at Tanda.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway forms the great trunk of communications.

The land revenue demand, under the government of the late king, rose, within the last ten years of his rule, from £1,399,000 to £2,702,000 a-year. In spite of this enormous nominal increase, however, the amount actually realized fell in the same period from £1,318,000 to £1,063,000. Practically speaking, no other taxes of any importance existed. When the British authorities took over the province, a rough assessment was made, reaching a little over £1,000,000. Officers were shortly afterwards appointed to settle the land revenue for thirty years, on a more scientific basis; and, at the conclusion of their revision, the net amount stood at about £1,500,000. The chief remaining taxes include the excise on spirits, and the stamps on securities, &c., besides other miscellaneous sources of revenue, such as government forests, post office, &c., which do not come under the head of taxation.

PUNJAB.

Province of British India, under the administration of a lieutenant-governor; lying between 27° 39' and 35° 2' N. lat., and between 69° 35' and 78° 35' E. long. Area under direct British administration 110,667 square miles; population, according to the census of 1891, 20,866,847. The native states in dependence upon the lieutenant-governor of the Punjab have an estimated area of 38,299 square miles, with a population of 4,263,280 persons. The total area of the province, accordingly, amounts to 148,966 square miles, and its gross population (1891) to 25,130,127. The Punjab is bounded on the north by Kashmir (Cashmere), and the hill states of Swat and Buner; on the east by the river Jumna (Jamuna), the North-Western Provinces, and the Chinese Empire; on the south, by Sind, the river Sutlej (Satlaj), and Rajputana; and on the west by Afghanistan and Khelat. The capital of the Punjab is Lahore, situated about the centre of the province, but the principal city in population and importance is Delhi, the ancient metropolis of the Mughal dynasty.

In its strict etymological sense, the Punjab, or region of the Five Rivers, comprises only the tract of country enclosed and watered by the confluent streams of the Sutlej (Satlaj), the Beas (Bias), the Ravi, the Chenab (Chinab), and the Jhelum (Jhilam). But modern territorial

arrangements have included, under the same designation, three other well-demarcated tracts, namely—the Sind Sagar Doab, or wedge of land between the Punjab Proper and the Indus; the Derajat, or narrow strip of country west of the Indus, and stretching up to the Sulaiman Mountains; and the cis-Sutlej Districts, or table-land of Sirhind, between the Punjab Proper and the Jumna (Jamuna), the greater part of which belongs, historically and physically, to the North-Western Provinces; though now transferred for administrative purposes to the lieutenant-governor at Lahore. The districts of Ludhiana, Umballa (Ambala), and Ferozpur, were placed under the resident at Lahore after the first Sikh war (1845-46); those of Delhi, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnal, Sirsa, and Hissar, under the Punjab government after the Mutiny. The political relations of the Sikh states were placed under the Punjab government, as soon as it was constituted, and those of the petty Muhammadan states of Pataudi, Loharu, and Dujana, after the close of the events of 1857.

The province also includes the isolated Himalayan valleys of Kangra, Kullu, Lahul, and Spiti, and the glens of the Hazara frontier, among the outliers of the main Central Asia system, and the Hindu Kush.

The Punjab plain belongs naturally to the same wide and level table-land as the desert of Rajputana, and the thirsty province of Sind. Suffering like the rest of Northern India from a scanty and precarious rainfall, it would present a similar expanse of barren sand to that which stretches along its southern border, were it not for the fertilizing influence of the great rivers which take their rise among the snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas, and bring down a perennial supply of water during the driest seasons to the burnt and almost rainless country on either side.

Throughout the Punjab, except upon the hills, wood is scarce. The uplands are generally covered only with grass, shrubs, or low jungle of mimosa. Clumps of trees, however, cluster around the village sites; and government has done much to encourage arboriculture, both by forest conservation, and by planting groves round cantonments and public buildings, or along roads and canals.

No part of India possesses greater or more varied historical interest than the Punjab. The earliest Aryan settlers entered the Peninsula by this province.

As early as the 7th century, Musalman invasions from the west are said to have begun to devastate the Punjab. In 682 A.D., according to Ferishta, bands from Kerman, who had even then embraced the faith of Islam, wrested certain possessions from the Hindu princes of Lahore. It was not till 975, however, that Sabuktigin, governor of Khorasan, and father of the great Mahmud, advanced beyond the Indus, to plant the Muhammadan power firmly in the heart of the Punjab.

On the death of Kharak Singh, the Maharaja of the Sikhs in 1840, a state of anarchy ensued, during which the Sikhs committed depredations on British territory, resulting in what is known as the first Sikh war in 1845.

The bloody fights of Mudki (Moodkee), Ferozshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon ensured the British victory, and terms of peace were dictated to the vanquished at Lahore. A council of regency

was appointed during the minority of the young Maharaja, Dhulip Singh, and a British resident took up his abode at Lahore. In 1848, however, the rebellion of the ex-Dewan Mulraj at Multan roused a general revolt throughout the Sikh kingdom; till the victory of Gujrat (1849) reduced the Punjab to the condition of a British province. On 29th March in the same year, the young Maharaja, Dhulip Singh, transferred the sovereignty of his dominions to the East India Company, and accepted in return an annuity of £50,000 a-year.

The Punjab, after being annexed in 1849, was first governed by a board of administration, and, after some intermediate changes, was erected into a lieutenant-governorship. The headquarters of the lieutenant-governor were fixed at Lahore; and the new province was divided into districts upon the ordinary British model. Since that period, the Punjab has made steady progress in commercial and industrial wealth. Canals have spread irrigation over its thirsty fields; railways have opened out new means of communication for its surplus produce; and British superintendence, together with the security afforded by our firm rule, has developed its natural resources with astonishing rapidity. During the Mutiny of 1857, the country remained comparatively quiet; and, after the close of that great struggle, most of the districts on the western bank of the Jumna, including Delhi, were transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the lieutenant-governorship of the Punjab.

The territories now under the administration of the lieutenant-governor of the Punjab comprise:—(1) The Punjab west of the river Beas, annexed in March, 1849, on the close of the second Sikh war. (2) The Jalandhar Doab and the hill district of Kangra, which were ceded to the British government by the treaty of Lahore concluded in March, 1846, after the termination of the first Sikh war. (3) The country east of the river Sutlej, formerly designated the cis-Sutlej States, and including—(a) the possessions of Maharaja Dhulip Singh of Lahore, on the left bank of the Sutlej, which were annexed to the British territories in Dec., 1845; (b) such of the States taken under the protection of the British Government, in 1808-09, as subsequently lapsed on the death of chiefs without heirs, or were confiscated and brought under British administration in January, 1847, in consequence of the misconduct of their chiefs in the first Sikh war; (c) the Hill District of Simla, a portion of which was acquired after the Gurkha war of 1814-16, and the remainder subsequently obtained by lapse, purchase, or exchange for other territory. (4) The Delhi territory west of the river Jumna, which was transferred from the government of the North-Western Provinces to that of the Punjab in February, 1858, and separated into the two divisions of Delhi and Hissar.

On the annexation of the Punjab in March, 1849, a board of administration for its affairs was constituted, to which the commissioners of the trans-Sutlej and cis-Sutlej States were also made subordinate. The board was abolished in February, 1853, and its power and functions were vested in a chief commissioner, subordinate to whom a judicial commissioner and a financial commissioner were appointed. After the transfer of the Delhi territory from the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and its dependencies were

constituted a lieutenant-governorship from the 1st January, 1859, Sir John Lawrence, who had hitherto been the chief commissioner, being appointed the first lieutenant-governor.

In 1866, a chief court, consisting of two judges—a barrister, and a civilian—was substituted for the judicial commissioner, and was constituted the final appellate authority in criminal and civil cases, with powers also of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences, and of original civil jurisdiction in special cases. In 1869, a third judge, a civilian, was added to the court.

Among the Muhammadans, the Pathans are found chiefly in the north-western hill districts, where they form the bulk of the population. Of the Rajput Muhammadans, the Bhattis of the central divisions demand notice from their former dominant position; as do also the Ranghars of Delhi and Hissar, and the Janjuas of Rawal Pindi. The Jats, who have embraced the faith of Islam where the Musalmans predominate, and elsewhere either retain their original creed or have become Sikhs, form the backbone of the cultivating community, except in the trans-Indus region. The Gujars are chiefly herdsmen on the dry central plateaux. The Ghakkars of Rawal Pindi compose the gentry of the hill country in that neighbourhood. A large number of Kashmiri immigrants are found as weavers in the larger towns.

Among the Hindus and Sikhs, Brahmans are usually found. The Rajputs inhabit the hills and plains east of the Ravi. The Banias compose the trading class in the eastern districts; but beyond the Ravi and in the southern divisions, the Aroras take their place. The Chamars comprise the lowest stratum of the population, only just emancipated from serfdom under British rule. The agricultural classes are returned, in the census of 1891, at about 10,667,500, exclusive of Pathans and Baloch, nearly 14 millions more.

The tillage of the Punjab extends mainly along the foot of the boundary mountains, and stretches in long strips by the side of the great arterial rivers. The agricultural year is divisible into the *rabi* or spring harvest, and the *kharif* or autumn harvest. For the former the principal crop is wheat. Next come barley and gram. Peas and other pulses cover a small area, and tobacco and vegetables are grown on garden-plots. Tea cultivation is followed with success chiefly in Kangra. The principal *kharif* crops are rice, millets, Indian corn, pulses, cotton, and sugar cane. The methods of agriculture still retain their primitive simplicity, scarcely differing from those in use during the Vedic period. Artificial irrigation is almost universal, except in the country immediately below the hills, and in Bari Doab, the Western Jumna, the Sirhind, and the Sutlej inundation canals supply water to a large area. Taking the province as a whole, it may be estimated that between one-fifth and one-sixth of the area is the property of government; while upwards of four-fifths belong to private owners. The greater part of the area belonging to government is, however, little better than an arid prairie, and could not profitably be brought under cultivation without the aid of extensive works of irrigation. Some of the more favourably-situated

portions are preserved as forest or grazing lands, and others are held under lease from government for purposes of cultivation; but almost the entire cultivated area of the province is included in the lands of private owners.

These lands are held subject to the payment of land revenue to the state, or to grantees holding from the state; and their revenue at present exceeds £2,365,000 per annum, of which more than £295,000 are received by assignees who had, on various grounds, claims to consideration from government. In some cases, these assignments are of the nature of the release of the revenue of lands belonging to the assignees, but they have no necessary connection with proprietary right; and in the majority of instances, the grantees are merely entitled to receive the revenue payable to government, the amount of which is limited in the same way as if it were paid direct to government.

The great mass of the landed property in the Punjab is held by small proprietors, who cultivate their own land in whole or in part. The chief characteristic of the tenure generally is, that these proprietors are associated together in village communities, having to a greater or less extent joint interests.

In some cases, all the proprietors have an undivided interest in all the land belonging to the proprietary community,—in other words, all the land is in common.

It is, however, much more common for the proprietors to have their own separate holdings in the estate; and this separation may extend so far that there is no land susceptible of separate appropriation which is not the separate property of an individual or family.

The great centres of trade in the Punjab are Multan, Lahore, Amritsar, Ambala, Delhi, and Peshawar. The channels of traffic fall into four great divisions. That on the north frontier comprises the trade with Kashmir, Ladakh, Yarkand, Chinese Tibet, and Central Asia generally. That on the west frontier includes the trade with Kabul, Tirah, and Siestan. By both these routes, the traffic inward consists of *charas* (an intoxicating preparation of Indian hemp), dyes of various kinds, goat's wool, raw silk, fruits and nuts, wood, furs and feathers, and shawl cloth; while indigo, grain, metals, salt, spices, tea, tobacco, Indian and European cotton cloth, hides and leather, form the chief items of return trade. As the Punjab is essentially an agricultural country, the exports consist chiefly of grain, cotton, salt, and other raw produce; while the imports comprise cloth, hardware, and other manufactured articles. The mineral wealth of the province is almost confined to its rich deposits of rock salt.

The railway system of the Punjab is a continuation of that which extends from Calcutta into the North-Western Provinces, and it has now been put into direct connection with the sea at Karachi (Kurrachee) in Sind. The East Indian Railway sends a branch across the Jumna at Delhi, whence the Rajputana State Railway runs southward through Delhi and Gurgaon districts into Rajputana, ultimately extended to Bombay. The North-Western Railway continues the main system through the Gangetic Doab, crossing the Jumna into this province from Saharanpur district, and runs *via* Ambala, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, and Amritsar to Lahore. Thence

the Northern Punjab State Railway continues the line as far as Peshawar on the north-west frontier; while the Indus Valley Railway unites Lahore and Multan with Bahawalpur, Sukkur (Sakhar), and Karachi. A large part of the heavy traffic is conveyed by country boats on the Five Rivers, and thence by the Indus to the sea. Excellent metalled roads also connect the main centres of trade and the district headquarters.

The province is divided into 10 divisions; namely, Delhi, Hissar, Ambala, Jalandhar, Amritsar, Lahore, Rawal Pindi, Multan, the Derajat, and Peshawar.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The name given to the territory under the administration of a chief commissioner, lying between 17° 50' and 24° 27' N. lat., and between 76° and 85° 15' E. long., nearly coincident with the old geographical division of Gondwana. The tract falls naturally into several distinct areas, marked out by their physical features, and in a great measure by geological structure. To the north extends the Vindhyan table-land (including the districts of Sagar and Damoh), which sheds its waters northwards into the valley of the Ganges. Throughout this region, the surface is formed by the deposits styled *Vindhyan*, except in the large tracts where the Vindhyan strata are concealed by the overflowing volcanic rocks of the great Deccan trap area. South of Sagar and Damoh, in the valley of the Nerbada, come Mandla (which includes the upper course of the river before it debouches into the plains) Jabalpur, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, and a part of Nimar, the rest of which lies in the valley of the Tapti. This area chiefly consists of alluvial and tertiary deposits, with a narrow belt of older rocks along the southern side of the valley. Continuing southwards, the next cluster of districts comprises Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, and Balaghat, which occupy the extensive highlands constituting the Satpura table-land, in great part formed of the Deccan traps resting upon crystalline rocks, or upon sandstone and other rocks of later date. These districts at their central plateaux attain a height of about 2,000 feet. Still farther to the south extends the great Nagpur plain, formed by the valleys of the Wardha and Wainganga, which comprises the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, and Chanda. This region has no great elevation. It rests principally on gneissose and trap rocks, the former predominating in Nagpur and Bhandara, the latter in Wardha, eastwards. Below the *ghats* lies the Chhatisgarh plain, a low expanse of red soil, containing the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur. In this division is also included the district of Sambalpur, a rugged and jungly country, composed of crystalline and metamorphic rocks. Sambalpur is not, however, part of Chhatisgarh proper, either geographically or historically. It was originally attached to the

south-western frontier agency of Bengal, and lies principally in the valley of the Mahanadi. Last of all, to the extreme south, almost cut off by forests and wild semi-independent states, is a strip of territory, of varied geological structure, stretching along the left bank of the Godavari, and attached to Chanda District.

The Central Provinces and the connected native states cover together an area of 115,936 square miles, of which little more than one-third is under cultivation. Yet the forests are not so important as might have been expected. The greater part of the waste land is covered by scrub jungle, and produces but little valuable timber.

The large coal-fields which extend under various parts of the Central Provinces, and the excellence of the iron ores, gave rise to expectations which at present seem unlikely to be realised. For the most part, on analysis, the coal has proved of inferior quality. It contains neither sufficient fixed carbon for iron smelting, nor combustible volatile gases to such an amount as to adapt it for generating steam. At present the only important colliery is that at Warora.

The Satpura plateau, stretching east and west for nearly 600 miles, with the wheat fields of the Nerbada valley on the one hand, and the rice lands of the Nagpur plain on the other, forms the true barrier between northern and southern India. In this natural fastness, the so-called aboriginal tribes have found refuge, retreating on either side before the waves of Aryan immigration which swept forward from the Deccan and from Hindustan.

The early history of the province consists entirely of the conjectural interpretation of fragmentary inscriptions, which record the names of unknown princes, and relate their deeds with oriental hyperbole. The Chanda dynasty of Gond probably rose to power as early as the 10th or 11th century; and the Haihai-Bansi kings of Chhatisgarh trace their origin to the remotest antiquity.

From the rise of the Gond power until the advent of the Marhattas, Gondwana enjoyed practical independence, but the invasion of the Marhattas abruptly ended its peaceful progress. The oppression of the conquerors brought ruin in its train, and the country had become utterly exhausted when, in 1818, Apa Sahib was finally deposed. At that time the English annexed the region since known as the Sagar (Saugor) and Nerbada (Nerbudda) territories, while undertaking the management of what remained of the Bhonsla kingdom during the minority of Raghoji III. Raghoji attained his majority in 1830; but on his death in 1853, without a child, his dominions lapsed to the British Government.

In 1860, the Nizam ceded a strip of territory on the left bank of the Godavari, formerly styled the Upper Godavari District. In 1861, the 'Central Provinces' were formed by the union of the Sagar and Nerbada territories with the Nagpur province. In 1864, the new administration obtained an accession of territory by the addition of the Nimar district; and in the following year it received a further accretion of 700 square miles of country, which formerly constituted the native state of Bijeraghoghar in Central India, but had been confiscated in 1857.

The principal agricultural products of the Central Provinces are rice, wheat, and other

Wardha, and Nimar, and these districts, with Raipur and Bilaspur, have also the largest area under oil-seeds. The cultivation of tobacco is almost confined to Raipur.

The only important manufactures consist of weaving, and working iron ore. The tissue work of Burhanpur, and the richly-embroidered wearing apparel produced in parts of Nagpur and Bhandara, command an extensive sale beyond the province; and the excellence of the ores smelted near Gadwarwa deserves notice. The internal trade is conducted by means of markets and fairs, the latter of which, for the most part, had a religious origin, and still retain a religious character. The chief external trade is with Bombay westward. The principal imports consist of cotton piece-goods, hardware, salt, cocoa-nuts, European liquors, tobacco, etc.; and the principal exports are raw cotton, grain, *ghi*, oil-seeds, and Indian piece-goods. Next in importance is the trade with the North-Western Provinces and Calcutta, the main imports being sugar from Mizarpur, piece-goods, indigo, jute bags, European liquors, etc.; and the exports, cotton for the mills at Cawnpore, lac, iron, grain, etc. With the Central Indian States a considerable traffic exists; but with the Nizam's dominions and Berar, and other parts of India, the trade is comparatively small. The Malwa opium, which passes through the province for export to China, now goes through Nimar to Bombay by rail, without being registered as in former years.

The want of good means of communication, especially important in a land-locked region, has greatly retarded the progress of the Central Provinces. After the rains, the larger rivers become navigable, but the rocky barriers which occur in their channels restrict the use of this mode of transit. The making of roads, which may be said to date from the establishment of the British power, is rendered difficult by the nature of the country. Nagpur forms the centre of the road system. From that city branch off—the northern road, to Seoni and Jabalpur; the eastern line, by Bhandara and Raipur, to Sambalpur; the north-western, to Chhindwara; and the southern and south-western, to Chanda or Wardha. But besides these roads, numerous ancient tracks wind over hills and across the rocky beds of streams, along which the Banjaras drive their long trains of pack-bullocks. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway enters the Central Provinces near Burhanpur, and runs along the valley of the Nerbada, passing Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, and Jabalpur, till it emerges from the north-east corner of the province, near Balihri. Starting from Bhusawal, a tributary line connects Wardha and Nagpur with the main railway, supplying communication with the coal-fields of Warora. A further branch has been constructed from Nagpur to Bilaspur, running thence east and north-east to join the East Indian railway at Asansol.

Nearly every form of land tenure found in India exists in the Central Provinces. Besides the estates of feudatory and of non-feudatory chiefs, known as *samindaris*, the succession to which follows the law of primogeniture, what is termed the *malguzari* tenure prevails most widely. The estate, whether the property of one or many owners, is managed by a single

vators whose rents are thrown into a common stock. The profits are divided, or the losses made up, in proportion to the respective shares of the different proprietors.

BURMA.

The eastern-most province of British India, under the administration of a chief commissioner; bounded on the north and north-east by China, and tribes subordinate to China; on the north-west by Bengal, Assam, and the feudatory state of Manipur; and on the west and south by the sea. To the south-east lies the kingdom of Siam. The total area, without the Shan States, is about 171,430 square miles, viz., Upper Burma, 83,473; Lower Burma, 87,957. The population of Lower Burma, according to the last census, was 4,658,627; that of Upper Burma was 2,946,933, giving a total for the province of 7,605,560.

The portion of Asia in which Burma is situated slopes from the central mountains towards the south; and the province is watered by five great streams, viz., the Irawadi and the Kyeng-dweng, which unite their courses at 21° 50' N. lat., the Sittaung or Paunglaung (Pounloun), the Salwin, and the Myit-nge. The first two rivers have their sources somewhere in the northern chain of mountains in the interior, one head stream of the Irawadi probably coming from Thibet; the Salwin farther to the east in Thibet; the Sittaung (Tsit-toung), in the hills to the south-east of Mandalay; and the Myit-nge, another large affluent of the Irawadi, drains the Shan States to the east of the capital. Except the last, which has a westerly direction, they all run in a southerly course to the Indian Ocean. The Irawadi and Salwin are large rivers, which, in the lower part of their course, overflow the flat country below their banks during the season of the rains, and higher up force their way through magnificent defiles. The former is navigable a considerable distance above Bhamo; but the latter is practically useless as a means of communication, owing to the frequent obstacles in its channel.

The northern portion of the province is, in the main, an upland territory, containing much rolling country, intersected by occasional hill ranges, and with a few isolated tracts of alluvial plain. Three chief ranges of hills traverse the southern portion from north to south, the Arakan Yoma, the Pegu Yoma, and the Paunglaung, of which the Tenasserim Hills, forming the boundary between our territory and Siam, may be regarded as a prolongation.

The country throughout the Delta is flat and uninteresting. Towards Prome, the valley of the Irawadi contracts, and the monotony of the plain is diversified by a wooded range of hills, which cling to the western bank nearly all the way to the frontier. The Salwin valley contains occasional harmonies of forest, crag, and mountain stream; but they bear the same relation to the wild sublimity of the Himalayas as the Tros-

sachs to the Alps. On the other hand, the scenery in Tavoy and Mergui, and among the myriad islets which fringe the Tenasserim coast, is almost English in its verdure and repose. The forests of Burma abound in fine trees. Among these, teak holds a conspicuous place, some of the finest teak forests being in Pegu. Almost every description of timber known in India is produced in the forests, from which also an abundant supply is obtained of the varnish employed by the Shans and the Burmese in their manufacture of lacquered ware. Sticklac of an excellent quality is obtained in the woods, and rubber of late years has been largely exported.

Burma is rich in minerals. It produces gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, antimony, bismuth, amber, coal, petroleum, nitre, natron, salt, limestone, and marble, the jade or *yu* of the Chinese, sapphires, and other precious stones. Gold is found in small quantities at Shwe-gyin, in the sands of different rivers, and also towards the Shan territory on the eastern frontier; but the demand is very much greater than the native supply. There are silver mines near the Chinese frontier, but they have not been recently worked. The mountainous districts of the Shan territory contain almost all the other metals; but they are but scantily exported, and the copper and tin seen in Mandalay are mostly imported from China. Iron is found in several places, and is wrought especially at Poppa, near a mountain of that name to the eastward of the old capital Pagan, and also at Myedu, north-west of Mandalay; but, owing to ignorance and the want of proper methods, about 30 or 40 per cent. of the metal is lost in the process. Large deposits of rich magnetic oxide, as yet untouched, exist in the ridges east of the capital near the banks of the navigable river Myit-nge, and the same district contains lime in great abundance, and of remarkable whiteness; while statuary marble, equal to the best Italian kind, is found about 15 miles north of Mandalay to the east of the Irawadi. Mines of amber are wrought, among other places, at Hukhong or Payendwen, near the sources of Kyen-dwen. Nitre, natron, and salt are found in various quarters. Sulphur also occurs in some places, as in the district of Sale-Myo, and in the neighbourhood of the petroleum wells; but the quantity is comparatively small. Coal has been discovered in various places, and seems likely to prove the most valuable mineral of Upper Burma. Petroleum is found in Kyauk-hpyu, the Boronga Islands, Thayet-myo, and Ye-nangyaung. The precious stones produced are chiefly the sapphire and the ruby. They are found about 60 or 70 miles in a north-east direction from Mandalay, over an area of about 100 square miles.

In Lower Burma, agriculture is the main employment of the people, and it may be assumed that the production and distribution of rice occupies three-fifths of the whole population. Cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also extensively grown; gardens and orchards are found near every village; but rice covers about six-sevenths of the total area under cultivation. The enormous foreign demand, and the large profits recently obtained, have greatly increased the cultivation of the cereal. The Burmese are content with a single annual crop, corresponding with the *aman ropa* of Bengal. It is sown in June, transplanted in September, and reaped

about December or January. Their soil is lavish in its yield, requires little labour, and no artificial stimulus beyond the ash of the past year's stubble, which is burned down and worked into the land. Year after year, without a rest, the heavy rains and this primitive manure suffice to ensure an abundant harvest. The Irawadi valley and its delta furnish about three-fifths of the whole rice produce.

Upper Burma, though inferior in point of fertility to the low-lying tracts of Lower Burma, is far from unproductive. The chief crops are rice (of which the Burmese count 102 different sorts), maize, millet, wheat, various pulses, tobacco, cotton, sesamum, mustard, and indigo. The sugar-cane appears to have been long known to the Burmese; but, though the climate and soil are extremely favourable, it is not generally cultivated. A cheap and coarse sugar is obtained from the juice of the Palmyra palm, which abounds in the tract south of Mandalay. The cocoa-nut and areca palms are not common. The tea-plant, which is indigenous, is cultivated in the hills by some of the mountain tribes at the distance of about five days' journey, and by others in still greater perfection at the distance of about ten days' journey from Mandalay. It seems, however, to be another plant, probably the *Eleoedendron persicum*, which furnishes the principal ingredient in the *hlapel*, or pickled tea, that forms a favourite Burmese delicacy, and is an essential accompaniment to every social or ceremonial incident. Cotton is grown in every part of the kingdom and its dependencies, but chiefly in the dry lands and climate of the upper districts. Indigo is indigenous, and is universally cultivated, but in a very rude manner; it is still more rudely manufactured, so as to be wholly unfit for exportation abroad.

The commercial prosperity of Lower Burma has more than kept pace with its rapidly-increasing population. Rangoon absorbs about 90 per cent. of the whole foreign import trade, and about 60 per cent. of the foreign export trade. The chief articles exported are rice, timber, cutch, hides, petroleum, and precious stones. The chief imports are piece-goods, silk, cotton and wool, cotton twist, gunny-bags, betel-nuts, liquors, tobacco, iron, mill machinery, and sugar.

The main commercial industries are those connected with the rice and timber trade. The indigenous manufactures of the country produce little beyond what is required for home consumption. Silk, lacquered ware, and gold and silver work, are among the most justly-admired of Burmese manufactures. The characteristics of Burmese art are vigour and novelty of design, but want of delicacy and finish in execution.

The dynasty which till recently reigned in Upper Burma was founded in the year 1752 A.D., by Alaungpaya, who, in early life a hunter, then a dacoit leader, established himself on the throne and extended his authority over the whole of Burma, including Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, to the sea and the borders of Siam. The early relations of the House of Alaungpaya with the Indian Government are matters of history. In the reign of Bagyidawpaya, the seventh king and fourth in descent from Alaungpaya, occurred the first war between

England and Burma, terminated in 1826 by the treaty of Yandabo, whereby the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim were ceded to the British. In the reign of Bagyidawpaya's nephew, Pagan Min, occurred the second Burmese war, at the conclusion of which, in December, 1852, Lord Dalhousie by proclamation annexed to the Indian Empire the province of Pegu, including the deltas of the Irawadi and the Sittang, and the valleys of those rivers as far north as the parallel of latitude six miles north of the fort at Myede. Ten years later the province was organised, and a Chief Commissioner appointed. The territory which remained to the Burmese king was the country now known as Upper Burma. The pacification of the newly-acquired province of Pegu was a work of much labour, and was not satisfactorily completed till ten years after the annexation.

Almost immediately after the end of the second war, Pagan Min was deposed by his brother, thenceforward known as Mindon Min, or King Mindon. In 1867, a treaty was concluded at Mandalay between the British and Burmese governments, providing for the mutual extradition of criminals, the free intercourse of traders, and the establishment of permanent diplomatic relations between the two countries. So long as Mindon Min lived, though he clung to the obsolete ceremonials to which he was accustomed, and thus debarred the British resident at Mandalay in his later years from access to his presence, there was no breach in the friendship between England and Burma.

In October, 1878, Mindon Min died, and was succeeded by his son, the Thebaw prince. The cruelties which marked the accession of the new monarch attracted more notice than on previous similar occasions. Indignation among Englishmen at the state of affairs in Mandalay, and resentment in the minds of the courtiers of the king on account of the attitude of the resident, combined to render imminent a breach of the friendly relations between the two countries. The immediate apprehension of war passed away; but throughout the year the tension continued, and in October, 1879, in view of the passive unfriendliness of the Burmese government, and the unsatisfactory nature of the position of the British resident in Mandalay, the government of India withdrew their representative from the Burmese court, and, as long as the native government continued to exist, no fresh agent was appointed.

These occurrences were sinister omens for the reign of King Thebaw. Nor did the progress of events afford prospect of the re-settlement of the relations between the Indian and Burmese governments. The actions of the latter soon gave abundant reason for complaint. British subjects, travellers and traders from Lower Burma, were subjected to insult and violence by local officials in Upper Burma, and representations to the central administration were often fruitless in obtaining redress. In contravention of the express terms of the treaty of 1867, monopolies were created to the detriment of the trade of both England and Burma. Owing to the weakness and corruption of the Burmese government, society became thoroughly disorganised, and the elements of disorder on our frontier became a standing menace to the peace of the British provinces. At the same time, the

Burmese government showed a marked and persistent anxiety to enter into alliances with foreign powers, in such a manner and to such an extent as to give ground for apprehension that grave political trouble might hereafter result. While the Indian government was unrepresented at Mandalay, representatives of Italy and France were welcomed, and two separate embassies were sent to Europe, one under the guise of a merely commercial mission, for the purpose of contracting new and, if possible, close alliances with sundry European powers. Such was the state of affairs at the beginning of 1885. Early in that year, the Burmese government found or made reason for complaint against the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, a company of merchants, chiefly British subjects, who had extensive dealings in Upper Burma, and, without giving them reasonable opportunity of being heard, condemned them to pay a fine amounting to £230,000. Acting under the orders of the supreme government, the chief commissioner protested against this arbitrary act of the Burmese authorities, and invited them to stay proceedings against the corporation, and to refer the matter to an arbitrator appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy. The reply of the Burmese foreign minister was that on no account should proceedings against the corporation be suspended. In view of this decisive and discourteous refusal to accept the mediation of the British government in a case where the interests of British subjects were largely involved—and bearing in mind the accumulated causes of dissatisfaction with the existing state of things—the government of India decided once for all to adjust the relations between the two countries. The chief commissioner was therefore instructed to send to the King of Burma an ultimatum requiring him to suspend action in the execution of the decree against the corporation, to receive at Mandalay an envoy from the Viceroy with a view to the settlement of the matter at issue, and, hereafter, to permit the residence at the capital of an agent of the Indian government, who should be received and treated with the respect due to the government which he represented. It was further intimated that the Burmese government would in future be required to regulate the external relations of the country in accordance with the advice of the government of India, and to afford facilities for opening up British trade with China. On the 9th November, a reply, amounting to an unconditional refusal of the terms, was received in Rangoon. On the 14th an expeditionary force crossed the frontier. On the 17th, Minhla, on the 23rd, Pagan, and on the 25th, Myingyan, were successively occupied. Except at Minhla, scarcely any resistance was encountered. Before the expeditionary force reached Ava, an envoy from the Burmese court arrived, and, after some negotiation, the unconditional surrender of the capital and of the royal family was arranged. On the 26th and 27th November, the forts at Ava and Sagaing were surrendered; and, on the 28th, General Prendergast and his force occupied Mandalay. The king and his two queens, with their mother, were at once sent down to Rangoon, whence the former were afterwards transferred to India, the latter to Tavoy. Simultaneously with the advance on Mandalay, operations

were undertaken with success on the Thayetmyo and Toungoo frontiers.

Immediately after the occupation of Mandalay a provisional administration was constituted. All the members of the Hlutdaw, or great Council of State, professed themselves willing to continue to take part in the government. They were therefore retained in office, under the guidance of Colonel (afterwards Sir E. B.) Sladen, and the control of General (now Sir Harry) Prendergast. Theoretically there was to be no breach of continuity. The state council was to continue to discharge all its functions, and all civil officers, whether British or Burmese, were to work under its direction. The council began by issuing proclamations to this effect, and ordering Burmese officials to continue in the regular performance of their duties.

On the 1st January, 1886, by the Viceroy's proclamation, Upper Burma was declared to be part of Her Majesty's dominions, and placed under the direct administration of the governor-general.

The military occupation of Mandalay had been effected without the smallest difficulty, and in a manner which reflected credit on all concerned. To this, as was foreseen, succeeded a period of disorder and of straggling warfare which assumed dimensions somewhat, though not materially, exceeding what was anticipated. The same difficulties, however, were encountered upon the annexation of Lower Burma, and were not finally overcome for a period of eight years after the occupation of that province, although the general pacification of the country may be said to have been effected at the end of the third year. Before the rainy season of 1888, all the districts of Upper Burma, except two, namely, Sagaing and Minbu, had been pacified; and by the middle of 1889 all the large gangs of rebels that had given trouble in the plains were completely broken up and the remnants of once-powerful bands had taken refuge in the inaccessible broken tracts which form a marked feature of the upper country.

One of the most urgent wants of Burma is land communication. There is abundance of waterway, however, throughout the delta all the year round, but the Sittang valley has no such advantages. The railway to Mandalay from Toungoo (the then terminus of the Sittang Valley line), for which a preliminary survey was sanctioned in November, 1886, was opened for traffic in March, 1889. Since the railway was opened the districts through which it runs have been the quietest in Upper Burma. The traffic on the line is already considerable. Another line is now under construction which is to connect Mandalay with Mogoung, and the section between the former city and Wuntho has been already completed. Large outlay has been incurred and still continues upon barracks, hospitals, roads, and necessary civil buildings.

NATIVE STATES.

That the territories of the Native States of India occupy no small proportion of the entire Indian peninsula and contain over one-fifth of the whole population of the country will be seen from the statistical table printed at page 172.

Many of the Feudatory States are governed almost independently by their own rulers, but they are all subject in a greater or less degree to supervision and guidance at the hands of the British Government. They may be divided into two main heads: (1) States holding direct relations with the Governor-General in Council; and (2) States holding relations primarily with the several Local Governments of India.

STATES UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

1. *Hyderabad*.—The Hyderabad State is roughly co-extensive with the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India and takes its name from its capital city. With the exception of the assigned districts known as Berar, a tract of some 17,000 square miles, the whole of this province is governed by the Nizam. The total area including Berar is about 100,416 square miles, and the population is estimated to be 14,434,531, about one-tenth being Muhammadans. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, the name of the first Sovereign being Chin Kilich Khan, also known as Asaf Jah, who was appointed to be Viceroy of the Deccan with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk in the year 1713. During the dissensions in the Empire subsequent to the death of Aurungzeb, Asaf Jah succeeded in asserting his own independence. The Assigned Districts of Berar are administered by British officers in trust for the Nizam, and the Government maintains out of their revenues an auxiliary force of four cavalry regiments, four field batteries of artillery, and six regiments of infantry. The *raison d'être* of this force was primarily that it might be of use to the Nizam, but it is available also under treaty for general service with British troops when required. The surplus revenue derived from Berar, after paying for the cost of the administration, is paid to the Nizam's Government, and now amounts to about 15 lakhs of rupees per annum.

2. *Mysore*.—The Mysore State is situated in Southern India between 11° 40' and 15° N. lat., and between 74° 40' and 78° 30' E. long., and is surrounded on all sides by British territory. Its total area is 27,936 square miles, and it contains a population of 4,943,604. The inhabitants are almost exclusively Hindus, who constitute more than 94 per cent. of the whole population. In early times Mysore was the principal seat of the Jains, who have left many interesting memorials of their occupation. The State has always been under Hindu rulers except during the short interval caused by the usurpation of power during the 18th century by Haidar Ali and his son, Tipu Sultan. After the defeat of the latter, at the siege of Seringapatam in 1799, the English restored a representative of the ancient line in the person of Krishna Raj, son of Chama Raj of Arakotara. His subsequent misrule, when admitted to power on attaining his majority, led to the resumption of the administrative control of the province by the British Government in the year 1831. The government, however, continued to be carried on in the name of the Native Prince, and at his death an adopted son was recognised as successor. This Chief was duly installed on coming of age in 1881. The British Chief Commissioner thereupon handed over office to the Native Diwan, and a

Political Resident was appointed to represent British interests.

3. *Baroda*.—This State includes all the territories of his Highness the Gaekwar. Its total area is 8,226 square miles, and it contains a population of 2,415,396 souls, the majority of whom (over 89 per cent.) are Hindus. The province of Gujarat was at one time included in the Mogal Empire, but, in the early part of the seventeenth century, the Marhattas, under the leadership of Damaji Gaekwar, and afterwards of his son, Pilaji, succeeded in wresting all power out of the hands of the Mogal officers. From that time Baroda has remained continuously under the sway of the Gaekwar family, who held it in the first instance under the Mahratta Peshwa subject to a tributary payment, but afterwards threw off their allegiance and became feudatory to the British Government under the guarantee of a treaty executed in the year 1817. The British Government is represented at the Court of the Baroda State by a Political Officer, called the Governor-General's Agent.

4. *Kashmir and Jammu*.—This Native State includes, in addition to the district of Kashmir proper, Jammu, Poonch, and the Governorships of Ladakh and Gilgit. The area is estimated to be 80,900 square miles. The population, according to the census of 1891, amounts to 2,543,952. Kashmir became part of the Mogal Empire in 1586 A.D., but it was afterwards subjugated both by the Afghans and the Sikhs. At the time of the Sikh War the State was under the government of Gulab Singh, a Sikh officer, who ruled as a feudatory of the Maharaja of the Punjab. After the victory of the British forces in 1846, the possession of the kingdom was confirmed to Gulab Singh, under certain specified conditions of alliance and subordinate co-operation, by a separate treaty executed at Amritsar in the same year. A Political Resident is permanently stationed with the head-quarters of the Kashmir State, and represents the authority of the Governor-General; without his concurrence no changes of importance can be carried through by the State Council, of which the Maharaja is president. The ruling family is Hindu, but the greater number of the inhabitants of the country, considerably more than half, are Muhammadans, and chiefly of the Sunni sect.

5. *Kalat*.—The Khan of Kalat is head of the Baluchistan tribal chiefs whose territories are comprised under the following divisions: Jhalawan, Sarawan, Makran, Las, and Kacht Gandava. These districts form what may be termed Kalati Baluchistan, and occupy an area of about 80,000 square miles. The inhabitants of the country are either Brahuis or Baluchis, both being Muhammadans of the Sunni sect. The country is sparsely populated, the total number being roughly estimated at 350,000 persons. It derives its chief importance from its position with regard to Afghanistan on the Northern Frontier of British India. The Khan of Kalat is under a treaty obligation of subordinate operation with the British Government. The Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises a political supervision over the district.

6. *Rajputana Agency*.—Rajputana is the name of a great territorial circle, situated between

and 30° N. lat., and between 69° 30' and 78° 15' E. long. Within these limits are twenty Native States, having each its own autonomy and separate Chief, together with the British district of Ajmere-Merwara. Of the Native States, 17 are Rajput, 2 are Jat (Bhartpur and Dholpur), and 1 only is Muhammadan (Tonk.) Their combined area is about 130,000 square miles, and they contain a population of over 12 millions. The chief administrative control of the British District

is vested *ex officio* in the Political Officer, who holds the post of Governor-General's Agent for the supervision of the relations between the several Native States of Rajputana and the Government of India.

The following table, compiled chiefly from the returns taken in 1891, gives a detailed statement of the estimated area and population (including forest tribes) and the approximate revenues of the States in the Rajputana Agency:—

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.
			Rx.
Alwar	3,051	767,786	266,000
Banswara and Kushalgarh	1,937	212,289	18,000
Bhartpur	1,961	640,303	271,000
Bikanir	23,090	831,955	201,000
Bundi	2,225	295,675	60,000
Dholpur	1,156	279,890	102,000
Dungarpur	1,440	165,400	22,000
Jaipur	15,349	2,832,276	655,000
Jaisalmir	16,039	115,701	18,000
Jhalawar	3,043	343,601	154,000
Karauli	1,229	156,587	53,000
Kishengarh	874	125,516	36,000
Kotah	3,803	526,267	225,000
Lawa	19	3,360	900
Marwar or Jodhpur	37,445	2,521,727	429,000
Meywar or Udaipur	12,861	1,862,478	248,000
Partabgarh	959	87,975	31,000
Shahpura	406	63,646	30,000
Sirohi	1,966	188,977	23,000
Tonk (portion in Rajputana only)	1,415	198,934	134,000
Total	130,268	12,220,343	2,976,900

7. *Central India Agency*.—Central India is the name given to the country occupied by the Native States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer in charge of the Central India Agency. These States lie between 21° 24' and 26° 32' N. lat., and between 74° 0' and 83° 0' E. long. The British Districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur divide the Agency into two main divisions—Native Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand lying to the east, and Central India proper to the west. The total area covered is about 77,800 square miles, and the population amounts to 10,318,812. The great majority of the people are Hindus. The principal States

are 6 in Number—Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Dhar, and Jaora, of which two, Bhopal and Jaora, are Muhammadan, and the rest are Hindu. Besides these there are a multitude of petty States held by their rulers under the immediate guarantee of the British Government, but having feudal relations with one or other of the larger States. The total number of States amounts to 69, and the petty Chiefships to 79—total, 148.

The list below gives the approximate size, population, and revenue of the six principal States above detailed:—

Name.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			Rx.
Gwalior	29,046	3,366,496	1,391,000
Indore	8,400	1,099,990	580,000
Bhopal	6,873	952,486	400,000
Dhar	10,083	1,508,943	134,000
Jaora	1,740	169,474	78,000
Rewa	581	117,650	95,000

STATES UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.
Under the Government of Madras.—The Madras Presidency includes five Native States, covering an area of 9,609 square miles, with a population of 3,700,622 souls. Revenue, 21,303.

Of these States, Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukota is the inheritance of a Chieftain called Tondiman. Banganapalli and Sandur, two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts. The principal States are:—

Name.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			Rx.
Cochin	1,362	722,906	173,000
Travancore	6,730	2,557,736	785,000

2. Under the Government of Bombay.—The Native States in this Presidency number about 370. Area, 69,045 square miles. Population, 8,959,293. Revenue, Rx. 2,996,000.

The characteristic feature of the Bombay States is the excessive number of petty principalities, governed mostly by Rajput and Bhil Chieftains. The Peninsula of Kathiawar alone contains no less than 188 separate States. The recognition of these innumerable jurisdictions is due partly

to the circumstance that the early Bombay Administrators were induced to treat the *de facto* exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction by a landholder as carrying with it a quasi-sovereign status, and partly to the fact that some of the minor States have at various times been partitioned amongst members of the ruling families.

The list below gives details of the area, population and revenue of the more important States :—

Name.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			Rx.
Bhaunagar	2,860	467,282	326,000
Dhrangadra	1,156	103,754	50,000
Gondal	1,024	161,036	120,000
Idar	1,900	302,134	60,000
Junagarh	3,280	484,190	230,000
Khairpur	6,109	131,937	72,000
Kolhapur	2,816	913,131	338,000
Kutch	6,500	558,415	178,000
Morvi	821	105,335	107,000
Nawanagar	3,791	379,611	248,000
Palanpur	3,177	274,864	60,000
Rajpipla	1,514	171,771	130,000

3. Under the Government of Bengal there are twenty-nine States. Area, about 37,384 square miles. Population, 3,326,837. Revenue, Rx. 245,900.

These States may be divided into two groups : the first consisting of the petty States attached to the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, 26 in number ; and the other comprising the States of Kuch Behar and Sikkim to the north, and Hill Tipperah to the east of Bengal. The inhabitants

of the first group are hillmen of Kolarian or Dravidian origin, and their condition is still very primitive. Kuch Behar is inhabited by a Mongoloid people, the Koch. The population of Sikkim consists of Lepchas, Bhutias and the Thilstan races of Lepchas, Bhōti and the Nipālī tribe, Limbus. Hill Tipperah is the home of a Mongoloid race, partly drawn from the Eastern Himalayas, and allied to the Kachāri of Assam. The principal States are :—

Name.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			Rx.
Kuch Behar	1,307	578,868	180,000
Hill Tipperah	4,086	137,442	99,000
Sikkim	1,550	30,458	3,000
	(approximately)		

4. Under the Government of the N.-W.-P. and Oudh, the native territory comprises the following two States, the first being ruled by a

Muhammadan, and the second by a Hindu dynasty.

Name.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			Rx.
Rampur	945	551,249	345,000
Tehri (Garhwal)	4,164	241,242	15,000

Rampur is nearly equally divided between Muhammadans and Hindus. The inhabitants of Tehri are chiefly Hindus.

5. Under the Government of the Punjab there are thirty-four States, varying considerably in size and importance. Area, 38,299 square miles. Population, 4,263,280. Revenue, Rx. 1,119,100.

The Punjab States may be grouped under three main classes. The Hill States, 23 in number, lying among the Punjab Himalayas and held by some of the most ancient Rajput families in all India. Along the western half of

the southern border lies the Muhammadan State of Bahawalpur. The remaining States, including the Sikh Principalities of Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot and Kalsia, and the Muhammadan Chiefships of Maler Kotla, Pataudi, Loharu and Dujana, lie east of Lahore, and, with insignificant exceptions, occupy the centre of the eastern plains of the province.

The list below gives details of the area, population, and revenue of the more important States :—

Name.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			Rx.
Bahawalpur	17,285	650,042	160,000
Chamba	3,126	124,032	35,000
Faridkot	643	115,040	30,000
Jind	1,268	284,560	62,000
Kapurthala	598	299,690	200,000
Maler Kotla	162	75,755	31,000
Mandi	1,131	166,923	40,000
Nabha	936	282,756	70,000
Patiala	5,951	1,583,521	564,000
Sirmur (Nahan)	1,108	124,134	21,000

6. Under the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces are fifteen States. None of them is of any size or importance. Their total area is 29,435 square miles, with a population of 2,160,511 persons. Revenues, about Rx. 130,000. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindus and aborigines.

7. Under the Chief Commissioner of Assam there is only one State—Manipur. Its area is

estimated to be about 8,000 square miles, and it has a population of about 250,000, chiefly Kuki and semi-Hindu forest tribes. Revenue, about Rx. 9,000.

8. Under the Chief Commissioner of Burma there are a number of Shan States and other petty Chiefships, the population of which was roughly estimated in 1890-91, when it was returned at 373,000.

AREA AND POPULATION.

No. 1.—AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES: Preliminary Totals of Census of 1891.

Presidencies and Provinces under the Administration of.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Number of Houses occupied.	Population, Census of 1891.			Density of Population to Square Mile.	Population according to previous Census.
						Males.	Females.	Total.		
The Governor-General of India:										
Ajmere and Mhairwar	1	2	2,711	745	101,554	288,325	254,033	542,358	199.8	460,722
Berar	1	6	17,718	5,822	591,008	1,401,826	1,405,665	2,667,491	163.5	2,072,673
Coorg	1	1	1,583	497	26,806	95,907	77,148	171,055	109.6	178,302
Andaman Islands (Port Blair)	1	1	—	59	2,997	13,375	2,234	15,609	—	14,628
Governors:										
Madras	21	21	141,189	57,081	6,709,990	17,610,395	18,011,045	35,650,440	248.2	39,827,113
Bombay (including Sind, Aden and Perim)	6	25	125,144	25,204	3,380,640	9,793,981	9,107,142	18,901,123	130.4	16,505,967
Lieutenant-Governors:										
Bengal	9	47	151,543	227,165	13,592,154	35,563,299	35,783,688	71,346,987	471.5	66,750,520
North-West Provinces and Oudh	11	49	107,593	106,200	8,225,121	24,303,601	22,601,484	46,905,085	442.2	44,150,397
Punjab	10	32	110,667	34,842	3,127,823	11,255,986	9,610,861	20,866,847	187.3	18,843,186
Chief Commissioners:										
Central Provinces	4	18	86,501	34,355	2,158,668	5,397,304	5,386,990	10,784,294	127.5	9,838,791
Assam	3	13	49,604	17,160	1,118,885	2,819,575	2,657,258	5,476,833	116.9	4,881,426
Lower Burma	4	19	87,957	17,788	869,132	2,402,266	2,196,331	4,598,627	82.4	3,756,771
Upper Burma	—	—	83,473	10,957	554,472	1,414,005	1,532,928	2,946,933	43.2	—
Quettah, &c.										
Quettah, &c.	—	—	—	2	4,543	23,864	3,406	27,270	—	—
Andamans	—	—	—	59	2,997	13,375	2,234	15,609	—	—
Total British Territory										
	51	234	964,993	537,901	40,463,973	112,542,739	108,630,213	221,172,952	229.8	198,860,606
Native States:										
In connection with:										
Bengal	4	4	35,834	18,806	584,912	1,673,186	1,623,193	3,296,379	72.2	2,786,446
North-West Provinces	1	2	5,109	2,318	132,815	409,470	393,021	792,491	155.9	741,750
Punjab	3	36	38,299	713,735	7,737,355	2,324,091	1,939,189	4,263,280	111.1	3,860,761
Central Provinces	5	15	20,435	10,497	409,096	1,086,911	1,071,500	2,166,311	74.7	1,799,270
Madras	3	5	9,609	1,307	726,966	1,853,976	1,846,646	3,700,622	387.6	3,344,849
Bombay	4	20	60,943	15,451	1,596,132	4,120,125	3,939,173	8,059,298	116.7	6,536,464
Madras Agency	1	1	130,268	30,423	2,177,425	6,353,488	5,682,614	12,036,102	93.1	9,959,012
Mysore	82	77,868	3,481	1,961,771	5,395,536	4,923,276	10,318,812	21,638,628	135.0	9,377,119
Kashmir	1	6	8,226	3,043	538,967	1,252,083	1,162,413	2,415,396	281.7	2,186,005
Shan States	1	19	82,608	20,882	2,276,821	8,731,229	5,663,911	11,537,040	115.6	9,844,600
Total Native States										
	35	86	27,036	16,882	4,453,154	34,184,551	2,460,112	66,537,669	126.7	53,590,908
Grand Total India										
	86	451	1,560,160	754,749	52,927,117	146,727,290	140,496,135	287,223,431	184.4	253,793,514

No. 2.—AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1890-91.

Admini- strations.	Area shown by the Survey Depart- ment.	3. Acres.	4. Acres.	5. Acres.	NET AREA IN 1890-91 WITH IN RECAPITULATION THIS RETURN.			CULTIVATED, 1890-91.			UNCULTIVATED.					
					Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which Returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India.	According to Village Papers.	Actually Cropped.	Current Fallows.	Total.	Available for Cultivation.	Not available for Cultivation.	Total.	Forests.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6(a).	6(b).	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.			
Statistics not available.																
Bengal ..	57,019,511	4,421,168	5,155,362	9,576,530	47,442,981	47,508,061	25,266,549	2,412,610	27,679,159	7,933,847	6,682,606	14,616,453	5,212,449			
N.W. Provinces	15,337,846	—	—	—	15,337,846	15,498,979	8,875,122	511,495	9,386,617	3,313,455	2,226,802	5,540,227	572,105			
Oudh ..	96,103,936	24,527,360	3,443,840	27,971,200	68,132,733	67,064,121	20,854,092	5,017,065	25,871,157	26,934,417	12,119,836	39,054,253	3,038,711			
Punjab ..	56,276,230	—	—	—	56,276,230	56,276,230	5,000,722	713,076	5,713,798	16,805,706	39,170,826	46,976,532	3,585,900			
Lower Burma	59,235,682	1,487,360	—	1,487,360	50,748,322	50,748,322	2,848,884	1,270,128	4,119,012	19,617,872	27,011,438	46,629,310	—			
Upper Burma	74,199,431	18,838,400	12,354,485	31,132,885	43,006,536	42,979,838	15,587,566	1,572,585	17,160,151	9,076,024	4,289,282	13,365,306	12,454,381			
Central Provinces	29,068,388	2,558,080	12,553,169	15,111,249	13,957,139	13,957,139	1,777,334	898,937	2,676,271	8,922,310	8,922,310	8,922,310	2,358,558			
Assam ..	1,714,773	—	858,812	858,812	855,961	855,961	217,228	94,394	311,622	110,919	344,307	455,226	89,113			
Ajmere ..	1,012,260	—	—	—	1,012,260	1,012,260	139,748	19,320	159,068	54,021	251,126	305,147	548,045			
Coorg ..	91,931,690	970,880	—	—	60,249,873	60,249,873	23,702,280	5,176,218	28,878,498	7,869,272	11,960,222	19,829,454	11,541,881			
Madras ..	75,955,462*	—	—	—	68,272,181	68,272,181	27,917,573	8,224,008	36,141,581	7,388,744	17,449,169	24,837,913	7,292,687			
Bombay ..	11,339,631	—	—	—	11,339,631	11,339,631	6,697,281	998,273	7,695,554	609,024	2,221,616	2,920,640	723,437			
Berar ..	38,871	—	—	—	38,871	38,871	6,568	736	7,304	10,412	1,357	11,769	19,798			
Pargana Manpur	561,336,701	52,803,248	71,856,886	124,660,134	436,670,567	436,701,467	1,338,890,947	265,908,845	165,799,792	99,813,713	114,738,587	223,464,610	47,437,065			
Total										8,922,310						

N.B.—The net areas dealt with in the case of the Punjab, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, and the Sambhalpur District, Central Provinces, are those shown by the "Village Papers."

* A British district in Central India.

No. 3.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUES and RECEIPTS in INDIA and in ENGLAND for each of the under-mentioned Official Years, in TENS of RUPEES.

OFFICIAL YEARS ended 31 March.	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.										Total. Cols. 1 to 6.
	Land Revenue.	Opium.	Salt.	Stamps.	Excise.	Other Heads.					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.					
1881-2	21,948,022	9,862,444	7,375,620	3,381,372	3,427,274	7,660,190					53,654,922
1882-3	21,876,047	9,499,594	6,177,781	3,379,681	3,609,501	6,411,574					50,954,432
1883-4	23,301,899	9,556,501	6,145,413	3,513,201	3,836,561	6,624,426					52,038,491
1884-5	21,832,211	8,816,469	6,507,236	3,666,622	4,011,867	6,305,017					51,080,422
1885-6	22,592,371	8,942,515	6,345,128	3,663,174	4,512,136	6,747,001					52,442,325
1886-7	23,055,724	8,942,976	6,657,644	3,751,266	4,375,174	7,609,333					54,482,131
1887-8	23,169,292	8,515,462	6,670,728	3,876,298	4,534,653	7,094,371					54,281,606
1888-9	23,016,404	8,502,319	6,765,634	3,927,688	4,795,346	8,333,970					56,220,761
1889-90	23,961,399	8,583,056	8,157,739	4,067,968	4,891,894	9,120,817					58,861,813
1890-1	24,045,209	7,879,182	8,523,368	4,068,969	4,947,780	9,425,726					58,899,234
Total for the 10 Years	227,898,578	89,160,518	70,266,291	37,255,593	42,492,648	76,332,625					543,406,253
Total Revenues and Receipts, Cols. 7 to 15.	Interest.	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.	Receipts by Civil Departments.	Miscellaneous.	Railways.	Irrigation.	Buildings and Roads.	Receipts by Military Department.	Total Revenues and Receipts, Cols. 7 to 15.		
	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.		
	908,554	1,489,939	1,523,086	835,379	10,885,483	1,479,459	597,083	4,321,082	75,684,987		
699,401	1,688,540	1,438,411	714,413	10,973,030	1,533,828	524,366	1,724,110	70,278,337			
856,255	1,677,337	1,428,518	748,211	11,060,157	1,612,579	532,113	1,608,219	71,841,790			
711,011	1,797,846	1,373,144	723,885	11,898,131	1,675,975	615,097	1,615,872	70,690,681			
698,982	1,965,860	1,427,406	1,077,869	13,684,084	1,588,278	615,561	963,572	74,464,197			
670,548	2,027,482	1,401,658	843,274	14,477,759	1,656,795	727,574	985,003	77,337,134			
746,555	2,229,546	1,495,742	1,666,168	14,533,360	1,714,274	594,338	1,660,815	76,759,744			
841,822	2,244,846	1,795,778	1,795,778	15,320,696	1,900,718	604,753	1,662,363	81,696,678			
873,201	2,337,624	1,507,961	1,795,778	16,605,601	1,991,078	650,398	944,707	85,085,203			
850,050	2,537,689	1,612,069	947,127	17,235,978	2,172,578	649,289	785,635	85,741,649			
931,050	2,537,689	1,612,069	947,127	17,235,978	2,172,578	649,289	785,635	85,741,649			
Total for the 10 Years	7,937,379	19,496,889	14,844,367	10,538,393	52,927,117	14,046,135	287,223,431	184,4	253,793,514		

ATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1890-91.

No. 4.—GENERAL STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE in INDIA and in ENGLAND for each of the under-mentioned Official Years, in TENS of RUPEES.

OFFICIAL YEARS ended 31 March.	Principal Heads of Expenditure.								Total Charges against Revenue. Cols. 13 and 14.
	Direct Demands on the Revenue.	Interest.	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.	Miscellaneous Civil Charges.	Famine Relief Insurance.	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	Railway Revenue Account.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
1881-2	8,228,316	4,859,395	1,804,523	11,138,381	4,502,782	1,597,886	512,655	11,171,067	
1882-3	8,488,957	4,770,346	1,920,207	11,047,913	4,373,349	1,495,972	480,923	12,278,890	
1883-4	8,491,594	4,574,763	2,038,056	11,362,323	4,304,431	1,522,813	-176,295	12,265,069	
1884-5	9,559,055	4,619,443	2,145,249	11,743,167	4,315,929	1,548,357	263,501	12,949,306	
1885-6	9,805,278	4,330,861	2,292,961	12,243,689	4,634,598	1,500,000	632,055	14,415,797	
1886-7	9,746,191	4,310,403	2,145,262	12,608,516	4,701,057	309,020	183,077	15,666,427	
1887-8	9,438,163	5,441,754	2,255,829	12,966,364	4,761,139	91,408	80,945	17,754,088	
1888-9	9,737,896	4,712,259	2,146,511	13,013,543	4,884,376	78,336	22,491	18,458,202	
1889-90	8,909,651	4,240,663	2,228,504	13,235,406	4,814,283	600,000	4,974	17,923,269	
1890-1	9,536,015	4,195,364	2,282,612	13,386,261	4,678,516	600,000	-4,812	149,537,861	
Total for the 10 Years	91,941,116	46,005,491	21,268,714	122,775,563	45,970,451	9,313,792	1,999,424	149,537,861	
									Total Charges against Revenue. Cols. 13 and 14.
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.			
Irrigation.	Buildings and Roads.	Army Services.	Special Defence Works.	Total Expenditure. Cols. 1 to 12.	Provincial Adjustments.				
1881-2	2,048,356	5,047,873	19,688,510	—	70,569,744	1,519,792*	77,921,506		
1882-3	2,246,855	5,331,281	18,359,433	—	70,806,126	-1,202,626†	72,089,536		
1883-4	2,159,779	5,810,767	18,123,692	—	70,426,992	-464,679*	69,663,500		
1884-5	2,248,984	5,009,277	16,963,803	—	71,366,071	69,962,313	69,962,313		
1885-6	2,303,747	4,485,276	20,097,779	—	76,742,041	523,882*	71,077,127		
1886-7	2,310,654	5,201,767	19,525,042	325,626	77,123,042	33,566*	77,265,923		
1887-8	2,261,646	5,451,049	20,417,934	456,017	80,417,985	70,591*	80,788,576		
1888-9	2,622,964	5,310,732	20,301,841	789,595	81,374,542	285,118*	81,659,660		
1889-90	2,652,707	5,412,189	20,677,814	689,481	81,924,174	548,095*	81,659,660		
1890-1	2,742,128	5,730,907	20,690,668	491,837	82,252,105	-198,627†	82,053,478		
Total for the 10 Years	23,800,820	52,791,118	194,845,916	2,752,556	763,002,822	1,129,168	764,131,990		

* Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.

† Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provisional Balances.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

No. 5.—VALUE of MERCHANDISE and TREASURE IMPORTED into and EXPORTED from BRITISH INDIA, by SEA, from and to FOREIGN COUNTRIES, excluding GOVERNMENT STORES and TREASURES; in TENS OF RUPEES.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
1881-2	46,992,084	11,322,781	58,314,865	81,901,060	1,097,387	82,998,447
1882-3	50,003,041	13,453,157	63,456,198	83,400,865	980,859	84,381,724
1883-4	52,793,891	12,877,063	65,670,954	88,121,296	981,572	89,102,868
1884-5	53,149,311	13,878,847	67,028,158	83,200,528	1,887,330	85,087,858
1885-6	51,811,536	15,477,801	67,289,337	83,821,528	1,087,837	84,909,365
1886-7	58,661,462	11,053,319	69,714,781	88,428,660	1,684,511	90,113,171
1887-8	62,384,813	13,825,856	76,210,669	90,471,462	1,533,954	92,005,416
1888-9	66,570,318	13,844,960	80,415,278	96,978,171	1,793,497	98,771,668
1889-90	66,560,121	17,459,301	84,019,422	103,396,862	1,841,920	105,238,782
1890-1	69,034,900	21,919,486	90,954,386	100,135,722	2,071,906	102,207,628
Total for the 10 Years	577,871,477	145,113,471	722,984,948	899,863,366	14,850,773	914,714,139

No. 6.—LENGTH of RAILWAY LINES in INDIA open for Traffic; in MILES.

RAILWAYS.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-1.	1891.
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.						
Madras	828 3/4	839 3/4	839 3/4	839 3/4	839 3/4	839 3/4
South Indian	654 1/2	654	654 1/2	654 1/2	655	901
Great Indian Peninsula	1,288	1,288 1/2	1,288 1/2	1,288 1/2	1,288	1,288
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	438 1/2	438 1/2	461	461	461	461
Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	691	—	—	—	—
Total	3,895 1/4	3,911 1/4	3,243	3,243	3,243	3,489
ASSISTED COMPANIES.						
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	—	—	—	—	—	162
Bengal North-western	376 1/4	376	376 1/4	376	376	401
Deoghur	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5	5
Tarakeshwar	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22	22
Assam	77 1/2	78	77 1/2	78	78	78
Darjeeling-Himalayan	51 1/4	51	51 1/4	51	51	51
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	55	55	55
Pondicherry	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	8	8
Thatone-Duyinzieck	8	8	8	8	8	8
West of India, Portuguese	41	51	51	51	51	51
Total	642 1/4	653 1/4	653	653 1/4	654	841

* Now a State line.

No. 6 (cont.).—LENGTH of RAILWAY LINES in INDIA open for Traffic; in MILES—concluded.

RAILWAYS.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890.	1891.
STATE LINES.						
East Indian	1,518 1/2	1,519 1/2	1,513 1/2	1,525 1/2	1,525	1,525
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab, Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sind-Sagar (salt branch)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indus Valley	2,058 1/4	2,386	2,381 1/4	2,369	2,393	2,302
Sind-Pishin (Kandahar)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajputana-Malwa	1,414	1,667 1/2	1,664 1/2	1,671 1/2	1,672	1,674
Eastern Bengal	234 1/4	676	673 1/4	746 1/2	764	776
Patna	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Dhond-Manmad	145 1/4	145 1/4	145 1/4	145 1/4	145	145
Wardha Coal	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	45	45
Southern Mahratta	598 1/2	763 1/2	—	—	—	—
Mysore	—	139 1/4	1,073 1/4	1,275	1,340	1,355
Bellary-Kistna	—	90	—	—	—	—
Bengal Central	125 1/4	125	125 1/4	125	125	125
Indian Midland	42	137	514 1/2	677 1/4	677	677
Sindh	74 1/4	74 1/4	—	—	—	—
Kamli-Umaria	37	37	293	501	586	832
Bengal-Nagpur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patna-Gya	—	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57	57
Oudh and Rohilkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toungoo-Mandalay Extension	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burma and Mu Valley	—	—	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	22
Bezva Extension	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhopal-Itarsi	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27	27
Nalhati	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4
Bengal, Northern	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Kaunia-Dharila (tram)	259	273 1/4	273 1/4	273 1/4	273	273
Tirhoot	245 1/4	245 1/4	245 1/4	245 1/4	245 1/4	245 1/4
Patna-Gya	57	57	57	57	57	57
Narayanganj-Dacca and Mymensingh	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
Cawnpore-Achnera	253 1/4	253 1/4	253 1/4	253 1/4	253 1/4	253 1/4
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	12	12	12	12	12
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	149	149	149	149	149	149
Burma	327	333	333	333	333	333
Amritsar-Pathankot	65	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	65	66
Jorhat	29 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	55 1/2	104 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	198
Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	36	36	36	36	36
Cherra-Company-Ganj	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Villupuram-Tiruvananthai	—	—	—	—	—	—
Villupuram-Nellore	—	83	82 1/4	83	83 1/2	83 1/2
Total	7,952 1/2	8,994	10,410	11,055 1/2	11,337	11,520
NATIVE STATES.						
Bhopal	57	57	44	44	44	44
Bhavnagar-Gondal	193 1/4	193 1/4	259 1/4	329	329	329
Gaekwar of Baroda	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	72	72
Jodhpore	123 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	124	124	248
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khamgaon	8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	8	44
Amraoti	6	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	6
The Nizam's	208	274 1/2	329 1/2	329 1/2	325	329
Mysore	140	115	115 1/2	108	108	108
Rajputana-Bhatinda	16	16	16	16	16	16
Wadhwan-Morvi	67 1/4	68	68	93 1/4	94	94
Gaekwar's Mahsana-Vadnagar	21	20 1/4	27 1/2	27 1/4	28	93
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	13	13
Gaekwar's Petlad	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kolhapur	—	—	—	—	—	29
Total	890 1/2	824	939 1/4	1,143	1,170	1,433
Grand Total	13,390 1/2	14,383	15,245 1/4	16,095 1/2	16,404	17,283

* Now a State line, and included with the Calcutta and South-Eastern and Poradaha Branch.

* Now a State line.

* Bought by Government 1st January, 1880, but worked by a Company.

* Comprising the Rajputana, Western Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, and Cawnpore-Achnera lines.

* Included with Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

* Includes the Bellary Branch of the Madras Railway and Mysore section.

* Includes Benares Branch.

* Included with South Indian.

* Included with Rajputana-Malwa line.

* Now a State Imperial line, and included with the Eastern Bengal Railway.

* Now a State Imperial line.

No. 7.—STATISTICS relating to GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS in INDIA, exclusive of CEYLON (the Government of which resumed charge of its Telegraphs from 1st July, 1880), for each of the under-mentioned Official Years.

OFFICIAL YEARS ended 31 March.	Length of Telegraph at end of each year.			Number of Signal Offices open at end of each Year.	Total Messages Paid, and Free or Unpaid.		Capital Expendi- ture to end of each Year in Tens of Rupees.	Revenue and Expenditure as given in Financial Accounts in Tens of Rupees.	
	Line.	Wire.	Cable.		Number.	Value in Tens of Rupees.		Receipts.	Charges.
	1.	2.	3.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.						
1881-2 ...	21,050	59,442	117	319	1,622,062	329,417	2,736,538	469,442	545,167
1882-3 ...	21,924	63,182	130	324	1,810,906	335,898	2,946,802	524,858	621,257
1883-4 ...	23,341	68,694	135	347	1,837,048	326,837	3,191,956	527,138	697,892
1884-5 ...	23,387	74,973	142	521	2,032,651	355,130	3,537,992	570,555	788,435
1885-6 ...	27,510	81,480	187	634	2,306,876	403,048	3,831,676	628,481	872,761
1886-7 ...	30,034	86,891	196	699	2,534,685	489,840	4,042,803	692,747	714,464
1887-8 ...	31,894	93,517	226	745	2,825,691	524,302	4,277,758	763,886	786,627
1888-9 ...	33,462	99,654	230	797	3,010,894	493,919	4,452,120	742,148	704,092
1889-90 ...	35,279	106,139	230	880	3,161,341	512,373	4,624,017	766,865	731,355
1890-1 ...	37,070	113,512	231	949	3,533,303	525,705	4,810,729	781,034	763,980

No. 8.—PRINCIPAL STATISTICS of the POST OFFICE of BRITISH INDIA, for each of the under-mentioned Official Years.

OFFICIAL YEARS ended 31 March.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letter Boxes.	Number of Village Postmen.	Numerical Strength of Establishment.	Length of Railways, Roads, &c., over which the mails were conveyed.	Number of Letters, Newspapers, Parcels, and Packets, received for Delivery.	*Gross Revenue (including Postal and Non-Postal Branches).	*Gross Expenditure (including Postal and Non-Postal Branches).
1881-2	4,819	7,190	3,241	32,948	Miles. 59,677	171,317,619	945,325	943,398
1882-3	5,310	7,936	3,670	34,450	61,204	186,620,569	971,633	983,778
1883-4	5,879	8,426	3,843	35,658	63,536	203,340,195	1,114,199	1,013,429
1884-5	6,488	8,731	4,039	37,668	60,888	220,333,273	986,576	1,011,265
1885-6	6,849	9,056	4,253	38,851	62,487	243,083,216	1,113,086	1,302,604
1886-7	7,097	9,386	4,455	39,592	64,055	259,570,861	1,157,878	1,353,863
1887-8	7,263	9,704	4,725	40,713	66,960	274,398,622	1,214,196	1,375,215
1888-9	7,533	10,067	3,297	41,356	68,026	293,224,228	1,281,540	1,342,452
1889-90	8,103	11,093	3,690	43,429	71,128	311,988,110	1,301,362	1,376,594
1890-1	8,394	11,999	3,707	44,979	74,393	325,278,711	1,402,748	1,396,536

* The Revenue and Expenditure figures are taken from the Departmental Accounts which differ from the Annual Financial Accounts presented to Parliament.

No. 9.—ESTABLISHED STRENGTH of THE EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMY in BRITISH INDIA (exclusive of NATIVE ARTIFICERS and FOLLOWERS) for the Official Year 1890-91.

CORPS.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.			TOTAL FOR INDIA.		
	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Officers.	TOTAL.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Officers.	TOTAL.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Officers.	TOTAL.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Officers.	TOTAL.
	Native Officers and Privates.	European Officers.	Total.	Native Officers and Privates.	European Officers.	Total.	Native Officers and Privates.	European Officers.	Total.	Native Officers and Privates.	European Officers.	Total.
EUROPEAN ARMY.	3,612	174	3,786	1,204	58	1,262	602	29	631	5,418	261	5,679
Cavalry	7,104	290	7,394	2,134	86	2,220	2,991	118	3,109	12,229	494	12,723
Royal Artillery	—	185	185	—	47	47	—	22	22	—	254	254
Royal Engineers	33,468	290	34,458	9,840	290	10,130	8,555	261	9,117	52,164	1,537	53,701
Infantry	3	7	10	29	9	38	—	3	3	32	19	51
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	—	412	412	—	196	196	—	18	185	—	793	793
Staff Corps	—	12	12	—	9	9	—	7	7	—	28	28
General List, Cavalry	—	54	54	—	37	37	—	13	13	—	104	104
General List, Infantry	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
Unattached Officers	—	15	15	—	9	9	—	11	11	—	35	35
General Officers unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total European Army	44,187	2,135	46,322	13,207	742	13,949	12,449	650	13,099	69,843	3,527	73,370
NATIVE ARMY.	3,042	25	3,067	82	—	82	600	8	608	3,724	33	3,757
Artillery	120	2	122	3	2	5	71	1	72	194	5	199
Body Guard	16,425	256	16,681	2,064	36	2,100	4,496	71	4,567	22,985	363	23,348
Cavalry	1,368	65	1,433	1,581	66	1,647	867	18	935	3,816	199	4,015
Sappers and Miners	62,153	597	62,750	28,001	288	28,289	22,256	234	22,490	112,410	1,119	113,529
Infantry	83,108	945	84,053	31,731	592	32,123	28,290	382	28,672	143,129	1,719	144,848
Total Native Army	127,295	3,080	130,375	44,938	1,134	46,072	40,739	1,032	41,771	212,972	5,246	218,218
TOTAL OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ARMY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Exclusive of Officers employed with Regiments of Native Cavalry and Infantry and Corps of Sappers and Miners, who are included in the strength of those arms.

No. 10.—NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT, AIDED, and UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS and the SCHOLARS attending them, in each PRESIDENCY or PROVINCE of BRITISH INDIA, for each of the under-mentioned Official Years.

PROVINCES.	OFFICIAL YEARS ended 31 March.	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.			AIDED INSTITUTIONS.			UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Students.*
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.*	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.*	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.*		
Bengal ...	1882-3	576	32,666	24,196	64,174	1,172,535	866,532	6,155	105,891	70,905	1,311,092
	1883-4	372	35,080	25,534	62,523	1,239,451	911,840	7,362	118,078	70,257	1,392,609
	1884-5	368	34,034	26,402	63,246	1,266,625	942,667	9,027	149,521	72,641	1,470,186
	1885-6	376	34,826	26,873	46,692	1,130,280	833,287	10,465†	192,923	57,533	1,358,029
	1886-7	489	36,196	27,829	44,965	1,118,269	821,683	11,888†	207,637	57,342	1,362,102
	1887-8	532	37,374	29,041	43,952	1,115,698	817,421	18,998†	299,873	63,482	1,452,945
	1888-9	547	37,797	28,840	42,774	1,106,551	815,246	21,307†	337,802	64,628	1,482,150
	1889-90	564	37,400	28,734	41,884	1,084,187	799,489	23,837†	370,336	66,285	1,491,923
	1890-1	547	37,609	28,497	43,123	1,096,323	804,137	22,280†	335,011	65,950	1,468,943
Assam ...	1882-3	41	3,898	2,303	1,344	42,335	28,475	117	4,048	1,502	50,281
	1883-4	73	4,705	3,460	1,450	47,598	31,383	583	11,639	2,106	63,942
	1884-5	70	4,672	3,595	1,621	50,320	35,112	645	11,978	2,336	66,970
	1885-6	65	4,549	3,585	1,735	52,438	35,792	624†	11,636	2,424	68,623
	1886-7	62	4,477	3,482	1,877	56,216	37,854	349†	9,037	2,288	69,730
	1887-8	63	4,450	3,476	1,946	60,011	41,415	447†	11,171	2,456	75,632
	1888-9	62	4,405	3,394	2,085	63,440	42,805	436†	11,338	2,583	79,183
	1889-90	68	4,235	3,312	2,039	61,755	42,425	409†	12,820	2,576	78,810
	1890-1	1,295	36,274	24,679	910	30,963	21,773	435†	11,547	2,640	78,784
Punjab ...	1882-3	1,778	98,778	76,450	355	17,292	13,496	—	—	2,133	116,070
	1883-4	1,850	107,943	85,243	377	17,963	14,145	—	—	2,227	125,906
	1884-5	1,699	112,227	88,962	342	19,002	15,327	12,728	137,041†	14,769	269,170
	1885-6	1,736	114,965	93,150	348	20,838	16,404	12,231	133,071†	14,315	268,874
	1886-7	1,776	112,678	93,996	340	20,153	15,141	16,614	148,328†	18,730	281,159
	1887-8	1,855	112,909	91,754	312	19,078	14,769	16,258	154,587†	18,425	286,574
	1888-9	1,931	119,255	95,670	298	19,158	15,209	11,836	145,591†	14,065	284,272
	1889-90	1,991	120,864	96,477	250	17,392	14,154	8,233	118,919	10,744	257,175
	1890-1	2,042	119,392	93,411	254	17,881	14,013	7,344	108,439†	9,940	245,713
N.W. Provinces & Oudh	1882-3	6,054	210,651	165,746	378	20,732	16,247	70	1,690	6,502	233,073
	1883-4	5,959	217,290	169,917	268	18,549	14,351	45	1,601	6,272	237,440
	1884-5	5,648	227,621	176,331	380	28,825	22,242	11,684	144,128†	17,712	400,574
	1885-6	5,600	232,773	178,401	387	27,822	21,686	7,314	82,597†	13,301	334,192
	1886-7	5,565	221,630	172,073	370	27,149	22,075	6,952	90,802†	12,887	329,581
	1887-8	5,083	207,544	159,146	456	30,593	24,101	6,223	73,761†	11,762	311,898
	1888-9	4,806	185,844	147,111	407	28,347	23,042	5,821	70,198†	11,034	284,389
	1889-90	4,669	182,573	138,277	466	31,206	24,625	6,487	80,955†	11,622	294,734
	1890-1	4,637	181,448	135,380	659	34,180	26,859	6,421	73,955†	11,717	289,521
Ajmere ...	1882-3	65	3,058	2,262	4	463	354	—	—	69	3,521
	1883-4	59	3,848	2,878	2	279	213	86	3,217	147	7,344
	1884-5	58	4,009	3,156	2	320	248	88	3,145	148	7,474
	1885-6	53	4,097	3,243	3	721	576	88†	2,953	149	7,771
	1886-7	58	4,278	3,435	3	763	590	74†	2,537	135	7,578
	1887-8	57	4,408	3,621	3	805	624	92†	3,185	152	8,398
	1888-9	57	4,630	3,866	3	898	686	97†	3,315	157	8,843
	1889-90	57	4,276	3,727	3	960	827	105†	3,572	165	8,868
	1890-1	57	4,211	3,568	3	984	857	117†	4,124	177	9,299
Central Provinces	1882-3	958	60,470	42,541	511	24,778	15,580	96	4,258	1,565	89,506
	1883-4	982	62,054	42,974	557	27,632	18,519	73	3,983	1,612	93,669
	1884-5	1,052	68,659	47,151	628	25,622	16,885	132	4,780	1,812	99,061
	1885-6	1,093	72,500	50,723	631	27,726	19,047	130	3,774	1,854	104,000
	1886-7	1,124	75,287	52,209	642	27,843	19,384	122	3,871	1,895	107,001
	1887-8	1,153	77,240	53,953	644	28,200	18,858	95†	3,233	1,892	108,673
	1888-9	1,155	77,517	55,538	597	26,845	18,314	72	2,995	1,824	107,357
	1889-90	1,163	78,431	52,379	568	25,648	17,175	99	4,121	1,830	108,200
	1890-1	1,163	79,999	53,957	561	26,713	17,407	121	4,786	1,845	111,498
Berar ...	1882-3	472	28,807	19,863	221	4,732	3,757	196	2,739	889	36,278
	1883-4	465	29,004	19,815	204	4,351	3,408	173	2,455	842	35,810
	1884-5	528	32,572	22,549	223	4,541	3,526	199	2,614	950	39,727
	1885-6	603	34,858	24,606	226	4,476	3,343	122	1,684	951	41,018
	1886-7	620	37,162	25,018	244	5,181	4,045	124	1,518	988	43,861
	1887-8	623	35,680	25,418	322	6,704	5,286	88	1,274	1,033	43,658
	1888-9	625	36,176	25,271	397	8,209	6,420	109	1,312	1,131	45,697
	1889-90	633	36,774	26,004	430	8,715	6,822	120	1,512	1,183	47,001
	1890-1	638	37,869	25,854	527	10,908	8,505	119	1,565	1,284	50,342

* The figures for scholars are the numbers on the rolls on the last day of each official year.

† Including Schools maintained by Native States and Private Institutions (advanced and elementary).

No. 10 (cont.).—NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT, AIDED, and UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS, and the SCHOLARS attending them, in each PRESIDENCY or PROVINCE of BRITISH INDIA, for each of the under-mentioned Official Years.

PROVINCES.	OFFICIAL YEARS ended 31 March.	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.			AIDED INSTITUTIONS.			PRIVATE AND UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total of Institu- tions.	Grand Total of Students.*
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.*	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.*	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.*		
Bangalore	1882-3	—	—	—	66	3,439	2,849	—	—	66	3,439
	1883-4	—	—	—	40	2,822	2,261	—	—	40	2,822
	1884-5	—	—	—	68	3,877	3,003	55	1,864	123	5,741
	1885-6	—	—	—	72	4,082	3,186	55	2,128	127	6,210
	1886-7	—	—	—	73	4,421	3,560	58	2,299	131	6,720
	1887-8	—	—	—	75	4,653	4,738	58	2,299	133	6,952
	1888-9	—	—	—	74	4,258	3,272	58	2,299	132	6,557
	1889-90	1	45	31	45	3,816	2,741	77	2,900	123	6,761
	1890-1	2	110	93	44	3,548	2,694	73	2,697	119	6,355
Coorg ...	1882-3	62	3,285	2,338	3	100	78	—	—	65	3,385
	1883-4	60	3,049	2,120	3	110	93	—	—	63	3,159
	1884-5	61	3,395	2,383	10	447	91	30	404	101	4,246
	1885-6	69	3,753	2,762	6	164	215	32	531	107	4,448
	1886-7	69	3,393	2,124	6	164	117	19	313	94	3,870
	1887-8	68	3,565	2,394	6	199	125	16	303	90	4,067
	1888-9	68	3,918	2,762	6	261	185	28	354	102	4,533
	1889-90	69	3,953	2,873	6	236	180	23	345	98	4,544
	1890-1	69	4,093	2,772	6	245	166	35	457	110	4,795
Madras ...	1882-3	1,585	60,443	49,164	9,618	266,084	216,773	6,291	119,797	17,494	446,324
	1883-4	1,438	58,522	50,041	9,133	275,510	224,277	5,568	113,754	16,139	447,786
	1884-5	1,458	57,390	48,122	9,172	274,339	225,566	4,519	91,734	15,149	423,463
	1885-6	1,557	58,492	48,861	8,897	280,530	224,701	5,560	116,815	16,014	455,837
	1886-7	1,570	61,377	50,453	8,212	267,924	216,956	6,935	149,641	16,717	488,942
	1887-8	1,655	64,999	53,028	9,829	324,040	265,429	5,871	116,619	17,355	505,658
	1888-9	1,907	76,122	62,733	8,681	302,146	246,709	8,343	173,894	18,931	552,152
	1889-90	2,471	96,911	80,097	8,904	303,294	249,360	9,137	200,346	20,512	600,551
	1890-1	2,926	120,865	99,238	9,330	319,676	261,180	9,772	203,623	22,028	644,164
Bombay ...	1882-3	4,203	276,016	192,223	433	27,619	21,596	1,502	86,351	6,138	389,986
	1883-4	4,250	288,129	198,078	461	30,908	23,488	1,705	116,132	6,416	480,419
	1884-5	4,315	295,619	202,925	669	40,382	30,526	1,493	127,946	6,926	507,947
	1885-6	4,828	307,399	217,004	861	48,450	36,699	1,767	125,278	10,456	531,127
	1886-7	5,093	310,837	218,967	1,020	57,495	43,544	1,810	123,794	10,923	542,036
	1887-8	7,128	419,137	298,087	1,067	60,298	46,595	3,037	24,963	11,232	504,398
	1888-9	7,153	429,803	281,892	1,364	70,133	53,855	3,215	82,917	11,732	582,853
	1889-90	7,119	433,506	305,327	1,616	79,547	60,645	2,981	78,574	11,716	591,027
	1890-1	7,194	449,116	313,090	2,009	94,904	74,331	2,774	76,478	11,977	620,408
Lower Burma	1882-3	51	3,996	3,158	1,014	42,284	41,399	2,844	60,826	3,909	107,106
	1883-4	43	4,169	3,423	1,226	53,347	52,362	3,786	74,354	5,055	131,870
	1884-5	52	4,198	3,057	1,327	60,259	59,187	4,101	78,542	5,480	142,999
	1885-6	63	4,566	4,018	1,325	65,308	64,177	4,024	89,664	5,412	158,930
	1886-7	64	5,066	3,760	1,198	47,248	38,549	3,989	63,208	5,251	115,462
	1887-8	61	4,598	3,829	1,414	53,248	52,464	3,923	59,495	5,398	117,341
	1888-9	55	4,474	3,666	1,113	46,106	45,222	4,511	71,002	5,679	121,672
	1889-90	47	4,008	3,293	1,107	46,291	45,300	4,912	78,708	6,066	129,007
	1890-1	51	3,789	3,252	1,437	52,029	50,573	9,375	112,631	10,863	168,449
Total	1882-3	15,845	782,668	574,846	78,121	1,622,393	1,227,136	17,271	385,600	111,237	2,790,061
	1883-4	15,551	813,793	603,488	76,244	1,718,520	1,296,340	22,381	490,463	114,176	3,022,776
	1884-5	15,309	844,396	625,244	77,688	1,795,459	1,354,581	28,140	797,697	141,137	3,437,552
	1885-6	16,048	863,772	653,256	61,183	1,662,835	1,259,013	48,412	812,454	122,643	3,339,061
	1886-7	16,490	872,321	653,346	58,957	1,642,826	1,223,498	51,934	842,865	127,381	3,358,042
	1887-8	18,278	971,904	758,137	60,026	1,793,527	1,291,825	55,106	800,763	133,410	3,767,104
	1888-9	18,366	979,931	710,743	57,799	1,670,442	1,270,965	55,833	903,285	131,998	3,559,658
	1889-90	18,852	1,002,986	739,591	57,318	1,663,047	1,260,741	56,480	953,102	132,550	3,619,141
	1890-1	20,621	1,074,775	783,791	58,863	1,688,334	1,282,812	58,866	935,313	138,350	3,698,361

LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS RELATING TO INDIA ISSUED DURING 1892.

- H.C. 220. Moral and Material Progress Report, 1890-91.
 C. 6793. Report on Railways in India, 1891-92.
 C. 6735. Report on Sanitary Measures in India, 1890-91.
 C. 6736. Statistical Abstract, 1890-91.
 H.C. 183. Home Accounts, 1890-91 and 1891-92.
 H.C. 182. Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, 1891-92.
 H.C. 191. Financial Statement, 1892-93.
 C. 6712. Accounts and Estimates, 1892-93: Explanatory Memorandum.
 H.C. 14. Loans raised in England to 30th September, 1891.
 H.C. 136. Loans raised in England to 31st March, 1892.
 H.C. 15. Loans raised in India to 30th September, 1891.
 H.C. 346. Loans raised in India to 31st March, 1892.
 C. 6646. Trade of British India, 1886-87 to 1890-91.
 C. 6621. Hunza Expedition: Correspondence.
 C. 6620. Agricultural Distress in 1891-92: Correspondence.
 C. 6562. Opium, consumption of, in British India.
 H.C. 318. Ditto ditto.
 H.C. 22. Opium and Liquor Licenses issued in Upper Burma since 1st January, 1888.
 H.C. 188. Behar Survey: Correspondence.
 C. 6631. Agreements with Persia prolonging Telegraph Conventions.
 C. 6638. Treaty between Great Britain and Muscat.
 H.C. 252. Silver Question: Correspondence.
 H.C. 168. Uncovenanted Service: Correspondence.
 H.C. 193. Public Works Departments: Correspondence as to relative position of Civil and Military Engineers.
 H.C. 192. Salaries: Return.
 H.C. 148. Army: Cost of carrying out recommendations of Committee on Conditions of Service.
 H.C. 13. India Office: Retirement at 65.

LIST OF ACTS RELATING TO INDIA PASSED DURING 1892.

- 55 and 56 Vic., c. 10. East Indian Railway Company Sinking Fund Act. | 55 and 56 Vic., c. 14. Indian Councils Act.

LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT INDIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS ISSUED DURING 1892.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE STOCK OF BOOKS ON SALE AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

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| Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, 1890-91. (2s. 6d.) | IV. South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II., Part I. By E. Hultzsch, Ph. D. (8s.) |
| Scientific Memoirs. By Indian Medical Officers. Part VII (6s.) | Annals of Calcutta Botanic Gardens. III. Species of Pedicularis, &c. (70s.) |
| Manual of Civil Service Rules, Second Edition (2s. 6d.) | Report on Spanish Chestnuts, with an introduction by Sir George Birdwood. (1s.) |
| Archæological Survey of India, New Series: II. Monumental Antiquities of the N. W. Provinces. By A. Führer, Ph. D. (20s.) | Warren Hastings. By G. W. Forrest, B.A. (8s.) |
| | Forest Working Plans. By W. E. D'Arcy. (4s. 6d.) |

IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL PROVINCIAL AND DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS, THE FOLLOWING WORKS OF GENERAL INTEREST HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED IN INDIA.

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| North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code, Third Edition. (Rs. 8.) | Records of the Geological Survey, Vol. XXV., Parts 1 to 4. (R. 1 per part or Rs. 2 per year of 4 parts.) |
| List of British Enactments in force in Native States, Northern India. Corrected to May, 1891. Compiled by J. M. Macpherson. (Rs. 4.) | Meteorological Observations at Madras, 1861-1890. (Rs. 6.) |
| List of British Enactments in force in Native States, Rajputana. Corrected to August, 1891. Compiled by J. M. Macpherson. (Rs. 2-3.) | Progress of the Madras Presidency during the last Forty Years of British Administration. By Devan Bahadur S. Srinivasa Raghavaiyangar. (Rs. 3-8.) |
| Epigraphia Indica, Parts 8 and 9. Rs. 3s. each.) | Monograph on Pottery and Glass Industries of the Punjab. (8a.) |
| Civil Service Regulations, Second Edition. (Rs. 4-8.) | Inscriptions at Pagan, Pinya, and Ava. (Rs. 7.) |
| List of Lighthouses and Light-vessels in British India, 1890. (R. 1.) | Kalyani Inscriptions at Pegu. (R. 1-8.) |
| Civil Account Code, Vol. I., Parts I. and II. Fifth Edition. (Rs. 2.) | Po U Daung Inscription. (R. 1.) |
| Consumption of Opium in India. Papers relating to. (R. 1.) | Language of Southern Chins. By B. Houghton. (R. 1-10.) |
| Prices and Wages in India. Ninth Issue. (R. 1-8.) | Petroleum Industry in Upper Burma, 1800-1891. By Dr. F. Noetling. (Rs. 6-8.) |

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL MAPS ADDED TO THE SALE STOCK AT THE INDIA OFFICE. (Except where otherwise stated, the maps are on one sheet. The figures in italics denote the number of miles to the inch.)

- General Maps.**—India, with hills, 256 (1s.); India, 96 (5s.); India, statistical, 64 (four sheets, 12s.); India, shewing feeders to railways, 32 (six sheets, 16s.); Bengal, 16 (two sheets, 10s.); Bengal, 8, sheets 3 to 13 and 16 (per sheet, 2s. 6d.); Bombay Presidency, 80 (1s.); N.W. Provinces and Oudh, 32 (1s. 3d.); N.W. Provinces and Oudh, 80 (6d.); N.W. Provinces and Oudh, 16 (four sheets, 10s.); Punjab and surrounding countries (skeleton), 32 (2s.); Punjab, shewing roads, &c., 16 (two sheets, 5s.); Central Provinces, 16 (two sheets, 10s.); Berar, 24 (9d.); Upper Burma, 64 (6d.); Rajputana Agency, 80 (6d.); Central India Agency, 80 (6d.); Afghanistan, 24 (two sheets, 7s.); Astor and Gilgit, 4 (4s.).
- Divisional and District Maps.**—Bankoora District, 8 (9d.); Basti District, 2 (four sheets, 6s.); Benares District, 2 (three sheets, 5s.); Burdwan District, 8 (9d.); Chittagong District, 8 (1s.); Cuttack District, 8 (1s.); Durbhunga District, 8 (1s.); Gya District, 8 (9d.); Jalaun District, 8 (9d.); Julpauri District, 8 (9d.); Monghyr District, 8 (9d.); Patna District, 4 (1s. 3d.); Pubna District, 8 (9d.); Rajshahi Division, 8 (3s. 6d.); Shahabad District, 4 (2s. 6d.); Soondurbuns District, 4 (two sheets, 10s.).
- Indian Atlas Sheets.**—4, Nos. 40, 42, 59, 74, 114, 115 (4s. each); 11 S.E., 22 N.E., 35 N.W., 39 N.E., 105 S.E., 130 S.E., 131 N.E. (1s. 6d. each).
- Miscellaneous.**—South Eastern Frontier, 4, sheets 1 N.W., N.E., S.W., S.E., 2 S.E., 3 N.E., 4 N.W., N.E., S.W., S.E., 5 S.W. (per sheet 3s. 6d.); 8, sheets 1 and 7 (per sheet 3s. 6d.); North Eastern Frontier, 4, sheets 14 S.E., 15 N.E., S.E., 23 N.W., S.W. (per sheet 3s. 6d.); 8, 22 (3s. 6d.); Miranzai Expedition—Khanki Valley, 1 (3s.); Burma and Assam Frontier (skeleton), 32 (1s. 3d.); Gurjat States, 16 (9d.); Ulwar, 4 (2s. 6d.); Benares City and Cantonment, 1/2 (four sheets, 8s.); Calcutta City, 1/2 (1s. 6d.); Kamptee Cantonment, 8 (two sheets, 5s.); Satara City, 8 (two sheets, 5s.).

NOTE.—Full lists of the publications issued by the various Governments in India may be obtained on application to the Registrar and Superintendent of Records, India Office, or to any of the following

AGENTS TO THE INDIA OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

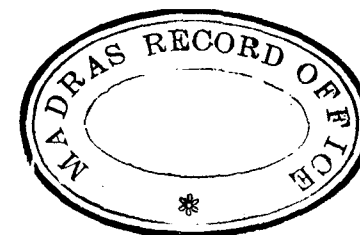
For Books and Maps.

- Mr. E. A. ARNOLD, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
 Messrs. A. CONSTABLE and Co., 14, Parliament Street, S.W.
 Messrs. LUZAC and Co., 46, Great Russell Street, W.C.
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- Co., Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
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- Mr. E. STANFORD, 26, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Messrs. H. S. KING and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.



RECORD OF SERVICES.

(CORRECTED TO 1ST JULY, 1892.)

[The following List includes Officers of the Home Establishment of the Secretary of State, Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service, and those appointed under the Native Civil Service Rules, other Officers in Civil Employment in India whose SUBSTANTIVE pay is at least Rs. 1,000 a month, and Officers of those classes who have retired since 1886. It has not been found practicable to include more than a limited number of the Officers still surviving who retired before 1886.]

THE INDIA OFFICE LIST.

RECORD OF SERVICES.

ABBOTT, HENRY BYAM, Lieutenant-Colonel I.S.C., Foreign Department, Government of India.—First commission, June, 1861; arrived in India, Nov., 1861; served with the 109th foot; served as assistant resident, Aden, 1865 to 1869; from Oct., 1869, to Feb., 1874, served as assistant agent, Rajputana, and acted as magistrate of Abu, and assistant general superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti department, 1872-73; officiating settlement officer, Ulwar, 1874-75; officiating political agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, 1875; political assistant, Manpura, and deputy Bheel agent, 1875-76; on special duty at Jhallawar, 1876-77; superintendent of Jhallawar, from March, 1876; graded as additional political agent, 1st class, Dec., 1888; officiating resident at Gwalior, July, 1890; and at Meywar, Oct., 1890; political agent, Ulwar, Jan., 1891; officiating resident, Jeypur, May, 1891; on special duty in Central India, Jan., 1892; resident, Western States of Rajputana, April, 1892.

ABDUL GHAFUR KHAN OF ZAIDA, Punjab Commission.—Appointed probationer under native civil service rules, 14th Feb., 1889; assistant commissioner, Dec., 1891.

ABU TURAB KHAN, AGHA, Bengal C.S. (N.W. Provinces and Oudh).—Appointed by the Government of India a probationary assistant magistrate and collector under the statutory civil service rules, 16th April, 1889.

ACKLOM, ROBERT EVATT, Police Department, Government of India.—Appointed assistant district superintendent of police, 18th April, 1867, and district superintendent, June, 1872; appointed superintendent Rajputana-Malwa railway police, May, 1883.

ACWORTH, HARRY ARBUTHNOT, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Brighton College; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1865; arrived in India, 31st Oct., 1870, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, acting collector of stamp revenue and political agent, and acting collector and magistrate; acting under secretary to government of Bombay, revenue, financial, and general departments, Oct., 1879; acting collector of Bombay and superintendent of stamps and stationery, March, 1881; from April, 1881, served as assistant collector, deputy collector, and acting junior collector of salt revenue; member of the mixed commission at Goa, Dec., 1884; deputy municipal commissioner, July, 1885; deputy collector of salt revenue, Aug., 1885; acting junior collector and magistrate, Aug., 1887; municipal commissioner for city of Bombay, April, 1890; editor of the Bombay Revenue Handbook, 3rd edition.

ADAMS, GEORGE, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Christ's Hospital; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived in India, 30th Dec., 1861; from April, 1863, served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; deputy commissioner, Lalitpur, in the Jhansi commission, April, 1877; officiating commissioner, Jhansi, in 1878 and 1880; magistrate and collector, Nov., 1883; officiating commissioner, Sitapur, July, 1888; commissioner in Oudh, Nov., 1889; commissioner and governor-general's agent, Benares, Aug., 1890.

ADAMSON, CHARLES HENRY ELLISON, C.I.E., Major, I.S.C., Burma Commission.—First commission, royal artillery, Jan., 1868; served with 5th brigade at Kirkee and Rangoon till 1870; admitted to the Madras staff corps, 1870; joined the Burma commission, Dec., 1871, and served as assistant magistrate, assistant commissioner, and officiating magistrate, and president of municipal committee, Rangoon; deputy commissioner, June, 1885; C.I.E., May, 1889; commissioner, Jan., 1892.

ADAMSON, HARVEY, M.A., Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at the Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen, and King's College, Aberdeen; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived at Rangoon, 17th Dec., 1877; served as assistant commissioner, officiating deputy commissioner, and settlement officer; 1st grade settlement officer, June, 1886; deputy commissioner, 4th grade, April, 1888; 3rd grade, Dec., 1888; 2nd grade, Nov., 1890.

ADDIS, DAVID FOULIS, M.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1870; arrived in India, 14th Nov., 1872, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate, assistant settlement officer, and officiating magistrate and collector; joint magistrate, 2nd grade, Dec., 1883; 1st grade, August, 1887; deputy commissioner, Jan., 1890; magistrate and collector, July, 1890.

AGNEW, PATRICK DALREAGLE, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Bedford Grammar School and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in India 1st Dec., 1889, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner.

AGNEW, WILLIAM FISCHER, Barrister-at-Law, Judicial Department, Burma.—Reporter

for Indian law reports, high court, Calcutta, from Feb., 1877; officiated as editor in 1879, 1882, and 1883; law lecturer, Presidency College, 1879; advocate, high court, Calcutta, 1879; recorder of Rangoon, March, 1884; officiating judge, high court, Calcutta in 1885 and 1886; author of 'Law of Patent,' 'The Statute of Frauds,' 'The Law of Trusts in India,' 'The Criminal Procedure Code,' and 'Index to Indian Acts.'

AHSANUDDIN AHMAD, MOULVIE, Barrister-at-Law, Bengal C.S.—Appointed assistant magistrate and collector on probation under the native civil service rules, 3rd Jan., 1882; confirmed in the statutory civil service, June, 1887.

AIKMAN, ROBERT SMITH, M.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Madras College, St. Andrew's, and St. Andrew's University; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1865; arrived in India, 22nd Nov., 1867, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, and officiating magistrate and collector; transferred temporarily to Bengal on famine relief duty, Feb. to Oct., 1874; promoted to joint magistrate and deputy collector, Jan., 1879; from March 1884 served in the judicial department, and was appointed judge, 3rd grade, Oct., 1886, and 2nd grade, March, 1890.

AINSLIE, WILLIAM, late Bengal C.S.—Appointed to the Bengal civil service from Haileybury College, 1845; arrived in India, 7th Nov., 1845; served in the Bengal revenue and judicial departments in the grades of assistant, and joint magistrate and deputy collector in Cuttack; and was specially employed in 1850-51 and 1851-52 in the suppression of Meriah sacrifices in the Khond districts; magistrate of Rungpore, July, 1852; railway commissioner, East Indian railway, Jan., 1856, to March, 1857; magistrate and collector, Bhagulpore, March, 1857; railway commissioner, Eastern Bengal railway, 1858, and subsequently of the South-Eastern railway also; from Aug., 1863, served in the judicial department, and was appointed civil and sessions judge of Patna, Jan., 1864; president, tea commission, Nov., 1867, to April, 1868; officiated as judge of the high court, Calcutta, from Nov., 1870, and was confirmed in that appointment May, 1873; retired, April, 1880.

AITCHISON, SIR CHARLES UMPHERSTON, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., late Bengal C.S.—Educated at the University of Edinburgh; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1855; arrived in India, 24th Sept., 1856, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant commissioner and magistrate; transferred to Punjab, May, 1857; personal assistant to judicial commissioner, July, 1858; officiating under secretary, government of India, foreign department, Nov., 1859; deputy commissioner, Punjab, Jan., 1865; officiating commissioner, Lahore, Aug., 1867; officiating secretary to government, Punjab, Nov., 1867; from April, 1868, served in the foreign department, government of India, as officiating secretary, and was confirmed in this appointment, Aug., 1870; on special duty in Thagi and Dakaiti department, Oct., 1877; chief commissioner, British Burma, 31st March, 1878;

provisional member, governor-general's council, July, 1880; lieutenant-governor, Punjab, 4th April, 1882, to April, 1887; member, governor-general's council, 2nd April, 1887, from which date he resigned the civil service; resigned his seat as member of governor-general's council, 17th Nov., 1888; has published 'Manual of the Criminal Law of the Punjab,' 1860; 'Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads relating to India and the Neighbouring Countries,' and 'The Native States of India.'

ALCOCK, JOHN BACKHOUSE, Bombay C.S.—Appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1874; arrived in India, 10th Nov., 1876, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, acting cantonment magistrate, and railway magistrate; from Jan., 1884, served as assistant judge and sessions judge, and as acting judge and sessions judge.

ALEXANDER, ERNEST BRUCE, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Repton; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1869; arrived in India, 1st Nov., 1871, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; from Nov., 1874, to March, 1881, served as assistant settlement officer and officiating settlement officer in Fatehpur and Moradabad, and was appointed junior secretary to the board of revenue in addition to his other duties in 1877, and was placed on special duty under the orders of the board, Feb., 1879; served subsequently as assistant magistrate, and joint magistrate and deputy collector, and acted for various periods as small cause judge, and magistrate and collector; joint magistrate, 1st grade, Sept., 1885; deputy commissioner, June, 1889; magistrate and collector, Oct., 1889; author of 'Gazetteer of Gorakhpur.'

ALEXANDER, JAMES WILLIAM, Public Works Department, Government of India.—Joined the service, June, 1865; assistant engineer, Dec., 1866; assistant secretary to government of India, public works department, Jan., 1868; executive engineer, March, 1870; served in various divisions, and from Nov., 1886, to May, 1887, had charge of the Rohilkhand executive division; 3rd superintending engineer, Feb., 1890; 2nd, June, 1891.

ALEXANDER, MOSES, Store Department, India Office.—Appointed 2nd class clerk, 3rd March, 1888.

ALEXANDER, NATHANIEL STUART, late Bengal C.S.—Appointed from Haileybury College; arrived in India, 10th July, 1858; from Oct., 1859, served in the Bengal revenue and judicial departments, and was appointed magistrate and collector, 1st grade, Jan., 1879; commissioner, Dacca division, Aug., 1884; commissioner of Bhagulpore, Dec., 1885; and of Burdwan, Aug., 1887; retired March, 1890.

ALISON, SIR ARCHIBALD, Bart., G.C.B., General, Member of the Council of India.—1st commission ensign 72nd foot, 3rd Nov., 1846; captain, Nov., 1853; major unattached, Dec., 1856; brevet colonel, March, 1867; lieutenant-general, Nov., 1882; served in the Crimean campaign of 1855, and was present at siege of Sevastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal); served in the Indian mutiny, and was military secretary to the commander-in-chief, Aug., 1857, to March, 1858; was present at relief

of Lucknow (wounded—arm lost, medal and clasp, brevet of lieutenant-colonel and C.B.); in staff employment adjutant general's department at headquarters, and in the south western district, and at Aldershot, 1862 to 1873; served in the Ashantee war of 1873-4 as brigadier-general of European brigade, and was present at the battle of Amoafu, capture of Bequah, action of Ordashu, and taking of Coomassie; received thanks of both houses of parliament, medal with clasp, and K.C.B.; deputy adjutant general headquarters Ireland, Oct., 1874, to Dec., 1877; commandant staff college, Jan.-April, 1878; deputy quartermaster-general intelligence branch, May, 1878-Aug., 1882; served in the Egyptian expedition of 1882 as major-general in command of troops at Alexandria, and on the Mahmoudiyeh canal, and in command of 3rd brigade, 2nd division, at battle of Tel-el-Kebir; received thanks of both houses of parliament, medal with clasp, bronze star, and class Osmanieh; promoted lieutenant-general for distinguished service; commanding division Aldershot, Aug., 1883, to Feb., 1885; and again Oct., 1885; adjutant-general to the forces, Feb.-Sept., 1885; appointed member of the council of India, Jan., 1889.

ALLEN, CHARLES FRANCIS EGERTON, B.A., M.P., late Judicial Department, Burma.—Called to the bar (Inner Temple) 1871; admitted advocate of high court, Calcutta, Nov., 1873; law examiner, Calcutta University, Dec., 1874, and again in 1875 and 1876; acting judge of the Calcutta court of small causes, 1875-76; lecturer on English law in the Presidency College, Calcutta, Feb., 1876, and professor of law (temporary) May, 1877; served as government advocate, Rangoon, and acted as recorder of Rangoon for various periods; M.P. for Pembroke District, 1892.

ALLEN, CHARLES GEORGE HILLERSEN, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Haileybury and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1883; arrived in India, 16th Dec., 1885; assistant magistrate and collector, Jan., 1886; settlement officer, Chittagong, July, 1892.

ALLEN, DAVID BIRD, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Eton, and St. John's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1871; arrived in India, 5th Nov., 1873; served in revenue and judicial departments, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector, assistant to director-general of statistics, and officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, and under the director of the agricultural department, May, 1885; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sept., 1887; magistrate and collector, Aug., 1890.

ALLEN, JEFFERY JULIAN, M.I.E.E., India Telegraph Department.—Joined the service as assistant superintendent, 26th Nov., 1868; superintendent, Aug., 1881; on special duty, Jan., 1887; in charge, electrician's office, Calcutta, April, 1891; class IV, 2nd grade, May, 1891.

ALLEN, PERCY UNDERHILL, B.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at University College School, Cheltenham College, and Magdalen College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1865; arrived in India 21st Nov., 1888, and served in the North-Western Provinces as

assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate, April, 1892.

ALLEN, THOMAS TAYLOR, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Queen's College, Cork; appointed to Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1859; arrived in India, 7th Feb., 1861; from Nov., 1861, served in the Bengal revenue and judicial departments, and was appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector, April, 1866; district and sessions judge, March, 1875; lieutenant-governor's council, Jan., 1881, and again, Jan. to Dec., 1883, Nov., 1886, Dec., 1888, and Dec., 1890; superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, Feb., 1883.

ALLEN, WILLIAM, Bombay C.S.—Educated at King's College School, and St. Catherine's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1866; arrived in India, 10th Oct., 1868, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, acting railway magistrate, acting 1st class deputy collector in Scinde, acting assistant conservator of forests, and acting collector and magistrate and political agent; 1st assistant collector, Dec., 1882; junior collector and magistrate, Nov., 1889; senior collector and magistrate, Nov., 1891.

ALLISON, HAZLETT, M.D., Surgeon-Major, Madras Medical Department.—Joined the service as surgeon, Sep., 1873; arrived in India, 29th April, 1874, and served on military duty from July, 1874; acted as fort surgeon, Fort St. George, medical inspector of seamen, and professor of anatomy in medical college at various periods; surgeon-major, Sept., 1885; fort surgeon, Fort St. George, with fort and marine duties, and professor of anatomy in the medical college, and medical inspector of seamen, Jan., 1888; fellow of Madras university, Aug., 1892.

AMBICA CHARAN SEN, M.A., Bengal C.S.—Appointed under the native civil service rules assistant magistrate and collector, 21st Jan., 1884, on probation; on duty under the director of the agricultural department, May, 1885; confirmed in the statutory civil service, 19th Feb., 1886.

AMEER HOSSEIN, NAWAB SYED, C.I.E., Bengal Judicial Department.—Joined the service as officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, 29th Aug., 1864; confirmed 5th Feb., 1867; member of council of lieutenant-governor, April, 1878; officiated as presidency magistrate, Calcutta, for various periods, and was confirmed in that appointment Nov., 1888; member of central examination committee, April, 1886; additional member of governor-general's council, Dec., 1886, and again Dec., 1888; C.I.E. Jan., 1888; officiating presidency magistrate, March, 1886; confirmed, Nov., 1888; acted as coroner of Calcutta in 1888-89.

AMIR ALI, C.I.E., Bengal Judicial Department.—Appointed judge of the High Court at Calcutta, 2nd Jan., 1890.

AMIRTA LAL CHATTERJEE, B.L., Bengal Judicial Department.—From 19th May, 1862, served in the subordinate judicial service, Bengal, and was appointed subordinate judge, 4th grade, and small cause court judge, Moorshedabad, April, 1873; subordinate judge, Nadda, Jan., 1880; 1st grade subordinate judge, April, 1880.

AMOS, ROBERT, Customs Department, Bengal.—Served in the customs department from 4th Dec., 1876, and was appointed assist-

ant collector and head appraiser, Calcutta, July, 1882.

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Gordon's Hospital, New Grammar School, and King's College, Aberdeen; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1870; arrived in India, 4th Nov., 1872, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, and forest settlement officer; on special duty, Jan.-May, 1878, and again, Nov., 1881, in the forest department; deputy commissioner, March, 1889; on special duty at Hissar, Nov., 1890.

ANDERSON, FRANCIS CHARLES, Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces).—Educated at Edinburgh Academy, and Repton; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1869; arrived in India, 31st Oct., 1871; from Nov., 1871, served in the Central Provinces as assistant commissioner, personal assistant to the chief commissioner, and acting deputy commissioner; assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, Aug., 1881; commissioner of excise, superintendent of stamps, and inspector-general of registration, Feb., 1882; acted as secretary to chief commissioner in Oct., 1882, 1885, and March, 1888; confirmed in that appointment, Jan., 1891; officiating commissioner, Nagpur division, April, 1892; prepared excise manual for the Central Provinces, 1885.

ANDERSON, HENRY AIKEN, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Edinburgh Academy, and Repton Grammar School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1871; arrived in India, 13th Nov., 1873, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, and officiating under secretary to Government, March, 1880; assistant political officer, Kurram, under the Government of India, Aug., 1880; on special duty, camp of exercise, Delhi, Nov., 1885; officiating district judge, in 1884, 1886, and 1887; deputy commissioner, May, 1889; acted as commissioner and superintendent, Derajat, in 1892.

ANDERSON, JAMES, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Edinburgh University; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived, 14th Nov., 1861; served in the Bengal revenue and judicial departments as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector, and deputy commissioner, and was appointed magistrate and collector, 1st grade, March, 1884; on special duty connected with the Wahabi case, June, 1870; retired, 1888.

ANDERSON, JAMES DRUMMOND, Bengal C.S. (Assam).—Educated at Rugby; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1873; arrived in India, 14th Nov., 1875; served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector, and officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector; transferred to Assam, Jan., 1880, and served as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner; assistant secretary to chief commissioner, Jan.-Dec., 1882; assistant commissioner, 1st grade, July, 1886; deputy commissioner, April, 1889; author of 'A Short List of Words of the Hill Tipperah Language,' 1885.

ANDERSON, JOHN ALEXANDER, B.L., Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at the Grammar School and University of Aberdeen, and was also a student of the Inner Temple; appointed to the

Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1872; arrived in India, 2nd Dec., 1874, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner; officiating divisional judge, March, 1888, again in 1889, and from April, 1891; district judge, April, 1889.

ANDERSON, J. W. M., Colonel, late Revenue Survey Department, Bombay.—First commission, Jan., 1855; from Nov., 1863, served in the revenue survey department, Mysore, as assistant superintendent and deputy superintendent; from April, 1881, served as superintendent of the Scinde settlement survey; 1st grade superintendent, Jan., 1885; retired, March, 1888.

ANDERSON, ROBERT HILDEBRAND, Bengal C.S.—Appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1874; arrived in India, 7th Dec., 1876; served as assistant magistrate and collector, officiating embarkation agent and superintendent of emigration, and officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector; confirmed as joint magistrate and deputy collector, Aug., 1887; has also acted as district and sessions judge.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM ROBERT LE GEY, Major, I.S.C.—First commission, 63rd foot, Oct., 1870; admitted to the Bombay staff corps, Oct., 1871; aide-de-camp to Governor of Bombay, 1876; deputy accountant-general, military department, Jan., 1882; military accountant, 2nd class, March, 1890; served in the Egyptian war, 1882 (medal and Khedive's star).

ANDREW, DAVID CLAPHAM, Lieutenant-Colonel, I.S.C., late Survey of India.—Ensign, Bengal Infantry, Dec., 1859; arrived in India, 7th March, 1860; joined the revenue survey department as assistant surveyor, Dec. 1862; deputy superintendent of revenue survey 3rd grade, Jan., 1878; was in charge of Bassein District, British Burma survey, Nov., 1879, and was transferred to the South Deccan survey, Nov., 1880; 2nd grade deputy superintendent, March, 1886; retired, March, 1889.

ANDREW, JAMES, Madras C.S.—Educated at the Royal School, Armagh, and Kingstown School; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1877; arrived in India, 17th Nov., 1879, and served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, acting sub-collector and joint magistrate, and forest settlement officer; head assistant to collector and magistrate, N. Arcot, April, 1888; principal assistant to collector, district magistrate, and agent, Ganjam, Dec., 1891.

ANDREWS, W., Accounts Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 30th March, 1876.

ANLEY, GEORGE AUGUSTUS D'AUVERGNE, late Public Works Department, Bengal.—Appointed by the government of India as executive engineer, 4th class, 25th Jan., 1861; served in the Bengal public works department, and temporarily under the municipality of Calcutta; officiating assistant to chief engineer and assistant secretary to the government of Bengal, April, 1876; held charge of office of chief engineer, and secretary to government of Bengal, Dec., 1878; superintending engineer, 3rd class, March, 1882; 2nd class, March, 1886; retired, Nov., 1888.

ANNESLEY, ROBERT, Major, Judicial Department, N.W. Provinces.—Entered the army in 1855, and served in the Crimean and Abyssinian

campaigns; retired in 1869; joined the service, 4th Jan., 1871, as assistant district superintendent of police and officiating cantonment magistrate, and was confirmed in the latter appointment, June, 1877; judge, small cause court, June, 1880; 1st class cantonment magistrate, Oct., 1886.

ANSON, GEORGE WEMYSS, Major, I.S.C., Oudh Commission.—1st commission, 11th Jan., 1867; private secretary and A.D.C. to lieutenant-governor, N.W. Provinces, May, 1871, and Feb., 1875—June, 1878; from April, 1872, served as officiating cantonment magistrate and officiating assistant commissioner; confirmed in latter appointment, Sept., 1875, and in the former, Sept., 1877; agent, Balrampur estate, June, 1886; in addition cantonment magistrate, Aug., 1887; and deputy commissioner, Nov., 1890.

ARBUTHNOT, SIR ALEXANDER JOHN, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Madras C.S., Member of the Council of India.—Educated at Rugby, and Haileybury College, and appointed to the Madras civil service in 1842; arrived in Madras, Sept., 1842; served in the revenue department as assistant collector and magistrate, and also held the posts of Malayan translator to government, secretary to the college and university boards, and deputy and acting registrar to the Sudder court; director of public instruction, March, 1855; chief secretary to government and additional member of council for making laws and regulations, Oct., 1862; member of Madras Council, Oct., 1867, to Oct., 1872; temporary governor of Madras in the absence of Lord Napier, Feb.-May, 1872; retired from the Madras civil service, Oct., 1874; member of governor-general's council, June, 1875, to 1880, and acted as president of the council, Nov., 1878, and March, 1879; vice-chancellor of the university of Madras, Oct., 1871, and of the university of Calcutta, Oct., 1878; counsellor of the Empress of India, Jan., 1877; appointed member of the council of India, 1st Nov., 1887; is the author of various publications on educational and other subjects in connection with India, among which are 'Reports of selected cases determined in the Court of Foujdari Adawlut, 1851'; 'A compilation of papers relating to public instruction in Madras,' 1855; 'Mémorial of Sir Thomas Munro,' 1881; &c.

ARBUTHNOT, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, Lieut.-General, K.C.B., R.A.—1st commission, Royal Artillery, June, 1843; served in the Crimean campaign, 1855, and was present at the siege and fall of Sevastopol (medal and clasp, brevet of major, 5th class Medjidieh, Turkish medal); deputy adjutant-general, R.A., in Bengal, March, 1873, to Sept., 1877; acted as inspector-general of ordnance, Oct., 1877, to Sept., 1878; inspector-general of artillery in India, Sept., 1878, to July, 1880, during which period he served as brigadier-general in the operations in Afghanistan (medal, K.C.B.); deputy adjutant-general, R.A.; with the headquarters of the army in England, Sept., 1880, to Aug., 1883; inspector-general of artillery in England, Sept., 1883, to April, 1885; president, ordnance committee, May, 1885, to Jan., 1886; commander-in-chief, and member of the governor's council, Bombay, 16th Feb. to Dec., 1886; commander-in-chief, and member of council, Madras, Dec., 1886, to March, 1891.

ARBUTHNOT, JOHN CAMPBELL, Bengal

C.S. (Assam).—Educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1877; arrived in India, 21st Dec., 1879; assistant magistrate and collector, Bhagalpur, Dec., 1879; transferred to Assam, Feb., 1883, and served as assistant commissioner; deputy commissioner, Nov., 1890.

ARDAGH, JOHN CHARLES, C.B., C.I.E., Colonel, R.E.—Private Secretary to Governor-General of India.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered royal engineers as lieutenant, 1st April, 1859; captain, Aug., 1872; major, Nov., 1878; lieutenant-colonel, Nov., 1882; colonel, Nov., 1887; attached to the special embassy during the congress at Berlin, June, 1878, and was made a C.B. (civil), July, 1878; appointed assistant to Her Majesty's commissioner for the delimitation of the frontier of Bulgaria, Sept., 1878; appointed commissioner for the demarcation of the Greek frontier, June, 1881; was employed during the conference at Berlin on the Greek frontier in 1880, and during the conference at Constantinople on the same subject in 1881; served in the Egyptian campaign of 1882-4, including the operations at Alexandria, and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp, bronze star, brevet of lieutenant-colonel and 4th class of Osmanieh); served in the Soudan in 1884, commanding royal engineers and chief of the intelligence department; battles of Teb and Tamai; 2 clasps, C.B. (military), May, 1884; served in Soudan expedition, 1884-5—Nile; commandant of base at Cairo, and in the expedition of 1885-6 with the frontier field force; has received the 3rd class of the Medjidieh; appointed private secretary to the Right Hon. the Marquess of Lansdowne, governor-general of India, Dec., 1888; C.I.E., Jan., 1892.

ARGYLL (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, K.T.—Born in 1823; succeeded to the dukedom in 1847; took an active part in the controversy in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland relating to patronage, and published various pamphlets and essays in connection therewith, 1842-1848; elected chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, 1851; lord privy seal, 1852-1855; postmaster general, 1855; lord privy seal, 1859; in 1860 he was again appointed postmaster general, and subsequently lord privy seal; secretary of state for India, Dec., 1868, to Feb., 1874; lord privy seal, May, 1880; resigned in April, 1881; elected rector of the university of Glasgow, Nov., 1854; presided over the 25th annual meeting of the British Association, held at Glasgow, Sept., 1855; president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1861; is hereditary master of the Queen's household in Scotland, a trustee of the British Museum, and hereditary sheriff and lord lieutenant of Argyllshire; published the 'Reign of Law' in 1866; 'Primeval Man' 1869; a small work on the history and antiquities of Iona, 1870; 'The Patronage Act of 1874,' 1874; observations 'On the important question involved in the relation of Landlord and Tenant,' 1877; and in 1879, 'The Eastern Question from the Treaty of Paris to the Treaty of Berlin, and to the second Afghan War.'

ARMSTRONG, FRANCIS B., Financial Department, India Office.—Educated at Cheltenham Proprietary College, and King Edward's School, Birmingham; junior clerk, financial department,

India Office, 30th March, 1869; senior clerk, Sept., 1883.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN ARTHUR, Lieut.-Col., R.E., late Public Works Department, Punjab.—1st commission, June, 1860; joined the public works department, Nov. 1865, and served in the Punjab as assistant engineer; served in the Hazara Campaign, 1868, as assistant engineer in charge of field telegraph; executive engineer, Sept., 1869; assistant to chief engineer, and assistant secretary to government, April, 1877; served in Kashmir on special road work, 1881-82; superintending engineer, 3rd class, March, 1886; retired, March, 1887.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN SCOBELL, late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Marlborough College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1864; arrived, 3rd March, 1866; served in the revenue and judicial departments in Bengal; deputy collector of customs, Calcutta, Dec., 1877; magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, and collector of customs, Calcutta, April, 1883; port commissioner, Calcutta, Nov., 1887; retired, July, 1892.

ARNOLD, GEORGE, late Store Department, India Office.—Clerk in storeroom's department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Oct., 1855, to Dec., 1858; sub-inspector of stores, India store depot, Dec., 1858; supervisor, 1st grade, March, 1877; retired, 1886.

ARNOTT, JAMES, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, M.D., C.M., Medical Department, Bombay.—Joined the Indian medical service, 1st April, 1867; arrived in India, 25th Oct., 1867, and was employed under the military department till Aug., 1868, including service in the Abyssinian Expedition (medal); and subsequently as assistant-surgeon in the David Sassoon Hospital, Poona, and in the European General Hospital, Bombay, and as professor of pathology in the Grant Medical College; also acted as civil surgeon, and registrar of marriages, Poona, and in medical charge of the Deccan and civil engineering colleges, and as superintendent of the lunatic asylum and jail; acting surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, Jan., 1878; also acted as presidency surgeon and marine surgeon, Bombay; surgeon, European General Hospital, Bombay, March-April, 1882; professor of midwifery, Grant Medical College, and obstetric physician, Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital from April, 1882; physician, European General Hospital, May, 1891.

ARNOTT, NAPOLEON, Major, R.E., Military Works Department, Government of India.—1st commission, 22nd Dec., 1865; arrived in India 13th Dec., 1868, and served in Bengal and the Punjab on irrigation duty; executive engineer, Jan., 1879; officiated as secretary to agent to governor general, Baluchistan, and as secretary to defence committee in 1882; employed on special defence works, Aug., 1887; superintending engineer, Dec., 1889; deputy director general, military works, Sept., 1890.

ARTHUR, OSWALD GEORGE, Bengal C.S. (N.W. Provinces).—Educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1888; arrived, 8th Nov., 1890, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector.

ARTHUR, SIGISMUND RAYNOR, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Charterhouse, and New College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil

service after open competition of 1886; arrived in India, 19th Nov., 1888; assistant collector and magistrate, May, 1889.

ARUNDEL, ARUNDEL TAGG, B.A., Madras C.S.—Educated at University College, London; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1864; arrived, 18th Nov., 1865; served in various districts of Madras from Aug., 1866, as assistant collector and magistrate, sub-collector, and acting collector and magistrate; private secretary to governor of Madras, July, 1875; acting deputy director, revenue settlement, April, 1878; president of the municipal commission, Madras, June, 1881; fellow of the Madras University, March, 1882; principal assistant to collector and magistrate and agent, Vizagapatam, Oct., 1884; district and sessions judge, Kistna, Dec., 1884; collector and magistrate, Kistna, Aug., 1887.

ASHBURNER, LIONEL R., C.S.I., late Bombay C.S.—Appointed to the Bombay civil service from Haileybury College, 1848; served in the revenue and judicial departments in Broach, Surat, and Kaira; on the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857, was appointed superintendent of police, Kaira, and organised a body of horse and foot for the protection of the eastern frontier; special commissioner for trial of rebels, 1858; collector and magistrate, Kandeish, 1861; revenue and police commissioner, N. division, 1872; member of council, Bombay, Aug., 1877; retired, 1883.

ASHTON, G., Financial Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 7th April, 1884; attached to financial department.

ASTON, HENRY FAURE, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay C.S.—Educated at the South African College; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 9th Oct., 1869, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, acting political assistant in Kathiawar (April, 1871, to June, 1874), acting judge and sessions judge, railway magistrate and cantonment magistrate; on famine duty, Sholapur, Sept., 1877; acting under secretary to government of Bombay in the political, judicial, and educational departments, and secretary to the council for making laws and regulations, Dec., 1881, to March, 1883; 1st grade assistant judge and sessions judge, Aug., 1883; judicial assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, March, 1885; 3rd grade judge and sessions judge, Nov., 1886; 2nd grade, June, 1891; on special duty in connection with settlement cases, Baroda, in 1888.

ATA-ULLAH KHAN, MIRZA, Sardar Bahadur, Hon. Lieut.-Colonel.—British agent at Kabul, June, 1885; retired, June, 1891.

ATKINS, CHARLES HERBERT, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at King Henry VIII's School, Coventry, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived, 30th Nov., 1891; and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner.

ATKINS, JOHN DE COURCY, Bombay C.S.—Educated at University College School, London University, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1878; arrived in India, 9th Nov., 1880, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, and forest settlement officer; acted as under-secretary to government, Bombay, revenue, financial, &c., departments,

in 1886, and again in 1889 and 1890; acting postmaster-general, Bombay, April-Sept., 1891.

ATKINSON, FREDERIC JAMES, Financial Department, Government of India.—Joined the service as probationer, 8th July, 1873, and served in Bengal as district grain accountant and on audit duty and as officiating accountant-general; served also as assistant accountant-general, Bombay, Bengal, and N.W. Provinces; assistant comptroller, Burma, December, 1888; officiating comptroller and commissioner of paper currency in 1890; deputy accountant general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, June, 1891.

ATKINSON, JOHN NATHANIEL, Madras C.S.—Educated at Marlborough College; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1876; arrived in India, 3rd Dec., 1878, and served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, acting sub-collector and joint magistrate, and assistant sessions judge; on special duty under the commissioner of salt revenue, April, 1885; acting deputy commissioner of salt revenue, Oct. to Dec., 1885; head assistant to collector and magistrate, Sept., 1886; sub-collector and magistrate, Jan., 1891.

ATLAY, Venerable B. T., M.A., late Ecclesiastical Department, Bengal.—Arrived in India, 17th Oct., 1867; chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and of the general hospital, Dec., 1867; senior chaplain, Oct., 1877; chaplain of Naini Tal, Feb., 1879; senior chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, and chaplain of the general hospital and presidency jail, Jan., 1882; commissary to the Lord Bishop, and officiating chaplain in charge of the diocese, March, 1883; archdeacon of Calcutta, Sept., 1883; retired 1889, and was appointed vicar of Willesden.

ATUL CHUNDER DUTT, Madras C.S.—Educated at the Free Church Institution, Calcutta, and at Christ's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in Madras, 14th Jan., 1890, and served in the revenue survey department, and as assistant to collector and magistrate.

AUCOTT, ELLIOTT, Funds Department, India Office.—Clerk, and class, 27th Feb., 1886.

AULAD HUSSAIN, KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E., Central Provinces Commission.—Joined the service, 29th July, 1844; served in various subordinate posts till Dec., 1864, when he was appointed extra-assistant commissioner; on special duty at the Delhi assemblage, Dec., 1876; C.I.E., Jan., 1882; acting small cause court judge, Jubbulpore, July, 1883; assistant commissioner, 1st class, Sept., 1883; settlement officer, 2nd grade, Jan., 1885.

AUSTIN, WARE PLUMPTRE, Madras C.S.—Educated at St. Paul's School, and Gloucester School; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1862; arrived 28th Dec., 1864; served in the Madras revenue and judicial department from May, 1866, as assistant magistrate and collector, sub-collector and joint magistrate, and acting collector, magistrate, and political agent; district and sessions judge, Oct., 1884, and again in 1888; collector and magistrate, Nov., 1886; acting collector of sea customs, and of the Madras district, protector of emigrants, superintendent of stamps and stationery, and chairman of the harbour trust board, Jan., 1891; confirmed, Nov., 1891.

AYLING, WILLIAM BOCK, Madras C.S.—Educated at Weymouth College and Magdalene College, Cambridge; appointed to the Madras Civil Service after open competition of 1886; arrived in Madras 30th Jan., 1889, and served in the revenue survey department, and as assistant to collector and magistrate.

BADCOCK, FRANCIS WILLIAM, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Harrow School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 24th Nov., 1869; served in the revenue and judicial department, Bengal, as assistant-magistrate, joint-magistrate, and deputy collector, and officiating district and sessions judge, and was placed on special duty, as settlement officer, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, and Purneah, July, 1873, and also in the office of the board of revenue, Calcutta, Jan. 1879; officiating inspector-general of registration March, 1879; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Oct., 1881; district and sessions judge, Jan., 1888.

BADDELEY, WILLIAM LEWIS CLINTON, Major, R.E., Madras Public Works Department.—Joined the department, 23rd July, 1874; assistant engineer, Aug., 1875; executive engineer, 4th grade, May, 1883; 3rd, March, 1885; deputy chief engineer and under-secretary to government, Nov., 1886; executive engineer, 2nd grade, April, 1889.

BADEN, EDMUND, late Auditor's Department, India Office.—Writer, 4th Jan., 1859; senior inspector, Sept., 1860; retired, Sept., 1892.

BADEN-POWELL, BADEN HENRY, C.I.E., late Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at St. Paul's school; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived in India, 31st Oct., 1861; assistant commissioner, May, 1862; officiating postmaster-general, Punjab and Scinde, Aug., 1865; from July, 1866, to April, 1869, served as small cause court judge, Lahore, and subsequently in the forest department as officiating conservator and officiating inspector-general, and was placed on special duty, Nov., 1872, and April, 1876; officiating commissioner and superintendent, Umballa, April, 1880; on special duty in Madras, Oct., 1880, to Oct., 1881; additional commissioner, Lahore and Rawalpindi, Oct., 1881; deputy commissioner, 1st class, Dec., 1882; officiating judge, chief court, Punjab, May, 1883, and again April, 1884, and Jan., 1887; divisional judge, 2nd grade, Nov., 1884; divisional judge, 1st grade, Sept. 1886, but to continue to act as judge of chief court; confirmed in latter appointment March, 1889; retired, May, 1889, but employed on special duty under Government of India, revenue and agricultural department; has published 'Punjab Products,' 'Punjab Manufactures,' 'Manual of the Land Revenue System and Land Tenures of British India,' and 'Manual of Jurisprudence for Forest Officers.'

BADGLEY, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Colonel, I.S.C., late Survey of India.—First commission, April, 1857; arrived in India, May, 1857; served during the mutiny in Central India and Oudh, and afterwards with the Lushai expedition in charge of a survey party (medals and clasp); appointed to the Topographical Survey, May, 1865, and was employed in Rewah and Bundelcund, and in the Khasi, Garo, and Naga Hills; deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Dec., 1880; in charge of Guzerat survey, March,

1884; officiating assistant surveyor-general in charge of photographic and lithographic offices, March, 1886; retired, June, 1889.

BADOCK, HENRY W., Accounts Department, India Office.—Junior clerk, 11th Feb., 1876.

BAGNELL, HENRY WILLIAM JAMES, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Eastbourne College, Keble College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1880; arrived in India 1st Nov., 1882; assistant collector and magistrate, Jan., 1883; forest settlement officer, Aug., 1887; 2nd assistant collector, May, 1891.

BAGSHAW, CECIL, Forest Department, North-Western Provinces.—Joined the service as temporary sub-assistant conservator, 26th Oct., 1869; assistant conservator, 14th Aug., 1871; deputy conservator, Oct., 1876; employed in the military department in the Kuram Valley, Aug., 1879, and at the Forest school, Dehra Dun, Dec., 1879; conservator, 3rd grade, Jan., 1889; 2nd grade, Oct., 1891; conservator of the school circle and director of the Forest school, March-Nov., 1890.

BAILEY, FREDERICK, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., late Forest Department, North-Western Provinces.—Arrived in India as a lieutenant, R.E., 12th Nov., 1864; served under the military department till July, 1867, when he was appointed assistant engineer, 1st grade, P.W. department; executive engineer, 3rd grade, June, 1871; from Aug., 1871, served in the forest department as deputy conservator and superintendent of forest surveys; conservator of forests, and director of Indian forest school, in addition to his duties as superintendent of forest surveys, Sept., 1878; promoted to 2nd grade of conservators, April, 1883; retired, April, 1892; is lecturer on forestry at Edinburgh University, and secretary to Royal Scottish Geographical Society.

BAILLIE, DUNCAN COLVIN, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Inverness Academy, Glasgow Academy, and Edinburgh University; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1877; arrived in India, 10th Nov., 1879, and served in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh as assistant magistrate and collector, and assistant commissioner; assistant settlement officer, 1st grade, April, 1888; officiating collector and magistrate, Sept., 1889; joint magistrate, 2nd grade, Sept., 1889; 1st grade, May, 1891; provincial superintendent of census operations, April, 1890.

BAINBRIDGE, GEORGE, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Bombay Medical Department.—Joined the service 1st April, 1867; arrived in India, 25th Oct., 1867; civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Khandesh, Feb., 1871; acted as deputy sanitary commissioner; also as ophthalmic surgeon and professor of ophthalmic medicine and surgery and of comparative anatomy. Grant Medical College, May, 1878; surgeon-major, April, 1879; acting Presidency surgeon, Aug., 1882; acting senior surgeon of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, and professor of surgery, Grant Medical College, Feb., 1882; civil surgeon, Karachi, Dec., 1891.

BAINES, JERVOISE ATHELSTANE, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Rugby, and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bombay civil ser-

vice after open competitive examination of 1868; arrived in India, 12th Nov., 1870, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, assistant political agent, acting educational inspector, and cantonment and railway magistrate; on special duty at Bombay as compiler of general administration report, Sept., 1878, and again Sept., 1879; acting under secretary to government revenue, financial, and general departments, March, 1880; deputy superintendent of census operations in Bombay Presidency, and under secretary to government, general department, (census), April, 1880; 2nd assistant collector and forest settlement officer, Dec., 1882; on special duty to supervise the work under the Income Tax Act in the Bombay Presidency, May, 1886; also acting as director of agriculture from Dec., 1886; 1st assistant collector and magistrate, Oct.-Nov., 1886; acted as junior collector and magistrate, 1887, 1888, and 1889; on special duty, June, 1888; served under the government of India as census commissioner for India from Aug., 1889.

BAIRD, ANDREW WILSON, Lieut.-Col., R.E., F.R.S., A.I.C.E., Mint Department, Calcutta.—Lieutenant, R.E., Dec., 1861; arrived in India, March, 1863; served from May, 1864, in the Bombay public works department as assistant engineer, and was employed on the harbour defences and reclamations; executive engineer, Oct., 1867; served in the Abyssinian Expedition as assistant field engineer, 1868 (medal); from Dec., 1868, served in the trigonometrical survey as assistant surveyor, and was employed in Kattywar and Guzerat; assistant superintendent 1st grade, Oct., 1871; in July, 1877, was appointed to the general superintendence and control of tidal observations upon the Indian coasts; on deputation as commissioner, Venice Geographical Congress and Exhibition, Aug., 1881; deputy superintendent, July, 1882; officiating master of the mint, Calcutta, in 1885 and 1886; 3rd grade deputy superintendent, March, 1886; mint master, Calcutta, Aug., 1889; is the author of various contributions to the Bombay Gazetteer, and of papers and reports on tidal observations, including a paper read before the British Association, 1876, and an account of the spirit-leveling operations of the great trigonometrical survey of India, read before the British Association in 1885; joint author of the annual tide tables for Indian ports.

BAKER, EDWARD NORMAN, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Christ's College, Finchley; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1876; arrived in India, 15th Nov., 1878; served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector, and officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector; services placed at disposal of census commissioner, March, 1881; officiating under secretary, government of Bengal, financial department, May, 1882; and in addition to his own duties, April, 1884; under secretary, government of Bengal, July, 1885; deputy commissioner 3rd grade, June, 1890; has also officiated as magistrate and collector.

BAKER, FRANCIS, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Berkhamstead Grammar School and Cheltenham College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 13th Nov., 1869, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; first assistant

secretary to government, Nov., 1873, and again in 1879; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, N.W. Provinces, April, 1874; junior secretary, board of revenue, May, 1878, and officiated as secretary, Sept., 1878; officiating junior secretary to government, March, 1881; under secretary to government, May, 1881; superintendent of Dehra Dun, March, 1884; joint magistrate, 1st grade, Aug., 1886; deputy commissioner, 2nd class, March, 1888; magistrate and collector, March, 1889.

BAKER, MONTAGU BERNARD, late Bombay C.S.—Educated at Winchester, and Pembroke College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; arrived in India, 29th Nov., 1864, and served in the Bombay revenue and judicial department as assistant collector and magistrate, assistant judge and sessions judge, acting assistant agent for Sardars in the Deccan, and acting judge and sessions judge; acting judicial commissioner in Scinde, and judge of the Sadar court, April, 1879; 2nd grade judge and sessions judge, Kandeish, May, 1882; 1st grade judge, Nasik, Jan., 1884; retired, June, 1891.

BAKER, OSWALD, Surgeon-Major, Medical Department, Burma.—Joined the Bengal medical service, 1873; was employed under the military department up to May, 1874, and served subsequently in Burma as civil surgeon and superintendent of jail; medical officer to the mission to Siam under Major C. W. Street, Feb., 1879; surgeon-major, April, 1885; officiating inspector-general of jails for Burma, May, 1887; joint medical officer, Simla, Sept., 1889; junior civil surgeon, Rangoon, Dec., 1890.

BALFOUR, SIR GEORGE, General, R.A., K.C.B., F.R.G.S., M.P.—2nd lieutenant, Madras Artillery, Dec., 1825; served with the Malacca field force, 1832-1833, in the Kurnool campaign, 1839, and throughout the China war, 1840-1842 (medal); consul at Shanghai, March, 1844, to Oct., 1846; member of the military and marine boards, Madras, Feb., 1851-1857; C.B., 1854; inspector-general of ordnance and magazines, Fort St. George, May, 1857 to 1861; member of the military finance commission, 1859-1860, and president of that commission, 1860-1862; served on the royal commission on recruiting in 1866 and 1868-70; assistant to the comptroller in chief, war office, 1868-1872; K.C.B., June, 1870; from 1872 to 1892 sat in the House of Commons for Kincardineshire; general, Oct., 1877; retired from the army, Dec., 1879.

BAMBER, HENRY WILLIAM JOHN, late Police Department, Bengal.—From 1st Oct., 1857 to May, 1862, served as assistant superintendent, and superintendent of salt chowkies; from May, 1862, served in the Bengal police department, and was promoted to district superintendent, 1st grade, Aug., 1885; retired, July, 1891.

BANERJEE, GOOROO DAS, DR., Judicial Department, Bengal.—Appointed puisne judge, high court, Calcutta, 5th Nov., 1888.

BANKS, SAMUEL HENRY O'BRIEN, F.R.C.S.I., Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, Bombay Medical Department.—Joined the service 1st Oct., 1866, and arrived in India, 17th April, 1867; served in the Abyssinian campaign, and afterwards on civil, military, and jail duty; surgeon-major, Oct., 1878; presidency surgeon, 3rd district, Nov., 1888; presidency surgeon, 2nd district,

and marine surgeon, Nov., 1889; brigade surgeon, Nov., 1889; in medical charge, Elphinstone College, Jan., 1891.

BANNERMAN, PATRICK WILSON, Colonel, I.S.C., late Political Department, Government of India.—Ensign, Bombay Army, June, 1852; assistant to the superintendent, Neemuch, July, 1859; assistant to governor-general's agent, Central India, 1860; political assistant, Bhopawar, Aug., 1865; also Bheel agent and commandant, Malwa Bheel corps; political agent, Rewah, March, 1871; political agent, Bhopal, 1880; resident, Eastern States, Rajputana, Oct., 1881; resident, Gwalior, March, 1882; acted as agent to governor-general for Central India in 1883-1884, and again in 1887; reverted to military department, 1888.

BANTON, WILLIAM, late Accounts Department, India Office.—East India house writer, old establishment, 29th Dec., 1848; junior clerk, accountant-general's department, India office, Sept., 1858; senior clerk, Jan., 1872; also assessor of income tax, 1879; retired, Dec., 1892.

BARBOUR, SIR DAVID MILLER, K.C.S.I., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Queen's College, Belfast; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1862; arrived in India, 20th Dec., 1863; served in Bengal revenue and judicial departments as assistant magistrate and collector, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, and officiating magistrate and collector; under secretary, government of India, financial department, Aug., 1873; accountant general, Punjab, and deputy commissioner, paper currency, Lahore circle, June, 1877; officiating secretary, government of Bengal, financial department, April, 1878; accountant-general, Madras, and commissioner of paper currency, Jan., 1880; on special duty with the government of India, May, 1881; accountant-general, Bengal, Sept., 1881; officiating secretary, government of Bengal, revenue and general departments, Jan., 1882; Bengal legislative council, Jan. to Oct., 1882; secretary, government of India, department of finance and commerce, July, 1882; C.S.I., Feb., 1887; on special duty in India, Sept.-Oct., 1886, and on special duty in England to serve as member of the Royal Commission on Currency in 1886; ordinary member of council of governor-general, 22nd Nov., 1888; K.C.S.I., Jan., 1889; author of 'The Theory of Bi-metallism.'

BARCLAY, ERNEST, Judicial Department, Madras.—Served from 18th Sept., 1861, as French interpreter to the supreme court, Madras, acting deputy clerk of the crown and acting assistant registrar, and was appointed government solicitor, Feb., 1876.

BARCLAY, PRINGLE DAVID, Railway Department, Government of India.—Joined the department, March, 1875, as assistant traffic superintendent, Rajputana state railway; class 2. revenue establishment of state railways, Jan., 1880; traffic superintendent, Punjab Northern railway, March, 1881; Eastern Bengal railway, June, 1884; officiating manager, in addition, June, 1892.

BARKLEY, DAVID GRAHAM, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Queen's College, Belfast; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examina-

tion of 1857; arrived in India, 29th Dec., 1857, and served in the N.W. Provinces and Punjab as assistant magistrate and collector, and assistant commissioner; officiating small cause court judge, Delhi, Sept., 1863; personal assistant to commissioner, Umballa, Nov., 1864; officiating registrar, chief court, Punjab, Aug., 1866; on special duty in the chief court, Nov., 1870, and again at Simla, June, 1871, and at Lahore, April, 1872; assistant sessions judge, March, 1873; deputy commissioner, Oct., 1874; additional commissioner, Delhi, May, 1876, and subsequently at Jallundar and Lahore; officiating judge, chief court, Punjab, Aug., 1878, and again in 1880; civil and sessions judge, Nov., 1880; commissioner and superintendent, Mooltan, Sept., 1881; additional judge, chief court, Jan., 1882; additional member of Governor-General's council for making laws and regulations, May, 1883, and again in 1884; judge of the chief court, Punjab, Feb., 1886; retired Jan., 1887; has published 'Directions to Revenue and Settlement Officers, Non-Regulation Law.'

BARLOW, SIR RICHARD WELLESLEY, Bart., late Madras C.S.—Appointed to the Madras civil service from Haileybury College, 1855; served in the revenue and judicial departments, Madras, and was appointed acting judge, small cause court, Tellicherry, Nov., 1869; acting civil and sessions judge, Chingleput, Feb., 1870; from 1871 to 1878 served as collector and magistrate of Chingleput, and subsequently as commissioner, Nilgiris, 1878-1880, and again in 1881; government member of the Lawrence Asylum committee, April, 1878; major commandant Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, Dec., 1878, to Nov., 1879; acted as member of the Board of Revenue in 1880 with charge of the Inam department, and again in 1881, in charge of settlement department, and in 1886; collector and magistrate, and additional sessions judge, Nilgiris, Feb., 1882; collector of sea customs and of the Madras district, and protector of emigrants, Madras, Jan., 1883; acting resident, Travancore and Cochin, Feb. to Aug., 1884; additional member of the council, Madras, Sept., 1885; chairman of the Harbour Trust Board, May, 1886; superintendent of stamps and stationery, April, 1887, in addition to his other duties; retired Nov., 1889.

BARNES, FRANCIS CARNAC, Financial Department, Government of India.—Served in the financial department from 9th November, 1872, and was appointed assistant to accountant general, N.W. Provinces, Jan., 1877; assistant comptroller-general, Calcutta, Nov., 1878; private secretary to lieutenant-governor of Bengal, April, 1882; class 4 of financial department, Aug., 1885; services retained under the government of Bengal as superintendent of stamps and stationery, April, 1887.

BARNES, HUGH SHAKESPEAR, Bengal C.S., Foreign Department, Government of India.—Educated at Malvern College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1872; arrived in India, 30th Oct., 1874, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; transferred to financial department of government of India Dec., 1876, and appointed assistant to accountant-general in the N.W. Provinces; private secretary to the financial member of the governor-general's council, Dec., 1876; acted as under secretary in the home department in 1878;

on special duty under the foreign department, Nov., 1879; assistant to resident, Kandahar, Nov., 1880; served in the Afghan campaign, 1881, as political officer with General Wilkinsons's brigade; assistant to the governor-general's agent in Beloochistan, 1881-83; political agent in Quetta and Pishin, June, 1883; in charge of arrangements, supplies, &c., for passage of Afghan boundary commission across Belooch Desert, Aug., 1884; officiating under-secretary to Government of India, foreign department, April, 1889; and was confirmed in that appointment, May, 1890; officiating deputy secretary in the same department, May, 1890; resident, 2nd class, and revenue commissioner, Baluchistan, Dec., 1890; officiated as governor-general's agent and chief commissioner in 1891.

BARNETT, EBENEZER M., late Store Department, India Office.—East India house writer, old establishment, 10th Nov., 1852; junior clerk, store department, July, 1860; senior clerk, March, 1868; retired, 8th May, 1887.

BARODA CHARAN MITRA, M.A., Bengal C.S.—Appointed under native civil service rules an assistant magistrate and collector, 30th March 1886, on probation; confirmed, 23rd March, 1888.

BARR, DAVID WILLIAM KEITH, Lieutenant-Colonel, I.S.C., Political Department, Government of India.—First commission, Sept., 1864; served in Abyssinian expedition (medal); boundary commissioner, Rewa Kantha, and Malwa Bheel agency, 1869; political assistant and boundary officer, Bhopal, July, 1869; assistant to governor-general's agent, Central India, 1870; officiating political agent, 2nd class, Jodhpoor, 1878-79; political agent Bhagelkund, July, 1881; also superintendent Rewa state; resident (2nd class) at Gwahar May, 1887.

BARRETT, EDWIN CLIFFORD, Survey of India Department.—Appointed probationary assistant surveyor, Indus-Sind revenue survey, 18th Nov., 1862; assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, Dec., 1868; accompanied Lushai expeditionary force, 1871-2 (medal and clasp); assistant superintendent, 1st grade, July, 1882; 4th grade deputy superintendent, Oct., 1884; 3rd grade, May, 1889; 2nd grade, July, 1892.

BARROW, FRANK, Lieutenant-Colonel, I.S.C., Oudh Commission.—1st commission, lieutenant, 2nd Dragoons, 18th Sept., 1867; admitted to Bengal Staff Corps, 18th Sept., 1867; from Aug., 1869, served under the government of India, in the foreign department, as assistant commissioner in Oudh, and in 1870 and 1871 officiated as junior secretary to the chief commissioner, and as cantonment magistrate and deputy commissioner for various periods; appointed deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, June, 1880; 2nd grade, April, 1891.

BARROW, FRANK HUNTER, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Bruton and Felsted Grammar Schools, and Cheltenham College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 17th Jan., 1870; served in revenue and judicial department, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Nov., 1881; magistrate and collector, March, 1887.

BARROW, OSCAR THEODORE, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Gloucester College School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived in

India, 3rd Dec., 1877; served in revenue and judicial department, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector, and officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector; transferred to financial department, government of India, Oct., 1882; assistant accountant-general, Bengal, Feb., 1884; officiating deputy accountant-general, May, 1885; assistant accountant-general, Bengal, Sept. and Nov., 1885, and deputy accountant-general, Oct., 1885; comptroller of Indian treasuries, Nov., 1886; assistant accountant-general, Bombay, Mar., 1887; class 4 of enrolled officers, May, 1887; enrolled officer, class 3, Nov., 1887; deputy accountant-general, Bombay, class 2, April, 1888; officiating accountant-general and deputy commissioner, paper currency, N.W.P., May, 1888; accountant-general, Bengal, April, 1891.

BARROW, REGINALD POCOCK, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Oxford University; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1883; arrived in India 13th Nov., 1885; assistant collector and magistrate, Jan., 1886.

BARRY, THOMAS DAVID COLLIS, Surgeon-Captain, Bombay Educational Department.—Joined the department, 27th May, 1839, as acting chemical analyst, professor of chemistry and medical jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, and professor of chemistry, Elphinstone College; confirmed in these posts, April, 1892.

BARRY, WILLIAM, M.R.C.S., late Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at the High School and University of Glasgow, and University of Edinburgh; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1861; arrived in India, 14th Feb., 1863; from Dec., 1863, served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; employed on famine duty under the government of Bengal, Dec., 1873, to Jan., 1875; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Banda, Aug., 1877; from May, 1881, served in the judicial department, and was appointed district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, Nov., 1882; 2nd grade, April, 1887; retired March, 1890.

BARSTOW, HENRY CLEMENTS, late Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived in India, 31st Oct., 1861; from July, 1862, served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector, and officiating small cause court judge; served under the government of India, foreign department, Jan., 1874, to Oct., 1875, as officiating political agent, 1st class, Bhopal; officiating superintendent, Dehra Dun, Feb., 1876; officiating civil and sessions judge, 2nd grade, Banda, Jan., 1880; magistrate and collector, 1st grade, Cawnpore, April, 1880; retired, Nov., 1886.

BARTER, JOSEPH FRANCIS, Brigade-Surgeon, late Madras Medical Department.—Joined the Madras medical service, July, 1859; arrived in India, 27th Jan., 1860; from April, 1862, served in the Central Provinces as civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, and acted for various periods as inspector-general of jails and as sanitary commissioner; rank of surgeon-major July, 1873; sanitary commissioner, superintendent of vaccination, and inspector-general of dispensaries, Central Provinces, Dec., 1878;

civil surgeon and superintendent of lunatic asylum, Nagpur, July, 1883; brigade-surgeon, March, 1886; retired, April, 1890.

BARTHOLOMEW, ROBERT, Lieut.-Colonel, Bengal Cavalry, Punjab Commission.—Arrived in India, 2nd April, 1862; from 1st Aug., 1866, served in the Punjab commission as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner; judicial assistant, Sept., 1881; district judge, 1st grade, Nov., 1884, Delhi, officiating as divisional judge; deputy commissioner, July, 1886; 2nd grade, Feb., 1887; 1st grade, Nov., 1890.

BARTLETT, HUBERT FREDERICK, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Marlborough College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1869; arrived in India, 25th Oct., 1871, and served in the Central Provinces as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner; transferred to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Jan., 1880, and served as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate, and officiating magistrate and collector; assistant commissioner, 1st grade, June, 1885; joint magistrate, 1st grade, Aug., 1885; magistrate and collector, July, 1889.

BARTON, EBENEZER JOHNSTONE, M.A., late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Edinburgh University; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived, 10th Nov., 1862; from Sept., 1863, served in the revenue and judicial department, Bengal, and was appointed magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, March, 1882; also served as officiating superintendent of stamps and stationery, Sept., 1871, and was on special famine duty, Bhagulpore division, Dec., 1873; retired, Aug., 1887.

BASANTA KUMAR MULLICK, Bengal C.S.—Educated at University College School, and King's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in India, 13th Jan., 1890, and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector.

BATCHELOR, STANLEY LOCKHART, B.A., Bombay C.S.—Educated at St. Edmund's College, Ware, and University College, London; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in India, 1st Dec., 1889, and served in Bombay as assistant magistrate and collector.

BATE, THOMAS ELWOOD LINDSAY, Surgeon-Major, Jail Department, Punjab.—Joined the service, 31st March, 1875; arrived in India, 14th Nov., 1875; served in military department to Nov., 1880, when he was appointed civil surgeon, Gujrat; officiated as inspector-general of prisons, Punjab, in 1889 and 1890, and was confirmed in that appointment, April, 1891.

BATESON, ROBERT SANDER, Deputy-Surgeon-General, late Medical Department, Punjab.—Joined the Indian medical department in 1856; arrived in India, and was attached to military department as assistant surgeon, 7th Aug., 1856; placed in medical charge of the civil station and in executive charge of jail at Umballa, Nov., 1871; civil surgeon, 2nd class, Oct., 1877; brigade-surgeon, Oct., 1882; retired Sept., 1886.

BATTEN, HALLET GEORGE, Burma Commission.—Joined the service, 17th Oct., 1869, and on 13th Feb., 1871, was appointed extra assistant commissioner, Burma; assistant commissioner, Nov., 1877, and deputy commissioner, May,

1888; served also as assistant cantonment magistrate and judge of the small cause court in 1886.

BATTEN, JOHN KAYE, Madras C.S.—Educated at Haileybury College, and at Oriel College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competition of 1884; arrived in Madras, 20th November, 1887, and served in the revenue survey department, and as assistant to collector and magistrate.

BATTY, HERBERT, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1868; arrived in India, 31st Oct., 1870, and served in Bombay as assistant collector and magistrate, professor of logic and moral philosophy in the Deccan College, Poona (1872-75), assistant judge and sessions judge (1st grade, Feb., 1885), and acting judge and sessions judge; under secretary to government of Bombay, political, judicial, and educational departments, and secretary to the council for making laws and regulations, Nov., 1885; acted as district and sessions judge between 1886 and 1888; acting chief presidency magistrate, Bombay, April, 1888; acting remembrancer of legal affairs, May, 1888, and again in 1890; confirmed, June, 1892.

BAYLAY, CHARLES ALLEN, Colonel, I.S.C., late Political Department, Government of India.—Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery, Dec., 1857; assistant commissioner, Berar, Jan., 1866, and subsequently in Loodianah; political assistant, Rajputana, 1868-70; assistant general superintendent for suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, Dec., 1870; political agent, Haraoti and Tonk, 1876; additional political agent, 1st class, Kotah, Dec., 1879; acted as resident, western states of Rajputana in 1884; political agent in Kotah, 1888; retired, May, 1890.

BAYLEY, CHARLES STUART, Barrister-at-Law, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Harrow and Heidelberg; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived in India, 31st Dec., 1877; assistant magistrate and collector in Bengal, January, 1878; officiating assistant secretary to chief commissioner of Assam, July, 1880; officiating under secretary, government of Bengal, general and revenue departments, March, 1881, and subsequently in the financial department, Oct., 1882; member of the executive committee, Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84, Aug., 1883; officiating under secretary, government of India, revenue and agricultural department, Feb., 1884; officiating registrar, high court, March, 1884; under secretary, government of India, revenue and agricultural department, April, 1885; assistant commissioner, Ajmere, Sept., 1886; political agent, Bikanir, June, 1888; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Jan., 1889; officiating political agent, Bikanir, Dec., 1890; confirmed, Sept., 1891.

BAYLEY, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE, Barrister-at-Law, Judicial Department, Bombay.—Advocate-general, Bombay, 17th March, 1866; judge of the high court, Bombay, June, 1869; acting chief justice, May-Dec., 1883, Nov., 1887, to Feb., 1888, and from June, 1892.

BAYLEY, SIR STEUART COLVIN, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Bengal C.S.—Appointed from Haileybury; arrived in India 4th March, 1856; assistant magistrate and collector, 24 Pergunnahs, Nov., 1856; junior secretary to government of

Bengal, Feb., 1863; officiated as secretary to the government of Bengal in 1865, 1867, and 1871; magistrate and collector, 1st grade, Monghyr, Feb., 1867; officiating civil and sessions judge, Shahabad, May, 1867; commissioner, Dacca division, July, 1873, and subsequently of the Patna division, Sept., 1873; secretary, government of Bengal, May, 1877; additional secretary, government of India, financial department, Aug., 1877; personal assistant to H.E. the Viceroy, for famine affairs, Sept., 1877; additional secretary, government of India, public works department, famine branch, in addition to his own duties, Dec., 1877; secretary, government of India, home department, June, 1878; officiating chief commissioner, Assam, June, 1878; officiating lieutenant-governor of Bengal, July-Nov., 1879; chief commissioner of Assam, June, 1880; resident, 1st class, Hyderabad, March, 1881; governor-general's council, 9th May, 1882; lieutenant-governor of Bengal, April, 1887; retired Dec., 1890; appointed secretary, political and secret department, India Office; assumed charge, 13th Jan., 1891.

BAYNE, CHARLES GERWIEN, Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Uppingham, and University College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1878; arrived in India, 27th Dec., 1880, and served in British Burma as assistant commissioner, and officiating assistant secretary to chief commissioner; junior secretary to chief commissioner, April, 1886; under secretary to chief commissioner, April, 1887, and officiating secretary to chief commissioner, Feb., June, and Aug., 1888; deputy commissioner, 4th grade, Nov., 1888; junior secretary to chief commissioner, Dec., 1890; secretary to chief commissioner, March, 1891; officiating chief secretary, March, 1892.

BEACHCROFT, FRANCIS PORTEN, B.A., B.L., late Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Rugby, and Exeter College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; arrived in India, 12th Nov., 1864, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner; judicial assistant, April, 1878; deputy commissioner, 3rd class, Dec., 1883; divisional judge, 3rd grade, Nov., 1884; 2nd grade, April, 1889; 1st grade, April, 1891; officiating judge of chief court, Punjab, April to Nov., 1890, and from May, 1891; retired, Nov., 1891.

BEADON, CECIL, Colonel, Madras Cavalry, Punjab Commission.—Arrived in India, 24th March, 1858; from May, 1862, served in the Punjab commission as assistant commissioner, cantonment magistrate, and judicial assistant; deputy commissioner, March, 1877; on special duty in connection with viceregal durbar, Nov., 1880; officiated as commissioner and superintendent at various periods; also officiated as divisional judge, Dera Ismail Khan, July to Oct., 1889.

BEAMAN, FRANK CLEMENT OFFLEY, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Bedford Grammar School, and Queen's College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1877; arrived in India, 22nd Dec., 1879, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, and acting assistant superintendent of police; acting assistant to the political agent,

Kathiawar, March, 1882, to Jan., 1883, and again 1883-86; acting junior collector and magistrate and political agent, March-April, 1883; from April, 1883, served in the judicial department, and was appointed acting judicial assistant to political agent, Kathiawar, May, 1884, and 3rd grade assistant judge, May, 1885; special settlement officer, Baroda, May, 1886, and November, 1887; acted district and sessions judge, Oct., 1887; 2nd grade assistant judge, April, 1890; judicial assistant to the political agent in Kathiawar, May, 1891.

BEAMES, JOHN, Bengal C.S.—Appointed from Haileybury College; arrived in India, 16th March, 1858; from March, 1859, served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, and from Dec., 1861, in Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector, and joint magistrate and deputy collector; magistrate and collector, July, 1867; officiated as commissioner, Orissa division, Aug., 1873, and subsequently as commissioner of the Chittagong, Rajshahiye, and Cooch Behar and Dacca divisions; commissioner, Burdwan division, Nov., 1881; officiating member of board of revenue, March, 1887, and April, 1889; commissioner, Bhagulpore, Aug., 1887; president of the police revision committee, Aug., 1890; commissioner, Presidency division, Nov., 1891; author of 'Outlines of Indian Philology,' 1867, 'Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India,' 1872-1879, and 'Grammar of the Bengali Language,' 1891; edited Sir H. M. Elliot's 'Races of the N.W. Provinces of India,' 1869.

BEAN, MAURICE, Captain, R.I.M., Port Officer, Bombay.—Joined the service as assistant port officer, Bombay; officiating port officer, Madras, April, 1891; port officer, Bombay, October, 1891.

BEARD, H. G., Store Department, India Office.—Educated at the City of London School; writer, India store depot, 1st Feb., 1866; clerk, 2nd class, Aug., 1878.

BEATSON, JOHN FULLARTON, Surgeon-General, M.D., C.I.E., late Bengal Medical Service.—B.A. and M.D., University of Glasgow; licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; assistant surgeon, Bengal, 16th June, 1843; served with the army of the Sutlej, 1845-46, taking part in the defence of Ferozepore, and battle of Ferozeshah (medal and clasp); served in the Punjab Campaign, and was present at various actions (medal); surgeon, June, 1857; in charge of the Allahabad General Field Hospital during the period of the Mutiny; surgeon-major, June, 1863; garrison surgeon, Allahabad, 1865-68; medical storekeeper, Umballa, 1868-69; deputy inspector-general Meerut, May, 1869; surgeon-general, Nov., 1875; Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Jan., 1878; retired, March, 1880.

BEATTY, JOSEPH, Colonel, R.E., late Public Works Department, Madras.—First commission as lieutenant, Dec., 1852; arrived in India, 6th Jan., 1855; served in the Madras public works department from March, 1855, as assistant engineer, and executive engineer; supervisor of the canals, Godavari, May, 1874; superintending engineer, 3rd grade, Aug., 1877; promoted to 1st grade, Oct., 1878; retired, May, 1889.

BEATTY, THOMAS BERKELEY, Surgeon-General, M.D., late Bombay Medical Service.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin (A.B.

and M.B.); joined the Bombay medical service, May, 1851; arrived in India, 27th June, 1851; civil surgeon, Karachi, July, 1853; superintendent of vaccination, April, 1856; acting civil surgeon, Poona, 22nd May, 1866, and again in 1872; superintendent, Matheran, Dec., 1867; deputy-surgeon general, Poona, Oct., 1876; principal medical officer, Malta Expeditionary Force, May to Sept., 1878; surgeon-general with the government of Bombay, April, 1880; retired, March, 1885; is the author of various contributions on medical subjects in the Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society, Bombay.

BEAUMONT, THOMAS, Deputy Surgeon-General, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., late Madras Medical Department.—Arrived in India, 13th Sept., 1857; served under the military department till Feb., 1864, when he was appointed residency surgeon, Indore; residency surgeon, Hyderabad, June, 1881; also superintendent of vaccination and superintendent of medical school; retired, Oct., 1885.

BEAUMONT, WILLIAM, late Revenue Survey Department, Madras.—Served in the Madras revenue survey department from 27th May, 1858, as assistant superintendent, and deputy superintendent; reorganisation committee, Madras, March, 1871; promoted to 1st class deputy superintendent, June, 1877; board of examiners, Nov., 1882; retired, Nov., 1887.

BEAVAN, REGINALD, Colonel, I.S.C., late Survey of India Department.—Ensign, 4th May, 1860; arrived in India 11th June, 1860; served in the military department, and in Sept., 1867, was appointed to the staff corps, and in July, 1868, to the topographical survey department as assistant surveyor; served with various survey parties, and in July, 1880, organised and took charge of the Baluchistan topographical survey; deputy superintendent, 4th grade, Nov., 1884, and 3rd grade, June, 1889; retired, June, 1892; in the military department served in Southern Afghanistan, from Oct., 1878 (medal); accompanied the Marri field force and the Bozdar field force in 1880 and 1881.

BECHER, ALFRED READ, Public Works Department, Government of India.—Joined, July, 1868; arrived in India, 14th Oct., 1868; served in the Punjab as assistant engineer on the Sirhind canal; from April, 1873, served in the accounts branch, Punjab, as assistant controller, and deputy controller; transferred to Bombay, Nov., 1875; served subsequently in Hyderabad, Oudh, Rajputana, and Mysore; examiner of accounts, Calcutta, June, 1886; 3rd class examiner, Sept., 1886; officiated as deputy accountant-general and under secretary to Government of India in 1883 and 1889, and from Oct., 1890.

BECKETT, HENRY BARRON, Punjab Commission.—Served from 10th May, 1860, in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, officiating inspector of schools, officiating deputy commissioner, and judicial assistant; deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, Peshawar, Aug., 1884; officiated as divisional judge, Dec., 1884, and again in 1886 and 1890; and was appointed district judge 1st grade, Oct., 1885, and deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Aug., 1886; 1st grade, May, 1889; officiated as commissioner in 1891.

BEDFORD, CHARLES AUGUSTUS S., Bengal Commission.—Joined the service, 25th July, 1864, as assistant commissioner; civil assistant

political officer, Lushai expeditionary force, Feb., 1889; deputy commissioner, April, 1891.

BEDFORD, JAMES PERCH, Madras C.S.—Educated at Clifton College and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in Madras, 14th Dec., 1889, and served as assistant to collector and magistrate.

BEGBIE, ALFRED GLYNN, Lieut.-Col., R.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—1st commission, July, 1861; arrived in India, Nov., 1870; joined the public works department, Feb., 1871, as assistant engineer in the railway department, Central India; executive engineer, Oct., 1871; Agra-Gwalior railway survey, Nov., 1872; officiating deputy controller of accounts, Bengal, Aug., 1874; officiated as examiner, guaranteed railway accounts, at Calcutta and Bombay, 1874-75; controller of accounts, Mysore, Aug., 1875; examiner guaranteed railway accounts, Calcutta, 1878; Punjab Northern railway accounts, 1880; deputy accountant-general, and *ex officio* under secretary to Government of India, Jan., 1886; officiating accountant general, public works department, and deputy secretary, government of India, April, 1886, to March, 1887; examiner, 1st class, May, 1886; officiating accountant-general and deputy secretary to government of India, public works department, May to Oct., 1887, and Sept., 1888, and confirmed in those appointments, Oct., 1889.

BEHARI LAL GUPTA, Barrister-at-Law, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Colootola Branch School, Calcutta, Calcutta University, and University College, London; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1869; arrived in India, 29th Sept., 1871; assistant magistrate and collector, Nov., 1871; on famine relief duty, Sept., 1874; presidency magistrate, Calcutta, and coroner of Calcutta, June, 1881; officiating district and sessions judge, April, 1884, March, 1885, and Feb., 1887, and confirmed, Nov., 1888.

BEIGHTON, THOMAS DURANT, Bengal C.S.—Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1865; arrived 4th Dec., 1867; served in Bengal in the revenue and judicial departments as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector, officiating small cause court judge, officiating district and sessions judge, and officiating magistrate and collector; on special duty in connection with boundary disputes on the Bhutan frontier, Jan., 1878; joint magistrate and deputy collector, April, 1878; district and sessions judge, May, 1885; author of 'The Ethnography of the Bhutan Frontier.'

BELCHAMBERS, ROBERT, Judicial Department, Bengal.—Registrar of the high court, Calcutta, from 1862; is also keeper of records, taxing officer, accountant-general, and sealer; author of 'Practice of the Civil Courts,' and other legal publications.

BELL, CHARLES ALFRED, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived, 3rd Nov., 1891, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

BELL, HENRY JAMES, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Gordon's College, Aberdeen, Aberdeen University, and St. Peter's College, Cambridge; appointed after

open competitive examination of 1888; arrived, 26th Nov., 1890, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

BELL, HORACE, M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—Appointed probationary assistant engineer, 7th July, 1862; served in the Central Provinces and Central India, and was promoted to executive engineer, 1st grade, March, 1871; subsequently served on the Punjab northern state railway, and on the Rajputana state railway, as superintendent of way and works, and as acting manager, also as officiating engineer-in-chief on the Sindia and Neemuch state railways; superintending engineer, 3rd grade, Jan., 1880; transferred to Bengal, Nov., 1881; engineer-in-chief, Dacca and Mymensingh railway surveys, Dec., 1881; while on furlough superintended assistant engineers on practical course in England; superintending engineer, 2nd class, Jan., 1883; on special duty, Aug., 1883, on committee for considering reorganisation scheme for public works department; manager and engineer-in-chief, Tirhoot state railway, Feb., 1884; held charge Nalhati railway, July-Sept., 1884; superintending engineer, 1st class, March, 1886; acting director, North-Western Railway, July to Oct., 1887; engineer-in-chief and manager, Tirhoot State Railway, Oct., 1887, to March, 1888; engineer-in-chief, Great-Western of India railway survey, Sept., 1888, and of the Moghal Sarai Howrah railway survey, Feb., 1889; consulting engineer to the Government of India for railways, Aug., 1890; chief engineer, 3rd class, Oct., 1890; 2nd class, June, 1891; 1st class, Jan., 1892; author of 'Laws of Wealth,' a work on political economy for native readers.

BELL, JAMES RICHARD, M.I.C.E., Railway Branch, Government of India.—Joined the service, Oct., 1863, and served as assistant engineer, executive engineer, and superintendent of works in various projects; received the special thanks of the Government of India in connection with the construction of the Ferozepore bridge, 1887; engineer-in-chief, Hyderabad-Umarkot railway survey, Jan., 1890; in charge of Mari extension of the Sind-Sagar branch of the North-Western railway, Feb., 1890; superintending engineer, 3rd class, Oct., 1890; 2nd class, Nov., 1890; 1st class, June, 1892; officiating consulting engineer to the government of India for state railways, July-Oct., 1891; on special duty, Oct.-Dec., 1891; engineer in chief of the Mari-Attock extension railway and frontier railway surveys, Dec., 1891.

BELL, MATTHEW DENNY, Madras C.S.—Educated at Bedford Grammar School, and Christ Church, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1879; arrived in India, 25th Nov., 1881, and served as assistant collector and magistrate; acting senior assistant collector, Ganjam, March, 1887; head assistant to collector and magistrate, Nov., 1889.

BELL, NICHOLAS DODD BEATSON, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Clifton Bank, St. Andrews, Edinburgh Academy and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1886; arrived in India, 16th Dec., 1889, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

BELLETT, GEORGE, M.A., Education Department, Bengal.—Joined the service, 1st Feb.,

1851; served successively as 2nd master, head master, and professor, Dacca College; inspector of schools, Nov., 1868; professor, Presidency College, Dec., 1873; principal, Berhampore College, May, 1875; 2nd class, educational service, March, 1876; subsequently served as officiating principal, Patna College, officiating principal, Presidency College, and officiating director of public instruction (Jan., 1883); inspector of schools, Nov., 1881; 1st class, educational service, June, 1887.

BELLINGHAM, HORACE, Financial Department, India Office.—Writer, 18th May, 1892; clerk specially attached, Sept., 1892.

BENNETT, WILLIAM CHARLES, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Marlborough College, and Christ Church, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1865; arrived in India, 4th Dec., 1867, and served in Oudh as assistant commissioner, 3rd class, and assistant settlement officer, and was appointed to take up land for railway purposes in Fyzabad, Feb., 1870; manager of encumbered estates, Gonda, March, 1872, to Feb., 1875; officiated as city magistrate, Lucknow, in 1878 and 1879; officiating secretary to government, Oudh revenue department, Sept.-Nov., 1879; assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Jan., 1882; director of agriculture and commerce, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, April, 1891; secretary, board of revenue, May, 1886; officiating secretary to government, revenue and judicial departments, June, 1886; confirmed, Nov., 1888; officiated as chief secretary in 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1891; secretary in judicial department, April, 1889; member of lieutenant-governor's legislative council, Feb., 1889, to Dec., 1891; author of 'History of the Chief Clans of the Rue Bareilly District'; and contributions to the Oudh Gazetteer.

BENGER, ALFRED, Auditor's Department, India Office.—Temporary clerk, 20th Nov., 1866; junior examiner, June, 1867; senior examiner, July, 1877.

BENNETT, J., M.D., Brigade-Surgeon, late Medical Department, Punjab.—Joined the Indian medical department, 1865; arrived in India, 26th Sept., 1865; services placed at disposal of civil department, Sept., 1870; civil surgeon, Murree, Dec., 1872; superintendent of vaccination, Punjab, July, 1877; superintendent-general of vaccination, Punjab, March, 1880; deputy sanitary commissioner, Eastern Circle, Dec., 1881, to April, 1884; civil surgeon, Mooltan, Jan., 1883; also superintendent of central jail, Dec., 1883; civil surgeon, Rawalpindi, April, 1884; civil surgeon, 1st class, Sept., 1884; medical adviser to his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, Aug., 1885; retired Sept., 1890.

BENSLEY, EDWIN CLEMENT, Surgeon-Major, late Bengal Medical Service.—First commission, 1859; served from 22nd July, 1863, as civil assistant surgeon at Midnapore and Rajshahye; civil surgeon, Rajshahye, Oct., 1875; rank of surgeon-major, Feb., 1871; retired, Nov., 1885.

BENSON, CHARLES, M.R.A.C., Madras Revenue Department.—Joined the service, 30th Jan., 1874, as assistant superintendent, Saidapet farms; assistant director of agriculture, April, 1884; assistant commissioner of land records and agriculture, April, 1887; assistant director of that department, Nov., 1887; deputy director of agriculture, Jan., 1892.

BENSON, RALPH SILLERY, M.A., LL.B., B.L., Madras C.S.—Educated at Rathmines School, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1871; arrived in India, 29th Oct., 1873, and served as assistant collector and magistrate (Salem), acting head assistant collector and magistrate of Cuddapah during the famine of 1876-78, acting assistant commissioner and acting commissioner (Nilgiris), 1873 to 1881, and acting collector and magistrate; was specially appointed as officer for the settlement of lands in the Nilgiri districts; head assistant to the collector and magistrate, North Arcot, June, 1882; on special duty as secretary to the local self-government committee, Oct., 1882; forest settlement officer, May, 1883, and secretary to the committee for drafting new municipal and local board bills; acting under-secretary to government in the chief secretary's department, Jan., 1885, and again in Oct., 1887; acting registrar, high court, July, 1885; acting secretary to the commissioners of land revenue, Nov., 1887, to April, 1888; sub-collector and joint magistrate and acting district and sessions judge, April, 1888; district and sessions judge, Nov., 1889; author of the 'Settlement Registers and Descriptive Memoirs of the Nilgiri Districts,' and of the 'Report on the Settlement of the Nilgiri District,' 1885.

BENSON, THOMAS, B.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Tavistock Grammar School, Marlborough College, and St. John's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1866; arrived in India, 14th Nov., 1868, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, assistant settlement officer, manager of the Awa estate under the court of wards, officiating district and session judge, and officiating magistrate and collector; assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Oudh, Oct., 1883; joint magistrate, 1st grade, Nov., 1883; district and sessions judge, April, 1887.

BENTHALL, ERNEST, late Store Department, India Office.—Temporary clerk, India Office, 19th Dec., 1865; junior clerk, Nov., 1866; senior clerk, Dec., 1877; retired, Dec., 1889.

BENTINCK, BARON JOHN, Punjab Commission.—Educated at Leyden University (doctor of Roman and Dutch law); joined the service, 6th Dec., 1869, as assistant commissioner; officiated as magistrate at various periods; deputy commissioner, Jan., 1892.

BENTON, ALEXANDER HAY, M.A., Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at the University and King's College, Aberdeen; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1861; arrived in India, 20th Feb., 1864, and served in the N.W. Provinces and Punjab as assistant magistrate and collector, and assistant commissioner; judicial assistant, Nov., 1876; deputy commissioner, Jan., 1879; divisional judge, Nov., 1884; judge of Chief Court, Punjab, Nov., 1889.

BERESFORD, JOHN STUART, M.E., M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—Joined the service as assistant engineer, N.W. Provinces, 26th July, 1867; executive engineer, Sept., 1872; had charge of various divisions of Ganges Canal; personal assistant to chief engineer, irrigation, May, 1877, and from Nov., 1884, to March, 1885; employed on Betwa

Canal in 1884; 3rd superintending engineer, Dec., 1889; 2nd, March, 1891.

BERESFORD, LORD W. LESLIE DE LA POER, Colonel, V.C., C.I.E., 9th Lancers.—First commission, as cornet, June, 1867; served in the Jowaki-Afreedee expedition, 1877-8 (medal and clasp); served also in the Zulu war of 1879, and was present at battle of Ulundi (Victoria Cross, medal, and clasp); served in the Afghan war, 1878-80, and was present at the capture of Ali Musjid (medal and clasp); A.D.C. to Viceroy of India, 1875 to 1881; military secretary on the personal staff of the viceroy and governor-general, 13th Dec., 1881; served with the Burmese expedition of 1886, as military secretary to governor-general (brevet of lieutenant-colonel and clasp).

BERKELEY, JAMES CAVAN, C.I.E., Colonel, I.S.C., late Political Department, Government of India.—First commission, Madras infantry, Oct., 1857; served in civil employ from June, 1862, as assistant to the governor-general's agent in Central India; also served as boundary settlement officer, deputy opium agent in Malwa, assistant general superintendent for Thagi and Dakaiti, and sessions judge and registrar for Mhow; political agent, Haraoi and Tonk, 1873; political agent, Bhagalpund, Jan., 1879, to Nov., 1882; political agent, Jacobabad, 1882; officiating resident, Gwalior, March, 1883; on special duty, Kashmir, April-Aug., 1884; political agent, Bundelcund, 1884; officiating resident, Nipal, 1885; resident, and class, and governor-general's agent at Baroda, April, 1886; reverted to military department, Nov., 1887.

BERNARD, SIR CHARLES EDWARD, K.C.S.I., late Bengal C.S., Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office.—Appointed to the Bengal civil service from Haileybury College; arrived in India, 12th Feb., 1858, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, and was appointed under-secretary to government of India, financial department, Aug., 1861; from Oct., 1862, served in the Central Provinces as judge of the small cause court, Nagpur, settlement officer, secretary to the chief commissioner (July, 1864), commissioner of Nagpur division (Feb., 1869), and acting judicial commissioner; from May, 1871, to Jan., 1875, served in Bengal as member of the lieutenant-governor's council, and acting secretary to the government, first in the judicial department, then in the revenue department, and lastly in the scarcity and relief department; from Nov., 1876, served as commissioner of Nagpur division; secretary to Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., deputed on a special mission to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Jan., 1877; judicial commissioner, Central Provinces, Aug., 1877; additional secretary to the government of India in the department of revenue, agriculture, and commerce, Aug., 1877, and in the financial department, Dec., 1877; served as secretary to the government of India in the home department, May, 1878, to July, 1880; secretary to government of India in revenue and agricultural department, July, 1881; from July, 1880, acted as chief commissioner of British Burma, and was confirmed in this appointment April, 1882; retired, March, 1888, and was appointed secretary in the revenue and statistics department, India office.

BERNARD, JAMES HENRY, Bengal C.S.—

Educated at Clifton College, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1882; arrived in India 30th Dec., 1884; assistant magistrate and collector, Midnapore, Jan., 1885; personal assistant to the chief commissioner, British Burma, June, 1886; services replaced at disposal of government of Bengal, Feb., 1887; officiated as under secretary to government of Bengal in 1887; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dec., 1891.

BERRILL, EDWARD, Police Department, N.W. Provinces.—Joined the service as adjutant military police, Central Provinces, 14th Aug., 1853; inspector of police, N.W. Provinces, 27th Feb., 1861, and assistant inspector-general, Dec., 1861; acted for various periods as district superintendent, and was appointed to that post, May, 1867; assistant inspector-general, railway police, Oct. 1885, and of the special branch, June, 1888; in addition district superintendent of police, Jan., 1890; served in the mutiny in Barrow's volunteer cavalry, July, 1857 to April, 1858.

BEST, JAMES WILLIAM, B.A., B.L., Madras C.S.—Educated at Wimborne Grammar School, and St. John's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1861; arrived, 8th Dec., 1862; served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, and sub-collector and joint magistrate in various districts; from Jan., 1875, served in the judicial department, and was appointed district and sessions judge, South Canara, Sept., 1877; officiated as judge of high court, Jan., 1890; district and sessions judge, Chingleput, Jan., 1891; officiating judge of the high court, Feb., 1892.

BETTINGTON, ALBEMARLE, late Bombay C.S.—Entered the Bombay civil service from Haileybury, 1830; served in the usual grades in the revenue and judicial departments, and was appointed deputy collector of continental customs and excise, 1843; collector and magistrate, Ahmedabad, 1849; inspector-general of prisons and commissioner of police, Bombay, 1855; retired 1861; author of 'The Destruction of Life by Snakes and Hydrophobia.'

BEVAN, JAMES FORBES, Telegraph Department, Government of India.—Joined the service as assistant, 21st June, 1866; arrived in India 14th Sept., 1866, and served in various lines in Bengal and the Punjab; superintendent, 19th June, 1880; held charge of the Indore, Rajputana, Arakan, Bengal, Burma and Bombay divisions; in charge, check office, June, and Oct., 1891; officiating director, construction branch, Sept., 1891; in charge, Bombay division, Jan., 1892.

BEVERIDGE, HENRY, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Queen's College, Belfast; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1857; arrived in India, 20th Jan., 1858; served in the Bengal revenue and judicial departments as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector, officiating deputy commissioner, Cooch Behar, and magistrate and collector (2nd grade, April, 1874); on special duty in Munipore under the government of India, foreign department, Nov., 1863; from Oct., 1874, served in the judicial department as officiating district and sessions judge, and was appointed district and sessions judge, March,

1875; author of a 'History of Backergunge,' and 'The Trial of Nandakumar.'

BEVERLEY, HENRY, M.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Sedburgh School, Yorkshire, and St. John's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived 31st Oct., 1861; from May, 1862, served in the revenue and judicial department as assistant magistrate and collector, deputy commissioner, and joint magistrate and deputy collector; officiating under secretary, government of Bengal, July, 1865, and Aug., 1867; registrar-general of assurances, March, 1867; officiating junior secretary, board of revenue, Dec., 1870; inspector-general of registration, Dec., 1870; superintended the first census of Bengal in 1872; superintended the census of Calcutta, 1876; officiating judge of Nuddea, April, 1875; officiating inspector-general of jails, Lower Provinces, Aug., 1876; district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, and additional judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, Dec., 1877; member of the prison conference, 1877; member of the census committee, 1878; officiating commissioner of police, Calcutta, and chairman of the corporation, March, 1880; special census officer of Calcutta and suburbs, Dec., 1880, and published a report on the census, 1881; officiating superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, Nov., 1883; member, Bengal legislative council, Jan., 1884; member of sanitary commission, Calcutta, Sept., 1884; officiated as judge of the high court, Calcutta, 9th April, 1884, to 15th Sept., 1884, and again from 12th Jan., 1885; confirmed, 8th May, 1885; has published a 'Registration Manual' and 'The Land Registration Act.'

BHAGWAN CHUNDER CHAKARBUTTI, late Judicial Department, Bengal.—From 9th Oct., 1861, served in the subordinate judicial service, Bengal, and was appointed subordinate judge, 1st grade, May, 1884; retired, Nov., 1891.

BHARAT SINGH, KUNWAR, Bengal C.S. (N.-W. Provinces and Oudh).—Probationer under native civil service rules, 16th Feb., 1880; confirmed, March, 1882; served as assistant magistrate and collector and assistant commissioner; joint magistrate, March, 1892.

BIDDULPH, CUTHBERT EDWARD, M.A., Political Department, Government of India.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; joined the service as probationary assistant settlement officer, Sind, 19th Jan., 1878; services placed at disposal of agent to governor-general for Baluchistan, Nov., 1878; assistant to the political superintendent, Sawant Wari, in charge of the Sir Dasai, Feb., 1880; from Aug., 1880, to June, 1881, served in the commissariat department; assistant survey and settlement commissioner, Baroda, Nov., 1883; revenue settlement officer, Meywar, Dec., 1886; assistant commissioner, Berar, Feb., 1891; acting cantonment magistrate, Secunderabad, March, 1892; served during the Afghan War of 1878-80 in political charge at Dadur in Kutchi in 1878-9, of Sibi district in 1879, and in commissariat charge of Bolan Pass, 1880 to 1881 (medal); author of 'Our Western Frontier of India,' 'Afghan Politics,' 'Afghan Poetry of the 17th Century,' and 'Army Reforms in Native States.'

BIDDULPH, JOHN, Colonel, I.S.C., Political Department, Government of India.—Cornet, Bengal cavalry, Jan., 1858; arrived in India,

4th March, 1858; served with various cavalry regiments, and received the mutiny medal; aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, May, 1872, to Feb., 1877; on special duty as member of mission to Yarkand, &c., 1873-74; employed on a secret mission to the countries beyond Gilgit, 1876 (brevet of Major); on special duty in Gilgit, Sept., 1877; acting agent to governor-general, Beloochistan, May-Nov., 1882; political agent, Bhopawur, Dec., 1882; acted as resident and boundary settlement officer in Meywar, 1885; political agent in Haraoti and Tonk, April, 1886; resident 2nd class and commissioner, Ajmere, April, 1890; officiating agent in Baluchistan, July, 1891; officiating resident, Gwalior, April, 1892; author of 'Tribes of the Hindukush.'

BIDDULPH, THOMAS HENRY STILLINGFLEET, Financial Department, Government of India.—From July, 1869, to March, 1871, served as accountant, public works accounts, in Central India and Punjab, and as examiner of railway accounts; probationer in financial department, March, 1871; assistant to the accountant-general N.W. Provinces, Feb., 1874; on special duty at Durbangah in Bengal, June, 1874, to May, 1875; from Jan., 1879, served as assistant accountant-general in the N.W. Provinces, and also in the Punjab, Nov., 1881, to April, 1882, and as deputy accountant-general in Madras, April-Oct., 1882; officiated for various periods as deputy accountant-general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh; controller, Hyderabad, Dec., 1884; confirmed in class 3 of enrolled officers, June, 1888; class 2, April, 1892; author of a work on the silver question.

BIDEN, W. M., B.A., Store Department, India Office.—Educated at St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and King's College, London; provisional assistant, art library, South Kensington Museum, 1870; clerk, 2nd class, India Store Depot, 1st July, 1875; supervisor, 2nd grade, June, 1886; B.A., London University, 1880.

BIDIE, GEORGE, Surgeon-General, A.M., M.B., F.L.S., F.R.C.S.E., C.I.E., late Madras Medical Department.—Educated at the University of Aberdeen; joined the medical service as assistant surgeon, 20th Feb., 1856; arrived in India, 25th Sept., 1856, and served under the military department till June, 1859; was subsequently employed as civil surgeon of Guntoor, 1859-61, medical officer of the Mysore farm commissariat establishments, and medicinal garden, Hoonsoor, 1861-64, professor of botany and materia medica in the Medical College, acting principal medical storekeeper, and superintendent of the lunatic asylum, Madras, and served in Mysore and Coorg, Nov., 1867, to Feb., 1868, on special duty in the coffee districts; secretary to the surgeon-general, Indian medical department (military), March, 1870; superintendent of the government central museum, Aug., 1872, to Dec., 1884, and again Jan., 1885; on special duty at Ootacamund in connection with cinchona commission, Oct., 1873; fellow of Madras university, April, 1879; secretary to the surgeon-general, H.M.'s forces, left wing, April, 1880, to Nov., 1884; brigade surgeon, Feb., 1883; board of examiners, May, 1883; served in public department, Nov.-Dec., 1883, in connection with Calcutta International Exhibition, and special committee for promotion of art and manufacture; deputy surgeon-general, H.M.'s forces, British Burma division, Dec.,

1884 to Jan., 1885; sanitary commissioner, Madras, April, 1885; member of committee in connection with the scheme of technical education, Sept. 1885; acting surgeon-general with the government of Madras from April, 1886; confirmed in appointment, Oct., 1886; retired April, 1890; author of numerous publications connected with the botany and zoology of the Madras Presidency.

BIERNACKI, ANDREW, late Public Works Department, Government of India.—1st sub-engineer, Punjab Northern railway, temporary, Jan., 1870; confirmed 10th Oct., 1871; revenue establishment of state railways, Class IV., as assistant locomotive superintendent, Jan., 1876, Class III., Nov., 1878, and Class II., Jan., 1882; locomotive and carriage superintendent, Sind section, N.W. railway, May, 1887; deputy locomotive superintendent in class I, July, 1889; retired, 1890.

BIGG-WITHER, ARCHIBALD CUTHBERT, Lieut.-Colonel, Public Works Department, Government of India.—Appointed assistant engineer from Thomason College, Oct., 1866; after serving in the Bengal Infantry from Jan., 1862; executive engineer, Sept., 1871; served chiefly on the Indus Valley State Railway, and in Baluchistan from 1885, where he was employed on the frontier road circle in 1888; secretary to agent to governor-general, Baluchistan, and 3rd superintending engineer, May, 1890; 2nd, July, 1891.

BIGGE, WILLIAM, M.A., B.L., Judicial Department, Burma.—Educated at New College, Oxford; acted as 1st judge of the small cause court, Rangoon, from 19th January, 1886, and was confirmed in that appointment, 28th Sept., 1886; officiating judge of Moulmein Town, Feb., 1892.

BIGGS, C., Accounts Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 3rd April, 1882.

BIGGS, THOMAS HESKETH, Financial Department, Government of India.—Joined the financial department, 26th Sept., 1868, and served as assistant to accountant-general in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras; assistant to comptroller-general, Dec., 1873; on special duty in Madras in connection with the inquiry into certain frauds in the stamp department, Dec., 1873, to Feb., 1874; served subsequently in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bengal, Bombay, and Assam, as assistant to accountant-general, officiating for various periods as deputy accountant-general; appointed comptroller, Assam, Aug., 1880; assistant accountant-general, Bombay, Jan., 1883; officiating comptroller of Indian treasuries, Oct.-Nov., 1883; deputy accountant-general, Punjab, in 3rd class of the financial department, 1885; comptroller, Burma, March, 1887; author of 'The Grammar of Indian Finance.'

BIGNELL, EDWARD DUNCAN FREDERICK, Major, I.S.C., Foreign Department, Government of India.—First commission, 7th July, 1869; lieutenant, Oct., 1871; wing officer, July, 1876; adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps, 1881 to 1887, and again in 1889 and 1890; second in command of Meywar Bhil Corps, and second assistant resident, Meywar, April, 1890; officiating commandant of the corps, and political superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, April, 1891.

BIGNELL, WILLIAM KYD D'OYLEY, Telegraph Department, Government of India.—Appointed to the Indian Telegraph department, Feb., 1857; assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Jan., 1866; superintendent, Nagpur, Jan., 1868; served in the

Punjab from 1873; 1st grade superintendent, Aug., 1881; officiating director, construction branch, director-general's office, Nov., 1883, to Feb., 1884; officiating director, Nov., 1886, to Feb., 1887; superintendent, Class IV, Oct., 1887; arranged telegraphs during Hazaar expedition, 1888.

BIRCH, EDWARD ALFRED, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel, M.D., F.R.C.S., Bengal Medical Service.—Joined the service, 1866; served through the Behar famine, March, 1874, and afterwards as civil surgeon at various stations; from Nov., 1881, officiated as surgeon superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, and also held charge of the office of sanitary commissioner, Bengal, June-July, 1882, and acted as professor of midwifery at the Medical College, and obstetric physician, Eden Hospital, May, 1883; surgeon superintendent, Presidency Hospital (sub *pro tem.*), Dec., 1883; confirmed in this appointment, Jan., 1885; civil surgeon, Hooghly, July, 1889; principal and professor of medicine, and first physician, College Hospital, June, 1890.

BIRCH, ERNEST G., late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Eton and Haileybury; appointed to the Bengal civil service, 1849; served in the revenue and survey departments, Bengal, and was appointed superintendent of survey, northern division, 1854; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Baraset, 1858; magistrate and collector, Burdwan, 1860; civil and sessions judge, Moorshedabad, 1864, and subsequently of Shahabad; additional judge of Chittagong, 1870; district and sessions judge of Burdwan, 1872; judge of the high court, Calcutta, 1873; retired 1879.

BIRCH, FREDERICK MACDONALD, Colonel, I.S.C., late Punjab Commission.—Arrived in India 15th May, 1854; from Jan., 1860, served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, small cause court judge, and deputy commissioner, and was placed on special duty in Cashmere, July, 1864, and again, Dec., 1878, and with the financial commissioner's office, May, 1866; officiating commissioner and superintendent, Delhi, Oct., 1879, to Oct., 1880, and subsequently in the Mooltan and Hissar divisions; promoted to deputy commissioner, 1st class, Nov., 1880; reverted to military department, 1891.

BIRCH, WILLIAM BRERETON, Colonel, I.S.C., late Punjab Administration.—Arrived in India as ensign, 30th Nov., 1858, and was posted to 32nd Native Infantry, Bengal; served with the China forces 1861-62 (medal); joined the Bengal police department, July, 1863, and served as superintendent in various districts; member of Calcutta examination committee for judicial and police officers, March, 1867; vice-chairman, Burdwan municipality, March, 1867; officiating deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, and a visitor of the Presidency jail and lunatic asylums, Feb., 1869; commanded Sylhet frontier police battalion, on Looshai expedition, Sept., 1871, to March, 1872; 2nd assistant superintendent, Andamans, April, 1873; 1st assistant superintendent, 1885; services replaced at the disposal of the military department, March, 1888; officiating cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, Punjab, July, 1889; retired Nov., 1890; author of a report on sugar manufacture in the N.W. Provinces and Bengal (1881), and of the Andamans and Nicobar Manual, 1886.

BIRD, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, late Madras C.S.—Educated at University College, London; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; served in the Madras revenue and judicial departments from June, 1866, and was appointed principal assistant collector, May, 1881, district and sessions judge, Cuddapah, Oct., 1884, and collector and magistrate in the same district, Feb., 1885; district and sessions judge, Godavari, Sept., 1888; retired, Aug., 1890.

BIRD, CHARLES PAVIN, B.L., Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Bromsgrove Grammar School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 6th Jan., 1870, and served in the N.W. Provinces and Punjab as assistant magistrate and collector, assistant commissioner, judicial assistant, and officiating deputy commissioner; district judge, 2nd grade, Sept., 1886; officiating divisional judge, Feb., 1888; district judge, 1st grade, March, 1889; divisional judge, April, 1892.

BIRD, HUBERT MOORE, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Portarlinton School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1870; arrived in India, 4th Nov., 1872, and served in the N.W. Provinces in the grades of assistant and joint magistrate and assistant commissioner, and also acted as deputy commissioner and magistrate and collector; assistant commissioner, April, 1884; joint magistrate, Sept., 1887; deputy commissioner, July, 1890; magistrate and collector, April, 1891.

BIRDWOOD, SIR GEORGE C. M., Kt., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.D., LL.D., Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office.—Educated at the Plymouth Grammar School, and University of Edinburgh (M.D. and L.R.C.S., 1854); Bombay medical service, 1854; between 1855 and 1857 served under the military department, and held temporary charge of the civil station of Sholapore, including the jail; served in the Persian War of 1856-57 (medal and clasp); from April, 1857 to 1868, held successively the professorships of anatomy and physiology, botany and materia medica in the Grant Medical College, Bombay; curator of the Government Central Museum, Bombay, 1857, and with the assistance of Dr. Bhau Daji and the leading natives of Bombay founded the Victoria and Albert Museum and Victoria Gardens, Bombay; Sheriff of Bombay, 1864, and subsequently registrar of the University of Bombay; special commissioner for the government of Bombay at the Universal Exhibition at Paris, 1867; appointed to assist Dr. Forbes Watson in connection with the annual exhibitions at South Kensington commenced in 1871; special assistant in the statistics and commerce department, India Office, Jan., 1878; is also visitor to the India Museum; C.S.I., 1877; Kt., 1881; LL.D., Cambridge, 1886; was a royal commissioner for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, and a member of the finance committee appointed to assist the Prince of Wales in connection with the exhibition; K.C.I.E., Feb., 1887; chairman of the committee of the Indian section of the Paris exhibition, 1889; and a royal commissioner for the Chicago Exhibition of 1893; author of the following publications: 'The Economic Vegetable Products of the Bombay Presidency'; a paper 'On the

Genus *Boswellia* (Frankincense Trees), Linn. Trans. of 1869; 'Handbook to the British Indian Section of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878'; an official 'Report on the Miscellaneous Old Records of the India Office,' 1879 (2nd ed., 1890; 3rd ed., 1891); a work on 'The Industrial Arts of India,' published in 1880 by the Science and Art Department; 'The Arts of India,' a handbook to the collection of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1881, and several other handbooks on Indian art published by the department in connection with Indian exhibitions held at York, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Amsterdam; an introduction to the 'Dawn of British Trade to the East Indies,' 1886; an appendix on Aryan fauna and flora to Professor Max Müller's 'Biographies of Words,' 1888; a 'Report on Spanish Chestnuts,' 1892; and author also of various contributions to the 'Quarterly Review,' the 'Asiatic Quarterly Review,' &c., &c.; and editor of 'The Register of Letters, &c. of the East India Company, 1600-19,' 1893.

BIRDWOOD, HERBERT MILLS, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Edinburgh University and Peterhouse, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1858, and afterwards transferred to the Bombay service; arrived in Bombay, 26th Jan., 1859, and served in the Bombay revenue and judicial departments as assistant collector and magistrate, under secretary to government in the judicial department, and secretary to the legislative council, Bombay, acting political assistant in Kathiawar, senior assistant judge and session judge, and registrar of the high court; judge and session judge, Surat, March, 1875; 1st grade judge, Dec. 1877; on special duty at Oodeypore, Sept., 1880; judicial commissioner in Scinde and judge of the Sadar court, Feb., 1881; on special duty in Bombay, March, 1881; judge of the high court, Bombay, Jan., 1885; member of council of governor of Bombay, April, 1892; edited vols. iv and v and (in collaboration with Mr. H. J. Parsons) vols. vi to viii of 'West's Code of Acts and Regulations'; is compiler of a catalogue of Bills introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council in 1862-5, and also of papers relating to the constitution and functions of the Legislative Council (Selection No. xcii. N.S. from Records of Bombay Government).

BIRKS, ARTHUR RAWSON, B.A., B.L., Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Highgate School, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1871; arrived in India, 29th Oct., 1873, and served in Oudh as assistant commissioner; transferred to Burma, April, 1874; served in the grade of assistant commissioner, and acted as collector of customs, Bassein, March, 1878, and as judge of Moulmein, 1880-1882; on special duty in Rangoon, Aug., 1882; officiating director of public instruction, Aug., 1882; deputy commissioner, 4th grade, May, 1884; 3rd grade, Aug., 1886; 2nd grade, Jan., 1889; 1st grade, Oct., 1890; officiating commissioner, Southern division, June, 1892.

BISHOP, EDWARD F., Accounts Department, India Office.—Junior clerk, India office, 15th March, 1866; senior clerk, June, 1882.

BISSET, WILLIAM SINCLAIR SMITH, C.I.E.,

Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—Joined the service Dec., 1866, as assistant engineer, Rohilcund; railway branch, Bengal, 1870; assistant consulting engineer, Bengal, July, 1870; also officiating manager, Calcutta and S.E. state railway; superintendent Darjeeling railway survey, Oct., 1870; Holkar state railway, Nov., 1870; executive engineer, March, 1871; deputy consulting engineer for guaranteed railways, Calcutta, April, 1872; manager, Holkar state railway, Dec., 1875; on special duty, Madras famine relief works, 1877; served in the Afghan war, 1878-80 (medal); manager, Rajputana and Scindia railway, Sept., 1879; class 1, grade 2, state railway revenue establishment, June, 1881; agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India railway company, Jan., 1885; supernumerary, class 1, grade 1, Nov., 1885; C.I.E., June, 1888.

BLACK, CHARLES E. D., late Registry and Record Department, India Office.—Educated at Harrow School (Latin verse prize, 1862); supplemental clerk, science and art department, 1866-69; writer, India office, 20th Sept., 1869; geographical department clerk, July, 1873; detached in 1880 to be assistant private secretary, and subsequently, from May, 1884, principal private secretary to H.M.'s secretary of state, home department (Rt. Hon. Sir William V. Harcourt); secretary to the royal commission on the blind, the deaf, and dumb, &c., July, 1885; clerk for geographical records, India office, Sept., 1885; retired, Oct., 1892; author of the 'Annual Abstracts of the Reports of the Surveys, and of other Geographical Operations in India from 1873 to 1878, and of a 'Memoir on the Indian Surveys, 1875-90.'

BLACK, SAMUEL, Lieutenant-General, C.S.I., I.S.C.—First commission as ensign, Bengal N.I., Dec., 1844; served in the Punjab campaign, 1848-49 (medal); from May, 1854, served in the public works department, Lower Provinces, embankment circle; staff officer, Punjab irregular force, Jan., 1857; medal for service in the mutiny; executive engineer, public works department, Punjab, Jan., 1860; military secretary to government, Punjab, March, 1862-83; attained colonel's allowances, Dec., 1882; services replaced at disposal of government of India, military department; appointed governor, Aitchison College, Oct., 1886.

BLAIR, HARRISON FALKNER, B.A., B.L., High Court, North-Western Provinces.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, June, 1864; appointed puisne judge, high court of judicature, North-Western Provinces, 1st April, 1892.

BLAKESLEY, EDMUND HOLMES, Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces).—Educated at Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in India 30th Oct., 1889, and served in the Central Provinces as assistant commissioner.

BLANC, HENRI JULES, Deputy Surgeon-General, M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Lon.), late Medical Department, Bombay.—Joined the Indian medical department, 10th Feb., 1859; arrived in India, 7th Aug., 1859, and served in the military department and also as acting civil surgeon in various stations, and as superintendent of vaccination; served in the China War, 1860-62; was a member of the Abyssinian mission, 1864, and was confined in chains during 21 months by the Emperor Theodore;

subsequently joined the expeditionary force, and was present at the storming of Magdala (medal); superintendent of Yerrowda central jail, April, 1875; senior surgeon, Jamsetji Jijiboy Hospital, Bombay, and professor of surgery and clinical surgery, Grant Medical College, May, 1876, to Aug., 1882; also acted as professor of anatomy, and curator of the museum, May-June, 1879; physician, European General Hospital from Aug., 1882; retired, April, 1887.

BLANFORD, HENRY FRANCIS, late Meteorological Department, Government of India.—Arrived in India, and was appointed assistant in the geological survey, 1st Oct., 1855; in charge of geological museum, Sept., 1856, to May, 1857; in charge of geological survey party, Madras, May, 1857 to 1860; was subsequently engaged in the Calcutta museum, and in surveying in the Sonthal country; resigned the service, Dec., 1861; appointed professor in the Presidency college, Calcutta, Dec., 1862; 2nd grade, educational department, Jan., 1866; meteorological reporter to government of Bengal, April, 1867; meteorological reporter to the government of India for the purpose of organising the meteorological department, Jan., 1875; retired 1889; author of numerous reports and monographs, and contributions to scientific journals and societies, including reports on the geology of the Nilgiri Hills, and the cretaceous rocks of the Trichinopoly district ('Memoirs of Geological Survey'), on the Calcutta cyclone of 5th Oct., 1867 (in conjunction with Colonel Gastrell), on the winds of Northern India ('Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society'), and official reports on the meteorology of India, 1875, 1876, 1878 to 1884; is also author of a monograph on the Belemnitidae and Nautilidae of the cretaceous rocks of Southern India, of 'The Rudiments of Physical Geography for the use of Indian Schools,' 'The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum,' and a chart of the average rainfall of India; edited and contributed to the Indian Meteorological Memoirs (2 vols. and 2 parts).

BLATHWAYT, CHARLES GEORGE, late Bombay C.S.—Educated at Marlborough College; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; arrived in India, 2nd Jan., 1865, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, and acting collector and magistrate; junior collector and magistrate, Kanara, Oct., 1882; senior collector, March, 1886; retired, July, 1890.

BLENKINSOP, FREDERICK HENRY, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, Madras Medical Department.—Arrived, 7th May, 1860, and served with various regiments to Oct., 1888, including service in the Burmese expedition; medical officer, Coonoor, May, 1889; civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Cuddapah, July, 1890; Trichinopoly, May, 1891.

BLENNERHASSETT, WILLIAM, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Eton, and Wimborne Grammar School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1864; arrived in India, 1st Nov., 1865; served in Oudh as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner; from Feb., 1882, served in the judicial department, and was appointed district judge, 3rd grade, March 1883, and 2nd grade, July, 1890.

BLISS, HENRY WILLIAM, C.I.E., B.A., Madras

C.S.—Educated at Merton College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1861; arrived, 15th Dec., 1863; served in various districts of Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, acting small cause court judge, sub-collector, and joint magistrate, acting collector and magistrate, and acting district and sessions judge; on famine duty, July, 1877, to Feb., 1878; from Feb., 1878, served as commissioner of salt revenue, and of abkari revenue, and was appointed customs collector throughout the Madras Presidency under the Sea Customs Act of 1878, Aug., 1882; on duty to Bombay, Oct., 1879, and to Calcutta and N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Jan., 1880, to examine the working of the salt department; fellow of the Madras University, March, 1882; on duty to Orissa to report on the system of salt administration, Jan., 1884; on special duty at Madras in connection with the abkari committee, March, 1884; additional member of the board of revenue in addition to his duties as commissioner of salt revenue, Feb., 1886; member of the finance committee under the government of India, April, 1886; fourth member of board of revenue and commissioner of salt and abkari revenue, April, 1887; second member of the board of revenue, &c., Jan., 1889, and first member, Oct., 1889; C.I.E., May, 1889; acting commissioner of land revenue, June, 1890; additional member of legislative council, Dec., 1890, to April, 1891, and again, Dec., 1891, to March, 1892; commissioner of land revenue, Madras, April, 1891.

BLISSETT, T., late Telegraph Department, Government of India.—Appointed to the Indian telegraph department, 1st March, 1859; assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Jan., 1866; superintendent, Arracan division, Aug., 1869; personal assistant to director-general, 1873-75; served subsequently in the Dacca and Scinde divisions, and in the store department, and from 1882 in Bombay; 1st grade superintendent, Aug., 1883; retired, Jan., 1889.

BLOOD, BAGOT WILLIAM, M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—Joined the service, 7th Aug., 1866, as assistant engineer; executive engineer, Sept., 1872; superintendent of way and works, Rajputana State Railway, Nov., 1879; superintending engineer, 2nd class, Dec., 1890; 1st class, June, 1892.

BLOOMFIELD, ALFRED, Colonel, I.S.C., late Central Provinces Commission.—First commission as *casin*, March, 1856; served in the Central Provinces from July, 1864, as assistant commissioner; assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, March, 1867; deputy commissioner, July, 1870; inspector-general of registration, superintendent of stamps, and commissioner of excise, Oct., 1876; deputy commissioner, 2nd class, Aug., 1881; 1st class, Aug., 1889; reverted to military department, March, 1892; author of 'Notes on the Baigas of the Central Provinces,' 1885.

BLYTH, Ven. GEORGE FRANCIS POPHAM, M.A., late Ecclesiastical Department, Burma.—Archdeacon of Rangoon, Oct., 1879; retired, 1887.

BLYTH, WILLIAM DUNBAR, M.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Liverpool Collegiate Institution, and Queen's College, Cork; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1872; arrived in India, 16th Nov.,

1874; served in revenue and judicial department, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector, and officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, and was appointed officiating junior secretary, board of revenue, Aug., 1879; officiating deputy collector of customs, Calcutta, July, 1880; officiating under-secretary, government of Bengal, judicial, political, and appointments departments in 1881 and 1882; under-secretary, government of Bengal, financial department, April, 1882; officiating chief secretary, government of Bengal, April, 1886; officiating inspector-general of registration, July, 1886; 1st inspector of registration offices, Oct., 1886; inspector-general of registration, April, 1887; officiating magistrate and collector, March, 1890; confirmed, Nov., 1890.

BOAS, HENRY JULIUS, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).—Educated at Clifton College, and Trinity College, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived, 19th Nov., 1891, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

BODDAM, WELBY WROUGHTON, Colonel, I.S.C., late Police Department, Punjab.—First commission, 12th Dec., 1851; arrived in India, 2nd July, 1852; served with the military police, 1857-61; district superintendent of Lahore police, Feb., 1861; deputy inspector-general, March, 1878; promoted to 1st grade, May, 1881; officiating inspector-general, Punjab, March, 1883, and again, Feb., 1885; deputy inspector-general of police, 1st grade, Rawalpindi, March, 1887; retired, March, 1888.

BODDY, OWEN VIDAL, Major, R.E., Madras Public Works Department.—Arrived in India, 11th Feb., 1873; assistant engineer, April, 1873; executive engineer, March, 1883; employed in the military works branch, government of India, Aug., 1887, to Feb., 1888; deputy chief engineer and under secretary in the public works department, Feb., 1891.

BOILEAU, HENRY, Lieut.-Colonel, I.S.C.—Served under the military department from May, 1865, to April, 1873, when he was appointed officiating assistant commissioner, Burma; on special duty to Mandalay, May, 1873; assistant commissioner, 4th grade, and superintendent of immigration, Sept., 1874; also sub-registrar of deeds, Rangoon, Aug., 1875; on special duty in connection with the Imperial assemblage, Delhi, Nov., 1876; private secretary and aide-de-camp to lieutenant-governor of Bengal, Jan., 1877; cantonment magistrate, Dinapore, and small cause court judge, July, 1878; assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Aug., 1885, continuing to be employed as cantonment magistrate; deputy commissioner, March, 1887.

BOLSTER, J. A., Accounts Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 22nd Feb., 1872.

BOLTON, CHARLES WALTER, Bengal C.S.—Educated at University College School, London, Royal College, Mauritius, and King's College, London; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1870; arrived in India, 7th Oct., 1872; assistant magistrate and collector in Bengal, Oct., 1872; officiating political agent, Hill Tipperah, April, 1877; under secretary, government of Bengal, March, 1879; officiating under secretary, government of India, home, revenue, and agricultural department, Feb., 1880; on deputation as under

secretary in the judicial, political, and appointments departments, government of Bengal, Feb., 1883; officiating secretary, government of Bengal, revenue and general departments, in addition to his own duties, March, 1884; officiating magistrate and collector, April, 1884; officiating inspector-general of registration, Oct., 1884; senior marriage registrar, Calcutta, Nov., 1884; joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, May, 1885; magistrate and collector, Sept., 1888; officiating secretary to the board of revenue, July, 1889, and again, March, 1891; confirmed, Dec., 1891.

BOMFORD, GERALD, Surgeon-Major, M.D.—Joined the service, 30th Sept., 1874, and served in the military department, and as professor and resident surgeon in the medical college, Calcutta; superintendent, Calcutta lunatic asylum, April, 1890; acted as secretary to the surgeon-general and sanitary commissioner in 1888 and 1890, and was confirmed in that post, Aug., 1891.

BOMPAS, CECIL HENRY, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in India, 15th Nov., 1889, and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector.

BONAVIA, EMANUEL, Brigade Surgeon, M.D., late Medical Department, North-Western Provinces.—Assistant surgeon, Bengal medical establishment, 4th August, 1857; arrived in India, 1st Nov., 1857; served under the military department up to Dec., 1861, and was present at the capture of Lucknow, March, 1858, and in the Trans-Gogra campaign; assistant civil surgeon, Lucknow, Dec., 1861; on special duty, May, 1866; health officer, Lucknow, and superintendent of museum, observatory, and agricultural society's garden, April, 1867; rank of surgeon, Aug., 1869; was engaged for some time in 1872 under the military department in analysing drinking water; principal of medical school at Balrampur, in addition to other duties, Jan., 1873; officiating sanitary commissioner, Oudh, Sept. to Nov., 1874, and again Jan. to March, 1877, also officiating as inspector-general of prisons, Oudh; officiating civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Fyzabad, Dec., 1877; civil surgeon, Etawah, Dec., 1881; retired, April, 1888; has published works on date culture in India, and 'The Villager's Domestic Medicine,' 1885.

BONHAM-CARTER, NORMAN, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1886; arrived in India, 28th Nov., 1888, and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector.

BONUS, ARTHUR RIVERS, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Clifton College and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to Bombay civil service after open competition of 1884; arrived in India 17th Jan., 1887; assistant collector and magistrate, July, 1887; transferred to Burma as assistant commissioner, Aug., 1889; retransferred, March, 1892.

BONUS, JOSEPH, Major-General, R.E., late Public Works Department, Bombay.—First commission, Bombay Engineers, June, 1855; arrived in India, March, 1857; during the mutiny served at the siege and storming of Jhansi, the capture of Calpee and Gwalior, and various other

operations and engagements (medal and clasp); joined the Bombay public works department as assistant engineer, June, 1859, and was employed on the Bombay harbour defences, Oct., 1860; from Sept., 1861, served as deputy consulting engineer for railways in Sind; officiating deputy consulting engineer and assistant secretary to government of N.W. Provinces, railway branch, March, 1870; from Nov., 1871, served as superintending engineer on Indus Valley state railway, and officiated as engineer-in-chief, Aug., 1872; superintending engineer, 3rd grade, July, 1873; engineer-in-chief, Sindia state railway, Sept., 1876; transferred to Punjab northern state railway, May, 1877; officiating consulting engineer for guaranteed railways, Lahore, July-Oct., 1878; engineer-in-chief, Pindi-Peshawur section, Oct., 1879; medal for services in the Afghan War, 1879-80; superintending engineer, 1st class, April, 1881; acting consulting engineer for railways, and joint secretary to government, Bombay, with temporary rank of chief engineer, 3rd class, May, 1882; and again Aug., 1885, to April, 1886; senior deputy consulting engineer and under secretary to government, railway branch, from Nov., 1883; chief engineer, 3rd class, Dec., 1885; retired, Nov., 1888.

BOOTH, WILLIAM, M.A., Bengal Education Department.—Served in the department from 27th Nov., 1876, as professor in the Presidency College, and officiating principal, Hooghly College; principal, Dacca College, June, 1884; class 3 of educational department, July, 1886; professor of physics, Presidency College, Nov., 1890.

BOSANQUET, OSWALD VIVIAN, Madras C.S.—Educated at Clifton College and New College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competition of 1885; arrived in Madras, 17th Sept., 1887, and served in the revenue survey department, and as assistant to collector and magistrate; officiating political assistant, 3rd class, and 2nd assistant to resident at Hyderabad, and assistant secretary for Berar, May, 1890; confirmed, April, 1892.

BOUGHNEY, GEORGE FLETCHER OTTLEY, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—1st commission, June, 1862; arrived in India, 5th Jan., 1865; served in the Bhotan expedition, 1865-66 (medal & clasp); joined the public works department, Nov., 1869, as assistant engineer, railway branch, N.W. Provinces; executive engineer, Rajputana railway, Sept., 1870; deputy consulting engineer for guaranteed railways, Lucknow, May, 1877; officiating assistant director, state railways, central system, 1878; assistant secretary, railway branch, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, 1879; served in the Afghan War, 1878-79-80 (medal); personal assistant to chief engineer, buildings and roads and railway branches, N.W. Provinces, Aug., 1880; officiating manager, Nizam's state railway, Jan., 1881; manager, Indus Valley and Kandahar railway, Jan., 1882; 1st class, state railway revenue establishment, Oct., 1882; manager, Eastern Bengal state railway, Nov., 1885; officiating manager, North-Western railway, April, 1891.

BOULNOIS, CHARLES, B.A., LL.B., late Punjab Chief Court.—Educated at King's Coll., London, and London University; called to the bar (Middle Temple), 30th April, 1855, and

in the same year was admitted advocate of the supreme court of Fort William, in Bengal; practised at the bar of the supreme court, 1855 to 1860; professor of law in the presidency college, Calcutta, 1857-61, and again in 1882-3; judge of the court of small causes, Bengal, 1860, and first judge of the court, 1861; officiating secretary to the government of Bengal, in the legislative department, 1862-4; officiating deputy secretary to the government of India, legislative department, 1864; appointed judge of the chief court, Punjab, in Feb., 1866, and was senior judge in the court from 1867 until his retirement in 1877; in 1871 was appointed reporter of appeal cases, which appointment he still holds; member of the senate of the Punjab university college, 1869, and fellow of the Punjab university, 1882; editor of law reports in the supreme court, 1856-60; joint author of 'Notes on Customary Law,' by Boulois and Rattigan, 1876.

BOULTON, CHARLES FREDERICK, Colonel, I.S.C., late Sind Commission.—Arrived in India, 6th Aug., 1852; on military duty up to Sept., 1856, when he was appointed acting assistant collector and magistrate, Satara; from 1860 served in Sind as deputy collector and magistrate; superintendent, Bombay, Baroda, and C.I. railway police, Jan.-Aug., 1866; served subsequently in Sind as deputy collector and magistrate, acting collector and magistrate, and acting judge and sessions judge; manager of encumbered estates in the Karachi, Hyderabad, and Shikarpur collectorates, March, 1877; collector and magistrate, Dec., 1879; acting commissioner in Sind, March-June, 1884.

BOURDILLON, JAMES AUSTIN, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Marlborough College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1868; arrived in India, 22nd Nov., 1870; assistant magistrate and collector in Bengal, Dec., 1870; officiating under secretary, government of India, financial department, Sept., 1874, and subsequently in the home department, March, 1876; officiating assistant secretary, government of Bengal, Dec., 1875; from Aug., 1876, served in the registration department as inspector of registration offices and officiating inspector-general; deputy superintendent of census, Dec., 1880; inspector-general of registration, Dec., 1881; magistrate and collector, April, 1887; officiating secretary to board of revenue, June, 1892.

BOUSTEAD, R., Surgeon-Major, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), late Bombay Medical Department.—Civil surgeon, Thana, 21st Jan., 1876; acted as superintendent of vaccination, 1876; superintendent of Matheran, Feb., 1882; acted as surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, 1883; civil surgeon, Ahmednagar, July, 1887; retired, Feb., 1889.

BOUTFLOWER, WILLIAM NOLAN, B.A., Education Department, N.W. Provinces.—Served in the education department from 9th Aug., 1869, as professor in the Agra College, and officiated as principal, July-Dec., 1872; 3rd professor in the Muir Central College, Allahabad, Oct., 1874; officiating inspector of schools, July, 1875, to May, 1876; professor of mathematics, Muir College, March, 1876; 3rd grade of educational officers, April, 1878; officiating meteorological reporter to government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, April-June, 1881; and grade of educa-

tional officers, Feb., 1890; officiating inspector of schools, July, 1890; confirmed, Feb., 1892; author of 'Elementary Statics and Dynamics,' and 'The Indian Arithmetic.'

BOVILL, EDWARD, M.B., Surgeon-Major, Bengal Medical Department.—Joined the service 1st Oct., 1872, and served on general, jail, and hospital duty; civil surgeon, Dec., 1885.

BOWEN, CHARLES, Colonel, R.E., Public Works Department, Madras.—First commission as lieutenant, Dec., 1858; arrived in India, April, 1863; joined the Madras P. W. department, Nov., 1863, and, from June, 1864, served under the Mysore government; executive engineer, March, 1867; assistant to chief engineer, and secretary to chief commissioner, Mysore, June, 1869; officiating engineer in chief and joint secretary to government, Feb. to June, 1880; served in the Madras P. W. department, April, 1883, to September, 1885, as deputy chief engineer and under secretary to government; served again under the Mysore government from Sept., 1885; superintending engineer, April, 1886.

BOWER, GEORGE, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Caistor Grammar School, Eton, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1882; arrived in India, 10th December, 1884; attached to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh as assistant commissioner; officiated as under secretary to government, March, 1889; joint magistrate, March, 1890; deputy superintendent, family domains of the Maharaja of Benares, April, 1890.

BOWIE, MATHEW MORTON, Colonel, I.S.C., Central Provinces Commission.—Arrived in India, 20th June, 1858; from June, 1863, served in the Central Provinces as assistant commissioner, and deputy commissioner, and was placed on special duty in connection with the Delhi assemblage, Nov., 1876; commissioner of excise, superintendent of stamps, and inspector-general of registration, Central Provinces, June, 1880; deputy commissioner, 3rd class, Nagpur, Sept., 1880; inspector-general of police and prisons, Central Provinces, April, 1882; colonel, June, 1888; officiated as commissioner for various periods; commissioner, Nerbudda division, April, 1892.

BOWRING, LEWIN BENTHAM, C.S.I., late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Mount Radford School, Exeter, and at Leipzig; appointed to the Bengal civil service from Haileybury College, 1843; assistant magistrate and collector, 1845; assistant to treasurer, Calcutta, 1846; assistant to resident at Lahore, 1847-49; deputy commissioner, Punjab, 1849-54; private secretary to Lord Canning, 1858-62; chief commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, 1862-70; retired, 1870; has published 'Eastern Experiences,' and contributed papers to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

BOYD, CHARLES CLIFFORD, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Haileybury College, and Magdalen College, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1883; arrived, 23rd Nov., 1890, and served in Bombay as assistant collector and magistrate, Jan., 1891.

BOYD, HUGH ARTHUR, M.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Banff Grammar School, Old Aberdeen Gymnasium, Aberdeen University, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed after open

competitive examination of 1838; arrived, 4th Dec., 1890, and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector.

BOYS, HENRY SCOTT, B.A., late Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Harrow, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1861; arrived in India, 30th Oct., 1863; from Dec., 1864, served in Oudh as assistant commissioner and assistant settlement officer, and was appointed superintendent of the encumbered estates of Sitapur and Kheri, June, 1872; deputy commissioner, Dec., 1881; magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, Nov., 1884; 1st grade, April, 1887; acted as commissioner of division in 1883, 1887, and 1888; retired, 1889.

BRACKENBURY, HENRY, Lieut.-General, C.B., R.A.—First commission, 1st Sept., 1837; served in the Indian Mutiny, 1858, the Ashanti expedition, 1873, and the South African war, 1879-80; assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, Cyprus, July, 1878; military secretary, South Africa, May, 1879; private secretary to Viceroy of India, March to June, 1880; military attaché, Paris, Jan., 1881; deputy adjutant and quartermaster-general, Egypt, Sept., 1884; brigadier-general, Egypt, Jan., 1885; deputy quartermaster-general at headquarters (intelligence branch), Jan., 1886; deputy adjutant-general, and director of military intelligence, June, 1887, to March, 1891, when he was appointed military member of viceroy's council; took his seat, 25th April, 1891.

BRACKENBURY, MAULE CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col., R.E., Railway Department, Government of India.—First commission, June, 1865; arrived in India, June, 1875; joined the P. W. department, June, 1875; executive engineer, March, 1877; served in the Perak expedition, 1875-76 (medal and clasp), and the Afghan War, 1879-80 (medal and two clasps and bronze star); officiating deputy consulting engineer for guaranteed railways, Lahore, 1881; assistant manager, Punjab northern state railway, Feb., 1883; officiating manager and traffic superintendent, Mysore railway, April, 1883; acting deputy consulting engineer, Bombay, Oct., 1884; deputy manager, North Western state railway, Sind Section, Dec., 1885; 1st class, state railway revenue establishment, Jan., 1886; manager, Sind Section, March, 1887; under secretary to government of India, railway branch public works department, Nov., 1887, and deputy director-general of railways, April, 1888; officiating deputy secretary to the government of India, public works department, Feb. to June, 1889; officiating manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand railway, July, 1890; confirmed, May, 1892.

BRADBURY, JAMES FRANCIS, Bengal C.S.—Educated at University College, London; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1866; arrived in India, 16th Oct., 1868; served in revenue and judicial department, Bengal, and was appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector, April, 1878; also served as officiating political agent, Hill Tipperah, Sept., 1876, and officiating junior secretary, board of revenue, April, 1878; district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, Aug., 1885; 1st grade, Feb., 1890.

BRADFORD, SIR EDWARD RIDLEY COLBORNE, Colonel, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., I.S.C.—Cornet, 6th light cavalry, Madras,

Feb., 1854; proceeded to Persia under General Jacob in 1856; political assistant in Western Malwa, and in command of 1st Regiment Central India Horse, Nov., 1860; political agent, Bhagelund, 1871; political agent, Bhurpur, Jan., 1873; general superintendent of operations for suppression of thuggee and dacoitee, May, 1874; agent to governor-general, Rajputana, Dec., 1878; also chief commissioner of Ajmere; secretary, political and secret department, India office, Feb., 1887; accompanied H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor on his visit to India in 1889-90; K.C.B., May, 1890; resigned on his appointment as chief commissioner metropolitan police, London, June, 1890.

BRADLEY, HERBERT, B.L., Madras C.S.—Educated at Winchester College; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1870; arrived in India, 3rd Dec., 1878, and served in South Canara as assistant collector and magistrate, and acting head assistant, and was in charge of the South Canara forests, Sept., 1883, to April, 1885; acting deputy commissioner, salt revenue, April, 1885, and on special duty with the commissioner, July, 1885; secretary to the commissioner of salt, abkari and separate revenue, April, 1888; officiating district and sessions judge, Jan., 1892; officiating collector and magistrate, March, 1892.

BRADLEY, J. A., Legal Adviser's Department, India Office.—Clerk to the legal adviser to the secretary of state, 1877.

BRADSHAW, JOHN, M.A., LL.D., Madras Education Department.—Educated at Enniskillen Royal School and Trinity College, Dublin; head master of Bishop Corrie's School, Madras, 1868; head master, Mangalore College, 31st Dec., 1870; acting inspector of schools, Sept., 1871; member of conference of inspectors of schools, Jan., 1873; professor of history, Presidency College, April, 1875, continuing to act as inspector of schools; fellow of University of Madras, July, 1875; from Sept., 1872, has served as inspector of schools, and was promoted to 3rd class of the department, March, 1884; member of committee for preparing a scheme for examination for the degree of licentiate of teaching, Oct.-Nov., 1883; board of examiners, Oct., 1884; member of committee for revision of the grant-in-aid code, 1885; president of committee for preparation of the pre-matriculation text, 1886 and 1888; president of Middle school examination committee, 1888; vice-chairman of board of examiners for upper secondary examination, 1889-90; has edited the Aldine editions (new series) of Gray and Milton, Chesterfield's Letters, and an edition of Milton with notes, and has also published an English Anthology, and a concordance to Milton.

BRANDIS, SIR DIETRICH, Ph.D., K.C.I.E.—Educated at Universities of Copenhagen, Göttingen, and Bonn; lecturer on botany at University of Bonn, 1849; served in the forest department of the government of India from 16th Jan., 1856, and was appointed inspector-general of forests, April, 1864; C.I.E., Jan., 1878; retired, 1883; appointed a member of the board of visitors of the Royal Indian Engineering College, 1886; K.C.I.E., Feb., 1887; author of 'Forest Flora of North-West and Central India, London, 1874,' of the article on 'Teak,' in the Encyclopædia Britannica, &c.,

&c.; is director of the practical course of forestry on the continent in connection with Cooper's Hill College.

BRANDRETH, ASHTON MILNES, Colonel, R.E., late Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces.—First commission as lieutenant, Dec., 1855; arrived in India 30th Dec., 1857; served in the public works department from 8th Jan., 1858, as assistant engineer, assistant principal, Thomason College, and executive engineer; transferred to the Punjab, Sept., 1861, and served on the Western Jumna Canal; assistant secretary, government of India, May to Dec., 1863; assistant secretary, public works department, Punjab, May, 1867; officiating assistant to chief engineer and secretary to Government, Nov., 1869; executive engineer, 1st grade, March, 1871; officiating superintending engineer, Western Jumna Canal, April, 1871; principal, Thomason College, 1879 to 1891.

BRANDT, FRANCIS, B.A., late Madras C.S.—Educated at Cheltenham College, and Brasenose College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1861; served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, under secretary to government in the revenue department, and in the departments under the chief secretary, acting sub-secretary to board of revenue, and sub-collector and joint magistrate; on special duty, board of revenue, 1872; acting collector of sea customs, Madras, April, 1874; collector and magistrate, South Canara, Oct., 1877, and afterwards in the Nilgiris, 1883; district and sessions judge, Trichinopoly, June, 1878; member of rent law committee, Sept., 1882; judge of the high court, Madras, Sept., 1884; fellow of Madras University, March, 1886; retired, Dec., 1887.

BRANFOOT, ARTHUR MUDGE, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Madras Medical Department.—Assistant-surgeon, 30th March, 1872; arrived in India, 28th Dec., 1872, and served under the military department till March, 1873, and subsequently as civil surgeon at Cocanada, and Madras, and as resident surgeon at the general hospital, Madras, and professor of pathology in the Medical College, April-July, 1878; assistant physician, general hospital, and professor of hygiene, Medical College, July, 1878; superintendent of the lying-in-hospital, and professor of midwifery, Medical College, July, 1881; fellow of Madras University, March, 1886.

BRANSON, JAMES CHARLES EMERTON, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Harrow, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1879; arrived in India, 16th Jan., 1882, and served in Oudh as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, officiating deputy-commissioner, and officiating city magistrate of Lucknow; transferred to Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector, Dec., 1885; officiating assistant accountant-general, Madras, March, 1886; deputy accountant-general, Bombay, April, 1889; officiating accountant-general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, March, 1892.

BRERETON, ALFRED, Public Works Department, Government of India.—Joined the department as assistant engineer, March, 1873, and served in the railway branch; executive engineer, April, 1880; assistant director, North-Western railway, Nov., 1887; district traffic

superintendent, Nov., 1888; deputy manager, July, 1891.

BRERETON, ASHLEY F., Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office.—Educated at Bedford School; supernumerary writer, 13th Feb., 1860; temporary clerk, Dec., 1860; clerk in registry department, Jan., 1869; junior clerk, financial department, April, 1874; senior clerk, Nov., 1885; transferred to revenue and statistics department, 1886.

BRERETON, HERBERT JAMES, Financial Department, Government of India.—Educated at Bedford Grammar School; joined the service, 7th April, 1873; from Feb., 1874, served in the office of the accountant-general, N.W. Provinces; assistant accountant-general, Bombay, July, 1877; N.W. Provinces, Nov., 1877; Burma, April, 1878; Punjab, Aug., 1879; N.W. Provinces, March, 1884; Central Provinces, March, 1888; N.W. Provinces, July, 1888; comptroller, Assam, June, 1890.

BRERETON, REGINALD HUGH, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Cheltenham College, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1880; arrived in India, 14th Dec., 1882, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate, April, 1889; assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Oudh, Nov., 1891.

BRETT, ALFRED CORBYN, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Victoria College, Jersey; appointed to Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1859; arrived, 31st Oct., 1861; served in the Bengal revenue and judicial department; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dec., 1874; district and sessions judge, Jan., 1878.

BRETT, CECIL MICHAEL WILFORD, B.L., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Guildford Grammar School, and Cheltenham College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1872; arrived in India, 30th Nov., 1874; served in revenue and judicial department, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, April, 1885; member central examination committee, April, 1886; registrar, high court (appellate side), April, 1886; district and sessions judge, Oct., 1890; officiating judicial commissioner, Chota Nagpore, April-Sept., 1891.

BRIDGES, ALBERT, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1885; arrived in India, 29th Nov., 1887, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, officiating district judge, &c.

BRIDGES, JAMES EMILE, B.L., Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Royal College, Tournai, and University of Bonn; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1874; arrived in India, 16th Nov., 1876, and served in Burma as assistant commissioner and settlement officer; officiating secretary to chief commissioner, land revenue, and agricultural department, and officiating director of agriculture, Nov., 1884; deputy commissioner, 4th grade, Aug. 1886, 3rd grade, Dec., 1888; officiating chief secretary, March-July, 1890; commissioner, March, 1891.

BRIGGS, W. H., Surgeon-Major, late Madras Medical Service.—First commission, 30th Sept., 1875; surgeon-major, June, 1885; medical

officer on personal staff of governor of Madras, Dec., 1886 to March, 1889; served in the Jowaki campaign, 1877-1878 (medal and clasp), the Afghan campaigns, 1878-1880 (medal), and the Nile campaign, 1884-1885 (medal and clasps and Khedive's star).

BRIGHT, WILLIAM ROBERT, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Winchester, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1878; arrived in India, 13th Dec., 1880; served in revenue and judicial department, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate and deputy collector, April, 1890; deputy commissioner, March, 1892.

BROADBENT, JOHN EDWARD, Major, R.E., India Military Works Department.—First commission, 17th July, 1866; arrived in India, Dec., 1868, and served as assistant engineer; executive engineer, June, 1879; assistant secretary, military department, Dec., 1882; second deputy secretary, March, 1890; deputy director-general, military works, for fortifications, April, 1892.

BROADFOOT, RAMSAY DOUGLAS, B.L., Madras C.S.—Educated at Kensington School; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1878; arrived in India, 27th Dec., 1880, and served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, and acting sub-collector and joint magistrate; head assistant to collector and magistrate, Nov., 1888.

BROCKMAN, WILLIAM DRAKE, A.M.I.C.E., late Public Works Department, N.W. Provinces.—Served in the Punjab as sub-assistant revenue surveyor, 1852-55; joined Thomason College at Roorkee, and from there was appointed to the public works department, April, 1858, and served in the N.W. Provinces in the buildings and roads branch as assistant engineer; transferred temporarily to railway department, Nov., 1859, to Dec., 1860; employed on famine relief works on Ganges Canal in 1861, and again in 1877-78 in the Rae Bareilly division; executive engineer, 1st grade, March, 1874; on special duty in the public works secretariat, Nov., 1878; superintendent of works, Agra, Oct., 1883; superintending engineer, 3rd class, March, 1886; superintending engineer, 1st circle, provincial works, Oct., 1887, and superintending engineer, 2nd class, Nov., 1887; 1st superintending engineer, Dec., 1889; charge of 3rd circle of superintendence, buildings and roads branch, June, 1890; retired, March, 1892.

BRODIE, NORMAN SOMERVILLE, B.A., Madras C.S.—Educated at University College School and Christ Church, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competition of 1884; arrived in India 12th Dec., 1887, and served as assistant to collector and magistrate; acting assistant to government, judicial and legislative departments, Dec., 1890 to April, 1891, and from July, 1891; acting under secretary in the revenue department, Dec., 1891.

BRODIE, VERNOR ALEXANDER, Madras C.S.—Educated at University College, London; appointed to the Madras civil service after competitive examination of 1875; arrived in India 6th Jan., 1878, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, forest settlement officer, acting sub-collector and joint magistrate, and acting collector and magistrate; senior assistant to collector, magistrate, and agent, Vizagapatam, Feb., 1885; sub-collector and joint magistrate, Malabar,

Jan., 1891; acting collector and magistrate, Jan., 1891.

BROJENDRA COOMAR SEAL, B.L., Bengal C.S.—From 23rd Oct., 1865, served in the subordinate judicial department, Bengal, and was appointed subordinate judge, 4th grade, May, 1873, and district judge, Bankoora, and assistant session judge, Burdwan, April, 1881; district and sessions judge, June, 1887.

BROJENDRA NATH DE, M.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Hare School, Calcutta, Canning College, Lucknow, Calcutta University, and St. Mary's Hall, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1873; arrived in India, 6th September, 1875; served in the revenue and judicial department, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, and officiating magistrate and collector; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Oct., 1886; magistrate and collector, Aug., 1891.

BROOKE, THOMAS HENRY BARSTOW, Colonel, I.S.C., late Central Provinces Commission.—First commission, April, 1855; arrived in India, 13th May, 1855; was employed under the military department up to 1864, including service in the China expedition, 1857-59; from Feb., 1864, served in the Central Provinces as assistant commissioner; acted as superintendent of the school of industry and central jail, and as judge of the small cause court, Jubbulpore, 1874; cantonment magistrate, Saugor, Nov., 1874; deputy commissioner, 3rd class, March, 1883; reverted to military duty, 1889.

BROOKE, WILLIAM ROBERT, M.I.E.E., Telegraph Department, Government of India.—Appointed to the Indian telegraph department, 13th Sept., 1857; superintendent, Bombay, Jan., 1866; served in the Punjab, 1866-1871; 1st grade superintendent, Aug., 1877, officiating as director of traffic; director, construction branch, June, 1883; officiating deputy director-general, Nov., 1886, to Feb., 1887; and Aug., 1887, to March, 1888; permanent, July, 1889; director-general of telegraphs, April, 1890.

BROOKE, WILLIAM SAURIN, Colonel, I.S.C., Central Provinces Commission.—First commission, Dec., 1858; arrived in India 3rd January, 1859; served in the Central Provinces from Jan., 1863, as assistant commissioner; acting assistant settlement officer, Chanda, Oct., 1865; acting registrar-general, Central Provinces, Jan., 1869; cantonment magistrate, Jubbulpore, May, 1869; deputy commissioner, Feb., 1873; acting inspector-general of police and jails, Aug.-Nov., 1883.

BROWN, JOHN ALEXANDER, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at foreign schools, University College, London, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1877; arrived in India, 3rd Dec., 1879; served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, assistant commissioner and cantonment magistrate; joint magistrate, 2nd grade, April, 1888; officiating district judge, April, 1890; joint magistrate, 1st grade, July, 1891.

BROWN, CHARLES DALLAS, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competition of 1885; arrived in India

22nd Nov., 1887, and served in Bombay as assistant collector and magistrate.

BROWN, FRANCIS DAVID MILLETT, Colonel, A.I.C.E., V.C., I.S.C., late P.W. Department, Government of India.—1st commission, 8th Dec., 1855; lieutenant, 1st Bengal European regiment, June, 1857; served in the Indian mutiny and was present at siege and capture of Delhi and Lucknow (medal, 2 clasps, Victoria cross); also in the N.W. Frontier campaign, the 2nd Eusufzai expedition, and the Umbeyla campaign (medal and clasp); served in public works department, N.W. Provinces (irrigation) from Sept., 1865; executive engineer, March, 1871; assistant secretary, N.W. Provinces, Oct., 1871; superintending engineer, April, 1889; principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, 1891; reverted to military department, Aug., 1892.

BROWN, FREDERICK LATHAM, Public Works Department, Government of India.—Joined the service as assistant engineer, 15th July, 1859; transferred to superior accounts establishment, April, 1878; examiner, state railway accounts, Lower Burma, Nov., 1885; officiating engineer-in-chief and manager, Burma state railway, Dec., 1885, and again in Sept., 1886; examiner, telegraph accounts, March, 1889; deputy accountant-general for inspection duty, Nov., 1891; on special duty in secretariat, April, 1892.

BROWN, GEORGE EUSTACE RIGU GRANT, Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at St. Paul's School, and St. Peter's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Burma division of the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in Burma 9th Dec., 1889, and served as assistant commissioner.

BROWN, RICHARD CECIL, Bombay C.S.—Educated at the Clergy Orphan School, Canterbury, and Keble College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in India, 1st Dec., 1889, and served in Bombay as assistant magistrate and collector.

BROWN, THOMAS EDWIN BURTON, M.D., C.I.E., Brigade-Surgeon, late Medical Department, Punjab.—Joined the Indian medical department in 1858; arrived in India, 11th Feb., 1859; from Nov., 1860, served as professor of chemistry and chemical examiner, medical school, Lahore; principal, medical school, March, 1872; professor of surgery and midwifery in addition to his other duties, April-Dec., 1876; also officiated as civil surgeon of Lahore on several occasions, and as meteorological reporter, July-Aug., 1879; retired Oct., 1889; C.I.E., Jan., 1891; author of a work on the symptoms and treatment of the poisons used in the Punjab.

BROWN, WILLIAM BARCLAY, B.A., Bengal C.S. (Assam).—Educated at Avy Academy and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after competition of 1883; arrived in India, 8th Dec., 1886; served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector; transferred to Assam as assistant commissioner, June, 1889.

BROWNE, CLEMENT METCALFE, Major-Gen., R.E., late India Public Works Department.—First commission, Bombay Engineers, 1854; joined the public works department, June, 1856, as assistant engineer; transferred to Punjab, May, 1859; executive engineer, 1st grade, Sept., 1868; officiating assistant to chief engineer, Punjab, and assistant secretary, public works department, Oct., 1868; assistant to chief engineer, military

works, Murree, April, 1872; officiating superintending engineer, military works, Allahabad, Aug., 1873; superintending engineer, Punjab (provincial), Feb., 1877; officiating chief engineer and secretary to chief commissioner, Central Provinces, Jan., 1883; rank of chief engineer, March, 1886; chief engineer and secretary, public works department, Burma, Oct., 1886; chief engineer, 2nd class, Nov., 1886; officiating chief engineer and secretary, government of Bengal, April, 1887; retired, May, 1888.

BROWNE, LORD HENRY ULICK, late Bengal C.S.—Appointed from Haileybury College, Dec., 1850; arrived 1st Sept., 1851; served in the revenue and judicial department, and was appointed magistrate and collector, 1st grade, March, 1866; also served as private secretary to the president of the governor-general's council, Feb., 1858, under secretary to the government of Bengal, July, 1859, officiating under secretary to the government of India, home and financial department, April, 1860, registrar of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, April, 1861, superintendent of stamps and stationery, Oct., 1865, and officiating additional judge, Jessore and Nuddea, Feb., 1867; commissioner, Chittagong division, Dec., 1869, and subsequently of the Presidency, and Rajshahyee and Cooch Behar divisions; chairman of the justices of the peace, Calcutta, Feb., 1872, and officiating member, board of revenue, June, 1878; retired, Oct., 1886.

BROWNE, SIR JAMES, Maj.-Gen., K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Foreign Department, Government of India.—Lieutenant, Bengal engineers, Aug., 1858; joined the public works department, June, 1860, as assistant engineer in the Punjab; executive engineer, April, 1866; transferred to military works, 1873, and subsequently to the railway branch, Oct., 1874; superintendent of works, Indus Bridge, Indus Valley state railway, Jan., 1875; during 1878-79 served in the Afghan war as superintending engineer with the Quetta field force (medal); C.S.I., July, 1879; assistant secretary to government, buildings and road branch, Punjab, May, 1882; superintending engineer, 3rd class, military works, Oct., 1882; served in the Egyptian expedition as commanding engineer, 1882 (medal and clasp, bronze star, 3rd class Osmanieh, C.B.); transferred temporarily to railway branch for employment on the Hurnai road, Biluchistan, 1885; engineer-in-chief, Sind-Pishin state railway, 1884; superintending engineer, 2nd class, Jan., 1884, 1st class, March, 1887; K.C.S.I., Jan., 1888; quartermaster-general in India, *sub pro tem.*, with local rank of major-general, May, 1889; governor-general's agent in Baluchistan, March, 1892.

BROWNE, VEN. JAMES FRANCIS, B.D., Ecclesiastical Department, Madras.—Joined the service as junior chaplain, Madras, 20th July, 1870; senior chaplain, July, 1880; archdeacon of the diocese of Madras and commissary to the Lord Bishop, Feb., 1884; senior joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Feb., 1884; in charge of the diocese, May to Oct., 1884, and again in May, 1890; fellow of Madras University, March, 1886.

BROWNE, SAMUEL HASLETT, M.D., Surgeon-Major, Punjab Medical Department.—Joined the service, March, 1874, and arrived in India, 14th Nov., 1874; served on hospital duty and on military duty in Afghanistan in 1878; from Aug., 1879, served in the Central Provinces on general

and jail duty; served under the government of India from Dec., 1886, in joint medical charge, Simla; appointed principal of medical college, Lahore, Oct., 1889.

BROWNE, WILLIS, F.I.A., India Office.—Writer, 15th Oct., 1867; clerk, 2nd class, Aug., 1878; actuarial clerk, Feb., 1882; fellow of institute of actuaries, 1887; actuary funds department, 1890; actuary to India office, 1892.

BROWNE, WILLIAM RICHARD, M.D., Ch.M., Surgeon-Major, Madras Medical Department.—Joined the service, April, 1873; arrived in India, 1st Nov., 1873, and served on military and civil and jail duty in Madras; resident surgeon in general hospital, and professor of pathology, Medical College, Nov., 1883; surgeon-major, April, 1885; acted for various periods as surgeon in general hospital, and professor of surgery, Medical College, and was confirmed in that appointment, May, 1890; fellow of Madras University, Aug., 1892; field service in Rumpia Hill tracts and Jeypore territory in 1879-80.

BROWNING, COLIN ARROTT ROBERTSON, M.A., C.I.E., late Educational Department, Central Provinces.—Senior inspector of schools, N.W. Provinces, 26th June, 1862; acted as director of public instruction, Central Provinces, May, 1864, to March, 1865, and as inspector-general of education, Central Provinces, April-Oct., 1868, and again March, 1869, to July, 1870; director of public instruction in Oudh, July, 1870; inspector-general of education, Central Provinces, Oct., 1873; on special duty at Calcutta in connection with education conference in 1882; C.I.E., Jan., 1886; retired Jan., 1889; author of 'The Indian Official Thesaurus,' 'The Annals of the Indian Empire,' 'Mahomedan Education in Oude,' 'A List of Sanscrit Manuscripts existing in Oudh,' and various reports on education in the Central Provinces; has edited several school and text books, and was joint editor of the 1st edition of the Central Provinces Gazetteer.

BROWNING, HERBERT ARROTT, Captain, I.S.C., Burma Commission.—First commission, 21st Jan., 1881; assistant commissioner, Sept., 1886.

BROWNLOW, HENRY ALEXANDER, Lieut.-General, R.E., late Public Works Department, Government of India.—2nd lieutenant, Bengal engineers, Dec., 1849; deputy superintendent, Ganges Canal, Feb., 1852; and afterwards on the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals; during the mutiny served at the battle of Budlekesera, the siege of Delhi, and in the Rohilkund campaign (medal and clasp); superintendent, Eastern Jumna Canals, 1858; superintending engineer, N.W. Provinces, irrigation, March, 1865; 1st grade superintending engineer, Sept., 1870; officiating chief engineer and joint secretary, irrigation, N.W. Provinces, Feb., 1872; superintending engineer, Bari Doab, Punjab, April, 1874; acted as chief engineer and joint secretary, Punjab, Feb.-May, 1876, and as chief engineer and secretary to government, N.W. Provinces, irrigation, June, 1876; officiating inspector-general of irrigation and deputy secretary to government of India, April, 1877; chief engineer, 1st class, Jan., 1879; chief engineer and secretary to government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, irrigation, July, 1878, and afterwards in the buildings and roads branch; inspector-general of irrigation and deputy secretary to government of India, Feb., 1882; retired, Nov., 1886.

BROWNRIGG, FRANCIS WILLIAM, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Rossall, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1879; arrived in India, 31st Dec., 1881, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; assistant settlement officer, Nov., 1888; joint magistrate, April, 1890; has acted as city magistrate, inspector-general of registration, &c., and magistrate and collector.

BRUCE, ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, B.A., Bengal C.S. (N.W. Provinces).—Educated at Glasgow Academy, Chanowry School, Aberdeen, Milne's Institution, Fochabers, and St. Peter's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1886; arrived in India, 11th Nov., 1889, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector.

BRUCE, HENRY ALEXANDER, M.D., Principal Inspector-General.—Educated at the University of St. Andrew's and the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1829; diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 1828; assistant surgeon on the Bengal medical establishment, 1830; arrived at Calcutta, Jan., 1831; was employed on regimental duty, and served through the Cabul campaign, 1838 to 1841; was present at the storming of Ghuznee, 1839 (medal), and with the garrison of Cabul, 1839-40; in medical charge of the force sent to oppose Dost Mahomed in the Hindoo Koosh, Sept., 1840; surgeon to the envoy of Herat, Jan., 1841; was posted to the Sirmoor rifle battalion, Feb., 1841; principal medical storekeeper to the army of reserve, Nov., 1842; served in the Sutlej campaign, 1846, and was present at the battles of Aliwal (medal) and Soobraon (clasp); rank of surgeon, June, 1847; medical storekeeper, Cawnpore, and staff surgeon, Dec., 1852; superintending surgeon, Sirhind circle, May, 1859; inspector-general of hospitals, Upper Provinces, April, 1862; principal inspector-general, medical department, November, 1865; retired, Sept., 1866; fellow of the University of Calcutta, Jan., 1865.

BRUCE, RICHARD ISAAC, C.I.E., Punjab Commission.—Served in the Punjab as extra assistant-commissioner from May, 1863; assistant commissioner, Dec., 1868; prepared a gazetteer of the Dera Ghazi Khan district, and a manual of the Biluch language; on special duty in connection with Major Sandeman's 2nd Kalat mission, 1876; 1st assistant to agent to governor-general, Biluchistan, Feb., 1877; compiled a history of the Marri-Biluchi tribe; acted as agent, Biluchistan in 1878, 1882 and 1885; political agent at Thal-Chotiali from 1882; rejoined Punjab commission and appointed deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, May, 1888; 1st grade, Nov., 1889; officiating commissioner and superintendent, Derajat, July, 1890.

BRUNYATE, JAMES BENNETT, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at St. Paul's School, and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived, 9th Dec., 1891, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

BUCK, SIR EDWARD CHARLES, Kt., C.S.I., B.L., LL.D., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Clare College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived in India, 2nd Feb.,

1862; from May, 1863, served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, officiating magistrate and collector, settlement officer, and officiating secretary, board of revenue; director of agriculture and commerce, N.W. Provinces, Feb., 1875; commissioner for the government of India at the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880; officiated as secretary to the government of India in the revenue and agricultural department, July, 1881, and was confirmed in that appointment, April, 1882.

BUCKLAND, CHARLES EDWARD, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1868; arrived in India, 29th Nov., 1870; assistant magistrate and collector in Bengal, Dec., 1870; attaché, foreign department, Nov., 1871; officiating cantonment magistrate and small cause court judge, Barrackpore, Jan., 1874; on special duty in Behar, Jan., 1874; on famine duty, March, 1874; officiating junior secretary, government of Bengal, April, 1875; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, April, 1874, to Jan., 1877; assistant secretary, government of Bengal, Aug., 1876; private secretary to Sir Richard Temple during his mission to Madras and Bombay, Jan., 1877; private secretary to governor of Bombay, May, 1877; officiating under-secretary, government of India, home department, May, 1878; private secretary to president of governor-general's council, Nov., 1878; officiating press commissioner with government of India, Feb., 1879; superintendent of stamps and stationery, Bengal, May, 1880; officiating junior secretary, board of revenue, Oct., 1882, and again in 1883, 1884, and 1886; confirmed, May, 1887; secretary to board of revenue, May, 1890; officiating secretary to government of Bengal, general, revenue and statistical departments, July, 1889, again in Oct., 1889, and from March, 1891; confirmed, Dec., 1891; edited 'Excise Manual,' 1884.

BUCKLE, HENRY, Judicial Department, Burma.—Served in the Burma commission from 7th Aug., 1867, as assistant commissioner, and was in charge of the town magistrate's office, Akyab, Sept., 1871, to Nov., 1874, and of the Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan, Dec., 1874, to Jan., 1876; in command of an expedition beyond the frontier against the Shandus, Nov., 1876; from June, 1878, served as deputy commissioner in various districts; president, Henzada municipal committee, Dec., 1884; officiating commissioner, March, 1888, March, 1890, and Jan.-March, 1892; additional sessions judge, Jan., 1891.

BUCKLEY, LLEWELLYN EDDISON, Madras C.S.—Educated at Clifton College, and at New College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competition of 1885; arrived in Madras, 10th Sept., 1887, and served in the revenue survey department, and as assistant to magistrate and collector.

BUCKLEY, ROBERT BURTON, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—Joined the department as assistant engineer, July, 1869; executive engineer, March, 1876; officiating assistant secretary, public works secretariat, government of India, Jan., 1881; services lent to Calcutta corporation, June, 1881; officiating under-secretary, public works secretariat, government of India, Dec.,

1883; in same capacity in Bengal, July, 1886, and again, Feb., 1887; under-secretary to government of India, public works department, April, 1887, to Dec., 1889; superintending engineer, 3rd class, March, 1892.

BULL, CHARLES ALBERT, M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—Appointed to the department as executive engineer, Nov., 1868, and served in the railway branch; engineer-in-chief, Madras railway surveys, Nov., 1884, and Cuddapah-Nellore railway, Sept., 1886; also in charge of Madras state railway surveys, July, 1887; superintendent of way and works, Cuddapah-Nellore railway, Sept., 1887; superintendent of works, Burma state railway, Sept., 1891; superintending engineer, 3rd class, June, 1892.

BULLOCK, FREDERICK D'OLBERT, LL.B., Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Kingstown Grammar School, St. Aubin's Grammar School, and Christ's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; arrived in India, 11th Jan., 1865, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner; judge, small cause court, Delhi, Jan., 1873; judicial assistant, Dec., 1877; district judge, 1st grade, Nov., 1884; divisional judge, Oct., 1885; officiating judge, chief court, Punjab, May, 1892.

BULLOCK, FREDERICK SHORE, Bengal C.S. (Hyderabad).—Educated at Cheltenham College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1868; arrived in India, 7th Nov., 1870, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate, officiating cantonment magistrate, assistant superintendent of Dehra Dun, small cause court judge, officiating magistrate and collector, and officiating district and sessions judge; joint magistrate, 1st grade, June, 1885; magistrate and collector, April, 1889; judicial commissioner, Hyderabad, April, 1892.

BULLOCK, ROBERT, Colonel, I.S.C., late Berar Commission.—First commission Madras army (infantry), 11th Dec., 1858; from July, 1862, served in the Berar commission as assistant commissioner, officiating assistant resident, officiating small cause court judge, and deputy commissioner (March, 1880); boundary commissioner for demarcation of the Dhangs frontier, Feb. to June, 1886; judicial commissioner, sub *pro tem.*, Aug. 1888; civil and sessions judge, July, 1889; retired, April, 1891.

BULMAN, ALBERT ROBINSON, late Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Richmond Grammar School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived in India, 31st Oct., 1861, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner; officiating secretary to financial commissioner, July, 1874; judicial assistant, 1st grade, March, 1878; deputy commissioner, 2nd class, Dec., 1882; officiating commissioner and superintendent, Lahore, Aug., 1884; 1st grade deputy commissioner, March, 1886; officiating commissioner, Umballa, Jan., 1887; retired, April, 1889.

BUNBURY, CECIL EDWARD FRANCIS, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Wellington College and Keble College, Oxford; appointed to the

Bengal civil service after open competition of 1883; arrived in India, 21st Nov., 1885, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner.

BURGESS, GEORGE DOUGLAS, C.S.I., Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at University of Edinburgh; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1868; arrived in India, 9th Nov., 1870, and served in the British Burma commission as assistant commissioner, assistant collector of customs, and deputy commissioner; officiating secretary to chief commissioner, and officer in charge of state prisoners, Jan., 1879; secretary to chief commissioner, July, 1881; officiating commissioner, Sept., 1884; commissioner, April, 1886; C.S.I., 1st Jan., 1889; judicial commissioner, Upper Burma, Jan., 1892.

BURGESS, JAMES, C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., M. Soc. As., Paris, late Archaeological Survey of India.—Educated at Dumfries, Glasgow, and Edinburgh; archaeological surveyor and reporter for Western India, 15th Jan., 1874; also archaeological surveyor for Southern India, Nov., 1881; director general of the archaeological survey of India, March, 1886; was a fellow of the University of Bombay; retired 1890; author of scientific papers in the Philosophical Magazine, 'The Indian Antiquary,' 'Views of Architecture and Scenery in Gujarat and Rajputana,' 'Reports of the Archaeological Survey of Western and Southern India,' and, conjointly with the late J. Ferguson, LL.D., C.I.E., 'The Rock Temples of India.'

BURKE, CHARLES TOLER, B.E., M.I.C.E., Bombay Public Works Department.—Joined the service, 23rd July, 1868, and served as assistant engineer; executive engineer, March, 1876; acted as under-secretary in the department in 1890 and 1891, and was confirmed in that appointment, May, 1892; author of articles on various waterworks schemes.

BURKE, JOHN, M.I.E.E., Telegraph Department, Government of India.—Joined the department, 2nd June, 1864; superintendent, 2nd grade, Aug. 1883; officiating director of traffic, Feb., 1886; superintendent, Class IV., 2nd grade, Oct., 1887; has held charge of various divisions.

BURKITT, WILLIAM ROBERT, M.A., B.L., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived in India, 11th Oct., 1861; from Oct., 1862, served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, and was appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, March, 1875, and magistrate and collector, 1st grade, Sept., 1880; district and sessions judge, Aug., 1887; additional judicial commissioner in Oudh, March, 1891; judicial commissioner, July, 1891.

BURLS, E. GRANT, Store Department, India Office.—Temporary clerk, India office, 20th Oct., 1863; junior clerk, store department, Dec., 1865; senior clerk, Jan., 1875; assistant director-general of stores, June, 1891.

BURLTON, HENRY MONTGOMERY BARTON, Colonel, I.S.C.—Ensign, 5th Native Infantry, Bengal, Aug., 1855; served in the Indian Mutiny, 1858-59, and was present at the capture of Gwalior, the actions of Jaora and Alipore, and other operations (medal and clasp); served subse-

quently in the Bhutan campaign, 1862, and the Abyssinian expedition, 1867-68 (medal); assistant cantonment magistrate, Morar, 1870; cantonment magistrate, Mhow, 1881; cantonment magistrate, Morar, Dec., 1884, and at Umballa, Nov., 1886; cantonment magistrate, 1st class March, 1887; reverted to military duty, 1891.

BURN, CHARLES WILLIAM, Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces).—Educated at Victoria College, Jersey, and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1886; arrived in India 26th Nov., 1889, and served in the Central Provinces as assistant commissioner.

BURN, RICHARD, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).—Educated at the Liverpool Institute, and Christ Church, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived, 2nd Dec., 1891, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

BURN, ROBERT NATHANIEL, Public Works Department, Government of India.—Appointed to the department as an accountant, Aug., 1870; assistant controller, Sept., 1873; in charge of accounts, Northern Bengal state railway, Sept., 1879; deputy examiner, Jan., 1880; examiner, Jan., 1882; auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand railway, April, 1886; government examiner of accounts, East Indian railway, Feb., 1889; examiner of telegraph accounts, April, 1890.

BURNE, HENRY KNIGHTLEY, C.B., General, I.S.C.—Ensign, Dec., 1843; arrived in India, 25th May, 1844; served throughout the Sutlej campaign, 1845-46, including battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and with the expedition against Kota Kangra (medal and clasp); during the Burmese war of 1852-53, was military secretary to General Godwin, commander of the force, and was present at the capture of Prome and Pegu (medal and clasp and brevet rank of major); acted as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, May-Oct. 1849; and as cantonment joint magistrate, Umballa, Nov., 1849; acting brigade major, Umballa, 1849-51, and as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Sirhind division, 1851-52; deputy judge advocate general, April, 1852; 2nd assistant secretary to government of India, military department, July, 1856; 1st assistant secretary, Jan., 1858; deputy secretary, March, 1862; secretary to government of India, military department, June, 1870 to Dec., 1881; C.B., May, 1875.

BURNE, KNIGHTLEY GREY, Burma Commission.—Served in the Bengal police as assistant superintendent and acting district superintendent, from 26th Oct., 1865 to May 1872, and from the latter date in the Burma commission as assistant commissioner, and acted as town magistrate and superintendent of jail at Moulmein, 1872-75; officiating director of public instruction, Aug.-Nov., 1882; deputy commissioner, July, 1886.

BURNE, SIR OWEN TUDOR, Major-Gen., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Council of India.—Ensign, 20th Oct., 1843; served in the Crimea; also in the Indian Mutiny of 1858-59, and was present in fifteen actions (including the siege and capture of Lucknow); promoted for gallantry at Lucknow to captaincy and brevet majority; after serving in the field as adjutant of regiment, and brigade-major to a field-column, was appointed military secretary to the commander-in-chief in India (the late Field Marshal

Lord Strathnairn), 1861-62, and afterwards A.D.C., and at times officiating military secretary to that general officer when commander of the forces in Ireland, 1865-68; private secretary to viceroy of India (Earl of Mayo), 1869-72; political A.D.C. to secretary of state for India, 1872; assistant secretary in political and secret department, India Office, 1873; secretary in that department, 1874; on special duty in India as private secretary to the viceroy (Earl of Lytton), 1876-78; member of the council of India, 1st Jan., 1887; was a royal commissioner of the Health and the Colonial and Indian exhibitions of 1882 and 1886; vice-president of the Society of Arts, 1888-92; appointed by H. M. the Queen a governor of the Imperial Institute, 1891; is a royal commissioner for the World's Exposition in Chicago, 1891-93; vice-president of the council of India, 1891-92; author of 'Clyde and Strathnairn' in the 'Rulers of India' series, and of various contributions to periodical literature.

BURRIDGE, CHARLES E., Store Department, India Office.—Appointed 2nd class clerk, 16th March, 1888.

BURROWS, LEONARD ROBERT, M.A., late Madras C.S.—Educated at Lincoln Diocesan School, St. Nicholas College, Lancing, and St. Catherine's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; assistant collector and magistrate, Dec., 1865; president of municipal commission, Madras, 1875-1880; sub-collector and joint magistrate, March, 1882; acting collector of sea customs, Madras, and protector of emigrants, Sept., 1883; collector and magistrate and additional sessions judge, Nilgiris, Sept., 1884; retired, Aug., 1889.

BURTON, WILLIAM HENRY, Colonel, R.E., late Madras P.W. Department.—Arrived in India, 26th July, 1857, and was appointed to the public works department, May, 1858, and served in Oudh and Hyderabad; executive engineer, July, 1865; exchanged for temporary service out of India, and appointed to Portsmouth district, and charge of Needles division, Aug., 1867; proceeded to China, Nov., 1875, where he acted for some time, in 1876-7, as commanding royal engineers; returned to India, Nov., 1877; member of defence committee on coast defences, Dec., 1877; executive engineer, Madras, Jan., 1878; superintending engineer, 3rd class, April, 1889; retired, Dec., 1890.

BUSTEED, HENRY ELMSLEY, M.D., C.I.E., Brigade Surgeon, late Mint Department, Calcutta.—First commission, Indian medical service (Madras establishment), Aug., 1855; arrived in India, March, 1856; civil surgeon, Cuddalore, Jan., 1861; assistant assay master, Madras mint, Feb., 1865; acted as assay master for various periods, and also as mint master and commissioner of paper currency; deputy assay master, Bombay, April, 1868; from Feb., 1869, served in the Calcutta mint as officiating assay master, and was appointed deputy assay master, Nov., 1870, and confirmed as assay master, Sept., 1872; also acted as mint master in 1873 and 1875; retired June, 1886; C.I.E., Jan., 1887.

BUTLER, JAMES, Lieut.-Col., I.S.C., Burma Commission.—Ensign, 19th foot, Feb., 1866; arrived in Madras, 24th May, 1866; served in the Burma commission from Oct., 1868, as assistant

commissioner and town magistrate; appointed a deputy commissioner, July, 1881; president of the Henzada Municipal Committee, Oct., 1884; deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Aug., 1886, and 1st grade, Dec., 1888; author of 'Mergui Gazetteer.'

BUTLER, SPENCER HARCOURT, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1888; arrived, 29th Oct., 1890, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant collector and magistrate; joint secretary, board of revenue, March, 1892.

BUTLER, WILLIAM G., Store Department, India Office.—Educated at Bradfield and Eton; junior clerk, store department, India office, 31st Jan., 1867; assistant private secretary and précis writer to secretary of state, 1874-78; senior clerk, Dec., 1889.

BUTTERWORTH, ALAN, Madras C.S.—Educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1883; arrived 15th Dec., 1885, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, acting assistant secretary and under secretary to government; acting under secretary, public, &c., departments, Dec., 1891.

BUTTS, HENRY HILL, Barrister-at-Law, Oudh Commission.—Extra assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, Gonda, 3rd June, 1863; from Nov., 1865, to Oct., 1873, served as assistant settlement officer and officiating settlement officer, and from the latter date as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner; subordinate judge, 1st grade, Fyzabad, Aug., 1879; district judge, 3rd grade, Fyzabad, Jan., 1882; deputy commissioner, Jan., 1882, author of the 'Lucknow Settlement Report.'

BUYERS, JOHN WALKER, C.I.E., M.A., M.I.C.E., late Public Works Department, Government of India.—Appointed executive engineer, N.W. Provinces, 18th Nov., 1869; 1st executive engineer, Jan., 1880; engineer in chief, Garo Hills survey, Dec., 1881; superintending engineer, March, 1887; C.I.E., May, 1889; engineer-in-chief, Mu-valley railway, July, 1889; retired, 1891.

BYATT, J., Store Department, India Office.—Assistant clerk, education department, May, 1869, to May, 1873; clerk, 2nd class, India store depôt, May, 1873; supervisor, 2nd grade, Nov., 1880; 1st grade, July, 1888.

CADELL, ALAN, B.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Edinburgh Academy, Guetersloh Gymnasium, Westphalia, and University of Edinburgh; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1861; arrived in India, 10th Oct., 1862; from July, 1863, served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; from April, 1867, to March, 1881, served in the settlement department in Allahabad, Mozaffarnagar, and Banda, and was placed on special duty, June, 1867, and again in March, 1869, to conduct the prosecution of the Munsif of Deoband; promoted to settlement officer, 1st grade, Nov., 1879; magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, May, 1880; officiating commissioner of excise and stamps and inspector-general of registration, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, March, 1883; magistrate and collector, 1st grade, March, 1885; offi-

ciating civil and sessions judge, April, 1886; commissioner, Agra division, May, 1889; Rohilkhand division, Feb., 1890.

CADELL, ALEXANDER, Lieutenant-General, late R.E.—2nd lieutenant, Bengal engineers, 13th June, 1845; joined the public works department, April, 1848; executive engineer, Rawul Pindi, 1850; executive engineer, Nagpore, April, 1856; executive engineer in Oude road department, Dec., 1858; superintendent of works, northern road, and Saugor division, 1863; superintending engineer, Punjab, 1864; from 1867 to 1878 served in Indore, first as superintending engineer, and then as chief engineer, and secretary to the governor-general's agent for Central India; also officiated as chief engineer and secretary to government N.W. Provinces, 1874-75; chief engineer, 1st grade, Jan., 1879; chief engineer and secretary to government of Bengal, 1879-80; deputy inspector-general of military works, 1881; inspector-general, military works, 1881-82; retired, March, 1882.

CADELL, PATRICK ROBERT, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Haileybury College, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived, 7th Dec., 1891, and served as assistant collector and magistrate.

CADELL, THOMAS, Colonel, V.C., I.S.C.—Ensign, Bengal infantry, April, 1854; arrived in India, July, 1854; during the mutiny served at the siege of Delhi (medal, clasp, and Victoria cross); and subsequently in the operations in Oudh and Bundelcund; 2nd in command, Malwa Bheel corps, deputy Bheel agent, and political assistant, April, 1861; officiating commandant, Malwa Bheel corps, and Bheel agent, March, 1869; political agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, April, 1870; political agent, Ulwar, Nov., 1870; political agent, Marwar, Nov., 1877, and in Meywar, April, 1878; commandant, Erinpoora force, and political agent, Western Rajputana, Oct., 1879; chief commissioner and superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, from Dec., 1879; reverted to military department, April, 1892.

CALCRAFT-KENNEDY, BENNET CHRISTIAN HUNTINGDON, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Dulwich College, Queen's College, Oxford, and King's College, London; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived, 22nd Nov., 1891, and served as assistant collector and magistrate.

CALL, C. F., Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E., late Store Department, India Office.—Entered the royal engineers, 16th July, 1866; served on the Indian establishment with the Bengal sappers and miners, and afterwards in the public works department, buildings and roads and railway branches, Feb., 1869, to Sept., 1881; served in the Afghan war, 1878-80, including the march from Kabul to Kandahar (medal and 2 clasps, bronze star, and brevet of major); assistant superintendent, India store depôt, Jan., 1883, to Feb., 1887.

CALLAGHAN, T., Registry Department, India Office.—2nd class clerk, 27th March, 1885.

CALNAN, DENIS, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at French College, Blackrock, Ireland, and Queen's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1884; arrived in India, 13th Dec., 1886, and served in the N.W. Pro-

vinces as assistant commissioner; assistant magistrate and collector, July, 1890; joint magistrate, Oct., 1891.

CAMERON, ARCHIBALD, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, M.D., Indian Medical Department.—Assistant surgeon, Bengal medical establishment, April, 1868; arrived in India, Nov., 1868, and served as civil medical officer at various stations in Oudh; civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Fyzabad, Dec., 1870; served subsequently in the same capacity at Bara Banki, Lucknow, Sultanpur, and other places; surgeon-major, April, 1880; in medical charge of camp of lieutenant-governor, Nov., 1884; civil surgeon, 1st class, Allahabad, Feb., 1886; civil surgeon, Benares, and superintendent, district jail, lunatic asylum, and government college, July, 1892.

CAMERON, CHARLES, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Department.—Assistant surgeon, Bengal medical establishment, 27th July, 1859; arrived in India, 28th Jan., 1860; was employed under the military department 1860-66, and served in the Bhootan campaign (medal); from April, 1866, served in the civil department in Oudh, as civil surgeon and superintendent of jail at Bahraich and Rae Bareilly; rank of surgeon, July, 1871; surgeon-major, Sept., 1875; served also as civil surgeon and jail superintendent at Bara Banki and at Gonda.

CAMERON, DUNCAN, M.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Aberdeen University; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1874; arrived in India, 30th Nov., 1876; served in revenue and judicial department, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector and officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector; confirmed as joint magistrate and deputy collector, Aug., 1887; has also acted as divisional judge (Punjab), and district and sessions judge.

CAMERON, LEWIS, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, M.D., late Bengal Medical Service.—First commission, 1866; from Feb., 1873, served as civil assistant surgeon and civil surgeon in Bengal; retired, Aug., 1891.

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER WILLIAM DENNIS-TOWN, Major, I.S.C., Judicial Department, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.—Joined the service, 30th Sept., 1871; served under the military department to April, 1882, when he was appointed cantonment magistrate, N.W. Provinces, 2nd class; 1st class, March, 1891.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD COLIN, late Assam Commission.—Served in Assam from 27th April, 1861, as assistant commissioner and personal assistant to chief commissioner; was personal assistant to the chief civil officer, Bhutan field force, 1865 (medal and clasp); superintendent of emigration and embarkation agent, Dhubri, Sept., 1875; promoted to deputy commissioner, Dec., 1878; 1st grade, deputy commissioner, May, 1886; acted as commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, in 1889; retired, 1890.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD EDWARDES, Colonel, I.S.C., late Assam Commission.—First commission, Jan., 1851; served in the Sonthal campaign, 1855-56, and in Central India, 1857-58 (medal and clasp); from May, 1862 served in the Assam commission and was promoted to deputy commissioner, Dec., 1866; inspector of labourers,

Sibsagar, Feb., 1882; 1st grade, deputy commissioner, Aug., 1883; retired, 1890.

CAMPBELL, COLIN G., Judicial and Public Department, India Office.—Educated at Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford; junior clerk, military department, 13th Jan., 1876; private secretary to permanent under secretary of state from 1877 to 1892; senior clerk, 1889; appointed reading clerk to the council, 1890.

CAMPBELL, DUNCAN JOHN ALFRED, Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Tonbridge School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived in India, 24th Nov., 1877, and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate; transferred to Burma, Aug., 1878, and served as assistant commissioner, boundary officer, and officiating deputy commissioner; cantonment magistrate, and small cause court judge, Thayetmyo, in 1883; appointed to special duty in Upper Burma, Feb., 1886; deputy commissioner, May, 1888.

CAMPBELL, DUNCAN McNEIL, Lieut.-Col., R.E., Madras Public Works Department.—Arrived, 8th April, 1869, and served in the Madras Presidency as assistant engineer and executive engineer; under-secretary to government in the public works department, Oct., 1885, to Nov., 1886; superintending engineer, July, 1890.

CAMPBELL, FRANCIS JOHNSTONE GRAHAM, late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1862; arrived, 20th January, 1864; served in the revenue and judicial departments, Bengal, and was appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, Aug., 1875, and district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, April, 1880; 1st grade, April, 1887; retired Oct., 1890.

CAMPBELL, GERALD EDWARD LYON, Madras C.S.—Educated at Cheltenham College, and University of Edinburgh; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1881; arrived in India, 11th Dec., 1883; assistant collector and magistrate, Feb., 1884; head assistant, Dec., 1890.

CAMPBELL, JAMES McNABB, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E., Bombay C.S.—Educated at Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 13th Nov., 1869, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, acting assistant conservator of forests, acting under secretary to government in the political, judicial, and educational departments, and compiler of the 'Gazetteer' and 'General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency'; on famine duty, April-Aug., 1877; acting municipal commissioner, Bombay, April, 1880; acting under secretary to government in the revenue, financial, and general departments, Oct., 1880; acted as collector of Bombay and superintendent of stamps and stationery in 1881; 1st assistant collector, Bombay presidency, May, 1885; junior collector and magistrate, Nov., 1890; collector of Bombay and superintendent of stamps and stationery, Nov., 1891.

CAMPBELL, JOHN SCARLETT, late Bengal C.S.—Educated at the Grange, Sunderland; appointed to the Bengal civil service from Haileybury, 1847; arrived in India, Jan., 1848, and served as assistant magistrate and collector in the N.W. Provinces; joint magistrate, Mo-

radabad, 1856; during the mutiny was present at the siege of Delhi, and subsequently took charge of the Rohtuk district as deputy commissioner, 1st class; commissioner, Saugor division, Central Provinces, Jan., 1862; judicial commissioner, Central Provinces, 1864; officiating chief commissioner, Central Provinces, 1865; judge of the chief court, Punjab, 1871; on assassination of Lord Mayo in 1872, was deputed to enquire into and report on the administration of the convict settlement in the Andaman Islands; retired, 1878; author of a 'Memo. on proposed changes in the mode of selection and training of candidates for the Indian Civil Service.'

CAMPBELL, JOHN STRATHEDEN, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1881; arrived in India, 14th Dec., 1883, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; senior assistant commissioner, Garhwal, Dec., 1886; joint magistrate, Nov., 1890.

CAMPBELL, LORNE AUGUSTUS, Madras C.S.—Educated at Rugby, and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; arrived, 30th Dec., 1864; assistant collector and magistrate, April, 1866; under-secretary to government of Madras, revenue department, Jan., 1875, to Feb., 1881, and acted on several occasions as secretary to Government, and as sub-secretary, board of revenue; sub-collector and joint magistrate, Oct., 1882; district and sessions judge, Oct., 1884.

CAMPBELL, RICHARD HAMILTON, Madras C.S.—Educated at Cheltenham College, and Edinburgh University; appointed to the Madras Civil Service after open competitive examination of 1883; arrived, 18th Dec., 1885; assistant collector and magistrate, Feb., 1886; acting assistant secretary, judicial and legislative departments, Dec., 1891; acting under secretary, revenue department, May, 1892.

CAMPBELL-WALKER, INCHES, Colonel, I.S.C., late Forest Department, Madras.—Arrived in India, 27th Dec., 1859; from May, 1865, served in the Madras forest department as assistant conservator and deputy conservator; appointed by the secretary of state a commissioner for the Vienna Exhibition, April, 1873; knight commander of the order of Francis Joseph of Austria for services at the Vienna Exhibition; officiating inspector of forests, Feb., 1874, to Sept., 1875; on duty at the forest conference, Simla, Sept., 1875; member of the forest bill committee, Madras, Jan., 1876, and again, March, 1882; on special duty to New Zealand, March, 1876, to Nov., 1877, and in Nilgiris, S. Coimbatore, and Tinnevely, Dec., 1877; member of forest draft bill committee, March, 1882; conservator of forests, 1st grade, Dec., 1884; retired, Jan., 1892; author of reports on forest management in Germany, Austria, and Great Britain (1872), and on the forests of New Zealand.

CANDY, EDWARD TOWNSHEND, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Cheltenham College; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1864; arrived in India, 9th Nov., 1865, and served in the Bombay revenue and judicial departments

as assistant collector and magistrate, assistant judge and sessions judge, and acting assistant agent for Sardars in the Deccan; on special duty, Poonah, March, 1869; from Oct., 1873, acted as judicial assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, and was confirmed in this appointment, Feb., 1878; acting judicial commissioner and judge of the sadar court in Sind, May, 1883; 2nd grade, judge and sessions judge, Ahmedabad, Aug., 1883; 1st grade judge, Surat, Feb., 1885; judge and sessions judge, Feb., 1885; acting remembrancer of legal affairs, July-Nov., 1885; officiating judge of high court, Bombay, Jan., 1889, to Jan., 1890, and again in May, 1890; confirmed, April, 1892.

CANDY, RICHARD EDWARD, Bombay C.S.—Educated at King's College, London; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1864; arrived in India, 9th Nov., 1865, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, and acting educational inspector; acting director of public instruction, Berar, June, 1872, to Dec., 1873; first assistant collector and magistrate, Oct., 1877; junior collector and magistrate, May, 1885; senior collector, Sept., 1888.

CAPPEL, SIR ALBERT JAMES LEPPOC, K.C.I.E., late Indian Telegraph Department.—Appointed to the telegraph department, 10th Feb., 1857; 1st grade superintendent and personal assistant to director general, Dec., 1866; director of traffic, May, 1869; deputy director-general, Feb., 1879; director-general of telegraphs, June, 1883; K.C.I.E., Feb. 1887; director-general of telegraphs, Feb., 1888; retired 1889.

CAPPEL, EDWARD LOUIS, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Merchant Taylors' School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1876; arrived in India, 28th Oct., 1878, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner; from May, 1882, served under the government of Bombay as assistant collector and magistrate, and acting collector and magistrate; transferred permanently to the Bombay civil service, June, 1885; acting junior collector, May, 1887; 2nd assistant collector and magistrate, March, 1889; director of land records and agriculture, June, 1891.

CARD, H. C., Store Department, India Office.—Educated at Christ's Hospital; clerk, and class, India store dépôt, 22nd Jan., 1875.

CARDEW, ALEXANDER GORDON, M.A., Madras C.S.—Educated at the Somersetshire College, Bath, and Queen's College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1879; arrived in India, 7th Dec., 1882, and served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, acting deputy registrar high court, and acting assistant secretary to government, judicial and legislative departments (July, 1885); on special duty preparing Madras administration report, Sept., 1884, and again in 1885; on special duty as secretary to the Malabar land tenures committee, Dec., 1885; acting under secretary to government, revenue department, Oct., 1886, and May, 1887; assistant secretary, judicial and legislative departments, Sept., 1888; under secretary, revenue department, Nov., 1888; acting inspector-general of jails, Sept., 1891, and from Feb., 1892.

CARDOZO, HENRY O'CONNELL, Revenue Survey Department, Madras.—Served in the Madras revenue survey department from 21st

March, 1859, and was promoted to deputy superintendent, 1st class, March, 1883, and to superintendent, July, 1887.

CAREY, ARTHUR DOUGLAS, Bombay C.S.—Educated at the City of London School; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1864; arrived in India, 9th Nov., 1865, and served as assistant collector and magistrate; served in the salt department from May, 1872, to March, 1877, and from May, 1877 to Feb., 1882, as assistant collector of salt revenue, and acting deputy collector, and was appointed collector of salt revenue, Bombay, April, 1881; on special duty to Sambhar, Oct., 1881; from Feb., 1882, served under the government of India as officiating commissioner, inland customs; commissioner, salt revenue, Northern India, Dec., 1882; officiating commissioner of customs, salt, opium, and abkari, and reporter-general of external commerce for Bombay, March, 1891; confirmed, May, 1891; on special duty in Lisbon, in connection with Goa Treaty negotiations, 1891-92.

CAREY, HIRZEL DENIS DE MUSSSENDE, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Marlborough and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived, 25th Nov., 1891, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

CAREY, LIONEL SLADE, Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces).—Educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1880; arrived in India 14th Dec., 1882, and served in the Central Provinces as assistant commissioner; acting district superintendent of police, July, 1883; acting inspector of schools, May-July, 1884; acting deputy commissioner, 1884; registrar, judicial commissioner's court, June to Dec., 1885; settlement officer, Oct., 1886; deputy commissioner and revenue secretary, Dec., 1891.

CARGILL, JAMES DUDLEY, Bengal C.S.—Educated at the Brighton Grammar School, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived, 13th Nov., 1891, and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector.

CARLYLE, ROBERT WARRAND, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Glasgow University, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1878; arrived in India, 13th Dec., 1880; served in revenue and judicial department, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector and officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector; acting under secretary to government of Bengal, April, 1888; confirmed, Dec., 1888; joint magistrate and deputy collector, June, 1890; has officiated also as under secretary to the government of India, home department, and as magistrate and collector.

CARMICHAEL, CHARLES PAGET, C.S.I., late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Harrow, and subsequently at Haileybury College, from which he was appointed to the Bengal civil service in 1849; arrived in India, March, 1849; served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; assistant secretary to government, N.W. Provinces, Feb., 1854; officiating registrar of Sudder Dewany and Nizamat Adawlut, April, 1854; officiating civil auditor, Aug., 1854; joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, Jan.,

1856; deputed as civil officer with the relieving force to Shahjahanpur, April, 1858; magistrate and collector, Budaun, Feb., 1862; officiating commissioner, Kumaon, May, 1867, to Jan., 1868; inspector-general of police, N.W. Provinces, Feb., 1870; from April, 1873, acted as commissioner and agent to governor-general, Benares, and was confirmed in these appointments, March, 1877; also held the substantive appointment of district and sessions judge, Jan., 1877; officiated as member of the board of revenue in 1877-78-79, and was appointed permanently to the board in 1882; retired March, 1884.

CARMICHAEL, DAVID FREMANTLE, late Madras C.S.—Appointed to the Madras civil service from Haileybury, 1851; assistant collector and magistrate, Dec., 1851; head assistant registrar, court of Sudder and Foudjard Adawlut, Feb., 1855; deputy secretary to government, Oct., 1856; secretary to board of examiners, Oct., 1856; private secretary to governor of Madras, March, 1859; fellow of Madras university, Oct., 1859; collector and magistrate and agent, Vizagapatam, July, 1863, to April, 1867, and afterwards at Ganjam; acting judge, high court, Madras, April to July, 1869; employed in preparation of Vizagapatam district manual; acting member, board of revenue, Aug., 1871; president of committee for examination of assistants, July, 1871; Inam commissioner, Aug., 1871; on special duty as president of the committee for inquiring into the action of government officials during cyclone in 1872, May, 1872; secretary to government, revenue department, Nov., 1872; additional member of council for making laws and regulations Feb., 1874; on special duty with government at imperial assemblage, Delhi, Dec., 1876; chief secretary to government, June, 1877; ordinary member of council, Madras, Dec., 1878; on tour as special commissioner through Hill tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godaveri, Feb., 1881; retired, 1886.

CARMICHAEL, GEORGE, Bombay C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and at University of Aberdeen and Balliol College, Oxford; arrived in India, 4th Dec., 1836; assistant collector and magistrate, Feb., 1837; forest settlement officer, Nov., 1838; transferred to Burma as assistant commissioner, Aug., 1869; officiating deputy commissioner, June, 1890.

CARNDUFF, HERBERT WILLIAM CAMERON, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Edinburgh Collegiate School, University of Edinburgh, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1831; arrived in India, 30th Nov., 1833; assistant magistrate and collector, Dec., 1833; officiated as cantonment magistrate and as joint magistrate and deputy collector; appointed under secretary to government of Bengal, May, 1835; acted as registrar, appellate side, high court, Calcutta, March, 1850; confirmed, Oct., 1850.

CARR, REGINALD CHILDERS CULLING, Madras C.S.—Educated at Cheam school, the Charterhouse, and Trinity College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1833; arrived in India, 7th Dec., 1835; assistant collector and magistrate, Feb., 1836; on special duty preparing Madras administration report, Sept., 1838; additional special assistant to district magistrate and collector, March, 1839; acted as under sec-

tary to government in the revenue and chief secretary's departments in 1839 and 1890; assistant secretary, judicial and legislative departments, Sept., 1891; acted as private secretary to governor in Dec., 1891.

CARSTAIRS, ROBERT, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Edinburgh Academy, and Edinburgh Collegiate School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1872; arrived in India, 15th Nov., 1874; served in revenue and judicial department, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector, and officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector; on special duty under board of revenue, Nov., 1882; joint magistrate and deputy collector, April, 1886; deputy commissioner, Aug., 1888; author of 'British Administration in India.'

CARTER, ALBERT M., Accounts Department, India Office.—Educated at Cheltenham College; temporary clerk, India office, 4th Nov., 1861; junior clerk, March, 1866; senior clerk, Aug., 1882.

CARTER, GEORGE MARKHAM STRANGE, Burma Commission.—Appointed chief inspector of police, June, 1875; assistant district superintendent, Feb., 1880, and district superintendent, Oct., 1882; appointed to the commission as assistant commissioner, March, 1886; deputy commissioner, Dec., 1890.

CARTER, HENRY VANDYKE, Brigade Surgeon, M.D. (Lon.), late Medical Department, Bombay.—Joined the Indian medical service, 27th Jan., 1858; arrived in India, 20th March, 1858, and served on military duty and as professor of anatomy and physiology and curator of museum at the Grant Medical College, and assistant surgeon, Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital; also as civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Satara; on special duty in England, May, 1874, and in Bombay and Kathiawar, 1875; appointed surgeon to the Gokuldas Telpal Hospital, Bombay, Nov., 1879; brigade surgeon, Sept., 1882; principal and professor of medicine and clinical medicine, Grant Medical College, and first physician, Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, 1886; retired, Aug., 1888.

CARTER, PHILIP JOHN, Burma Forest Department.—Arrived in India, 27th Dec., 1875, and was appointed assistant conservator; deputy conservator, April, 1881; on duty at Port Blair, Nov., 1886; rejoined his Burma appointment, June, 1889; conservator, 3rd grade, Feb., 1892.

CARTER, THOMAS TUPPER, Colonel, R.E. (Bengal), late Survey of India.—First commission, Dec. 1857; arrived in India, Dec., 1859; served with the Sikkim Field Force, 1860-61, as survey officer; from May, 1861, to April, 1862, served as assistant engineer in the public works department, Punjab; appointed to the great trigonometrical survey of India, March, 1862, and served as assistant in the Kashmir and Kumaon and Garhwal surveys; served in the Umbeyla Campaign, 1863 (medal and clasp); surveyor, 3rd grade, April, 1866; in charge of the survey party with the Abyssinian expedition, Dec., 1867, to March, 1869; was subsequently in charge of survey parties on the Brahmaputra, in Madras, Guzerat, Kumaon, Gwalior, and Central India; deputy superintendent, 1st grade, March, 1886; retired, Jan., 1887.

CASEY, ARTHUR EDWIN COMERFORD, late Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Portora Royal School, and Marlborough College; appointed to the Bengal civil service

after open competitive examination of 1872; arrived in India, 23rd Nov., 1874, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; assistant commissioner, Kumaon, May, 1882; retired, Oct., 1889.

CASSON, HERBERT ALEXANDER, B.A., Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Newton Abbot Proprietary College, Marlborough College, and Hertford College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1886; arrived in India, 15th Nov., 1889, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner.

CAVE-BROWNE, E. R., C.S.I., Accounts Department, India Office.—Educated at the College School, Taunton; junior clerk in the treasury, East India House, 12th April, 1854, and from 1858 in the India Office; accountant-general's department, 1860; senior clerk, June, 1867; assistant in the accounts branch of the financial department, Jan., 1872; assessor of income tax 1872; deputy accountant-general, Feb., 1879; C.S.I., Jan., 1888.

CAWLEY, GEORGE JOHN, Police Department, Bengal.—Joined the service, 1st May, 1862, as assistant superintendent of police, Assam; district superintendent, Dec., 1876; transferred to Bengal, Dec., 1883; district superintendent, 1st grade, Sept., 1891.

CAYLEY, H., Brigade Surgeon, late Bengal Medical Service.—First commission, 1857; from April, 1872, served as civil surgeon and officiating superintendent of vaccination, superintendent of royal botanical gardens, ophthalmic surgeon and professor of ophthalmic surgery, Medical College, Calcutta (from Jan., 1876), superintendent of the eye infirmary, and marine surgeon; rank of brigade surgeon, April, 1884; medical board, India office, 1885; retired, April, 1887.

CENTER, WILLIAM, M.B., M.A., Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Department, Punjab.—Joined Indian medical department in 1865; arrived in India, 11th April, 1866; from March, 1871, served under the government of the Punjab as chemical examiner and professor of chemistry and surgery in the Lahore medical school; officiating meteorological reporter in addition to his other duties, May, 1872; surgeon-major, Oct., 1877; served under the government of India, Aug.-Nov., 1882, as statistical officer in sanitary department; officiated as principal of the Lahore medical school in 1878, 1882, and 1883; civil surgeon, Lahore, and superintendent, lunatic asylum, 1884; civil surgeon, 1st class, Aug., 1885; professor of forensic medicine and midwifery, Lahore medical college, April, 1888; brigade surgeon, April, 1889.

CHAMBERLAIN, SIR NEVILLE BOWLES, General, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.—Ensign, Bengal Infantry, 1837; served through the Afghan campaigns of 1839-42 (medal); present with the governor-general's body-guard at the battle of Maharajpore, Dec., 1843 (bronze star); deputy assistant quartermaster-general to the army, 1843; hon. aide-de-camp to Lord Dalhousie, 1848; served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the actions of Chillianwallah and Goojerat (medal and two clasps); military secretary to the chief commissioner for affairs of the Punjab, March, 1853; commandant, Punjab irregular force, Dec., 1854; adjutant-general of the Bengal army, July, 1857; C.B., 1857; aide-de-camp to the Queen for services in the mutiny; commanded the force on the N.W. frontier of

India in various expeditions against the hill tribes (medal and clasp); commander in chief, Madras, and member of the governor's council, Feb., 1876 to 1881; was appointed head of the special mission to Cabul, Aug., 1878, which, however, was not allowed to enter the Ameer's territory.

CHAMIER, FRANCIS EDWARD ARCHIBALD, Major-Gen., I.S.C., late Oudh Commission.—Arrived in India as ensign, 7th April, 1850; aide-de-camp to General Outram throughout the Oudh campaign; commanded the Kapurthala contingent during its service in Oudh, in 1858 (medal and two clasps); from March, 1858, served in the Oudh commission as assistant commissioner, deputy commissioner, officiating settlement officer, and officiating commissioner, in various divisions; deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Bara Banki, April, 1873; district judge, 1st grade, Rae Bareilly, Feb., 1882, and afterwards at Fyzabad; returned to Europe, 1888.

CHANNING, FRANCIS CHORLEY, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1868; arrived in India, 25th Nov., 1870, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, and settlement officer; settlement secretary to financial commissioner, Jan., 1878; senior secretary to the financial commissioner, March, 1882; officiated as divisional judge, Nov., 1885, and again April, 1887; deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, March, 1886; district judge, 1st grade, Jan., 1888, but to continue to act as divisional judge; on special duty, civil secretariat, Jan., 1889; divisional judge, May, 1890.

CHAPMAN, CHARLES, Accounts Department, India Office.—Clerk, and class, India office, 6th Aug., 1884.

CHAPMAN, EDMUND PELLY, B.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Clifton College and Emmanuel College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1886; arrived in India, 12th Nov., 1889, and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector.

CHAPMAN, ROBERT ALEXANDER BOSWELL, Bengal C.S. (N.W. Provinces).—Educated at Haileybury College, and St. Peter's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1885; arrived in India, 15th Nov., 1888; and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; transferred to Central Provinces as assistant commissioner, Nov., 1891.

CHAPMAN, ROBERT BARCLAY, C.S.I., late Bengal C.S.—Appointed to the Bengal civil service from Haileybury College in 1850; arrived 6th March, 1850; served in Bengal in the grades of assistant magistrate and collector, and joint magistrate and deputy collector; under secretary to government of India, home, financial, and foreign departments, April, 1856, to April, 1860; called to the bar (Inner Temple) Jan., 1863; junior secretary, board of revenue, Lower Provinces, June, 1863; acting commissioner, Nudder division, Nov., 1866, to Jan., 1869; served subsequently as secretary to government of India, financial department, and government director of Bank of Bengal; retired, 1881.

CHARLES, FENDALL LEWIS, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Repton School; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 13th Nov.,

1869, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, acting railway magistrate, and acting collector and magistrate; on special duty, demarcation of forests in Nasik, July, 1875; forest settlement officer, Dharwar, Nov., 1881; 1st assistant collector and magistrate, Sept., 1883; acting municipal commissioner, Bombay, Oct., 1886; junior collector and magistrate, April, 1890.

CHARLES, GEORGE GWYTHYR, M.I.E.E., Telegraph Department, Government of India.—Joined the department, 9th May, 1857; arrived in India, 3rd Oct., 1857, and held charge of various offices in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces; inspector, April, 1862; assistant superintendent, Feb., 1863; superintendent, April, 1880; class IV., 2nd grade, Oct., 1887; has held charge of various divisions.

CHARLES, JOHN GEORGE, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1864; arrived, 15th Dec., 1865; assistant magistrate and collector, April, 1866; officiating under secretary, government of Bengal, April, 1870; on special duty (member of cattle plague commission), June, 1870; officiating deputy collector of customs, Calcutta, July, 1871; officiating deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, March, 1876; joint magistrate and deputy collector, April, 1876; officiating presidency magistrate, Calcutta, Dec., 1877; officiating chief presidency magistrate, Calcutta, March, 1878; district and sessions judge, Jan., 1885.

CHARLTON, A., Accounts Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 8th April, 1882.

CHATFIELD, KYRLE MITFORD, M.A., Educational Department, Bombay.—Served from 29th March, 1866, as principal and professor of logic and moral philosophy at the Elphinstone College, Bombay; also acted as educational inspector and as director of public instruction, and was confirmed in the latter appointment, Nov., 1874.

CHATTERTON, FRANK WILLIAM, Colonel, Bengal Infantry.—Arrived in India as ensign 4th Nov., 1859; employed under the military department till Feb., 1869, from which date he served in Jhansi and Kumaon as officiating assistant commissioner; from May, 1873, served as cantonment magistrate of Roorkee; also appointed a small cause court judge, Roorkee, March, 1879; 1st class cantonment magistrate, Agra, Dec., 1880; commandant of Bengal Presidency Volunteers; honorary aide-de-camp to Viceroy, Dec., 1888.

CHERRY, JOHN WILLIAM, Forest Department, Madras.—Joined the service, 5th Feb., 1860, as assistant conservator; deputy conservator, Jan., 1872; conservator, Oct., 1891.

CHESNEY, SIR GEORGE TOMKYN, Lieut.-General, R.E., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.P.—Joined the service, 1848; served in the public works department from 1851 as executive engineer in the Lower Provinces, N.W. Provinces, and Punjab; assistant to principal of Thomason College, 1856; controller and examiner of accounts, public works department, Lower Provinces, Nov., 1860; inspector-general of public works accounts, Bengal, Jan., 1862; also ex-officio under secretary to government of India; accountant-general, public works department, May, 1864; on the institution of the Royal

Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill in 1870, was appointed president of the college, and continued in that post till 1880, when he was appointed military secretary to the government of India; military member of governor-general's council, May, 1886; resigned, April, 1891; served in the Indian mutiny, 1857-8, as brigade major of engineers Delhi field force, battle of Budlukserai, siege of Delhi (very severely wounded); medal with clasp, brevet of major; K.C.B., Jan., 1890; M.P. for Oxford, 1892.

CHEVIS, WILLIAM, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Lancing College and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1883; arrived in India, 4th Dec., 1885, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner.

CHIPPER, E., Registry Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 3rd Dec., 1875.

CHIPPERFIELD, A. E., late Audit Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 27th June, 1881; resigned, Jan., 1886.

CHISHOLM, JAMES WRIGHT, late Central Provinces.—Served in the Central Provinces from 24th Oct., 1856, as deputy collector, assistant commissioner, deputy commissioner, and settlement officer, and was appointed inspector-general of registration, superintendent of stamps, and commissioner of excise, Oct., 1871; inspector-general of police and jails, Oct., 1876; secretary to the chief commissioner, June, 1880; commissioner of the Chhattisgarh division, March, 1883; retired, 1889.

CHISHOLME, JOHN JAMES SCOTT, Major, 5th Lancers.—1st. commission sub-lieutenant 9th lancers, 10th Jan., 1872; captain, March, 1878; major, Dec., 1884; served in the Afghan war, 1878-9-80; military secretary on the personal staff of the governor of Madras (Lord Connamara, G.C.I.E.), 10th Aug., 1888; reverted to military department, Dec., 1890.

CHITPAL SINGH, RAJA, Bengal C.S. (N.W. Provinces and Oudh).—Appointed a covenanted civilian under native civil service rules without probation, 12th Dec., 1881; served in Oudh as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade; 2nd grade, April, 1889.

CHOLMELEY, NORMAN GOODFORD, B.A., Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Charterhouse, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1881; arrived in India, 22nd Dec., 1884, and served in Burma as assistant commissioner; deputy commissioner, Oct., 1890.

CHRISTIE, ARCHIBALD, B.L., Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Merchant Taylors' School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1869; arrived in India, 7th Nov., 1871, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, officiating deputy commissioner, officiating judicial assistant, and officiating district and divisional judge; on special duty, Kurram field force, Oct., 1878; officiating under secretary to government of Punjab, Aug. to Dec., 1884; district judge, Sept., 1887.

CHRISTIE, CHARLES HOWARD PEREGRINE, Lieut.-Col., R.E., Public Works Department Government of India.—First commission as lieutenant, April, 1866; joined the department, March, 1869; served as assistant engineer, assistant consulting engineer for railways, acting examiner of railway accounts, and acting deputy

consulting engineer; deputy controller, public works accounts, Madras, irrigation branch, Jan., 1873; examiner, 4th class, Jan., 1880; transferred to Central India, Sept., 1880; examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Calcutta, April, 1881; 3rd class examiner, Sept., 1886; examiner, public works accounts, Madras, March, 1887; attached to accountant-general's office for inspection duty, Dec., 1891.

CHRISTIE, GEORGE FRANCIS STEPHEN, Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Dulwich College, and Caius College, Cambridge; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived in India, 14th Dec., 1891, and served in Burma as assistant commissioner.

CHRISTIE, JAMES THOMAS, C.I.E., Police Department, Punjab.—Entered the accountant-general's office, Jan., 1858; served in the police department from March, 1861, and under the government of India in the foreign department, Sept., 1887, and Feb., 1880 (in Afghanistan); district superintendent of police, 1st grade, Dec., 1886.

CHRISTIE, GEORGE, Colonel, Police Department, Madras.—Joined the service, 12th Dec., 1857; arrived in India, 12th Feb., 1858, and served in the suppression of the mutiny, &c.; from Aug., 1863, served in the Madras presidency as assistant superintendent of police; superintendent, April, 1873; acting deputy inspector-general, April, 1891; confirmed, Dec., 1891.

CHUCKERBUTTY, ALFRED WILLIAM GOODFIVE, Bombay C.S.—Educated at University College School and University College, London; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived, 30th Dec., 1892, and served as assistant collector and magistrate.

CHUCKERBUTTY, ARTHUR GOODEVE, Bengal C.S.—Educated at University College School and University College, London; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1884; arrived in India, 25th Nov., 1886, and served as assistant magistrate and collector in Bengal.

CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE, Judicial Department, Bengal.—Member of the legislative council of Bengal, 1883 to 1885; puisne judge, high court of judicature, Calcutta, 13th Jan., 1885.

CHURCH, WILLIAM THOMAS, late Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Rugby, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1862; arrived in India, 30th Oct., 1863; from July, 1864, served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector, officiating cantonment magistrate, and officiating magistrate and collector; promoted to joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, June, 1880; superintendent, Dehra Dun, Jan., 1882; magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, July, 1885, 1st grade, Aug., 1887; officiated as commissioner, Rohilkund, in 1880; retired April, 1890.

CHURCHILL, RIGHT HON. LORD RANDOLPH HENRY SPENCER, LL.D. (Hon.), M.P.—Born 1849; educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford (graduated B.A., 1871); represented Woodstock in the House of Commons from Feb., 1874, until Nov., 1885, when he was returned for South Paddington; secretary of state for India, June, 1885, to Feb., 1886; chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, in the Marquis of Salisbury's

second ministry, Aug., 1886, but resigned after a few months' tenure of office.

CLARK, JOHN, M.A., Bengal C.S. (Assam).—Educated at Old Aberdeen Grammar School and the University of Aberdeen, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1884; arrived in India, 3rd Jan., 1887, and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector; transferred to Assam as assistant commissioner, April, 1890.

CLARK, WILLIAM OVENS, B.A., B.L., Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Portora School, Enniskillen, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1869; arrived in India, 11th Nov., 1871, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, officiating judicial assistant, and officiating deputy commissioner; on famine duty, Bengal, Feb., 1874; on special duty in the public works department, March, 1882; officiating cantonment magistrate, Mooltan, April, 1883; on special duty in the Punjab civil secretariat, March, 1885; officiating additional divisional judge, May, 1885 and in 1890; deputy commissioner, Jan., 1888; district judge, Sept., 1890; officiating divisional judge from March, 1891.

CLARKE, SIR ANDREW, Lieut.-General, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.—2nd Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, June, 1844; in 1848 was employed on special service in New Zealand, and was aide-de-camp to lieut.-governor, Tasmania, June, 1849, to June, 1853; governor and commander-in-chief, Straits Settlements, Aug., 1873, to May, 1875; member of council of governor-general of India in charge of public works, June, 1875 to 1880; commandant, school of military engineering, Chatham, April, 1881, to June, 1882; inspector-general of fortifications and director of works, ordnance department, War Office, June, 1882, to June, 1886.

CLARKE, C.B., M.A., late Educational Service, Assam.—Appointed to the Bengal educational department, 8th Dec., 1865; served as professor at the Presidency College, and as inspector of schools; officiating superintendent of the Calcutta botanical garden, May, 1869; 1st class of the education department, March, 1876; on special duty in England, March, 1879, to April, 1883; officiating director of public instruction, December, 1884; transferred to Assam as inspector of schools, March, 1885; retired, June, 1887.

CLARKE, HERVEY MORRIS STANLEY, Colonel, I.S.C.—Arrived in India as ensign, Madras Native Infantry, 13th March, 1854; served with the Central India Horse, during 1858-60; from Sept., 1861, served in the N.W. Provinces police department; district superintendent, April, 1863; personal assistant to inspector-general of police, Dec., 1871; acted at various times as assistant inspector-general, government railway police; deputy inspector-general, Oct., 1885; inspector-general of prisons, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, May, 1886; reverted to military duty, 1890.

CLARKE, ROBERT, B.A., Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Royal School, Raphoe, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1868; arrived in India, 8th Dec., 1870, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, officiating deputy commissioner, and officiating judicial assistant, and was in charge of the

Jhelum settlement, Aug., 1878; officiating registrar, chief court, Punjab, May, 1881; officiating divisional judge, Oct., 1886; deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, Nov., 1886, and 2nd grade, May, 1889.

CLARKE, SYDENHAM CUBRON, Colonel, late Madras Public Works Department.—Arrived in India, 9th Jan., 1862; appointed assistant engineer, Mysore, Oct., 1862; executive engineer, Sept., 1867; served at Chatham, March to Sept., 1874; acting professor of surveying, Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Sept., 1874, to Dec., 1876; returned to Madras, Nov., 1876; served under the Government of India on the Peshawur-Jellalabad state railway, Nov., 1879, and in Baluchistan; temporary superintendent of works, Madras, April, 1883; officiated for various periods as superintending engineer, and in May, 1889, was posted for charge of public works, stores, and workshops; retired, March, 1891.

CLARKE, TREDWAY GEORGE, Colonel, I.S.C.—Ensign, Madras Infantry, 1853; served in the Mysore commission from Oct., 1857; deputy superintendent, Mysore commission, Nov., 1862; deputy commissioner, Mysore, 1873; from 1875 acted as secretary to the chief commissioner, and was confirmed in this appointment, 1877; commissioner, Nagar division, May, 1879; commissioner of Coorg, 1881; officiating resident in Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg, Dec., 1884, to March, 1885; and afterwards commissioner; reverted to military duty, Jan., 1891.

CLARKE, WILLOUGHBY CHARLES STANLEY, Colonel, I.S.C., late Assam Commission.—Commission as ensign, June, 1851; arrived in India, 15th Oct., 1851; was employed on military duty till 1862, including service in the Sonthal Expedition, 1855, and in the China Expedition, 1860-61; also served as superintendent of police and magistrate, governor-general's camp, Sept., 1859, to Jan., 1860; from June, 1862, served in the Assam commission, and was promoted to deputy commissioner, July, 1867; 1st grade, deputy commissioner, Jan., 1885; returned to Europe, 1889.

CLAY, ARTHUR LLOYD, late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Cholmeley Grammar School, Highgate, at Cologne, and at St. John's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1861; arrived, 20th Nov., 1862; served in the Bengal revenue and judicial department, and was appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, Jan., 1874; from Sept., 1874, to June, 1877, served in Assam as deputy commissioner, 1st grade, and district and sessions judge of Sylhet; magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, July, 1879; deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Manbhoom, Aug., 1879; officiating commissioner of Chota Nagpore, Sept., 1884; magistrate and collector, 1st grade, Backergunge, March, 1886; has officiated as commissioner of the Chittagong and Burdwan divisions; retired July, 1890.

CLAY, WILLIAM MCINLEY, B.A., late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived, 28th Oct., 1862; served in the revenue and judicial department, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector, assistant commissioner, joint magistrate and deputy collector, and officiating deputy

commissioner (wards' estate, Patna); on famine relief duty, 1873-74; magistrate and collector, 1st grade, March, 1887; retired, 1888.

CLEGG, ROBERT BAILEY, Madras C.S.—Educated at Manchester Grammar School, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1882; arrived in India, 12th Jan., 1885; assistant collector and magistrate, March, 1885.

CLEGHORN, JAMES, Surgeon-Colonel, M.D., Indian Medical Department.—Assistant surgeon, Bengal medical department, March, 1865; arrived in India, 26th Sept., 1865; served in Bengal, and held various military medical charges, and officiated as civil surgeon of Howrah and Moorshedabad, 1867, and of Mooltan and Cawnpore, 1868-69; from Feb., 1870, served in the N.W. Provinces, and was appointed civil surgeon, Azimgarh, June, 1870; junior civil surgeon and superintendent, district jail, Allahabad, April, 1873; held medical charge of the camp of the lieutenant-governor on several occasions, including Imperial assemblage at Delhi, 1876; civil surgeon of Naini Tal, March, 1876, and subsequently at Mirzapur, Cawnpore, and Allahabad; rank of surgeon-major, March, 1877; on special duty to Calcutta, Dec., 1880; officiating surgeon superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, June, 1885 to March, 1886, when he was appointed civil surgeon of Lucknow; brigade surgeon, Dec., 1888; inspector-general of civil hospitals, Punjab, September, 1891.

CLERK, GEORGE PERCY, Madras Revenue Department.—Joined the service as probationary assistant director, revenue settlement, 14th Sept., 1871; assistant director, July, 1872; on special duty, North Arcot, in connexion with famine relief works; deputy director, Sept., 1880; deputy commissioner of revenue settlement, April, 1887.

CLEVELAND, CHARLES RAITT, Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces).—Educated at Christ's College, Finchley, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1885; arrived in India, 22nd Nov., 1887, and served in the Central Provinces as assistant commissioner; assistant settlement officer, Jan., 1890; assistant to commissioner of settlements and agriculture, Nov. 1890.

CLIFFORD, SAMUEL LE POER TRENCH, Punjab Commission.—From 1st April, 1861, served in the subordinate judicial department; officiated as deputy registrar of the chief court, and in Jan., 1872, was appointed registrar of the judicial commissioner's court in Oudh; deputy registrar of chief court, Punjab, Oct., 1872; officiated for various periods as judge, small cause court, and as judicial assistant; appointed judicial assistant, Jan., 1884; author of 'Notes on the Code of Criminal Procedure.'

CLINTON (BARON), RIGHT HON. CHARLES HENRY ROLIE HEPBURN STUART TREFUSIS.—Educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for North Devon from 1857 to 1866; under secretary of state for India, July, 1867 to Dec., 1868; appointed a charity commissioner for England and Wales, 1874.

CLOETE, HENRY DANIEL, Colonel, I.S.C., late Police Department, Madras.—Ensign, Madras Army, Dec., 1849; arrived, 27th April, 1850; served in the Madras police department from June, 1860, as superintendent, deputy inspector-

general, acting commissioner and acting chief magistrate of police for the town of Madras; inspector-general of police, Madras, from Dec., 1881 to 1885.

CLOETE, JOSIAS GORDON, Colonel, late Revenue Survey Department, Madras.—Ensign, Madras Infantry, Feb., 1857; arrived in India, May, 1857; served in the Madras police as assistant superintendent, June, 1861, to June, 1863, and from the latter date in the revenue survey; deputy superintendent, Jan., 1872; on special duty preparing code of rules for survey department, July, 1873 to March, 1874.

CLOGSTOUN, HERBERT FREDERICK, Madras C.S.—Educated at Christ's Hospital; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; arrived 25th Nov., 1864; assistant collector and magistrate, Feb., 1866; acting assistant superintendent of police, April, 1867, to April, 1868; acting deputy director of revenue settlement, March, 1872; on special duty in connection with state relief works, Kurnool, Dec., 1876; acting principal assistant collector and magistrate and agent to governor, Vizagapatam, Jan., 1880; joint sessions judge in Rumpa cases, Jan., 1880; from March, 1880, served in the financial department as officiating accountant-general, Bengal, and deputy accountant-general, Madras; member of board of examiners, Madras, June, 1882; accountant-general and commissioner of issue of state paper currency, Madras, July, 1882; officiating comptroller and auditor-general and head commissioner of paper currency, Calcutta, Aug. to Nov., 1887; accountant-general, class 2, provisionally, Nov., 1887; member of board of revenue, commissioner of revenue settlement, and director of land records and agriculture, Oct., 1889.

CLOUGH, J. W., Accounts Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 25th July, 1892.

COATES, JOHN MARTIN, Brigade Surgeon, M.D., late Bengal Medical Department.—First commission, 1855; in medical charge of 1st Bengal military police battalion, Dec., 1856; civil assistant surgeon, April, 1859; superintendent of jails, Hazaribagh, Nov., 1866; surgeon-major, Aug., 1867; civil surgeon, Moorshedabad, Dec., 1871; in joint medical charge, Simla, and in charge of commander-in-chief's staff, 1873; sanitary commissioner for Bengal, May, 1874; principal and professor of medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and ex officio 1st physician to the college hospital, April, 1880; also officiated as inspector-general of jails, Aug., 1879; brigade surgeon, May, 1881; officiating surgeon-general, Bengal, in addition to other duties, June, 1884; president of a committee of enquiry on sanitary matters in connection with Kidderpore docks, March, 1885; retired, July, 1890; has published a vocabulary of the dialects of Chota Nagpur.

COBB, HENRY VENN, LL.B., Madras C.S.—Educated at King's School, Canterbury, and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competition of 1883; arrived in India, 18th Nov., 1886, and served in the revenue survey and settlement department, and as assistant to collector and magistrate; has also acted as assistant secretary to government.

COBB, WILLIAM HEY, B.A., B.L., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at St. Peter's School, York, Winchester, and New

College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1881; arrived in India, 25th Dec., 1884; served in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh as assistant-magistrate and collector, and assistant-commissioner; city magistrate, Lucknow, July, 1889; officiating magistrate and collector, Agra, April, 1892.

COCKERELL, HORACE ABEL, C.S.I., late Bengal C.S.—Appointed from Haileybury College; arrived in India, 31st Oct., 1853; served as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector, and magistrate and collector; also as superintendent of survey, Sept., 1859, and as officiating chairman, justices of the peace, Calcutta, and commissioner of police, March, 1869, and Dec., 1872; commissioner of the Chittagong division, June, 1872, and subsequently of the Dacca and Burdwan divisions; secretary to the government of Bengal, judicial and political departments, April, 1878; lieutenant-governor's council, April, 1878, and again, March, 1880 and 1882; board of revenue, March, 1883; officiating lieutenant-governor of Bengal, Aug., 1885; retired, Aug., 1887.

COCKS, WALTER CAREW, Auditor, India Office.—Appointed 1st Aug., 1874.

CODRINGTON, GEORGE HENRY FORBES, Lieut.-Colonel, I.S.C., late Police Department, Bombay.—Arrived in India, 4th May, 1857; served on military duty till Dec., 1865, and subsequently in the Bombay police department as assistant superintendent, and district superintendent, and was promoted to 1st grade superintendent, April, 1883; reverted to military department, 1892.

COGHLAN, ROBERT NESBIT, Customs Department, Bombay.—Arrived in India, 23rd April, 1871; from March, 1872, served as general manager of the customs' bonded warehouses, Bombay, and as acting assistant commissioner of customs, salt, and opium, in charge of the tobacco department, Bombay; from March, 1874, served as assistant collector of salt revenue; collector of sea customs, Karachi, and assistant commissioner of salt revenue in Sind, Sept., 1882; collector of customs and salt revenue in Sind, March, 1891.

COLDSTREAM, WILLIAM, B.A., Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Edinburgh University; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived in India, 31st Oct., 1861, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, officiating small cause court judge, officiating personal assistant to financial commissioner, officiating registrar, chief court, Punjab, and officiating deputy commissioner; judicial assistant, July, 1876; deputy commissioner, March, 1877; officiating commissioner and sessions judge, Lahore, April, 1880; officiating commissioner and superintendent, Umballa, Sept., 1883; deputed to Calcutta to act as one of the representatives of the Punjab in the committee on museum and exhibition held there, Dec., 1883; officiating commissioner, Hissar, April, 1884; Lahore, Feb., 1887.

COLE, WILLIAM HAMMOND, M.A., Survey of India Department.—Served in the education department, N. W. Provinces, April, 1862, to March, 1864, as professor of mathematics at the Government College, Agra; from Jan., 1867, served in the great trigonometrical survey of

India as assistant surveyor attached to the computing office, Dehra; assistant superintendent of surveys, Sept., 1869; deputy superintendent July, 1882; appointed to charge of head quarters office, Dehra Dun, and survey detachment in Kashmir, Jan., 1884; deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Nov., 1884; 2nd grade, Oct., 1890; author of various contributions to the 'Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,' and to the 'Synopsis of the Results of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey,' also of various translations relating to geodesy.

COLLEN, Maj.-Gen. SIR E. H. H., K.C.I.E., I.S.C.—First commission, royal artillery, July, 1863; admitted to the Bengal staff corps, May, 1873; 3rd assistant secretary to government of India, military department, March, 1875; and assistant secretary, April, 1876; 1st assistant secretary, Dec., 1876; deputy secretary, military department, April, 1884; accountant general, military department, government of India, July, 1886; secretary to government of India, military department, 1887; C.I.E., Jan., 1889; K.C.I.E., Jan., 1893.

COLLIER, FRANK ROBERT STANLEY, Bengal C.S.—Educated at King's College and London University; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1870; arrived in India, 6th Nov., 1872; served in the revenue and judicial department, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector and officiating cantonment magistrate; on famine duty, March, 1874; officiating collector of customs, Calcutta, May, 1884; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Oct., 1886; magistrate and collector, April, 1889; published an annotated edition of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, another of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act and Rules, 1886, and the Bengal Municipal Manual, 1887.

COLLIER, GEORGE H., Store Department, India Office.—Educated at Uppingham School; junior clerk, India office, 17th Feb., 1876.

COLLIN, EDWARD WOODFIELD, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1876; arrived in India, 22nd Nov., 1878; served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector; private secretary to financial member of governor-general's council, Jan., 1880; served under the government of India, foreign department, Jan. to July, 1881, and in the financial department, March to Sept., 1883; settlement officer, Mozufferpore, Jan., 1886; officiated as director of land records, Bengal, April, 1888; joint magistrate and deputy collector, April, 1889; on special duty in 1889 and 1890.

COLLINS, ARTHUR HERBERT, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Cheltenham College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1876; arrived in India, 1st Jan., 1879, and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Aug., 1889; has also officiated as district and sessions judge.

COLLINS, SIR ARTHUR JOHN HAMMOND, Knt., Q.C., Madras High Court.—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was fellow; called to the bar, Gray's Inn, 1860; Q.C. and bencher of his inn, 1877; recorder of Poole, 1873-9, and of Exeter from 1879, until he was appointed chief justice of the high court of

judicature, Madras, 28th Nov., 1885; vice-chancellor, Madras University, 1889.

COLLINS, S. A., Store Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, India store depot, Dec., 1885.

COLQUHOUN, ARCHIBALD ROSS, A.M.I.C.E., India Public Works Department.—Entered the public works department in Oct., 1871, as apprentice engineer; served in the grades of assistant and executive engineer in various divisions of Burma; on special duty as personal assistant to Major Street on his mission to Siam, Jan.-May, 1879; executive engineer, 3rd grade, Nov., 1881; was posted to special duty in Upper Burma as civil officer, and appointed a deputy commissioner, Feb., 1886; retransferred to public works department, and posted to Baluchistan, Aug., 1889; services lent to British South African Company, 1891; author of 'Across Chryse,' 'Among the Shans,' 'The Truth about Tongkin,' 'The Opening of China,' 'Burma and the Burmans.'

COLVIN, SIR AUCKLAND, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Eton; appointed to Bengal civil service from Haileybury College, 1857; arrived in India, 17th Jan., 1858; served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, and assistant settlement officer; officiating under secretary to the government of India in the home department, May, 1864, and in the foreign department, Jan. to Nov., 1865; settlement officer, 2nd grade, July, 1869; secretary, board of revenue, N.W. Provinces, March, 1870; on special duty to Naini Tal, in connection with the revision of settlement in the Allahabad district, June, 1870; officiating secretary to government, N.W. Provinces, April, 1873, and again in 1875; officiating commissioner of excise and stamps, and inspector-general of registration, June, 1873; member of commission for investigating disturbances in Poona and Ahmednagar, Aug., 1875; magistrate and collector, Basti, Feb., 1877, and afterwards at Bijoor; officiating commissioner of inland customs under the government of India, Nov., 1877; transferred for employment in Egypt, Jan., 1879, and served as controller of Egyptian finance, and subsequently as finance minister to the Egyptian government; acted as consul-general in Sir E. Malet's absence; financial member of council of the governor-general of India, Oct., 1883; lieutenant governor of the N.W. Provinces, and chief commissioner of Oudh, November, 1887 to November, 1892.

COLVIN, BAZETT WETENHALL, late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Eton; appointed to the Bengal civil service from Haileybury College, 1850; arrived in India, 29th June, 1850; served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector till Jan., 1854, and subsequently in the N.W. Provinces, and was appointed assistant commissioner, Kumaon, April, 1855, magistrate and collector, Mainpuri, July, 1865, and civil and sessions judge, Allahabad, July, 1873; officiated as commissioner of the Jhansi division, April, 1873, and of the Rohilkhand division, Nov., 1873; on special duty at Agra during visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Feb., 1876; officiating secretary to government, N.W. Provinces, May, 1876; commissioner, Meerut division, Jan., 1877; additional member, governor-general's council, Jan., 1877, to May, 1881; member, board of revenue, N.W. Provinces, Jan., 1882; retired, April, 1885.

COLVIN, CLEMENT S., Public Works Department, India Office.—Educated at Brighton College, and by private tuition in England and on the Continent; temporary clerk, 1863; junior clerk, military department, 1864; funds department, 1867; private secretary to secretary of state (the Duke of Argyll), 1873-74; private secretary to permanent under secretary of state, 1874-77, and accompanied Sir Louis Mallet on his deputation to India in 1875-76; senior clerk, revenue, statistics, and commerce department, 1877; resident clerk, 1877 to 1885; public works department, 1877; government director of Madras irrigation and canal company, 1880-82; assistant secretary in the public works, railway and telegraph department, Sept., 1882; assistant government director of Indian railway companies, 1882; secretary, public works department, March, 1892.

COLVIN, ELLIOT GRAHAM, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Charterhouse, and King's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1880; arrived in India, 4th Jan., 1883; assistant magistrate and collector, Jan., 1883; transferred to Assam as personal assistant to chief commissioner, May, 1884; acting assistant secretary to chief commissioner, June, 1884; assistant political agent, Rajputana, Sept., 1886; political assistant, 3rd class, May, 1888; private secretary to lieutenant governor of Bengal, April, 1897; 1st assistant to governor general's agent in Beluchistan, and political assistant, 2nd class, April, 1889; served under financial department of government of India from June, 1890; officiating postmaster-general, Bengal, July, 1890; joint magistrate and deputy collector, May, 1891.

COLVIN, JOHN RUSSELL COLQUHOUN, Captain, I.S.C.—Joined the service, 13th Aug., 1879, as lieutenant, 76th Foot, and served under the military department to August, 1886, when he was appointed assistant to the agent in Rajputana; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, N.W.P. and Oudh, Nov., 1887; governor to H.H. the Nawab of Rampur, April, 1889.

COMINS, DENIS WOOD DEANE, M.D., Surgeon-Major, Bengal Jail Department.—Joined the service, 22nd Oct., 1851, and served on general and jail duty, and as officiating first resident surgeon, medical college hospital, Calcutta; officiated as protector of emigrants, Calcutta, Sept., 1868, and was confirmed, Jan., 1889; from Jan., 1891, served under the government of India, finance and commerce department; appointed inspector-general of jails, Bengal, March, 1892.

CONDER, JAMES, late Railway Branch, Government of India.—Joined the public works department, Sept., 1870; executive engineer, Neemuch railway, Oct., 1873; Punjab northern state railway, 1874; personal assistant to engineer-in-chief, Punjab northern railway, June, 1875; provisional assistant director of state railways, western system, 1877; traffic superintendent, Indus Valley state railway, in 2nd class of the state railway revenue establishment, May, 1878; officiating manager, southern section, Western Rajputana railway, Aug., 1879; manager, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, and Neemuch-Nusseerabad railways, Feb., 1881; officiating manager, Nagpur-Chhattisgarh and Wardha coal railways, Nov., 1883; traffic superintendent, Rajputana-

Malwa railways, Sept., 1884; class 1, grade 3, revenue establishment, April, 1887; retired, 1890.

CONDON, JAMES HUNT, M.D., Brigade-Surgeon, late Medical Department, North-Western Provinces.—Assistant surgeon, Bengal medical establishment, Feb., 1859; arrived in India, 25th July, 1859; served under the military department till Oct., 1861, when he was appointed civil assistant surgeon in Oudh; from April, 1868, served in the N.W. Provinces, and was promoted to surgeon, Feb., 1871, and surgeon-major, July, 1873; civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Cawnpore, March, 1871; brigade surgeon, Oct., 1886; retired, March, 1891.

CONINGHAM, HENRY EVELYN, Major-General, I.S.C., late Police Department, Madras.—Arrived in India, 18th March, 1855; served in the Madras police department from Dec., 1865, as assistant superintendent and superintendent, and acted as deputy inspector-general, Sept., 1883, to May, 1884; 1st grade superintendent, Nov., 1884; retired, Feb., 1886.

CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, DUKE OF, H.R.H. ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B.—Commander-in-chief, and 2nd member of council, Bombay, 14th December, 1886, to March, 1890.

CONNEMARA (BARON), RIGHT HON. ROBERT BOURKE, G.C.I.E.—Educated at Enniskillen Royal School and at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Nov., 1852; M.P. for Lynn Regis from Dec., 1868; parliamentary under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Feb., 1874, to April, 1880; a royal commissioner on the laws relating to copyright, Oct., 1875; privy councillor, April, 1880; again parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, June, 1885, to Feb., 1886; appointed governor of Madras, Sept., 1886; took his seat as governor, 7th Dec., 1886; created a peer, 12th May, 1887; resigned, 1st Dec., 1890.

CONNOLLY, JOHN FRANCIS, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Belvedere College, Dublin, and Christ Church, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1888; arrived, 6th November, 1890, and served as assistant commissioner in the Punjab.

CONOLLY, EDWARD ROBERT, Colonel, I.S.C., late Punjab Commission.—Arrived in India, 9th April, 1858; from Sept., 1866, served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, officiating deputy commissioner, and officiating cantonment magistrate; on special duty as assistant to Major Cavnagari, Feb., 1879, and again at Khyber, Feb., 1880; judicial assistant, 2nd grade, Sept., 1883; deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, Bannu, Nov., 1884; also district judge; deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Feb., 1887; retired, Aug., 1890.

CONSTABLE, EDWIN THEOBALD, M.A., late Educational Department, North-Western Provinces.—Joined the service as mathematical professor, Bareilly College, 25th Feb., 1862; inspector of public instruction, 1st circle, Aug., 1870; inspector of schools, Meerut division, Dec., 1877; Benares division, Dec., 1882; officiating director of public instruction, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Feb., 1883; 1st grade of education officers, April, 1883; inspector of schools, Meerut, and inspector of European schools, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Sept., 1884; officiating director of public instruction, April, 1890; retired, Sept., 1891.

CONWAY-GORDON, LEWIS, C.I.E., Colonel, R.E., late Public Works Department, Government of India.—1st commission, 1857; joined the public works department, May, 1862, and served in the Punjab; assistant principal, Roorkee College, 1865; assistant consulting engineer, railway department, and examiner of accounts, Punjab, Oct., 1866; deputy consulting engineer and assistant secretary, railway branch, Punjab, Oct., 1869; executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, Sept., 1870; deputy consulting engineer to government of India for guaranteed railways, 1871; examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Calcutta, April, 1872; officiating superintending engineer, Indus Valley railway, March, 1874; controller of accounts, Madras, 1875 to 1879; 1st class examiner, Jan., 1879; officiating manager, Indus Valley railway, April, 1881; deputy accountant-general, public works department, and ex officio under secretary to government of India, Sept., 1881; acted as accountant-general and deputy-secretary, May to Aug., 1883; deputed on special duty to England in 1884, to give evidence before the select committee of the House of Commons on railways in India; temporarily manager, Eastern Bengal state railway, 1884; manager, North-Western railway, Jan., 1886; director, North-Western railway, March, 1887; director-general of railways and deputy secretary to government of India, public works department, May, 1887; retired, May, 1892.

CONYBEARE, HENRY CRAWFORD ARTHUR, M.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Westminster School, and King's College, London; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1871; arrived in India, 3rd Nov., 1873, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; on special duty for preparation of provincial gazetteer, July, 1877; joint magistrate, Jan., 1885; deputy commissioner, Aug., 1890; magistrate and collector, Aug., 1891; author of 'An Account of Pargana Dudhi, in South Mirzapur,' and of contributions to the provincial Gazetteer.

COOK, HENRY, Surgeon-Colonel, M.D., late Medical Department, Bombay.—Joined the Indian medical service, 31st March, 1865; arrived in India, 31st Aug., 1865, and served as civil surgeon at various stations, superintendent of vaccination, and superintendent of jail; acted as second surgeon, Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, and professor of anatomy and curator of museum at the Grant Medical College, 1879-80, and as senior surgeon and professor of surgery 1881-82; civil surgeon, Dharwar, Dec., 1881; civil surgeon, Poona, with medical charge of the Deccan College and College of Science, and superintendent of lunatic asylum, April, 1883; also superintendent and teacher of medicine and therapeutics at the medical school; acted as deputy sanitary commissioner, Oct., 1884; brigade-surgeon, April, 1887; deputy-surgeon-general, Sept., 1890; reverted to military department, 1891.

COOK, HENRY, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.G.S., F.M.S., Surgeon-General, late Medical Department, Bombay.—Joined the Indian medical service, 24th Jan., 1855; arrived in India, 28th July, 1855, and served under the military department up to 1859, also holding the civil surgeoncy of Karachi in 1856; served with the Persian

expeditionary force in 1857 (medal); appointed medical officer to political agency, Khelat, April, 1859; and accompanied H.H. the Khan of Khelat and Sir H. Green on a military expedition into Mekran; from April, 1861, served as civil surgeon in Ahmednagar and Satara, and as superintendent of Mahabaleshwar, and assistant collector and magistrate at that station; scientific officer, Abyssinian field force, Dec., 1867 (medal); from June, 1871, served in Bombay as acting and physician, Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, and acting professor of physiology and of hygiene at the Grant Medical College, and was confirmed in these appointments, May, 1873; 1st physician, Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, principal and professor of medicine and hygiene, Grant Medical College, Sept., 1876; brigade surgeon, Nov., 1879; deputy surgeon-general, June, 1884; retired, Nov., 1886; author of various papers published in the transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay, on the geology, topography, and meteorology of different portions of Baluchistan, and on other scientific and medical subjects, also of various reports on similar subjects published by order of government, and of a paper read before the British Association on the registration of atmospheric ozone in Bombay, with reference to epidemic cholera, 1866.

COOK, HENRY DAVID, M.B., C.M., Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, Madras Medical Department.—Joined the service as assistant surgeon, 1st April, 1870; arrived in India, 22nd Dec., 1870, and served on military, general and jail duty; surgeon-major, April, 1882; surgeon 1st district, and medical inspector of emigrants, Madras, May, 1888.

COOKE, CRAWFORD BOYD, Lieut.-Colonel, I.S.C., Burma Commission.—First commission as ensign, March, 1864; served under the military department up to Dec., 1868, and subsequently as assistant commissioner in Burma; acted as assistant secretary to chief commissioner, Jan., 1871 to Feb., 1874; from Feb., 1874, to May, 1877, served as political agent at Bhamo, Upper Burma, and from May, 1879, to Jan., 1884, as cantonment magistrate in Nowgong, Bundelcund; from Jan., 1884, served as deputy commissioner and officiating commissioner in Burma, and was appointed to special duty in Upper Burma, Dec., 1885; commissioner, Oct., 1890; author of the 'British Burma Manual.'

COOKE, FREDERICK JAMES, Bengal C.S. (N.W. Provinces).—Educated at Bath College and Oriel College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1881; arrived in India, 3rd Dec., 1886, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, and assistant commissioner; transferred temporarily to Central Provinces as assistant commissioner, Nov., 1891.

COOKE, G. H., Survey of India.—Joined the survey department, 6th Dec., 1866, and was appointed assistant superintendent, May, 1871; in 1871-2, served with the Lushai expeditionary force (medal); on special duty, Chittagong, Nov., 1872; served in various districts, and at head-quarters, Calcutta, and was appointed deputy superintendent, 4th grade, Oct., 1885, and 3rd grade, Aug., 1889.

COOKE, HENRY GRAUD, Bengal C.S.—Appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 12th Nov., 1869; served in Bengal as

assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate and deputy collector, April, 1881; magistrate and collector, June, 1886.

COOKE, HENRY READE, Bombay C.S.—Appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 8th Nov., 1869, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, and acting collector and magistrate and political agent; compiler of general administration report of the Bombay Presidency for 1879-80; first assistant collector, June, 1885; junior collector and magistrate, Dec., 1890.

COOKE, JOHN EDWARD, Financial Department, Government of India.—From Oct., 1863, to April, 1868, served as assistant secretary to the government of India in the financial department; officiated as deputy accountant-general, first in Bengal and then in Hyderabad, and as accountant-general in Bengal, 1868-69; deputy accountant-general, Central Provinces, Aug., 1870, and in Madras, Jan., 1874; officiating accountant-general, Madras, Aug.-Oct., 1874; assistant comptroller-general, May, 1875; deputy accountant-general, Bengal, Oct., 1878, to July, 1883, and officiated as accountant-general in 1883, 1882, and 1883; deputy accountant-general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, July, 1883; acted as accountant-general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, in 1884; deputy auditor-general, Dec., 1885; comptroller of Indian treasuries, April, 1886; deputy accountant-general, Bengal, Nov., 1886, and again, June, 1888; officiating deputy auditor-general, in 1887, 1888, and 1890.

COOKE, SAMUEL, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E., Educational Department, Bombay.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; arrived in India, 27th Dec., 1868, and served in the Bombay educational department from that date as professor of chemistry and geology at the Engineering College, Poona, and also acted as principal of the college for various periods; promoted to 3rd grade of the education department, June, 1875, and 2nd grade, Dec., 1890.

COOKE, THEODORE, C.I.E., M.A., M.I., LL.D., Educational Department, Bombay.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; arrived in India, Nov., 1860; from June, 1865, served in the Bombay educational department as principal of the Civil Engineering College, Poona, and also officiated as lecturer on chemistry and geology; 1st grade of the educational department, March, 1883; acting director of public instruction in 1884, 1889, and from April, 1892; also as director of land records and agriculture in 1891.

COOPER, CHARLES PHILIP, Barrister-at-Law, Police Department, Bombay.—Arrived in India, 28th Jan., 1863; served from June, 1864, as examiner of the insolvent debtors' court, Bombay; also acted as master and registrar in equity, commissioner for taking accounts, and taxing officer in the high court; police magistrate, Bombay, from Oct., 1871; acting first judge of the small cause court, Sept., 1873; senior magistrate of police and revenue judge, Bombay, June, 1874; chief presidency magistrate and revenue judge, Bombay, June, 1878.

COOPER, H. A., B.A., Audit Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, accountant-general's department, 3rd June, 1880; junior

examiner, audit department, Nov., 1881; graduated B.A., London University, 1887.

COPESTON, FREDERICK SELWYN, Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Marlborough College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1871; arrived in India, 23rd October, 1873, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; transferred to Burma, as assistant commissioner, Sept., 1874; on special duty in Rangoon, Nov., 1879; on forest demarcation duty, Tounghoo, Jan., 1880; deputy superintendent of census, Sept., 1880; judge under the Land Acquisition Act, March, 1881; officiating deputy commissioner, Dec., 1881; commissioner of excise and stamps, March, 1885; additional sessions judge, Tenasserim and Pegu, March, 1886; deputy commissioner, Jan., 1887; commissioner, Dec., 1890.

CORBETT, FRANK VINCENT, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—Arrived in India, 13th Dec., 1866; assistant engineer, Feb., 1877; served on canal duty, and was appointed executive engineer, March, 1871; employed chiefly on the Betwa Canal; 3rd superintending engineer, Dec., 1889; 2nd class, Oct., 1890; 1st class, March, 1892.

CORDERY, JOHN GRAHAM, M.A., C.S.I., late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1855; arrived in India, 22nd Oct., 1856; served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner and deputy commissioner, and officiating small cause court judge; from Oct., 1864, to Sept., 1868, served in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts as deputy commissioner and assistant resident; officiating director of public instruction, Punjab, Jan., 1872, to May, 1873; deputy commissioner, 1st class, March, 1877; officiating secretary to government of Punjab, April-Aug., 1878; commissioner and superintendent, Mooltan, April, 1879; also acted as political agent and superintendent, Bahawalpur State, May-Nov., 1879; commissioner, Peshawur, April, 1881; resident, Hyderabad, April, 1883; C.S.I., Feb., 1887; retired, July, 1888.

CORNISH, ROBERT, M.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Lancing College, and Oriel College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1868; arrived in India, 22nd Nov., 1870; served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector; on famine relief duty, 1874; joint magistrate and deputy collector, April, 1882; magistrate and collector, Dec., 1887.

CORNISH, WILLIAM HENRY, Bengal Police Department.—Joined the service, 21st Jan., 1859; served in the military department to May, 1863, when he joined the police department as assistant superintendent; district superintendent, April, 1870; 1st grade, Oct., 1890; served in Assam, 1870-74, and 1879-83.

CORNISH, WILLIAM ROBERT, Surgeon-General, F.R.C.S., C.I.E., late Madras Medical Service.—Studied at St. George's Hospital (scholar and prizeman); appointed to the Madras medical service, April, 1854; arrived in India, 2nd July, 1854; served under the military department, and also as civil surgeon of Coimbatore, 1857-58; secretary to the director general of the medical department, Oct., 1858, to Feb., 1870; consulting physician to the Irrigation

Canal Company, April, 1860; on special duty at Calcutta as Madras member and secretary to the commission for the reorganization of medical establishments, Nov., 1865, to April, 1866; secretary of Madras medical fund, 1864-70; on special duty for revision of medical code of regulations, 1869-70; sanitary commissioner, Madras, March, 1870, to April, 1880; member of committee for review of general hospital establishments, 1873-74; on special duty as member of the cinchona alkaloid commission in 1874 and 1879; during the famine of 1876-78, was specially engaged in organising a system of sanitary and medical inspection; surgeon-major, April, 1874; was superintendent of Madras census, and proceeded on special duty to Calcutta as member of census committee, Jan.-Feb., 1878; brigade-surgeon, Nov., 1879; appointed C.I.E., Jan., 1880; deputy surgeon-general, April, 1880; surgeon-general with the government of Madras, 1880 to 1885; was member of a commission to draw up a code for famine relief, and member and president of a committee on local government; additional member of council, Madras, for making laws and regulations, Dec., 1883; retired from the service, April, 1885; was appointed fellow of Madras University, Feb., 1867, and president of the medical faculty, 1880-85; hon. physician to the Queen; author of various contributions to the medical press, of sanitary reports to government, and the Madras census report, 1873; was for some time editor of the 'Madras Quarterly Journal of Medical Science.'

CORNWALL, WILLIAM WOLFRAN GARDNER, late Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Cheltenham College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived in India, 17th Nov., 1861; from Dec., 1862, served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, officiating superintendent of Dehra Dun, joint magistrate and deputy collector, and assistant settlement officer; magistrate and collector, 1st grade, Fatehpur, March, 1881; and afterwards at Farukhabad; retired, Aug., 1887.

COSTELLO, CHARLES PETER, F.R.C.S., Surg.-Col., Bengal Medical Department (Assam).—Joined the service as assistant surgeon, 10th Feb., 1859; served with the 6th Punjab infantry in the Umbeyla campaign, 1863-4 (medal and clasp); and in the Jowaki expedition, 1877-8 (clasp); served also in the Afghan war, 1878-80, with the Kooram field force, and the Khyber line force (medal); sanitary commissioner, Assam, Sept., 1888; deputy surgeon-general, Jan., 1889.

COTGRAVE, THOMAS MANSON, Salt Department, Bombay.—Joined the service as acting assistant commissioner of customs, salt and opium, 30th Jan., 1866; opium inspector, Bombay, May, 1866; confirmed as assistant commissioner, July, 1867; assistant collector, salt revenue, Feb., 1874; deputy collector of salt revenue, April, 1890.

COTTON, SIR ARTHUR THOMAS, General, Kt., K.C.S.I., R.E.—Joined Addiscombe, 1818; arrived in Madras, Sept., 1821, as 2nd lieutenant of engineers; assistant to superintending engineer, tank department, May, 1822; served with the Burmese expedition, 1824-26; from June, 1826, served as superintending engineer in the tank department, and in 1828 was ap-

pointed to the charge of the Cauvery irrigation, being also employed in the survey and improvement of the Paumben pass; in 1844 was appointed to the northern division of the tank department, and was employed in carrying out the systematic irrigation of the Godaveri delta; promoted to chief engineer, 1852; in 1858 was ordered to Cuttack, and planned works for the irrigation of the Mahanadi delta, and was afterwards employed under the government of Bengal, reporting upon the water communication between the Ganges and Calcutta; resigned government service in 1862; in 1863, was employed under the Madras irrigation company, reporting on their works, and also inspecting the Ganges canal works, and proposed additional works, which were afterwards carried out as the Lower Ganges Canal; also projected works for the Sone irrigation, which have since been partially executed; general, 1876; retired from the army in 1877.

COTTON, HENRY JOHN STEDMAN, C.S.I., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Magdalen College School, Brighton College, and King's College, London; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1865; arrived, 29th Oct., 1867; served in the Bengal revenue and judicial department, and was appointed officiating small cause court judge, Sealdah, March, 1872; officiating under secretary, government of Bengal, June, 1873; officiating registrar, high court, Dec., 1873; assistant secretary, government of Bengal, June, 1875; junior secretary, government of Bengal, April, 1876; magistrate and collector, 3rd grade, Nov., 1878; officiating commissioner, Chittagong, Sept., 1879, and again, April, 1884; secretary, board of revenue, Jan., 1882; officiating commissioner of police, Calcutta, and chairman of the corporation of the town of Calcutta, April, 1887; port commissioner, Calcutta, May, 1887; secretary to government of Bengal, financial and municipal departments, May, 1890; acting chief secretary, Dec., 1891; member of lieutenant-governor's council, June, 1892; author of a 'Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong,' 1880, 'Memorandum on the Land Tenures of Bengal,' 1884, 'England and India,' 1883, and 'New India, or India in Transition.'

COUCH, RIGHT HON. SIR RICHARD, Knt.—Recorder of Bedford, 1858 to 1862; judge of the high court of judicature at Bombay, 1862-66; chief justice, Bombay, 1866-70; chief justice of Bengal, March, 1870, to April, 1875, and was president of the commission appointed to inquire into the charges made against the Gaekwar of Baroda, Feb., 1875; made a privy councillor, and sworn in, 27th Nov., 1875; a member of the judicial committee, Jan., 1881.

COUCHE, T. B., Store Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, India store depôt, 22nd Jan., 1875.

COUPER, SIR GEORGE E. W., Bart., K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Sandhurst, and served in H.M.'s 15th regiment for two years before joining the East India College, Haileybury; appointed to the Bengal civil service, 1846; served in Bengal and the Punjab in the grades of assistant magistrate and collector, assistant commissioner, and joint magistrate and deputy collector; under secretary, government of India, home and finance department, 1853; under secretary, government of

India, foreign department, 1854; secretary to chief commissioner of Oudh, 1855; served through the siege of Lucknow, and was present at several engagements during the mutiny as aide-de-camp to Sir H. Lawrence and Sir John Inglis, and afterwards to Sir James Outram; commissioner in Oudh, 1858; secretary to government of N.W. Provinces, 1859; judicial commissioner of Oudh, 1863; chief commissioner of Oudh, 1874; lieutenant-governor of N.W. Provinces, 1876, as well as chief commissioner of Oudh; retired 1882.

COURTENAY, ROBERT, B.A., late Bombay C.S.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1872; arrived in India, 24th Nov., 1874; served as assistant collector and magistrate, and acting collector and magistrate and political agent; compiler of the 'General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1883-84'; acted as assistant judge, first grade, at intervals from Dec., 1885; retired, Sept., 1890.

COURTNEY, DAVID C., Lieut.-Col., R.E., Store Department, India Office.—Entered the Royal Engineers, 17th April, 1866; served in the South African war, 1879; present at the battle of Ineyazane, defence of Etshowe and advance on Ulundi (medal with clasp); assistant-inspector of works, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, 1880-83; served in the Soudan expedition of 1884-85, and was present at the action of Kibekhan (brevet of major, medal with two clasps, bronze star); retired from army, November, 1887; appointed assistant superintendent of the India store depôt, 1st April, 1887.

COWAN, SAMUEL HUNTER, Colonel, I.S.C., late Survey of India.—First commission, lieutenant R.A., 9th Dec., 1859; arrived in India, 9th April, 1860; served in the military department, and on the 19th Jan., 1867, was admitted to the staff corps; assistant superintendent, survey department, Bengal, 19th Jan., 1867; held charge of the Cachar survey, Nov., 1878, to Nov., 1879; and of the Hooghly River survey, April, 1882, to July, 1883; deputy superintendent, April, 1883; 3rd grade, July, 1888; 2nd grade, March, 1891; retired, Oct., 1891.

COWIE, DONALD WILLIAM GARDEN, B.A., Madras C.S.—Educated at Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competition of 1883; arrived in Madras, 30th Nov., 1886, and served in the revenue survey department, and as assistant to collector and magistrate; acting deputy registrar, high court (appellate side), May, 1891; acting assistant secretary, judicial and legislative departments, May, 1892.

COWIE, HENRY GEORGE, B.A., Financial Department, Government of India.—From Nov., 1868, to April, 1876, served in the grades of assistant accountant-general and assistant comptroller-general, and as assistant commissioner of paper currency, in the N.W. Provinces, and at Calcutta; from April, 1876, to March, 1883, served in the Central Provinces as deputy accountant-general and deputy commissioner paper currency; comptroller, Assam, March, 1883; class 3 of the financial department, Sept., 1883; deputy accountant-general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, 1887, and officiating accountant-general, Aug. and Nov., 1887, and

May, 1888; deputy accountant general, Madras, Jan., 1890.

COWIE, THOMAS RENNY, Colonel, I.S.C., Oudh Commission.—Arrived in India as ensign, 12th Aug., 1860; employed under the military department till Aug., 1869, from which date he served in Oudh as assistant commissioner, officiating cantonment magistrate, sub-judge, and deputy commissioner; cantonment magistrate, 1st class, Allahabad, Feb., 1881, and subsequently at Cawnpore, 1886; deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, Oct., 1888; district and sessions judge, April, 1891.

COWLEY, FRANCIS WILLIAM RICE, M.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Edinburgh University; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1862; arrived 2nd Dec., 1863; served in the revenue and judicial department, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector and joint magistrate and deputy collector; services placed at the disposal of the public works department, March, 1873; deputy commissioner, wards' estate, Patna, June, 1875; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Feb., 1878; from April, 1879, served in the judicial department as district and sessions judge; officiating judicial commissioner, Chota Nagpore, May, 1886, and again in Aug., 1887; confirmed, Sept., 1887.

COX, ARTHUR FREDERICK, Madras C.S.—Educated at King's College School and King's College, London; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1869; arrived in India, 3rd Nov., 1871, and served in Madras as assistant magistrate and collector, acting sub-collector and joint magistrate, and acting collector and magistrate; on special duty in connection with visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Nov., 1875; from Sept., 1882, served in the financial department, and was appointed officiating assistant accountant-general, first in Madras and afterwards in Bombay; assistant comptroller-general, 3rd class, July, 1883; deputy accountant-general, Bombay, April, 1885; officiating accountant-general, Bombay, and commissioner of state paper currency, May, 1886; sub-collector and magistrate, Nov., 1887, and acting district and sessions judge, Oct., 1887; confirmed as district and sessions judge, April, 1889; employed under Government of India, in financial department, May, 1889, as acting accountant-general, Bombay; confirmed, Oct., 1889; compiled 'The North Arcot District Manual.'

COX, HARRY, Bengal C.S.—Educated at St. Olave's Grammar School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived in India, 26th Dec., 1877; served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Oct., 1889; has also acted as district and sessions judge.

COX, HENRY WILLIAM HOLMES, Colonel, I.S.C., Police Department, Madras.—Ensign, Madras Infantry, Nov., 1857; arrived in India, 26th Dec., 1857; served in the Madras police from April, 1861, and was promoted to superintendent, April, 1873; assistant inspector-general, Dec., 1881; acting commissioner of police, Madras city, September, 1883; presidency magistrate, Oct., 1883; political officer in charge of ex-King Theebaw of Burma, Dec., 1885, to April, 1886; deputy inspector-general

of police, Aug., 1886; acted as inspector general in 1890; commissioner of police, Madras city, Dec., 1891.

COX, JOHN HUGH, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Clifton College and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1888; arrived, 21st Nov., 1890; and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

COXE, HENRY REYNELL HOLLED, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1882; arrived in India, 1st Nov., 1884; and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector; transferred to Burma, Nov., 1887, as assistant commissioner; under secretary to chief commissioner, Nov., 1888; resumed appointment in Bengal, April, 1891.

CRADDOCK, REGINALD HENRY, Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces).—Educated at Reading Grammar School, Wellington College, and Keble College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1882; arrived in India, 1st Dec., 1884; supernumerary assistant commissioner, Central Provinces, Dec., 1884; assistant to commissioner of settlements and agriculture, Dec., 1888; assistant commissioner, Nagpur, Sept., 1889; also settlement officer, Nov., 1890.

CRAIG, JAMES, M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—Appointed assistant engineer, 19th July, 1866; executive engineer, Sept., 1872; officiating superintending engineer and secretary to the agents to the governor-general for Rajputana and Central India, April-Oct., 1891; officiating superintending engineer and secretary to the agent for Baluchistan, April, 1892; superintending engineer, 3rd class, June, 1892; 2nd class, June, 1892.

CRANBROOK (EARL OF), RT. HON. GATHORNE GATHORNE-HARDY, G.C.S.I.—Born 1st Oct., 1814; educated at Shrewsbury School, and at Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. in 1836, 2nd class in classics); called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1840, and practised as a barrister for several years; contested Bradford unsuccessfully 1847; sat in the House of Commons for Leominster from 1856 to 1865, when he was returned for Oxford; under secretary of state for the home department, 1858; president of the poor law board, July, 1866; secretary of state for the home department, May, 1867, to Dec., 1868; secretary of state for war, Feb., 1874; raised to the house of peers as Viscount Cranbrook, May, 1878; secretary of state for India, March, 1878, to May, 1880; lord president of council, June, 1885, to Feb., 1886, and again, Aug., 1886; created Earl of Cranbrook and Baron Medway, Sept., 1892.

CRASTER, GEORGE AYTON, Colonel, R.E., late Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces.—First commission as lieutenant, 11th Dec., 1849; served under the military department till 1853; from Nov., 1853, served as assistant and executive engineer in Assam, Oudh, and the Punjab; promoted to executive engineer, 1st grade, April, 1865; transferred to N.W. Provinces as officiating superintending engineer, March, 1869; officiating superintending engineer and deputy secretary to government, N.W. Provinces, public works department, April,

1872; superintending engineer, 3rd class, April, 1872; promoted to 1st class, March, 1881; retired, 1886.

CRAWFORD, CHARLES EDWARD GORDON, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Marlborough College; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1869; arrived in India, 2nd Jan., 1872, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, acting assistant political agent, railway magistrate, and cantonment magistrate; also acted as district superintendent of police, Aug.-Oct., 1878; from Jan., 1879, acted in the judicial department as assistant judge and sessions judge, and assistant agent for Sardars in the Deccan; 2nd grade assistant judge, Aug., 1883; also acted as judge and sessions judge in various districts, and as judicial assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, Feb.-May, 1885; registrar, high court, Bombay, September, 1885; acting judge and sessions judge, Thana, May, 1890; on special duty in political department, June, 1892.

CRAWFORD, JAMES ADAIR, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Rugby; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1876; arrived in India, 17th Sept., 1878, and served as assistant collector and magistrate; from Feb., 1881, served in the political department, and acted as assistant to the governor-general's agent for Rajputana, boundary settlement officer in Meywar, and assistant to the resident at Hyderabad (June, 1881); attaché, foreign department of government of India, May, 1882; in charge of office of press commissioner, June, 1882, to Nov., 1883; acting political agent, 3rd class, and assistant commissioner, Ajmere, April, 1884; assistant secretary, foreign department, Jan., 1885; political agent, Quetta and Pishin, Nov., 1885, to March, 1886; junior under secretary to government, foreign department, March, 1888; political agent, 2nd class, and acting first assistant and secretary for Berar to resident at Hyderabad, May, 1890; under-secretary to government of India, foreign department, April, 1892.

CRAWFORD, JOHN THOMSON, M.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Perth Academy, Edinburgh University, and Queen's College, Belfast; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1862; arrived in India, 8th Jan., 1864; from Feb., 1865, served in Oudh as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner; subordinate judge, 1st grade, Aug., 1879; from Nov., 1880, served as district judge, 3rd grade, Fyzabad, and from Jan., 1882, as deputy commissioner; magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, Unao, March, 1885.

CRAWFORD, RICHMOND IRVINE, Colonel, I.S.C., Sind Commission.—1st commission, Oct., 1857; arrived in India, 6th Nov., 1857; served in the pursuit of the Gwalior rebels in 1858 (medal and clasp for Central India); from September, 1864, served in Sind as deputy collector and magistrate, and (from April, 1867) as superintendent of police; from May, 1873, acted as political superintendent of Thar and Parkar, and was confirmed in this appointment, May, 1875; deputy commissioner, Thar and Parkar, Aug., 1881; collector and magistrate, Shikarpur, June, 1885; and subsequently at Karachi; has acted as commissioner in Sind.

CRAWFORD, JAMES, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Bengal C.S.—Educated at the Collegiate School and University of Glasgow, and Dublin University; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1866; arrived in India, 23rd Dec., 1868; assistant magistrate and collector, Jan., 1869; officiating under secretary, government of India, home department, Feb., 1875; under secretary, government of Bengal, July, 1876; first inspector of registration offices, Dec., 1877; registrar, high court, Nov., 1878; district and sessions judge, March, 1885.

CRAWLEY, CHARLES EDWARD, Financial Department, Government of India.—Joined the department, and was attached to the accountant general's office, Bombay, 25th Feb., 1874; acted as assistant accountant general, Madras, May, 1877 to Jan., 1878; assistant commissioner paper currency, Bombay, March, 1878; acted as deputy comptroller general, Calcutta, Aug., 1883, and comptroller, Central Provinces, April, 1884; assistant accountant general, Calcutta, Oct., 1883; Bombay, Aug., 1884; officiated as deputy accountant-general, Punjab, Jan., 1888; assistant comptroller, India Treasuries, Jan., 1889; assistant accountant-general and examiner of local accounts, Bengal, March, 1889; officiating comptroller, Burma, March, 1892.

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, ARTHUR WILLIAM, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1866; arrived in India, 21st Nov., 1868, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, special assistant to political agent, and acting political agent in Rewa Kantha; from May, 1873, to Dec., 1874, served in Baroda as acting assistant resident, and performed the duties of the cantonment and railway magistrate, and small cause court judge, May-Nov., 1873; in special charge of Sachin state, Dec., 1874; on special duty at Baroda, Feb., 1875; on famine duty at Kaladgi, Aug., 1877; talukdari settlement officer, Gujerat, June, 1879; *pro tem.* special officer for the settlement of claims to giras and watans in Baroda territory, April, 1883, and again April, 1885; acting chief presidency magistrate and revenue judge, Bombay, May, 1887; junior collector and magistrate, May, 1889; senior collector and magistrate, Nov., 1891.

CREGEEN, ARCHIBALD CRELLIN, M.I.C.E., late Public Works Department, Government of India.—Joined the public works department, June, 1859, as assistant engineer, Central Provinces; transferred to Punjab, Feb., 1861; executive engineer, April, 1866; railway department, Central India, Holkar state railway, Oct., 1870; engineer-in-chief, provincial light railway survey extensions, Lucknow, June, 1878; Neemuch-Naseerabad survey, Nov., 1878; engineer-in-chief, Western Rajputana state railway, Aug., 1879; engineer-in-chief, Vizagapatam-Raipur railway survey, Oct., 1882; member of committee on reorganisation of public works department, Sept., 1883; engineer-in-chief, construction establishment, Nagpur-Bengal railway, Oct., 1884; superintending engineer, 1st class, Dec., 1885; agent and chief engineer, Indian Midland railway, Feb., 1886; retired, Feb., 1888.

CRESWELL, CHARLES ARTHUR, Lieut.-Col., I.S.C., Burma Commission.—First commission,

royal artillery, Jan., 1866; arrived in Madras, 12th Jan., 1867; joined the Burma commission, Feb., 1871, as officiating assistant commissioner and cantonment magistrate at Tounghoo; personal assistant to chief commissioner, Dec., 1875; boundary officer, Sandoway, March, 1881; president, Sandoway Town committee, April, 1884; deputy commissioner, March, 1885.

CROFT, SIR ALFRED WOODLEY, K.C.I.E., M.A., Educational Department, Bengal.—Appointed by the secretary of state, 8th Dec., 1865; served as professor, Presidency College, principal, Dacca College, inspector of schools, and officiating principal, Presidency College, and officiating registrar, Calcutta University, and was promoted to 2nd class of the educational service, Feb., 1877; director of public instruction, Aug., 1878; president of the commission to draw up a code for European schools, Oct., 1881; on special duty with the government of India, as member of the education commission, Jan., 1883; C.I.E., May, 1884; K.C.I.E., Feb., 1887; member of the legislative council of Bengal, Feb., 1887; on special duty with the Government of India for the preparation of a report on education in British India, May-Sept., 1887; is also fellow, member of the syndicate and president of the Faculty of Arts of Calcutta University.

CROFTON, JAMES, Lieutenant-General, late R.E.—2nd Lieutenant, Bengal engineers, 9th Dec., 1844; joined the public works department, Nov., 1847; assistant engineer, Punjab circle, Dec., 1849; superintendent, 1st division, Bari Doab canal, July, 1854; executive engineer, Punjab irrigation, 1858; superintending engineer, 2nd class, Jan., 1862; superintendent, Sutlej canal surveys; officiating superintendent, Eastern Jumna canals, 1863; chief engineer, irrigation, and under secretary to government, Punjab, Sept., 1864; chief engineer, 1st class, April, 1872; inspector-general of irrigation and deputy secretary to government of India, public works department, April, 1874, to Jan., 1882, when he resigned the service.

CROLE, CHARLES STEWART, Madras C.S.—Educated at Edinburgh High School and Edinburgh University; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1862; arrived, 9th Dec., 1863; served in the Madras revenue and judicial departments in various districts as assistant collector and magistrate, acting small cause court judge, and sub-collector and joint magistrate; acted as sub-secretary, board of revenue, July-Sept., 1869, and as collector of sea customs, Madras, and protector of emigrants in 1879-80; acting commissioner of salt revenue, Madras, Jan.-March, 1880; district and sessions judge, Kistna, June, 1881; collector and magistrate, Nov., 1882, in the district of Kistna, and afterwards in the districts of Madura and Anantapur; district and sessions judge, North Malabar, Aug., 1886, and North Arcot, Jan., 1887; member of board of revenue, Dec., 1890; compiled the Chingleput District Manual.

CROMBIE, ALEXANDER, M.D., Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, Bengal Medical Service.—Joined the service, 30th March, 1872; officiating resident surgeon, Calcutta Medical College Hospital, Jan., 1873; professor of surgery, Medical College, in addition to his own duties, Oct., 1873; professor of materia medica, Sept., 1874; transferred to Burma, Feb., 1875, and appointed

junior civil surgeon, Rangoon, and health officer to the port; from April, 1877, served in Bengal as civil surgeon, also at Simla as joint medical officer, March, 1880, to Feb., 1882; civil surgeon, Dacca, with charge of the jail, March, 1882; also superintendent of the lunatic asylum, medical school and Mitford Hospital; surgeon-major, March, 1884; officiating surgeon superintendent, presidency general hospital, Calcutta, March, 1886; confirmed, June, 1880.

CROMER (BARON), Rt. Hon. EVELYN BARING, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.—Lieutenant, R.A., June, 1858; captain in 1870, and major in 1876; A.D.C. to Sir Henry Storks, in Ionian Islands, in 1861, and secretary to him in 1865, during the enquiry into the outbreak in Jamaica; private secretary to the governor-general of India (the Earl of Northbrook), 1872 to 1876; commissioner of the Egyptian public debt, 1877-9; comptroller-general in Egypt, Sept., 1879; financial member of council of governor-general of India, June, 1880; agent and consul-general in Egypt, and a minister plenipotentiary in the diplomatic service, Aug., 1883; financial assistant at the conference in London, on Egyptian finance, June to Aug., 1884; has 1st class of Medjidie.

CRONIN, JOHN JOSEPH, Captain, I.S.C.—Burma Commission.—First commission, Aug., 1880; assistant commissioner, July, 1886.

CROOKE, WILLIAM, B.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Erasmus Smith's Grammar School, Tipperary, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1869; arrived in India, 2nd Nov., 1871, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate, and officiating magistrate and collector; joint magistrate, 1st grade, Dec., 1886; deputy commissioner, July, 1889; magistrate and collector, Feb., 1890; author of a rural and agricultural glossary for the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, an 'Ethnographical Handbook for the N.W. Provinces and Oudh,' and 'Gazetteer of Jalesar.'

CROSS (VISCOUNT), Rt. Hon. RICHARD ASHETON CROSS, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.—Born 30th May, 1823; educated at Rugby School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1846; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1849, and for several years went the northern circuit; represented Preston in the House of Commons, March, 1857, to March, 1862, and S.W. Lancashire from Dec., 1863; secretary of state for the home department, Feb., 1874, to 1880; bencher of the Inner Temple, 1876; hon. LL.D. of Cambridge, Oct., 1878; G.C.B. in 1880; again secretary of state for the home department, June, 1885; and was appointed president of the royal commission on the Education Acts; in Lord Salisbury's second administration, Aug., 1886, was appointed secretary of state for India, and raised to the peerage under the title of Viscount Cross; G.C.S.I., Aug., 1892; was formerly an ecclesiastical commissioner for England; is a deputy lieutenant for Lancashire, and late chairman of the Lancashire quarter sessions; author of two legal works—'The Acts relating to the Settlement and Removal of the Poor, with Notices of Cases, Indices, and Forms,' 1853; and 'The General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace; their Jurisdic-

tion and Practice in other than Criminal Matters' (written in conjunction with Mr. H. Leaming), 1858, 2nd edition, 1876.

CROSTHWAITE, SIR CHARLES HAUKES TOD, K.C.S.I., Bengal C.S. (N.W. Provinces).—Educated at St. John's College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1857; arrived in India, 29th Dec., 1857; from Nov., 1858, to March, 1877, served in N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector and settlement officer, and acted as secretary to the board of revenue for two years from March, 1875; from April, 1877, served in the Central Provinces as commissioner of the Nagpur and Jubbulpur divisions, and was appointed judicial commissioner, Central Provinces, Aug., 1881, and additional member of the governor-general's council for the purpose of making laws and regulations, Dec., 1881; acting chief commissioner, British Burma, March, 1883, to April, 1884; chief commissioner, Central Provinces, Jan., 1885; member of the public service commission, Dec., 1886; C.S.I., Feb., 1887; chief commissioner of Burma, March, 1887; K.C.S.I., May, 1888; member of council of governor-general, Oct., 1890 to Feb., 1891, and again from April, 1892; appointed lieutenant-governor, N.W. Provinces, Nov., 1892; author of 'Notes on the N.W. Provinces' and 'Land Revenue Law.'

CROSTHWAITE, ROBERT JOSEPH, B.A., B.L., C.S.I., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and Brasenose College, Oxford; appointed to Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1862; arrived in India, 30th Oct., 1863; served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector and joint magistrate and deputy collector; on special duty on the revenue committee at Naini Tal, July, 1872; assistant superintendent, sub-judge, and registrar of Dehra Dun, Dec., 1873; small cause court judge, Allahabad, March, 1875; registrar of the high court, N.W. Provinces, Jan., 1878; acting judicial commissioner, British Burma, Dec., 1878, to Feb., 1881; acting secretary to the government of India, legislative department, March to May, 1881; district and sessions judge, Allahabad, May, 1881; additional secretary to government of India, legislative department, Jan., 1883; acted as judicial commissioner of the Central Provinces in 1882 and 1883, and was confirmed in the appointment, Jan., 1885; member of viceroy's legislative council, June, 1889; officiating chief commissioner, Central Provinces, July-Oct., 1889; resident and agent to the governor-general, Central India, Jan., 1891; C.S.I., May, 1890.

CROW, WILLIAM, Store Department, India Office.—Clerk under the inspector-general of railway stores, 23rd Oct., 1883.

CROWDY, JOHN HENRY, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., late Military Works Department, Government of India.—First commission as lieutenant, Dec., 1857; posted to Indian establishment, Sept., 1870; from Dec., 1870, served as executive engineer in the Punjab; transferred to military works, 1872, and served in the Punjab, the N.W. Provinces and Bengal; superintending engineer, 3rd class, March, 1886; retired, March, 1890.

CROWE, WILLIAM HENRY, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Godolphin Grammar School, and King's College, London; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1865; arrived in India, 26th Oct., 1867, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, professor of mental and moral philosophy and logic at the Deccan College, Poona, acting assistant agent for Sardars in the Deccan, and assistant judge and sessions judge; editor of the 'Bombay Gazetteer,' Oct., 1868; acting special judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, March, 1882; on special duty at Kathiawar, Nov., 1882; appointed and grade judge and session judge, Thana, Aug., 1883, and afterwards at Satara; 1st grade judge, Sept., 1885.

CROZIER, ROBERT G., Store Department, India Office.—Educated at Brighton College; temporary clerk, India Office, 30th Nov., 1865; junior clerk, Jan., 1867; senior clerk, March, 1887.

CRUICKSHANK, ALEXANDER, M.A., late Madras C.S.—Educated at Aberdeen University and King's College, Aberdeen; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1861; served in various districts of Madras from Oct., 1863, as assistant collector and magistrate, acting small cause court judge, principal assistant collector, and acting district and sessions judge; collector and magistrate, South Arcot, special agent, French settlement, and political agent for Pondicherry, Sept., 1878; collector and magistrate, Anantapur, Nov., 1885; district and sessions judge, of Cuddapah, Jan., 1886, and of Kurnool, Aug., 1886; retired, Nov., 1887.

CRUICKSHANK, ALEXANDER WALMESLEY, B.L., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Called to the bar at the Middle Temple; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1870; arrived in India, 11th Nov., 1872, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and officiating magistrate and collector; junior secretary, board of revenue, Jan., 1878; under secretary to government, N.W.P., Sept., 1886; settlement officer, Oct., 1886; deputy commissioner, Nov., 1890; magistrate and collector, Nov., 1891.

CRUICKSHANK, JOHN, Deputy Surgeon-General, M.D., late Medical Department, Bombay.—Appointed to the Indian medical service, 20th Feb., 1856; arrived in India, 9th April, 1856; civil surgeon, Dharwar, Jan., 1865; from March, 1866, acted as surgeon to the governor of Bombay, also as private secretary, Oct., 1866; on special duty to Egypt as surgeon to Lord Mayo, Nov., 1868; superintendent of Mahabaleshwar, Dec., 1870; from April, 1871, served as inspector-general of prisons, Bombay, and was a member of the prisons conference at Calcutta, Jan., 1877; retired, April, 1887.

CRUICKSHANK, JOHN DONALDSON, Colonel, R.E., Bombay Public Works Department.—First commission, 9th Dec., 1859; probationary assistant engineer, July, 1862; executive engineer, Dec., 1865; on special duty, Karachi, in 1875-76; superintending engineer, Nov., 1891.

CRUMP, CHARLES GEORGE, late Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal

civil service after open competitive examination of 1880; arrived in India, 21st Jan., 1884, and served as assistant magistrate and collector, N.W. Provinces; resigned, March, 1886.

CRUMP, HENRY ASHBROOKE, B.A., Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces).—Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1882; arrived in India, 10th Nov., 1885; supernumerary assistant commissioner, Nov., 1885; assistant commissioner, 3rd class, Dec., 1889; 2nd class, Dec., 1891; 1st class, April, 1892.

CRUMP, LOUIS CHARLES, Bombay C.S.—Educated under private tuition and at Balliol College, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1888; arrived, 10th Dec., 1890; assistant collector and magistrate, July, 1891.

CULLEN, PETER, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, M.D., late Medical Department, Central Provinces.—Joined the Bengal medical service, July, 1859; arrived in India, 24th Jan., 1860; was employed under the military department, including service in the China War; from Feb., 1862, served in the Central Provinces as civil surgeon and superintendent of jail; also superintendent of cotton affairs, May, 1865; rank of surgeon-major, March, 1877, and of brigade-surgeon, April, 1888; retired, June, 1892.

CUMINE, ALEXANDER, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1872; arrived in India, 28th Oct., 1874, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, acting superintendent of police, railway magistrate, and acting junior collector and forest settlement officer; acting special assistant collector and settlement officer, Ratnagiri, Nov., 1884; 2nd assistant collector, May, 1887; 1st assistant collector, Nov., 1890.

CUMING, JOSEPH HENRY, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).—Educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived, 3rd Dec., 1891, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

CUMMING, CHARLES LENNOX BRUCE, late Madras C.S.—Educated at Cheltenham College; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1865; arrived in India 29th Nov., 1867, and served in the Madras revenue and judicial departments as assistant magistrate and collector, acting sub-collector and joint magistrate, acting district and sessions judge, and acting collector and magistrate; principal assistant to collector, magistrate and agent, Ganjam, Nov., 1883; retired, March, 1888.

CUMMING, JOHN ARTHUR, Madras C.S.—Educated at Aberdeen Grammar School, and Aberdeen University, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competition of 1885; arrived in Madras, 16th Dec., 1887, and served in the revenue survey department, and as assistant to magistrate and collector.

CUMMING, JOHN GHEST, Bengal C.S.—Educated at High School, Glasgow, and Glasgow University, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived 3rd Nov., 1890, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

CUMMING, WILLIAM GORDON, Colonel, R.E., C.I.E., India Public Works Department.—First commission, Madras engineers, 1860; arrived in India, 7th Oct., 1862; joined the public works department, Feb., 1864, as assistant engineer, Port Blair; executive engineer, April, 1866; transferred to Madras, Aug., 1868; Hyderabad, May, 1870; from Feb., 1874, served in British Burma; officiating assistant secretary to government of India, civil and military works branch, May, 1881; temporary superintending engineer, Rangoon, Jan., 1883; superintending engineer, 3rd class, Jan., 1884; officiating secretary to governor-general's agent, Rajputana, Oct., 1884; officiating secretary to chief commissioner, Burma, April, 1887; confirmed, May, 1888; chief engineer, 3rd class, May, 1888; 2nd class, March, 1892; C.I.E., Jan., 1893.

CUNNINGHAM, JAMES MACNABB, Surgeon general, M.D., C.S.I., late Bengal Medical Service.—Joined the Indian medical department, 1851; superintendent of central prison, Bareilly, 1861, and subsequently at Meerut; officiating superintendent, government press, N.W. Provinces, 1863; surgeon, April, 1864; secretary to sanitary commissioner, 1866; professor of hygiene, Calcutta medical college, 1866; sanitary commissioner, Bengal, 1869; sanitary commissioner with the government of India, 1875; surgeon-general, March, 1880; retired, March, 1885.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM JOHN, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Edinburgh Academy, and Clapham Grammar School; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1868; arrived in India, 21st Nov., 1870, and served as assistant collector and magistrate; from Aug., 1873, served in Mysore as assistant commissioner on special duty at Bangalore and Chitaldrug, acting deputy commissioner, additional secretary in the famine department (Aug., 1878), and secretary to the chief commissioner, general department (Jan., 1879); political agent, assistant to the resident in Mysore, and secretary to the chief commissioner, Coorg, April, 1881; political agent, 3rd class, and assistant to the resident, Hyderabad, Dec., 1883; under secretary, government of India, foreign department, Sept., 1885; acting secretary, Nov., 1889; deputy secretary, May, 1890.

CUNNINGHAM, SIR ALEXANDER, Major-General, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., R.E.—Educated at Christ's Hospital, and Addiscombe; first commission, Bengal engineers, 1831; aide-de-camp to governor-general, 1834; sent specially to Cashmere, 1839; engineer to king of Oudh in 1840; served in the Gwalior campaign of 1843-44, and was present at the battle of Punniar (bronze star); from Feb., 1844, served as executive officer on the staff, Gwalior contingent; head of a mission to Tibet in 1846; engineer for laying down the boundaries of the N.W. frontier, Jan., 1847, to 1849; served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat (medal with two clasps, and brevet of major); executive engineer, Mooltan, Dec., 1852; chief engineer, Pegu and Tenasserim, Oct., 1856; chief engineer, N.W. Provinces, Sept., 1858; also secretary to government; archaeological surveyor to government, 1861; retired June, 1862; C.S.I., May, 1871; C.I.E., Jan., 1878; K.C.I.E., Feb., 1887; author of

many articles on antiquarian subjects in the journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society, and other periodicals; 'The Bhilsa Topes, or Buddhist Monuments of Central India,' 1854; 'An Essay on the Aryan Order of Architecture,' 1846; 'Ladak: Physical, Statistical, and Historical,' 1854; 'Mahabodhi,' 1892; and official reports on the Antiquities of Northern Hindostan.

CUNNINGHAM, ALEXANDER FREDERICK DOUGLAS, C.I.E., Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Kensington Grammar School, and King's College, London; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1870; arrived in India, 11th Nov., 1872, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner and officiating judicial assistant; officiating under secretary to government, Punjab (civil department), Sept., 1878; on special duty as political assistant to Major Cavagnari for employment in Afghanistan, Nov., 1878; political officer, Khyber, Oct., 1879; 1st assistant to chief political officer, Afghanistan (Kabul), Feb., 1880; officiating secretary to government, April-May, 1881; officiating superintendent, Kapurthala state, Feb. 1884; under secretary to government, Punjab, Dec., 1884; officiated as deputy commissioner at Dera Ismail Khan, Feb., 1885, at Hazara, 1886, and at Bannu, April, 1887; on special duty at Rawul Pindi durbar, March, 1885; assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Jan., 1887; officiated as divisional judge, Jhelum, Aug., 1887, and deputy commissioner and district judge, Sept., 1887; deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, Nov., 1888; on special duty, Feb.-June, 1891.

CUNNINGHAM, DAVID DOUGLAS, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, M.B., F.R.S., Bengal Medical Service.—Joined the service, 1st April, 1868; from 19th Dec., 1874, served as special assistant to the sanitary commissioner with the government of India; professor of physiology, Calcutta Medical College, from June, 1879; also acted as government quinologist, and was in charge of the cinchona plantations, Sept., 1879; officiating superintendent of botanical gardens, Aug., 1880; appointed to conduct special cholera inquiries in immediate connection with the sanitary commissioner with the government of India, Dec., 1884; on special duty as naturalist with the Tibet Mission, 1886; has also acted as special assistant to the sanitary commissioner with the government of India; honorary surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy; author of many medical and scientific treatises, the result of microscopical and physiological research in relation to cholera and other subjects.

CUNNINGHAM, SIR HENRY S., K.C.I.E., late Calcutta High Court.—Advocate-general, high court, Madras, and additional member of the court, Madras, 1872-77; puisne judge, high court of judicature, Calcutta, Nov., 1877; member of the famine commission, May, 1878 to Jan., 1881; member of the finance committee, March, 1886; resigned his seat in the high court, Calcutta, July, 1888; K.C.I.E., Jan., 1889.

CURRIE, BERTRAM WODEHOUSE, Council of India.—Appointed to the council of the secretary of state for India, 11th Dec., 1880; and on the completion of his ten years of office in Dec., 1890, was re-appointed for a further term of five years; appointed a delegate to international monetary conference at Brussels, 1892.

CURRIE, FENDALL, B.L., Colonel, Oudh Commission.—Arrived in India, 31st Dec., 1858,

as cornet, 1st European light cavalry; assistant commissioner, Hazaribagh, Feb., 1863; from Sept., 1863, served in the Oudh commission, and was appointed small cause court judge, Sitapur, June, 1868, and junior secretary to chief commissioner, Nov., 1868; on special duty to collate laws and regulations in force in Oudh, May, 1869; on special duty for taking up lands for railway purposes, Oct., 1869; city magistrate, Lucknow, Feb., 1870; on special duty to review the Bara Banki forgery report, March, 1874; deputy commissioner, Nov., 1878; officiated as commissioner in the Rae Bareilly division, Aug., 1882; and subsequently in the Fyzabad and Lucknow divisions; deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Oct., 1883; commissioner, March, 1888; author of commentaries on The Penal Code, Act XLV. of 1860, The Indian Code of Criminal Procedure and The Oudh Rent Act, 'The Oudh Land Revenue Manual,' a Commentary on Act XXII. of 1886, and the 'Indian Law Examination Manual.'

CURRIE, GEORGE MAINWARING, late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Cheltenham College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived, 28th Oct., 1862; served in the revenue and judicial department, Bengal, and was appointed magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, March, 1884, and 1st grade, Aug., 1887; retired, March, 1892.

CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE, Barrister-at-Law, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at King's College School, London; called to the bar at the Middle Temple; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1874; arrived in India 29th Nov., 1876, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate, 2nd grade, April, 1886, and 1st grade, Oct., 1889; deputy commissioner, Dec., 1891.

CURTIS, GEORGE SEYMOUR, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Marlborough College, and Christ Church, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competition of 1886; arrived in India, 24th Oct., 1888; assistant collector and magistrate, Jan., 1889; in 1889-91 acted as assistant political resident, Aden.

CURTIS, J., Registry and Record Department, India Office.—2nd class clerk, 26th Aug., 1891.

CURZON, THE HON. GEORGE NATHANIEL, M.P.—Eldest son of Lord Scarsdale; educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1882; Fellow of All Souls' College, 1883; M.A., 1884; private secretary to Lord Salisbury, June, 1885, to Feb., 1886; M.P. for the Southport Division of Lancashire, 1886, and again, 1892; under secretary of state for India, Nov., 1891 to Aug., 1892; author of 'Russia in Central Asia,' published in 1889, and of a work on 'Persia,' published in 1892.

CUSHING, THOMAS, Store Department, India Office.—Clerk to inspector of scientific instruments, store depot, Dec., 1867; inspector of scientific instruments, May, 1876.

CUTHBERTSON, CLIVE, B.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at St. Peter's, Adelaide, Glenalmond School, and University College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1882; arrived, 13th Dec., 1885; assistant magistrate and collector, Dec., 1885; officiating under secretary to government of

Bengal, March, 1888, and confirmed Nov., 1889; held that post until Nov., 1890; officiated as under secretary to the government of India, home department, in March, 1890.

CUTTLE, G., Store Department, India Office.—2nd class clerk, India store depot, 5th April, 1882.

DALLAS, A. M., Deputy Surgeon-General, C.I.E., late Medical Department, Punjab.—Arrived in India and was appointed assistant surgeon, Bengal medical establishment, June, 1856; superintendent, central jail, Oct., 1859; inspector-general of prisons, April, 1863; surgeon, Feb., 1868; special duty, Calcutta, Jan., 1877; brigade surgeon, Dec., 1882; deputy surgeon-general, and surgeon-general, Punjab, Sept., 1884; inspector-general of civil hospitals, Punjab, April, 1885; retired, March, 1889.

DALMAHOY, PATRICK CARFRAE, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, late Police Department, North-Western Provinces.—Arrived in India as ensign 1st Jan., 1857; adjutant of the Hamirpur district police, Oct., 1858, to Sept., 1860; commandant of the same, Oct., 1861; from Jan., 1862, served as district superintendent of police up to April, 1867, when he was appointed assistant inspector-general, government railway police; officiating commandant of the Mhairwarra police battalion Sept., 1869, to April, 1871; deputy inspector-general, Oct., 1882 to 1885.

DALTON, GODFREY JOHN BECTIVE TUTE, Bengal C.S.—Educated at St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1862; arrived 12th Jan., 1864; served in the revenue and judicial department, Bengal, and was appointed joint magistrate and deputy collector, April, 1876, and deputy commissioner, April, 1878; magistrate and collector, Aug., 1887.

DALY, SIR HENRY DOMINICK, General, G.C.B., C.I.E.—Ensign, 1st European regiment, Bombay, Dec., 1840; served in the Punjab campaign, 1848-49, and was present at the siege of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, and the pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army (medal and two clasps); served in the campaign on the N.W. Frontier, 1850-51, including the passage of the Kotah Pass, and the expedition against the hill tribes; during the Indian mutiny served at the siege of Delhi, the siege of Lucknow, in the campaign in Oude, the action at Nawabganj, the passages of the Goomtee, Gogra, &c. (C.B., medal, brevet of lieutenant-colonel); commandant, Central India Horse, June, 1862; agent to governor-general, Central India, 1871, to Feb., 1881.

DALY, HUGH, Lieut., C.I.E., I.S.C., Burma Political Department.—Arrived in India, 12th Feb., 1882, and served in the military department; from Nov., 1884, served in the political department as political assistant, Rajputana; on special duty in Upper Burma, June, 1886, and with the Northern Shan column in Nov., 1887; appointed superintendent, Northern Shan States, May, 1888; political assistant, 2nd class, May, 1889; on special duty at Mandalay, May to June, 1891; political assistant, 1st class, Nov., 1891.

DALY, WILLIAM WATT, C.I.E., Bengal Police.—Served in the police department from 19th Nov., 1862; attached to Looshai expeditionary force in command of frontier police, Nov., 1871, to March, 1872; district superintendent, March,

1873; with Garrow Hills expedition, 1873-4; commandant of frontier police in command of Surma Valley division, May, 1883; district superintendent of police, 1st grade, April, 1888; deputy inspector general of police, April, 1891; C.I.E., Jan., 1891.

DAMES, MANSEL LONGWORTH, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1868; arrived in India, 19th Nov., 1870, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, officiating deputy commissioner, and officiating judicial assistant and divisional judge; on special duty with the Kabul troops, Jan., 1879; deputy commissioner, Feb., 1887; officiating divisional judge, Derajat, July, 1890, to March, 1891; author of a Biluchi grammar and text-book.

DAMPIER, HENRY LUCIUS, C.I.E., late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Eton, and appointed to the Bengal civil service from Haileybury College, Dec., 1848; arrived in India, 18th Sept., 1849; served in the revenue and judicial departments, and was appointed magistrate and collector, 1st grade, Oct., 1860; junior secretary, board of revenue, Feb., 1861, and secretary, Nov., 1861; commissioner, Nuddea division, July, 1863; on special duty in the famine districts, 1866; between April, 1867, and Nov., 1874, served as secretary to the government of Bengal in the revenue and general departments, and as officiating secretary to the government of India, home department, in 1872; special member of the Bengal legislative council, Dec., 1874; board of revenue, Oct., 1877; Bengal legislative council, Jan., 1879; president of commission for amendment of rent law in Bengal, 1881; retired, July, 1884.

DANCE, GEORGE WHITMORE, Madras C.S.—Educated at Clifton College, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1879; arrived in India, 27th Nov., 1881, and served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate; head assistant to collector and magistrate, Oct., 1889.

DANE, LOUIS WILLIAM, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1874; arrived in India, 14th Nov., 1876, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, officiating judicial assistant, and officiating deputy commissioner and district judge; on special duty in the Punjab secretariat, Aug., 1879; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, Oct., 1879, to April, 1882; on special duty, Lahore Rakhs, 1884-85; officiating registrar, chief court, June, 1886; officiating district judge, March, 1887; settlement officer, Gurdaspur, Oct., 1887; officiating deputy commissioner, in addition to his own duties in 1888, 1889, and 1891; assistant commissioner, 1st grade, May, 1889.

DANE, RICHARD MORRIS, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Kingstown School, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1872; arrived in India, 20th Nov., 1874, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, settlement officer, officiating judicial assistant, and officiating deputy commissioner; served under the foreign department of the government of India, July, 1878, to April, 1879; secretary to financial commissioner, Punjab, Nov., 1880; on special duty in public works department, Feb. 1882; officiating under secretary to government, Punjab, March to Aug., 1882; on

special duty under government of India, foreign department, as boundary settlement officer, Central India, Jan., 1883, to March, 1884, and assistant commissioner, Ajmere, Jan.-June, 1885; served subsequently as officiating deputy commissioner, Punjab; settlement officer, Gurdaspur, Nov., 1885; deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, Nov., 1889; officiating commissioner of excise, inspector general of registration, &c., April, 1890, to Dec., 1891.

DANIELL, CAIRNES ANTHONY, late Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Appointed to the Bengal civil service from Haileybury College, 1854; arrived in India, 2nd Nov., 1854; from Jan., 1859, served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant under the commissioner of Meerut, assistant superintendent of Dehra Dun, assistant settlement officer, and joint magistrate and deputy collector, and was appointed superintendent, Dehra Dun, April, 1866; settlement officer, 1st grade, June, 1868; magistrate and collector, Moradabad, July, 1869; civil and session judge, Gorakhpur, April, 1877; commissioner, Benares division, and agent to the governor-general, March, 1881; member, board of revenue, N.W. Provinces, March, 1884; retired, Nov., 1889.

DANIELL, CLARKE JOHN, late Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Appointed to the Bengal civil service from Haileybury College, 1855; arrived in India, 7th Dec., 1855; served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, under secretary to government, deputy commissioner, Jhansi, assistant settlement officer, and joint magistrate and deputy collector; magistrate and collector, Cawnpore, Aug., 1872; civil and sessions judge, Gorakhpur, Aug., 1878; fellow of Calcutta University, June, 1883; officiating commissioner, Allahabad division, Aug., 1881, and of the Agra division, Oct., 1883; 1st grade judge, April, 1885, Farakhabad; retired, Oct., 1886.

DANSEY, EDWARD PRINCE, Forest Department, Bengal.—Joined the service, 20th Dec., 1872, as assistant conservator; deputy conservator, Sept., 1882; assistant inspector-general of forests, June, 1888; conservator of forests, 3rd grade, May, 1891; 2nd grade, Feb., 1892.

DANVERS, FREDERICK C., Registry and Record Department, India Office.—Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and King's College, London, and, after a special training preparatory for Addiscombe, studied for two years for a civil and mechanical engineer; East India House writer, old establishment, 26th Jan., 1853; junior clerk, public and ecclesiastical department, India office, 1858; public works department, 1861; senior clerk, June, 1867; assistant secretary in the public works department, Feb., 1875; assistant secretary in the revenue department, 1877; registrar and superintendent of records Jan., 1884; in 1855 designed a salt-weighting machine, of which a number were manufactured in this country for the use of the Madras government; in 1859 was deputed by the secretary of state to Liverpool and Manchester to report on traction engines, with a view to their being used in India; in Oct., 1891, and again in April, 1892, was deputed to Lisbon to examine the Portuguese records there and at Evra relating to India; author of articles published in 'Engineering' relative to public works in India, 1866-75; of a design for crossing the East India Railway under the Hooghly from

Howrah to Calcutta, transmitted to India by the secretary of state in 1868; of 'Statistical Papers relating to India' (printed parliamentary paper No. 308 of 1869); of memorandum on Indian coals, with reference to their employment as fuel for Indian railways and steamers, 1867; of memorandum on coal-washing and artificial fuel, 1869; of 'Coal Economy' (printed by order of the secretary of state, 1872); of 'A Century of Famines, being particulars of all the Famines that have visited India since the year 1770, and an inquiry as to the best means of providing against them,' 1877; of 'Spon's Information for Colonial Engineers—India' (published by E. and F. Spon, London, 1877); of 'Agriculture in India,' a paper read before the Society of Arts, 1878 (Society's silver medal); of 'Famines in India,' read before the Society of Arts in 1886; of a 'Report on the Records of the India Office,' printed by order of the secretary of state for India in Council, 1887; of 'Chiefs, Agents, and Governors of Bengal,' 1888; and of a 'Report on the Portuguese Records relating to India,' 1892.

DANVERS, SIR JULAND, K.C.S.I., late Public Works Department, India Office.—Educated at King's College, London; East India House writer, 22nd March, 1842; junior clerk, Feb., 1847; minuting branch, secretary's department, 1847; private secretary to chairman and deputy, 1848-53; senior clerk, Feb., 1852; assistant, minuting branch, secretary's department, 1857; assistant secretary in the railway and electric telegraph department, India office, and assistant director of Indian railway companies, Feb., 1858; secretary in the railway and telegraph department, and deputy director of Indian railway companies, Sept., 1858, to July, 1861; government director of Indian railway companies, 1861; secretary in the public works, railway and telegraph departments, Aug., 1880, continuing to be director of Indian railway companies; visited India in his official capacity in 1875-76; author of the annual official reports on railways in India presented to Parliament from 1859 to 1882; K.C.S.I., 1886; retired, March, 1892.

DARLINGTON, EDWIN, Customs Department, Burma.—Joined the service as superintendent of the Burma secretariat, June, 1868; from March, 1872, served as collector of customs, Akyab; also in the Burma secretariat, on special duty, Oct., 1874, to Jan., 1875; assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, April, 1875; officiating junior secretary to chief commissioner, Sept., 1876; collector of customs, Rangoon, July, 1877; chief collector, Sept., 1880; also vice-chairman of the Rangoon port commissioners, March, 1882.

DARRAH, HENRY ZOUCH, B.A., LL.B., B.L., Bengal C.S. (Assam).—Educated at Rathmines School, Kingstown School, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived in India, 24th Oct., 1877, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; assistant director of agriculture and commerce, N.W. Provinces, Nov., 1882; acting manager of the Awa estate, March, 1883; acting director of agriculture in Assam, June, 1884; acting secretary to chief commissioner of Assam, March-April, 1886; director of land records and agriculture, Assam, Jan., 1887; on special duty in the Central

Provinces in 1887, and in Burma, 1890; author of a 'Monograph on Cotton in Assam,' 'Burma and Assam,' 'The Eri Silk of Assam,' 'The Cattle of Assam,' 'An Experiment in Survey and Settlement,' and a 'Note on the People of Assam.'

DAUKES, FREDERICK CLENDON, C.I.E., Bengal C.S. (Assam).—Educated at Uppingham Grammar School, Blackheath Proprietary School, and Downing College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 8th Nov., 1869, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; assistant secretary to government, April, 1872; officiating under secretary to government, Sept., 1873; assistant settlement officer, 3rd grade, Banda, Nov., 1873; attaché, foreign department, government of India, 1873; officiating assistant secretary to government of India, foreign department, 1876-77; secretary, public service commission, Sept., 1886; under secretary, government of India, home department, from Dec., 1877; officiating secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam, July, 1888; confirmed, Nov., 1890; C.I.E., Jan., 1892; translated Terentyeff's 'Russia and England in Central Asia.'

DAVIDSON, JAMES, Bombay C.S.—Educated at the High School and University of Glasgow, and University of Edinburgh; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1870; arrived in India, 11th Nov., 1872, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, and cantonment magistrate; on famine duty in Mysore, Oct., 1877, to Aug., 1878; acting first assistant collector, Nov., 1883; second assistant collector, Nov., 1886; forest settlement officer, Nasik, Aug., 1887; first assistant collector and magistrate, Nov., 1888.

DAVIDSON, JAMES YOUNG, late Public Works Department, Government of India.—Joined the department as assistant-engineer, 9th Dec., 1869, and served in the Central Provinces; executive engineer, Oct., 1875; from Jan., 1882, served as manager, in class 2 of the state railway revenue establishment, on the Wardha coal, and Nagpur-Chhattisgarh railways; in charge of Umaria colliery, Jan., 1886; acting engineer-in-chief Nagpur-Bengal railway, Feb., 1886; class 1, revenue establishment, April, 1887; retired, 1889.

DAVIDSON, LIONEL, B.A., Madras C.S.—Educated at University College School, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competition of 1886; arrived in Madras, 22nd Dec., 1889, and served as assistant to collector and magistrate.

DAVIDSON, ROBERT, C.S.I., late Madras C.S.—Appointed to the Madras civil service from Haileybury in 1852; served as assistant to collector and magistrate in various districts; sub-judge of Cuddapah, 1860; small cause court judge, Chittoor, 1862; civil and sessions judge, Trichinopoly, 1867; district and sessions judge of Cuddapah, Aug., 1873, and subsequently of Chingleput; acted as collector and magistrate of Kurnool during the famine, 1877-78; third member, board of revenue, March, 1878; chief secretary to government of Madras, Dec., 1878; legislative council of Madras, 1880 to 1883; provisional member of the executive council May-July, 1881; 1st member, board of revenue, March, 1882; member of the special committee

appointed to frame a famine code for Madras, Oct., 1882; retired, June 1884.

DAVIES, ARTHUR MATCHAM, Maj.-Gen., I.S.C., late Police Department, Madras.—Arrived in India, 23rd Jan., 1849; served in the Madras police department from Sept., 1862, as assistant superintendent and superintendent; acting personal assistant to commissioner of police, Madras, Sept., 1866; deputy inspector-general, Nov., 1881 to 1886.

DAVIES, CHARLES ALLAN WILLIAM, Hyderabad Commission.—Joined the service, 22nd March, 1855, as attaché to deputy commissioner, N. Berar; extra assistant commissioner, July, 1858; also assistant commissioner, paper currency, July, 1868; special assistant commissioner, July, 1891.

DAVIES, CHARLES MERSON, Public Works Department, Government of India.—Appointed assistant locomotive superintendent, 15th Sept., 1875; superintendent, March, 1880; class 1, grade 3, Jan., 1888.

DAVIES, HENRY SAMUEL PRICE, Captain, Punjab Commission.—Arrived in India, 28th June, 1878; and from April, 1883, served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner; on special duty at Rawal Pindi Durbur, March, 1885; served under the foreign department of the government of India in 1885 and 1886; acted as private secretary to the lieutenant governor of the Punjab in 1887 and 1888; settlement officer, Oct., 1888.

DAVIES, J., late Store Department, India Office.—Educated at Christ's Hospital; clerk in principal storekeeper's office, Tower of London, under the board of ordnance, May, 1842; inspector of stores, 1851; sub-inspector of stores, East India House, July, 1855; senior clerk, June, 1860; assistant superintendent of the India store depot, March, 1877; superintendent, June, 1880; retired, Dec., 1888.

DAVIES, JAMES ACWORTH, B.L., Madras C.S.—Educated at Denmark Hill Grammar School, and King's College, London; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1866; arrived in India, 3rd Jan., 1869, and served in various districts of Madras as assistant collector and magistrate; acting deputy commissioner of salt revenue, March, 1880; assistant secretary to government in the judicial and legislative departments, April, 1880; acting under secretary in the chief secretary's department, July, 1880; member of the board of examiners, Jan., 1882; acting district and sessions judge, South Canara, June, 1882; under secretary in the revenue department, Oct., 1882; acting secretary to the board of revenue, June, 1883; from Oct., 1883, acted as registrar, high court, Madras, and was appointed sub-collector and joint magistrate, Kistna, July, 1884; district and sessions judge, Tanjore, March, 1888.

DAVIES, SIR ROBERT HENRY, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Bengal C.S., Council of India.—Appointed to the Bengal civil service from Haileybury College in 1844; served in the N.W. Provinces and cis-Sutlej Territory as assistant commissioner; settlement officer, Baree Doab, 1851; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Azimgurh, 1858; secretary to government of Punjab, 1859; financial commissioner, Oudh, 1864; chief commissioner, Oudh, 1869; lieutenant-governor,

Punjab, 1871; retired, 1878; member of council of India, 3rd March, 1885.

DAVIES, SIR WILLIAM GEORGE, Maj.-Gen., K.C.S.I., I.S.C., late Punjab Commission.—Arrived in India 5th Jan., 1849; from April, 1854, served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner and assistant settlement officer; deputy commissioner, May, 1862; commissioner and superintendent, Delhi, Nov., 1876, and subsequently in the Jullundur division; financial commissioner, Punjab, Dec., 1883; additional member of the governor-general's council, March, 1886; author of a report on the settlement of the Shahpur district; K.C.S.I., Feb., 1887; retired, April, 1887.

DAVIS, ARTHUR WILLIAM, Bengal C.S. (Assam).—Educated at Rossall, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1880; arrived in India, 14th Dec., 1882, and served in Assam as assistant commissioner; deputy commissioner, March, 1891; on special duty with Manipur Field Force in 1891.

DAVIS, JOHN SAMUEL CHAMPION, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at College School, Taunton, Rossall, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1878; arrived in India, 1st Dec., 1880, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; assistant superintendent, Dehra Dun, April, 1882, and officiating superintendent in 1882-83; officiating cantonment magistrate, Chakrata, Sept.-Oct., 1885; junior secretary, board of revenue, Oct. 1886, and Feb., 1890; acting joint secretary, Jan., 1891; assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Dec., 1888; 1st grade, Dec., 1890.

DAWKINS, CLINTON E., late India Office.—Educated at Cheltenham College and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in June, 1883; junior clerk, revenue, statistics, and commerce department, India office, 6th Feb., 1884; political department, 1886; assistant private secretary, and précis writer to the secretary of state, Aug., 1886; private secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer (Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen), Nov., 1889; resigned the service, April, 1891.

DAWSON, WALTER HILL, Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Kensington Grammar School, St. Peter's, Weston-super-Mare, and Clare College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service (Burma) after open competition of 1886; arrived in India, 21st Nov., 1888, and served as assistant commissioner in Burma; officiating under-secretary to chief secretary, Oct., 1891; confirmed, April, 1892.

DAY, ARTHUR S., Registry Department, India Office.—Educated at Brighton College, Bedford Grammar School, and Clifton College; writer, India office, 26th Oct., 1874; clerk, 2nd class, Nov., 1878.

DAYARAM GIDUMAL, B.A., LL.B., Bombay C.S.—Appointed probationer under the native civil service rules, and joined the service as assistant collector, 3rd Jan., 1885; acting small cause court judge, July, 1886; employed from May, 1885, to April, 1886, in compiling a Jaghir record for Sind; confirmed as member of the Bombay civil service, 3rd March, 1887; acting assistant judge and sessions judge, June, 1887.

DEAN, EDWARD JOSEPH.—Superintendent Bengal secretariat press, 1st May, 1868, and of

the public works department press and deputy superintendent of government printing, April, 1869; superintendent of government printing, Calcutta, April, 1873; retired, May, 1891.

DEANE, THOMAS, Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.—First commission, 21st Hussars, March, 1863; adjutant, Bengal staff corps, March, 1871; 3rd governor-general's body guard, Jan., 1871; 3rd assistant secretary to the government of India, military department, Jan., 1877; 2nd assistant secretary, April, 1884; deputy secretary, July, 1886; director army remount department, Nov., 1880.

DEAS, JOSEPH, M.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; arrived in India, 1st Nov., 1870, and served in N.W. Provinces and Oudh as assistant commissioner, assistant settlement officer, joint magistrate, and deputy collector, officiating magistrate and collector, and officiating deputy commissioner; joint magistrate, grade, Nov., 1885; district and sessions judge, Aug., 1887; legal remembrancer, Dec., 1890; secretary to lieutenant-governor's legislative council, Dec., 1890; member of the council, Jan., 1891.

DE BEAUREPAIRE, E.L., Accounts Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, India office, 31st March, 1885.

DE BOURBEL, RAOUL, Major-General, R.E., late Public Works Department, Government of India.—First commission, as lieutenant, Bengal engineers, 1850; joined the public works department, Nov., 1852; executive engineer, Lower Provinces, Dec., 1853; assistant to chief engineer, Lower Provinces, Jan., 1857; deputy consulting engineer, railway department, and consulting secretary to government, N.W. Provinces, May, 1860; officiating consulting engineer, N.W. Provinces, Jan., 1862; and under secretary, N.W. Provinces, 1865; superintending engineer, Gowhatty, June, 1865; deputy consulting engineer for railways, Oudh, Feb., 1870; superintending engineer, 2nd grade, railway branch, Oudh, Sept., 1870; consulting engineer for guaranteed railways, Lucknow, 1871; in temporary charge of public works department in Biluchistan, 1879-80; consulting engineer for guaranteed railways, Calcutta, 1880; chief engineer, 1st class, Jan., 1884; retired, 1885.

DE BRETT, EDWARD ADOLPHUS, Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces).—Educated at Winchester College and New College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1886; arrived in India, 19th Nov., 1888, and served in the Central Provinces as assistant commissioner.

DE FABECK, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Surgeon-Major-General, M.D., Madras Medical Department.—Entered the army medical department, June, 1855; joined the Madras medical department, June, 1857, and served under the military department from that date to May, 1871, also holding the civil surgeoncies of Kurnul, Chittur, Vellore, and Nagode (Central Provinces), during that period; from Nov., 1873, served in British Burma as acting garrison surgeon, Rangoon, and acting civil surgeon and superintendent of Lock Hospital, Moulmein (May, 1874), and was confirmed in the latter appointment, 1877; also health officer, Moulmein, Feb., 1878, and was in

medical charge of the central jail for various periods; deputy surgeon-general, Nagpore force, and Central India regiments, March, 1886; surgeon-general with the government of Madras, May, 1890; served in the Crimean Campaign, 1855-6 (medal and clasp), and in the Indian Mutiny, 1850 (medal).

DEIGHTON, KENNETH, B.A., late Education Department, North-Western Provinces.—Joined the service as professor, Agra College, 19th Feb., 1862; principal, Agra College, March, 1864; 2nd grade of educational officers, April, 1883; officiating principal, Benares College, July, 1883; inspector of schools, Rohilkhand division, April, 1885; retired, 1890.

DE LA COURNEUVE, STEWARD HOWARD THOMAS, Burma Commission.—Joined the service, 24th Jan., 1873; extra assistant commissioner, Feb., 1880; assistant commissioner, March, 1886; deputy commissioner, March, 1890.

DE LAESSOE, ALBERT FREDERICK, Captain, C.M.G., C.I.E., Foreign Department, Government of India.—Served in the Danish Army from April, 1867; attached to foreign legion of French Army, Sept., 1870, to Aug., 1871; chevalier of legion of honour, 1871; from 1873 to 1880 served as instructor in Persian army and chief to staff college in Persia; appointed translator to government of India, foreign department, Feb., 1881; resigned the Danish service, Aug., 1882; in charge of office of press commissioner, Nov., 1883; attached to Afghan Boundary commission, Sept., 1884; on special duty with Sir West Ridgeway in St. Petersburg and London; political assistant and cantonment magistrate, Nasirabad, Nov., 1887; political assistant and assistant commissioner, Marwara, July, 1889; in similar capacity at Ajmere, May, 1892.

DELEVINGNE, WALTER NORMAN, Bengal C.S.—Educated at the City of London School, and Christ's College, Cambridge; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived, 25th Nov., 1891, and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector.

DE MARSAC, FREDERICK ROOME, late Telegraph Department, Government of India.—Appointed, 8th March, 1864; assistant superintendent, Jan., 1866; superintendent, April, 1880; attached to office of superintendent of stores, March, 1891; in charge, store department, May, 1891; retired, March, 1892.

DE VILLE, LOUIS, Accounts Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 22nd July, 1892.

DENMAN, JOHN, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Marlborough and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1878; arrived in India, 4th Dec., 1880, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Nov., 1888; joint magistrate, Nov., 1891.

DENNISTON, JAMES LAWSON, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Portland Grammar School, Mill Hill Grammar School, and Queen's College, Belfast; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 8th Nov., 1869, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate, officiating magistrate and collector, and

officiating district and sessions judge; joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, Feb., 1885; deputy commissioner, March, 1888.

DENNYS, CHARLES JOHN, Captain, Judicial Department, Punjab.—Arrived in India, 1st May, 1873; services placed at disposal of Punjab Government, July, 1881; officiating assistant cantonment magistrate, Aug., 1881; confirmed, Oct., 1882; cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, March, 1886; 1st class, June, 1888.

DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, GRENVILLE PULTENEY, Major-General, R.E., late Military Works Department, India.—First commission, Madras engineers, 1852; joined the Madras public works department, Aug., 1854, as assistant engineer; from Dec., 1854, served in the Bengal public works department as executive engineer, Pegu; Mhow division, Rajputana, Nov., 1864; officiating superintending engineer, military works, Allahabad, 1872; superintending engineer, Meerut, April, 1874, and afterwards at Moradabad and Rawal Pindi; superintending engineer, 1st grade, June, 1879; officiated as inspector-general of military works, 1883-84; retired, 1886.

DERBY (EARL OF), RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD HENRY SMITH-STANLEY, K.G., D.C.L.—Born 21st July, 1826; educated at Rugby, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a first class in classics in 1848; contested Lancaster unsuccessfully, March, 1848, but was elected for Lyme Regis, which he represented till Oct., 1869, when he succeeded to the House of Peers; made tours to the West Indies and the East in 1850-52; under secretary of state for foreign affairs, May-Dec., 1852; secretary of state for the colonies, and sworn a privy councillor, Feb., 1858; president of the board of control, May, 1858; secretary of state for India, Sept., 1858-59; during his tenure of this office the management of the Indian empire was transferred to the Crown; was secretary of state for foreign affairs from July, 1866, to Dec., 1868, and during this period conducted the negotiations for the settlement of the Luxemburg difficulty; lord rector of the university of Glasgow, April, 1869; was again appointed foreign secretary in Feb., 1874, but resigned in March, 1878; in Dec., 1882, he joined Mr. Gladstone's administration as secretary of state for the colonies; elected lord rector of the university of Edinburgh in Nov., 1874; appointed chancellor of the university of London, 1891; was a member of the royal commission on army purchase in 1856-57, of the Cambridge university commission in 1856-60, and of the commission on the organisation of the Indian army in 1858-59; chairman of the commission on the sanitary state of the Indian army in 1859-61, and of the commission on patents in 1863-64; has also served on the royal commissions on capital punishment, on railways, on city companies, and for the London Exhibition of 1886.

DE RENZY, ANNESLEY CHARLES CASTRIOT, Surgeon-General, B.A., C.B., late Bengal Medical Service.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered the Bengal medical service, 1851; served through the Burmese war, 1852-53 (medal and clasp), and in the Mutiny campaigns, 1857-8, including capture of Lucknow (medal and clasp); appointed first sanitary commissioner, Punjab, 1868; surgeon-major, July, 1871; in 1877 undertook an inquiry into the causes of the great mortality among coolies proceeding by steamer

to Assam, and made recommendations which led to a great reduction in the number of deaths; deputy surgeon-general, Nov., 1877; sanitary commissioner, Assam, 1878; served in the expedition against the Nagas, 1879 (clasp and C.B.); deputy surgeon-general, Punjab Frontier Force, 1880; retired, Dec., 1882; author of sanitary reports to government on the Punjab and Assam; and of a paper on the sanitary state of British troops in Northern India.

DEVONSHIRE (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE SPENCER COMPTON CAVENDISH.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (graduated B.A. in 1854, LL.D. in 1862); attached to Earl Granville's special mission to Russia in 1856; sat in the House of Commons for North Lancashire, from March, 1857, to Dec., 1868, when he was returned for the Radnor boroughs; D.C.L., Cambridge, 1862; appointed a lord of the admiralty, March, 1862; under secretary for war, April, 1863; secretary of state for war, Feb.-July, 1866; postmaster-general, Dec., 1868, to Jan., 1871; chief secretary for Ireland, Jan., 1871, to Feb., 1874; received the freedom of the city of Glasgow, Nov., 1877; lord rector of the university of Edinburgh, Jan., 1879; was returned for N.E. Lancashire in April, 1880, and became secretary of state for India; secretary of state for war, Dec., 1882, to June, 1885; was a royal commissioner for the Exhibition of 1886; chairman of the royal commission on the labour question, 1891; chancellor of Cambridge university, 1892.

DEY, GEORGE GOODAIR, Bengal C.S.—Educated at North London Collegiate School, and University College, London; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 25th Oct., 1869; served in the revenue and judicial department, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector and officiating district and sessions judge; joint magistrate and deputy collector, July, 1880; also served in Assam, in 1880, as officiating judge of Sylhet and Cachar; district and sessions judge, Sept., 1887.

DHANJISHA NAVROJI PARAKH, Surgeon-Major, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (London), Bombay Medical Service.—Joined the service, Sept., 1874; arrived in India, 5th May, 1875; was employed under the military department till 1881; served subsequently as assistant civil surgeon, Poona, and acted as deputy sanitary commissioner in 1881, as obstetric physician, Jamsetji-Jijibhoy Hospital, and professor of midwifery, Grant Medical College, in 1883 and 1886, as presidency surgeon in 1884, and as civil surgeon at Surat, April, 1886; surgeon to the Gokuldas Tejpal native general hospital, Jan., 1887.

DIACK, ALEXANDER HENDERSON, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at University of Aberdeen, and King's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1879; arrived in India, 3rd Jan., 1882, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, officiating deputy commissioner, officiating district judge, and settlement officer; senior secretary to financial commissioners, Nov., 1891.

DICKENS, CRAVEN HILDESLEY, Lieutenant-General, C.S.I., late R.A.—and lieutenant, Bengal artillery, June, 1838; adjutant and quartermaster, 1846; captain, March, 1853; assistant to secretary, government of India, public

works department, June, 1855; chief engineer and secretary to chief commissioner, Central Provinces, April, 1864; secretary to government of India, public works department, March, 1865, to Feb., 1877; retired 31st Dec., 1878; is a visitor of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill.

DICKINSON, RICHARD, Financial Department, India Office.—East India House writer, old establishment, 1851; junior clerk, minuting branch, secretary's department, 1853; private secretary to chairman and deputy chairman, 1855-58; senior clerk, financial department, India office, 1858; assistant secretary in the financial department, June, 1867.

DIMMOCK, HENRY PEERS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surgeon-Major, Bombay Educational Department.—Joined the service, 31st March, 1880; civil surgeon, Sept., 1887; acted on various occasions as third physician, Jamsetji-Jijibhoy hospital, professor at Grant medical college, and chemical analyser; superintendent, Mahabaleshwar, Sept., 1889; obstetric physician and professor of midwifery, Grant medical college, June, 1891.

DIXON, JAMES, Burma Police Department.—Appointed inspector of police, Sept., 1870; assistant district superintendent, Oct., 1877, and district superintendent, Jan., 1883; deputy inspector general of civil police, July, 1889.

DOBBIE, WILLIAM HERBERT, Financial Department, Government of India.—Joined the department, 23rd May, 1872; on famine duty as district grain accountant, Chumparun, July, 1874, and at Purneah, Jan., 1875; assistant accountant-general, N.W. Provinces, Dec., 1875; from Jan., 1876, served in Bengal, as acting deputy accountant-general, and as assistant comptroller-general; served in Madras, 1878-83, and in the Punjab, Oct., 1883, to Nov., 1884; assistant accountant-general and examiner of local accounts, Bengal, in 3rd class of the financial department, Dec., 1884; assistant accountant-general, Punjab, April, 1885; deputy accountant-general, N.W. Provinces, March, 1886; comptroller, Assam, April, 1887; deputy accountant-general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Oct., 1890; officiating comptroller, Hyderabad, July, 1891.

DOBIE, STANLEY LOCKER, Surgeon-Lieutenant, Madras Medical Department.—Joined the service, 30th March, 1872; superintendent of lunatic asylum, Madras, Jan., 1882; served in Afghanistan and Egypt; medical officer, Ootacamund, April, 1888, to Nov., 1889; superintendent of lunatic asylum, Madras, Jan., 1892.

DODD, CHARLES, Education Department, North-Western Provinces.—Joined the service as officiating professor of English literature, Agra College, 4th Aug., 1868; head master, Bareilly College, Dec., 1868; officiated at various periods as professor at that and other colleges; professor of English literature, Agra and Benares Colleges, Dec., 1874; inspector of schools, Sept., 1884; officiating principal, Benares College, in 1887 and 1888.

DODD, CHARLES ALBERT, Colonel, I.S.C.—Arrived in India as ensign, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 12th Nov., 1857; medal and clasp for service during the Mutiny; from Feb., 1860, served in the police department, and was employed on special duty at Lucknow, 1860; personal assistant to inspector-general of police, N.W. Provinces, March, 1861; district superin-

tendent, Aug., 1861; secretary to committee at Calcutta for revising forms of police statistics, Feb., 1869; from April, 1870, served as superintendent, government press, and curator of government books, N.W. Provinces; also superintendent of emigration, Jan., 1883.

DODERET, WILLIAM, Bombay C.S.—Educated at University College School, London, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1880; arrived in India, 7th Nov., 1882; assistant collector and magistrate, Jan., 1883; compiler of Bombay Administration Report, 1886-7; forest settlement officer, May, 1888; and assistant collector and magistrate, April, 1890; special under-secretary to government in the department of famine relief, Feb.-May, 1892.

DODGSON, CYRIL GEORGE, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Cheltenham College, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1881; arrived in India, 22nd Nov., 1883; assistant collector and magistrate, Jan., 1884; also forest settlement officer, July, 1887; and assistant collector and magistrate, June, 1891.

DOIG, SCROPE BERMORE, M.I.C.E., Sanitary Department, Bombay.—Joined the service, 16th July, 1867, as assistant engineer; executive engineer, Nov., 1872; on special duty, Ahmednagar water-supply scheme, in 1891, and again as member of Sind irrigation commission; sanitary engineer, and member of sanitary board, Jan., 1892.

DONALD, WILLIAM, late Financial Department, Madras.—Arrived in India, 26th Oct., 1856; from 23rd May, 1859, served in the central public works office, and the civil paymaster's office, Madras, and was appointed to 5th class of financial department, Aug., 1862; examiner of claims, July, 1865; secretary to committee for examination of assistants, June, 1868; assistant accountant-general, Madras, Aug., 1869; director of incorporated bank of Madras, March, 1871; 3rd class of financial department, Feb., 1874; appointed assistant accountant-general, Bombay, Nov., 1874, and subsequently at Madras, June, 1875, and acted on several occasions as accountant-general and commissioner of paper currency; member of board of examiners, May, 1883; deputy accountant-general, Madras, Dec., 1884; officiating accountant-general, Madras (class 3), May-July, 1886, and Aug.-Nov., 1887; confirmed in class 2, March, 1887; compiled the manual of rules and regulations for the use of junior members of Madras civil service; retired, 1889.

DONOVAN, CHARLES, late Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Kingstown School, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1861; arrived in India, 11th Jan., 1863; from Feb., 1864, served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector, and officiating magistrate and collector, and was placed on special duty at Cawnpore, May, 1875; joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, March, 1879; served in Assam, Sept., 1879, to June, 1882, as deputy commissioner, 1st grade; judge, 3rd grade, Benares, Jan., 1885; 2nd grade, April, 1887; retired, June, 1889.

DORMER, SIR JAMES CHARLEMAGNE, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General.—First commission, May, 1853; served in the Crimean campaign and

Indian Mutiny; aide-de-camp to commander-in-chief, East Indies, July, 1858; served with China expeditionary force, 1860-61, and subsequently at home and in Cyprus and Malta; acting chief of staff and deputy adjutant-general, Egyptian expedition, 1882; major general, Feb., 1885; served in the Soudan expedition, 1885; deputy adjutant-general (for auxiliary forces), at headquarters in England, Oct., 1885; Dublin district, Nov., 1886; Egypt, 1888; lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief, Madras, March, 1891.

DOSABHAI FRAMJI, C.S.I., late Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.—Served from 6th Oct., 1860, as income tax assessor; police magistrate, July, 1866; special officer for the Imperial licence tax, May, 1867; collector of income tax and certificate tax, May, 1869; sheriff of Bombay, Dec., 1871; member of the town council, Sept., 1873; from June, 1874, served as second magistrate of police, Bombay, and also held the posts of chairman of the municipal corporation (Sept., 1875, to Dec., 1876), chairman of the justices of the peace, additional member of the governor's council for making laws and regulations (Sept., 1877), special officer to hear appeals against the licence tax assessment (Aug., 1878), special collector of licence tax, and acting collector of Bombay, and superintendent of stamps and stationery (Aug.-Sept., 1882); joint commissioner of income tax in addition to his duties as presidency magistrate, April, 1886; retired, 1888; author of 'Moral and Miscellaneous Essays: 'The British Raj,' 'History of the Parsees,' and 'Travels in Great Britain.'

DOUGLAS, SHOLTO JAMES, B.L., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Clifton College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived in India, 6th Jan., 1878; served in Assam as assistant commissioner and inspector of labourers; from April, 1885, served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate and deputy collector, July, 1889; has officiated as district and sessions judge.

DOUIE, JAMES McCORNE, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at the High School, Edinburgh, University of Edinburgh, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1874; arrived in India, 7th Dec., 1876, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, secretary to the financial commissioner (1881-82), and settlement officer (Aug., 1883); senior secretary to financial commissioner, April, 1889; deputy commissioner, Nov., 1891; has published a translation of the Biluchinama, with a Biloch grammar.

DOVETON, JOHN CHADWICK, Colonel, I.S.C., Forest Department, Central Provinces.—First commission, Oct., 1858; assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, Central Provinces, 8th April, 1864; deputy conservator, May, 1865; conservator, Sept., 1868.

DOWDEN, THOMAS FREEMAN, Colonel, R.E., late Railway Branch, Government of India.—1st commission, Dec. 1856; joined the Bombay public works department, Aug., 1859; under secretary to government, 1865; deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, 1872; officiating manager Rajputana state railway, April, 1878; manager, Dhond and Manmad state railway, Dec., 1878; officiating consulting engineer for

guaranteed railways, Lucknow, Oct., 1879; served in the Afghan war, 1879-80 (medal); officiating superintending engineer and secretary to agent to governor-general, Biluchistan, April, 1880; acting senior deputy consulting engineer, and under secretary to government, Bombay, Nov., 1881; assistant to director-general of railways, 1884; superintending engineer, 3rd class, July, 1886; deputy consulting engineer, Calcutta, April, 1886; consulting engineer for guaranteed railways, Lucknow, Feb., 1887; superintending engineer, 2nd class, March, 1889; 1st class, March, 1891; reverted to military duty, June, 1892.

DOYLE, BERNARD, Surgeon-Major, B.A., M.B., M.Ch., Medical Department, Punjab.—Appointed to the Indian Medical Department, and arrived in India, 21st Nov., 1876; served in military department to April, 1881, and afterwards as civil surgeon and deputy sanitary commissioner; served in Burma, Nov., 1886 to Feb., 1887; medical adviser to Maharaja of Jhind, 20th Sept., 1887; surgeon-major, March, 1888; civil surgeon, Umballa, March, 1890; civil surgeon and superintendent of lunatic asylum, Delhi, June, 1890.

D'O'LY, WARREN HASTINGS, late Bengal C.S.—Appointed from Haileybury College; arrived in India, 28th May, 1858; served in the Bengal revenue and judicial departments; inspector-general of jails, May, 1876; magistrate and collector, 1st grade, July, 1876; officiating opium agent, Behar, 1878, 1885-87 and 1889-90; officiating commissioner, Bhagulpore, 1884-85, and April, 1889; retired, Nov., 1891.

DRAKE, FRANCIS C., B.A., Financial Department, India Office.—Educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford; junior clerk, Record Office, 23rd Feb., 1892; junior clerk, India Office, 22nd Aug., 1892.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN, EDWARD FORSTER, Brigade - Surgeon - Lieut. - Colonel, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Madras Medical Department.—Assistant surgeon, 1st Oct., 1866; arrived, 23rd April, 1867, and served under the military department, Madras, and also as acting civil surgeon, superintendent of jail, and superintendent of fish liver oil factory, Calicut; was also in medical charge of lock hospital, Madras, and central cholera hospital, Vepery, 1869-70; resident assistant surgeon, general hospital, and professor of pathology in medical college, Madras, Oct., 1870, to Feb., 1875; also acting professor of medical jurisprudence, Sept., 1872; ophthalmic surgeon, general hospital, and professor of ophthalmic surgery and physiology, March, 1875; surgeon-major, Oct., 1878; fellow of Madras university, March, 1885; brigade-surgeon, April, 1890.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN, ELLIOT GEORGE, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Trinity College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1886; arrived in India, 19th Nov., 1888, and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN, HENRY VERNON, B.A., LL.B., Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces).—Educated at the Charterhouse, and St. Peter's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1883; arrived in India, 10th Dec., 1886; supernumerary assistant commissioner, Central Provinces, Dec., 1886; acting under secretary to chief commis-

sioner, March, 1890, and again, Jan., 1892; assistant commissioner, April, 1890; acting commissioner of excise, April, 1892.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN, RALPH RHENIUS EVANS, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E., A.I.C.E., Madras Public Works Department.—Arrived in India, 1st March, 1864, and joined sappers and miners, and from Dec., 1864, served in the public works department; assistant engineer, Nov., 1865; executive engineer, March, 1870; superintending engineer, Nov., 1888; acted in 1889 as joint secretary to government and chief engineer, general buildings and roads branch.

DREW, WILLIAM WILSON, B.A., Bombay C.S.—Educated at Charterhouse, and King's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1876; arrived in India, 14th Nov., 1878, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner and acting deputy commissioner; from May, 1882, served in the Bombay Presidency as assistant collector and magistrate, and railway magistrate, and was permanently transferred to the Bombay civil service, June, 1885; appointed inspector of factories, town of Bombay, May, 1887; acting junior collector land revenue, customs, &c., June, 1888; 2nd assistant collector, Nov., 1888; provincial supt. of census operations, April, 1890; 1st assistant collector and magistrate, May, 1891.

DRIBERG, JOHN JAMES STREET, Assam Commission.—Joined the service as deputy magistrate, and deputy collector, in Bengal, Nov., 1861; from Dec., 1863, served in Assam as extra assistant commissioner, and was placed on special duty as assistant civil and political officer with the Bhutan Duars Field Force, Oct., 1864, to June, 1865 (medal and clasp); assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, May, 1880; deputy superintendent of census in Assam, Oct., 1880; superintendent of emigration, June, 1882; deputy commissioner, May, 1886; inspector general of jails, police, and registration, superintendent of stamps, &c., Nov., 1891.

DRUMMOND, HON. SIR EDMUND, K.C.I.E., late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Eton, and Haileybury College; appointed to the Bengal civil service, 1831; arrived in India, 6th March, 1833; assistant collector and magistrate, Monghyr, Jan., 1834; on special resumption and settlement duty, Dec., 1835, to Sept., 1839; officiating magistrate of Behar, Sept., 1839; collector of Burdwan, July, 1850; collector, magistrate, and salt wan, Pooree, 1852; accountant, government agent, Bengal, military accountant, deputy accountant-general, government of India, member of mint committee, and director of bank of Bengal, 1854; accountant-general, government of India, 1856; auditor-general, government of India, president of board of audit, government director of bank of Bengal, and member of mint committee, 1860; financial secretary, government of India, 1862; lieutenant-governor, N.W. Provinces, March, 1863; retired 1868; member of council of secretary of state, 1875-85; K.C.I.E., Feb., 1887.

DRUMMOND, JAMES RAMSAY, B.A., Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Edinburgh Academy, University of Glasgow, and New College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1872; arrived in India, 27th Nov., 1874, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, officiating cantonment magistrate, officiating judicial assist-

ant, and officiating deputy commissioner; district judge, 2nd grade, March, 1890; deputy commissioner, Aug., 1890.

DRURY, GEORGE MARSTON, Public Works Department, Government of India.—Appointed traffic superintendent, class iii., state railways revenue establishment, 30th Jan., 1878, and served chiefly on the Eastern Bengal state railway; class ii., grade 1, 1889; traffic superintendent, East Coast railway, Nov., 1891.

DRYSDALE, ALEXANDER TOVEY, late Forest Department, Hyderabad Administration.—Arrived in India, Dec., 1864; from April, 1865, served in the Central Provinces as head master of government school and officiating inspector of schools; from June, 1868, served in the forest department, Berar, as assistant conservator, deputy conservator, and conservator (3rd grade, Sept., 1882); retired, Jan., 1887.

DRYSDALE, THEODORE, Central Provinces Commission.—Assistant master, government school, Saugor, April, 1861; served in the Central Provinces commission from 19th Jan., 1863, as officiating assistant commissioner; appointed extra assistant commissioner, April, 1864; superintendent of the judicial commissioner's office, June, 1864; registrar of the judicial commissioner's court, May, 1869; held executive charge of the jail, Saugor, 1877; deputy superintendent of census operations in the Central Provinces, April, 1880; judge, small cause court, Nagpur, Nov., 1884; on special duty in connection with the settlement of the Sarangarh State, Jan.-Feb., 1885; deputy commissioner, April, 1885; cantonment magistrate, Kamptee, Dec., 1885, to July, 1889; deputy commissioner, 3rd class, Sept., 1889; compiled 'Report on the Census of the Central Provinces, 1881.'

DUBOULAY, JAMES HousseMayne, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in India, 1st Dec., 1889, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

DUCAT, WALTER MARDEN, Col. R.E., late Bombay Public Works Department.—Joined the service as second lieutenant, 13th June, 1856; arrived in India, May, 1858; assistant engineer, Aug., 1859; special assistant engineer, Jan., 1860; executive engineer, Aug., 1863; captain, Feb., 1868; lieutenant-colonel, Jan., 1884; and colonel, July, 1885; superintending engineer, Nov., 1886; retired, April, 1890.

DUFF, ALAN COLQUHOUN, Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces).—Educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1879; arrived in India, 28th Dec., 1881, and served in the Central Provinces as supernumerary assistant commissioner; assistant commissioner, April, 1885; acting under secretary to chief commissioner, Nov., 1885; acting commissioner of excise, &c., April, 1888; judge, small cause court, Oct., 1891; commissioner of excise, March, 1892; deputy commissioner, March, 1892.

DUFFERIN AND AVA (MARQUIS OF), RIGHT HON. FREDERICK TEMPLE HAMILTON BLACKWOOD, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.C.L.—Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; specially attached to Lord John Russell's Mission to Vienna in 1855; in 1860

was appointed British commissioner in Syria to enquire into the massacre of Christians, and for his services on this occasion was nominated a K.C.B.; under secretary of state for India, 1864-1866; under secretary for war, in 1866; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Dec., 1868, to April, 1872; governor-general of Canada, May, 1872, to Oct., 1878; ambassador at St. Petersburg, Feb., 1879; ambassador at Constantinople, May, 1881; from Nov., 1882 to April, 1883, he was engaged in Egypt in the settlement of the various questions arising out of Arabi's rebellion; viceroy and governor-general of India, 13th Dec., 1884; left India to take up post of ambassador at Rome, Dec., 1888; lord warden of the Cinque Ports, Nov., 1891; ambassador at Paris, Dec., 1891; K.P. in 1893; lord-lieutenant of the county of Down, 1864; privy councillor, Dec., 1868; earl of the United Kingdom, Nov., 1871, and Marquis, 1888, taking the style of Ava in addition to Dufferin by special command of Her Majesty; president of the Royal Geographical Society, May, 1878; LL.D., Harvard University, June, 1878; LL.D., Dublin University, Jan., 1879; D.C.L., Oxford University, June, 1879; G.C.B., 1883; chancellor of the Royal University, Ireland, 1886; has published 'Narrative of a Journal from Oxford to Skibbereen during the year of the Irish Famine,' 1846-47; 'Letters from High Latitudes,' the result of a yacht voyage to Iceland in 1859; 'Irish Emigration and the Tenure of Land in Ireland'; 'Mr. Mill's plan for the Pacification of Ireland examined'; 'Contributions to an Enquiry into the State of Ireland'; is also the author of various works in light literature.

DUKE, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Arbroath High School, and University College, London; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1882; arrived in India, 11th Dec., 1884; assistant magistrate and collector, Dec., 1884; has also acted as magistrate and collector.

DUMERGUE, JOHN WILLOUGHBY FRANCIS, Madras C.S.—Educated at Cheltenham College; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived in India, 23rd Dec., 1877, and served in Madras as assistant magistrate and collector, acting sub-collector and joint magistrate, and assistant resident and acting resident in Travancore; Malayan translator to government, March, 1884; head assistant collector and magistrate, Nilgiris, Feb., 1885; sub-collector and joint magistrate, Nov., 1889; has acted as collector and magistrate, and district and sessions judge.

DUNCAN, DAVID, M.A., D.Sc. (Edinburgh), Education Department, Madras.—Served in the Madras education department from 20th May, 1870, as professor of logic and moral philosophy at the Presidency College, and was registrar of the Madras University from April, 1875, to March, 1879, and again 1881-86; fellow of the Madras University, March, 1877; 3rd class of the education department, April, 1880; principal and professor, Presidency College, from March, 1884; also acted for various periods as director of public instruction, and as commissioner for the unconv. civil service examinations; second class of the education department, Aug., 1885; 1st class, Dec., 1888.

DUNCAN, HARVEY TUCKETT, Major-

General, C.S.I., late Madras S.C.—Ensign, 46th regt., N.I., Madras, June, 1848; was employed in the Mofussil police, 1860; inspector-general of police, British Burma, March, 1862; officiating secretary to chief commissioner, April, 1873; political resident, Mandalay, 1875 to 1878; retired from the army, Feb., 1880.

DUNCAN, WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Bengal C.S. (Assam).—Educated at Milne's Institution, Fochabers, Aberdeen University, and St. Peter's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1888; arrived, 28th Nov., 1890, and served in Assam as assistant commissioner.

DUNLOP, ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Berar Commission.—Appointed assistant to cotton commissioner, Central Provinces and Berar, 1st May, 1869, and assistant commissioner, Feb., 1876; from 1869-74, held charge in addition to other duties of a government experimental farm; served as officiating secretary for Berar to the resident, 1877-8, and as judge of small cause court, June, 1878; inspector-general, revenue department, to Nizam's Government, April, 1885, and survey and settlement commissioner, Nizam's Government, April, 1887; deputy commissioner, Berar, July, 1889.

DUNLOP-SMITH, JAMES ROBERT, M.A., Captain, Punjab Commission.—Arrived in India, 24th Oct., 1879; admitted to the Bengal staff corps from March, 1882; from March, 1883, served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner; private secretary to the lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, Dec., 1883; settlement collector, April, 1888.

DUPERNEX, HUBERT EMILE LEONCE PAUL, Bengal C.S. (N.W. Provinces).—Educated at St. Paul's School and Caius College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in India, 31st Oct., 1889, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector.

DURAND, ALGERNON GEORGE ARNOLD, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel, I.S.C.—First commission, 21st Dec., 1872; served under the military department to June, 1889, when he was sent on deputation to Gilgit; appointed British agent there, July, 1889; C.B., July, 1892.

DURAND, SIR EDWARD LAW, Bart., C.B., Lieut.-Col., I.S.C., Foreign Department, Government of India.—First commission, 10th Oct., 1865; arrived in India, June, 1865; served with the 96th regiment, and was transferred to Bengal staff corps, Oct., 1868; A.D.C. and private secretary to lieut.-governor of the Punjab, June, 1870; from Feb., 1871, served in the foreign department under the Government of India in Rajputana and Central India; served as political agent of Manipur, and as first assistant on special duty in foreign office; political agent, 3rd class, May, 1881; assistant commissioner, Afghan boundary commission, Oct., 1885; on special duty to England, Oct. to Dec., 1886; officiating resident, Nepal, Feb., 1888; confirmed, May, 1889; author of 'Report on Fars and Sketch Map of part of the Country,' and 'Report on Pearl Fisheries.'

DURAND, SIR HENRY MORTIMER, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Blackheath Proprietary School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1870; arrived in India, 3rd March, 1873; assistant magistrate and collector in Ben-

gal, March, 1873; on famine duty, Nov., 1873; from June, 1874, served in the foreign department of the government of India, and was appointed officiating 1st assistant to the governor-general's agent, Rajputana, July, 1876; officiating assistant secretary, foreign department, Nov., 1877; political assistant, 1st class, Dec., 1877; political secretary to major-general Sir F. Roberts with the Kabul field force, Sept., 1879 (medal and two clasps for Afghan campaign); under secretary, government of India, foreign department, March, 1880; C.S.I., Feb., 1881; officiating private secretary to the Viceroy, June, 1880; secretary to government of India, foreign department, Feb., 1885; is secretary of the orders of the Star of India, and of the Indian Empire; has published a work on the first Afghan war, 1871, and a life of Sir H. M. Durand, 1883; K.C.I.E., Jan., 1889.

DURRANT, WILLIAM S., M.A., Accounts Department, India Office.—Educated at Whitgift, and Lycée St. Omer; B.A., London (with honours in French), 1888; M.A. (Classics), 1891; junior clerk, India office, 18th Sept., 1879.

DUTHOIT, WILLIAM, D.C.L., late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Exeter College, Oxford; called to the bar at the Inner Temple; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1857; arrived in India, 17th Dec., 1857; served from Sept., 1858, in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, and joint magistrate and deputy collector, and was appointed deputy superintendent, family domains, Mahārāja of Benares, May, 1862; officiating inspector-general of registration and commissioner of excise and stamps, March, 1875; magistrate and collector, Shahjahanpur, April, 1877; on special duty under the government of India, financial department, Dec., 1879; on special duty under the orders of the high court, N.W. Provinces, Feb., 1881; officiating puisne judge, high court, June, 1881; district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, Aug., 1881; officiating judicial commissioner, Oudh, May, 1882; employed on the opium commission, under government of Bengal, March to Oct., 1883; judicial commissioner of Oudh, March, 1884; retired, Aug., 1886.

DUTT, RUSSICK LALL, M.D., Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, Bengal Medical Service.—Joined the service, 30th March, 1872, and served in the military department and as civil surgeon at various stations; has also officiated as surgeon-superintendent, Presidency general hospital and medical inspector of emigrants.

DYMOTT, DONALD FREDERICK DYMOTT, M.B., Surgeon-Major, Madras Medical Department.—Joined the service, 31st March, 1880; assistant physician, general hospital, July, 1884; resident physician, March, 1885; acting secretary to the surgeon-general, June, 1886; acting inspector of vaccination, and deputy sanitary commissioner, June, 1887; confirmed, June, 1888.

DYSON, JOHN, late Oudh Commission.—Joined the service, 8th June, 1858, as deputy magistrate and deputy collector in Bengal; from Dec., 1861, served in Oudh as assistant commissioner and deputy commissioner; officiating city magistrate of Lucknow, Sept., 1866; also officiating superintendent of excise and stamps, Aug.-Oct., 1867; small cause court judge, Lucknow, 1869; on special duty on committee for

compiling the laws and regulations in force in Oudh previous to 1861, Jan., 1870; deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Sitapur, April, 1883; district judge, 1st grade, Fyzabad, Aug., 1886; officiating commissioner, Fyzabad, Sept., 1886; officiating judicial commissioner, Oudh, Aug., 1889; additional judicial commissioner, July, 1890; retired, March, 1891.

EADES, F. T., Store Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 22nd Jan., 1875.

EALLES, CHARLES LINDSTEDT MODELLIER, B.L., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Dulwich College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1876; arrived in India, 4th Dec., 1878, and served in Oudh as assistant commissioner, and officiating deputy commissioner; officiating cantonment magistrate, Fyzabad, March-Aug., 1885; joint magistrate, Nov., 1887; has also acted as magistrate and collector, and district and sessions judge.

EALLES, HERBERT LOVELY, Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Dulwich College, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1877; arrived in India, 30th Oct., 1879; served in British Burma as assistant commissioner; appointed to special duty in Upper Burma, Dec., 1885; deputy commissioner, May, 1888; officiating secretary to chief commissioner, April-May, 1890; superintendent of census, July, 1890; deputy commissioner, Magwe, May, 1892.

EARLEY-WILMOT, SAINT-HILL, Forest Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Joined the service, 27th Sept., 1873, as assistant conservator; deputy conservator, Nov., 1883; conservator, 3rd grade, Oct., 1891.

EARLE, ARCHDALE, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Uppingham, and Queen's College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1880; arrived in India, 18th Dec., 1882; assistant magistrate and collector, Dec., 1882; officiating private secretary to the lieutenant-governor, Feb., 1886; officiating under secretary to government of Bengal, judicial, political and appointment departments, Feb., 1889; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Jan., 1891.

EAST, WILLIAM ALBERT, M.A., late Bombay C.S.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1862; arrived 26th Nov., 1863, and served in the Bombay revenue and judicial departments as assistant registrar, and deputy registrar and scaler of the high court, assistant collector and magistrate, and acting collector and magistrate; superintendent of Panchgani, Nov., 1876; junior collector and magistrate and political agent, Dharwar, June, 1881; senior collector, June, 1885; retired, May, 1891.

EBDEN, EDWARD JAMES, B.A., Bombay C.S.—Educated at Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich, and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1865, arrived in India, 6th Dec., 1867, and served as assistant collector and magistrate; from Sept., 1872, served in the forest department as acting deputy conservator in the Kanara district; employed on famine duty, Dharwar, April, 1877, and in Mysore, Oct., 1877, to July, 1878; from July, 1878, served as assistant collector, railway

magistrate, forest settlement officer, and acting collector and magistrate; first assistant collector and magistrate, Aug., 1881; junior collector and magistrate, June, 1888; senior collector and magistrate, Nov., 1890.

EDGAR, SIR JOHN WARE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., late Bengal C.S.—Appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived in India, 2nd Feb., 1862; assistant magistrate and collector, July, 1863; served in Cachar from Dec., 1863, as assistant commissioner and deputy commissioner; on special duty with the Lushai expeditionary force, Oct., 1871; officiating junior secretary to the government of Bengal, June, 1872; magistrate and collector, Shahabad, Feb., 1878; officiated as commissioner in various divisions in Bengal, 1880–83; 1st grade magistrate and collector, Nov., 1881; officiating secretary, government of Bengal, judicial, political, and appointment departments, Sept., 1884, and subsequently in the financial department, May, 1885; commissioner of Chittagong, Dec., 1885; chief secretary to government of Bengal, Aug., 1887; K.C.I.E., May, 1889; additional member of governor-general's council, Jan., 1892; retired, July, 1892.

EDGE, SIR JOHN, KNT., Q.C., B.A., LL.B. Judicial Department, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1866; Q.C., 1886; went the northern and north-eastern circuit, and was appointed chief justice, high court of judicature, N.W. Provinces, Aug., 1886; vice-chancellor, Allahabad University, Nov., 1887.

EDGEELL, W., Store Department, India Office.—Educated at St. Peter's College, Radley; writer, India office, 31st July, 1869; temporarily employed as shipping inspector of railway stores, Jan., 1872; receiver of wharf stores, Jan., 1873; supervisor, 2nd grade, March, 1877; 1st grade, June, 1886.

EDGERLEY, STEYNING WILLIAM, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Shrewsbury, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1877; arrived in India, 20th Nov., 1879, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, and officiating cantonment magistrate; from May, 1881, served in Sind as acting deputy collector and magistrate, acting assistant commissioner and branch inspector-general of registration, and acting Sindi translator to government; 2nd assistant collector in Sind, 1885 and 1886; under secretary to government of India, home department, Oct., 1888; private secretary to the governor of Bombay, March, 1889.

EDIS, FREDERICK, late Store Department, India Office.—Educated at the City of London School; writer, India Office, 20th July, 1872; clerk under the inspector-general of railway stores, March, 1877; retired, Dec., 1880.

EDMONSTONE-MONTGOMERIE, CHARLES WATERTON, Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces).—Educated at Copenhagen and Christ Church, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1885; arrived in India, 7th Dec., 1887, and served in the Central Provinces as assistant commissioner.

EDWARDS, ALFRED CLARKE, M.A., B.L., Bengal Educational Service.—Arrived in India, 28th Sept., 1878, and served as professor in the Presidency College, and principal, Rajshahye

College, and afterwards of the Dacca College; class 3 of educational service, Jan., 1889.

EDWARDS, HERBERT, late Store Department, India Office.—2nd class clerk, March, 1887; resigned, June, 1892.

EGERTON, SIR ROBERT EYLES, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Bengal C.S.—Educated at the Edinburgh Academy, and Exeter College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service from the East India College, Haileybury, in 1850; served in the Punjab as assistant magistrate and collector and assistant settlement officer, and was appointed to the charge of the settlement of the Lahore district, 1854–58; deputy commissioner, 1856; officiating commissioner, Lahore, 1863; additional commissioner, Peshawur, Nov., 1863, to Feb., 1864; commissioner, Nagpur, Central Provinces, March, 1864; officiated as judicial commissioner, Central Provinces, at various times from 1865 to 1867; financial commissioner of the Punjab, March, 1868; additional member, governor-general's council, July, 1871, and again in 1872 and 1877; lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, April, 1877, to April, 1882, when he resigned the service.

EGERTON, WILLIAM, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Rossall School, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1888; arrived 5th Dec., 1890, and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector.

ELIAS, NEY, C.I.E., Foreign Department, Government of India.—Extra attaché, foreign department, March–Sept., 1874; second in command, Yunan expedition, and assistant to resident in Mandalay, Sept., 1874, to May, 1875; officiating political agent, Bhamo, April–Aug., 1875, in addition to other duties; extra attaché, foreign department, Oct., 1875; from Oct., 1877, served as joint commissioner of Ladakh; political assistant, 1st class (super-numerary), June, 1879; on special duty to Yarkand, June–Aug., 1879; on special duty to Kashgar, March–Aug., 1880; political agent with the Kashgar Mission, May, 1885; political agent, March, 1886; C.I.E., Jan., 1888; boundary settlement officer, Jeypore, 1887–88; assistant agent, Rajputana, March, 1888; on special duty in connection with Sikkim expedition, Nov., 1888; British commissioner, Anglo-Siamese boundary commission, Oct., 1889; agent to the governor-general in Khorassan and Seistan, Dec., 1891.

ELLIOT, JOHN, M.A., Meteorological Department, Government of India.—Joined the service, June, 1869; from 27th Dec., 1869, to Feb., 1876, served in the N.W. Provinces as professor of mathematics, Thomason College, and also at Muir College; superintendent of the meteorological observatory, Allahabad, and meteorological reporter to government; from Feb., 1876, served in Bengal, as professor, Presidency College, and meteorological reporter, also as officiating meteorological reporter to government of India, April, 1878, and Dec., 1881; 2nd class, Bengal education department, March, 1881; officiating principal, Presidency College, and registrar of Calcutta University, Jan., 1883; appointed meteorological reporter to government of India, May, 1889.

ELLIOTT, LAWRENCE EDWARD, Lieutenant, I.S.C., Burma Commission.—1st commission, Aug., 1880; assistant commissioner, July, 1886;

in 1890, acted as superintendent, Northern Shan States.

ELLENOR, T. R., Accounts Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, India office, 17th Feb., 1872.

ELLERCAMP, H. McD., Accounts Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, India office, 10th Oct., 1879.

ELLIOT, ALGERNON, Berar Commission.—From 28th Jan., 1869, served in the police department of the Central Provinces, and as assistant commissioner, Berar; deputy commissioner, April, 1889; in 1890 officiated as civil and sessions judge.

ELLIOT, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS HUGH, C.I.E., Bombay C.S.—Educated at Harrow, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1868; arrived in India, 21st Nov., 1870, and served as assistant collector and magistrate; from June, 1873, to Nov., 1875, served in Berar as educational inspector, and acting director of public instruction; principal of the Raja's school, and tutor and governor of the Gaekwar of Baroda, Dec., 1875; on special duty, Baroda, April, 1882; C.I.E., May, 1883; on duty with the Gaekwar of Baroda, 1884; survey and settlement officer, Baroda, March, 1890.

ELLIOT, FREDERICK EDEN, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Appointed to Bengal civil service from Haileybury College, 1858; arrived in India, 16th March, 1858; served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, and joint magistrate and deputy collector, and was appointed magistrate and collector, Hamirpur, April, 1877, and civil and sessions judge, 2nd grade, March, 1881; 1st grade, Jan., 1887.

ELLIOTT, SIR CHARLES ALFRED, LL.B., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1856; arrived in India, 30th Nov., 1856, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector, and officiating magistrate and collector; from April, 1858, to May, 1861, served in Oudh as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner, and from Feb., 1863, to Oct., 1866, in the Central Provinces as settlement officer, Hoshangabad; served subsequently as settlement officer, Farakhabad, and as secretary to government, N.W. Provinces, 1870–1877; commissioner, Meerut, Oct., 1877; famine commissioner, Mysore, Sept., 1877; additional secretary to government of India, famine branch, May, 1878; secretary to famine commission, June, 1878; census commissioner, Oct., 1880; chief commissioner of Assam, March, 1881; president of the committee for the re-trenchment of public expenditure, Feb., 1886; K.C.S.I., Feb., 1887; ordinary member of governor-general's council, Dec., 1887; appointed lieutenant-governor of Bengal, 18th Dec., 1890; author of 'Chronicles of Unao' and of the Famine Commission Report, 1879, and the Finance Commission Report, 1887.

ELLISON, THOMAS EDWARD, late Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces).—Educated at St. Andrew's College, Bradford; appointed to Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; arrived in India, 19th Oct., 1864; assistant

commissioner, 3rd class, Delhi, Aug., 1865; transferred to Central Provinces, Oct., 1868; assistant commissioner, 1st class, Oct., 1881; judge, small cause court, Nagpur, Sept., 1883; deputy commissioner, Nov., 1884; retired, Dec., 1890.

ELPHINSTON, JOHN, late Bombay C.S.—Appointed to the Bombay civil service from Haileybury College; arrived in India, 5th Feb., 1855, and served in Bombay and Sind as assistant collector and magistrate, deputy collector and magistrate, sub-collector and joint magistrate, and collector and magistrate (Jan., 1873); senior collector and magistrate, Ratnagiri, Oct., 1876; collector and magistrate and political agent, Kolaba, Sept., 1880; retired, Nov., 1886.

ELPHINSTONE, GRAHAM WARBURTON, Madras C.S.—Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competition of 1885; arrived in Madras, 19th Nov., 1887, and served in the revenue survey department, and as assistant to collector and magistrate.

ELSMIE, GEORGE ROBERT, B.L., C.S.I., Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Appointed to the Bengal civil service from Haileybury College; arrived in India, 12th Feb., 1858, and was appointed assistant commissioner, Punjab; officiating judge small cause court, Lahore, Nov., 1863; on special duty at Lahore, July, 1867; officiating under secretary to government of India, Oct., 1868; deputy commissioner, May, 1870; from 1871 to 1877 officiated as additional commissioner of Jullundur and Amritsar, and of Peshawur; civil and sessions judge, March, 1877; officiating judge, chief court, 1878–79; commissioner and superintendent, Lahore, Nov., 1880; judge, chief court, Punjab, Jan., 1882; commissioner and superintendent, Lahore, Feb., 1885; 2nd financial commissioner, May, 1887; appointed also additional member of governor-general's legislative council, May, 1888, which office he resigned, Dec., 1888; first financial commissioner, March, 1889; on special duty at Rawal Pindi Durbur, March, 1885; author of 'Notes on Peshawur Crime'; C.S.I., Jan., 1893.

ELWIN, EDGAR ALFRED, Madras C.S.—Educated at Dover College, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1881; arrived in India, 7th Nov., 1883, and served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate; manager Jeypore estate, July–Oct., 1890; acting assistant secretary to government, judicial and legislative departments, April to July, 1891.

ELWIN, ERNEST BARNES, Madras C.S.—Educated at Dover College, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1888; arrived, 5th January, 1891, and served as assistant collector and magistrate.

ENTHOVEN, REGINALD EDWARD, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Wellington College and New College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in India, 1st Dec., 1889, and served in Bombay as assistant magistrate and collector.

ERSKINE, CLAUDIUS JAMES, late Bombay C.S.—Appointed to the Bombay civil service from Haileybury College in 1840; served in the grades of assistant collector and magistrate, and assistant judge and sessions judge; private

secretary to governor of Bombay, 1844; oriental translator to government, 1847; also deputy secretary to government of Bombay, Persian department, 1847; secretary to government of Bombay in the general and judicial departments, 1854; civil auditor, 1854; director of public instruction, 1855; senior assistant judge and sessions judge, Konkan, 1857; judge and sessions judge, Konkan, 1859; member of legislative council of India, 1860; also puisne judge of court of Sudder Dewani, Bombay, 1862; judge of the high court of judicature, Bombay, 1863; member of council, Bombay, 31st Oct., 1865; retired in 1867.

ERSKINE, GEORGE ELPHINSTONE, Colonel, Kumaun Commission.—Arrived in India as cornet, Bombay light cavalry, 9th Dec., 1857; was employed under the military department including service with the Rajputana field force, 1st Feb., 1863, when he joined the Oudh commission as assistant commissioner from May, 1865, to July, 1871, served as assistant settlement officer, and acting settlement officer; also officiated as personal assistant to financial commissioner in 1867-69, and as superintendent of excise and stamps in 1868-69; personal assistant to chief commissioner, Oudh, July, 1871, to April, 1878; officiating secretary to chief commissioner, May to Aug., 1876; secretary to government of N.W. Provinces, in forest branch, and Oudh revenue department, 7th April, 1878; commissioner, Sitapur division, Jan., 1882; Lucknow division, March, 1888, and Kumaun division, Jan., 1890; on special duty to inquire into condition of tenantry in Oudh, Dec., 1882, to May, 1883.

ERSKINE, HENRY NAPIER BRUCE, C.S.I., late Bombay C.S.—Appointed to the Bombay civil service from Haileybury College; arrived in India, 23rd Sept., 1853, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, special officer for income tax, assistant-commissioner and acting educational inspector in Sind, and sub-collector and joint magistrate; collector and magistrate, Násik, July, 1869; acting revenue and police commissioner, northern division, June, 1877; from June, 1879, acted as commissioner in Sind, and was confirmed in this appointment, Oct., 1882; on special duty at Bombay, Dec., 1880; 1st grade commissioner, July, 1881; C.S.I., Feb., 1887; retired, Aug., 1888.

ETESON, A. M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General, late Medical Department, Assam.—Joined the Indian medical department as assistant surgeon, May, 1854; arrived in India, 30th June, 1854; held various military medical charges, and was promoted to surgeon-major, May 1874; medal for services during the mutiny; secretary to surgeon-general, Indian medical department, March, 1879; deputy surgeon-general, Eastern frontier district, and sanitary commissioner, Assam, Jan., 1884; retired, Jan., 1889.

EUAN-SMITH, SIR CHARLES BEAN, Colonel, K.C.B., C.S.I.—Ensign, Madras infantry, March, 1859; arrived in India, June, 1859; served in Abyssinian expedition, 1867-68, and was present at capture of Magdala (medal); secretary to Sir F. Goldsmid's mission to Persia, Aug., 1870, to Nov., 1872; C.S.I., Nov., 1872; private secretary to Sir Bartle Frere, on special mission to Zanzibar and Muscat, Nov., 1872, to July, 1873; on special duty in India office, 1873-74; political agent and consul-general, Zanzibar, May, 1875; on special duty, foreign department, on occasion

of Prince of Wales' visit to Calcutta, 1875; first assistant resident, Hyderabad, March, 1876; political agent, and consul-general, Muscat, July, 1879; during the Afghan War, 1879-80, was on special political duty on the staff of Lieutenant-General Sir D. Stewart, and subsequently with General Hill's division, May, 1880, and with the Kabul-Kandahar force under General Roberts, Aug., 1880 (medal with two clasps, bronze star, brevet of lieutenant-colonel); acted as resident, Meywar, in 1882 and 1884; assistant political agent, Banswara, Dec., 1882; from May, 1883, served as additional political agent, Bhurtpur and Karauli; appointed consul-general at Zanzibar, 1888; K.C.B., Nov., 1890; appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Tangiers, March, 1891.

EVANS, HENRY FARRINGTON, B.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Marlborough College, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1865; arrived in India, 4th Dec., 1867, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; from May, 1870, to Sept., 1879, served in the settlement department, and was appointed settlement officer, 3rd grade, Sept., 1878; joint magistrate and deputy collector, 2nd grade, April, 1880; officiating district and sessions judge, July, 1881; special judge, Jhansi, July, 1882; joint magistrate, 1st grade, Oct., 1882; district and sessions judge, Jan., 1887; on special duty in Madras and Bombay, Nov., 1890, to April, 1891, and as member of Deccan agriculturists relief act commission, Dec., 1891, to May, 1892.

EVANS, LOFTUS GEORGE, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Marlborough College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1874; arrived in India, 13th Nov., 1876, and served in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh as assistant magistrate and collector, assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner, district judge, &c.; joint magistrate, Sept., 1886; judge, small cause court, Allahabad, March, 1891; district and sessions judge, April, 1891.

EVANS-GORDON, WILLIAM EDEN, Captain, I.S.C., Political Department, Government of India.—First commission, 15th July, 1876; admitted to Madras staff corps, 3rd July, 1877; from Feb., 1883, served under the foreign department of the government of India with the Central India horse; boundary settlement officer Central India, Oct., 1883, to March, 1884; and from the latter date served as officiating political assistant; attaché, foreign department, government of India, Oct., 1885; translator of foreign European languages in addition to other duties, Aug., 1887; assistant secretary, foreign department, Nov., 1887; appointed political officer in charge of Sardar Ayub Khan, March, 1888; assistant resident, Kashmir, and joint commissioner, Ladakh, Nov., 1890.

EVERETT, STEPHEN H., Audit Department, India Office.—Educated at Dulwich College; writer, India office, May, 1872; junior examiner, audit department, Dec., 1873.

EVERS, BENJAMIN, M.D., C.M., Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, Medical Department, Central Provinces.—Joined the service, April, 1868; arrived in India, 27th Oct., 1868; served with

the 18th and 11th Native Infantry; civil surgeon and superintendent of jail at various stations from April, 1876.

EWART, CHARLES HENRY, Colonel, I.S.C., Police Department, Punjab.—First commission, 20th Feb., 1857; arrived in India, 2nd April, 1857; from Feb., 1861, served in the police department, Punjab, as district superintendent, and was promoted to deputy inspector-general, and grade, May, 1881, 1st grade, March, 1888; acting inspector general, and under secretary to government, police department, March, 1892.

EWBANK, ALFRED LLOYD VANDYKE, M.A., Education Department, Bengal.—Appointed, 16th Jan., 1868; arrived, 28th Feb., 1868; served as professor, Patna College, and as officiating inspector of schools; principal, Dacca College, March, 1876; 2nd class, education department, Aug., 1878; professor, Patna College, Oct., 1879; principal, Patna College, Oct., 1881.

EYRE, GERVAIS SELWYN, B.L., Major, I.S.C., Burma Commission.—1st commission, 12th June, 1869; served in military department until July, 1879, when he was appointed assistant commissioner in Burma; with the Burma field force, Nov., 1887; on special duty with the force operating against the Chins, May, 1888; deputy commissioner, May, 1888; Royal Humane Society's medal for saving lives of two brother officers.

FAGAN, PATRICK JAMES, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and St. John's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition to the Bengal civil service, 26th Nov., 1887, and of 1885; arrived in India, 26th Nov., 1887, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, officiating district judge, &c.; officiating junior secretary to government, Oct.-Nov., 1890.

FAICHNIE, ALEXANDER GEORGE, Post Office Department, Central Provinces.—Joined the post office department, Jan., 1858; served for some time as superintendent of the Rawal Pindi military horse van, and bullock train; deputy postmaster-general, Central Provinces and Berar, Nov., 1879.

FAIRRIE, J. S., Registry Department, India Office.—Educated at Clapham Grammar School, and King's College, London; writer, India Office, 1st Jan., 1869; clerk, 2nd class, Aug., 1878.

FAIRWEATHER, JAMES, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General, late Medical Department, Punjab.—Arrived in India, 20th March, 1856; in civil charge of Rawal Pindi and its jail, April, 1869; and sub-civil surgeon at Gurdaspur, April, 1874, and subsequently at various other stations in the Punjab; brigade surgeon, Nov., 1879; officiated as sanitary commissioner in 1878, 1879, and 1883; officiating surgeon-general, Punjab, April, 1885; officiating inspector-general of prisons, July, 1886; acted as medical adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala in 1884, 1885, and 1886; retired, 1886; has contributed papers on professional subjects to the 'Indian Medical Journal' and the 'Lancet.'

FANSHAW, ARTHUR UPTON, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Repton; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1869; arrived in India, Nov., 1871, and served in the Central Provinces as assistant commissioner, acting registrar of the judicial commissioner's court, and acting commissioner of excise, superintendent of stamps, and inspector-general of registration; assistant secretary to the chief

commissioner, July, 1880, and acted as secretary in 1880 and 1881; in charge of model farm, Nagpur, July, 1880, to Jan., 1881; from April, 1881, served in the postal department as officiating postmaster-general, Bombay, and was confirmed in this appointment, March, 1882; also officiated as director-general of the post office of India, Aug., 1884; officiating secretary to government of India, finance and commerce department, December, 1883; on special duty under government of India, home department, Jan., 1889; postmaster-general, 1st grade, Feb., 1888; director general of the post office of India, May, 1889.

FANSHAW, HERBERT CHARLES, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Bedford, Tonbridge, and Repton; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1871; arrived in India, 6th Nov., 1873, and was appointed assistant commissioner in the Punjab; served temporarily in Bengal on famine duty, Feb.-Nov., 1874; officiating settlement officer, Rohtak, Aug., 1875, to Feb., 1876, and again in 1877; acting under secretary to government, revenue department, Punjab, March, 1879; assistant to the officer on special duty in Kashmir, June to Sept., 1879; officiating junior secretary to government, Oct. to Dec., 1882, and again in 1883 and 1884; officiating secretary to government, Jan. to April, 1884, and again in 1888 and 1889; officiating junior secretary to government, Punjab, Dec., 1887, confirmed, Nov., 1888; revenue secretary to government of Punjab, March, 1890; officiated in 1890 as chief secretary; deputy commissioner, April, 1892; author of 'Rohtak Settlement Report,' and 'Punjab Famine Code.'

FARMER, HENRY RICHARD, Madras C.S.—Educated at Loughborough, Bromsgrove, and Uppingham Grammar Schools; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1866; arrived in India, 4th Dec., 1868, and served in various districts of Madras; as assistant collector and magistrate, sub-collector and joint magistrate, and acting collector and magistrate; acted as Tamil translator to government, Feb., 1880, to Sept., 1881; on special duty completing treatise on Madras Act viii. of 1865, July, 1882; acting district and sessions judge, Kurnool, Dec., 1887; Vizagapatam, Nov., 1889.

FARQUHAR, WILLIAM, Deputy Surgeon-General, M.D., late Madras Medical Department.—Assistant surgeon, 28th May, 1858; arrived in India, 31st Dec., 1858, and served under the military department in Madras, Burma, and the Straits Settlements; also held civil medical charge, Tounghoo, in 1859; medical officer, Ootacamund, from Nov., 1882; promoted to brigade surgeon, April, 1885; deputy surgeon-general, Belgaum and Western Districts, July, 1885; retired, July, 1890.

FARRAN, CHARLES FREDERICK, Barrister-at-Law, Judicial Department, Bombay.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the bar (Middle Temple), 1864; served as reporter, high court, Bombay, 1868-1874, also as acting government professor of law, April, 1868, to June, 1870, and Perry professor of jurisprudence, June, 1870, to Jan., 1872; acted as clerk of the crown, Sept., 1874, to Sept., 1876, and was confirmed in this appointment, May, 1880; acting advocate general, Bombay May-Dec., 1884; acted as

additional judge of the high court, Bombay, Nov., 1886 to Nov., 1887; appointed judge of the high court, April, 1890.

FARRAN, G. H., M.A., Judicial Department, Bombay.—Served from 17th May, 1866, as head assistant in the prothonotary's office, high court, Bombay, acting prothonotary, ecclesiastical and admiralty registrar, acting official assignee of the insolvent debtors' court, and acting clerk and sealer of the insolvent debtors' court; deputy registrar, commissioner for taking affidavits, and judge's clerk, Nov., 1873; assistant commissioner for taking accounts and assistant taxing master, July, 1876; has also acted as master and registrar in equity, commissioner for taking accounts, and taxing officer.

FARRELL, G., Surgeon-Colonel, C.B., late Punjab Medical Department.—Joined the service as surgeon, 4th Aug., 1856; deputy surgeon-general, Sept., 1866; officiating inspector-general to civil hospitals, Punjab, Nov., 1888, and was confirmed in the appointment, March, 1889; from Dec., 1888, to Feb., 1889, was honorary surgeon to the viceroy; retired, Sept., 1891.

FARRER, HENRY, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Heversham Grammar School, and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1873; arrived in India, 15th Nov., 1875; served in revenue and judicial department as assistant magistrate and collector, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, and officiating magistrate and collector; postmaster-general, Madras, June, 1886.

FASSON, HERBERT JOHN HAMILTON, Bengal C.S.—Educated at the High School, Quebec, and Bray College, Wicklow; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1870; arrived in India, 11th Nov., 1872; served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector, and officiating magistrate and collector on famine relief duty at Dinagore, March, 1874; assistant settlement officer, Chittagong, June, 1877; joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, Sept., 1885.

FAULDER, CECIL JOSEPH SALKELD, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Harrow; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1874; arrived in India, 9th Dec., 1876; served in revenue and judicial department, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dec., 1887; magistrate and collector, March, 1892.

FAWCETT, CHARLES GORDON HILL, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Harrow and Pembroke College, Cambridge; appointed after open competitive examination of 1888; arrived, 9th Nov., 1890; assistant collector and magistrate, Jan., 1891.

FAYRER, SIR JOSEPH, Surgeon-General, K.C.S.I., LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.S. (London and Edinburgh), F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Medical Board, India Office.—Acting assistant surgeon, R.N., Aug., 1847; assistant surgeon, royal artillery, 1849; joined the East India Company's service April, 1850, and served under the military department, also holding civil surgeoncy of Cheera Poonjee, Nov., 1850; served in the Burma campaign, and officiated as civil surgeon, Rangoon, Feb., 1853; appointed residency surgeon, Luck-

now, by Lord Dalhousie, for service during the war in Burma; honorary assistant surgeon, Lucknow, Sept., 1854; civil surgeon, Lucknow, March, 1856; brevet rank of surgeon, 1st class, in defence of Lucknow residency, during the siege, Sept., 1858; officiating professor of surgery and ex-officio 1st surgeon of the Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta, May, 1859; medical officer in these appointments, June, 1860; fellow of charge of Mysore princes, June, 1860; in the senate, University of Calcutta and member of the varsipresident March, 1861; served for two years as public of the medical faculty, and received the thanks of the faculty; surgeon, July, 1863; con-Hospital sulting surgeon to Howrah General Sanapciety of Nov., 1865; president of the Asiatic Soc., 1868; Bengal, 1867; J.P. for Calcutta, Feb., 1869; government trustee for India Museum, 1869; officiating surgeon to viceroy, Jan.-Feb., 1869; accompanied H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on his tour through India, Jan.-March, 1870; surgeon-major, June, 1870; honorary physician to the Queen, July, 1871; accompanied H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to India, 1875-76, in the medical charge of his party; retired, 1874; member of medical board, India Office, Dec., 1874; member of army sanitary commission; member of senate of Army Medical School at Netley; consulting physician to Charing Cross Hospital; author of 'Clinical Surgery in India,' 'Clinical and Pathological Observations in India,' 'Thanatophidia of India' (presented to the Indian government, by whom it was published in 1872), and other works; has also published numerous papers, monographs, and addresses, on medical and scientific subjects.

FENNER, HENRY ALGERNON SHRAPNEL, M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—Appointed 2nd assistant engineer, 20th June, 1861; 1st assistant engineer, April, 1865; executive engineer, Sept., 1868; 3rd superintending engineer, March, 1887; 2nd, Dec., 1889; 1st, July, 1891; officiating chief engineer and joint secretary to the government of the Punjab, Jan.-Feb., 1892.

FENTON, LAYARD LIVINGSTONE, Major, I.S.C., Bombay Political Department.—Joined the service, 8th Jan., 1870, and after serving under the military department, was transferred to the revenue survey department as assistant superintendent, Nov., 1873; assistant to political agent, Kathiawar, March, 1880; acting superintendent of surveys under the Rajasthaniik court in 1885, 1887 and 1889; confirmed, Dec., 1890; acted as president of the court in 1891, and from May, 1892.

FENTON, MICHAEL WILLIAM, B.A., Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at the Royal School, Armagh, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1881; arrived in India, 18th Nov., 1883, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner; officiating junior secretary to financial commissioner, Nov.-Dec., 1885; officiating under secretary to government, April, 1887; confirmed, Oct., 1887; assistant commissioner, Nov., 1891; author of 'Punjab Municipal Manual.'

FENTON, T. C., Registry Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, India office, 22nd May, 1873; attached to the store department, till Aug., 1879, and subsequently to the registry department.

FERARD, HENRY CECIL, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Eton, and University College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1883; arrived in India, 17th Nov., 1885, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; assistant commissioner, Sept., 1890.

FERET, C. J., Store Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 22nd Jan., 1875.

FERGUSON, HENRY TANNER, late Railway Department, Government of India.—Joined public works department as locomotive superintendent, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley railway, Oct., 1879; Punjab Northern state railway, Aug., 1881; class 1, state railway, revenue establishment, Jan., 1886; deputy locomotive superintendent, North-Western railway, Jan., 1886; deputy locomotive superintendent, Eastern Bengal railway, Oct., 1887; officiating locomotive superintendent, Feb., 1888; retired, 1888.

FERGUSON, Rt. Hon. SIR JAMES, BART., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., M.P.—Born in 1832; educated at Rugby, and University College, Oxford; entered the Grenadier Guards, and served in the Crimean campaign, 1854-55 (medal and three clasps); retired from the army in 1855; represented the county of Ayr in parliament in the Conservative interest from Dec., 1854, to April, 1857, and from Oct., 1859 to 1868; under secretary of state for India, June, 1866, to July, 1867; under secretary for the home department, July, 1867, to Aug., 1868; governor of South Australia, Aug., 1868; governor of New Zealand, March, 1873-1874; governor of Bombay, April, 1880, to March, 1885; parliamentary under secretary of state, foreign office, Aug., 1886; royal commissioner for the Adelaide Exhibition of 1887; postmaster-general, Sept., 1891, to Aug., 1892.

FERRAR, MICHAEL LLOYD, B.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at the Belfast Academical Institution, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1861; arrived in India, 21st Jan., 1863; from Jan., 1864, to Sept., 1865, served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector; transferred to Oudh, Sept., 1865, and served as assistant commissioner; from July, 1868, to April, 1875, served in the settlement department, and was appointed to take up lands for railway purposes in Lucknow, Aug., 1870; officiating commissioner, Fyzabad, in 1882 and 1883, and 1889; deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, April, 1883; magistrate and collector, March, 1884; officiating commissioner, Fyzabad, April, 1889; commissioner in Oudh, Aug., 1889; officiating commissioner, Gorakhpur, April, 1891; confirmed, July, 1891.

FINCH, BENJAMIN TRAILL, Telegraph Department, Government of India.—Appointed to the Indo-European telegraph department, 5th Nov., 1857; deputy director of the Persian Gulf section, from April, 1875; director Persian Gulf section, March, 1884; also acted as assistant political agent, Gwadur, Aug., 1879, and as political agent, Aug., 1884; employed in connection with renewals of Persian Gulf telegraph cables, 1890.

FIDDIAN, JAMES PAUL, B.A., Madras C.S.—Educated at Birmingham Grammar School, and Christ's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive

examination of 1873; arrived in India, 13th Nov., 1875, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, and acting sub-collector and joint magistrate; head assistant to collector and magistrate, Bellary, Dec., 1884; also acted as collector and magistrate, and district and sessions judge; sub-collector and joint magistrate, Jan., 1889; collector and magistrate, Jan., 1892.

FIDDIAN, WILLIAM, M.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Huddersfield College, Shrewsbury Grammar School, and St. Catherine's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1866; arrived in India, 14th Nov., 1868; served in revenue and judicial department, Bengal; on famine duty, May, 1874; officiating commissioner, Soonderbunds, Jan., 1879; joint magistrate and deputy collector, April, 1880; magistrate and collector, April, 1886.

FIELD, CHARLES DICKENSON, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1859; arrived in India, 11th Oct., 1860; served in the Bengal revenue and judicial departments as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector, officiating judge of the principal court of small causes, Kishnaghur and Jessore, officiating magistrate and collector, and registrar, high court (July, 1867); from Dec., 1870, served in the judicial department, and was placed on special duty in connection with a commission to consider the question of amending the rent law of Bengal, May, 1879; district and sessions judge, 1st grade, Oct., 1879; lieutenant-governor's council, Dec., 1879; judge, high court, Oct., 1880; retired, Sept., 1886; author of 'Rent Law Procedure in Bengal,' 'Essays on Indian Topics,' 'Chronological Table of, and Index to, the Indian Statute Book,' 'The Law of Evidence in British India,' 'The Law relating to Protestant Curates,' 'The Regulations of the Bengal Code,' 'A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal,' and 'Landholding and the Relation of Landlord and Tenant in various Countries.'

FIELD, GEORGE A., Registry Department, India Office.—Educated at Christ's Hospital; supernumerary writer, 30th May, 1859; clerk in registry department, Sept., 1860; employed in military department, 1867; assistant to registrar, March, 1882.

FILGATE, ALEXANDER JEROME, Colonel, R.E. late Public Works Department, India.—First commission, 1857; served in the China war, 1860 (medal and clasps); joined the Madras public works department, Oct., 1863, as assistant engineer, South Canara; deputy controller, public works accounts, July, 1865; deputy consulting engineer for railways, and examiner of accounts, Feb., 1866; from March, 1867, served in the public works department of the Government of India, as assistant accountant-general; deputy accountant-general, and ex-officio under secretary to government, March, 1872; officiating accountant-general and deputy secretary to government of India, March, 1879, to Nov., 1880; confirmed as accountant-general, and deputy secretary, Sept., 1881; member of finance committee, April, 1886, to March, 1887; retired, Nov., 1890.

FILGATE, TOWNLEY MACARTNEY, Registration Department, Bombay.—Arrived in India, 1st March, 1867, and served as military secretary to governor of Bombay, and registrar-general of assurances, Bombay Presidency (from Aug., 1870); from July, 1871, served as inspector-general of registration; on special duty, Nov.-Dec., 1876, engaged in selecting prisoners for release from the jails of the Bombay Presidency on the occasion of the proclamation of the Empress of India, 1st Jan., 1877; on special duty, Dec., 1879, as member of the committee on the registration law, at Calcutta; acting inspector-general of prisons, Dec., 1886; confirmed as such in addition to his other duties, April, 1887; also registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages, Bombay, Sept., 1888.

FINCH, C. T., Accounts Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 17th Feb., 1872.

FINK, W. R., Judicial Department, Bengal.—Assistant to the taxing officer and registrar, high court, Calcutta, 1878; chief clerk, high court of judicature, 1885; 1st assistant or deputy registrar, 1890; clerk of the crown, Nov., 1891.

FINLAY, HERBERT BLAKFAY, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1864; arrived in India, Dec., 1865; from May, 1866, served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; from Oct., 1873, to April, 1880, served in the settlement department, and was appointed settlement officer, 3rd grade, Banda, July, 1878; joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, Nov., 1880; deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, July, 1885; magistrate and collector, Aug., 1885; officiated as commissioner of division in 1887, and again from July, 1891.

FINLAY, JAMES FAIRBAIRN, M.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Edinburgh Academy and University; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1873; arrived in India, 17th Nov., 1875, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner; on special duty in the public works department, Oct., 1880; transferred to finance department of government of India, May, 1881, and served in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, as officiating assistant accountant-general and officiating deputy accountant-general; assistant comptroller-general in 4th class of financial department, July, 1882; officiated as under secretary to government of India, financial department, and as secretary, at various periods; officiating accountant-general, Bengal, June, 1886; deputy auditor-general, Nov., 1887; under secretary to government of India, financial department, Nov., 1887; officiating accountant-general, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Dec., 1887; deputy secretary to government of India, financial department, April, 1889; officiated as secretary in 1889, and again Jan., 1891; confirmed, May, 1892.

FINNEY, STEPHEN, Public Works Department, Government of India.—Joined the service as assistant engineer, Oct., 1874; served in various divisions, and as personal assistant, engineer-in-chief's office; assistant manager, Northern Bengal state railway, May, 1881; and deputy manager, Eastern Bengal state railway, July, 1889; officiated as manager, 1890, and again from March, 1891.

FINUCANE, MICHAEL, M.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at St. Munchin's College, Limerick, Limerick Collegiate Academy, and Queen's College, Cork; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1870; arrived in India, 11th Nov., 1872; assistant magistrate and collector in Bengal, Dec., 1872; manager, Raj Durbhunga, Sept., 1879; settlement officer, Jan., 1880; officiating under secretary, government of Bengal, judicial, political, and appointment departments, Jan., 1882; on special duty, Midnapore, May, 1882; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Feb., 1884; director of the agricultural department in Bengal, Dec., 1884; member, central examination committee, April, 1886; magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, March, 1888; 1st grade, May, 1891; edited Bengal Tenancy Act viii. of 1885.

FIREBRACE, FREDERICK, Lieut.-Col., R.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—1st commission, Dec., 1861; joined the public works department as assistant engineer, N.W. Provinces, May, 1865; assistant principal, Roorkee College, 1865-68; officiating assistant consulting engineer for railways, Bengal, May, 1868; manager, Calcutta and S.E. railway, Feb., 1870; executive engineer, Sept., 1870; Necmuh railway survey, Feb., 1871; assistant director of state railways, March, 1875; manager, Rajputana state railway, Nov., 1876; 1st class, state railway revenue establishment, April, 1877; on duty at the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Sept., 1878, to Nov., 1879; under secretary to government of India, railway branch, Jan., 1880; superintending engineer, 2nd class, July, 1885; 1st class, March, 1889; chief engineer, 3rd class, July, 1891, and, Jan., 1892; consulting engineer and joint secretary to government (railway branch), Bombay, Feb., 1887; author of a 'Manual of Surveying.'

FISCHER, FRANCIS NORTON, B.A., LL.B., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh, and Clare College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1886; arrived in India, 20th Dec., 1889, and served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector.

FISHER, CECIL, B.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Charterhouse and Magdalen College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived 15th Dec., 1890, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

FISHER, FREDERICK HENRY, B.A., late Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Boston Grammar School, and University of London; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1868; arrived in India, 4th Dec., 1870, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, and officiating magistrate and collector; assistant superintendent and small cause judge of Dehra Dun, March, 1879; officiating civil and sessions judge, Saharanpur, Oct., 1881; on special duty in connection with the preparation of the 'N.W. Provinces Gazetteer,' Dec., 1881; joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, April, 1885; retired, Aug., 1885.

FISHER, JOHN HADDEN, late Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Harrow School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of

1860; arrived in India, 10th Nov., 1861; from June, 1863, served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, and officiating small cause court judge; from Jan., 1872, to April, 1879, served in the Central Provinces as deputy commissioner; from April, 1879, served in the N.W. Provinces as joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade; magistrate and collector, April, 1880; retired, July, 1890.

FISHER, WILLIAM ROGERS, B.A., Forest Department, N.W. Provinces.—Appointed assistant conservator, 23th Sept., 1872; arrived in India, 16th Dec., 1872; deputy director of forest school, Dehra Dun, April, 1881, and Feb., 1884; conservator and director of the school, March, 1885; conservator of the 3rd grade, Dec., 1888; 2nd grade, May, 1891; assistant professor of forestry, Cooper's Hill College, from Nov., 1890; editor of 'The Indian Forester,' and author of a translation of the 'Aménagement des Forêts.'

FITZGERALD, EDWARD AMBROSE, Brigade Surgeon, late Medical Department, North-Western Provinces.—Assistant surgeon, Bengal medical establishment, 27th July, 1859; arrived in India, 27th Jan., 1860, and was employed under the military department, 1860-68; from Feb., 1868, served in the N.W. Provinces as civil assistant surgeon and superintendent of jail, Jaunpur; rank of surgeon, July, 1871; surgeon-major, July, 1873; served subsequently as civil surgeon and superintendent of jail at various stations in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh; brigade surgeon, Dec., 1887; retired, March, 1890.

FITZGERALD, SIR GERALD, K.C.M.G., Admiralty, late Financial Department of the Government of India.—Educated at St. Mary's College, Galway, and in France; appointed to the late ordnance office, Aug., 1855; junior clerk, war office, Jan., 1856; was estimate clerk, war office, 1861-1863; assistant commissioner for the investigation of the system of accounts in the public works department, India, Sept., 1863; officiating deputy comptroller-general of military expenditure, March, 1864; transferred to the financial department, India, Feb., 1868; personal assistant to financial member of governor-general's council, July, 1869; assistant comptroller-general, Aug., 1869; officiating deputy comptroller-general, Sept., 1870; deputy accountant-general, Madras, April, 1871; in charge of the office of accountant-general, British Burmah, Dec., 1871; officiating deputy comptroller-general, March, 1872; deputy accountant-general, Bengal, Aug., 1872; and deputy comptroller-general, Nov., 1876; allowed to accept temporary service under the Egyptian government, Jan., 1877, and appointed director-general of accounts in Egypt, Dec., 1878, and member of the committee of finance, 13th March, 1884; accountant-general of the navy, 1st June, 1885, and deputy and assistant to the parliamentary and financial secretary, by order in council of 18th Nov., 1885; was attached to the intelligence department for the military operations at Alexandria in 1882; commissioner of the royal patriotic fund; member of the pensions commutation board; C.M.G. in 1880, and K.C.M.G. in 1885; 3rd class of the order of Osmanieh, 1880; 2nd class of the order of the Medjidie, 1884; grand cordon of the order of the Medjidie, 1885; war

medal and Egyptian bronze star for service in the Egyptian campaign, 1882.

FITZGERALD, JAMES, Colonel, I.S.C., late Berar Commission.—Ensign, Bengal infantry, June, 1856; arrived in India, Sept., 1856; was employed under the military department up to 1862, including service in the mutiny, 1857-59, and was present at the siege and capture of Delhi (medal and clasp); served in the China war, 1860, and was present at the capture of Peking (medal and two clasps); from Aug., 1862, served in the Hyderabad assigned districts as assistant commissioner, railway magistrate, and deputy commissioner; retired, April, 1880.

FITZGERALD, JAMES RICHARD, late Bombay C.S.—Educated at Uppingham Grammar School; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; arrived in India, 5th Nov., 1870, and served as assistant collector and magistrate; from Aug., 1875, served under the foreign department, government of India, as assistant general superintendent, thagi and dakaiti department, and assistant to resident, Hyderabad; on special duty in connection with control of Moghias, Jan., 1878; political assistant, 1st class, March, 1878; officiating 1st assistant and secretary for Berar to resident, Hyderabad, March, 1882; held charge of the office of resident, May, 1882; from July, 1882, served in Ajmere, as assistant commissioner, and acted as commissioner, Aug.-Oct., 1882; magistrate of the district of Ajmere, Oct., 1882; first assistant, governor-general's agent, Biluchistan, May, 1883; political agent, 3rd class, Oct., 1883; held charge of the agent's office in 1883-84, and of the Kalat political agency, Nov.-Dec., 1884; from April, 1885, acted as 1st assistant and secretary for Berar, Hyderabad; retired, 1888.

FITZGERALD, SIR W. GERALD SEYMOUR VESEY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., India Office.—Educated at Harrow, and Oriel College, Oxford; called to the bar (Lincoln's Inn, 1865); private secretary to governor of Bombay, 1867-72; political aide-de-camp to the secretary of state for India, 14th Aug., 1874; C.S.I., Feb., 1887; K.C.I.E., Aug., 1887.

FITZMAURICE, JOHN DAY STOKES, Bombay C.S.—Educated at the Royal School, Armagh, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1881; arrived in India, Jan., 1884; assistant collector and magistrate, April, 1884; forest settlement officer, May, 1885; acting assistant judge and sessions judge, July, 1887.

FITZPATRICK, SIR DENNIS, B.A., K.C.S.I., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1858; served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner and deputy commissioner, and small cause court judge, and was placed on special duty in England in connection with Begum Sumroo's case, March, 1869, and at Calcutta in the legislative department of government of India, May, 1873; deputy secretary to the government of India in the legislative department, 1874; secretary in the legislative department from 1877 to 1885; was also secretary to the governor-general's council; acted as judge of the chief court, Punjab, in 1876-77, and as secretary to government of India, home department, Jan.-April, 1885; acting chief commissioner, Central Provinces, Dec., 1885; C.S.I.,

Feb., 1887; member of the public service commission, 1887, and acting resident in Mysore; chief commissioner of Assam, Sept., 1887; resident at Hyderabad, Aug., 1889; lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, March, 1892; K.C.S.I., May, 1890.

FLEET, JOHN FAITHFULL, C.I.E., Bombay C.S.—Educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and University College, London; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1865; arrived in India, 6th Dec., 1867, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, educational inspector, acting assistant political agent, and acting collector and magistrate; first assistant collector, Dec., 1878; on special duty in England, Jan.-May, 1879, and again in 1884 and 1885; epigraphist to the government of India, Jan., 1883; junior collector and magistrate, and political agent, Sholapur, June, 1886; senior collector, Nov., 1889; acting commissioner, Dec., 1891.

FLEMING, ALLAN STOFFORD, Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Harrow, and King's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1880; arrived in India, 13th Dec., 1882, and served in Burma as assistant commissioner; officiating under secretary to chief commissioner, April, 1888; deputy commissioner, April, 1890.

FLETCHER, WILLIAM MORRIS, Revenue Survey Department, Bombay.—Arrived in India 2nd June, 1865, and served in the Bombay Presidency as assistant superintendent of revenue survey, acting assistant settlement officer, and acting deputy superintendent of survey; on special duty in connection with the famine, Nov., 1876; superintendent of survey, Sept., 1879; acted as survey and settlement commissioner in 1891, and from Jan., 1892.

FOORD, EDWARD ARCHIBALD, Lieutenant-General, R.E., late Public Works Department, Madras.—Second lieutenant, Madras Engineers, 9th Dec., 1842; arrived in India, July, 1844; assistant civil engineer, Oct., 1846; adjutant of engineers, 1850-52; assistant to secretary board of revenue, public works department, Madras, Aug., 1852; served as 1st class district engineer in South Arcot and Tanjore, Dec., 1856, to May, 1863; superintending engineer, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, May, 1863; inspecting engineer for civil and military buildings, Madras, Dec., 1872; superintending engineer, Kistna and Nellore, June, 1874; deputy chief engineer and under secretary to government of Madras, Dec., 1875; chief engineer, 2nd class, and joint secretary to government, buildings and roads branch, Feb., 1877; chief engineer, 1st class, and secretary to government, public works department, April, 1877; resigned the public works department and retired from the army, 31st Dec., 1878.

FOOTE, ROBERT BRUCE, F.G.S., late Geological Survey of India.—Appointed from England as assistant in the geological survey, and joined 28th Sept., 1858; served in various districts of the Madras Presidency, the Nizam's territory, and Bombay; deputed to Vienna Exhibition in joint charge of the survey collections, 1873; 1st grade officer, April, 1876; deputy superintendent, June, 1881; fellow of the Madras University and member of the faculty of engineering, 1884; designation changed to superintendent of survey,

Sept., 1885; officiated as director in 1887; retired, Oct., 1891; author of various contributions to the survey publications.

FORBES, ARTHUR, B.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Sedburgh School, Yorkshire, and St. John's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1865; arrived in India, 4th Dec., 1867; assistant magistrate and collector, Burdwan, Dec., 1867; officiating deputy collector of customs, Calcutta, Sept., 1873; also secretary to the central relief committee, Jan., 1874; assistant commissioner in Assam, Nov., 1874, to May, 1876; on special duty at Sibsaur, Jan., 1876; joint magistrate and deputy collector, May, 1878; junior secretary, board of revenue, April, 1882; magistrate and collector, May, 1887; officiating commissioner of excise, March, 1890; commissioner, Patna, June, 1892.

FORBES, ARTHUR TREVOR, Madras C.S.—Educated at Thame Grammar School, Oxford, and Christ's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competition of 1885; arrived in Madras, 18th Oct., 1887, and served as assistant to magistrate and collector.

FORBES, GEORGE FORREST GREENLAW, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1881; arrived in India, 28th Nov., 1883, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate, 2nd grade, Nov., 1889.

FORBES, GEORGE STUART, M.A., Madras C.S.—Educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and University; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1870; arrived in India, 16th Oct., 1872, and served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, acting principal assistant, acting sub-collector and joint magistrate, and acting deputy commissioner of salt revenue; from Sept., 1880, to Jan., 1883, was employed in the Madras secretariat as acting under secretary in the revenue department, assistant secretary, judicial and legislative department, and under secretary in the departments under the chief secretary, and also served on the board of examiners from Jan., 1882; from Jan., 1883, served under the government of India in the home department as officiating under secretary, also in the foreign department, on special duty, Dec., 1884, and as junior under secretary, Jan., 1885; also in charge of duties of press commissioner, March, 1885; officiating under secretary to government of India, foreign department, March, 1887; 1st assistant and secretary for Berar to the resident at Hyderabad; sub-collector and joint magistrate, Sept., 1888; district and sessions judge, April, 1890; collector and magistrate, Jan., 1891.

FORBES, JOHN GREENLAW, Colonel, R.E., late Public Works Department, Government of India.—First commission as lieutenant, 9th Dec., 1854; arrived in India, 1st Feb., 1857; during the mutiny, 1857-58, served at the siege of Delhi, the relief of Lucknow, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and various engagements (medal and three clasps); served in the public works department, Punjab, from 21st June, 1858, as assistant engineer and executive engineer, and from July, 1863, in the N.W. Provinces; on special duty in the Madras Presidency, Feb.,

1867, reporting on the Kaveri, Krishna, and Godavari canals; superintendent of irrigation works, Oudh, Dec., 1867; officiating chief engineer and secretary to chief commissioner, Oudh, July to Nov., 1872; from Nov., 1872, served as superintending engineer in the irrigation branch in the N.W. Provinces, in the Punjab (Bari Doab Canal), and in Bengal (Sohe circle), and officiated as chief engineer and joint secretary, irrigation branch, Bengal, May to July, 1877; on special duty under the government of India to prepare a revised scheme for the Sardar canal, June, 1878; on special duty on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi, and Indus valley railways, Nov., 1878; superintending engineer and secretary to resident, Hyderabad, Dec., 1879; chief engineer and joint secretary, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, buildings and roads branch, April, 1881, and in the irrigation branch from Nov., 1881; chief engineer, 2nd class, March, 1886; 1st class, March, 1887; secretary to governor of N.W. Provinces and Oudh, 1887; viceroy of N.W. Provinces and Oudh, 1887; confirmed, Dec., 1889; secretary in the same department, Nov., 1890; reverted to military department, Aug., 1892.

FORBES, L. R., late Bengal Non-Regulation Commission.—Served in the judicial department, Bengal, from March, 1864, and on the 1st May, 1875, was appointed assistant commissioner; 1875, was appointed assistant commissioner; 1875, was appointed assistant commissioner; 1875, was appointed assistant commissioner, Aug., 1887, and at the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Jan., 1888; retired, March, 1891.

FORBES, WILLIAM A., C.B., late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Rugby and Haileybury College, from which he was appointed to the Bengal civil service in 1847; served in the revenue and judicial departments in the N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude; served as political officer throughout the mutiny; medal with clasp for Lucknow; magistrate and collector, Jaunpore, 1862; commissioner, Allahabad division, 1872; officiated as member, board of revenue, N.W. Provinces; retired, 1875.

FORBES, WALTER ERNEST, Colonel, I.S.C., late Oudh Commission.—Arrived in India as lieutenant, Bengal artillery, 13th April, 1859; served from Oct., 1860, in the Oudh commission as assistant commissioner, assistant settlement officer, and officiating settlement officer; deputy commissioner, Feb., 1876; commissioner, Lucknow division, July, 1883; Fyzabad division, Oct., 1883; retired, June, 1889; author of report of the Partabgarh Settlement.

FORD, ERNEST, Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at St. Paul's School, and St. Peter's College, Cambridge; appointed after open competitive examination of 1888; arrived, 6th Dec., 1890, and served in Burma as assistant commissioner.

FORD, WILLIAM, C.S.I., late Bengal C.S.—Appointed to the Bengal civil service from Haileybury College, 1842; arrived in India, 7th July, 1842; attached to the N.W. Provinces, and served in the grades of assistant magistrate and collector, assistant commissioner and joint magistrate and deputy collector; on special duty in the Sikh states, April, 1846; assistant to the governor-general's agent, N.W. Frontier, May, 1846; served subsequently in the Punjab as

assistant commissioner and superintendent, cis-Sutlej territory, and officiating deputy commissioner; magistrate and collector, Gurgaon, 1856; deputy commissioner, 1st class, 1858; deputed on special duty to Cashmere, March-Nov., 1860; commissioner and superintendent, Hissar division, Oct., 1864; Mooltan division, March, 1865; placed in charge of the state of Bhawalpoor, 1866; retired 1869; author of a report on native government as contrasted with the English system.

FORDHAM, JOHN WILLIAM, late Public Works Department, Government of India.—Joined the public works department as assistant accountant, July, 1859; assistant controller, July, 1869; deputy controller, Holkar and Neemuch state railways, Dec., 1871; examiner, 4th class, Jan., 1880; ditto, 2nd grade, Sept., 1881, and 1st grade, Feb., 1884; officiating examiner of accounts, Rajputana-Malwa railway, Sept., 1884; examiner, 3rd class, May, 1886; retired, 1889.

FORREST, GEORGE WALTER, B.A., Director of Records, Calcutta.—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; joined the service, 19th Dec., 1872, as head master, high school, Surat; acted at various periods as professor of history and political economy, Elphinstone College, and professor of English literature, Deccan College; professor of mathematics, Deccan College, July, 1879; acting census commissioner for Bombay, 1882; on special duty in connection with the Bombay records, 1884-6; professor of English history, Elphinstone College, Aug., 1887; in addition, director of records, Bombay, April, 1888; professor of English literature, Elphinstone College, March, 1889; officer in charge of records of the government of India, March, 1891; author of 'Articles on Indian Finance,' 'Selections from Bombay State Papers (Maharatta Series),' 'Selections from Bombay State Papers (Home Series),' 'Selections from the State Papers preserved in the Foreign Office of the Government of India, 1772-1785,' and 'The Administration of Warren Hastings'; has also edited, with a memoir, 'Selections from the writings of Mountstuart Elphinstone.'

FORSYTH, WILLIAM, F.R.C.S., Bengal Medical Service.—Joined the service, 9th May, 1876, and served at various stations as civil medical officer; officiating health officer, Calcutta, April, 1891; confirmed, March, 1892.

FOSTER, CHARLES J., General, C.B.—Served with the 16th Lancers during the campaign in Afghanistan under Lord Keane, including the siege and capture of Ghuznee (medal); served also at the battle of Maharajpore, 9th Dec., 1843 (bronze star); and in the campaign on the Sutlej in 1846, including the battles of Buddiwal, Aliwal (as aide-de-camp to Brigadier Cureton), and Sobraon (medal and clasp); appointed to the council of the secretary of state for India, July, 1878; retired, 1888.

FOSTER, HERBERT WILLIAM, Madras C.S.—Educated at the Liverpool Institute, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1880; arrived in India, 26th Dec., 1882, and served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, and acting principal assistant collector and magistrate, and acting registrar, high court; head assistant, Jan., 1890; registrar, high court (appellate side), Dec., 1890.

FOSTER, WILLIAM, B.A., Registry and Record Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 22nd Sept., 1882; B.A., London University, 1888; editor, India Office List, from Aug., 1891; in 1892 assisted in editing 'The Register of Letters, etc., of the East India Company, 1600-19.

FOSTER, WILLIAM SHRUBSOLE, M.A., late Madras C.S.—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1859; served in Madras from Nov., 1861, as assistant magistrate and collector, and sub-collector; fellow of university of Madras, April, 1873; collector and magistrate and political agent, Godavari, April, 1875; retired, 1885.

FOWLER, JAMES TOWNSHEND, F.R.G.S., F.S.A., late Education Department, Madras.—Principal, government normal school, Madras, 2nd Dec., 1855; fellow of Madras university, Sept., 1857; on special duty superintending formation of normal schools, May, 1858; from Jan., 1859, served as inspector of schools, and was promoted to 1st class of educational department April, 1880; on special duty to Calcutta as member of the educational committee, Feb., 1882, and again, Aug., 1882, to March, 1883; acting director of public instruction, Madras, April-June, 1883; retired, Dec., 1888.

FOX, CHARLES EDMUND, Barrister-at-Law, Judicial Department, Burma.—Officiated as government advocate, British Burma, 1879-80, and 1884-5, and as additional recorder, Rangoon, Dec., 1885 to Jan., 1886, and Jan., 1888; confirmed as government advocate, March, 1886.

FOX, CHARLES EDWARD, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Judicial Department, Bombay.—Served from 9th Jan., 1866, as master and registrar in equity, commissioner for taking accounts and local investigations, and taxing officer, high court, Bombay.

FOX, FRANCIS WILLIAM, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at the Independent College, Taunton, and Cheltenham College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1871; arrived in India, 20th Oct., 1873, and served in the Central Provinces, and from March, 1877, in Burma, as assistant commissioner; superintendent of central jail, Moulmein, in 1877 and 1878; transferred to N.W. Provinces, Dec., 1883, and served as assistant magistrate and collector, and acting district and sessions judge; assistant commissioner, 2nd class, Jhansi, May, 1885, 1st class, Nov., 1887; judge of the small cause court, Allahabad, Jan., 1889; district and sessions judge, April, 1890.

FOX, G. J. B., Store Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 6th July, 1877.

FOX-STRANGWAYS, MAURICE WALTER, Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces).—Educated at Charterhouse, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1880; arrived in India, 26th Nov., 1882; supernumerary assistant commissioner, Nagpur, Nov., 1882; assistant commissioner, Oct., 1887; settlement officer, Nov., 1887; judge, small cause court, Jan., 1892; commissioner of excise, March, 1892; deputy commissioner, April, 1892.

FOXTON, WILLIAM, B.A. (Oxon), late Judicial Department, Bombay.—Arrived in India, 23rd Aug., 1857; from Oct., 1857, served

in the educational department as acting professor at the Poona and Elphinstone College, and head master of the English school, Ahmednagar, and was appointed tutor to ex-Ameers of Hyderabad, Sind, July, 1860; from Oct., 1860, served in Sind as deputy collector and magistrate, deputy collector of income tax, acting judge and sessions judge, and acting collector and magistrate; appointed judge of the court of small causes, cantonment magistrate, and superintendent of jail, Karachi, also Sindi translator to government, May, 1876; acting collector of customs and shipping master, Karachi, and assistant collector of salt revenue in Sind, April, 1886; retired, April, 1887.

FRANCIS, EDWARD BELCHAM, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Repton Grammar School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1870; arrived in India, 9th Nov., 1872, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner; transferred temporarily to Bengal on famine duty, Feb. to Nov., 1874; officiating superintendent of Chamba, April to Aug., 1879; officiating secretary to financial commissioner, Aug., 1879, and again in 1883-84; officiating judicial assistant in various districts, 1880-83; assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Feb., 1885; 1st grade, May, 1887; deputy commissioner, May, 1889.

FRANCIS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Hyderabad Administration.—Joined the service 15th Sept., 1873, as assistant superintendent, Bombay revenue survey; divisional inspector, land records and agriculture, Dharwar, May, 1891; director of land records and agriculture, Hyderabad, Aug., 1891.

FRANCIS, WALTER, Madras C.S.—Educated at Repton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1888; arrived, 11th Nov., 1890, and served as assistant collector and magistrate.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, M.D., Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, Bengal Medical Department.—First commission, April, 1869; arrived in India, 13th Nov., 1869; civil surgeon in Oudh, Dec., 1869, to June, 1876; superintendent, Central Prison, Lucknow, July, 1876; on special duty with the Viceroy, Dec., 1880; civil surgeon of Simla, Dec., 1881, to Nov., 1886; honorary surgeon on the personal staff of the Viceroy, Jan., 1886; on special duty with the lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, Nov., 1886, to March, 1887; civil surgeon and superintendent of lunatic asylum, Jubbulpore, Oct., 1887.

FRANKS, CHARLES N. B., Public Works Department, India Office.—East India House writer, old establishment, 19th Nov., 1856; junior clerk, railway department, India Office, 1860; senior clerk, Feb., 1875.

FRANKS, EDWARD, Military Department, India Office.—East India House writer, old establishment, 1st Sept., 1858; junior clerk, financial department, India Office, Dec., 1866; funds department, 1867; senior clerk, military department, Aug., 1881.

FRASER, ALEXANDER, General, C.B., R.E., late Public Works Department, Government of India.—2nd lieutenant, Bengal engineers, 8th Dec., 1843; joined the public works department, Sept., 1850, as executive engineer, Lower Provinces; executive engineer, Arracan, 1853, and subsequently at Rangoon; garrison engi-

neer, presidency, Feb., 1856; under secretary to government of India, public works department, 1859; superintendent, Alguada Reef and other lighthouses, 1860; chief engineer, 2nd class, Feb., 1862; officiating secretary to government of Bengal, and chief engineer, 1862; chief engineer and secretary to chief commissioner, British Burma, Aug., 1867; chief engineer, 1st class, Jan., 1873; chief engineer and secretary to government of N.W. Provinces, May, 1871, to Jan., 1879; secretary to government of India in the public works department, Jan., 1879, to Feb., 1882.

FRASER, ALEXANDER THOMAS, Colonel, R.E., Madras Public Works Department.—Arrived in India, 2nd March, 1860, and served from that date in the public works department, Madras; executive engineer, Oct., 1866; transferred to Central Provinces, Dec., 1866; and to Rajputana, June, 1867; posted to N.W. Provinces, military works branch, April, 1872; served also in Jhansi and Mysore; returned to Madras, as executive engineer, March, 1881; acted also as superintending engineer, and deputy chief engineer and under secretary to government, public works department.

FRASER, ANDREW HENDERSON LEITH, M.A., B.L., Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces Commission).—Educated at the Academy, Institution, and University of Edinburgh; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1869; arrived in India, 23rd Oct., 1871; served in Central Provinces as assistant commissioner; acting registrar of the judicial commissioner's court, Jan., 1877; assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, April, 1877; commissioner of excise, superintendent of stamps, and inspector-general of registration, Central Provinces, Aug., 1881; junior secretary to the chief commissioner, and director of agriculture, Feb., 1882; acting secretary to the chief commissioner, April, 1882, and again at intervals in 1883-86; acting deputy commissioner, Wardha, March, 1884; acting commissioner, Chhattisgarh, April, 1888; commissioner, Jan., 1891.

FRASER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, Lieut.-Col., I.S.C., Political Department, Government of India.—1st commission, 13th Sept., 1864; served with the 7th dragoon guards and in India with the 18th hussars; joined Madras staff corps, May, 1867; served under the foreign department of the government of India from July, 1874, as assistant resident in the Persian Gulf, assistant to the agent to the governor-general in Rajputana, assistant general superintendent, thagi and dakaiti, Jolna, and assistant to resident, Hyderabad; 2nd assistant agent in Central India, May, 1878, to April, 1879; officiated for various periods as political assistant, 1st class, and was confirmed, Oct., 1883; British joint commissioner, Ladakh, April, 1884; assistant secretary to government of India, foreign department, Nov., 1884; assistant resident in Mysore, and secretary to the chief commissioner of Coorg, April, 1886; additional political agent, 1st class, and guardian to the heir apparent of Jodhpur, Dec., 1886; officiating political agent, 2nd class, and 1st assistant to the agent to the governor-general in Rajputana, and to the chief commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, June, 1887; political agent, Ulwar, Oct., 1891; has translated the 'Tansimat-i-Hasanah.

FRASER, HENRY, Colonel, late Police Department, Central Provinces.—First commission, Madras cavalry, 1854; arrived in India, 14th March, 1854; assistant to general superintendent, thagi and dakaiti department, Nagpur, July, 1860; joint magistrate, Nagpur and Berars, Aug., 1861; from Nov., 1861, served in the police department, Central Provinces; acted as inspector general, July-Aug., 1868; 1st class, district superintendent, Nov., 1885; reverted to military duty, 1890.

FRASER, HUGH, B.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Wellington College, and Oriel College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1872; arrived in India, 15th Nov., 1874, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate, 2nd grade, June, 1885; assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Feb., 1888; acting registrar of high court, N.W. Provinces, in 1888; confirmed, April, 1889; on special duty in secretariat, Nov., 1891, to April, 1892; deputy commissioner, March, 1892; magistrate and collector, April, 1892.

FRASER, JAMES DENHOLM, Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Christ's Hospital, and Queen's College, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived in India, 21st Dec., 1891, and served in Burma as assistant commissioner.

FRASER, STUART MITFORD, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1882; arrived in India, 25th Nov., 1884; assistant collector and magistrate, Jan., 1885; forest settlement officer, Aug., 1887; tutor and guardian to the Raja of Kholapur, the Chief of Kagal, and Kunwar Saheb of Bhavnagar, May, 1889.

FRAZER, ROBERT WATSON, B.A., LL.B., M.R.I.A., late Madras C.S.—Educated at Rathmines School, Kingstown School, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived in India, 7th Nov., 1877, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, engineer and manager of the Parla Kinedi estate (Jan.-Feb., 1882), acting sub-collector and joint magistrate, and acting deputy director of revenue settlement; retired, 1886.

FREMANTLE, SELWYN HOWE, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1888; arrived, 27th Nov., 1890, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

FRENCH, FRANCIS COOPE, Bengal C.S. (Assam).—Educated at Marlborough and Eton, and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in India, 20th Dec., 1889, and served in Assam as assistant commissioner.

FRIZELLE, JOSEPH, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at the Royal School, Dungannon, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1862; arrived in India, 20th Dec., 1863, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; transferred to Punjab, May, 1864, and served as assistant commissioner, officiating deputy commissioner, officiating small

cause court judge, and officiating cantonment magistrate; judicial assistant, July, 1876; deputy commissioner, April, 1877; divisional judge, 2nd grade, Nov., 1884; officiating judge, chief court, Punjab, June, 1888; divisional judge, 1st grade, and additional judge of chief court, March, 1889; confirmed as judge of chief court, May, 1889.

FROST, CHARLES EVITT, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Kensington Grammar School, and foreign schools; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1868; arrived in India, 31st Oct., 1870, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, acting collector and magistrate and political agent, acting railway magistrate, and acting forest settlement officer; second assistant collector, Dec., 1884; first assistant collector, Aug., 1887; junior collector and magistrate, Nov., 1891.

FRY, HENRY J. W., B.A., Store Department, India Office.—Junior clerk, 18th Aug., 1873; B.A. (Honours in Logic and Moral Philosophy), London University, 1875.

FRY, THOMAS DUNCAN, Bombay C.S.—Educated at St. Paul's School and University College, London; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in India, 1st Dec., 1889, and served as assistant collector and magistrate.

FRYER, FREDERICK WILLIAM RICHARD, B.L., C.S.I., Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at foreign schools, and at Bromsgrove Grammar School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; arrived in India, 28th Nov., 1864, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner and settlement officer; officiating settlement secretary to financial commissioner, Oct., 1875; judicial assistant, April, 1877; on special duty with the Quetta field force, Oct., 1878, and again, Feb., 1879; deputy commissioner, Jan., 1882; officiating superintendent, Kapurthala state, May, 1883; commissioner in Burma, Aug., 1886; financial commissioner, Burma, June, 1888; C.S.I., May, 1890; retransferred to Punjab, and appointed commissioner and superintendent, March, 1891; officiating chief commissioner, Burma, from May, 1892; author of 'A Report on the Settlement of the Dera Ghazi Khan District.'

FRYER, W. H., Accounts Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 25th July, 1892.

FULLER, JOSEPH BAMPFYLDE, C.I.E., Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces).—Educated at Marlborough; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1873; arrived in India, 13th Nov., 1875; from Nov., 1875, to July, 1882, served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, and acting joint magistrate and deputy collector, and was placed on special duty as assistant director of agriculture and commerce, Feb., 1878; transferred to Central Provinces, July, 1882, and appointed acting director of agriculture and commerce, and acting junior secretary to the chief commissioner; assistant secretary to chief commissioner, Aug., 1882; commissioner of settlements and agriculture, Oct., 1885; also junior secretary to the chief commissioner, April, 1890; C.I.E., Jan., 1892; author of 'A Primer of Agriculture,' and 'Field and Garden Crops of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.'

FULTON, EDMUND MCGILDOWNY HOPE, Bombay C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Rugby School; appointed to the Bombay civil service after

open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 8th Nov., 1869, and served in the Bombay revenue and judicial department as assistant collector and magistrate, acting assistant commissioner, branch inspector-general of registration and educational inspector in Sind, acting judge and sessions judge, and agent for Sardars in the Deccan; appointed registrar of the high court, Bombay, Feb., 1881; 2nd grade judge and sessions judge, Feb., 1886; transferred to Lower Burma as judicial commissioner, May, 1891.

FURLONG, MALCOLM, Colonel, I.S.C., late Burma Commission.—Joined the Madras army as ensign, and arrived in India, 10th Feb., 1857; served at the capture of Copul, 1858, and with the Bellary movable column, 1859 (medal); personal assistant to inspector-general of police, Burma, June, 1865; served in the Burma commission from Aug., 1867, as assistant commissioner, assistant secretary to the chief commissioner (July, 1869, to Feb., 1871), and town magistrate of Prome; from Jan., 1880, acted as deputy commissioner of Moulmein, also officiating as judge in 1880; deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, May, 1884; president, Moulmein municipal committee, Jan., 1885; deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Dec., 1888; retired, 1891.

FURNIVALL, W. C., late Public Works Department, Government of India.—Joined the public works department, May, 1869, as superintending engineer on the Delhi and Rewari railway; 1st grade superintending engineer, Rajputana railway, March, 1874; under secretary to government of India, railway branch, Oct., 1873, in charge of Rajputana railway as engineer-in-chief; officiating director of railways, central system, and joint secretary to government of N.W. Provinces, May, 1877; joint secretary and officiating chief engineer, N.W. Provinces, Jan., 1879; director of construction for state railways, March, 1880; chief engineer, and secretary to chief commissioner, British Burma, Oct., 1880; services lent to the Bengal Central, and Bengal and N.W. railway companies, May, 1883; Nizam's guaranteed railway company, March, 1884; chief engineer, 2nd class (supernumerary), March, 1882; retired from public works department, 1886.

GABBETT, POOLE ROBERT, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, Madras Medical Department.—Joined the service in Oct., 1871, and served in the Madras presidency; served in England (Woolwich), Jan., 1877; at Gibraltar, March, 1881; in Egypt with expeditionary force, Feb., 1885; in England, June, 1885; in the Madras presidency, March, 1889; appointed surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, Jan., 1891.

GAFFNEY, JOHN BURKE, Brig.-Sur.-Lieut.-Colonel, Medical Department, Central Provinces.—Appointed to the Indian medical service, 1st Oct., 1866, having previously served as assistant surgeon, Her Majesty's home service, 1864-65; arrived in India, 27th April, 1867; was employed under the military department, including service in the Nicobar expedition, 1867; house surgeon, medical college hospital, Calcutta, March, 1868; from June, 1868, served in the Central Provinces as civil assistant surgeon, and assistant to the deputy commissioner, Upper Godavery district; from June, 1878, served as civil surgeon and superintendent of jail at Raipur, and afterwards at Seoni and Saoner.

GAISFORD, GILBERT, Major, I.S.C., Foreign Department, Government of India.—Joined the service 22nd Feb., 1868; admitted to staff corps, March, 1870; from May, 1870, served with the Punjab frontier force, and throughout the Jowaki expedition, 1877-8 (medal); assistant superintendent of levies in Baluchistan, April, 1883; assistant political officer on expedition to Zhob, Sept., 1884; officiating political agent, Quetta, April, 1889 confirmed, Feb., 1891; served throughout the Afghan war, 1878-80 (medal).

GAIT, EDWARD ALBERT, Bengal C.S. (Assam).—Educated at University College, London; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1882; arrived in India, 11th Dec., 1884, and served as assistant commissioner in Assam; provincial superintendent of census operations, 1890; acted as secretary to the chief commissioner, Oct., 1891, to Jan., 1892.

GAITSKELL, ARTHUR, Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Cheltenham, and New College, Oxford; appointed to the Burma division of the Bengal civil service, after open competition of 1887; arrived in Burma, 9th Dec., 1889, and served as assistant commissioner.

GALBRAITH, EDGAR, B.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1874; arrived in India, 22nd Nov., 1876, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; assistant superintendent and small cause court judge, Dehra Dun, March, 1885; joint magistrate, 2nd grade, Dec., 1886; assistant commissioner, 1st grade, June, 1889; joint magistrate, 1st grade, Feb., 1890; has officiated as district and sessions judge, magistrate and collector, and inspector-general of registration and stamps and excise commissioner.

GALTON, CHARLES ARTHUR, M.A., Madras C.S.—Educated at St. Peter's College, Radley, Magdalen Grammar School, and Exeter College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1862; arrived, 10th Nov., 1863; served in Madras from Aug., 1865, as assistant collector and magistrate, assistant commissioner (Nilgiri Hills), acting under secretary to government in the revenue department (March, 1872, to March, 1873), secretary to the board of revenue (Oct., 1879, to March, 1881, and in 1881-82), and acting collector of sea customs at Madras, and acting collector of emigrants; district and sessions protector of emigrants; district and sessions judge, Dec., 1883; collector and magistrate, Oct., 1884; district and sessions judge, Nov., 1885; acting commissioner of salt and abkari revenue, April, 1886; acting additional member, board of revenue; acting secretary to government, revenue department, July, 1888; confirmed, Nov., 1888.

GAMBLE, JAMES SYKES, M.A., F.L.S., Forest Department, North-Western Provinces.—Educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; appointed assistant conservator of forests, Oct., 1871; arrived in India, 27th Dec., 1871, and served in British Burma; transferred to Bengal, Aug., 1872; served under the government of India as assistant to the inspector-general of forests, April, 1877, to Jan., 1879; deputy conservator, Bengal, July, 1880; conservator, 3rd grade,

Sept., 1882; transferred to Madras, Dec., 1882; conservator, 2nd grade, Dec., 1887; transferred to N.W. Provinces as conservator of school circle, and director of the Forest school, Dehra Dun, Oct., 1890; 1st grade conservator, Feb., 1892.

GAMBLE, REGINALD ARTHUR, B.A., Bombay C.S.—Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1881; arrived in India, 30th Dec., 1884; assistant collector and magistrate, July, 1885; transferred to financial department, government of India, as acting assistant controller of India treasuries, Nov., 1889; acting deputy accountant general, Allahabad, June, 1890; officiating under secretary in the finance and commerce department, Jan., 1891.

GANPATRAO BHASKAR, RAO BAHADUR, Judicial Department, Bombay.—Served from Aug., 1874, as 4th judge of the court of small causes, Bombay; appointed 3rd judge, May, 1888; and 2nd judge, May, 1889.

GANPATRAO DAMODHAR PANSE, Bombay C.S.—Appointed probationer under the native civil service rules, and assistant collector and magistrate, 13th Dec., 1881; confirmed as member of the Bombay civil service, June, 1884; 2nd assistant collector and magistrate, Dec., 1890.

GARBETT, COLIN HUBERT, Colonel, I.S.C.—First commission in army, 27th June, 1859; from 4th Dec., 1866, served in the non-regulation commission, Bengal, as assistant commissioner; deputy commissioner, Nov., 1879.

GARBETT, HUBERT, late Public Works Department, Punjab.—Joined the public works department, Nov., 1854; executive engineer, Bari Doab canal, Feb., 1860; Western Jumna canal, Aug., 1863; executive engineer, 1st grade, on the inundation canals, Punjab, Feb., 1870; superintendent of works, Derajat circle, Punjab, 1870; superintending engineer, July, 1878; superintending engineer, Bari Doab circle, Jan., 1880; and in the Derajat circle, April, 1882; superintending engineer, 2nd class, March, 1881; officiated as superintending engineer, 1st class, at intervals, from May, 1881; retired, 1890.

GARDINER, JOHN WILLIAM, late Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at the Lycée Impérial Bonaparte, Paris; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; arrived in India, 24th Nov., 1864, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner; on special duty under financial department of government of India, Sept.-Nov., 1873; again on special duty, Nov., 1880; promoted to judicial assistant, 1st grade, Dec., 1880, and to deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Nov., 1885; settlement officer in addition to his own duties, March, 1887; officiating divisional judge, Rawul Pindi, June, 1888; deputy commissioner, 1st grade, April, 1889; retired, Nov., 1889.

GARDINER, RICHARD, Major, R.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—Lieutenant, 8th Jan., 1868; 2nd assistant engineer, Rajputana state railway, 10th Nov., 1870; 1st assistant engineer, Sept., 1872; executive engineer, Western Rajputana section, Feb., 1875; deputy manager, Class ii., state railway revenue

establishment, July, 1882; in the office of director-general of railways, Jan., 1885; officiating under secretary to government of India, public works department, railway branch, Nov., 1886; manager and engineer-in-chief, Bhavnagar-Gondal railway, June, 1887; also charge of Morvi railway, June, 1887.

GARRETT, ANNESLEY JOHN, Lieut.-Colonel, I.S.C., Hyderabad Administration.—Educated at Marlborough; first commission, 29th May, 1866; military secretary to the resident, Hyderabad, March, 1890.

GARRETT, CHARLES BAZETT, Bengal C.S.—Appointed from Haileybury College; arrived in India, 2nd March, 1858; from Jan., 1859, served in the Bengal revenue and judicial departments as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector, officiating registrar of assurances, district and sessions judge, and magistrate and collector; judge of the principal court of small causes in Nuddea and Jessore, Dec., 1882; district and sessions judge, 1st grade, Feb., 1883; officiating superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs in 1884, 1888, and 1891.

GARRETT, H. W., Political Department, India Office.—Educated at the King's School, Ely; clerk, 2nd class, accountant general's department, India office, 12th April, 1882; transferred for service in the political department, June, 1890.

GARRETT, JAMES HUGH ELIOT, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Reading Grammar School, Clifton College and New College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1885; arrived in India, 25th Nov., 1887, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

GARSTIN, JOHN HENRY, C.S.I., Madras C.S.—Appointed to the Madras civil service from Haileybury College, 1857; arrived, 1st Dec., 1857; served in revenue and judicial departments, Madras, and was appointed private secretary to H.E. Lord Napier, March, 1866; acting collector of sea customs and protector of emigrants, Jan., 1871; collector and magistrate, South Arcot, and political agent, Pondicherry, May, 1871; served as acting secretary, and additional secretary to government, revenue department, 1876-80; C.S.I., May, 1878; collector and magistrate and agent, Vizagapatam, March, 1880; to April, 1881; board of revenue, July, 1882; appointed to revise the establishments of collectors and divisional officers in Madras Presidency, Feb., 1883; member of the committee in connection with the draft tenancy bill, July, 1885; fellow of Madras University, March, 1886; second member of board of revenue and commissioner of land revenue, April, 1887; acting first member, July to Sept., 1887; member of council of governor of Madras, Jan., 1889; acting governor of Madras, 1st Dec., 1890, to 23rd Jan., 1891; author of a 'Review of the Madras Famine of 1876-78'; and compiler of the 'District Manual of South Arcot,' 1878.

GARSTIN, NORMAN ANTHONY, Police Department, North-Western Provinces.—Joined the service, 22nd Oct., 1857, as deputy collector and magistrate, Bengal; transferred to Oudh, Sept., 1859, as extra assistant commissioner; assistant district superintendent of police, Dec., 1863; district superintendent, Jan., 1867; 1st grade, Oct., 1890.

GARTH, SIR RICHARD, Knight, M.A., Q.C.—Educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the bar in Lincoln's Inn in 1847, and

went the home circuit; represented Guildford in Parliament, 1866-68; nominated chief justice of the high court of judicature, Calcutta, March, 1875; retired, March, 1886.

GARTHWAITE, LISTON, B.A. (London), late Education Department, Madras.—Served from 8th April, 1857, as head master of the Zillah school, Cuddalore, of the provincial school, Calicut, and of the normal school, Cannanore, and as deputy inspector of schools; also acted as Malayan translator, and Canarese translator to government; from Sept., 1869, served as inspector of schools; compiled Canarese and Malayan Arzis for the secretary of state, and also various text-books; fellow of Madras University, March, 1884; 2nd class, education department, May, 1884; on special duty at Madras in connection with preparation of a scheme for development of technical and scientific education, in 1884-85, and again in 1885-86; retired, Dec., 1888.

GATES, FRANK CAMPBELL, B.L., Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Cheltenham College, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1880; arrived in India, 18th Dec., 1882; assistant magistrate and collector, Dec., 1882; from Aug., 1884, served in Burma as assistant commissioner; on special duty in Upper Burma, March, 1887; junior secretary to chief commissioner, April, 1887; under secretary, Oct., 1887; deputy commissioner, 4th grade, Aug., 1889; officiating secretary to chief commissioner, Jan., 1890; junior secretary to chief commissioner, March, 1891; officiating secretary, March, 1892.

GATHERER, ARTHUR BRANDER, M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—Arrived in India, 8th Nov., 1864, and served in the public works department, Madras and Mysore; executive engineer, Sept., 1873; assistant secretary to resident, public works department, Hyderabad, Dec., 1885; superintending engineer, March, 1889; transferred to Burma, April, 1889.

GAY, EDWARD, M.A., late Financial Department, Government of India.—Appointed by the secretary of state as assistant in the finance department, Sept., 1865; assistant comptroller-general of accounts and acting assistant commissioner of paper currency, Calcutta, June, 1867; acting deputy accountant-general, Bombay, April, 1868; deputy comptroller-general, Calcutta, Sept., 1869; 1st class of the financial department, Jan., 1871; on special duty in England, March, 1872, to Dec., 1873; acting accountant-general, Bengal, May, 1874, to Jan., 1875; accountant-general, Bombay, and commissioner of paper currency, April, 1879; officiating comptroller and auditor-general, April, 1885; comptroller and auditor-general and head commissioner of paper currency (provisionally), Nov., 1887; confirmed, Nov., 1888; retired, Nov., 1891.

GEAKE, EDWARD, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Plymouth College and Christ Church, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1884; arrived in India, 25th Nov., 1886, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

GEE, HERBERT WALTER, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Sherborne School and New College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1885; arrived in India, 28th Nov., 1887, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, officiating district judge, &c.

GEIDT, BERNARD GEORGE, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Shrewsbury; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1874; arrived in India, 30th Nov., 1876; assistant magistrate and collector, Burdwan, Dec., 1876; transferred to Assam, Oct., 1877, and served as assistant commissioner and assistant inspector of immigrants; personal assistant to the chief commissioner, Jan., 1882; officiated as deputy commissioner in 1884 and 1887; retransferred to Bengal as joint magistrate and deputy collector, Jan., 1888; has also officiated as district and sessions judge.

GELL, Right Rev. FREDERICK, D.D., Ecclesiastical Department, Madras.—Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge; nominated lord bishop of Madras, 16th May, 1861; arrived in India, 25th Nov., 1861; acting metropolitan bishop, Calcutta, March, 1876, to Feb., 1877.

GEOGHEGAN, HENRY THOMAS, B.A., M.I.C.E., late Railway Branch, Government of India.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; joined the public works department, Nov., 1868, as executive engineer, Punjab Northern state railway; superintending engineer, Indus valley railway, May, 1877; officiating consulting engineer to government of India for state railways, Feb., 1879; engineer-in-chief, Bhopal railway, June, 1879; engineer-in-chief, Madras state railway surveys, Feb., 1885; superintending engineer, 1st class, March, 1886; retired, 1890.

GEORGE, EDWARD CLAUDIUS SCOTNEY, Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Dulwich and University College, London; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1884; arrived in Burma, 7th March, 1887, and served as assistant commissioner; officiating deputy commissioner, Aug., 1890.

GEORGE, JAMES MORGAN TOMKINS, B.A., Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Malvern College and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service (Burma), after open competition of 1885; arrived in India, 12th Dec., 1888, and served as assistant commissioner in Burma; officiating under secretary to chief commissioner, May-Aug., 1891.

GIBB, MALCOLM COUPER, LL.B., Bombay C.S.—Educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1879; arrived in India, 11th Dec., 1882; assistant collector and magistrate, April, 1883; on special duty, Surat, June, 1887; 2nd assistant collector and magistrate, Nov., 1890.

GIBSON, EDWARD, Madras C.S.—Educated at St. Alban's Grammar School; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; arrived, 25th Nov., 1864; served in Madras revenue and judicial department from Feb., 1866, as assistant collector and magistrate and acting sub-secretary, board of revenue, and was on special duty, Jan., 1868, inquiring into condition of poorer classes, North Arcot, and on famine duty in Kurnool, Nov., 1876, to March, 1878; acting under secretary to government, chief secretary's department, Feb., 1880; private secretary to governor of Madras, Dec., 1880; sub-collector and joint magistrate, June, 1882; secretary to the board of revenue, Jan., 1884; acting collector, district magistrate, and government

agent, Tanjore, July, 1886; collector and magistrate, Sept., 1888; acting member of board of revenue, Nov., 1891.

GIBSON, FREDERICK EDWARD, late Madras C.S.—Educated at Bath Grammar School, London University, and Edinburgh University; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1865; served in various districts of Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, acting sub-collector, acting district and sessions judge, and acting collector and magistrate; sub-collector and joint magistrate, Nellore, Oct., 1883; retired, Aug., 1887.

GIBSON, HENRY WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law, Oudh Commission.—Volunteer in the Meerut light horse, 1857-58; served subsequently in the military police, 1858-61; assistant district superintendent of police, Oudh, June, 1861; district superintendent, 4th grade, April, 1863; from July, 1864, served in the Oudh commission as assistant commissioner, and officiated as settlement officer, Feb.-Dec., 1865; acted as superintendent of encumbered estates, Sitapur, July to Oct., 1874; deputy commissioner, Nov., 1877; 1st grade, July, 1883.

GIBSON, J. R., Revenue Survey Department, Bombay.—Joined the service, 27th Feb., 1862; arrived, Sept., 1860, and served as assistant superintendent, assistant settlement officer, and deputy superintendent; from 1881 to 1885, served in Egypt, being attached to the intelligence department during the campaign of 1882 (medal and Khedive's star); superintendent, revenue survey, Ratnagiri, May, 1885; from 1885 to 1890, was again employed under the Egyptian government, and received the order of the Osmanieh; resumed his post in May, 1890, but returned immediately to Egypt.

GILES, ARTHUR HENRY, Police Department, Bengal.—Joined the Bengal police department as assistant superintendent, 14th Feb., 1863; district superintendent, Jan., 1866; officiating personal assistant to inspector-general, March, 1869; officiating deputy commissioner of police and justice of the peace for the town of Calcutta, May, 1870; 1st grade district superintendent, April, 1885; deputy inspector-general, Oct., 1890; served temporarily under the government of Ceylon in 1888.

GILES, EDWARD, M.A., Bombay Educational Department.—Arrived in India, 14th May, 1873, and served in the Bombay educational department from that date as professor of history and political economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay; from May, 1875, served as educational inspector, and was promoted to the 2nd grade of the department, March, 1883.

GILES, FRANK, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Marlborough College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1871; arrived in India, 26th Oct., 1873, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate, and officiating magistrate and collector; under secretary to government, N.W. Provinces, Oct., 1886; officiating secretary to board of revenue, Sept., 1887; senior assistant commissioner, May, 1888; officiating commissioner, Kumaun, April-June, 1889, and June-Oct., 1891; deputy commissioner, Almora, Oct., 1891.

GILES, ROBERT, M.A., Sind Commission.—Arrived in India, 8th Dec., 1868; assistant

settlement officer, Indus survey, March, 1869; served from Jan., 1870, as deputy collector, superintendent of police, and educational inspector in Sind; 2nd assistant collector in Sind, July, 1884; deputy commissioner, Upper Sind frontier, Dec., 1885.

GILL, JOHN EDWARD, B.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Harrow, and Exeter College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived in India, 23rd Jan., 1878, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, and officiating magistrate and collector; joint magistrate, 2nd grade, Aug., 1887; assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Nov. 1889; settlement officer, 2nd grade, March, 1890; joint magistrate, 1st grade, July, 1890; author of 'Gazetteer of the Ghazipur District.'

GILLAN, Rev. G. G., M.A., late Ecclesiastical Department, Bengal.—Assistant chaplain of the Church of Scotland, 4th Jan., 1866; served under the military department with the 91st Highlanders at Dum Dum, 1866, and with the 72nd Highlanders at Umballa, 1871; chaplain, Jan., 1876; senior chaplain of the church of Scotland in Bengal, and of St. Andrew's Church, March, 1880; retired, 1889.

GILLAN, ROBERT WOODBURN, B.A., LL.B., Bengal C.S. (N.W. Provinces).—Educated at Ayr Academy and Christ's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1886; arrived in India, 11th November, 1889, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector.

GILLILAND, JOHN HOWARD, B.A., Bengal Education Department.—Appointed to the service, 15th June, 1877, and served in the Presidency and the Howrah colleges as professor of civil engineering; class 3 of educational service, June, 1887; professor in Presidency College, Nov., 1888.

GILLMAN, HERBERT FRANCIS WEBB, Madras C.S.—Educated at Dulwich College and Emmanuel College, Cambridge; appointed member of the Madras civil service after open competition of 1886; arrived, 1st Dec., 1888, and served in the revenue survey department, and as assistant to collector and magistrate.

GIRINDRA NARAIN DEB, KUMAR, Bengal C.S.—Officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, Aug., 1878; appointed to the Bengal civil service under the native civil service rules, and served as probationary assistant magistrate and collector from Dec., 1880; confirmed in his appointment in the civil service, 19th Feb., 1886.

GLADSTONE, CECIL ERNEST, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 13th Nov., 1869, and served in the Punjab as assistant collector and magistrate, assistant commissioner, officiating deputy commissioner, and officiating judicial assistant; on special duty at Delhi at the Imperial assemblage, Dec., 1876, and again, in the foreign department of the government of India, Feb., 1877; from Sept., 1885, acted as district judge, Rawul Pindi; transferred to Burma as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Sept., 1886; 1st grade, May, 1889; officiated as commissioner, Southern Division,

April, 1889; re-transferred to the Punjab, Dec., 1889; deputy commissioner, Dec., 1889.

GLASS, JAMES GEORGE HENRY, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—2nd assistant engineer, Central Provinces, 27th June, 1867; executive engineer, April, 1871; secretary to chief commissioner, public works department, Central Provinces, July, 1885; superintending engineer, Aug., 1888; C.I.E., May, 1890.

GLAZIER, EDWARD GEORGE, late Bengal C.S.—Educated at North London Collegiate School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived, 25th Sept., 1861; from April, 1862, served in the Bengal revenue and judicial departments, and was appointed magistrate and collector, 1st grade, Oct., 1879; retired, 1891; author of 'Report on the district of Rungpoor,' 'Further Notes on the Rungpoor Records,' 'Report on the Famine in Rungpoor.'

GLENNY, WILLIAM HENRY, late Madras C.S.—Educated at Newry School, Royal School, Dungannon, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1861; served in various districts of Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, sub-collector and joint magistrate, acting small cause court judge, and acting district and sessions judge, and was placed on special duty, Jan., 1868, enquiring into the condition of the poorer classes, South Arcot; collector and magistrate, Kurnool, April, 1880; acting director of revenue settlement and agriculture, Oct., 1885; in charge of the Inam department, Oct., 1885; collector and magistrate, North Arcot, May, 1886; retired, 1888.

GLOSTER, JOHN CLERKE, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Middleton College, Cork, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge; appointed after open competitive examination of 1888; assistant collector and magistrate, Jan., 1891.

GODFREY, CHARLES WILLIS, Colonel, I.S.C., Revenue Survey Department, Bombay.—Arrived in India, 9th Sept., 1858, and served in the Bombay artillery; from Aug., 1864, served in the Bombay revenue survey department as assistant superintendent, and acting deputy superintendent, and was promoted to superintendent of survey, Jan., 1885; colonel, Dec., 1888; acted as survey and settlement commissioner, Jan., 1889.

GODFREY, GEORGE, Bengal C.S. (Assam).—Educated at Marlborough College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1871; arrived in India, 20th Oct., 1873; assistant magistrate and collector, Bengal, Oct., 1873; on famine duty, May, 1874; transferred to Assam, Dec., 1874, as assistant commissioner, and acted as assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, July to Oct., 1877; from Jan., 1880, served in Bengal as officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, and officiating magistrate and collector; again transferred to Assam, Oct., 1883, and served as assistant commissioner; deputy commissioner, Jan., 1885; acting inspector-general of police, jails, registration, commissioner of excise and superintendent of stamps, April, 1892.

GODLEY, SIR ARTHUR, R.C.B., Under Sec. of State, India Office.—Educated at Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford; Hertford scholar, 1868;

Ireland scholar, 1870; Eldon law scholar, 1874; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1876; private secretary to the first lord of the treasury, 1872-74, and again, 1880-82; commissioner of inland revenue, 1882-83; permanent under secretary of state for India, 30th Sept., 1883; K.C.B., Jan., 1893.

GODSELL, WILLIAM, Audit Department, India Office.—Junior examiner, 30th Sept., 1860; senior examiner, June, 1863; junior inspector, Dec., 1868; senior inspector, Oct., 1892.

GOLDINGHAM, JOHN DALRYMPLE, late Madras C.S.—Appointed to the Madras civil service from Haileybury College, 1853; served in the revenue and judicial departments, Madras, as assistant collector and magistrate, sub-judge, and acting sub-collector and joint magistrate; from July, 1862, to July, 1865, served as judge of the court of small causes, Madura, and from Oct., 1868, to Oct., 1872, as civil and sessions judge at the same place; district and sessions judge, Nellore, Nov., 1872, to Feb., 1881, and afterwards at Bellary; retired, Sept., 1888.

GOLDSMITH, SEPTIMUS JESSE, Surgeon-Major.—Joined the Bombay medical service, April, 1873; arrived in India, 1st Nov., 1873; served as civil surgeon in North Canara and Guzerat; agency surgeon, Baghelkhand, Sept., 1875; also tutor to Maharaja of Rewah from Oct., 1883; afterwards in medical charge of Bhaghelkhand Agency and dispensaries; retired, March, 1891.

GOLDWYER-LEWIS, The Ven. ALEXANDER, B.A., B.D., Ecclesiastical Department, Bombay.—Joined the service as chaplain, 19th May, 1875; senior chaplain, May, 1885; archdeacon and commissary, Oct., 1890.

GOMPertz, HENRY JAMES COLLEY, Madras Revenue Survey Department.—Appointed, 10th Aug., 1859; served as assistant superintendent on special duty on boundary questions, Bellary, April, 1871-1872; deputy superintendent, 1st class, July, 1887; employed in Oct., 1888, on special duty on boundary questions, Pudukottah, and in Jan., 1889, Karikal and Tanjore.

GONNE, CHARLES, C.S.I., late Bombay C.S.—Appointed to the Bombay civil service from Haileybury College in 1853; arrived in India 10th March, 1854; served in the grades of assistant collector and magistrate, and assistant judge and sessions judge, and was appointed judge of the small cause court, Ahmednagar, May, 1861; joint judge and sessions judge, Thana, March, 1863, and acted as judge and sessions judge June, 1863, to March, 1864; acting judge and sessions judge, Poona, and agent for Sardars in the Deccan, April-June, 1864; acting registrar, high court, Bombay, June-Oct., 1864; from Oct., 1864, served as secretary to government of Bombay in the judicial and political departments; chief secretary to government in the political, secret, judicial, and separate departments, April, 1879; temporary member of council, Bombay, March-April, 1884; retired in 1885.

GOODFELLOW, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, Major-General, R.E., V.C., late Public Works Department, Bombay.—Joined Addiscombe, July, 1853; 2nd lieutenant, June, 1855; arrived in India, March, 1857; served with the Central India field force, 1857-58 (medal and clasp, V.C.), and with the Okhmandal and Kattiawar field force, 1859; joined the public works department as special assistant engineer, harbour defences, Bombay, April 1860; executive engineer, Feb.,

1862; joined the Abyssinian Expedition, Dec., 1867, as brigade major of royal engineers (medal); executive engineer, 1st grade, Jan., 1877; superintending engineer, 3rd class, May, 1884; 2nd and 1st class, Nov., 1886; chief engineer for irrigation and officiating superintending engineer, September, 1887; chief engineer, 1st class, Aug., 1888; reverted to military duty, Nov., 1891.

GOODFELLOW, WILLIAM WEST, Lieut.-General, C.B., R.E., late Public Works Department, Bombay.—2nd lieutenant, Bombay Engineers, Dec., 1851; arrived in India, Oct., 1853; joined the public works department, July, 1854; served with the Persian expeditionary force, 1856-7 (medal and clasp), and with the Abyssinian expedition, 1867 (C.B. and medal); executive engineer, Bombay defences, Jan., 1869, to May, 1870; acting controller of public works accounts, June-July, 1870; served subsequently as executive engineer at Aden and in the Poona districts; from June, 1876, served as superintending engineer, and was promoted to 1st class, March, 1882; chief engineer, 1st class, and secretary to government of Bombay, public works department, April, 1885; returned to Europe, 1887.

GOODRICH, HARRY ST. AUBYN, late Madras C.S.—Educated at Eton, and Exeter College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1861; served in Madras from July, 1865, as assistant collector and magistrate, deputy director of revenue settlement, acting sub-secretary, board of revenue, and sub-collector and joint magistrate; acting district and sessions judge, Nellore, Feb.-Sept., 1881; appointed collector and magistrate, March, 1882, in South Canara, and subsequently in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam; on duty to Calcutta as additional member of governor-general's legislative council, Dec., 1884, to March, 1885, and again, Nov., 1885, to March, 1886; on special duty at Madras conferring upon proposals for legislating on relations of landlord and tenant in Malabar, March, 1885; member of the draft tenancy bill committee, July, 1885; collector and magistrate, Bellary, Nov., 1885; retired, Feb., 1890.

GOODRICKE, G. M., late Bengal Customs Department.—Served from 30th Nov., 1859, as preventive officer and appraiser, Calcutta custom house, and was appointed assistant collector of customs, July, 1871, and deputy collector of Calcutta, March, 1880; also superintendent of excise revenue, collector of stamp revenue, and a collector under the Licence Tax Act; retired, 1889.

GOODRIDGE, JOHN PERCH, Bengal C.S. (Central Provinces).—Educated at University College, London; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 3rd Nov., 1869; served as assistant commissioner in the Central Provinces, and held acting appointments at various dates as district superintendent of police, inspector of schools, cantonment magistrate, and small cause court judge, and was deputed on famine duty to Madras, Sept., 1877; assistant commissioner, 1st class, Bilaspur, Nov., 1884; deputy commissioner, Sept., 1889; in addition political agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, Dec., 1889; officiated as commissioner of settlements and agriculture in 1889; and as

commissioner, Chhattisgarh division, in 1890; additional sessions judge, Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions, Jan., 1892.

GOPAL DAS, RAI BAHADUR, Punjab Commission.—Served in the settlement department and subordinate judicial department of the Punjab from 6th July, 1851; appointed extra judicial assistant, Oct., 1888; author of a 'Manual for preparation of Records of Rights' and of histories of the Gujranwala and Peshawar districts.

GOPENDRA KRISHNA DEB, KUMAR, M.A., B.L., Bengal C.S.—Served in the subordinate executive service, Bengal, from 27th Jan., 1876, and officiated as registrar of Calcutta and second inspector of registration offices; appointed to the Bengal civil service under the native civil service rules, Nov., 1882, and served as assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sept., 1891.

GORDON, ALEXANDER EVANS, Lieut.-Colonel, I.S.C.—First commission, 18th April, 1865; from May, 1872, served in the Bengal non-regulation commission as assistant commissioner, and officiating deputy commissioner; on special duty with H.H. the Maharajah of Johore, Dec., 1875; cantonment magistrate and small cause court judge, Dum-Dum, March, 1876; tutor to the Maharajah of Durbhunga, June, 1877; on special duty in Calcutta, Jan., 1880, and in the foreign department, Nov., 1880; on deputation to Cooch Behar, Dec., 1883; deputy commissioner, March, 1887.

GORDON, DONALD CLUNES, Public Works Department, Government of India.—Joined the public works department in 1868, as assistant controller of accounts, N.W. Provinces; served subsequently as deputy controller in the Punjab; controller, 3rd class, on the Indus Valley state railway, July, 1874, and afterwards on the Punjab northern railway; examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Bombay, 1877-79, and afterwards in Madras; examiner, P. W. accounts, Madras, May, 1881; examiner, 1st class, Sept., 1886; examiner, public works accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, March, 1887; examiner, public works accounts, Punjab, March, 1891.

GORDON, GEORGE, B.A., Bengal C.S. (Assam).—Educated at Radley College, and New College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1882; arrived in India, 4th Dec., 1885, and served in Assam as assistant commissioner.

GORDON, HAMILTON WINKUP, B.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at King's College, London; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1863; arrived, 12th Nov., 1864; served in the revenue and judicial departments, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector; officiating inspector of schools, July, 1872; joint magistrate and deputy collector, March, 1879; district and sessions judge, Nov., 1881; officiating judge of high court, Calcutta, April, 1888, April, 1889, and April, 1890.

GORDON, HUNTLY PRYSE, late Madras C.S.—Educated at New College, London, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1861; served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, small cause court judge, assistant commissioner (Nilgiri Hills), and acting district and sessions judge; appointed collector and magistrate, Kurnool, Dec., 1878, and afterwards

at Bellary, April, 1880; and in South Arcot, Nov., 1885; retired, Oct., 1887.

GORDON, LEWIS, Central Provinces' Commission.—Joined the service as assistant district superintendent of police, Bengal, 20th July, 1869; extra assistant commissioner, Punjab, April, 1870; district superintendent of police, Ajmere, May, 1873; on special duty with the Maharajah of Jodhpur, Nov., 1874; assistant commissioner, British Burma, March, 1875; in executive charge of Moulmein central jail, Nov., 1876; assistant commissioner, Central Provinces, Jan., 1878; officiated in addition as cantonment magistrate in 1884 and 1888; personal assistant to the chief commissioner, Feb., 1887; small cause court judge, Jubbulpore, Dec., 1890; deputy commissioner, Jan., 1891.

GORE, ST. GEORGE CORBET, Major, R.E., Survey of India Department.—Joined the service, 8th Jan., 1870; arrived in India, 15th Nov., 1872; from March, 1873, served on the great trigonometrical survey of India; on service in Afghanistan, Feb., 1879 to May, 1880; with Sir D. Stewart's column on march from Kandahar to Kabul, as officer in charge of survey; attached to Afghan boundary commission, Aug., 1884; deputy superintendent, March, 1886; on military duty in Europe, Feb., 1888 to Jan., 1889; charge of trigonometrical branch office, drawing section, Jan., 1889; officiating assistant surveyor-general, Oct., 1889; deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Oct., 1890.

GORST, RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN ELTON, O.C., M.P.—Graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge; 3rd wrangler, 1857; M.A., 1860; fellow of his college; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1865; O.C., 1875; civil commissioner of Waikato, New Zealand, 1861 to 1863; represented Cambridge (borough) in the House of Commons, 1866 to 1868, and Chatham, 1875 to 1892, when he became member for Cambridge University; solicitor-general in Lord Salisbury's first administration, June, 1885, to Feb., 1886; under secretary of state for India, in Lord Salisbury's second administration, Aug., 1886, to Nov., 1891, when he was appointed financial secretary to the treasury; was British Plenipotentiary at the labour conference at Berlin, 1890; author of 'The Maori King.'

GOUGH, ARCHIBALD EDWARD, M.A., Educational Service, North-Western Provinces.—Joined the department, 2nd Nov., 1868, and served as Anglo-Sanskrit professor, Benares College, and as professor of English literature and professor of history and philosophy at the Muir College, Allahabad, and also officiated for various periods between 1872 and 1878 as principal, Benares College, and held charge of the meteorological observatory; served in Bengal, 1878-1886, as professor in the Hooghly and Presidency Colleges, and principal of the Calcutta Madrasa; educational officer, 2nd grade, and principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad, July, 1886; author of 'Papers relating to the Collection and Preservation of the Records of Ancient Sanskrit Literature in India,' 1878, &c.

GOULDSBURY, DUDLEY ELPHINSTONE, Major, Punjab Administration.—Joined the service, 16th Oct., 1866; arrived in India, 1st March, 1867; served in military department to June, 1882, when he was transferred to the Punjab as officiating cantonment magistrate, Ferozepur; re-transferred to military department, Oct., 1882; re-

sumed his appointment, May, 1883; transferred to Jullundur, Aug., 1889; 1st class cantonment magistrate, Feb., 1891.

GOVAN, GEORGE MONCRIEFF, Surgeon-Major, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E., late Medical Department, North-Western Provinces.—Assistant surgeon, Bengal medical establishment, Dec., 1851; arrived in India, 2nd Feb., 1852, and served under the military department up to 1883, in Bengal, Burma, and Assam, and throughout the Bhootan campaign, 1864-1866 (medal and clasp for Burma); rank of surgeon, June, 1864; surgeon-major, Dec., 1871; from Jan., 1883, served under the government of the N.W. Provinces, and was appointed civil surgeon, and class, Fatehgarh, and posted to Azamgarh; officiating deputy sanitary commissioner, Aug., 1883; superintendent of pilgrim hospitals in Kumaun and Garhwal in addition to other duties, Aug., 1883; served subsequently as civil surgeon at Budaon and at Almorah; retired, March, 1887.

GRACE, CHARLES HALLYBURTON, Col., I.S.C., late Central Provinces Commission.—First commission, as ensign, Madras infantry, March, 1854; served in the Central Provinces from Sept., 1859, as assistant commissioner, deputy commissioner, and settlement officer, and was appointed deputy commissioner, 1st class, Sept., 1883, at Jubbulpore; acted as commissioner of the Jubbulpore division, May-June, 1882; reverted to military department, 1892.

GRACEY, HUGH KIRKWOOD, B.A., Bengal C.S. (N.W. Provinces).—Educated at City of London School, London University, and St. Catherine's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in India, 17th Dec., 1889, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector and in Oudh as assistant commissioner.

GRACEY, THOMAS, Lieut.-Col., R.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—Educated at Enniskillen Royal School; 1st commission, 17th Dec., 1862; 1st assistant engineer, N.W. Provinces, Sept., 1867; executive engineer, Sept., 1870; engineer-in-chief, Pindi to Kohat section of Punjab Northern Railway, 1879; engineer-in-chief, provincial railways under construction, N.W. Provinces and Oudh railway branch, Oct., 1882; special superintending engineer and secretary to chief commissioner, public works department, Burma, April, 1887; superintending engineer, Feb., 1888; officiating consulting engineer for railways, and joint secretary to government, railway branch, Madras, July, 1890; officiating consulting engineer to the government of India for railways, central division, March, 1891; confirmed, June, 1891; in similar capacity, Lucknow, June, 1892; chief engineer, 3rd class, June, 1892.

GRAHAM, ROBERT ARTHUR, Madras C.S.—Educated at Winchester, and Brasenose College, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived in India, 11th Nov., 1891, and served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate.

GRAHAME, WILLIAM FRANCIS, B.A., Madras C.S.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1861; arrived, 4th Jan., 1864; served in the Madras revenue and

judicial departments from Oct., 1866, and was placed on special duty in July, 1868, with Dr. Janssen in connection with the solar eclipse; collector and magistrate, Anantapur, June, 1882; district and sessions judge, Oct., 1882.

GRANT, ARTHUR JAMES, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Berkhamstead Grammar School, Dulwich College, and Magdalen College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1886; arrived in India, 17th Nov., 1889, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner; officiating under secretary to government, Nov., 1891; officiating junior secretary to financial commissioners, Dec., 1891; confirmed, March, 1892.

GRANT, SIR CHARLES, K.C.S.I., late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Harrow, Trinity College, Cambridge, and Haileybury College, from which he was appointed to the Bengal civil service in 1858; arrived in India, 8th April, 1858; attached to the N.W. Provinces, and served in the revenue and settlement departments; transferred to Central Provinces, Nov., 1863, and served as settlement officer and acting deputy commissioner; in charge of settlement commissioner's office, Jubbulpore, Jan., 1868; secretary to chief commissioner, Central Provinces, Nov., 1861; compiled the 'Central Provinces Gazetteer'; commissioner of Chhattisgarh division, Nov., 1870, and subsequently of the Jubbulpore and Narbada divisions; acting judicial commissioner, Central Provinces, Aug., 1877; acting chief commissioner, April to Nov., 1879; additional member of governor-general's council, Dec., 1879; acting secretary, government of India, home, revenue, and agricultural departments, May, 1880; foreign secretary, government of India, Sept., 1881; retired, Feb., 1885.

GRANT, CHARLES, Colonel, late Political Department, Government of India.—Ensign, 4th Jan., 1857; arrived in India, 6th Feb., 1857; served with the Guzerat Horse, and subsequently with the Mahratta Horse; special officer in charge, Kathiawar local battalion, and extra assistant political agent, Dec., 1867; in charge of state prison, Asirgarh, March, 1870; assistant resident, Persian Gulf, June, 1871, and acted as resident in 1877; political agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, April, 1878; political agent, Muscat, Feb., 1880; superintendent, Rajputana railway police, Dec., 1880; from Feb., 1881, served as cantonment magistrate, Nimach; retired, Jan., 1887.

GRANT, GEORGE, Brigade-Surgeon, M.B., late Medical Department, North-Western Provinces.—Assistant surgeon, Bengal medical establishment, 10th Feb., 1859; arrived in India, 11th July, 1859, and served under the military department till 1860; from June, 1860, served under the government of the N.W. Provinces as civil assistant surgeon, Bijoor, and was in medical charge of the lieutenant-governor's camp, Nov., 1861; civil assistant surgeon and superintendent of jail, Farakhabad, March, 1862; on special deputation to Calcutta to give evidence in a criminal case at the high court, Jan., 1864; officiating superintendent, government press, and curator of government books, N.W. Provinces, and chemical examiner, N.W. Provinces, Oudh and Central Provinces, Aug., 1866; superintendent of new central prison, Farakhabad, Dec., 1866; rank of surgeon, Feb., 1871; representative of N.W. Provinces at the

prison committee, Calcutta, Jan., 1877; officiating inspector-general of prisons and civil hospitals, N.W. Provinces, in 1877, 1879, and 1882; superintendent, central and district jails, Bareilly, Dec., 1877; deputy sanitary commissioner, 1st circle, Dec., 1883; retired, Oct., 1885.

GRANT, GEORGE FRANCIS MYTTON, late Bombay C.S.—Educated at Eton, and Brighton; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; arrived in India, 12th Dec., 1864, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, acting assistant commissioner, branch registrar-general, education inspector in Sind, and acting talukdari settlement officer; in charge of the Sachin state, May, 1879; acted as collector, magistrate, and agent at Surat, 1879-80, and subsequently in the Panch Mahals, and at Broach, Kaira, and Kaladgi; junior collector of salt revenue, Bombay, Dec., 1882; acting collector of Bombay and superintendent of stamps and stationery, Nov., 1883; acting collector of customs, Bombay, May, 1884; junior collector and magistrate and political agent, Thana, March, 1885; senior collector, Sept., 1886; acting commissioner, northern division, May, 1889, southern division, June, 1889; appointed commissioner, northern division, April, 1890, and 1st grade commissioner, June, 1890; retired, Nov., 1890.

GRANT, GREGORY COLQUHOUN, Colonel, I.S.C., late Judicial Department, Bombay.—Arrived in India, 4th Nov., 1853; on military duty till Nov., 1860, including service with the Okhamandal field force, in Oct., 1859; served subsequently as deputy collector and magistrate in Sind; judge and sessions judge, March, 1865; also acted as judicial commissioner in Sind, and judge of the sadar court; reverted to military department, 1890.

GRANT, J. G. GARROW, DR., late Emigration Department, Bengal.—Served in the emigration department from 22nd May, 1863, as medical inspector and protector of labourers, Kooshtea; on special duty at the Presidency, Oct., 1870; protector of emigrants and superintendent of labour transports, Calcutta, Feb., 1871; superintendent of emigration, Calcutta, Jan., 1874; retired, 1889.

GRANT, JOHN ANDREW, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived in India, 3rd Jan., 1878, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, officiating deputy commissioner, and officiating judicial assistant; served under the foreign department, government of India, at Kurram, May-Aug., 1880; transferred to Umballa-Karnal settlement as settlement officer, Dec., 1883; officiating junior secretary to financial commissioner, Sept., 1884; officiating registrar, chief court, June, 1885; on special duty at Sialkot, Nov., 1885; assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Sept., 1887, and 1st grade, April, 1890.

GRANT, JOHN HAY, late Bombay C.S.—Appointed to the Bombay civil service from Haileybury College, 1856; arrived, 6th Feb., 1857, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, railway magistrate, assistant revenue and police commissioner, acting collector and magistrate, and acting commissioner of customs, salt, and opium; junior collector, Kaladgi, Sept., 1877; municipal commissioner, Bombay, Nov., 1877 to

Feb., 1881; collector of Bombay, and superintendent of stamps and stationery, Aug., 1883; special commissioner for Bombay for purpose of international exhibition at Calcutta, Nov.-Dec., 1883; president of a commission to make certain enquiries in connection with Abkari act, July, 1885; commissioner of income tax for town and island of Bombay, in addition to his other duties, April, 1886; retired, Jan., 1888.

GRANT, JOHN PETER, late Bengal C.S.—Appointed from Haileybury; arrived in India, 6th Nov., 1855; assistant magistrate and collector, Jessore, June, 1857; officiating superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, Sept., 1862; officiating comptroller of government salt chowkies, Nov., 1862; officiating junior secretary, board of revenue, April, 1863; deputy collector of customs, Calcutta, Dec., 1863; magistrate and collector, 1st grade, Feb., 1867; small cause court judge, Kishnaghur, April, 1874; district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, March, 1875; 1st grade, district judge, Jan., 1878; officiating judge, high court, February, 1886; retired, Jan., 1889.

GRANT, JOHN PYNE, Colonel, I.S.C., Revenue Survey of Mysore.—First commission as ensign, Bombay infantry, Jan., 1856; joined the revenue survey, 1860; supernumerary of revenue survey, Mysore, Jan., 1868.

GRANT, TREVOR JOHN CHICHELE, Bengal C.S.—Appointed from Haileybury College; arrived in India, 27th Jan., 1858; served in the Bengal revenue and judicial departments, in the grades of assistant and joint magistrate, and deputy collector, and was promoted to magistrate and collector, May, 1874; officiating secretary, board of revenue, April, 1874; magistrate and collector, 1st grade, March, 1878.

GRANT, T., Accounts Department, India Office.—Clerk 2nd class, 28th May, 1875.

GRANT-DUFF, RT. HON. SIR MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, P.C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.S.—Born in 1829; educated at Edinburgh, and at Balliol College, Oxford; M.A. in 1853; called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854; represented the Elgin burghs in parliament from Dec., 1857, to July, 1881; under secretary of state for India, Dec., 1868, to Feb. 1874; under secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1880, to Aug., 1881; governor of Madras, Nov., 1881, to 1886; was lord rector of the university of Aberdeen, 1866 to 1872; author of 'Studies in European Politics,' 'Elgin Speeches,' 'A Political Survey,' &c.

GRAVES, SOMERSET HENRY PAUL, Major, I.S.C., late Burma Police Department.—First commission, 2nd Sept., 1868; served in the 26th native infantry, and in June, 1885, was appointed superintendent of police, Port Blair; deputy inspector-general of police, Upper Burma, May, 1887; reverted to military duty, 1888.

GRAY, EVELYN, B.L., Bombay C.S.—Educated at Cheltenham College; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1876; arrived in India, 27th Dec., 1878, and served as assistant collector and magistrate; forest settlement officer, March, 1884, and again in 1886 and 1889; acted as junior collector and magistrate in 1886 and 1887; and assistant collector and magistrate, May, 1889; transferred to Central Provinces as assistant commissioner, Dec., 1891; deputy commissioner, Jan., 1892.

GRAY, MALCOLM ALEXANDER, B.A., Major, I.S.C., Assam Commission.—Ensign, 3rd (Buff) Regt., 7th Nov., 1868; arrived in India, 1st Feb., 1870; served in the Assam commission, from Aug., 1873, as officiating assistant commissioner and assistant inspector of immigrants; confirmed as assistant commissioner, July, 1877; forest settlement officer, Oct., 1885; deputy commissioner, Sept., 1888.

GRAY, PERCY, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Wellington College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1876; arrived in India, 30th December, 1878, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; officiating cantonment magistrate, Roorkee, Oct., 1883; junior secretary, board of revenue, April-July, 1885; joint magistrate, 2nd grade, Sept., 1887, and assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Feb., 1890; joint magistrate, 1st grade, Dec., 1890; judge, small cause court, Allahabad, May, 1891; has also officiated as magistrate and collector, and registrar, high court; confirmed in the latter post, March, 1892.

GRAY, R., Brigade-Surgeon, M.B., late Medical Department, Punjab.—Joined the Indian medical department in 1859; arrived in India, 11th March, 1860; civil assistant surgeon, Gujranwala, Feb., 1863; superintendent, central jail, Jan., 1864; civil surgeon, Mooltan, May, 1868; officiated as inspector-general of prisons, March, 1869, to March, 1871, and again in 1877; surgeon-major, July, 1873; in medical charge of lieutenant governor's camp, Nov., 1877; served afterwards as civil surgeon of Murree, Mooltan, and Lahore; inspector-general of prisons, Punjab, Sept., 1884; retired, April, 1891.

GRAY, WELLINGTON, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, L.M., L.Ch., Medical Department, Bombay.—Joined the Indian medical service, 31st March, 1866; arrived in India, 9th Nov., 1866, and was appointed professor of anatomy and curator of museum at the Grant Medical College, and 2nd surgeon at the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, Bombay; curator of Victoria and Albert Museum, and professor of botany, Grant Medical College, June, 1871; also acted as professor of chemistry and medical jurisprudence, and chemical analyser to government; secretary to the surgeon-general, Indian medical department, June, 1878; senior surgeon, Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, and professor of surgery and clinical surgery, Grant Medical Hospital, May, 1883; brigade-surgeon, June, 1888; principal of the Grant Medical College, Dec., 1888.

GREAVES, Lieut.-Gen. SIR GEORGE RICHARDS, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.—1st commission, 30th Nov., 1849; Captain, Oct., 1859; Major, March, 1864; Colonel, Sept., 1872; Major-Gen., Oct., 1882; served in the Indian mutiny of 1857-8, and in the Eusofzye expedition of 1858 (medal with clasp); served in the war in New Zealand as D.A. Quartermaster-Gen., 1862-66 (brevets of Major and Lieut.-Col., and medal); chief of the staff of Ashantee expedition of 1873-4, present at battles of Omoafu and Ordahsu, and capture of Coomassie (medal with clasp and medal); served in Soudan campaign in 1885 as C.B.; chief of the staff to Sir Gerald Graham (K.C.B., medal with clasp); appointed commander-in-chief of Bombay army, and second member of

council of governor of Bombay, and took his seat, 13th March, 1890.

GREAVES, RICHARD HERBERT, Bengal C.S. (Assam).—Appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 19th Jan., 1870; served in revenue and judicial departments, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector, officiating magistrate and collector, and officiating district and sessions judge; joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, March, 1884; transferred to Assam for employment as district and sessions judge, Sylhet, Oct., 1887.

GREENE, WALTER JAMES, India Office.—Writer, 1st July, 1867; clerk, 2nd class, Aug., 1878; attached to the financial department; clerk for examination of army non-effective accounts, March, 1885.

GREENSHIELDS, ROBERT SCOTT, Bengal C.S. (Assam).—Educated at Birkenhead School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1877; arrived in India, 9th Dec., 1879; assistant magistrate and collector, Dec., 1879; transferred to Assam, March, 1882, and served as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner; assistant secretary to the chief commissioner, Assam, March, 1886; officiated as director of the department of land revenue and agriculture, in 1889; deputy commissioner, Nov., 1889.

GREENSTREET, WILLIAM LEES, Lieut.-Col., R.E., Military Works Department, Government of India.—1st commission as lieutenant, Oct., 1864; arrived in India, Jan., 1870; joined the public works department, Feb., 1871, as assistant engineer, N.W. Provinces; transferred to military works branch, 1872; executive engineer, Nov., 1874; superintending engineer, 3rd class, July, 1885; 2nd class, Dec., 1889; 1st class, Nov., 1891; took part in the Hazara expedition, 1891; officiating chief engineer, Poona, May, 1892.

GREER, RICHARD TOWNSEND, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Erasmus College, Drogheda, and Kingstown School, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived in India, 10th Dec., 1877, and served in Assam as assistant commissioner, assistant secretary to chief commissioner, and officiating deputy commissioner; returned to Bengal, Nov., 1888, as joint magistrate and deputy collector.

GREEVEN, RICHARD, B.A., B.L., Bengal C.S. (N.W. Provinces).—Educated at Dulwich and at Christ Church, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1885; arrived in India, 1st Dec., 1888, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate, Dec., 1891; assistant superintendent and small cause judge, Dehra Dun, March, 1892.

GREGG, WILLIAM HENRY, M.B., D.P.H., Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, Bengal Medical Service.—First commission, 1869; served in the 4th Bengal native infantry, May, 1870, to Dec., 1873; in the Looshai campaign, 1871-2 (medal and clasp); civil surgeon, Dinagopore, 1873, Jessore, 1875, Hooghly, 1876-86; lecturer on botany, Hooghly government college, 1877-86; officiating protector of emigrants, Calcutta, April, 1888; sanitary commissioner, Bengal Jan., 1889.

GREIG, G., late Forest Department, North-Western Provinces.—Arrived in India, 20th Sept., 1857, as a lieutenant, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders; retired from the army, June, 1865; joined the forest department, Dec., 1868, and was appointed assistant conservator, Aug., 1869, deputy conservator, March, 1871, and conservator, Nov., 1876; promoted to 1st grade of conservators, April, 1883; retired, 1889.

GREY, CHARLES, Political Department, India Office.—Junior clerk, military department, India office, 18th May, 1864; private secretary to parliamentary under secretary of state, April-July, 1866; financial department, 1866; assistant précis writer to the secretary of state, 1872; accompanied Sir Bartle Frere on his mission to Zanzibar, 1872-1873; political department, 1874; reading clerk to council from 1875 to 1890; senior clerk, April, 1877.

GREY, LEOPOLD JOHN HERBERT, Colonel, C.S.I., I.S.C., Punjab Commission.—Arrived in India, 3rd Jan., 1857; assistant commissioner in Assam, Feb., 1865; officiating civil officer with Bhootan Dohar field force, Dec., 1865; from April, 1866, served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, but was employed under the government of Bengal, Dec., 1868, to June, 1869; on special duty, Oct., 1869, to March, 1870; political agent, Bahawalpur State, March, 1871, to Jan., 1873, and again in 1877; judicial assistant, 1st grade, July, 1876; on special duty in connection with Imperial assemblage, Sept., 1876, to Jan., 1877; deputy commissioner, Nov., 1876; officiating civil and session judge, Peshawar, Aug., 1881; secretary to board of examiners (under government of India), March, 1882; commissioner and superintendent, Delhi division, March, 1886; officiated as first financial commissioner in 1891.

GREY, WILLIAM FRANCIS HUNGERFORD, Major, I.S.C., Burma Commission.—Ensign, 2-19th regiment, Aug., 1868; served in the Burma commission from April, 1874, as assistant commissioner, and acted as assistant secretary to chief commissioner, June-Oct., 1876; boundary officer, Paungde, Aug., 1881; cantonment magistrate, and small cause court judge, Thayetmyo, Sept. 1882; was elected president of the Kyaikpyu town committee, March, 1884; and of the Akyab municipal committee, Dec., 1885; deputy commissioner, Aug., 1886.

GRIERSON, GEORGE ABRAHAM, B.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at St. Bees, Shrewsbury, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1871; arrived in India, 25th Oct., 1873; served in the revenue and judicial departments, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector, officiating magistrate and collector, and officiating cantonment magistrate and small cause court judge; on famine duty, March, 1874; officiating inspector of schools Oct., 1880; on special duty in the revenue department, Dec., 1882; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Oct., 1884; magistrate and collector, March, 1885; has published various works in connection with the Behari language and its dialects, translations, collections of folk songs, &c., also 'Behar Peasant Life,' 1885; 'Report on Colonial Emigration from the Lower Provinces of Bengal,' 1883; 'Curiosities of Indian Literature,' 1885; 'Vidyapati and his Contemporaries,' 1885; 'Modern Vernacular

Literature of Hindustan,' 1890; 'Inscriptions of Pigadasi,' 1891.

GRIERSON, JOHN, Colonel, I.S.C., India Public Works Department.—2nd lieutenant, Bombay artillery, Dec., 1857; arrived in India, 24th Jan., 1858; joined the P. W. department, Feb., 1864; executive engineer, Jan. 1871; from May, 1872, served as deputy controller of accounts, Bombay; deputy examiner, N.W. Provinces, Aug., 1875; examiner of accounts, Dec., 1876; transferred to Burma, July, 1880, and subsequently to Bombay, Rajputana, and to N.W. Provinces; examiner of telegraph accounts, Aug., 1885; 2nd class, examiner, May, 1886; 1st class, Feb., 1891.

GRIFFIN, HENRY DALY, B.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at French College, Blackrock, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1883; arrived in India, and Dec., 1885; assistant magistrate and collector, N.W. Provinces; assistant superintendent, Dehra Dun, April, 1889; joint magistrate, July, 1890.

GRIFFIN, SIR LEPEL HENRY, K.C.S.I., late Bengal C.S.—Appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1859; arrived in India, 17th Nov., 1860; served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner; on special duty compiling the 'Punjab Chiefs,' Oct., 1867; under secretary to government, Punjab, April, 1870; on special duty to frame track rules between Punjab and Rajputana states, Feb. 1873; superintendent, Kapurthala state, April, 1875; deputy commissioner, 1st class, April, 1877; acted as secretary to government, Punjab, from Feb., 1876, and was confirmed in this appointment, Nov., 1878; on special duty at the Paris exhibition, July, 1878; during the occupation of Afghanistan, held the special appointment of chief political officer in north and west districts of that country (Afghanistan medal); resident, 1st class and agent to the governor-general, Central India, Feb., 1881; K.C.S.I., May, 1881; royal commissioner, Indian and colonial exhibition, 1886; retired, Jan., 1889.

GRIFFITH, HUGH, Brigade-Surgeon, late Medical Department, Burma.—Joined the Indian medical department (Madras establishment), 1859; served under the military department from 1859 to 1871, and also held civil surgeoncies of Thayetmyo and Hoshungabad during that period; civil surgeon and health officer, Rangoon, April, 1871; also superintendent of lunatic asylum, and in charge of state prisons and lock hospital, June, 1871; in medical charge of Rangoon jail, Nov., 1871, to March, 1885; also superintendent of vaccination, May, 1875; in medical charge, Burma state railway, Nov., 1885; brigade-surgeon, March, 1886; retired, May, 1890.

GRIFFITH, RALPH THOMAS HOTCHKIN, M.A., C.I.E., late Educational Department, North-Western Provinces.—Arrived in India, 1st Dec., 1853, and served as professor and head master, Benares College, also as officiating inspector of public instruction, 3rd circle; principal, Benares College, Jan., 1861; superintendent of observatory, Benares, May, 1866; promoted to 1st grade, April, 1873; on special committee under government of India, for selection of text-books, May, 1877; inspector-general of schools, N.W. Pro-

vinces, March, 1878; director of public instruction, Feb., 1879; retired, 1885.

GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, M.A. Barrister-at-Law, Education Department, Bengal.—Appointed, 1st July, 1869; arrived in India, 20th Jan., 1870, and served as assistant professor, civil engineering department, Presidency College; professor, Presidency College, Feb., 1876; principal, Hooghly College, April, 1880; 2nd class, education department, July, 1883.

GRIGG, EDWARD EVANS, Lieut.-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, Oudh Commission.—Arrived in India as ensign, Dec., 1861; served under the military department till Jan., 1864, and subsequently as assistant commissioner in Assam up to March, 1867, when he was transferred to the Oudh commission, and served as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner in various districts officiating cantonment magistrate, Lucknow, May-June, 1881; deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, May, 1885; 2nd grade, Feb., 1888; 1st grade, Dec., 1888; officiating commissioner, May, 1892.

GRIGG, HENRY BIDEWELL, M.A., C.I.E., Madras C.S.—Educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Queen's College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; arrived 8th Jan., 1865; assistant collector and magistrate, May, 1866; acting inspector of schools, Feb., 1867; from March, 1872, to Feb., 1876, served as assistant commissioner and acting commissioner, Nilgiris; acting under secretary to government of Madras, revenue department, Feb., 1876, and acting secretary, March, 1877; on special duty, preparing annual administration report, Oct., 1877; under secretary, public department, Oct., 1879; acting sub-secretary, board of revenue, Feb., 1880; fellow of University of Madras, March, 1880; director of public instruction and commissioner for the unconv. civil service examinations, July, 1880; acting resident in Travancore and Cochin in 1890, and again in 1891; C.I.E., Jan., 1890; compiler of the 'Nilgiri District Manual.'

GRIMES, HENRY ROBERT, late Jail Department, Madras.—Assistant deputy commissioner of paper currency, Vizagapatam, 29th Nov., 1864; from April, 1866, served as superintendent of the central jail, Coimbatore; inspector-general of jails, Madras, July, 1884; retired, April, 1889.

GRIMLEY, REGINALD FEARN, Madras C.S.—Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived in India, 9th Nov., 1891, and served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate.

GRIMLEY, WILLIAM HENRY, B.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1862; arrived in India, 12th Dec., 1863; served in the Bengal revenue and judicial departments as assistant magistrate and collector, and joint magistrate and deputy collector, and officiated as superintendent of collector, and as inspector of schools, surveys, Feb., 1869, and as inspector of schools, Aug., 1870; on special duty in connection with the examination of candidates for the native civil service, Jan., 1874; officiated as secretary to the board of revenue, 1874 to 1877, and again

in 1879 and 1883-84; junior secretary to the board of revenue, 1877-79; magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, March, 1879; officiating collector of customs and ex-officio shipping master, Calcutta, April, 1881; served under the financial department from April, 1885; commissioner of income tax in Bengal, March, 1886; magistrate and collector, 1st grade, Dec., 1887; officiating commissioner, Chota Nagpur, April, 1889; confirmed, Oct., 1889; author of 'The Sea Customs Law,' 1878, 'Tariff Act, with notes,' an 'Income Tax Manual' (being Act II of 1886 with notes), 'Manual of Revenue Sale Law, and Certificate Procedure.'

GRINDLAY, WALTER, late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1879; arrived in India, 18th Dec., 1881; served in revenue and judicial departments, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector, and officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector; retired, 1888.

GRISH CHANDER CHAUDHURI, B.L., Bengal Judicial Department.—Served in the judicial department from 9th March, 1866, as subordinate judge, and judge of small cause courts; appointed subordinate judge, 1st grade, April, 1888.

GROSE, JAMES, M.A., Madras C.S.—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1859; arrived, 7th Oct., 1860; served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, under secretary to government in the revenue department, secretary to commissioner for unconv. civil service examinations, secretary to the central committee for the examination of assistants, sub-secretary board of revenue (Aug., 1867), and receiver of the Carnatic property; fellow of the Madras University, May, 1868; acting collector of sea customs and protector of emigrants, Madras, March, 1870; secretary to board of revenue, 1870 to 1877; collector and magistrate, Nellore, March, 1877; acting member, board of revenue, April, 1886; acting director of revenue settlement, Nov., 1886; on special duty to Delhi, March, 1888; acting Inam commissioner, May, 1888; additional member of legislative council of Governor of Madras, Oct., 1888, and Jan., 1891; member of board of revenue, and commissioner of land revenue, Jan., 1889.

GROVES, FREDERICK W., Accounts Department, India Office.—Associate of King's College, London; M.A. and LL.B., University of London; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; temporary clerk, India Office, 1st Aug., 1863; junior clerk, May, 1864; senior clerk, Aug., 1879.

GROVES, HENRY SAMUEL, B.A., Financial Department, Government of India.—Joined the service as probationer financial department, July, 1873; served in the offices of the accountants-general of Bombay, Punjab, Madras, and Bengal; assistant accountant-general of Bombay, Nov., 1887; deputy accountant-general, Punjab, Nov., 1890.

GROWSE, EDWARD FREDERICK, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Charterhouse, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1879; arrived in India, 18th Nov. 1881; served in revenue and judicial departments, Bengal, as

assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate and deputy collector, July, 1890.

GROWSE, FREDERICK SALMON, M.A., C.I.E., late Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Oriel and Queen's Colleges, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1859; arrived in India, 17th Nov., 1860; from Dec., 1861, served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, and joint magistrate and deputy collector; magistrate and collector, Bulandshahr, Jan., 1879; officiated as sessions judge in 1887 and 1888; retired, April, 1891; has published a translation of Tulsī Dass's 'Rāmāyana,' also 'Mathura: a District Memoir,' 'Bulandshahr: Sketches of an Indian District,' and 'Indian Architecture of To-day.'

GUBBINS, FREDERICK BEBB, C.B., late Bengal C.S.—Appointed to the Bengal civil service from Haileybury College in 1835; served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, Delhi division; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Moradabad, 1842, and subsequently in Rohtak and Banda; magistrate and collector of Benares, 1852; civil and sessions judge, Benares, 1857; commissioner of revenue and circuit, Benares, agent to governor-general, and superintendent of ex-rajah of Coorg, 1858; retired, 1863.

GUN, WILLIAM HENRY MAFFETT, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Greenock Academy, and Glasgow University; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1869; arrived in India, 17th Nov., 1871; served in revenue and judicial departments, Bengal, as assistant magistrate; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Feb., 1883; district and sessions judge, December, 1888.

GUNTER, AUSTIN HERBERT, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Dover College, and Clare College, Cambridge; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived, 22nd Nov., 1891, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner.

GUPTA, KALI PADA, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, Bengal Medical Department.—Joined the service, 13th June, 1872, on inspection duty, medical relief measures, Burdwan District; served as superintendent of vaccination and on general and jail duty; on special duty to Nuddea medical fever relief operations in 1881; resumed his post as superintendent of vaccination, metropolitan circle, Nov., 1886; in 1888 acted in addition as sanitary commissioner for Bengal; civil surgeon, Noakhali, July, 1891.

GURDON, EVELYN PULTENEY, Colonel, I.S.C., late Punjab Commission.—Arrived in India 2nd April, 1852; from Aug., 1860, served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, deputy commissioner, and small cause court judge; promoted to deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Jan., 1881; additional commissioner, Jullundur, Umballa, and Amritsar divisions, Nov.-Dec., 1881, and subsequently in the Lahore and Rawul Pindi divisions; promoted to commissioner and superintendent, Aug., 1884; divisional judge, 1st grade, Oct., 1885; retired from civil employment, Jan., 1890.

GURDYAL SINGH, SIRDAR, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Probationer under native civil service rules, 26th Jan., 1880; assistant commissioner, Jan., 1882; and has officiated as deputy commissioner and district judge.

GÜTERSLOH, FREDERIC NICHOLAS, late Railway Branch, Government of India.—Joined the public works department, June, 1874, as assistant engineer on the Indus Valley state railway; in charge of locomotive and carriage department, Holkar state railway, Oct., 1875; officiating manager and locomotive superintendent, Holkar state railway, 1877; manager, Wardha Valley railway, Dec., 1878; locomotive superintendent, Rajputana railways, March, 1880; 1st class, 2nd grade, locomotive department, state railways, Jan., 1886, and 1st grade, March, 1890; retired, June, 1891.

HABIB-ULLAH, MAULVI SAIYID, Barrister-at-Law, Bengal C.S. (North Western Provinces).—Appointed by the government of India to be an assistant magistrate and collector, N.W. Provinces, under the statutory rules, 14th Feb., 1887.

HACKETT, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, late Geological Survey Department.—Joined the department as assistant, 15th Nov., 1861; served in the Sone Valley, on the Vindhya, in Central India, and in Jabalpur and South Rewah; promoted to 2nd grade, June, 1881; designation changed to deputy superintendent of the geological survey of India; deputy superintendent, 1st grade, Dec., 1887; officiated also as superintendent; retired, July, 1888.

HACKETT, ARTHUR LUKE, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel, Madras Medical Department.—Assistant surgeon, 1st April, 1867; arrived in India, 26th Oct., 1867; served under the military department, also acting as civil surgeon at various stations, and as superintendent of jail; surgeon, April, 1873; from June, 1874, acted as presidency surgeon, also as ophthalmic surgeon at the general hospital, Sept., 1874; garrison assistant surgeon, Bangalore, and superintendent of jail, 1877-78; civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Bellary, 1878-81; surgeon-major, April, 1879; surgeon, 3rd district, Madras, Feb., 1881, and acted as superintendent of prisons, in 1881 and 1883; was subsequently appointed civil surgeon at Cannanore, April, 1883, at Salem, July, 1883, and at Negapatam; principal medical storekeeper, Madras, 1885; surgeon, 2nd district, Madras, health officer, and superintendent of lock hospital, Oct., 1885.

HAIG, CHARLES THOMAS, Major-General, R.E., late Survey of India.—Obtained his first commission from Addiscombe, June, 1854; lieutenant, Bombay engineers, May, 1856; arrived at Bombay July, 1856; served with the Persian expeditionary force, 1856-57 (medal and clasp), and with the Rajputana field force, 1857 (medal and clasp); assistant executive engineer at Nee-much, May, 1858; appointed as assistant in the great trigonometrical survey of India, Sept., 1859; served with the Okhmandal field force in 1859, and was subsequently variously employed in the survey department in Cutch, Kattywar, Guzerat, Meywar, Malwa, the Deccan, and Kanara; deputy superintendent, Oct., 1867; on deputation as commissioner, Venice geographical exhibition, April-Nov., 1881; deputy superintendent, 1st grade, Nov., 1883; officiating deputy surveyor-general in charge of trigonometrical survey branch, Oct., 1884; confirmed, Feb., 1887; retired from civil employment, 1890.

HAINES, SIR FREDERICK PAUL, Field-Marshal, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.—Entered the army as

ensign in 1839; captain in 1846; lieut.-colonel in 1850; colonel in 1854; major-general in 1864; military secretary to Sir Hugh Gough in the war on the Sutlej, 1845; was present at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah (medal and clasp); served through the Punjab Campaign of 1848 and 1849, and was present at Ramnuggar, the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chillianwallah and Gojrat; served with the 21st fusiliers through the campaign of the Crimea, 1854-1855 (medal with four clasps, 5th class of the Medjidie and Turkish medal); K.C.B., 1871; lieutenant-general, 1873; brevet-general, and G.C.B., 1877; commander-in-chief of the Madras army, and member of the governor's council, May, 1871 to 1875; appointed colonel of the 104th regiment, 1874; commander-in-chief of the forces in India, with local rank of general, and extraordinary member of the governor-general's council, April, 1876 to 1881, and directed the military operations of the Afghan campaigns of 1878-9 and 1879-80; thanked by both houses of parliament, 4th Aug., 1879, and 5th of May, 1881.

HAINES, HERMANN A., Political Department, India Office.—Educated at Wellington College, and Keble College, Oxford; junior clerk, financial department, India Office, 15th Nov., 1881; political department, 1886; précis writer, Dec., 1889.

HALL, CHARLES FREDERICK, late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Queen's College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1860; arrived in India, 31st Oct., 1861; from May, 1862, served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, officiating superintendent of jail, and joint magistrate and deputy collector; officiating district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, Bareilly, Dec., 1882; magistrate and collector, 1st grade, Budaun, Feb., 1883; retired, Dec., 1886.

HALL, M. S., Registry Department, India Office.—Writer, India Office, 21st Jan., 1875; clerk, 2nd class, Oct., 1878.

HALL, WILLIAM THOMAS, B.A., LL.B., Bengal C.S. (Burma).—Educated at Rossall, Kingstown School, and Trinity College, Dublin; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1876; arrived in India, 5th Dec., 1878, and served in British Burma as assistant commissioner and settlement officer, and officiating deputy commissioner; director of land records and agriculture, Oct., 1887; on special duty to Perak tin mines in 1888-89.

HALL, JAMES HERBERT BROKENCOTE, F.R.C.S., Revenue and Agricultural Department, Government of India.—Joined the service, 23rd May, 1850, as veterinary surgeon; acted as principal veterinary surgeon, Abyssinian field force, Dec., 1867; president of the Indian cattle plague commission, Nov., 1869; inspecting veterinary surgeon, Bengal army, July, 1872; ditto, horse-breeding operations, May, 1875; inspecting veterinary surgeon and general superintendent, horse-breeding operations, Nov., 1884; inspector-general, civil veterinary department in India, April, 1892; author of 'Manual of the more deadly forms of Cattle Disease in India.'

HALLETT, HENRY HONYWOOD HUGHES, Colonel, I.S.C., Jail Department, Central

Provinces.—First commission as ensign, July, 1858; arrived in India, 11th Aug., 1858; was employed under the military department up to 1868, including service with the Bundelcund field force, 1859; from Dec., 1868, served in the Central Provinces as personal assistant to chief commissioner, assistant commissioner, acting district superintendent of police, acting cantonment magistrate, and was appointed superintendent of the school of industry and central jail, Jubbulpore, Aug., 1878; in addition, superintendent of reformatory school, June, 1891; acting also as small cause court judge, Jubbulpore, 1883, and as cantonment magistrate at various periods.

HALLETT, JOHN REYANS, M.A., late Bengal C.S.—Educated at the University of Melbourne; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1863; arrived, 17th Oct., 1864; assistant magistrate and collector, Burdwan, May, 1865; inspector of schools, Aug., 1870; officiating judge of the small cause courts, Bhagulpore and Monghyr, March, 1876; second inspector of registration offices, March, 1876; joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, April, 1878; district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, Sept., 1880, and 1st grade, Dec., 1887; retired, Feb., 1890.

HALLIDAY, SIR FREDERICK JAMES, K.C.B., late Bengal C.S.—Appointed to the Bengal civil service in 1824; arrived in India, 8th June, 1825; served in Bengal as junior assistant to the agent in the Saugor division and assistant registrar of the Sudder court; joint magistrate and deputy collector in Bundelcund, and afterwards in Noacolly and Bulloah, 1831-35; magistrate and collector of the zillah court at Dacca, Feb., 1835; magistrate, collector, and salt agent, Cuttack, Feb., 1836; secretary to the sudder board of revenue, April, 1836; secretary to the government of Bengal, judicial and revenue departments, May, 1838; member of the general committee of public instruction, June, 1838; junior secretary to the government of India, revenue, judicial, and legislative departments, in addition to his other duties, March, 1840, to 1843; secretary to the government of India, home department, 1849; member of governor-general's council, Dec., 1853; lieutenant-governor of Bengal, 1st May, 1854; retired in 1859; member of council of secretary of state for India, 30th Sept., 1868, to 31st Dec., 1886.

HALLIDAY, FREDERICK MYTTON, late Bengal C.S.—Appointed from Haileybury; arrived, 30th Oct., 1856; served in the revenue and judicial departments as assistant magistrate and collector, joint magistrate and deputy collector, officiating civil and sessions judge, and magistrate and collector (1st grade, May, 1871); officiated as opium agent, Benares, in 1876 and 1877; commissioner, Presidency division, April, 1878, and Patna division, June, 1878; officiating member, board of revenue, Sept., 1884, to April, 1885, and from July, 1886 to Feb., 1887, and again in Nov., 1887, and March, 1888; chairman, port commissioners, Calcutta, April, 1887; officiated at various periods as additional member of governor-general's council; confirmed as member of board of revenue, April, 1889; resigned, Nov., 1891.

HALLIFAX, ARTHUR GEORGE, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal

civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived, 28th Dec., 1890, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

HALLIFAX, CHARLES JOSEPH, B.A., Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and All Souls' College, Oxford; appointed member of the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1885; arrived in India, 31st Dec., 1888, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner; officiating councillor to H.H. the Raja of Suket, March, 1891.

HAM, WILLIAM JAMES, Postal Department, Government of India.—Joined the service, and was attached to the sea post office, Bombay, 6th May, 1868; supernumerary inspector, 1st grade, director-general's office, Oct., 1877; deputy postmaster-general, Central India, May, 1880, and at Calcutta, attached to the railway mail service, April, 1882; assistant director-general, June, 1887; officiating deputy postmaster-general, Burma, Dec., 1889; inspector-general, railway mail service, Sept., 1890.

HAMBLIN, RICHARD EBB, M.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at King's College School, and Christ College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived in India, 4th Jan., 1878, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; assistant commissioner, June, 1887; joint magistrate, March, 1890; officiating magistrate and collector, 1887, and again in 1890; officiating deputy commissioner, March, 1891.

HAMILTON, FRANK SUMNER, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Manchester Grammar School, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1883; arrived in India, 10th Dec., 1885, and served as assistant magistrate and collector.

HAMILTON, RIGHT HON. LORD GEORGE FRANCIS, M.P.—Born Dec., 1845; educated at Harrow; ensign, Rifle Brigade, 1864; transferred to the Coldstream Guards, 1868; was elected member for Middlesex, Dec., 1868, and represented that county in parliament until the election which followed the Reform Bill of 1885, when he was returned for the Ealing Division; under secretary of state for India, Feb., 1874; vice-president of the committee of council on education, April, 1878; first lord of the admiralty in the Marquis of Salisbury's first administration, June, 1885, and again, Aug., 1886.

HAMILTON, RICHARD ERRIS, Financial Department, Government of India.—Joined the financial department, 1st Aug., 1868; served as assistant accountant-general, N.W. Provinces, March, 1869, also in British Burma, May, 1870; assistant comptroller-general, June, 1872; from July, 1873, to March, 1876, served in Bombay as assistant accountant-general and as assistant commissioner of paper currency, and subsequently in Calcutta, March, 1876, to Dec., 1877; reported to Bombay, March, 1878; officiated as deputy accountant-general in Bombay, the N.W. Provinces and Oudh; the Punjab, and Madras, 1879-81; officiating assistant secretary, government of India, financial department, March, 1882; controller and deputy commissioner of paper currency, Central Provinces, Jan., 1883; officiating comptroller, India treasuries, April, 1891; officiating accountant-general, Bengal, March, 1892.

HAMILTON, THOMAS SHARP, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Old Trafford School, Manchester, the College, Chester, and King's College, London; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1867; arrived in India, 6th Nov., 1869, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, and acting assistant judge and sessions judge; promoted to 2nd assistant collector, Feb., 1883; 3rd grade, assistant judge, Nov., 1887; 3rd grade judge and sessions judge, April, 1890; 2nd grade, May, 1891.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM ROBERTS, B.L., Police Department, Bombay.—Joined the service, 1st Feb., 1869, as superintendent in the political, &c., departments, of the secretariat; assistant to the revenue and police commissioner, Oct., 1869; 1st grade deputy collector, May, 1874; city magistrate, Sept., 1874; Huzur deputy commissioner, July, 1876; 3rd presidency magistrate, Jan., 1888; 2nd, Aug., 1890; author of a police manual, and works on 'Local Self-Government' and 'Villages.'

HAMMICK, MURRAY, Madras C.S.—Educated at the Charterhouse; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived in India, 18th Dec., 1877, and served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, and acting sub-collector and joint magistrate; from Jan. to June, 1882, served in Coorg as acting 1st assistant commissioner and district magistrate; from Jan., 1883, served in the Madras secretariat as assistant secretary, judicial and legislative departments, and acting under secretary in the revenue department; head assistant to the collector and magistrate, South Canara, April, 1885; acting postmaster-general, Madras, Jan.-May, 1886; secretary to the commissioners of land revenue, Oct., 1887; has also acted as secretary to the board of examiners, and to the board of revenue, and as collector and magistrate.

HAMMICK, STEPHEN, Bombay C.S.—Educated at Marlborough, and Merton College, Oxford; appointed to the Bombay civil service after open competitive examination of 1866; arrived in India, 21st Nov., 1868, and served as assistant collector and magistrate, acting assistant educational inspector, acting assistant judge and sessions judge, and acting assistant agent for Sardars in the Deccan; assistant political agent, and tutor to the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Feb., 1873; on famine duty, Kaladgi, Sept., 1877; judicial assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, Aug., 1883; 3rd grade judge and sessions judge, Shikarpur, Feb., 1885; acting remembrancer of legal affairs, June, 1885; 2nd grade judge, Sept., 1885; member of Deccan agriculturists' relief act commission, 1891-92; 1st grade judge, April, 1892.

HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, Madras C.S.—Educated at Clifton College; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1877; arrived in India, 17th Nov., 1879, and served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, and was on special duty, Sept., 1882, preparing the Madras administration report; from March, 1885, to March, 1886, served in the financial department as assistant accountant-general, Madras, and acting deputy accountant-general; acting sub-collector, Godavari, April, 1886; head assistant to collector and

magistrate, Nov., 1887; sub-collector and joint magistrate, June, 1891.

HAMNETT, GEORGE, C.I.E., late Registration Department, Madras.—Served from 11th March, 1843, in the public works and revenue departments as writer, head clerk, and manager and surveyor in office of consulting engineer for railways; uncovenanted assistant to the consulting engineer, Jan., 1859; receiver of the Carnatic property, Feb., 1875; marriage registrar for town of Madras, Jan., 1866; first uncov. assistant, chief secretary's office, Feb., 1867; inspector-general of registration, Nov., 1880; C.I.E., June, 1885; was also registrar-general for Mysore, including Bangalore; retired 1889; appointed additional member of the legislative council of the governor of Madras, Aug., 1890.

HANCOCK, GEORGE EDWARD, Colonel, I.S.C., Political Department, Bombay.—Arrived in India, 13th Nov., 1859, and served under the military department till Nov., 1863; from Nov., 1863, to March, 1868, served as assistant superintendent of revenue survey, and assessment, Gujarat; from March, 1868, acted as political and personal assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar; acting superintendent of the Rajkot and Limbdi states, Aug., 1869; acting assistant resident at Aden, May, 1870, and at Baroda, May, 1871; assistant general superintendent for thuggee and dacoity, Oct., 1871; acting cantonment magistrate, Baroda, Oct., 1871; assistant political agent, Mahi Kantha, July, 1872; from Oct., 1873, served as superintendent of surveys under Rajasthanik court, Kathiawar, and acted on various occasions as president of the court; on special duty at Delhi, Nov., 1876, to Jan., 1877; acting joint administrator of Gondal state, Nov., 1880, to Feb., 1881; on special duty with the Thakor Saheb of Gondal on tour in Europe, April, 1883; on special duty to inquire into administration of Rajpipla state, Nov., 1883; third assistant political agent, Kathiawar, Feb., 1885, continuing to be superintendent of surveys; president of the Rajasthanik court, Kathiawar, Jan., 1886; political superintendent, Savantvadi, May, 1891; resumed his post in Kathiawar, Oct., 1891.

HANDLEY, ALFRED PERCIVAL, B.L., Judicial Department, Bengal.—Joined the service, 14th March, 1890, as officiating chief presidency magistrate and judge of the court for trial of pilots, Calcutta, and served until Oct., 1891; from Feb., 1892, acted as presidency magistrate, and was appointed judge of Calcutta small cause court, May, 1892.

HANDLEY, FRANCIS FREDERICK, B.L., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Sydenham College; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1870; arrived in India, 7th Oct., 1872; served in revenue and judicial departments, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, and officiating magistrate and collector; officiating inspector-general of registration, and senior marriage registrar, Calcutta, Dec., 1880; first inspector of registration offices, Dec., 1881; officiating district and sessions judge, 1884, and acting inspector-general of registration, 1888; acting inspector-general of registration, April, 1885; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Nov., 1885; district and sessions judge, April, 1889.

HANDLEY, JAMES WILLIAM, M.A., B.L.,

Judicial Department, Madras.—Served in Madras as government pleader from 29th Oct., 1868, to July, 1881; fellow of Madras University, March, 1881; first judge of the court of small causes, Madras, July, 1881; officiating judge of the high court, July to Nov., 1885, and from July, 1889.

HANKEY, HERBERT, late Bengal C.S.—Educated at Harrow, and Haileybury; appointed to the Bengal civil service in 1856; served in the Punjab till 1862, and subsequently in the Lower Provinces, and was appointed magistrate and collector, Maldah, 1867, and subsequently at Chittagong; superintendent of transport during famine of 1874; inspector-general of police, Lower Provinces, 1876; retired, 1878.

HANKIN, EDWARD LEWIS, Major-General, I.S.C., late Madras Police.—Ensign Indian army, Dec., 1847; arrived in India 16th June, 1848; served in the public works department, Madras, from Aug., 1853, to July, 1859; served subsequently in the police department as superintendent of police and acting deputy inspector-general, and temporarily in the department of the deputy inspector-general of hospitals, Jan.-June, 1861; acting magistrate of police for town of Madras, March, 1870; joint magistrate, Ootacamund, Nov., 1870, to Sept., 1876; superintendent of family payments and pensions, Oct., 1876; secretary to government, military department, Madras, Dec., 1882; returned to Europe, 1888.

HANNAN, JOHN, Madras Public Works Department.—Joined the service, July, 1866, and served in the Madras presidency as assistant engineer and executive engineer; superintending engineer, Dec., 1891.

HANNAY, ALEXANDER LIDDERDALE, Madras C.S.—Educated at Uppingham, and King's College, Cambridge; appointed after open competitive examination of 1889; arrived in India, 5th Dec., 1891, and served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate.

HANNYNGTON, JOHN CHILD, late Madras C.S.—Appointed to the Madras civil service from Haileybury College, 1857; arrived, 8th Nov., 1857; served in Madras as assistant collector and magistrate, sub-collector, small cause court judge, and acting collector and magistrate; district and sessions judge, Salem, Nov., 1873; on special duty, Dec., 1880, as arbitrator of boundary disputes between states of Travancore and Cochin; on tour with H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore on various occasions; resident of Travancore and Cochin, April, 1882; retired, Nov., 1892.

HAPPELL, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, late Madras C.S.—Educated at Crosshill School, Maybole, Glasgow University, and Edinburgh University; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competitive examination of 1863; arrived in India, 25th Nov., 1864; assistant collector and Magistrate, Nov., 1865; acting sub-secretary, board of revenue, Sept.-Nov., 1879; sub-collector and joint magistrate, April, 1880; acting commissioner of salt revenue, Madras, April to Nov., 1881; district and sessions judge, Nellore, Jan., 1883; collector and magistrate, Kistna, Nov., 1883; collector and magistrate, and government agent, Godavari, Sept., 1886; retired, Jan., 1892.

HARCOURT, ALFRED FREDERICK POLLOCK, Colonel, I.S.C., late Punjab Commission.—Arrived in India, 15th Oct., 1855; from Sept., 1862,

served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner and officiating small cause court judge; judicial assistant, 1st grade, March, 1877; deputy commissioner, April, 1877; deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Nov., 1885; retired, March, 1889; author of 'Down by the Drawl,' 'The Royal Umbrella,' and 'Kulu Lahoul and Spitti.'

HARDIE, R., Council of India.—Appointed to the council of the secretary of state for India on 17th March, 1887; vice-president, 1892-93; was previously engaged in the profession of banking, and held the office of secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Bengal for 15 years; in 1886 was a member of the finance committee appointed by the government of India for the reduction of expenditure.

HARDING, FRANCIS HENRY, B.A., Bengal C.S.—Educated at Tonbridge School, and St. Catherine's College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1872; arrived in India, 24th Nov., 1874; served in revenue and judicial departments, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate and deputy collector, March, 1885; district and sessions judge, May, 1890.

HARDING, HERBERT OLIVE DENMAN, Madras C.S.—Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Madras civil service after open competition of 1884; arrived in India, 8th Dec., 1886, and served in the revenue survey and settlement department, and as assistant to magistrate and collector.

HARDING, HERBERT W., Audit Department, India Office.—Associate of King's College, London; writer, India office, 27th April, 1868; junior examiner, audit department, Nov., 1873.

HARDY, RICHARD GILLIES, Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Witney Grammar School, and Victoria College, Jersey; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1869; arrived in India, 1st Nov., 1871, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector, officiating magistrate and collector, and officiating cantonment magistrate; joint magistrate, 1st grade, Aug., 1885; assistant commissioner, 1st grade, May, 1885; magistrate and collector, July, 1889; officiated as commissioner of Jhansi, 1889.

HARE, LANCELOT, Bengal C.S.—Educated at St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, and City of London School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1871; arrived in India, 5th Nov., 1873; served in revenue and judicial departments in Bengal and Assam as assistant magistrate and collector, and assistant commissioner; on famine duty, July, 1874; assistant secretary to chief commissioner of Assam, March, 1879, and officiating secretary March, 1880; officiating inspector-general of police, jails, and registration, commissioner of excise, and superintendent of stamps, Assam, July, 1880; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Nov., 1884; magistrate and collector, June, 1890; officiated as commissioner, Dacca division, in May, 1891.

HARE, ROBERT DOUGLAS, Berar Commission.—Joined the service as extra assistant commissioner, Chota Nagpur (Bengal), 14th June, 1869; served on famine duty, May, 1874, and in Berar from Oct., 1875; assistant commissioner, May, 1878; judge of small cause court, June, 1883;

deputy commissioner, July, 1889; director of land records and agriculture, July, 1890, to Aug., 1891.

HARI KISHEN KAUL, PANDIT, M.A., Punjab Commission.—Probationer under native civil service rules, 17th April, 1890.

HARINGTON, ARTHUR HENRY, M.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Wadham College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1861; arrived in India, 10th Oct., 1862; served in Oudh from Aug., 1863, as assistant commissioner and junior secretary to chief commissioner; from Dec., 1866, to Jan., 1868, served under the government of India as officiating assistant secretary, foreign department, and officiating under secretary, home department; officiating superintendent of excise and stamps, Oudh, July, 1868; appointed to take up lands for railway purposes, Nov., 1868; officiating personal assistant to financial commissioner, March, 1869; officiating settlement officer, Hardoi, March, 1870; manager of encumbered estates, Fyzabad and Gonda, 1872-75; deputy commissioner, Aug., 1879; magistrate and collector, Saharanpur, Oct., 1883; acted as commissioner in the Lucknow, Sitapur, Rae Bareilly, Fyzabad, and Allahabad divisions; commissioner in Oudh, June, 1889; commissioner, Allahabad division, Nov., 1889; Meerut division, May, 1891; author of 'Economic Reform in Rural India.'

HARINGTON, HERBERT BARING, M.A., late Oudh Commission.—Arrived in India, 2nd Feb., 1857, as assistant in telegraph department; for services during the mutiny at the relief of Lucknow received medal and clasp; from Feb., 1860, served in the Oudh commission as assistant commissioner, assistant settlement officer, and officiating settlement officer; officiating secretary to chief commissioner, 1869-73; also officiating director of public instruction, April-July, 1870; deputy commissioner, July, 1875; district judge, 2nd grade, Lucknow, Aug., 1879; deputy commissioner, 1st grade, Sultanpur, Dec., 1881; officiated as commissioner of the Sitapur division in 1876, and of the Rae Bareilly division in 1881, 1884, and 1885; retired, Nov., 1887.

HARMAN, C., Audit Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 19th Aug., 1878.

HARRIDANCE, H., Accounts Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 8th March, 1878.

HARRIS, EDWARD BRANSON, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Bedford Commercial School; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived in India, 14th Dec., 1877; served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Feb., 1888; magistrate and collector, June, 1892.

HARRIS, (BARON), RIGHT HON. GEORGE ROBERT CANNING, G.C.I.E.—Educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1874; is J. P. and D. L. for Kent, and deputy chairman of the East Kent Quarter Sessions; under secretary for India in Lord Salisbury's first administration, June, 1885, to Feb., 1886; under secretary of state for war, Aug., 1886; took his seat as Governor of Bombay in succession to Lord Reay, 12th April, 1890.

HARRIS, RICHARD WILLIAM, Store Department, India Office.—Clerk, 2nd class, 11th July, 1892.

HARRIS, ROBERT LISTON, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at King's College School, London; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competitive examination of 1875; arrived in India, 1st Dec., 1877, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner, officiating judicial assistant, and officiating district judge; deputed to settlement department, Dec., 1883, to Feb., 1884; officiating divisional judge and officiating deputy commissioner for various periods; 2nd grade district judge, Nov., 1889.

HARRISON, ALFRED INGLEBY, Bengal C.S. (Punjab).—Educated at Highgate Grammar School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; appointed after open competitive examination of 1888; arrived, 29th Nov., 1890, and served in the Punjab as assistant commissioner and officiating cantonment magistrate.

HARRISON, CHARLES WILLIAM INGLEBY, Colonel, R.E., Public Works Department, Government of India.—First commission as lieutenant, 11th June, 1858; arrived in India, 9th Sept., 1860; served in the public works department, irrigation branch, North-Western Provinces, from 10th April, 1863, as assistant engineer, executive engineer, and assistant to chief engineer, and was employed on the Eastern Jumna, Rohilkhand, and Ganges canals; superintending engineer, 3rd class, Dec., 1881; deputed to Bengal as member of commission to enquire into system of canal administration in Orissa, Dec., 1884, to April, 1885; superintending engineer, 2nd class, May, 1886; officiating chief engineer and joint secretary to government, Bengal, July, 1886, and as secretary, April-June, 1888; superintending engineer, 1st class, Feb., 1888; 3rd chief engineer, Dec., 1889; 2nd, July, 1891; 1st, March, 1892; chief engineer and joint secretary to government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Jan., 1890; officiating secretary, May, 1890; confirmed, July, 1891.

HARRISON, FRANCIS CAPEL, Bengal C.S.—Educated at Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1882; arrived in India, 27th Nov., 1884; assistant magistrate and collector, Dec., 1884; served in Assam from Jan. to May, 1889, as assistant commissioner; officiating assistant accountant-general, Madras, May, 1889, and deputy accountant-general, Bengal, March, 1890; confirmed, Sept., 1890; officiating under-secretary to government of India, finance department, May, 1892.

HARRISON, HENRY ANTHONY, late Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Appointed to the Bengal civil service from Haileybury College, 1855; arrived in India, 3rd April, 1855; served from May, 1856, to Sept., 1858, in Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector, Cuttack, and subsequently in the N.W. Provinces; joint magistrate and deputy collector, 1st grade, April, 1862; assistant, settlement department, Feb., 1864; magistrate and collector, Hamirpur, March, 1872; magistrate and collector, Farukhabad, 1873-1877; officiating commissioner, Jhansi division, Sept., 1875; civil and sessions judge, Allahabad, March, 1878, and subsequently at Mirzapore, Farukhabad, and Meerut; 1st grade misdegre, March, 1884; retired, June, 1887.

HARRISON, JOHN HENRY, M.A., Bengal C.S. (North-Western Provinces).—Educated at Erasmus Smith's School, and Queen's College, Galway; appointed to the Bengal civil service

after open competitive examination of 1872; arrived in India, 7th Nov., 1874, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector; assistant superintendent, Dehra Dun, Nov., 1876; officiating assistant director of department of agriculture and commerce, Nov., 1880; acting junior secretary, board of revenue, March, 1881; assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Aug., 1885; 2nd grade settlement officer, Oct., 1887; has also officiated as magistrate and collector; joint magistrate, 1st grade, April, 1889; deputy commissioner, April, 1891.

HARRISON, PERCY, Bengal C.S. (N.W. Provinces).—Educated at St. Paul's School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge; appointed to the Bengal civil service after open competition of 1887; arrived in India, 4th Nov., 1889, and served in the N.W. Provinces as assistant magistrate and collector.

HARRISON, RICHARD PRYCE, C.S.I., late Bengal C.S.—Appointed to the Bengal civil service from Haileybury College, 1834; arrived in India, 19th Sept., 1835; served in the Bengal revenue and judicial departments, and was appointed magistrate and officiating collector, Moorshedabad, 1849; joint magistrate and deputy collector, Bograh, 1850; officiating abkari commissioner, Dacca division, 1851; magistrate, collector, and salt agent, Cuttack, 1853-56; civil and sessions judge, 1856; accountant-general, government of Madras, and a government director of the Madras bank, 1859; accountant-general and auditor-general to government of India, and a government director of the bank of Bengal, 1860; also first member and president of the board of audit; comptroller-general, 1863-67; resigned, April, 1867.

HARRISON, WILLIAM PRINGLE, Lieut.-Col., Oudh Commission.—Arrived in India as ensign, 10th Feb., 1861; employed under the military department till Oct., 1867, from which date he served in the Oudh commission as assistant commissioner and officiating deputy commissioner, and acted as district superintendent of police in 1873-74, and as superintendent of encumbered estates in Sultanpur in 1874; sub-judge, Parbatgurh, Aug., 1879; cantonment magistrate of Fyzabad, July, 1881, and subsequently of Lucknow, April, 1883; also acted as district judge in 1884-85; deputy commissioner, Feb., 1888.

HART, GEORGE HENRY REEVES, Financial Department, Government of India.—Probationer in financial department, 20th July, 1869; from Dec., 1870, served as assistant to comptroller-general; on special duty in Behar, Jan.-March, 1874; assistant to private secretary to viceroy, April, 1874, to April, 1876; assistant to accountant-general, Bombay, April, 1877; from Feb., 1878, acted as private secretary to governor of Bombay, and was confirmed in this appointment, March, 1880; placed in class 4 of financial department on return; appointed assistant accountant-general in charge of paper currency office, Bombay, Aug., 1887, class 3 of financial department; deputy accountant-general, Lahore, Jan., 1889; Bombay, F.C.S., 1891; in 1886 and 1890, acted as assistant secretary to the government of India, finance and commerce department.

HART, JOHN HENRY EUSTACE, M.I.C.E., late Public Works Department, Bombay.—Arrived in India, 23rd Nov., 1854; joined the Bombay

HEBBERT, HENRY, late Bombay C.S. Appointed to the Bombay civil service from Haileybury College, 1832; arrived in India, 1833; served in the revenue and judicial departments in the grades of assistant collector, 1833-40; 1840-42; 1842-44; 1844-46; 1846-48; 1848-50; 1850-52; 1852-54; 1854-56; 1856-58; 1858-60; 1860-62; 1862-64; 1864-66; 1866-68; 1868-70; 1870-72; 1872-74; 1874-76; 1876-78; 1878-80; 1880-82; 1882-84; 1884-86; 1886-88; 1888-90; 1890-92; 1892-94; 1894-96; 1896-98; 1898-1900; 1900-02; 1902-04; 1904-06; 1906-08; 1908-10; 1910-12; 1912-14; 1914-16; 1916-18; 1918-20; 1920-22; 1922-24; 1924-26; 1926-28; 1928-30; 1930-32; 1932-34; 1934-36; 1936-38; 1938-40; 1940-42; 1942-44; 1944-46; 1946-48; 1948-50; 1950-52; 1952-54; 1954-56; 1956-58; 1958-60; 1960-62; 1962-64; 1964-66; 1966-68; 1968-70; 1970-72; 1972-74; 1974-76; 1976-78; 1978-80; 1980-82; 1982-84; 1984-86; 1986-88; 1988-90; 1990-92; 1992-94; 1994-96; 1996-98; 1998-2000; 2000-02; 2002-04; 2004-06; 2006-08; 2008-10; 2010-12; 2012-14; 2014-16; 2016-18; 2018-20; 2020-22; 2022-24; 2024-26; 2026-28; 2028-30; 2030-32; 2032-34; 2034-36; 2036-38; 2038-40; 2040-42; 2042-44; 2044-46; 2046-48; 2048-50; 2050-52; 2052-54; 2054-56; 2056-58; 2058-60; 2060-62; 2062-64; 2064-66; 2066-68; 2068-70; 2070-72; 2072-74; 2074-76; 2076-78; 2078-80; 2080-82; 2082-84; 2084-86; 2086-88; 2088-90; 2090-92; 2092-94; 2094-96; 2096-98; 2098-2010; 2010-2020; 2020-2030; 2030-2040; 2040-2050; 2050-2060; 2060-2070; 2070-2080; 2080-2090; 2090-2100; 2100-2110; 2110-2120; 2120-2130; 2130-2140; 2140-2150; 2150-2160; 2160-2170; 2170-2180; 2180-2190; 2190-2200; 2200-2210; 2210-2220; 2220-2230; 2230-2240; 2240-2250; 2250-2260; 2260-2270; 2270-2280; 2280-2290; 2290-2300; 2300-2310; 2310-2320; 2320-2330; 2330-2340; 2340-2350; 2350-2360; 2360-2370; 2370-2380; 2380-2390; 2390-2400; 2400-2410; 2410-2420; 2420-2430; 2430-2440; 2440-2450; 2450-2460; 2460-2470; 2470-2480; 2480-2490; 2490-2500; 2500-2510; 2510-2520; 2520-2530; 2530-2540; 2540-2550; 2550-2560; 2560-2570; 2570-2580; 2580-2590; 2590-2600; 2600-2610; 2610-2620; 2620-2630; 2630-2640; 2640-2650; 2650-2660; 2660-2670; 2670-2680; 2680-2690; 2690-2700; 2700-2710; 2710-2720; 2720-2730; 2730-2740; 2740-2750; 2750-2760; 2760-2770; 2770-2780; 2780-2790; 2790-2800; 2800-2810; 2810-2820; 2820-2830; 2830-2840; 2840-2850; 2850-2860; 2860-2870; 2870-2880; 2880-2890; 2890-2900; 2900-2910; 2910-2920; 2920-2930; 2930-2940; 2940-2950; 2950-2960; 2960-2970; 2970-2980; 2980-2990; 2990-3000; 3000-3010; 3010-3020; 3020-3030; 3030-3040; 3040-3050; 3050-3060; 3060-3070; 3070-3080; 3080-3090; 3090-3100; 3100-3110; 3110-3120; 3120-3130; 3130-3140; 3140-3150; 3150-3160; 3160-3170; 3170-3180; 3180-3190; 3190-3200; 3200-3210; 3210-3220; 3220-3230; 3230-3240; 3240-3250; 3250-3260; 3260-3270; 3270-3280; 3280-3290; 3290-3300; 3300-3310; 3310-3320; 3320-3330; 3330-3340; 3340-3350; 3350-3360; 3360-3370; 3370-3380; 3380-3390; 3390-3400; 3400-3410; 3410-3420; 3420-3430; 3430-3440; 3440-3450; 3450-3460; 3460-3470; 3470-3480; 3480-3490; 3490-3500; 3500-3510; 3510-3520; 3520-3530; 3530-3540; 3540-3550; 3550-3560; 3560-3570; 3570-3580; 3580-3590; 3590-3600; 3600-3610; 3610-3620; 3620-3630; 3630-3640; 3640-3650; 3650-3660; 3660-3670; 3670-3680; 3680-3690; 3690-3700; 3700-3710; 3710-3720; 3720-3730; 3730-3740; 3740-3750; 3750-3760; 3760-3770; 3770-3780; 3780-3790; 3790-3800; 3800-3810; 3810-3820; 3820-3830; 3830-3840; 3840-3850; 3850-3860; 3860-3870; 3870-3880; 3880-3890; 3890-3900; 3900-3910; 3910-3920; 3920-3930; 3930-3940; 3940-3950; 3950-3960; 3960-3970; 3970-3980; 3980-3990; 3990-4000; 4000-4010; 4010-4020; 4020-4030; 4030-4040; 4040-4050; 4050-4060; 4060-4070; 4070-4080; 4080-4090; 4090-4100; 4100-4110; 4110-4120; 4120-4130; 4130-4140; 4140-4150; 4150-4160; 4160-4170; 4170-4180; 4180-4190; 4190-4200; 4200-4210; 4210-4220; 4220-4230; 4230-4240; 4240-4250; 4250-4260; 4260-4270; 4270-4280; 4280-4290; 4290-4300; 4300-4310; 4310-4320; 4320-4330; 4330-4340; 4340-4350; 4350-4360; 4360-4370; 4370-4380; 4380-4390; 4390-4400; 4400-4410; 4410-4420; 4420-4430; 4430-4440; 4440-4450; 4450-4460; 4460-4470; 4470-4480; 4480-4490; 4490-4500; 4500-4510; 4510-4520; 4520-4530; 4530-4540; 4540-4550; 4550-4560; 4560-4570; 4570-4580; 4580-4590; 4590-4600; 460

