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Government {1898} of Madras.
FINANCIAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1898.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 480, 26th May 1898.

MAY.

Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Ordering that the Government of India be informed that this Government considers that the officers specified in the appendix to these proceedings should be added to the list of offices, services or departments in paragraph 5 of Government of India Resolution, No. 2422 Ex., dated 31st May 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers :—

G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating, with remarks, to the departments of the Secretariat resolution of the Government of India issuing new rules for the grant of exchange compensation allowance; and directing republication of the resolution in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

G.O., R. No. 56, Legislative, dated 12th July 1897.

" " 459, Political, " 12th July 1897.

" " 69, Legislative, " 14th September 1897.

READ—also the following papers :—

From A. G. BOURNE, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S., Acting Superintendent, Government Museum, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Madras, 26th July 1897, No. 526.

In reply to G.O., R. No. 272, Educational, dated 15th July 1897, I have the honour to state that the only officer connected with the museum entitled to exchange compensation allowance is the Superintendent who is appointed in England.

Endorsement, No. 1816, Educational, dated 31st August 1897.

From J. A. JONES, Esq., MEM. INST. C.E., F.R.S.E., Sanitary Engineer to Government, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Fort St. George, 1st September 1897, No. 1448.

With reference to G.O., No. 1543 L., dated 13th August 1897, I have the honour to state that the office of Sanitary Engineer to Government is the only one in this department which should be included in the list of offices to which exchange compensation allowance is admissible under paragraph 5 (1) of the resolution of the Government of India, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, as I consider that it is an office for which European qualifications are indispensable and it belongs to the class of appointments defined in paragraph 7 (2) of the said resolution.

Endt. No. 947, Local and Municipal.

Transferred to the Financial Department, with reference to paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897.

8th September 1897.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

From Commander H. A. STREET, R.I.M., Presidency Port Officer, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated Chepāk, 22nd September 1897, No. 1713—347-G :—

With reference to G.O., No. 620, Marine, dated 13th July 1897, I have the honour to state that the recipients of the following offices in the Madras Port department are eligible for exchange compensation allowance, viz. :—

The Presidency Port Officer.
Agent for Government Consignments and Personal Assistant to Presidency Port Officer.
Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras.
Port Officers at out-ports.
Harbour-masters at Madras.
Port Diver at Madras.

It is necessary for the proper performance of the duties appertaining to the above posts that each appointment should be held by a person with European training and experience and possessed of qualifications not found in any native of this country.

Endorsement—No. 595-E., dated 24th September 1897.

Transferred to the Financial Department, with reference to the order in that department, No. 491, dated 24th June 1897.

(Signed) D. McNEIL CAMPBELL, Col., R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

G.O., No. 80, Ecclesiastical, dated 28th October 1897.

Read—the following paper :—

From the Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, No. 84-A, dated 7th August 1897.

With reference to G.O., R. No. 78, dated 14th July 1897, I have the honour to state that there are no persons in the Ecclesiastical Department of Church of Scotland entitled to exchange compensation, except the Chaplains.

From the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras in charge of the Diocese, No. 1676, dated 9th August 1897.

From the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras in charge of the Diocese, No. 1679, dated 23rd August 1897.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Ecclesiastical Department, R. No. 94, dated 16th August 1897, referring to Ecclesiastical Department, R. No. 78, dated 14th July 1897, regarding compensation allowance.

2. I have the honour to state that it seems to me clear that Chaplains on the Ecclesiastical establishment come under Rule 3 of the rules published in G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, inasmuch as they should be considered as "officers appointed in England."

3. These appointments run in the following form : " Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint." The fact that at times, especially of late, men who have been a short time in India in non-Government services have been appointed, does not seem to me to invalidate their claim to come under Rule 3.

4. But if it be held that, although appointed in England by Her Majesty, these Chaplains who happen to be at the time of their appointment in India come under Rule 5 of rules printed in G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, then I submit, for the consideration of Government, that they come under Rule 5 (1) (a), for it seems to me that European qualifications should be held to be indispensable for appointments to chaplaincies.

5. Chaplains are appointed for Government servants in India, firstly, I believe, for Military servants of Government, and, secondly, for Civil servants especially for those Civil servants appointed from Home. If Chaplains were appointed without European qualifications, they would not, I venture to think, be acceptable to those for whom they are appointed, nor would they work to the satisfaction of Government.

6. There is, however, one Ecclesiastical officer who is not a Chaplain and not appointed in England, and so does not come under Rule 3, but to whom, I venture to submit, compensation allowance should be granted—the Registrar of the Diocese. He comes, I think, under Rule 5 (1) (a). This officer should, I think, always be a solicitor, as he is the legal adviser of the Bishop and Archdeacon. He has to do with Chaplains and other European Clergymen with reference to many matters relating to Ecclesiastical law, and he could not I think be either acceptable to these officers, nor could he do his work acceptably to Government unless he had European qualifications.

7. The present holder of the office draws compensation allowance under G.O., No. 662, Financial, dated 31st August 1894, recording a letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4193-Ex., dated 18th August 1894.

Order—No. 80, Ecclesiastical, dated 28th October 1897.

Recorded with the remark that, in the opinion of Government, the Revd. Mr. E. Bull is obviously entitled along with all other Chaplains (except statutory natives) to the privilege of exchange compensation allowance. In accordance, therefore, with No. 4 of the rules regarding the grant of exchange compensation allowance published with the Government of India Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to certify that the Revd. E. Bull is eligible for the allowance on the ground that European qualifications are essential for a Chaplain.

2. The Government does not consider that for the post of Registrar of the Diocese European qualifications are absolutely necessary. As to the particular case of Mr. Rowlandson, it is observed that Rule XIII applies.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Financial Department.
„ Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.
„ Accountant-General.

G.O., No. 1426, Public, dated 1st November 1897.

Order—No. 1426, Public, dated 1st November 1897.

The following are the offices under *Public* for which the Government considers European qualifications are indispensable:—

(1) *The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.*—The nature of the work requires that the holder of this office should have received a European training.

(2) *The British Consular Agent, Pondicherry.*—The office is one which clearly requires European qualifications, more especially as the officer filling it has to deal with a European Government.

(3) *The Government Astronomer.*—A training in Europe is necessary.

(4) The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor should always be an officer with European qualifications.

(5) The Government considers that for the reason set forth in Mr. Hill's office-note of the 28th August last, it is essential that the posts of Superintendent, Government Press, Deputy Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent should be filled by Europeans with a training in Europe.

2. The case of the Government Epigraphist is a doubtful one, but as the abolition of his appointment is now under consideration by the Government of India, the Government considers it unnecessary at present to come to any decision on it.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Financial Department.

ENCLOSURE.

OFFICE-NOTE from the Superintendent, Government Press, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 28th August 1897, No. 3820.

As desired in G.O., No. 812, Public, dated 24th July 1897, the Superintendent, Government Press, submits the following proposals for the favourable consideration of Government.

2. The Superintendent presumes that the present holders of the offices of Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent* will be permitted to continue to draw the exchange compensation allowance under paragraph 3 of Government of India Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, by reason of being "Europeans appointed in England" on agreements in which their salaries were not fixed in sterling, and which do not specifically exclude them from it; also under paragraph 7 (2) by reason of having been appointed as "skilled artizans with European training."

3. The Superintendent, however, submits that the *posts* of Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the Government Press should be included in the category (a) of paragraph 5 (1) of the resolution above quoted for the following reasons:—

(a) That to perform the duties of the posts efficiently and economically skilled artizans with European technical training are necessary, and such persons are already included in the offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable under paragraph 7 (2).

(b) That the posts have always been filled by persons with European training.

When the Gazette Press was developed to undertake more printing than the gazette, Mr. Smith was appointed Superintendent in 1852; he was a European in Government employ and had received a training in printing previous to his coming to India. When it was decided to employ a Deputy Superintendent for bookwork printing, a practical printer (Mr. Morgan) was obtained from England in 1857. When Mr. Morgan was promoted to be Superintendent in 1867, he had no Deputy Superintendent until 1869 when Mr. E. Keys was appointed from England. On Mr. Keys being appointed as Superintendent in 1874, the undersigned was appointed in England and joined in October of that year as Deputy Superintendent. On the undersigned being appointed as Superintendent in 1886, Mr. Brown was appointed from England as Deputy Superintendent in 1887, but owing to ill-health he had to retire the following year, and the present Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Fisher, was appointed in England in 1889. From this it will be seen that Government has from the beginning secured for the management of its printing press a succession of trained European printers to hold the post of Deputy Superintendent, who have been found qualified later on to be promoted to the post of Superintendent, and it is submitted that it will be advisable in the interests of Government in the future to have these appointments filled by trained men from England.

(c) That in the present condition of technical and industrial training it is impossible to obtain fully qualified men with only local training; novel methods and machinery are constantly introduced in Europe also.

(d) That there may be occasions when it is undesirable as a matter of policy that any but a European should handle confidential papers sent for printing.

4. The Superintendent also submits that the Assistant Superintendent should be placed in the same category as the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent. There will then be three Europeans on an establishment of 1,214 persons.

5. The post of Assistant Superintendent was created in 1883 and the Head Examiner (Mr. Burns) was appointed; he was not a practical printer, but it was hoped his experience in the press would help him to fill the post with satisfaction. On his retirement in 1892, the Superintendent advised the appointment of a European printer trained in England (Mr. Pritchard) residing in Madras, but his services were not retained on the termination of his five years' agreement. The post is now vacant. The last Assistant Superintendent was allowed to draw exchange compensation allowance.

6. The duties of the Assistant Superintendent are nearly the same as those of the Deputy Superintendent; he should be a good compositor and printer with other qualifications to fit him for the discharge of his duties and to control the workmen. At present it is impossible to obtain Eurasians or Natives possessing all the necessary qualifications owing to the inferior class of men generally seeking employment in printing offices in India, and a trained European Assistant Superintendent is a necessity in such a large press. The same difficulty is evidently experienced in Calcutta, as the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, recently informed me, in reply to an inquiry if a person from his press could be selected to fill the post of Assistant Superintendent here, that he regretted to say that "there was no one on the establishment of his office who could be spared, possessing the qualifications indicated as requisite for the Assistant Superintendentship of your press. All the Assistants here, with the exception of the Deputy Superintendent, have been trained locally, and generally possess no experience beyond their own particular line." A trained European printer with the other qualifications required should be capable of doing the work of the Deputy Superintendent on an emergency, and of succeeding to the vacancy in that post when it arose. On these grounds, I submit and recommend that the post of Assistant Superintendent be included under category (a) of paragraph 5 (1) of the resolution.

(Signed) R. HILL,
Superintendent.

From the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. CROLE, Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 3rd September 1897, Dis. No. 415.

With reference to G.O., R. No. 1561, dated 17th August 1897, I have the honour to state that I have no proposals to make in this department regarding the subject in question.

Endorsement—R. No. 2151, Revenue, dated 22nd November 1897.

Transferred to the Financial Department.

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

From W. M. STANDEN, Esq., Director of the Government Cinchona Plantations, the Nilgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 25th August 1897, No. 56.

With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, communicated to this office under G.O., No. 3504, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897, I have the honour to report as follows.

There are at present only four Europeans in the department as below :—

Director	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. W. M. Standen.
Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. H. V. Ryan.
						<i>Dodabetta Estate.</i>
Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. E. Collins.
						<i>Nedivattam Estate.</i>
Manager, Head office	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. D. Campbell.

All these officers have been appointed in India.

In accordance with the clause under rule 4 of the Government of India Resolution, No. 2422-Ex. of 31st May 1897, the present Superintendents of the Estates and the Manager of the Head office having been born in India of parents habitually resident in the country do not appear eligible for the allowance. The Director, who is at present drawing the allowance, is not a native of India, as defined by rule 4 of the resolution, as his parents are living out of India; but in order to establish his claim to the allowance, it appears from rule 5, that two further qualifications are necessary. The post of the Director of Government Cinchona Plantations is not included in the list of officers in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, as shown in rule 7, nor is the Cinchona department included in the list of services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable.

The office of Director has always been held by a European; and I am of opinion that a proportion of Europeans in the Cinchona department is indispensable, in order that efficient administration of the affairs of the department may be secured.

Endorsement—R. No. 2337, Revenue, dated 15th December 1897.

Transferred to the Financial Department.

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Ag. Under Secy. to Government.

15th December 1897.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 3751, dated 6th October 1897, and Separate Revenue, Mis. No. 4624, dated 22nd October 1897.

G.O., No. 6430, Revenue, dated 15th December 1897.

G.O., Mis. No. 6505, Revenue, dated 18th December 1897.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Mis. No. 4020, dated 14th September 1897.

Resolution—

The Board begs to submit its reply to G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, regarding exchange compensation.

2. The question to be considered is whether the entertainment of a proportion of Europeans in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department is indispensable, and, if so, what that proportion should be. In dealing with the present constitution of the department, the Board has classed men who have not been permitted to draw compensation allowance owing to their fathers having been in the company's service with Europeans as the distinction is purely a legal one. To save time, it has come to a rough decision on doubtful cases itself.

3. The Board considers that the employment of a very considerable proportion of Europeans absolutely necessary. The work of the Salt Department is not at all congenial to the better-educated class of natives. It entails too much exposure and hard work in the open air; while residence in isolated localities, liability to frequent transfer from one end of the Presidency to the other, compulsory wearing of uniform and general strictness of discipline, all detract from its attraction in their estimation. The consequence is that but few of the native recruits have the makings of really first rate officers in them and even the best of them are apt to be too slack in their ideas of discipline, to allow of their being permitted to remain in charge of the more important circles for long periods. There are, of course, some exceptions, but it is a significant fact that in a department where promotion goes by merit, there are only 2 native inspectors amongst the 43 officers in the first three grades of that class.

4. Eurasians and Europeans who would not be entitled to exchange compensation under the rules are, on the whole, much better suited to the work of the department,

but they vary greatly in quality and really first-class men are comparatively rare amongst them. There is also a considerable difficulty in recruiting men of good education, position and physique belonging to this class. There is far more uncertainty as to how they will turn out than there is with the European, who has had English training and education, and they consequently are hardly eligible for an assistant inspector's appointment to start with, but they object to accepting that of a sub-inspector as that is apt to result in their passing several years before they reach the assistant inspector's grade. Though a few of this class are very good, the proportion is nothing like sufficient to make up the high standard of discipline and efficiency which now prevails in the department without a considerable admixture of men who have been brought up in England and for the reason just given it is not likely to increase.

5. The above remarks apply chiefly to circle officers on whom the executive efficiency of the department chiefly depends. This class consists of 81 appointments in all, of which 77 are actually held by confirmed officers at present. Of these 22 are Europeans who draw or should draw compensation allowance, 37 are other Europeans and Eurasians and 18 are natives. There is, however, above it the very important class of Assistant Commissioners and above that again the two Deputy Commissioners, who do not belong to the Indian Civil Service, and one of its most important functions consists in training officers for these superior appointments and enabling Government to select the men whom several years of meritorious work have shown to be best qualified for promotion to the higher administrative duties. Without such training has shown that the proportion of Europeans not entitled to compensation, Eurasians and natives, who are eventually found fit for these posts is small, and the Board thinks that it must be expected to grow smaller in future as the picked men, which the department drew from other branches of the service at the time of its formation, die out or retire. It is therefore necessary that there should be amongst the inspectors and assistant inspectors a sufficient proportion of Europeans to afford an ample field for the selection of men for the greater number of these superior appointments. The Board thinks that at least 10 Assistant Commissionerships may reasonably be expected to be filled by Europeans and allowing for casualties and failure to reach a sufficiently high standard of efficiency to qualify for an Assistant Commissioner's post 50 would not be too large a number of Europeans to prescribe for the inspectors and assistant inspectors' grades, or 60 in all. The total number of officers now entertained is 180 inspectors and assistant inspectors, 14 Assistant Commissioners and two Deputy Commissioners or 196 altogether, of whom 44 are Europeans entitled to compensation. This is roughly speaking about 1 in 4. Of the 44, however, only 9 are assistant inspectors, and the Board considers that the proportion in this class has been allowed to fall a good deal too low and is insufficient to feed the superior ranks. It therefore recommends that the proportion should be fixed at 2 in every 7. This would leave about 50 inspectors and assistant inspectors' posts for Europeans.

6. The following table shows how the department compares now with twelve years ago in respect of the different classes of officers holding confirmed appointments from assistant inspectors upwards:—

	1885.			1887.		
	Europeans entitled to compensation.	Other Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans entitled to compensation.	Other Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.
Deputy Commissioners	1	..	..	2	..	..
Assistant Inspectors, First Grade	5	..	1	11	2	1
Second Grade	3	2	1	3	5	2
Third Grade	3	3	..	6	7	..
Fourth Grade	6	5	1	9	11	..
Probationary inspectors	7	4	3	4	14	16
Assistant Inspectors, First Grade	5	4	1	..	..	..
Second Grade	7	22	7	1	10	13
Third Grade	4	11	4	8	13	20
Total	44	53	22	44	73	79

Calculated on the proportion now prevailing, there should have been 27 Europeans, 44 Eurasians, &c., and 48 natives in 1885. The proportion of European officers of the first description was very much larger then, but the department had been newly recruited then and it was easier to find first-class Europeans and Eurasians in other services willing to undertake new work than natives. The increase in the proportion of natives has been in the lower grade chiefly and is due to the promotion of deserving sub-inspectors to the rank of assistant inspector and to the introduction of the system of recruiting by competitive examination in Madras. On the whole the proportion of Eurasians and Europeans not entitled to compensation has decreased a little, but natives have replaced the higher class of Europeans in the lower grades to a very great extent. The Board is of the opinion that this change has gone too far and proposes, with the approval of Government, to bring it up to the proportion suggested above as opportunity offers.

7. In making its classification, the Board has (particularly in dealing with the list of 1885) been obliged to make a rough classification of the officers into the three descriptions dealt with. It may not be absolutely accurate, but it is sufficiently so for practical purposes.

8. In this connection, the Board addressed the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari at Bombay and the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, Agra, in order to ascertain the views of these officers on the question as far as it affects their departments. Copies of the replies received are appended for the information of Government. It will be observed that, in the Northern India Salt department, nine-tenths of the officers employed in the superior grades are Europeans and that the Commissioner proposes to fix six-sevenths as the proportion in future. It is not quite clear from the Commissioner's letter that all these are to be entitled to exchange compensation. The pay of the superior grades of the department in question is not known. In Bombay, no definite proportion of Europeans has been fixed, and the Commissioner has recommended that the proportion existing at any one time may be regarded as the indispensable proportion and that all European officers in that department may be regarded as having been appointed to maintain that proportion. Of the officers drawing over Rs. 300 per mensem (gazetted officers) in Bombay and corresponding more or less to the Inspectors and Assistant Commissioners' grades in Madras, 28 out of the 36 appointments are held by Europeans or Eurasians, and 25 of these are now drawing exchange compensation allowance. There are 104 non-gazetted executive officers (of whom 24 draw more than Rs. 200 per mensem), and of this number, 24 draw exchange compensation allowance at present. The proportion of non-domiciled Europeans appears, therefore, to be about two-thirds in the higher grades and one-quarter in the lower. Taking both classes together, the proportion is 49 out of 140, or rather more than one-third.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Mis. No. 4624, dated 22nd October 1897.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 3751, dated 6th October 1897:—

Read—again Board's Proceedings, No. 251, dated 22nd July 1897.

Read—also replies from Collectors, &c., to the above.

Resolution—Mis. No. 3751, dated 6th October 1897.

In the Board's Proceedings read again above, all Collectors and Conservators of Forests were requested to submit proposals for completing the lists A and B in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Government of India's Resolution received with G.O., Mis.

No. 3504, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897, list A showing the offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, and list B, the services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable. All Collectors and Conservators of Forests have now submitted their replies.

2. The only Collectors who have offered suggestions on the general questions raised are those of Madras and Coimbatore. The Collector of Madras recommends that the appointments of the Deputy Collectors of Madras and Sea Customs and the Head Appraiser of the Sea Customs Department may be included in list A. The Collector of Coimbatore considers that it would be for the benefit of the public service if it were distinctly laid down that a small proportion of Deputy Collectors should be Europeans. Mr. Bradley thinks that the Deputy Collectors of the Nilgiris and the Wynad should be reserved for Europeans, and that it would be well to have one or two men among the Deputy Collectors capable of acting as the District Magistrate of Coorg, and in similar appointments.

3. The Collector of Coimbatore also forwards a representation from his Deputy Collector, Mr. J. G. Wood, regarding his claim to exchange compensation allowance. The Collector of Gódvári has submitted a similar representation from Mr. A. C. Woodhouse. Both Mr. Wood and Mr. Woodhouse were employed in the Salt Department when they were appointed Deputy Collectors, and both drew exchange compensation allowance while employed in the Salt Department. The former officer continues to draw the allowance and will continue to do so under Rule XIII of the Government of India rules; the latter ceased to draw it from June 1894 owing to the domicile of his father, a Military officer, having been held to be Indian when Mr. Woodhouse was born. The Accountant-General says that if Government reverse this decision and grant the allowance under the old rules, Mr. Woodhouse will continue to draw it for the limited period mentioned in Rule XIII. Both the officers submit that they are not statutory natives of India, and that they were appointed Deputy Collectors with a view to maintain the proportion of Europeans in that service.

4. As the duties connected with the offices dealt with in the Madras Collector's letter appertain chiefly to the Separate Revenue Department, the Collector's report will be transferred to that department for disposal. The application of Messrs. Wood and Woodhouse will be submitted for the orders of Government. The decision of their claims depends entirely upon the number of Europeans, if any, who are held by Government to be required as Deputy Collectors. On this point, the Board has no information.

5. As regards the forest service, a separate report will be submitted in the Forest branch of the Board's office.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Gódvári and Coimbatore.
" Forest section.
" Separate Revenue Department.

ENCLOSURE.

COPY of letter from the Collector of Madras, dated 3rd September 1897, Dis. No. 1920.

In reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 251, dated 22nd July 1897, I have the honour to recommend that the appointments of the Deputy Collectors of Madras and Sea Customs and the Head Appraiser of the Sea Customs department may be included in list A, as I am of opinion that they are officers in which European qualifications are indispensable. It does not appear necessary to hold the same opinion for the second Appraiser's place, though, at present, it is held by a European who draws compensation allowance.

Resolution—Mis. No. 4624, dated 22nd October 1897.

The Madras Collector's letter received with the Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue) read above will be submitted to Government for orders. The Board in this department does not see any reason why the appointments referred to should be included in the list of officers in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Collector of Madras.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Mis. No. 4899, dated 10th November 1897.

Read—the following letter from the Commissioner of Northern India, Salt Revenue, Agra, dated 28th October 1897, No. 4047 :—

In modification of my letter, No. 3217, of 28th August 1897, I have the honour to inform you that I have proposed that three-fourths of the appointments in this department should, in future, be reserved for Europeans, each fourth vacancy being given to a "Native of India of unmixed descent." This is the practice in the Opium department; and I therefore considered that it was, on account of this precedent, more likely to be accepted by the Government of India.

Resolution—Mis. No. 4899, dated 10th November 1897.

Submitted to Government, in continuation of paragraph 8 of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4020, dated 14th September 1897.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) A. KRISTNASAMI IYENGAR,
Ag. Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order—Mis. No. 6505, Revenue, dated 18th December 1897.

The Board's Proceedings read above will be transferred to the Financial Department with the following remarks :—

(1) The appointments of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department should be treated as offices in which European qualifications are indispensable.

(2) The above remark is not, however, to be held to debar a "Native of India" from promotion to any of these appointments, if he is found to be fit for it.

(3) The proportion of the appointments of inspectors and assistant inspectors in the same department to be held by non-domiciled Europeans should be two-sevenths as recommended by the Board.

(4) It is unnecessary to include under offices in which European qualifications are indispensable the appointments of the Deputy Collectors of Madras and Sea Customs and the Head Appraiser of the Sea Customs department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
" Financial Department.

Endorsement No. 18, Financial, dated 6th January 1898.

No. 15.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

READ—the following papers :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), Mis. No. 7278, dated 7th September 1897.

Resolution—Mis. No. 7278, dated 7th September 1897.

In reply to G.O., No. 3504, dated 9th July 1897, the Board, in the Settlement Department, begs to report that the only offices in this department held by Europeans who are not members of the Indian Civil Service are those of the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. Mr. Benson, the present incumbent of the former appointment, is an agricultural expert. He was originally brought from England in 1874 as Assistant Superintendent of the Government farm at Saidapet and was subsequently appointed to his present post. He now draws exchange compensation allowance and will be entitled to it under the new rules as his case falls under class (a) of paragraph 5 (1) of the Government of India Resolution. The present incumbent of the latter office is Veterinary-Lieutenant W. B. Edwards. He is a member of the Imperial Civil Veterinary Department created under the orders of the Secretary of State with an Inspector-General at its head (*vide* G.O., No. 583, dated 9th June 1892). He also draws exchange compensation allowance. It is presumed that the question of his claim to the allowance under the new rules will be reported on by the Inspector-General.

2. Mr. G. P. Clerk, one of the Deputy Commissioners of Revenue Settlement, who was drawing exchange compensation allowance, died whilst on tour on August 26th, 1897, and the question of his eligibility for the allowance under the new rules does not therefore arise.

3. There are no subordinate or ministerial appointments in this department falling under classes A or B of the Government of India Resolution.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

From H. O'C. CARDOZO, Esq., C.I.E., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 8th September 1897, No. 103-G.

[Reference—G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, calling for proposals regarding exchange compensation allowance.]

I have the honour to report that there are seventeen gazetted appointments in the Madras Survey Department. Of these, thirteen are held by Europeans, three by statutory natives of India and one is vacant.

2. Of the thirteen European officers, eleven were appointed before natives of India were admitted to the gazetted grades.

3. From 1858, when the department was first organized up to 1887, all gazetted appointments were held by officers of the Army or by Europeans appointed in India, who would appear to be entitled (under clause 3 of paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 31st May 1897, No. 2422) to exchange compensation allowance.

4. In 1887, the Government resolved (G.O., No. 315, dated 22nd March 1887) to admit natives of India to the gazetted grades and, when filling up vacancies, to appoint a European and native alternately. Under these rules, two European officers have been appointed and they would appear to be entitled to exchange compensation allowance under paragraphs 8 and 10 of the Resolution of Government of India mentioned above.

Paragraph 8 mentions the Survey department as one in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable.

Paragraph 10 states that admission of European officers by nomination and examination is designed to maintain the indispensable proportion of Europeans. All European officers appointed since 1887 have been so admitted by nomination and examination.

5. I beg, therefore, to submit the following proposals :—

1st.—That all European gazetted officers now in the department may be regarded as holding offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable [category (a)].

2nd.—That the Madras Survey department may be classed in category (b) as one in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable.

The grounds for these recommendations are, I submit, sufficiently stated above.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest Mis. No. 1053, dated 12th October 1897.

Read—also the following papers :—

From the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, dated 19th August 1897, No. 372.

From the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, dated 23rd August 1897, No. 847.

From the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated 22nd September 1897, R.C. No. 391.

From the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated 4th October 1897, R.C. No. 391.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting to the Board their replies to the Board's Proceedings, No. 251, dated 22nd July 1897, in regard to officers in the Forest Department entitled to exchange compensation allowance under the new rules.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 3751, dated 6th October 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting to Government a report on the question of amplifying the lists A and B in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Government of India Resolution received with G.O., Mis. No. 3504, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897, showing the offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable and the services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable, and stating that, as regards the Forest service, a separate report will be submitted in the Forest branch of the Board's office.

Resolution—Forest Mis. No. 1053, dated 12th October 1897.

In continuation of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3751, dated 6th October 1897, the Board resolves to submit to Government its proposals for completing the lists A and B mentioned in the Government of India Resolution communicated with G.O., Mis. No. 3504, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897, in regard to appointments in the Forest department.

2. The Forest staff is composed of three branches: (1) the Imperial Forest Service, (2) the Provincial Forest Service, and (3) the Subordinate Forest Service. The Board has no recommendations to make for bringing any particular appointments in any of the above three classes under list A.

3. As regards list B, the Board observes that the Government of India has already included the Forest department in this list, so far as the offices therein "are filled by appointment after examination." The Board understands from this that both the Imperial and the Provincial services are included.

4. The Imperial service is now recruited solely from officers appointed in England. The Board considers that such of the European officers as were appointed to the service in former years in India must be held to have been so appointed for maintaining the requisite proportion of Europeans and must be eligible for exchange compensation allowance.

5. In regard to the Provincial branch, it would appear from paragraph 3 of the Government of India Circular No. 18-F., dated 29th July 1891, in G.O., No. 793, Revenue, dated 27th August 1891, that it was constituted mainly to provide for the gradual development of indigenous agency. This supports the view that it was at first thought necessary to employ a certain proportion of Europeans in this branch of the service also. The Board is accordingly of opinion that all the European officers now in the Provincial list must be treated as officers appointed for the purpose of maintaining the proportion of Europeans considered necessary. In the case of all new appointments, the Government of India will, of course, decide under rule IV of the new rules whether the officer in question is to receive exchange compensation allowance or not.

6. The appointments in the Subordinate Forest service do not come within the scope of the new rules, as their pay is less than Rs. 200 (*vide* last sentence of paragraph 8 of the Government of India resolution). The only officer in the subordinate service now receiving the allowance is Mr. C. P. Howell, Ranger, first grade. He will continue to draw the allowance for the limited period mentioned in rule XIII.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to Conservators of Forests.

Again G.O., No. 2151 R., Revenue, dated 22nd November 1897.

Again G.O., No. 6505, dated 18th December 1897.

Endorsement of the Financial Department, No. 18, dated 6th January 1898, on G.O., Mis. No. 6430, Revenue, dated 15th December 1897, transferring to the Financial Department with notes in original, (a) Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 3751, dated 6th October 1897, and (b) Separate Revenue, Mis. No. 4624, dated 22nd October 1897, and on Endorsement, No. 2337, Revenue, dated 15th December 1897, transferring to Financial Department in original letter from W. M. Standen, Esq., Director of the Government Cinchona Plantations, No. 56, dated 25th August 1897.

MEMORANDUM.

In G.O., No. 3504, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897, all heads of departments under the Revenue Secretariat were requested, with reference to paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, to submit proposals for completing the lists of offices, services or departments falling within the categories (a) and (b) mentioned in paragraph 5 (1) of the Government of India Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, issuing rules for the grant of exchange compensation allowance. The replies from all departments have now been received and will be considered below, it being premised that the cases of individuals will be dealt with separately:—

THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

2. It is considered that the office of Deputy Director of Agriculture is one in which European qualifications are essential as the incumbent must be a trained agricultural expert. The office of Deputy Director of Land Records is at present in abeyance; if it is reconstituted it will be considered whether the office is one in which European qualifications are indispensable.

As regards the higher grades of the Settlement Department, it is essential, as the work of the Revenue Settlement Department is of the most responsible kind, that there should be a considerable European element in the grades of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. The Director should be instructed to bear this in mind when necessity arises for filling up the vacancy caused by Mr. Clerk's death.

THE LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

3. The administrative advantage of having a few Europeans among the Deputy Collectors has always been acknowledged. They are valuable in hill stations, planting districts, cantonments and ports where there may be a considerable European population or where the powers of a Justice of the Peace may be required. For special enquiries also their services are often most desirable. The expediency of such appointments was fully recognised in the orders on the reconstitution of the Provincial services. It should therefore be laid down that a proportion of Europeans is indispensable in the grades of Deputy Collectors. It is not however either necessary or expedient to lay down any hard and fast rule as to what that proportion should be.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

4. As pointed out by the Board of Revenue the Imperial Branch of the Upper Controlling staff represents the indispensable European element in the Forest Department. The Board's view that a proportion of Europeans is indispensable in the Lower Controlling staff, which forms the second section of the Provincial Branch, cannot be accepted although Europeans may, in the past, have been appointed to posts now included in this staff.

THE SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

5. The proposals of the Board in the Separate Revenue Department have been dealt with in G.O., No. 6505, Revenue, dated 18th December 1897.

THE INAM COMMISSION.

6. There are no offices under the Commissioner in which European qualifications are essential nor is a proportion of Europeans indispensable in the Commissioner's establishment.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

7. As pointed by the Superintendent in his letter read above, no natives of India were appointed to the gazetted grades of the department up to 1887, when it was decided to appoint a European and a native of India alternately (G.O., No. 315, Revenue, dated 22nd March 1887). There can be no doubt therefore that those Europeans now holding gazetted posts in the department constitute the indispensable European element in the department. The Superintendent is wrong however in holding that European qualifications are essential in the posts held by these officers. Obviously this is not the case as any of these posts may be held by natives of India.

THE CINCHONA DEPARTMENT.

8. The post of the Director of the Government Cinchona Plantations requires European qualifications as the duties of the post involve the control and management of extensive plantations and a factory on the hills.

THE CURATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT BOTANICAL GARDENS, THE NILGIRIS.

9. European qualifications are indispensable in this appointment as the Curator must be trained in European horticulture.

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Fort St. George, 20th January 1898.
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Financial Department, with all papers
and notes in original.

G.O., Mis. No. 218, Judicial, dated 5th February 1898.

Read—again G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897.

Read—also the following papers:—

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, dated 11th August 1897, No. 3956.

From the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, dated 14th August 1897, No. 2870.

From the Registrar of the High Court, Madras, dated 28th August 1897, Dis. No. 1456.

From the Commissioner of Police, Madras, dated 3rd September 1897, No. 65.

From the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, dated 27th September 1897, No. 3505.

Order—Mis. No. 218, Judicial, dated 5th February 1898.

The following list of offices, services and departments falling within categories (a) and (b) mentioned in the Government of India Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, will be forwarded to the Financial Department with reference to G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897:—

POLICE.

The case of the superior offices of this department has been decided by the Government of India in its Resolution, No. 4936-Ex., dated 8th November 1897. With regard to the subordinates, the Government is of opinion that a considerable number of the Inspectors should invariably be Europeans, and would fix 25 per cent. as the proportion desirable. Further, the Government holds that all "European head constables" who are otherwise eligible should receive the allowance, their office being one created because a proportion of Europeans is requisite among head constables.

With regard to the Madras City Police, the two superior offices need no separate consideration as they are included in the cadre of appointments recruited from the Police department and should follow the rule laid down for Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. The Superintendship and the charge of the Mounted Police should, in the opinion of Government, be held by Europeans, and their incumbents should therefore be eligible for the allowance. Of the subordinates, all European head constables should be considered entitled, as they are appointed because a proportion of Europeans is requisite in this grade. Of the City Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors the Government considers that 50 per cent. should be Europeans.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

The Government of India has decided that all appointments of Superintendents of Jails should be reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service and this rule has been adopted in other Presidencies. It appears therefore that the superior offices in this department fall under sub-section (3) of paragraph 7 of the Government of India resolution, being offices which are usually reserved for military officers. They should accordingly entitle their holders to the allowance.

The Government considers it essential that a proportion of the subordinates in this department (i.e., the Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Chief Warders) should be Europeans, and would fix the proportion at 25 per cent. The allowance should therefore be admissible to holders of these offices up to the prescribed proportion.

HIGH COURT.

The Government considers that the offices of Registrar and Deputy Registrar of the High Court are offices in which European qualifications are essential.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

The Government considers that 25 per cent. of the Presidency Magistrates should be Europeans.

SUB-JUDGE, THE NILGIRIS.

The Government considers this office one in which European qualifications are essential.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. R. KNAPP,
for Chief Secretary.

To the Financial Department.

G.O., No. 278, Financial, dated 16th March 1898.

Read—the following paper:—

Memorandum from the Acting Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated 11th January 1898, No. 156-C.

With reference to memorandum, No. 2610, Financial, dated 30th November 1897, the undersigned has the honour to forward, for orders in the Financial Department, the following extracts from this office memorandum, No. 1653-D., dated 12th October 1897:—

* Categories (a) and (b) in paragraph 5 (1) of Government of India, Finance and Commerce, Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897.

"3. The only offices under the control of the Public Works Department falling under the above categories* and not already provided for by the rules are:—

* * * * *

"2) The appointment of Chief Assistant in the Marine Department. It is thought that this appointment is one of those referred to in paragraph 11, 'which in the public interest must at present be held by an European.' The incumbent of this appointment is entrusted with duties of a highly confidential nature and is the repository of secret instructions to be used as a guide for action on the outbreak of hostilities with foreign powers."

* * * * *

"6. As regards individual cases, the following only appear to require notice:—

* * * * *

"(5) Mr. R. Parsons, Chief Assistant, Public Works and Marine Departments, and Secretary, Sanitary Board. Mr. Parsons is not a statutory native, not having been born in India, but in England. His claim is preferred under the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 3 above."

(Signed) W. B. DEWINTON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Financial Department.

Order—No. 278, Financial, dated 16th March 1898.

The Government is not prepared to declare that the office of Chief Assistant in the Marine Department is one in which European qualifications are indispensable.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department.

" Marine Department.
" Accountant-General.

G.O., No. 468, Judicial, dated 17th March 1898.

Read—again the following paper:—

G.O., No. 218, Judicial, dated 5th February 1898.

Order—No. 468, Judicial, dated 17th March 1898.

In continuation of the Government Order read above, the Government considers that one-third of the Judges of the Small Cause Court should be Europeans.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. R. KNAPP,
for Chief Secretary.

To the Financial Department.

G.O., No. 582, Public, dated 23rd April 1898.

Read—again G.O., No. 247, Public, dated 14th February 1898.

Order—No. 582, Public, dated 23rd April 1898.

In modification of the ruling contained in paragraph 3 of the above proceedings, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the post of Assistant Matron Superintendent at the General Hospital is a post for which European qualifications are essential. Miss Dent, the present holder of the appointment, was appointed as a European. From paragraph 5 of her agreement it appears that she is serving under a contract preliminary to employment in the regular service of Government; she is therefore eligible for exchange compensation allowance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Financial Department (with notes).

G.O., No. 277, Educational, dated 27th April 1898.

ORDER—No. 480, Financial, dated 26th May 1898.

The Government of India will be informed that His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the offices specified in the appendix to these proceedings should be added to the list of offices, services or departments falling within the categories (a) and (b) mentioned in paragraph 5 (1) of Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897.

[Here enter letter, No. 481, Financial, dated 26th May 1898.]

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Chief Secretary.

To all Departments of the Secretariat.
„ the Accountant-General.

LIST OF OFFICES ENTITLING THE HOLDERS, IF APPOINTED IN INDIA AS EUROPEANS, TO THE BENEFIT OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

A.—Offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable.

Offices.	Remarks.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.	
Deputy Director of Agriculture	European qualifications are essential as the incumbent must be a trained agricultural expert.
FOREST.	
Conservators, Deputy Conservators and Assistant Conservators.	These appointments, which constitute the Imperial Branch of the Upper Controlling Staff, represent the indispensable European element in the Forest Department.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.	
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Should always be an officer with European qualifications.
HIGH COURT.	
Registrar } Deputy Registrar }	European qualifications are essential.
SUB-JUDGES.	
Sub-Judge, the Nilgiris	This office is one in which European qualifications are essential.
JAIL DEPARTMENT.	
Superintendents of Jails	These offices are open to members of the Indian Medical Service, and require European training.
POLICE.	
Inspector of Steam Boilers	The appointment is one for which European qualifications are indispensable.
EDUCATIONAL.	
Director of Public Instruction	This office is open to members of the Indian Civil Service and is one in which European qualifications are essential.
Appointments in the Graded Educational Service.	This service at present consists of only three European officers who have elected, with reference to paragraph 15 of the Government of India resolution, No. 4-Educational—204-215, dated 23rd July 1896, to continue in the graded list. These appointments will ultimately merge in the Indian Educational Service.
Principal, Law College	European qualifications are indispensable as the appointment is limited to Barristers and belongs to the class of appointments defined in paragraph 7 (1) of the Government of India resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897.
Principal, College of Engineering	A European Engineer, Military or Civil, is essential to fill this post.
Principal and Professors, Medical College	These appointments, with the exception of the Professorship of Dentistry, are held by officers of the Indian Medical Service and fall under paragraph 7 (2) of the Government of India resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897. The Professorship of Dentistry is one in which European qualifications are indispensable.

A.—Offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable—cont.**MEDICAL.**

Matron Superintendent, General Hospital ..	The appointment is one in which European qualifications are considered to be indispensable.
Assistant Matron Superintendent, General Hospital.	Do. do.
Sanitary Engineer to Government	European qualifications are indispensable as the appointment belongs to the class of appointments defined in paragraph 7 (2) of the Government of India resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897.

SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey ..	The nature of the work requires that the holder of the office should have received a European training.
British Consular Agent, Pondicherry ..	The office is one which requires European qualifications, more especially as the officer filling it has to deal with a European Government.
Government Astronomer	A training in Europe is necessary.
Director of Government Cinchona Plantations.	Requires European qualifications as the duties of the post involve the control and management of extensive plantations and of a factory on the hills.
Curator of the Government Botanical Gardens, the Nilgiris.	European qualifications are indispensable in this appointment as the Curator must be trained in European horticulture.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Superintendent, Government Press ..	Should be filled by Europeans with a training in Europe.
Deputy Superintendent, Government Press.	
Assistant " " "	

B.—Offices, services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable.**SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.**

Deputy Commissioners	Should be treated as offices in which European qualifications are indispensable, but a "Native of India" should not be debarred from promotion to any of these appointments if he is found to be fit for it.
Assistant " " "	
Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors ..	
	Two-sevenths of these appointments should be held by Europeans.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, Revenue Settlement.	It is essential, as the work of the Revenue Settlement department is of the most responsible kind, that there should be a considerable European element in these grades.
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LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Collectors and Magistrates	A proportion of Europeans is indispensable for administrative reasons. Such officers are required in hill stations, planting districts, cantonments and ports where there may be a considerable European population or where an officer with the powers of a Justice of the Peace is needed. For special enquiries also their services are often necessary.
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SURVEY.

Superintendent, Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.	A proportion of Europeans is considered indispensable.
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B.—Offices, services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable—cont.**SMALL CAUSE COURT.**

Judges	One-third of the Judges should be Europeans.
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PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Presidency Magistrates	Twenty-five per cent. of these appointments should be held by Europeans.
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JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Chief Warders.	Twenty-five per cent. of these appointments should be held by Europeans.
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POLICE.

Inspectors	Twenty-five per cent. of these appointments should be held by Europeans.
European Head Constables	A proportion of Europeans is requisite.
Superintendent, City Police, Madras ..	Should be held by a European.
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Madras City Police.	Fifty per cent. of these appointments should be held by Europeans.
Officer in charge, Mounted Branch, City Police, Madras.	Should be a European.

EDUCATIONAL.

Appointments in the Indian Educational Service.	These represent the proportion of appointments in the Superior Educational Service which according to the Government of India should be held by Europeans.
Two Instructors, College of Engineering ..	These appointments belong to the Provincial Educational Service and are held, and should continue to be held, by European officers of the Public Works Department who are lent to the Educational Department for a term of years.

Government {1898} of Madras.
FINANCIAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1898.

Enclosures

Spare copies

Letter, No. 481, 26th May 1898.

MAY.

Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Forwarding a list of offices, services and departments falling within paragraph 5 of the Government of India Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May-1897, with the recommendation that the concession of — be attached to the same.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 6 of Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, I am directed to forward the annexed list of offices, services and departments falling within the categories (a) and (b) mentioned in paragraph 5 thereof, to which, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the concession of exchange compensation allowance should be attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. T. ARUNDEL,

Chief Secretary.

OOTACAMUND,
26th May 1898.

Exd. A. Raitt.

[Appendix.]

LIST OF OFFICES ENTITLING THE HOLDERS, IF APPOINTED IN INDIA AS
EUROPEANS, TO THE BENEFIT OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION
ALLOWANCE.

A.—Offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable.

Offices.	Remarks.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.	
Deputy Director of Agriculture	European qualifications are essential as the incumbent must be a trained agricultural expert.
FOREST.	
Conservators, Deputy Conservators and Assistant Conservators.	These appointments, which constitute the Imperial Branch of the Upper Controlling Staff, represent the indispensable European element in the Forest Department.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.	
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Should always be an officer with European qualifications.
HIGH COURT.	
Registrar }	European qualifications are essential.
Deputy Registrar }	
SUB-JUDGES.	
Sub-Judge, the Nilgiris	This office is one in which European qualifications are essential.
JAIL DEPARTMENT.	
Superintendents of Jails	These offices are open to members of the Indian Medical Service, and require European training.
POLICE.	
Inspector of Steam Boilers	The appointment is one for which European qualifications are indispensable.
EDUCATIONAL.	
Director of Public Instruction	This office is open to members of the Indian Civil Service and is one in which European qualifications are essential.
Appointments in the Graded Educational Service.	This service at present consists of only three European officers who have elected, with reference to paragraph 15 of the Government of India resolution, No. 4-Educational-204-215, dated 23rd July 1896, to continue in the graded list. These appointments will ultimately merge in the Indian Educational Service.
Principal, Law College	European qualifications are indispensable as the appointment is limited to Barristers and belongs to the class of appointments defined in paragraph 7 (1) of the Government of India resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897.
Principal, College of Engineering	A European Engineer, Military or Civil, is essential to fill this post.
Principal and Professors, Medical College ..	These appointments, with the exception of the Professorship of Dentistry, are held by officers of the Indian Medical Service and fall under paragraph 7 (2) of the Government of India resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897. The Professorship of Dentistry is one in which European qualifications are indispensable.

A.—Offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable—cont.**MEDICAL.**

Matron Superintendent, General Hospital ..	The appointment is one in which European qualifications are considered to be indispensable.
Assistant Matron Superintendent, General Hospital.	Do.
Sanitary Engineer to Government ..	do.
	European qualifications are indispensable as the appointment belongs to the class of appointments defined in paragraph 7 (2) of the Government of India resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897.

SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Superintendent, Archæological Survey ..	The nature of the work requires that the holder of the office should have received a European training.
British Consular Agent, Pondicherry ..	The office is one which requires European qualifications, more especially as the officer filling it has to deal with a European Government.
Government Astronomer ..	A training in Europe is necessary.
Director of Government Cinchona Plantations.	Requires European qualifications as the duties of the post involve the control and management of extensive plantations and of a factory on the hills.
Curator of the Government Botanical Gardens, the Nilgiris.	European qualifications are indispensable in this appointment as the Curator must be trained in European horticulture.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Superintendent, Government Press ..	Should be filled by Europeans with a training in Europe.
Deputy Superintendent, Government Press.	
Assistant " " "	

B.—Offices, services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable.**SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.**

Deputy Commissioners ..	Should be treated as offices in which European qualifications are indispensable, but a "Native of India" should not be debarred from promotion to any of these appointments if he is found to be fit for it.
Assistant " ..	
Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors ..	
	Two-sevenths of these appointments should be held by Europeans.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, Revenue Settlement.	It is essential, as the work of the Revenue Settlement department is of the most responsible kind, that there should be a considerable European element in these grades.
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LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Collectors and Magistrates ..	A proportion of Europeans is indispensable for administrative reasons. Such officers are required in hill stations, planting districts, cantonments and ports where there may be a considerable European population or where an officer with the powers of a Justice of the Peace is needed. For special enquiries also their services are often necessary.
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SURVEY.

Superintendent, Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.	A proportion of Europeans is considered indispensable.
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B.—Offices, services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable—cont.**SMALL CAUSE COURT.**

Judges ..	One-third of the Judges should be Europeans.
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PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Presidency Magistrates ..	Twenty-five per cent. of these appointments should be held by Europeans.
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JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Chief Warders.	Twenty-five per cent. of these appointments should be held by Europeans.
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POLICE.

Inspectors ..	Twenty-five per cent. of these appointments should be held by Europeans.
European Head Constables ..	A proportion of Europeans is requisite.
Superintendent, City Police, Madras ..	Should be held by a European.
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Madras City Police.	Fifty per cent. of these appointments should be held by Europeans.
Officer in charge, Mounted Branch, City Police, Madras.	Should be a European.

EDUCATIONAL.

Appointments in the Indian Educational Service.	These represent the proportion of appointments in the Superior Educational Service which according to the Government of India should be held by Europeans.
Two Instructors, College of Engineering ..	These appointments belong to the Provincial Educational Service and are held, and should continue to be held, by European officers of the Public Works Department who are lent to the Educational Department for a term of years.

Financial (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 2171

From The Political Dept.

Order
No.

Recorded.

No. 459

Dated 12-7-97

Received 17-7-97

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

According to the Financial
Dept. Council resolution
of 1901 issuing new rules
for the grant of Exchange
Compensation allowance.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[G.]
[129]
500-6-3-96.



CURRENT NO 2171

Political DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper :—

Proceedings of the *Financial* Department, No 491, dated 24th June 1897.

*New Exchange
Compensation
allowance rule.*

ORDER, P. No. 459, dated 12th July 1897.

Recorded with the remark that the
Political Department has no suggestions
to offer.

(True Extract.)

Crossmulin
for Chief Secretary.

To the *Financial Department.*

AS
14-7-97. 129
1917

Govt. of {189 } Madras.

To

THE

Dated

Recd.

Encl.

G.O. R. No.

189 .

SUBJECT.

Recording proceedings of the
Department regarding

Legislative (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 250

Order No 69 heve d 14th Sept 1897
R

Recorded

CRV
16/8/97
SP
17/8/97

Note The Leg Dept has nothing
today in reply.

From
The Financial Dept.

No. 622

Dated 7-8-97

Received 14-8-97

Registered 14-8-97

Enclosures

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Commr. telegram from
the Govt Enquiring when
a reply to their Resoln. re
Exchange Compensation
allowance may be expected,
and request to expedite
reply to para 1 of go No
491. Dtd 24-6-97

CRV
16/8/97

Ref

P.S.

CRV
18/8/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[G]
53
2,600-13-5-97.

C 16250 Leg
Financial Department.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper:—

Telegram from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, d. 3rd August 1897:—

"When may recommendations regarding exchange compensation asked for in paragraph 6 of Financial Resolution, 2422 of 31st May 1897 be expected".

Order: N^o 622, d. 7th August 1897.

The telegram from the Government of India will be communicated to the departments of the Secretariat with the request that the replies to paragraph 1 of G.O. N^o 491 Financial, d. 21st June 1897, may be forwarded as early as possible.

/ True Extract /

J. H. M.

To The Legislative Department for Chief Secretary.

42
Educational (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 866

R272/97

From *A. G. Bourne Esq., D. Sc. F.R.S.,
Superintendent
Government Museum*

Order.

No. 526

Dated 26th July 1897

Received 27 JUL 1897

Registered 27-7-97

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

*Stating that the only Officer
connected with the Museum
entitled to Exchange
Compensation allowance
is the Superintendent who
is appointed in England.*

*To be over till the
D.P.'s reply is received.*

ED 11/7

11/7

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[F. 23]
1,000-11-6-97.

Financial (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 2689

Memo W. 2480 of 22. 11. 97.

Memo to the Edl Dept.

Returned by the Edl Dept to the
D.D. the list has not been
by D.D. Dept. (So the Edl Clerk says).

From The Edl Dept

Order

Encl
No. 1876.

Dated 31. 8. 97

Received 1. 9. 97

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Transferring letter from
the D.D. Subm. with remarks
a list of officers entitled to
exchange compensation
allowance under the revised
rules on the subject

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Financial
Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. *2353 L.*

From

CURRENT NO *2787*

The Sanitary Engineer to Govt.

Order. No 947 dated 8th September 1897.

No. 1448

Transferred to the Financial
Department with reference to para 1
of G.O. No 491 Financial dated 24th
June 1897.

Dated 1-9-97

Received 2 SEP. 1897

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

S. H. Bates
Secretary to Government

12
1/9/97

Recd 8/9/97

Regd 8/9/97

SUBJECT.

Exchange compensation allowance
Informing that the office of
Sanitary Engineer to Govt. is
the only one which should
be included in the list
of offices to which
is admissible.

f. 5
11/9/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	491	India	7/97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[F. 28]
1,000-25-11-96.

Financial (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 2993

noted
Rc
27.9.97.

1/26

In drawing up the statement

In answer to the above

India's report, carefully. From

We are concerned with is officers

Order

appt. Mr. India - I don't

think the 90% list are drawn up right

Consult the 90% Clerk. Are all the 100% mentioned

by the 90% Y. filled up in England accordingly -

Send would prop. for

add. C. No. 2992

The Marine Dept

No. 5952

Dated 24.9.97

Received - do -

Registered - do -

Enclosures 1

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Stating the names of
the officers entitled
to ex-com. allowance under
the revised rules.

CA
27.9.97
27

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	573 491	1977 file 5.9	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[Eccl.
1.
200-18-2-26.

Financial
Ecclesiastical

(1897)

Department.

CURRENT No. 3570.

BC.
Have Eccl. current.
not the note - put
into file along with
the other set in 1907
and then in 1907 file
Ans
11/1/07

E

From

The Ecclesiastical Dept

Order

No. 80

Dated 20th October 1907.

Received

Registered

Enclosures *note in reel in original*

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Recording with remarks -
correspondence on the subject
of the grant of exchange
compensation allowance
to certain Ecclesiastical officers

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
184:	16-8-97		
178:	14-7-97		
491:	24-6-97		
682:	31-8-94		
371-2:	9-5-94		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[Pub.]
29.
2,000-5-3-97.

Public

(1897)

Department.

CURRENT No. 3474.

From

The Public Dept

Order

No. 1426

Dated 1st November 1897

Received 5th 11/11/97

Registered 5th 11/11/97

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Specifying the offices
under the Public Dept
which European qualifications
are considered indispensable
in dispensable.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Final
Revenue (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 7762



From

The Income Commissioner
Madras

CURRENT No. 3700

Order (R) no. 2151

Transferred to the
Financial Department.

Disposal No. 415 of 1897

*Flat St George's
22nd Nov. 97*

*List
(A)
(Quoted)*

*W. W. W.
Secy to Govt.*

Dated 3rd September 1897

Received 6.8.97

Registered 7.8.97

Enclosures nil

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Stating that ^{he} has
no proposals to make
in regard to the grant
of Exchange Compens-
ation Allowance.

*Revised
3/11*

BACK PAPERS.

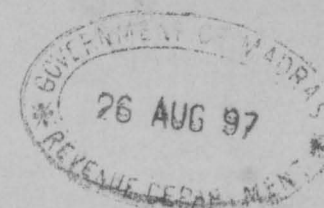
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Financial
Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. *4015*
7381



Levy
Order *Exdt* *No. 2337, 4/15.12.97.*

From *W. M. Standen Esqr.*
Director, Government Cinchona
Plantations, Nilgiris,
Ootacamund.
No. 56

Transferred to the
Financial Department

Alluairjibaules
At Asst. Secy to Govt
Ootacamund
2
Aug 1897

Dated 25th August 1897.
Received *26.8.97*
Registered
Enclosures
Spare copies

To
The Financial Dept.
with notes in original

SUBJECT.

Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Submit a report on the claims
of the officers of this Department in
relative to the grant of —

26-viii-97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department	Date
1005	3.12.97		
Memo	2610:30.11.97		
918	11.11.97		
809	30.9.97		
491	24.6.97		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Financial (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 4016

From

The Revenue Department.

Order

No. 6430 Hls.

Dated 15th December 1897.

Received 18.12.97

Registered 18.12.97

Enclosures 9.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Transferring to the Financial Deptt. with notes in original certain reports from the Board of Revenue on the question of amplifying the lists A & B in paras 7 & 8 of the Govt. of India Resolution in G.O 491, Financial, d/24-6-97 showing the offices in which the European qualifications are held to be indispensable and the services and the Depts in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
1005	3-12	97	
973	23-11	97	
918	11-11	97	
809	30-9	97	
491	24-6	97	
232	13-3	95	
180	20-2	95	
122	6-2	95	

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

(Campy Kashra'chellam
dated 7th June 1847)

From

New House
 Deputy Collector
 Godavari District

to the Collector of Godavari District

Per,

In anticipation of communication to me of the Financial Resolution regarding the New Exchange Compensation Rules referred to on page 5 of the "Madras Mail" for the 1st instant, I have the honour to request you will be so good as to forward my claims to the allowance to the Local Government through the Board of Revenue.

2. When the allowance was started in 1894 I was an Assistant Inspector in the Salt, Abkari, & Customs Department, and was allowed to draw the allowance until June 1894, when it was stopped. I now request permission to draw wages of the allowance from the time of stopping to the present date for the reasons

802337ml of 13-3-95

B

I shall detail in the next para.
3. My father first came to India
as an Engineer in 1858, landing in
this country on the 12th September
1858. Neither he nor his family
had any connection with this
country before that date.
After several periods of leave
to England, he eventually returned
to England in 1868 & died there
in 1894 - I submit his domicile
was English, his residence in
India being only temporary.
My mother was educated in
Devonshire & came to ~~India~~
this country in the early sixties
(I believe) - she accompanied
my father to England when he
took furlough leave; she
finally left India in 1877 - she
died in England in 1898. I
submit her domicile was English.

I was born at Benhampton
in 1865 - I went to England
in 1867, was educated there,
& returned to India in 1886 -
I was appointed as a Sub-inspector
to the Salt Department in 1886.
My services continued in that
Department till September last
year, when I was transferred

to the ^{Land} Revenue Department.
My residence in India is tem-
porary. I have no intention
of settling down permanently
in this country, but shall
return to England as soon as
possible. I submit (1) that
my domicile is English (2) that
I have been appointed to a service
department in which a proportion
of Europeans is held to be
indispensable, (3) that I was
appointed as a European for
the purpose of maintaining
the requisite proportion of Europeans.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Almond House
D. C. W.
7.6.07.

Leve 25 75 987
for



From
Hon. House
Deputy Collector
Godavari District
to the
Collector
Godavari District.

Dated 7th June 1897.

No. 1.

Requesting the sanction
of Government may be
obtained through the
Board of Revenue for
his drawing arrears of
exchange compensation
allowance since the
stoppage in 1894.

Cen 2140 87
Cen 87

C 2575 2 18687

Forwarded to the Try.
Dy. Collector for remarks.
(d) V. A. Broodi
Collector
Inwards
18.6.97
for Memo

17697

7
18697.

1
8R 3802/97

2
A 4228

1897
To
Encls. No. 7
To
C. No. 10016

Refone No. 2575
Exg. 987

GODAVARI DISTRICT, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Cocanada, 26-7-1897.

FROM

V. A. Broodi Esq.,

COLLECTOR,

Godavari District.

TO

The Secretary to the Commissioners
of Land Revenue
Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit
for the Board's orders letter No. 1
7-6-97
from my Probationary Deputy Collector
Mr. A. C. Woodhouse claiming exchange
Compensation allowance. He says he
was drawing it until ^{June} January 1894 as
an Assistant Inspector in the Salt
Alkali and Customs Department
from which he was taken to this
Department in September last as
a Deputy Collector. He does not state
why it was stopped from ^{June} January 1894.
From the rules published on page 465
of the Gazette of India of 5-6-97 I
do not think that a Dy Collector

is eligible for the allowance. He contends that he was transferred to the Land Revenue Department for the purpose of maintaining the requisite proportion of Europeans in the grade of Deputy Collector but I am not aware of any rule that a fixed proportion of Deputy Collectors should be Europeans.

2 As regards the areas of allowance claimed from June 1894 to the date of Mr. Woodhouse's transfer to this Department his request seems reasonable as the Salt and Akhau Department is one in which a proportion of Europeans is held by the Government of India to be indispensable; but as Rule XIII of the revised rules referred to above says that they shall come into force from 1st April last

I do not think he can be permitted to draw such areas now, under them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

1 July V. A. Brodie
Collector.

Pruniah
29.7.97
For Collector.

1 July
29.7.97

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR,

Godavari District.

TO

THE

Dated

Despatched

Received

189

No.

Eng.

ENCLOSURES.

SUBJECT.

5/4228

1897
No. 6
6076

Gazetted Audit

DEPARTMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

Accountant-General's Office,

26 August 1897.

No. 2610

From

J. C. Harrison Esquire,

Offg: ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE Secretary to the Commissioners
of Land Revenue.

SIR,

In reply to your reference No 3802 dated 5 August 1897, regarding the claim to Exchange Compensation Allowance of Mr. A. C. Woodhouse, I have the honour to say that, under Madras Government Order No 233 dated 13 March 1895, he was not allowed to draw the allowance under the old rules, owing to the domicile of his father a military officer having been held to be by law Indian when Mr. Woodhouse was born. If Government reverse this decision and grant the allowance under the old rules he will continue to draw it for the limited period mentioned in Rule

not
comm
with B
B
No

7
3
8733

Rule xiii of the new rules.

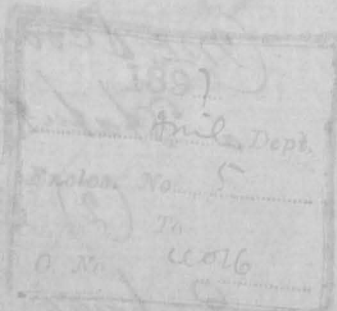
As Mr Woodhouse was appointed to the salt department on a pay lower than 200/. he does not seem to be entitled to the allowance under the new rules, unless under paragraph 11 of the Government of India resolution No 2422 Ea dated 31 January 1897, with the consent of the Government of India, the Government of Madras rule that he should be specially granted the allowance.

Further I am very doubtful whether he would carry this title into another Department (like that of a Deputy collector) where European qualifications may not be considered necessary.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

your most obedt. Servt.,

W Harrison
offg. Accountant General.



Am

Coimbatore 8 September 1897

From,

J. J. Wood Esquire
Deputy Collector, Head-Quarters Division,
Coimbatore

To,

The Collector of
Coimbatore.

Sir,

With reference to your Reference No. 2289 of 1897 dated 25th August 1897, I have the honor to state that I claim to be entitled to continue to draw Exchange Compensation allowance under the Rules contained in Government of India Resolution No. 2422 Ea dated 31-5-1897, communicated therewith, on the following grounds:—

(1) I am not a native of India as defined in Statute 33 Vict Cap 3, vide para 4 of the Resolution. I was born on 2-7-1857 in the Town of Banff in the County of Banff, Scotland, where my parents then resided. Neither of them was ever in India. Both died in the Town of Aberdeen in the County of Aberdeen, Scotland. I was educated at the Banff Academy, Cheltenham College and at a Crammer's in London (Mr. Seomidi). It is thus clear that I am not a Statutory native of India?

(2) On the grounds just stated I am granted Exchange Compensation from the time that allowance was

was started, when I was an officer in the Salt and Akhari Department, and have continued to draw it ever since. It has been decided by the Madras Salt Commission of 1876 and by the Public Service Commission that a certain proportion of European officers is indispensably necessary in the Salt and Akhari Department. I was appointed an officer in the Salt Department on 6-7-1885, as a European, to make up the requisite number of Europeans in the Department. This being so, I should clearly be entitled to continue to draw Exchange Compensation Allowance, had I remained in that Department, vide Para 8 of the Government of India Resolution.

(3) I however, received a Demi official Letter from Mr. G. S. Forbes, the then Revenue Secretary to the Madras Government, stating that he was directed to inquire whether I would accept an appointment as Deputy Collector and Magistrate, in the last class, clearly understanding that the appointment would at first be on probation as I had not passed the prescribed tests. I at once replied accepting the offer. I was accordingly, while on duty as an officer of the Salt and Akhari Department, appointed a Deputy Collector on 20-7-1895, by the Madras Government with the previous sanction of the Government of India. Neither when I was offered the post of Deputy Collector, nor when I was appointed as such

was J^m

was I in any way warned that if I accepted it, my doing so might in the future cause me to lose the Exchange Compensation Allowance. It would, I beg humbly to represent, be very hard and unjust to deprive me of the allowance merely on the ground that since it was started I have become a Deputy Collector under the above circumstances.

(4) Mr. A. C. Woodhouse was also appointed a Deputy Collector, about the middle of 1896, while he was an officer in the Salt and Akhari Department. I believe it has been decided that a certain proportion of Deputy Collectors in this Presidency should be Europeans and I believe that Mr. A. C. Woodhouse and I were both appointed as Europeans to make up the necessary proportion of European Deputy Collectors. If the above belief is correct, Mr. A. C. Woodhouse and I would both be entitled, as I hereby claim, to be, to continue to draw the allowance under the New Rules. If this view is correct, I would suggest the inclusion in Class B-para 8 of the Government of India Resolution of Europeans and Eurasian Deputy Collectors in this Presidency, appointed as Europeans, to maintain the requisite proportion of Europeans.

2- With reference to new Rule No. VIII and to para 12 of the Government of India Resolution,

J

I request instructions as to drawing the allowance
pending receipt of final order on the present
Claim

I have &c

(Sgd) J. G. Wood
Deputy Collector

(True Copy)

I send you
For Collector

Res.

Ac

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

September 11, 1897.

Refon No. 2289-A of 1897
Supr

FROM

Herbert Bradley Esq.,
COLLECTOR OF Coimbatore

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF

Land Revenue,

Madras.

SIR,

With reference to B. P. dated
July 22nd 1897 No 251. I have the honour
to state that the only Officer in the Revenue
Department in this District about whom
there can be any question as to the grant
of Exchange Compensation allowance
is Mr. J. G. Wood Deputy Collector.

2. I enclose a Copy of Mr. Wood's
letter dated the 8th instant in which he
sets forth his claims to the allowance.
I am not aware whether Mr. Wood was
appointed as an European to the Salt
Department, but I think his claim in
this respect might be conceded.

3. As to his present appointment
I consider that it would be for the
benefit of the Public Service if it
were distinctly laid down that a
certain

8733

certain small proportion of the Deputy Collectors should be Europeans. There are a few appointments held by Deputy Collectors which should in my opinion always be held by Europeans. The Nilgiri District Deputy Collectorate and the Wynnad Deputy Collectorate are two of those appointments. It would also be well to have one or two men Capable of acting as District Magistrate of Coorg and in similar appointments among the Deputy Collectors.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

*It is said to be
for collector.*

CS
11/9/97.

10



0 4,000-19-7-97.

Financi

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read

Read Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Land Rev., No: 3751 Mis, d/6th Oct: 1897, and Sep: Rev: No: 4624 Mis, d/22nd Oct: 1897.

Order thereon, No: 6430 Mis, dated the 15th December 1897.

Transferred to the Financial Department with the notes in original.

(True Extract.)

W. Marpenth
17.11.97

Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Financial Dept: with notes in original.

10
11 Dec 97.

0
18 4,000-19-7-97.

Financial
Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 4059

From

The Revenue Dept.

Order

Ind No. 6505

Dated 18th Decr. 1897.

Received 11. 12. 97

Registered 22. 12. 97

Enclosures 7

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

*Transferring to the Finl:
Dept. with remarks Board's pro-
posals reg: the entertainment
of a fixed proportion of
Europeans in the Salt Abkari,
& Customs Dept.*

1898

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

2

105

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 3147 of 1897

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt,
Opium and Akkari,
Bombay.

Bombay
23rd July 1897

Sir,

With reference to your
Endorsement No. 3387 of the 17th instant,
I have the honour to submit the
following observations on the
grant of exchange compensation
allowance to officers of the Bombay
Salt Department, which includes
the combined Salt and Conti-
nental Customs Establishment
and the Establishment at the
Uran Distilleries.

2. The Salt Department
is one of those in which a
proportion of Europeans
has been held by the
Government

Government of India to be indispensable; and claims to the Compensation allowance will, therefore, have to be determined in accordance with the principles laid down in paras 8 to 11 of Government of India Resolution, No 2422 Ex. of the 31st May 1897 in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

3. The means of discrimination provided by the two avenues of admission — mentioned in para 10 do not exist in the case of the Bombay Salt Department. All appointments are made in India, by nomination or promotion

from the lower grades. The question will, therefore, have to be decided by the application of the principles, stated in paras 9 and 11. In the case of gazetted officers, otherwise qualified, it will be necessary to determine whether they have been appointed "as Europeans" and "for the purpose of maintaining the proportion of Europeans held to be indispensable." In the Case of Subordinates (by which I understand Non-gazetted officers), the question is whether the offices held must in the public interest be held by Europeans.

4. I give below an abstract of the Constitution of

of the Department:—

	No. of Appoint- ments	No. held by Europeans or Eurasians	No. drawing Exchange Compensation allowance
Gazetted officers	12	10	10
Non-gazetted - do } drawing Rs 200 and over	24	18	15
Number drawing less than Rupees 200	x 6317	25	9
Total	6353	53	34

x Includes 50 Subordinate
Executive officers, Inspectors, Daroghas &
890 clerks and Karkuns.
5377 Jamadars, Havildars and Peons.

5. The Gazetted officers comprise
one Deputy Collector, ten
Assistant Collectors and one
Native Assistant Collector. The
Deputy Collector and nine Assistant
Collectors are non-domiciled
Europeans, and one Assistant
Collector is a native. The reason
for the appointment of
Europeans to the post of
Deputy Collector and

and Assistant Collectors of
Salt Revenue, have been fully
explained in the Proceedings
of the Sub-Committee of the
Public Service Commission
(Salt Department), and I
need not recapitulate
them at length. But I may
say that out of the ten
Assistant Collector's charges,
there are only two in which
Native officers, of the stamp
usually found in Government
Service, could be employed
without serious injury to the
public Service. A certain
amount of Education is
necessary and as matters
now stand, education among
natives generally implies
the absence of other qualifications
which are indispensable.

The hard out of door work
and especially the sea-
work in small boats
are most distasteful to the
ordinary educated native;
and the temptation to
shirk is almost irresistible.
The one Assistant Collector
who is a native (a Parsi),
is a good officer, and in most
ways decidedly above the average;
but in the special work which
differentiates the Salt Department
from other Departments, he
is certainly at a disadvantage
in comparison with his
European Colleagues. More
natives have not been appointed
as Assistant Collectors, because
natives fit for the work cannot
be found. It has been

been necessary to appoint
Europeans because of their
special qualifications, and they
have therefore been appointed
"as Europeans", and the first
part of the Condition laid
down in para 9 is therefore
satisfied.

6. It has been ruled, that
a proportion of Europeans
is indispensable, but no definite
proportion has ever been fixed
for the Bombay Salt Department.
It has been thought better
not to lay down any hard
and fast rule in order
that the choice of the best
officers available may be
unrestricted. Appointments
to Assistant Collectorships
are now invariably made

by promotion from the subordinate ranks; and if any native officer were found to be qualified in every respect, he would be appointed. Without laying down any fixed rule, I think it may be taken that the proportion existing at any one time is the indispensable proportion, and that all European Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue have been appointed to maintain that proportion. If this view be accepted, the condition laid down in para 9 is fully satisfied in the case of all gazetted officers of the Bombay Salt Department.

7. Coming now to the subordinate or non-gazetted executive officers,

I would observe that including the Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor of the Urban Distilleries, they only number 104, of whom 43 are Europeans or Eurasians. Of these 43, only 24 are non-domiciled and now draw Exchange Compensation allowance. The question is whether these appointments must in the public interest be held by Europeans. On this point the proceedings of the Sub Committee of the Public Service Committee to which reference has been made in para 5 above, are absolutely conclusive. In respect of a great number of these appointments, it may be said that not only is it to the public interest that they should be held by Europeans, but that only Europeans can do the work.

Such are the Coast Guard
Inspectorships (16 of which three subordinate posts are held by Paris) and most of the
Inspectorships on the Northern

and Portuguese Frontiers. As in
the case of the gazetted officers
no proportion has been fixed,
and the fixing of any proportion
would only hamper the operations
of the Department. But the
number of Europeans employed
is never likely to exceed the present
number, and I think, it might
reasonably be held that all
Europeans, appointed to subordinate
executive posts in the Bombay
Salt Department are appointed
because it is to the interest of
the public service that the posts
should be held by Europeans.
8. The proportion between domiciled
and non-domiciled Europeans
is very much a matter of chance.

A man is seldom selected, because
he is domiciled or non-domiciled,
though in some cases that might
tell one way or the other. On the
whole, the non-domiciled European
is the better man. On looking
over the list of the 24 non-domiciled
Europeans, who now draw
Exchange Compensation allowance,
I find it contains a number of the
very best men in the Department
though there are good men among
the others. I think it would be
a very great mistake to attempt
to limit recruitment to domiciled
Europeans, and if non-domiciled
Europeans are enlisted, they
ought not in my opinion
to be excluded from the
privilege of drawing Exchange
Compensation allowance.

It is difficult to overestimate
the value of the services of these
men to Government. As in
Sir Charles Pritchard's time, they
are the backbone of the Department.
I have often had reason to
admire the cheerfulness with
which they undergo hardships and
exposure, and their fidelity in
places of great trust and responsi-
-bility has never in my experience
been questioned. They deserve
every privilege which Government
can bestow upon them.

I would recommend, therefore,
that the following additions
should be made to the lists
of officers, entitled to exchange
compensation allowance,
provided they satisfy

Satisfy the general conditions:-

1. All gazetted officers of the
Bombay Salt Department.
2. All non-gazetted Executive
officers of the Bombay Salt
Department including the
Supervisor and Assistant
Supervisor of the Uran
Distilleries

I have to

(Sd) Jd. Jenkins

Collector of Salt Revenue

True Copy

(Signed) V. Sequeira

Acting Personal Assistant
to the Commissioners of
Customs, Salt, Opium
and Abkari.

(True copy)

Examiners

Assistant Secretary

Recd. 10/1/91

No. 3862 of 1897.

From

Sir James Mac Rabb Campbell
L.C.S., I.C.S.

Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt
Opium and Akkari.

To

The Secretary to the Commissioners
of Salt, Akkari and Separate Revenue
Madras.

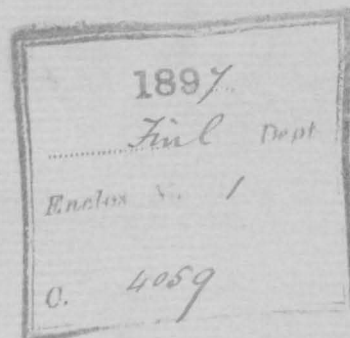
Sir,

Bombay 14th August 1897.

In replying to your letter No: 2128, dated
the 31st ultimo, I have the honor, with reference
to the Salt Department, to forward herewith
Copy of report No: 3147, dated the 23rd Decr
from the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay,
which gives the information you require and
to state that I have submitted the report
to Government with my concurrence with
the Collector's views and the recommendation
that the additions proposed by him may be
made to the lists of the officers entitled
to exchange Compensation provided they
satisfy the general conditions.

2.

Similar information regarding
the



the Customs and Akbari Departments
will be supplied to you as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Signed / J. M. Campbell

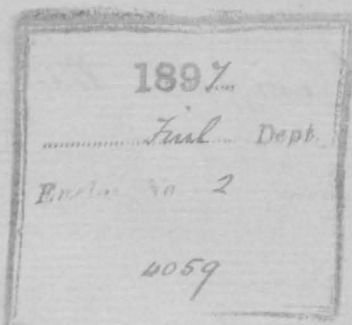
As Commissioner of
Customs, Salt Opium & Akbari.

(True Copy)

Communicate

Assistant Secretary.

Recd 188
18/8/97



Office of the Commissioner, Northern
India Salt Revenue.

No. 3217

From

A. B. Patterson, Esq., C. I. E., C. S.,
Commissioner of Northern India
Salt Revenue.
Agra.

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner of
Salt, Akbari and Separate Revenue
Madras.

Dated Agra, the 28th August 1897.

Sir,

In reply to your No. 2128 of 31st July 1897,
I have the honor to inform you that nine-tenths of
the officers employed in the superior grades of the Department
are Europeans.

Before 1891 all officers directly appointed to the
Department were Europeans. Some native officers of
long standing were promoted from the subordinate
grades as a reward for good service. In 1891 the
Department was thrown open to limited competition.
Since then 2 Native Gentlemen have obtained appoint-
ments. There are no rules prescribing any proportion
of Europeans.

In Home Department No. 21-746 to 753 of
18th April 1879 this Department was mentioned as
one

8177

one in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable. But no proportion is laid down.

Under the new rules with regard to Exchange Compensation allowance it will be necessary to fix some proportion of posts to be held by Europeans. I intend to propose six-sevenths, that is that one-seventh of the posts may be held by natives of India.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Most Obedient Servant

(Signed) J. C. Mookerjee

Offg. Personal Assistant
for Commissioner

Northern India Salt Revenue.

(True Copy)

Communicated
Assistant Secretary

1897.
Laid Dept.
Encls. No. 3
To
O. No. 4059

0
18 4,000-10-7-97.

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 105.

Noti
From

The Financial Dept.

Order

Encl. No. 18.

Dated 6 Jan.

Received 6 n

Registered 7 n

Enclosures 2

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Returning with certain suggestions papers received with G.O. No. 6430 Rev. & Encl. No. 2337 Rev. dated the 15 Decr 1897 on the question of amplifying the lists A & B in paras 7 & 8 of the Govt of India Resolution in G.O. No. 91 Fint. of 24-6-97 showing the offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable &c.

He
7-1-98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[91]
1,001-51-7-47.

C.Nos.4015 and 4016.

Ent No 18 dated 6.1.98.

Financial Department.

NOTE FOR THE Revenue Department.

The papers received with G.O.No.6430 Revenue and Endorsement No.2337 Revenue dated the 15th December are returned to the Revenue Department with the suggestion that the same course may be adopted as has been followed by other departments of the Secretariat in replying to paragraph 1 of G.O.No.49I Financial dated 24th June 1897. This order called for proposals for completing the lists of offices, services, and departments falling within the categories (a) and (b) mentioned in paragraph 5 (1) of the Government of India Resolution together with a complete statement of the grounds for each recommendation. The papers should therefore be fully circulated in the administrative departments concerned and the decision arrived at communicated to the Financial department in the form of a Memorandum or proceedings containing the information that has been called for. Personal cases should be forwarded separately to the Financial department, full particulars being furnished with reference to the points raised in the Government of India resolution and the rules recorded in G.O.No.49I Financial dated 24th June 1897.

To
The Revenue Department
with papers in original.

Cur.S.
28/12/98
3.1.98.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

7871



From

The Board of Revenue,
Revenue Settlement
Land Records & Agriculture
Madras
No. 7278 mis

Order

Dated 7th September 1897

Received 9.9.97

Registered 10.9.97

Enclosures

Spare copies.

Day over pending
receipts of response
for all 14th Sept.

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Government, Revenue
Department, Board's reply to
G.O. regarding exchange compen-
sation Allowance under the new
rules.

102-106
to be included
in the list of
admission to
the school
10th Sept.

mm
3/11

BACK PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[F.]
23
1,000-11-6-97.

Revenue
Financial

(1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 7880

From the Supdt. Madras Survey

Order

No. 103/G

Dated 8-9-97

Received 9-9-97

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting proposals called for regarding exchange Compensation allowance

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[F.]
28
1,000-11-6-97.

Revenue
~~Financial~~

(1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 8921

From The Board of Revenue
(Land Revenue)

Order

Forest No. 1053 Mui

Dated 12. 10. 97

Received 18. 10. 97

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Govt. Board is
proposals for competing
the lists A & B mentioned
in the Govt. of India Resolution
issuing new rules for the
grant of exchange com-
pensation allowance in
regard to app'ts in the
Forest Dept.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[F.]
23
1,000-11-6-97.

Financial (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 247

From The Revenue Department

Order

O. M. No. 15

Dated
Received } 24 Jan 1898
Registered }

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Re the grant of Exchange
Compensation allowance.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[F.]
28
1,000-11-6-97.

Financial (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 414

From

the judicial dept

Order

No. 218

Dated 5. 2. 98

Received 75. 2. 48

Registered 7. 2. 98

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forward a list of Offices,
services and departments
falling within categories
(2) & (6) mentioned in the
Govt of India Resoln No
2422 Ex. dt 31st May '97
with ref to go No 491,
Dtd 24. 6. 97.

orig

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[F.]
28
1,000-11-6-97.

Financial (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 912.

W. L.

*This belongs to the General question.
Speaks please some with the file*

Done for 21/3/98

*Chub
20-3-98*

From

The Judicial Dept

Order

No. 468

Dated 17th March 1898.

Received } 21st March '98
Registered }

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

*Considering that the kind
of the Judges of the
Small Cause Court
Madras should be Europeans*

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

F.
23
1,000-11-6-97.

Financial (189⁸) Department.

4012

The file is believed to be with the Ct.

29/4/98

CURRENT No. *1267*

From

the educational Dept.

Order

No. 277

Dated 27. 4. 98

Received 28. 4. 98

Registered 29. 4. 98

Enclosures —

Spare copies —

SUBJECT.

Forwarding to the Financial Dept a list of offices in the Educ! Dept entitled to exchange compensation allowance.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[G. 53]
500-1 4-98.



Educational Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

Read the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, No. 5391,
dated 23rd March 1898.

ORDER :—No. 277 dated 27th April 1898

The following list of offices in the Educational Department falling within the categories (a) and (b) mentioned in the Government of India Resolution, No. 2422 Ex., dated 31st May 1897, will be forwarded to the Financial Department with reference to G.O. No. 491 Financial, dated 24th June 1897:—

A

Offices

Remarks

Director of Public Instruction

This office is one in which European qualifications are essential and is included in the Cadre of the Indian Civil Service.

Appointments in the Graded

Educational Service.

This service at present consists of only three European officers who have elected with reference to paragraph 15 of the Government of India Resolution No. 4 Educational-204-215 dated 22nd July 1896 to continue in the Graded list. These appointments will ultimately merge in the Indian Educational Service.

Principal, Law College.

European qualifications are indispensable as the appointment is limited to barristers and belongs to the class of appointments defined in paragraph 7(1) of the Government of India Resolution No. 2422 Ex., dated 31st May 1897.

Offices

Remarks

Principal, College of Engineering

A European Engineer, Military or Civil, is essential to fill this post

Principal & Professors, Medical College.

These appointments with the exception of the Professorship of Dentistry, are held by officers of the Indian Medical Service and fall under paragraph 7(2) of the Government of India Resolution No. 2422 Ex., dated 31st May 1897. The Professorship of Dentistry is one in which European qualifications are indispensable.

B

Appointments in the Indian Educational Service.

These represent the proportion of appointments in the Superior Educational Service which according to the Government of India should be held by Europeans.

Two Instructors, College of Engineering

These appointments belong to the Provincial Educational Service and are held and should continue to be held by European Officers of the Public Works Department who are lent to the Educational Department for a term of years.

(True Extract)

S. S. Roberts

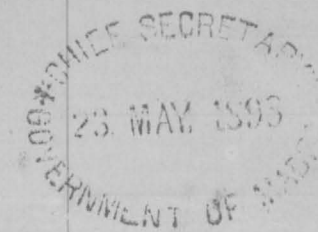
For Secretary to Government.

To

The Financial Department.

2/14
27/4

27/4/98



Educational Dept Rephe

True III

Note These have been embodied in the upper files but the Currents have not been seen by H.M.O.

Ans.
10.5.98

See

AW
24/5/98

28
21/5/98

Handwritten notes:
We to
App to
Account of
original
and
26/5/98

[G.]
25
1,000 - 22-11-97.

368
Financial DEPARTMENT

C. No.

Read again G.O.No.491, Finl., dated 24-6-97
Read replies to ---do---(proof). E

SUBJECT.

~~THE EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.~~

THE HON'BLE SIR HENRY BLISS, K.C.I.E.

~~THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.~~

*Exchange Compensation
Allowance.*

*Yellow paper
separate folio*
FOR ORDERS.

In G.O.No.491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, the Govt. of India resolution No. 2422 Ex., dated 31st May 1897, issuing revised rules for the grant of exchange compensation allowance, was communicated to the departments of the Secretariat, with the request that, with reference to paras. 6 and 11 thereof, proposals might be made for completing the lists of offices, services or departments falling within the categories (a) and (b) mentioned in para. 5(1) together with a complete statement of the grounds for each recommendation. Para. 5 of the resolution laid down that before officers appointed in India, who are not Statutory Natives of India, are eligible for exchange compensation allowance they must have been appointed,
(1) either (a) to offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable
or
(b) to services and departments in which

*See notes in linked file
13/4/98*

which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable;

and

(2) as Europeans, and in the second case, for the purpose of maintaining the requisite proportion of Europeans.

Para. 6 of the resolution gave a list of the offices, services and departments falling within the categories (a) and (b) mentioned above and Local Govts. were desired to make any recommendations for further inclusion in the lists in order that definite orders might issue.

recommendations of the
~~Accordingly~~ The departments of the Secretariat, except Educational Dept. to which a reminder has issued, have made their several recommendations. These recommendations are embodied in the printed appendix attached.

2. The Marine appointments mentioned

in Commander Street's letter printed on

page 3 of proof have not been included

in the appendix
as they fall under para. 7 (2) of the

resolution as "appointments connected

with Marine or shipping". At the end of

para. 8 of the resolution appointments

on less pay than Rs. 200 are excluded.

Para. 11 however calls for recommendations

regarding subordinate and ministerial

appointments. It is therefore submitted

that, as suggested in para. 3 of the

note in the linked file, the point may

be referred to the Govt. of India for

orders. Asst. Inspectors of the Salt,

Abkari and Customs Dept., Inspectors,

Sub Inspectors and European Head Constables

of the Police Dept. and Jailors, Asst.

Jailors

G.O. No. 491, Finl., dated
24th June 1897.

Page 11 of proof.

Pages 16 & 17 of proof.

Page 17 of proof.

Page 16 of proof.

G.O. No. 973, Finl., dated 23-11-97.

370
Jailors and Chief Warders of the Jail Department, who have been included in the general recommendations, but who draw less than Rs. 200, will also come within the suggested reference.

3. The case of the superior officers of the Police Dept. having been decided by the Govt. of India in its Resolution No. 4936 Ex., dated 8th Novr. 1897, these appointments have not been included in the appendix.

4. Two appointments, that of Inspector of Steam Boilers and that of Matron Supt., General Hospital, referred to in paras. 11 and 27 of the *note in the* accompanying file and for which European qualifications are considered indispensable have also been included in the *printed* appendix *to the press attached.*

Chub
1.4.98

1/4/98

40 430-1
20/5/98

V. E

C. 21. 5. 98

India has wait for a reply
Cms.

Passy
16/5/98

Exchange Compensation Allowance

Draft Order on Page 18.

Draft Letter & appendix follow

I

HM & Co

Jud² }
Public }
Rev. ^{18/5/98} }
Edl. }
Manne }
For C.I. ^{18/5/98} HA 18/5.98

I have made some
verbal alterations
in the App.
introduced to
Res. office
8/2
19/5/98

① With Judl. please see entry of "Judges" High Court in List A
in ^{the} Appendix B to the draft letter. This has been added
with reference to the case of the Hon. Mr. Justice
Shepherd - No 30. on page 5 of limited draft. Perhaps it
^{would} be better to put the appl. in List B with
an entry similar to that against Dy. Chief Commr.
in the Salt Dept (page 20 of this draft)

Cms.
18/5/98

HA 18/5.98

The case of the Judges differs from that of
the Registrar & the Registrar. In the case of the
letter the correct remark appears to be that European
preference are essential. The judges however should,
it is thought, be considered to have been appointed in England
as they are appointed by the Govt of India. Of the case of Mr. Bull
HA 18/5/98 Gov. do let d 20/5/98

See p. 3 4 5
of letter
in
file

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers:—

G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating, with remarks, to the departments of the Secretariat resolution of the Government of India issuing new rules for the grant of exchange compensation allowance; and directing republication of the resolution in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

G.O., R. No. 56, Legislative, dated 12th July 1897.
 " " 459, Political, " 12th July 1897.
 " " 69, Legislative, " 14th September 1897.

READ—also the following papers:—

From A. G. BOURNE, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S., Acting Superintendent, Government Museum, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Madras, 26th July 1897, No. 526.

In reply to G.O., R. No. 272, Educational, dated 15th July 1897, I have the honour to state that the only officer connected with the museum entitled to exchange compensation allowance is the Superintendent who is appointed in England.

Endorsement, No. 1816, Educational, dated 31st August 1897.

From J. A. JONES, Esq., MEM. INST. C.E., F.R.S.E., Sanitary Engineer to Government, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Fort St. George, 1st September 1897, No. 1448.

With reference to G.O., No. 1543 L., dated 13th August 1897, I have the honour to state that the office of Sanitary Engineer to Government is the only one in this department which should be included in the list of offices to which exchange compensation allowance is admissible under paragraph 5 (1) of the resolution of the Government of India, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, as I consider that it is an office for which European qualifications are indispensable and it belongs to the class of appointments defined in paragraph 7 (2) of the said resolution.

Endt. No. 947, Local and Municipal.

Transferred to the Financial Department, with reference to paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897.

8th September 1897.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
 Secretary to Government.

From Commander H. A. STREET, R.I.M., Presidency Port Officer, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated Chepâk, 22nd September 1897, No. 1713—347-G:—

With reference to G.O., No. 620, Marine, dated 13th July 1897, I have the honour to state that the recipients of the following offices in the Madras Port department are eligible for exchange compensation allowance, viz.:—

The Presidency Port Officer.
 Agent for Government Consignments and Personal Assistant to Presidency Port Officer.
 Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras.
 Port Officers at out-ports.
 Harbour-masters at Madras.
 Port Diver at Madras.

It is necessary for the proper performance of the duties appertaining to the above posts that each appointment should be held by a person with European training and experience and possessed of qualifications not found in any native of this country.

Endorsement—No. 595-E., dated 24th September 1897.

Transferred to the Financial Department, with reference to the order in that department, No. 491, dated 24th June 1897.

(Signed) D. McNEIL CAMPBELL, Col., R.E.,
 Secretary to Government.

G.O., No. 80, Ecclesiastical, dated 28th October 1897.

Read—the following paper:—

From the Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, No. 84-A, dated 7th August 1897.

With reference to G.O., R. No. 78, dated 14th July 1897, I have the honour to state that there are no persons in the Ecclesiastical Department of Church of Scotland entitled to exchange compensation, except the Chaplains.

From the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras in charge of the Diocese, No. 1676, dated 9th August 1897.

From the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras in charge of the Diocese, No. 1679, dated 23rd August 1897.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Ecclesiastical Department, R. No. 94, dated 16th August 1897, referring to Ecclesiastical Department, R. No. 78, dated 14th July 1897, regarding compensation allowance.

2. I have the honour to state that it seems to me clear that Chaplains on the Ecclesiastical establishment come under Rule 3 of the rules published in G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, inasmuch as they should be considered as "officers appointed in England."

3. These appointments run in the following form: "Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint." The fact that at times, especially of late, men who have been a short time in India in non-Government services have been appointed, does not seem to me to invalidate their claim to come under Rule 3.

4. But if it be held that, although appointed in England by Her Majesty, these Chaplains who happen to be at the time of their appointment in India come under Rule 5 of rules printed in G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, then I submit, for the consideration of Government, that they come under Rule 5 (1) (a), for it seems to me that European qualifications should be held to be indispensable for appointments to chaplaincies.

5. Chaplains are appointed for Government servants in India, firstly, I believe, for Military servants of Government, and, secondly, for Civil servants especially for those Civil servants appointed from Home. If Chaplains were appointed without European qualifications, they would not, I venture to think, be acceptable to those for whom they are appointed, nor would they work to the satisfaction of Government.

6. There is, however, one Ecclesiastical officer who is not a Chaplain and not appointed in England, and so does not come under Rule 3, but to whom, I venture to submit, compensation allowance should be granted—the Registrar of the Diocese. He comes, I think, under Rule 5 (1) (a). This officer should, I think, always be a solicitor, as he is the legal adviser of the Bishop and Archdeacon. He has to do with Chaplains and other European Clergymen with reference to many matters relating to Ecclesiastical law, and he could not I think be either acceptable to these officers, nor could he do his work acceptably to Government unless he had European qualifications.

7. The present holder of the office draws compensation allowance under G.O., No. 662, Financial, dated 31st August 1894, recording a letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4193-Ex., dated 18th August 1894.

Order—No. 80, Ecclesiastical, dated 28th October 1897.

Recorded with the remark that, in the opinion of Government, the Revd. Mr. E. Bull is obviously entitled along with all other Chaplains (except statutory natives) to the privilege of exchange compensation allowance. In accordance, therefore, with No. 4 of the rules regarding the grant of exchange compensation allowance published with the Government of India Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to certify that the Revd. E. Bull is eligible for the allowance on the ground that European qualifications are essential for a Chaplain.

2. The Government does not consider that for the post of Registrar of the Diocese European qualifications are absolutely necessary. As to the particular case of Mr. Rowlandson, it is observed that Rule XIII applies.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Financial Department.
" Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.
" Accountant-General.

G.O., No. 1426, Public, dated 1st November 1897.

Order—No. 1426, Public, dated 1st November 1897.

The following are the offices under Public for which the Government considers European qualifications are indispensable:—

(1) *The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.*—The nature of the work requires that the holder of this office should have received a European training.

(2) *The British Consular Agent, Pondicherry.*—The office is one which clearly requires European qualifications, more especially as the officer filling it has to deal with a European Government.

(3) *The Government Astronomer.*—A training in Europe is necessary.

(4) The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor should always be an officer with European qualifications.

(5) The Government considers that for the reason set forth in Mr. Hill's office-note of the 28th August last, it is essential that the posts of Superintendent, Government Press, Deputy Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent should be filled by Europeans with a training in Europe.

2. The case of the Government Epigraphist is a doubtful one, but as the abolition of his appointment is now under consideration by the Government of India, the Government considers it unnecessary at present to come to any decision on it.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Financial Department.

ENCLOSURE.

OFFICE-NOTE from the Superintendent, Government Press, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 28th August 1897, No. 3820.

As desired in G.O., No. 812, Public, dated 24th July 1897, the Superintendent, Government Press, submits the following proposals for the favourable consideration of Government.

2. The Superintendent presumes that the present holders of the offices of Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent * will be permitted to continue to draw the exchange compensation allowance under paragraph 3 of Government of India Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, by reason of being "Europeans appointed in England" on agreements in which their salaries were not fixed in sterling, and which do not specifically exclude them from it; also under paragraph 7 (2) by reason of having been appointed as "skilled artisans with European training."

3. The Superintendent, however, submits that the posts of Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the Government Press should be included in the category (a) of paragraph 5 (1) of the resolution above quoted for the following reasons:—

(a) That to perform the duties of the posts efficiently and economically skilled artisans with European technical training are necessary, and such persons are already included in the offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable under paragraph 7 (2).

(b) That the posts have always been filled by persons with European training.

When the Gazette Press was developed to undertake more printing than the gazette, Mr. Smith was appointed Superintendent in 1852; he was a European in Government employ and had received a training in printing previous to his coming to India. When it was decided to employ a Deputy Superintendent for bookwork printing, a practical printer (Mr. Morgan) was obtained from England in 1857. When Mr. Morgan was promoted to be Superintendent in 1867, he had no Deputy Superintendent until 1869 when Mr. E. Keys was appointed from England. On Mr. Keys being appointed as Superintendent in 1874, the undersigned was appointed in England and joined in October of that year as Deputy Superintendent. On the undersigned being appointed as Superintendent in 1886, Mr. Brown was appointed from England as Deputy Superintendent in 1887, but owing to ill-health he had to retire the following year, and the present Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Fisher, was appointed in England in 1889. From this it will be seen that Government has from the beginning secured for the management of its printing press a succession of trained European printers to hold the post of Deputy Superintendent, who have been found qualified later on to be promoted to the post of Superintendent, and it is submitted that it will be advisable in the interests of Government in the future to have these appointments filled by trained men from England.

(c) That in the present condition of technical and industrial training it is impossible to obtain fully qualified men with only local training; novel methods and machinery are constantly introduced in Europe also.

(d) That there may be occasions when it is undesirable as a matter of policy that any but a European should handle confidential papers sent for printing.

4. The Superintendent also submits that the Assistant Superintendent should be placed in the same category as the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent. There will then be three Europeans in an establishment of 1,214 persons.

5. The post of Assistant Superintendent was created in 1883 and the Head Examiner (Mr. Burns) was appointed; he was not a practical printer, but it was hoped his experience in the press would help him to fill the post with satisfaction. On his retirement in 1892, the Superintendent advised the appointment of a European printer trained in England (Mr. Pritchard) residing in Madras, but his services were not retained on the termination of his five years' agreement. The post is now vacant. The last Assistant Superintendent was allowed to draw exchange compensation allowance.

6. The duties of the Assistant Superintendent are nearly the same as those of the Deputy Superintendent; he should be a good compositor and printer with other qualifications to fit him for the discharge of his duties and to control the workmen. At present it is impossible to obtain Eurasians or Natives possessing all the necessary qualifications owing to the inferior class of men generally seeking employment in printing offices in India, and a trained European Assistant Superintendent is a necessity in such a large press. The same difficulty is evidently experienced in Calcutta, as the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, recently informed me, in reply to an inquiry, if a person from his press could be selected to fill the post of Assistant Superintendent here, that he regretted to say that "there was no one on the establishment of his office who could be spared, possessing the qualifications indicated as requisite for the Assistant Superintendentship of your press. All the Assistants here, with the exception of the Deputy Superintendent, have been trained locally, and generally possess no experience beyond their own particular line." A trained European printer with the other qualifications required should be capable of doing the work of the Deputy Superintendent on an emergency, and of succeeding to the vacancy in that post when it arose. On these grounds, I submit and recommend that the post of Assistant Superintendent be included under category (a) of paragraph 5 (1) of the resolution.

(Signed) R. HILL,
Superintendent.

From the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. CROLE, Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 3rd September 1897, Dis. No. 415.

With reference to G.O., R. No. 1561, dated 17th August 1897, I have the honour to state that I have no proposals to make in this department regarding the subject in question.

Endorsement—R. No. 2151, Revenue, dated 22nd November 1897.

Transferred to the Financial Department.

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

From W. M. STANDEN, Esq., Director of the Government Cinchona Plantations, the Nilgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 25th August 1897, No. 56.

With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, communicated to this office under G.O., No. 3504, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897, I have the honour to report as follows.

There are at present only four Europeans in the department as below:—

Director	Mr. W. M. Standen.
Superintendent	Mr. H. V. Ryan.
Superintendent	Mr. E. Collins.
Manager, Head office	Mr. D. Campbell.

All these officers have been appointed in India.

In accordance with the clause under rule 4 of the Government of India Resolution, No. 2422-Ex. of 31st May 1897, the present Superintendents of the Estates and the Manager of the Head office having been born in India of parents habitually resident in the country do not appear eligible for the allowance. The Director, who is at present drawing the allowance, is not a native of India, as defined by rule 4 of the resolution, as his parents are living out of India; but in order to establish his claim to the allowance, it appears from rule 5, that two further qualifications are necessary. The post of the Director of Government Cinchona Plantations is not included in the list of officers in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, as shown in rule 7, nor is the Cinchona department included in the list of services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable.

The office of Director has always been held by a European; and I am of opinion that a proportion of Europeans in the Cinchona department is indispensable, in order that efficient administration of the affairs of the department may be secured.

Endorsement—R. No. 2337, Revenue, dated 15th December 1897.

Transferred to the Financial Department.

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Ag. Under Secy. to Government.

15th December 1897.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 3751, dated 6th October 1897, and Separate Revenue, Mis. No. 4624, dated 22nd October 1897.

G.O., No. 6430, Revenue, dated 15th December 1897.

G.O., Mis. No. 6505, Revenue, dated 18th December 1897.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Mis. No. 4020, dated 14th September 1897.

Resolution—

The Board begs to submit its reply to G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, regarding exchange compensation.

2. The question to be considered is whether the entertainment of a proportion of Europeans in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department is indispensable, and, if so, what that proportion should be. In dealing with the present constitution of the department, the Board has classed men who have not been permitted to draw compensation allowance owing to their fathers having been in the company's service with Europeans as the distinction is purely a legal one. To save time, it has come to a rough decision on doubtful cases itself.

3. The Board considers that the employment of a very considerable proportion of Europeans absolutely necessary. The work of the Salt Department is not at all congenial to the better-educated class of natives. It entails too much exposure and hard work in the open air; while residence in isolated localities, liability to frequent transfer from one end of the Presidency to the other, compulsory wearing of uniform and general strictness of discipline, all detract from its attraction in their estimation. The consequence is that but few of the native recruits have the makings of really first rate officers in them and even the best of them are apt to be too slack in their ideas of discipline, to allow of their being permitted to remain in charge of the more important circles for long periods. There are, of course, some exceptions, but it is a significant fact that in a department where promotion goes by merit, there are only 2 native inspectors amongst the 43 officers in the first three grades of that class.

4. Eurasians and Europeans who would not be entitled to exchange compensation under the rules are, on the whole, much better suited to the work of the department,

but they vary greatly in quality and really first-class men are comparatively rare amongst them. There is also a considerable difficulty in recruiting men of good education, position and physique belonging to this class. There is far more uncertainty as to how they will turn out than there is with the European, who has had English training and education, and they consequently are hardly eligible for an assistant inspector's appointment to start with, but they object to accepting that of sub-inspector as that is apt to result in their passing several years before they reach the assistant inspector's grade. Though a few of this class are very good, the proportion is nothing like sufficient to make up the high standard of discipline and efficiency which now prevails in the department without a considerable admixture of men who have been brought up in England and for the reason just given it is not likely to increase.

5. The above remarks apply chiefly to circle officers on whom the executive efficiency of the department chiefly depends. This class consists of 81 appointments in all, of which 77 are actually held by confirmed officers at present. Of these 22 are Europeans who draw or should draw compensation allowance, 37 are other Europeans and Eurasians and 18 are natives. There is, however, above it the very important class of Assistant Commissioners and above that again the two Deputy Commissioners, who do not belong to the Indian Civil Service, and one of its most important functions consists in training officers for these superior appointments and enabling Government to select the men whom several years of meritorious work have shown to be best qualified for promotion to the higher administrative duties. Without such training Assistant Commissioners would, of course, be utterly unfit for their work. Experience has shown that the proportion of Europeans not entitled to compensation, Eurasians and natives, who are eventually found fit for these posts is small, and the Board thinks that it must be expected to grow smaller in future as the picked men, which the department drew from other branches of the service at the time of its formation, die out or retire. It is therefore necessary that there should be amongst the inspectors and assistant inspectors a sufficient proportion of Europeans to afford an ample field for the selection of men for the greater number of these superior appointments. The Board thinks that at least 10 Assistant Commissionerships may reasonably be expected to be filled by Europeans and allowing for casualties and failure to reach a sufficiently high standard of efficiency to qualify for an Assistant Commissioner's post 50 would not be too large a number of Europeans to prescribe for the inspectors and assistant inspectors' grades, or 60 in all. The total number of officers now entertained is 180 inspectors and assistant inspectors, 14 Assistant Commissioners and two Deputy Commissioners or 196 altogether, of whom 44 are Europeans entitled to compensation. This is roughly speaking about 1 in 4. Of the 44, however, only 9 are assistant inspectors, and the Board considers that the proportion in this class has been allowed to fall a good deal too low and is insufficient to feed the superior ranks. It therefore recommends that the proportion should be fixed at 2 in every 7. This would leave about 50 inspectors and assistant inspectors' posts for Europeans.

6. The following table shows how the department compares now with twelve years ago in respect of the different classes of officers holding confirmed appointments from assistant inspectors upwards:—

	1885.			1887.		
	Europeans entitled to compensation.	Other Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans entitled to compensation.	Other Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.
Deputy Commissioners	1	..	..	2	..	..
Assistant	5	..	1	11	2	1
Inspectors, First Grade	3	2	1	3	5	2
Second Grade	3	3	1	6	7	..
Third Grade	3	5	3	9	11	..
Fourth Grade	6	4	1	4	14	16
Probationary inspectors	7	4	1	..	..	..
Assistant Inspectors, First Grade	5	4	4	1	10	13
Second Grade	7	22	7	8	13	20
Third Grade	4	11	4	..	11	27
Total	44	53	22	44	73	79

Calculated on the proportion now prevailing, there should have been 27 Europeans, 44 Eurasians, &c., and 48 natives in 1885. The proportion of European officers of the first description was very much larger then, but the department had been newly recruited then and it was easier to find first-class Europeans and Eurasians in other services willing to undertake new work than natives. The increase in the proportion of natives has been in the lower grade chiefly and is due to the promotion of deserving sub-inspectors to the rank of assistant inspector and to the introduction of the system of recruiting by competitive examination in Madras. On the whole the proportion of Eurasians and Europeans not entitled to compensation has decreased a little, but natives have replaced the higher class of Europeans in the lower grades to a very great extent. The Board is of the opinion that this change has gone too far and proposes, with the approval of Government, to bring it up to the proportion suggested above as opportunity offers.

7. In making its classification, the Board has (particularly in dealing with the list of 1885) been obliged to make a rough classification of the officers into the three descriptions dealt with. It may not be absolutely accurate, but it is sufficiently so for practical purposes.

8. In this connection, the Board addressed the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari at Bombay and the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, Agra, in order to ascertain the views of these officers on the question as far as it affects their departments. Copies of the replies received are appended for the information of Government. It will be observed that, in the Northern India Salt department, nine-tenths of the officers employed in the superior grades are Europeans and that the Commissioner proposes to fix six-sevenths as the proportion in future. It is not quite clear from the Commissioner's letter that all these are to be entitled to exchange compensation. The pay of the superior grades of the department in question is not known. In Bombay, no definite proportion of Europeans has been fixed, and the Commissioner has recommended that the proportion existing at any one time may be regarded as the indispensable proportion and that all European officers in that department may be regarded as having been appointed to maintain that proportion. Of the officers drawing over Rs. 300 per mensem (gazetted officers) in Bombay and corresponding more or less to the Inspectors and Assistant Commissioners' grades in Madras, 28 out of the 36 appointments are held by Europeans or Eurasians, and 25 of these are now drawing exchange compensation allowance. There are 104 non-gazetted executive officers (of whom 24 draw more than Rs. 200 per mensem), and of this number, 24 draw exchange compensation allowance at present. The proportion of non-domiciled Europeans appears, therefore, to be about two-thirds in the higher grades and one-quarter in the lower. Taking both classes together, the proportion is 49 out of 140, or rather more than one-third.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Mis. No. 4624, dated 22nd October 1897.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 3751, dated 6th October 1897:—

Read—again Board's Proceedings, No. 251, dated 22nd July 1897.

Read—also replies from Collectors, &c., to the above.

Resolution—Mis. No. 3751, dated 6th October 1897.

In the Board's Proceedings read again above, all Collectors and Conservators of Forests were requested to submit proposals for completing the lists A and B in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Government of India's Resolution received with G.O., Mis. No. 3504, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897, list A showing the offices in which European

qualifications are held to be indispensable, and list B, the services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable. All Collectors and Conservators of Forests have now submitted their replies.

2. The only Collectors who have offered suggestions on the general questions raised are those of Madras and Coimbatore. The Collector of Madras recommends that the appointments of the Deputy Collectors of Madras and Sea Customs and the Head Appraiser of the Sea Customs Department may be included in list A. The Collector of Coimbatore considers that it would be for the benefit of the public service if it were distinctly laid down that a small proportion of Deputy Collectors should be Europeans. Mr. Bradley thinks that the Deputy Collectors of the Nilgiris and the Wynad should be reserved for Europeans, and that it would be well to have one or two men among the Deputy Collectors capable of acting as the District Magistrate of Coorg, and in similar appointments.

3. The Collector of Coimbatore also forwards a representation from his Deputy Collector, Mr. J. G. Wood, regarding his claim to exchange compensation allowance. The Collector of Gódvári has submitted a similar representation from Mr. A. C. Woodhouse. Both Mr. Wood and Mr. Woodhouse were employed in the Salt Department when they were appointed Deputy Collectors, and both drew exchange compensation allowance while employed in the Salt Department. The former officer continues to draw the allowance and will continue to do so under Rule XIII of the Government of India rules; the latter ceased to draw it from June 1894 owing to the domicile of his father, a Military officer, having been held to be Indian when Mr. Woodhouse was born. The Accountant-General says that if Government reverse this decision and grant the allowance under the old rules, Mr. Woodhouse will continue to draw it for the limited period mentioned in Rule XIII. Both the officers submit that they are not statutory natives of India, and that they were appointed Deputy Collectors with a view to maintain the proportion of Europeans in that service.

4. As the duties connected with the offices dealt with in the Madras Collector's letter appertain chiefly to the Separate Revenue Department, the Collector's report will be transferred to that department for disposal. The application of Messrs. Wood and Woodhouse will be submitted for the orders of Government. The decision of their claims depends entirely upon the number of Europeans, if any, who are held by Government to be required as Deputy Collectors. On this point, the Board has no information.

5. As regards the forest service, a separate report will be submitted in the Forest branch of the Board's office.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Gódvári and Coimbatore.
" Forest section.
" Separate Revenue Department.

ENCLOSURE.

Copy of letter from the Collector of Madras, dated 3rd September 1897, Dis. No. 1920.

In reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 251, dated 22nd July 1897, I have the honour to recommend that the appointments of the Deputy Collectors of Madras and Sea Customs and the Head Appraiser of the Sea Customs department may be included in list A, as I am of opinion that they are officers in which European qualifications are indispensable. It does not appear necessary to hold the same opinion for the second Appraiser's place, though, at present, it is held by a European who draws compensation allowance.

Resolution—Mis. No. 4624, dated 22nd October 1897.

The Madras Collector's letter received with the Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue) read above will be submitted to Government for orders. The Board in this department does not see any reason why the appointments referred to should be included in the list of officers in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Collector of Madras.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Mis. No. 4899, dated 10th November 1897.

Read—the following letter from the Commissioner of Northern India, Salt Revenue, Agra, dated 28th October 1897, No. 4047 :—

In modification of my letter, No. 3217, of 28th August 1897, I have the honour to inform you that I have proposed that three-fourths of the appointments in this department should, in future, be reserved for Europeans, each fourth vacancy being given to a "Native of India of unmixed descent." This is the practice in the Opium department; and I therefore considered that it was, on account of this precedent, more likely to be accepted by the Government of India.

Resolution—Mis. No. 4899, dated 10th November 1897.

Submitted to Government, in continuation of paragraph 8 of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4020, dated 14th September 1897.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) A. KRISTNASAMI IYENGAR,
Ag. Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order—Mis. No. 6505, Revenue, dated 18th December 1897.

The Board's Proceedings read above will be transferred to the Financial Department with the following remarks :—

(1) The appointments of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department should be treated as offices in which European qualifications are indispensable.

(2) The above remark is not, however, to be held to debar a "Native of India" from promotion to any of these appointments, if he is found to be fit for it.

(3) The proportion of the appointments of inspectors and assistant inspectors in the same department to be held by non-domiciled Europeans should be two-sevenths as recommended by the Board.

(4) It is unnecessary to include under offices in which European qualifications are indispensable the appointments of the Deputy Collectors of Madras and Sea Customs and the Head Appraiser of the Sea Customs department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
" Financial Department.

Endorsement No. 18, Financial, dated 6th January 1898.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

READ—the following papers:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), Mis. No. 7278, dated 7th September 1897.

Resolution—Mis. No. 7278, dated 7th September 1897.

In reply to G.O., No. 3504, dated 9th July 1897, the Board, in the Settlement Department, begs to report that the only offices in this department held by Europeans who are not members of the Indian Civil Service are those of the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. Mr. Benson, the present incumbent of the former appointment, is an agricultural expert. He was originally brought from England in 1874 as Assistant Superintendent of the Government farm at Saidapet and was subsequently appointed to his present post. He now draws exchange compensation allowance and will be entitled to it under the new rules as his case falls under class (a) of paragraph 5 (1) of the Government of India Resolution. The present incumbent of the latter office is Veterinary-Lieutenant W. B. Edwards. He is a member of the Imperial Civil Veterinary Department created under the orders of the Secretary of State with an Inspector-General at its head (*vide* G.O., No. 583, dated 9th June 1892). He also draws exchange compensation allowance. It is presumed that the question of his claim to the allowance under the new rules will be reported on by the Inspector-General.

2. Mr. G. P. Clerk, one of the Deputy Commissioners of Revenue Settlement, who was drawing exchange compensation allowance, died whilst on tour on August 26th, 1897, and the question of his eligibility for the allowance under the new rules does not therefore arise.

3. There are no subordinate or ministerial appointments in this department falling under classes A or B of the Government of India Resolution.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

From H. O'C. CABDOZO, Esq., C.I.E., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 8th September 1897, No. 103-G.

[Reference—G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, calling for proposals regarding exchange compensation allowance.]

I have the honour to report that there are seventeen gazetted appointments in the Madras Survey Department. Of these, thirteen are held by Europeans, three by statutory natives of India and one is vacant.

2. Of the thirteen European officers, eleven were appointed before natives of India were admitted to the gazetted grades.

3. From 1858, when the department was first organized up to 1887, all gazetted appointments were held by officers of the Army or by Europeans appointed in India, who would appear to be entitled (under clause 3 of paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 31st May 1897, No. 2422) to exchange compensation allowance.

4. In 1887, the Government resolved (G.O., No. 315, dated 22nd March 1887) to admit natives of India to the gazetted grades and, when filling up vacancies, to appoint a European and native alternately. Under these rules, two European officers have been appointed and they would appear to be entitled to exchange compensation allowance under paragraphs 8 and 10 of the Resolution of Government of India mentioned above.

Paragraph 8 mentions the Survey department as one in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable.

Paragraph 10 states that admission of European officers by nomination and examination is designed to maintain the indispensable proportion of Europeans. All European officers appointed since 1887 have been so admitted by nomination and examination.

5. I beg, therefore, to submit the following proposals:—

1st.—That all European gazetted officers now in the department may be regarded as holding offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable [category (a)]

2nd.—That the Madras Survey department may be classed in category (b) as one in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable.

The grounds for these recommendations are, I submit, sufficiently stated above.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest Mis. No. 1053, dated 12th October 1897.

Read—also the following papers:—

From the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, dated 19th August 1897, No. 372.

From the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, dated 23rd August 1897, No. 847.

From the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated 22nd September 1897, R.C. No. 391.

From the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated 4th October 1897, R.C. No. 391.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting to the Board their replies to the Board's Proceedings, No. 251, dated 22nd July 1897, in regard to officers in the Forest Department entitled to exchange compensation allowance under the new rules.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 3751, dated 6th October 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting to Government a report on the question of amplifying the lists A and B in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Government of India Resolution received with G.O., Mis. No. 3504, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897, showing the offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable and the services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable, and stating that, as regards the Forest service, a separate report will be submitted in the Forest branch of the Board's office.

Resolution—Forest Mis. No. 1053, dated 12th October 1897.

In continuation of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 3751, dated 6th October 1897, the Board resolves to submit to Government its proposals for completing the lists A and B mentioned in the Government of India Resolution communicated with G.O., Mis. No. 3504, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897, in regard to appointments in the Forest department.

2. The Forest staff is composed of three branches: (1) the Imperial Forest Service, (2) the Provincial Forest Service, and (3) the Subordinate Forest Service. The Board has no recommendations to make for bringing any particular appointments in any of the above three classes under list A.

3. As regards list B, the Board observes that the Government of India has already included the Forest department in this list, so far as the offices therein "are filled by appointment after examination." The Board understands from this that both the Imperial and the Provincial services are included.

4. The Imperial service is now recruited solely from officers appointed in England. The Board considers that such of the European officers as were appointed to the service in former years in India must be held to have been so appointed for maintaining the requisite proportion of Europeans and must be eligible for exchange compensation allowance.

5. In regard to the Provincial branch, it would appear from paragraph 3 of the Government of India Circular No. 18-F., dated 29th July 1891, in G.O., No. 793, Revenue, dated 27th August 1891, that it was constituted mainly to provide for the gradual development of indigenous agency. This supports the view that it was at first thought necessary to employ a certain proportion of Europeans in this branch of the service also. The Board is accordingly of opinion that all the European officers now in the Provincial list must be treated as officers appointed for the purpose of maintaining the proportion of Europeans considered necessary. In the case of all new appointments, the Government of India will, of course, decide under rule IV of the new rules whether the officer in question is to receive exchange compensation allowance or not.

6. The appointments in the Subordinate Forest service do not come within the scope of the new rules, as their pay is less than Rs. 200 (*vide* last sentence of paragraph 8 of the Government of India resolution). The only officer in the subordinate service now receiving the allowance is Mr. C. P. Howell, Ranger, first grade. He will continue to draw the allowance for the limited period mentioned in rule XIII.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to Conservators of Forests.

Again G.O., No. 2151 R., Revenue, dated 22nd November 1897.

Again G.O., No. 6505, dated 18th December 1897.

Endorsement of the Financial Department, No. 18, dated 6th January 1898, on G.O., Mis. No. 6430, Revenue, dated 15th December 1897, transferring to the Financial Department with notes in original, (a) Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 3751, dated 6th October 1897, and (b) Separate Revenue, Mis. No. 4624, dated 22nd October 1897, and on Endorsement, No. 2337, Revenue, dated 15th December 1897, transferring to Financial Department in original letter from W. M. Standen, Esq., Director of the Government Cinchona Plantations, No. 56, dated 25th August 1897.

MEMORANDUM.

In G.O., No. 3504, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897, all heads of departments under the Revenue Secretariat were requested, with reference to paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, to submit proposals for completing the lists of offices, services or departments falling within the categories (a) and (b) mentioned in paragraph 5 (1) of the Government of India Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, issuing rules for the grant of exchange compensation allowance. The replies from all departments have now been received and will be considered below, it being premised that the cases of individuals will be dealt with separately:—

THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

2. It is considered that the office of Deputy Director of Agriculture is one in which European qualifications are essential as the incumbent must be a trained agricultural expert. The office of Deputy Director of Land Records is at present in abeyance; if it is reconstituted it will be considered whether the office is one in which European qualifications are indispensable.

As regards the higher grades of the Settlement Department, it is essential, as the work of the Revenue Settlement Department is of the most responsible kind, that there should be a considerable European element in the grades of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. The Director should be instructed to bear this in mind when necessity arises for filling up the vacancy caused by Mr. Clerk's death.

THE LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

3. The administrative advantage of having a few Europeans among the Deputy Collectors has always been acknowledged. They are valuable in hill stations, planting districts, cantonments and ports where there may be a considerable European population or where the powers of a Justice of the Peace may be required. For special enquiries also their services are often most desirable. The expediency of such appointments was fully recognised in the orders on the reconstitution of the Provincial services. It should therefore be laid down that a proportion of Europeans is indispensable in the grades of Deputy Collectors. It is not however either necessary or expedient to lay down any hard and fast rule as to what that proportion should be.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

4. As pointed out by the Board of Revenue the Imperial Branch of the Upper Controlling staff represents the indispensable European element in the Forest Department. The Board's view that a proportion of Europeans is indispensable in the Lower Controlling staff, which forms the second section of the Provincial Branch, cannot be accepted although Europeans may, in the past, have been appointed to posts now included in this staff.

THE SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

5. The proposals of the Board in the Separate Revenue Department have been dealt with in G.O., No. 6505, Revenue, dated 18th December 1897.

THE INAM COMMISSION.

6. There are no offices under the Commissioner in which European qualifications are essential nor is a proportion of Europeans indispensable in the Commissioner's establishment.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

7. As pointed by the Superintendent in his letter read above, no natives of India were appointed to the gazetted grades of the department up to 1887, when it was decided to appoint a European and a native of India alternately (G.O., No. 315, Revenue, dated 22nd March 1887). There can be no doubt (therefore that those Europeans now holding gazetted posts in the department constitute the indispensable European element in the department. The Superintendent is wrong however in holding that European qualifications are essential in the posts held by these officers. Obviously this is not the case as any of these posts may be held by natives of India.

THE CINCHONA DEPARTMENT.

8. The post of the Director of the Government Cinchona Plantations requires European qualifications as the duties of the post involve the control and management of extensive plantations and a factory on the hills.

THE CURATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT BOTANICAL GARDENS, THE NILGIRIS.

9. European qualifications are indispensable in this appointment as the Curator must be trained in European horticulture.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
20th January 1898.

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Financial Department, with all papers
and notes in original.

G.O., Mis. No. 218, Judicial, dated 5th February 1898.

Read—again G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897.

Read—also the following papers:—

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, dated 11th August 1897, No. 3956.

From the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, dated 14th August 1897, No. 2870.

From the Registrar of the High Court, Madras, dated 28th August 1897, Dis. No. 1456.

From the Commissioner of Police, Madras, dated 3rd September 1897, No. 65.

From the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, dated 27th September 1897, No. 3505.

Order—Mis. No. 218, Judicial, dated 5th February 1898.

The following list of offices, services and departments falling within categories (a) and (b) mentioned in the Government of India Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, will be forwarded to the Financial Department with reference to G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897:—

POLICE.

The case of the superior offices of this department has been decided by the Government of India in its Resolution, No. 4936-Ex., dated 8th November 1897. With regard to the subordinates, the Government is of opinion that a considerable number of the Inspectors should invariably be Europeans, and would fix 25 per cent. as the proportion desirable. Further, the Government holds that all "European head constables" who are otherwise eligible should receive the allowance, their office being one created because a proportion of Europeans is requisite among head constables.

With regard to the Madras City Police, the two superior offices need no separate consideration as they are included in the cadre of appointments recruited from the Police department and should follow the rule laid down for Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. The Superintendentship and the charge of the Mounted Police should, in the opinion of Government, be held by Europeans, and their incumbents should therefore be eligible for the allowance. Of the subordinates, all European head constables should be considered entitled, as they are appointed because a proportion of Europeans is requisite in this grade. Of the City Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors the Government considers that 50 per cent. should be Europeans.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

The Government of India has decided that all appointments of Superintendents of Jails should be reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service and this rule has been adopted in other Presidencies. It appears therefore that the superior offices in this department fall under sub-section (3) of paragraph 7 of the Government of India resolution, being offices which are usually reserved for military officers. They should accordingly entitle their holders to the allowance.

The Government considers it essential that a proportion of the subordinates in this department (*i.e.*, the Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Chief Warders) should be Europeans, and would fix the proportion at 25 per cent. The allowance should therefore be admissible to holders of these offices up to the prescribed proportion.

HIGH COURT.

The Government considers that the offices of Registrar and Deputy Registrar of the High Court are offices in which European qualifications are essential.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

The Government considers that 25 per cent. of the Presidency Magistrates should be Europeans.

SUB-JUDGE, THE NILGIRIS.

The Government considers this office one in which European qualifications are essential.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. R. KNAPP,
for Chief Secretary.

To the Financial Department.

G.O., No. 278, Financial, dated 16th March 1898.

Read—the following paper:—

Memorandum from the Acting Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated 11th January 1898, No. 156-C.

With reference to memorandum, No. 2610, Financial, dated 30th November 1897, the undersigned has the honour to forward, for orders in the Financial Department, the following extracts from this office memorandum, No. 1653-D., dated 12th October 1897:—

* Categories (a) and (b) in paragraph 5 (1) of Government of India, Finance and Commerce, Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897.

"3. The only offices under the control of the Public Works Department falling under the above categories* and not already provided for by the rules are:—

"(2) The appointment of Chief Assistant in the Marine Department. It is thought that this appointment is one of those referred to in paragraph 11, 'which in the public interest must at present be held by an European.' The incumbent of this appointment is entrusted with duties of a highly confidential nature and is the repository of secret instructions to be used as a guide for action on the outbreak of hostilities with foreign powers."

"6. As regards individual cases, the following only appear to require notice:—

"(5) Mr. R. Parsons, Chief Assistant, Public Works and Marine Departments, and Secretary, Sanitary Board. Mr. Parsons is not a statutory native, not having been born in India, but in England. His claim is preferred under the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 3 above."

(Signed) W. B. DEWINTON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Financial Department.

Order—No. 278, Financial, dated 16th March 1898.

The Government is not prepared to declare that the office of Chief Assistant in the Marine Department is one in which European qualifications are indispensable.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department.

" Marine Department.
" Accountant-General.

G.O., No. 468, Judicial, dated 17th March 1898.

Read—again the following paper:—

G.O., No. 218, Judicial, dated 5th February 1898.

Order—No. 468, Judicial, dated 17th March 1898.

In continuation of the Government Order read above, the Government considers that one-third of the Judges of the Small Cause Court should be Europeans.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. R. KNAPP,
for Chief Secretary.

To the Financial Department.

G.O., No. 582, Public, dated 23rd April 1898.

Read—again G.O., No. 247, Public, dated 14th February 1898.

Order—No. 582, Public, dated 23rd April 1898.

In modification of the ruling contained in paragraph 3 of the above proceedings, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the post of Assistant Matron Superintendent at the General Hospital is a post for which European qualifications are essential. Miss Dent, the present holder of the appointment, was appointed as a European. From paragraph 5 of her agreement it appears that she is serving under a contract preliminary to employment in the regular service of Government; she is therefore eligible for exchange compensation allowance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Financial Department (with notes).

G.O., No. 277, Educational, dated 27th April 1898.

ORDER—No. 480 Financial, dated 26 May 1898.

The Government of India will be informed that His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the offices specified in the appendix to these proceedings should be added to the list of offices, services or departments falling within the categories (a) and (b) mentioned in paragraph 5 (1) of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897.

[Here enter letter, No. , Financial, dated May 1898.]

(True Extract.)

To all Departments of the Secretariat,
the Accountant-General.

Exd A Batt.

[Appendix. 5000

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No. 481, FINANCIAL, 26 MAY 1898.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 6 of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, I am directed to forward the annexed list of offices, services and departments falling within the categories (a) and (b) mentioned in paragraph 5 thereof to which, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the concession of the exchange compensation allowance should be attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

OOTACAMUND,
May 1898.

Chief Secretary.

LIST OF OFFICES ENTITLING THE HOLDERS, IF APPOINTED IN INDIA, AS EUROPEANS, TO THE BENEFIT OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

A.—Offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable.

Offices.	Remarks.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.	
Deputy Director of Agriculture	European qualifications are essential as the incumbent must be a trained agricultural expert.
FOREST.	
Conservators, Deputy Conservators and Assistant Conservators.	These appointments, which constitute the Imperial Branch of the Upper Controlling Staff represent the indispensable European element in the Forest Department.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.	
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.	Should always be an officer with European qualifications.
HIGH COURT.	
X Judge } Registrar } Deputy Registrar }	European qualifications are essential.
SUB-JUDGES.	
Sub-Judge, the Nilgiris	This office is one in which European qualifications are essential.
JAIL DEPARTMENT.	
Superintendents of Jails	These are offices held by officers of the Indian Medical Service and fall under paragraph 7 (3) of the Government of India resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897.
POLICE.	
Inspector of Steam Boilers	The appointment is one for which European qualifications are held to be indispensable.
EDUCATIONAL.	
Director of Public Instruction	This office is one in which European qualifications are essential and is included in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service.
Appointments in the Graded Educational Service.	This service at present consists of only three European officers who have elected, with reference to paragraph 15 of the Government of India resolution, No. 4-Educational-204-215, dated 22nd July 1896, to continue in the graded list. These appointments will ultimately merge in the Indian Educational Service.
Principal, Law College	European qualifications are indispensable as the appointment is limited to Barristers and belongs to the class of appointments defined in paragraph 7 (1) of the Government of India resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897.
Principal, College of Engineering	A European Engineer, Military or Civil, is essential to fill this post.
Principal and Professors, Medical College ..	These appointments, with the exception of the Professorship of Dentistry, are held by officers of the Indian Medical Service and fall under paragraph 7 (1) of the Government of India resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897. The Professorship of Dentistry is one in which European qualifications are indispensable.

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A.—Offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable—cont.

MEDICAL.

Matron Superintendent, General Hospital ..	The appointment is one in which European qualifications are considered to be indispensable.
Sanitary Engineer to Government ..	European qualifications are indispensable as the appointment belongs to the class of appointments defined in paragraph 7 (2) of the Government of India resolution, No. 2422-Ex, dated 31st May 1897.

SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey ..	The nature of the work requires that the holder of the office should have received a European training.
British Consular Agent, Pondicherry ..	The office is one which requires European qualifications, more especially as the officer filling it has to deal with a European Government.
Government Astronomer ..	A training in Europe is necessary.
Director of Government Cinchona Plantations.	Requires European qualifications as the duties of the post involve the control and management of extensive plantations and of a factory on the hills.
Curator of the Government Botanical Gardens, the Nilgiris.	European qualifications are indispensable in this appointment as the Curator must be trained in European horticulture.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Superintendent, Government Press ..	Should be filled by Europeans with a training in Europe.
Deputy Superintendent, Government Press.	
Assistant ..	

B.—Offices, services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable.

SALT, ABEKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Commissioners	..	..	..	}	Should be treated as offices in which European qualifications are indispensable, but a "Native of India" should not be debarred from promotion to any of these appointments if he is found to be fit for it.
Assistant	"	..	..		
Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors					
					Two-sevenths of these appointments should be held by Europeans.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, Revenue Settlement.	It is essential that, as the work of the Revenue Settlement department is of the most responsible kind, there should be a considerable European element in these grades.
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LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Collectors ..	A proportion of Europeans is indispensable in these grades owing to administrative advantages. They are valuable in hill stations, planting districts, cantonments and ports where there may be a considerable European population or where the powers of a Justice of the Peace may be required. For special enquiries also their services are often most desirable.
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SURVEY.

Superintendent, Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.	A proportion of Europeans is considered necessary.
---	--

indispensable

may

B.—Offices, services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable—cont.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Chief Warders.	Twenty-five per cent. of these appointments should be held by Europeans.
---	--

POLICE.

Inspectors ..	Twenty-five per cent. of these appointments should be held by Europeans.
European Head Constables ..	A proportion of Europeans is requisite. Should be held by a European.
Superintendent, City Police, Madras ..	Fifty per cent. of these appointments should be held by Europeans.
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Madras City Police.	Should be a European.
Officer in charge, Mounted Branch, City Police, Madras.	

EDUCATIONAL.

Appointments in the Indian Educational Service.	These represent the proportion of appointments in the Superior Educational Service which according to the Government of India should be held by Europeans.
Two Instructors, College of Engineering ..	These appointments belong to the Provincial Educational Service and are held, and should continue to be held, by European officers of the Public Works Department who are lent to the Educational Department for a term of years.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Judges ..	One-third of the Judges should be Europeans.
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PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Presidency Magistrates ..	Twenty-five per cent. of these appointments should be held by Europeans.
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READ AGAIN G.O. No.
189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

NT WITH DITTO.

UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

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NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.Os., Nos. 480-481 AND 482-483, FINANCIAL,
DATED 26th MAY 1898

CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 80, ECCLESIASTICAL, DATED 28TH OCTOBER 1897.

[Pages 3 and 4 of G.O., No. 480, Financial, of 26th May 1898].

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 941, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, calls on departments of the Secretariat to forward proposals for completing the lists of offices, services or departments falling within the categories (a) and (b) mentioned in paragraph 5 (1) of India's resolution recorded therein.

Letters from the Venerable the Archdeacon and the Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, on the subject are submitted for orders.

2. The latter officer reports that there are no persons in his department entitled to exchange compensation allowance *except the chaplains*. These are (*vide* pages 192, 193 of the Civil List:—

Senior Chaplain (Madras).
St. Andrews (Bangalore).
Placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.
Placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

	University.
1. Revd. W. F. Archibald..	Glasgow.
2. „ J. N. Ogilvie ..	Aberdeen.
3. „ R. H. Stevenson ..	Glasgow.
4. „ J. Heron ..	Edinburgh.

(Intld.) J. G.

Yes.

Of course. Why ask such a question?

(Intld.) H. W. B.

Note.—These chaplains have been appointed by the Secretary of State. The papers in the case of Nos. 2, 3 and 4 have been obtained, and it appears that they were all in England at the time of their appointments. There can therefore be no doubt in their cases. The Senior Chaplain was also appointed from England.

20-9-97. (Intld.) A. R. K.

*“The Government of India shall from time to time determine what are the offices or services in which European qualifications are deemed to be indispensable.”

†“As regards officers appointed in England, all Europeans so appointed, whether in the military or civil service, will be entitled to exchange compensation allowance unless their salaries are fixed in sterling, or unless they are specifically excluded from it by the terms of their engagement.”

It is presumed that all four will be entitled to exchange compensation allowance.

3. Current 214 is the Archdeacon's reply, stating that it seems to him “clear that chaplains on the Ecclesiastical establishment come under rule 3* of the rules published in G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, inasmuch as they should be considered as “*officers appointed in England*.” He apparently means, however, paragraph 3† of the resolution noted in the margin. The Archdeacon further remarks that all chaplains practically come under Rule II (1). “Europeans appointed in England;” that they are appointed from home and that their

appointment runs "Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint"; and that it is a mere accident that a certain number of those appointed happen to come out from England to work outside the establishment, before being appointed as chaplains, which fact should not, in his opinion, invalidate their claim to come under "rule" (paragraph ?) 3.

4. Should it be held, however, that "although appointed in England by Her Majesty" those chaplains, who happen to be at the time of their appointment in India, come under "rule" (paragraph ?) 5, then the Archdeacon submits that they come under 5 (1) (a), as he considers that European qualifications are indispensable for appointment to a chaplaincy. In support of his contention the Revd. Mr. Elwes remarks that chaplains are appointed for Government servants in India, firstly, he believes, for military servants of Government and, secondly, for civil servants, especially for those civil servants appointed from home: if chaplains then were appointed without European qualifications, he ventures to think they would not be acceptable to those for whom they are appointed, and would not work to the satisfaction of Government. As to the primary object of Government in appointing chaplains, please see the printed note on the Ecclesiastical establishment.

5. It is submitted that the Archdeacon's view in holding that European qualifications are essential in chaplains may be accepted.

(Intld.) C. W.

7-9-97.

The fact that a clergyman, who is appointed by the Secretary of State, is in India at the time of his appointment should not, it is submitted, affect his claim to exchange compensation under the present rules whatever it might have done under the old rules as to domicile, &c. If it is allowed to do so there will be left the anomaly that a clergyman who has been in India and happens to go home on leave when he is appointed a Government chaplain would get this allowance, while another who came out to work pending his appointment as a chaplain would not. India has probably, it is submitted, overlooked these cases, and only needs reminding to make it clear that all chaplains are entitled to the concession.

(Intld.) A. R. K.

The matter seems to me quite clear, subject, I suppose, to the general exception in the case of a chaplain who happened to be a statutory native.

I agree.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

(Intld.) J. G.

6. The above paragraphs relate to the general question under consideration. There are now two individual cases to be discussed.

7. A.—*The Registrar of the Diocese* is an Ecclesiastical officer, who is not a chaplain, and who, not being appointed in England, does not come under paragraph 3. The Archdeacon notwithstanding recommends that he should be granted exchange compensation allowance. He is of opinion that the Registrar comes under 5 (1) (a); that he should always be a solicitor, as he is the legal adviser of the Bishop and Archdeacon; that he has to deal with chaplains and other European clergymen on matters relating to Ecclesiastical law, and would not therefore be acceptable to those officers or to Government unless he had European qualifications.

The present holder of the office draws the allowance under G.O., No. 662, Financial, dated 31st August 1894.

Mr. Rowlandson's case is entered into in the notes with G.O., Nos. 371-72, Financial, dated 9th May 1894. In his application he remarks: "My case is unique and would therefore form no precedent if the allowance is paid to me." The question of granting him the allowance was referred to India whose reply (with G.O., No. 662, Financial, dated 3rd August 1894), permitted the grant.

8. B.—*The Revd. E. Bull*.—The Accountant-General has objected to the payment of the allowance to the Revd. E. Bull on the ground that having been appointed after the 1st April 1897 the certificate referred to in Rule IV* of the new rules must be obtained before the allowance can be passed.

This certificate under Rule IV (1) must be "granted by the Indian Government on appointment." It must † set forth the grounds upon which the holder is deemed to be a European of the class described in Rule I. It must ‡ not be given to any person who is qualified for appointment under 33 Viet., C. 3, section 6. The decision of the Government of India as to the granting or refusing of such a certificate is final.§

The Revd. Mr. E. Bull was appointed by "Her Majesty" under the Secretary of State's letter, dated 8th April 1897, in G.O., No. 27, Ecclesiastical, dated 3rd May 1897. The date of his admission to the Ecclesiastical establishment is given at page 190 of the Civil List as 12th June 1897.

I can't see that the Registrar need be a European. Even if he is, he is clearly debarred under new Rule V (c).

(Intld.) H. W. B.

* "No person hereafter appointed in India . . . shall be eligible for exchange compensation unless, on appointment, he shall be declared eligible by a certificate granted by the Indian Government by or under which such appointment is made, &c."

No but by the Indian Government under which he is appointed, viz., Madras.

(Intld.) J. G.

† Rule IV (2).
‡ Rule IV (3).
§ Rule IV (4).

The Archdeacon asks that *this* Government will issue the necessary certificate and in recommending the grant of the same reiterates what he has said on the general question noted on above (paragraphs 3 and 4 *supra*).

If Mr. Bull does not come under Rule II (1) it is absolutely clear, says the Archdeacon, that he comes under Rule II (2) as he considers that for the chaplain on the establishment "European qualifications are indispensable," "or at least that the exceptions to this rule should be exceedingly rare and special."

The Revd. E. Bull, it is reported, was brought up entirely at home and his father was never in India.

It is submitted that the question must be settled by India.

(Intld.) C. W.

7-9-97.

With regard to Mr. Rowlandson the only question is whether in his case European qualifications are indispensable, and if so, whether he is appointed as an European. The argument that the Registrar must always be a solicitor is open to the answer that one of the attorneys* of the High Court (many of whom are natives) would probably be professionally fitted for the post. If so, European qualifications are not essential. The second argument that any one other than an European would not be "acceptable", while it may have much force, is not contemplated by the rules regarding the allowance. If Government agrees that Mr. Rowlandson should have the allowance it will be necessary to put his case specially before India.

(ii) With regard to Mr. Bull it is submitted that the objection of the Accountant-General cannot be upheld. Mr. Bull is appointed by the Secretary of State to be a chaplain on probation on the Madras establishment. He, therefore, it is submitted, obviously, cannot be amendable to Rule IV on which the Accountant-General relies, as he is not appointed by or under † any Indian Government. All that this Government has done is to "post" him. No step can, however, be taken on this matter till it has been ruled by India that chaplains appointed by the Secretary of State are "appointed in

I don't know. I don't suppose India wants every case referred to it. It is the final authority in case of appeal, or doubt; but I imagine no more is meant. However, the question may be asked.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

* *I.e.*, if a Native Christian.

(Intld.) G. S. F.

I don't see why. He, personally, comes under Rule XIII.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

† The meaning of the words "under which" in the rule is not, however, quite clear. It apparently means "under the sanction of which"

Mr. Bull is obviously entitled, in my opinion, along with all other chaplains

(unless statutory natives) and I don't see that any reference to India is needed.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

England" irrespective of their place of residence; all that can be done is to bring these circumstances also to the notice of India.

20-9-97

(Intld.) A. R. K.

H. M.

(Intld.) J. G.
(") H. W. B.

As to chaplains who are "Europeans," appointed by the Secretary of State in England, there cannot be the smallest question as to their title to the allowance. But I doubt if European qualifications are indispensable although the service is one in which a *proportion* of Europeans is indispensable. It is quite within probability that the Secretary of State might appoint to a chaplaincy a statutory native of India—a Eurasian—trained in the Madras S.P.G. or C.M.S. Colleges. But under paragraph 9 of the Resolution a chaplain of that class would not be eligible nor even apparently a "European" unless his appointment may be taken to have been for the purpose of maintaining the due proportion of Europeans. Mr. Bull's appointment may be so regarded.

The above remarks, however, depend on whether the Chaplains department is one in which European qualifications are held indispensable in the sense of paragraph 5 (1) of the resolution and it is a point which the Government of India must decide.

In any case Mr. Bull may be declared eligible.

(Intld.) J. G.

It is so clear, to my mind, that no reference to India is needed.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

Yes, but we must inform India.

(Intld.) J. G.

I don't see the need.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

As to Mr. Rowlandson's office, if the Bishop appointed a Native Christian or an Asiatic Eurasian, who was a member of the Church of England as well as an Attorney of the High Court, no one probably would think of raising an objection. If so it is difficult to declare it to be an office for which European qualifications are essential.

As to Mr. Rowlandson personally, if he has already been drawing it, as I think he has, he would I suppose continue to draw it under Rule XIII of the rules in G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897.

(Intld.) G. S. F.

4-10-97.

I don't think we can make such a declaration.

(Intld.) J. G.

Of course not.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

9-10-97.

(Intld.) J. G.

13-10-97.

(") H. W. B.

Resubmitted with reference to the Honourable Sir H. W. Bliss' notes of the 13th instant with special reference to the remarks on the Revd. Bull's case.

(Intld.) C. W.

13-10-97.

14-10-97. (Intld.) A. R. K.

15-10-97. („) J. F. P.

On reconsideration I think there is no need to refer to India about Mr. Bull. The Accountant-General will probably accept a certificate from this Government, as the Indian Government under which he is appointed.

16-10-97.

(Intld.) J. G.

Resubmitted to the Honourable Sir H. W. Bliss with reference to the note of the Honourable Mr. Grose above.

21-10-97.

(Intld.) J. F. P.

22-10-97.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

CONNECTED WITH MEMORANDUM No. 15,
REVENUE, DATED 20TH JANUARY 1898.
[Pages 12 to 15 of G.O., No. 480,
Financial, dated 26th May 1898.]

Letter from the Director of Cinchona
Plantations and Factories, dated 25th
August 1897.

In G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, the departments of the Secretariat were requested to forward proposals for completing the lists of offices, services or departments falling within the categories described by the Government of India in its Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, paragraph 5 (1) (a) and (b). In the Cinchona department there are at present no Europeans who were appointed in England. (Paragraph 3 of the Government of India Resolution). All the officers except the Director appear to be domiciled in India (paragraph 4 of the resolution and Director's letter). The questions however to be considered in this department are—

(a) Are any of the offices in the Cinchona department such that European qualifications are indispensable in their holders?

(b) Is the Cinchona department one in which a proportion of Europeans is indispensable, and if so, what is that proportion?

Yes.

31-8-97.

(Intld.) J. G.

With reference to (a) it is submitted that the post of Director is one in which European qualifications are necessary. He is in charge of a big plantation on the Hills and has to control a large number of coolies and has under him (and always must have) a number of men of European extraction although they may be domiciled in India. He has also to supervise the factory and must have some practical knowledge of chemistry though he need not be an expert analyst. It is, it is submitted, very doubtful whether these qualifications would be found in a native of India.

I submit that the Cinchona department can hardly be held to come under (b) except in so far as the Director is concerned.

27-8-97.

(Intld.) N. E. M.

The working of the Cinchona plantations must be carried on as they are now, viz., on European lines. There are practically no native planters who work large estates. It will always be necessary to have a skilled European planter in the Directorship if the business is to be run properly.

(Intld.) G. S.

28-5-97.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement, &c.), Mis No.
7278, dated 7th September 1897.

The Settlement Department of the Board submits its report on the current. The question of individuals does not now arise. All that has at present to be decided is, whether there are any offices in the Settlement Department in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, whether the Settlement Department is one in which a proportion of Europeans is indispensable. The Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture Department comprises the following appointments paid over Rs. 200 a month:—

One Director who is at present a Member of the Board of Revenue.

One Secretary—a Provincial Service appointment—Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

One First Assistant, Rs. 400 per mensem, and one Second Assistant, both Provincial Service appointments.

Two Deputy Commissioners of Settlement, first grade (Rs. 1,100 per mensem).

Two Deputy Commissioners of Settlement, second grade (Rs. 750 per mensem).

One Special Settlement-officer for Malabar and South Canara.

Two Assistant Commissioners of Settlement (Rs. 550 per mensem).

One Deputy Director of Agriculture (Rs. 750—50—1,000 per mensem).

One Deputy Director of Land Records (at present in abeyance).

One Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture (not in Civil List).

One Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department.

The last officer belongs to an Imperial Department and so need not be considered here.

Vide Civil List.

Of the other appointments it seems clear that European qualifications are indispensable in the offices of—

(1) Director;

(2) Deputy Director of Agriculture;

and

(3) Deputy Director of Land Records.

(1) and (2) hardly need comment. With regard to (3), it is submitted that, if the office is to be re-created, to carry out the policy of the eight resolutions, i.e., so that there may be an officer to supervise the maintenance of land records throughout the Presidency so as to ensure that attention is paid to the matter by Collectors and Divisional-officers in all districts and to suggest improvements, &c., the officer must be a European to possess the necessary energy to command attention from District officers. The Government of India, indeed, say it should be a Civilian appointment.

It is submitted for orders as to whether it should be laid down that a proportion of Europeans is necessary among the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of Settlement. It will be seen that one appointment of Deputy Commissioner, Revenue Settlement, is in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service but the appointment has not been held by a Civilian of recent years. Mr. Clerk, however, was a European. It would seem sufficient to hold that the Settlement Department is one in which a proportion of Europeans is necessary in the Deputy and Assistant Commissioner grades.

4-1-98.

(Intld.) N. E. M.

The Revenue Settlement Department has work of the most responsible kind and it is essential that there should be in the superior grades of Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner a considerable European element. In Northern India, the most promising of the junior Civilians are selected for this work, and in a ryotwari province, it is equally, if not more, necessary to have trustworthy and energetic European officers in the department.

5-1-98.

(Intld.) G. S. F.

The Directorship is not within the purview of the reference.

(Intld.) G. S. F.

Please see notes on page 11 of the note stitched with G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated 14th November 1896, and paragraph 6 (c) of the letter to India, page 13, of the same Government Order.

6-1-98.

Yes.

(Intld.) J. G.

Letter from the Superintendent, Madras Survey, dated 8th September 1897, No. 103-G.

The current contains the proposals of the Superintendent of Survey with reference to paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897. The Superintendent is, it is submitted, right in holding that the Survey Department is one in which a proportion of Europeans is indispensable.

Up to 1887 no natives were appointed to the department and in that year, in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, it was decided to appoint a European and a native alternately—*vide* G.O., No. 315, dated 22nd March 1887, page 12. All Europeans (not statutory natives) in the Survey Department may, therefore, be held to come under category (b) of paragraph 5 (1) of the Government of India Resolution (printed in G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897), viz., as having been appointed as Europeans to make up the proportion of Europeans held to be indispensable in the Survey Department.

The Superintendent seems, I submit, to be wrong in his first recommendation, viz., that these officers should be considered to hold posts in which European qualifications are indispensable. They do not, for natives can hold, and have been appointed to hold, similar posts.

2-1-98. (Intld.) N. E. M.

H. M.

I agree.

5-1-98.

(Intld.) G. S. F.

So do I.

6-1-98.

(Intld.) J. G.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest Mis. No. 1053, dated 12th October 1897.

In the current the Board submits its proposals as far as the Forest Department is concerned for completing the lists referred to in section 5 (1) (a) and (b) of the Government of India's resolution on exchange compensation allowance. The Financial Department has asked all the departments of the Secretariat to forward proposals with reasons for completing these lists (*vide* G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897).

In G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897.

* Please see Government of India Circular, No. 18-F., dated 29th July 1891, in G.O., No. 793, Revenue, dated 27th August 1891.

The constitution of the Forest Department would be perhaps more correctly described by stating that it consists * of—

(1) An upper controlling staff which is divided into Imperial and Provincial branches. *N.B.*—In this Presidency the Provincial branch has yet to be constituted.

(2) A lower controlling staff exclusively Provincial.

(3) A subordinate Forest service.

In future the Imperial branch of the upper controlling staff is to be recruited exclusively from England, but as it is at present it includes certain officers appointed in India. As it seems clear that the upper controlling staff (Imperial branch) is constituted to represent the indispensable European element in the Forest Department, I submit it may be held that all Europeans now in this branch were appointed to the Forest Department to maintain the requisite proportion of Europeans.

If this be accepted then it seems difficult to comprehend the Board's argument that such Europeans as may be in the lower controlling staff should be deemed to have been appointed thereto in order to maintain the requisite proportion of Europeans on that staff. The paragraph (paragraph 3) from the Government of India circular, dated 29th July 1891, No. 18-F.,† which the Board quotes, appears to mean that the Provincial branch of the upper controlling staff was constituted to gradually develop "indigenous agency." The lower controlling staff always existed as part of the executive staff (*vide* Sir E. Buck's circular, No. 9-F., dated 2nd June 1888, paragraph 3).

With regard to new appointments to the lower controlling staff, it seems clear they would not carry exchange compensation allowance.

As pointed out by the Board the rules do not apply to the subordinate Forest service. Ranger Howell will, however, draw the allowance on his pay of the 1st April 1897 until he is promoted to a salary which will make up for the allowance.

1-1-98. (Intld.) N. E. M.

H. M.

Please see marginal remarks.

The doubt is as to the lower controlling staff, and I am inclined to think that for that staff a proportion of European officers is not essential, and that it must

Yes. I think this may be safely asserted.

(Intld.) G. S. F.
(") J. G.

Not a necessary consequence; *e.g.*, in the Deputy Collector and Magistrate grades we hold that there should be a proportion of Europeans. It does not, however, follow that the same is required in the Forest service.

The staff is to be a native staff. Europeans are not "necessary."

(Intld.) J. G.

† In G.O., No. 793, Revenue, dated 27th August 1891.

Yes; in any case.

(Intld.) G. S. F.
(") J. G.

I think so too. It is specially devised for natives.

6-1-98.

(Intld.) J. G.

be excluded. The case of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates is different; there we have held that a proportion of Europeans is indispensable, as men of that grade are required as Justices of the Peace for stations with a considerable European community, for special investigations, &c.
4-1-98. (Intld.) G. S. F.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Nos. 3751 and 4624, dated 6th and 22nd October 1897.

In its resolution printed in G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, the Government of India in promulgating certain rules for the grant of exchange compensation allowance, laid down that officers appointed in India and not being "natives of India" within the meaning of statute 33, Viet., cap. 3, will be eligible for exchange compensation allowance, only when the following conditions are satisfied:—

(1) They must have been appointed either (a) to offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, or (b) to services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable; and (2) they must have been appointed as Europeans, and in the second case, for the purpose of maintaining the requisite proportion of Europeans.

The Government of India at the same time circulated a rough list of (a) offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, and (b) services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held by the Government of India to be indispensable; and requested Local Governments to make any recommendations for further inclusion in the lists, in order that definite orders may issue. In communicating this resolution to the departments of the Secretariat, the Financial Department requested that proposals for completing the lists above referred to, together with a complete statement of the grounds for each recommendation, should be forwarded to it at an early date. The Financial order was referred for report to the several heads of departments under the Revenue Department, with G.O., Mis. No. 3504, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897, and the currents read at the head of the note embody the replies to this reference so far as Deputy Collectors are concerned.

For the reasons given in paragraph 3 of the note, it will always be necessary to have some Europeans or Eurasians on the list of Deputy Collectors, and I think the Government of India should be asked to include them in the list of departments in which a proportion of Europeans must be maintained. As to what that proportion should be I am not prepared to suggest any hard and fast rule. It will depend in great measure on how many "statutory natives" of that description are on the list. The Government of India does not require that any exact proportion should be named. Messrs. Wood and Woodhouse were entertained as Europeans to maintain the proper proportion of Europeans on the list.

24-11-97. (Intld.) J. G.

I concur with the Hon'ble Mr. Grose.
8-12-97. (Intld.) A. E. H.

I believe the Government of India has made this an Imperial service appointment.

20-11-97. (Intld.) N. E. M.

The Board is right.
(Intld.) J. G.

2. The Board (Land Revenue) states that the only Collectors who have offered suggestions on the general questions raised, are those of Madras and Coimbatore. The Collector of Coimbatore, Mr. Bradley, considers that it would be for the benefit of the public service if it were distinctly laid down that a small proportion of Deputy Collectors should be Europeans. He also thinks that the Deputy Collectorates of the Nilgiris and the Wynad should be reserved for Europeans, and that it would be well to have one or two men among the Deputy Collectors capable of acting as the District Magistrate of Coorg and in similar appointments. The Board offers no opinion on the suggestions of the Collector of Coimbatore.

The Collector of Madras proposes that the appointment of the Deputy Collector of Madras (as well as the appointments of the Deputy Collector of Sea Customs and the Head Appraiser of the Sea Customs Department) may be included in the list of offices to which European qualifications are held to be indispensable (list A); but the Board in the Separate Revenue Department, to which the Collector's letter was transferred by the Land Revenue Department, states that it sees no reason to agree in the Collector's view.

3. In requesting the sanction of the Government of India to the appointment of Mr. J. G. Wood as a Deputy Collector, the desirability of having a few Europeans as Deputy Collectors was thus pressed upon the Supreme Government (*vide* letter, No. 2407, dated 15th June 1895, paragraph 2):—"The administrative advantage of having a few Europeans among the Deputy Collectors has always been acknowledged. They are valuable in hill stations, planting districts, cantonments and ports where there may be a considerable European population or where the powers of a justice of the peace may be required. For special inquiries also their services are often most desirable. The expediency of such appointments was fully recognised in the orders on the reconstitution of the Provincial services—*vide* paragraphs 13 and 14 of the letter from the Home Department (Public), No. 300, dated 14th February 1890, and paragraph 15 of the letter from this Government, No. 401, Public, dated 4th June 1890." This point was again urged in applying for the sanction of the Government of India to the appointment of Mr. A. C. Woodhouse as

Deputy Collector. Though the necessity for the appointment of a few Europeans as Deputy Collectors has been recognised, it has not been laid down what proportion of Deputy Collectors should be Europeans and what particular appointments should be reserved for them. There are at present 77 men on the list of Deputy Collectors, of whom 9 are either Europeans or Eurasians.*

4. Messrs. Wood and Woodhouse, who were both employed in the Salt Department, before they were appointed as Deputy Collectors, contend that they are not "natives of India" within the statutory meaning of the expression and that they are entitled to draw exchange compensation allowance. Mr. Wood now draws the allowance and will continue to do so for the limited period mentioned in Rules XIII of the Government of India rules. Mr. Woodhouse ceased to draw the allowance from June 1894 (*i.e.*, long before his appointment as Deputy Collector) owing to the domicile of his father having been held to be Indian when he (Mr. Woodhouse) was born. The Accountant-General says that if the Government reverse the decision and grant the allowance under the old rules, Mr. Woodhouse will continue to draw it for the limited period referred to in Rule XIII. The question is, however, one for consideration in the Financial Department—*vide* paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897.

The question, for the consideration of the Government on this report of the Board, seems to be, I submit, whether any, and, if so, what proportion of the Deputy Collectors should be Europeans. The office of Deputy Collector is clearly one in which European qualifications are not indispensable. As pointed out above the Government has previously held that a proportion of Europeans was indispensable in the Deputy Collector staff. What that proportion should be has apparently never been fixed. If Government now fixes the proportion, it will have to be further considered whether Messrs. Wood and Woodhouse were appointed (1) as Europeans and (2) to make the proportion in question. There seems, I submit, no doubt that they were—*vide* letters to India asking sanction for their appointments.

20-11-97. (Intld.) N. E. M.
22-11-97. (") G. S. F.

* W. C. McMurray.
B. M. D'Cruz.
B. H. Chester.
J. T. Lever.
E. A. Smith.
J. R. Coombes.
J. G. Wood.
J. H. Gwynne.
A. C. Woodhouse.

I submit a draft Government order embodying the proposals as approved by Government from all Heads of departments under the Revenue Secretariat except the Separate Revenue Department of the Board, whose proposals have been disposed of in G.O., No. 6505, dated 18th December 1897. Certain points in the draft may be particularly noticed.

(1) Individual cases are not noticed. The Financial Department has sent us a list of individuals for remarks in G.O., No. 1005, Financial, dated 3rd December 1897, which is separately put up with a note. All individual cases raised on the paper now dealt with, *i.e.*, those of Messrs. Wood and Woodhouse, may be dealt with in disposing of that paper.

The department will come under the rule of "indispensable proportion", and if a European is appointed to Mr. Clerk's vacancy, he will be entitled.

(Intld.) G. S. F.

I am not sure of this. If there were more such appointments than one I should say it was a case of "indispensable proportion", but as there is only one appointment perhaps it may be declared that it is an appointment requiring European qualifications.

(Intld.) G. S. F.

(3) The case of the Curator of the Government Botanic gardens, Nilgiris. It has not been raised by the Board as the Curator is directly under the Collector and Government. From paragraph 12 of the rules read in G.O., No. 481, Revenue, dated 23rd July 1895, it would appear that these gardeners are not barred from exchange compensation allowance by their agreements. The post, I submit, clearly requires European qualifications.

(4) The case of Forest Settlement-officers is raised by the Accountant-General in his letter, read in G.O., No. 1005, Financial, dated 3rd December 1897, which forms the subject of current No. 10741, which is noted on separately. If orders are passed on this point soon they might be incorporated in this Government order.

14-1-98. (Intld.) N. E. M.

H. M.

Please see draft below.

17-1-98. (Intld.) G. S. F.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SUBJECT.

Proposals regarding the grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance.

The currents read above are the replies of the heads of departments consulted in G.O., R. No. 1132, Judicial, dated 26th July 1897, regarding the offices, &c., to be included in the list of those entitling their holders, if Europeans, to exchange compensation allowance.

The Inspector-General of Police reports that the officers of his department must be divided into two classes according as they were nominated under the old rules, or appointed by examination in England or India or by nomination under the existing regulations. With regard to the first class, it is observed that the Government of India has included the police in the list of departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable. The requisite proportion of Europeans must, Mr. Hammick says, be considered to be obtained by the examination in England, the proportion who need not be Europeans being made up of those who are appointed in India under the rules contained in G.O., No. 1193, Judicial, dated 4th June 1895. He therefore considers that all officers appointed in India under the present rules are ineligible for exchange compensation allowance, even though they are Europeans. It is submitted that this reasoning is sound and that the Inspector-General's view may be accepted.

Since this part of the note was written a letter has been received from the Government of India regarding the recruitment of Police officers which necessitates a further consideration of Mr. Hammick's views. India's letter shows clearly that it did not contemplate the recruitment by examinations in India of natives. Now Mr. Hammick's view is based on the hypothesis that all the successful candidates at the local examination might well be natives: he therefore considered it impossible to say that, as far as regards officers recruited in India any proportion of Europeans is indispensable.

India's letter changes the case. The admission that the local examination was not contemplated as a means of admission for natives amounts to a statement that it was intended only as a means of recruiting officers of European race (whether

CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 218, JUDICIAL,
DATED 5TH FEBRUARY 1898.

[Page 16 of G.O., No. 480, Financial
dated 26th May 1898].

Yes. Unless barred as statutory natives.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

Yes.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

I don't read it so at all.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

No. It would have been easy to state this if it was meant.

(Intld.) J. G.

(") A. E. H.

they are Europeans or not is a different point which does not affect the present question). It is, therefore, submitted that all European officers in the police should be considered to be appointed to the department as Europeans, because a proportion of Europeans is indispensable. This may indeed be India's view: it is to be regretted that in specifying the departments in which a proportion of Europeans is considered indispensable India did not go more into detail.

Mr. Hammick's view appeared at first sight sound, but on the other hand there is for consideration the fact that the inclusion of the Police by India under category B can only have reference to officers appointed in India. Those appointed in England are outside the discussion. It would therefore appear certain that India considers that a proportion of the Police officers appointed in India should be Europeans.

With regard to the other class of officers appointed by nomination in India before the introduction of the examination rules, Mr. Hammick says that they should, if Europeans and gazetted officers, be considered to have been appointed, because European qualifications were deemed indispensable. This raises the whole question as to the meaning of the words "European qualifications" as used by the Government of India. They can only mean, it is submitted, "qualifications actually attained in Europe." If this is so, it is a question whether it can reasonably be said that in a department in which so many good officers, though of European race, have not been educated in Europe, European qualifications (that is a training in Europe) have ever been held to be indispensable. A fairer argument is, it is submitted, that under the old rules it was considered indispensable that a proportion (practically the whole) of the gazetted officers of the Police department should be Europeans, that is, of European race, and that therefore all officers who were appointed under the old rules are, if otherwise eligible, entitled to the allowance.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras (who has missed the point of the Government order) states that he and his Deputy Commissioner are the only two European officers in the City Police entitled to the allowance. He apparently proposes that in these two offices European qualifications should be held to be indispensable. With regard to this it is submitted that

as they will be usually filled by members of the regular Police establishment no separate consideration of this point is required. The Commissioner further states that the Superintendent and the officer in charge of the Mounted Branch of the City Police should also be Europeans, even though they may not be entitled to the allowance under the new rules. This can only mean that while he does not consider a training in Europe indispensable for the holders of these offices, he does consider that they should only be held by persons of European race. Orders are solicited as to whether these offices should be included in the list to be sent to the Government of India of posts to the holders of which exchange compensation allowance should be allowed.

The High Court's only suggestion is that the Registrar and the Deputy Registrars should be classed under A offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable. As these posts are limited, or practically so, to Barristers, the High Court's contention may, it is submitted, be accepted.

With regard to the Jail department Mr. Cardew argues that as the Government of India has expressed the opinion that all appointments of Superintendents of Jails should be reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service and as this rule has been brought into force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces and will shortly be introduced in Bengal, it may fairly be said that the appointment of Jail Superintendent is one which is in all but exceptional cases restricted to officers of the army. If this view is correct, jail appointments will fall under sub-section (3) of paragraph 7 of the Government of India resolution. Mr. Cardew refers to the expression of opinion of the Government of India in its resolution, dated 9th November 1892, printed in G.O., No. 110, Judicial, dated 18th January 1893. It is submitted that Mr. Cardew's view may be accepted and the Jail department included in the list to be submitted to India. That Government will perhaps retort that the Government of Madras by objecting to the reservation of Superintendentships for Commissioned Medical officers and desiring to maintain its right to appoint officers locally has admitted that it does

(Intld.) H. W. B.

I don't think Mr. Upshon is a European.
(Intld.) J. F. P.

Yes. They should be Europeans if they can be got.

(Intld.) H. W. B.
(") J. G.

These will be officers of the Indian Civil Service and need not be separately considered.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

This is quite a new idea. I never heard of either of these officers being barristers except by the accident of belonging first to the Indian Civil Service.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

I do not know what conditions are required for these appointments.

(Intld.) J. G.
(") A. E. H.

(Intld.) H. W. B.
(") J. G.

not consider European qualifications indispensable; the same reasons however which have induced India to include the Police in the list of departments in which a proportion of Europeans is indispensable should, it is submitted, apply to the Jail department in this presidency, so that, if European qualifications are held not to be indispensable, the "proportion" may perhaps be applied.

Attention is invited to the linked files regarding the question whether the office of Sub-Judge in the Nilgiris should be included among those to which European qualifications are held to be indispensable. In the Judicial file the question has been decided, but the Financial file raises it afresh.

Separately noted on.
(Intld.) H. W. B.
I should say a proportion (25 per cent.) of Europeans was essential.

(Intld.) H. W. B.
26-10-97.
(Intld.) J. G.
27-10-97.
(Intld.) A. E. H.
3-11-97.

Orders are also solicited as regards the Presidency Magistrates whether they, if Europeans, should be held to be entitled to the allowance in future, either because (a) European qualifications are indispensable or (b) a proportion of Europeans is indispensable.

(Intld.) A. K. (Intld.) J. F. P.
16-10-97. 23-10-97.

I am not at all satisfied with the way in which Mr. Hammick has dealt with the question. There are two classes to be considered (1) officers, (2) subordinates. Of the officers, some have been, and more will be, appointed in England. Their case is clear. Others have been, and some still will be, appointed in India, either direct or under the examination rules as now interpreted. They must be regarded as appointed because European qualifications are required. Other officers will be (one has been) appointed by promotion from the subordinate ranks. They are not appointed because of European qualifications.

As to the subordinates, Mr. Hammick has entirely omitted them. But I think they must be considered. It is certainly desirable that some proportion of the Inspectors and Head Constables should be Europeans. I cannot say what proportion of the Inspectors should be Europeans, but it should not be less than two per district. I think, we have, I make out, 414 Inspectors of the Mofussil Police including Railway men. Perhaps we might say that 25 per cent. should be Europeans, which would give us about 21½ European Inspectors to each district. But I am not sure that this is enough, for some districts (e.g., Malabar, Nilgiris,

Górávari and Vizagapatam) ought to have more Europeans. Then there are the Head Constables. We have, I make out, 44 men definitely styled *European* Head Constables. It is true that these men get special rates of pay as *European* Head Constables, but still I think they should get exchange compensation also, for their rates of pay are of old standing and were not fixed with reference to present prices. We might include all men appointed as European Head Constables. They are necessary in a good many places—large Railway stations, Seaport towns, &c.

The above considerations apply in the case of the City Police also. Some European Head Constables are necessary for the regulation of traffic, &c., and all men appointed under the designation should get the exchange compensation allowance. As to the City Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors (which latter grade does not exist in the mofussil) there are 41 of them altogether. I think we might say that 50 per cent. of these men should be Europeans.

Of course in the above cases as well as in all others the statutory native disqualification will apply in individual cases.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

I agree with these suggestions.

(Intld.) J. G.

(„) A. E. H.

The draft order below regarding exchange compensation allowance has been held over at the request of the Financial department pending the communication of the orders of the Government of India deciding that the superior officers of Police shall, with certain restrictions, be eligible for the allowance. Meanwhile it has come to notice that the question of the claims to the allowance of subordinates in the Jail department has not been touched on either by Mr. Cardew or in the office note. Europeans will not be numerous, but, it is submitted, that a similar rule to that which is to be applied to the Police should exist in their case and that a proportion of the Jailors (25 per cent. ?) should be Europeans. Orders are solicited.

(Intld.) A. R. K.
11-12-97.

The consideration of the claims of subordinates in the Jail department follows as a matter of course.

(Intld.) A. T. A.
29-12-97.

Please see the Financial Government Order below (No. 1005, dated 3rd December 1897). The Accountant-General enquires whether Mr. Bakewell, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, should be allowed exchange compensation allowance under the new rules. Attention is invited to the notes at Z where it was decided that the case of the High Court officers need not be separately considered; it is submitted that in view of the present question a general order, at least as regards the Deputy Registrar Original Side, is necessary. The High Court recommends that in the offices of Registrar and Deputy Registrar, European qualifications should be declared indispensable. The Deputy Registrar, if not a member of the Indian Civil Service, will always, it is presumed, be a Barrister or at any rate an English lawyer, and European qualifications would thus appear essential.

(Intld.) A. T. A.

I think so.

(Intld.) H. W. B.
18-1-98.

(Intld.) A. R. K.
14-1-98.

(„) A. T. A.
17-1-98.

Approved.

(Intld.) A. E. H.
5-1-98.

See my query on draft order underneath.

(Intld.) A. E. H.
(i.e. to Inspectors and Head Constables.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC G.O., No. 247,
DATED 14TH FEBRUARY 1898.
[Page 2 of G.O., No. 482, Financial,
dated 26th May 1898.]

Please see the Accountant-General's letter in G.O., No. 1005.

No. 32 in the list is the Government Astronomer; in his case it has to be declared for the purposes of the allowance that the post is one for which European qualifications are indispensable and the incumbent was appointed as a European. In G.O., No. 1426, dated 1st November 1897, the Government Astronomer's office was declared to be an office for which European qualifications were indispensable; it was also remarked that a training in Europe was necessary. Honourable Members in their note at A have said that he should get the allowance.

The other cases on which Public has to report are all in the Accountant-General's list "D," i.e., officers who hold appointments which are included in the Provincial Service.

No. 142. Mrs. M. A. Nisbet, Matron Superintendent, General Hospital.

She was not reported upon by the Surgeon-General. In G.O., No. 1390, Government said that it "considered that the new matron should be a European lady. And in G.O., No. 328 of 1887 (see notes at N), the Government ruled that the pay of the post had been consolidated to Rs. 300 per mensem with free quarters. Please also see G.O., No. 25 of 1894, appointing the present Matron Superintendent "on the usual conditions of service for those entertained in this country."

But it would seem that she would be entitled to the allowance under Rule II (2), as the post has been declared to be one for which a European is required. And, further, the post might be said to fall within the conditions of paragraph 7 (2) of Government of India's Resolution of May 31st, 1897 (printed in G.O., No. 491, Financial), as an appointment "limited to persons who possess a special education or skill that is obtainable only in England, such as the higher medical appointments." It is unlikely that any person who had not had a European training would be appointed to this post.

She should get it.

(Intld.) A. T. A.

No. 143. The same remarks apply to the Assistant Matron Superintendent, General Hospital. She was appointed under the sanction of the Secretary of State (letter in G.O., No. 134 of 1896), and though she was appointed "in the country" in the sense that she was at the time in the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, she has European qualifications. On the other hand her appointment was for a term of five years only (see agreement put up), and so it is a matter for consideration whether her case will not fall under Rule V (b) and (a), and be ineligible for the allowance as—

(1) Holding a temporary appointment.

(2) Serving under a contract in which her allowances are definitely fixed, which is not preliminary to employment in one of the regular services of the Government, and five years of which have not elapsed.

The solution of the question would, therefore, seem to depend on whether or no she is to be considered as appointed in India or not. The Secretary of State sanctions the appointment of this particular lady, and it is not clear that, in the event of Miss Dent vacating the post, the Madras Government or the Indian Government would be at liberty to fill up the vacancy without a reference to the Secretary of State. If this is the case, Miss Dent has been wrongly described by the Accountant-General as "appointed in India."

But if there is any doubt, it is submitted that the post should be declared to be one for which European qualifications are indispensable, and the post be made a permanent one so as to avoid any difficulty about Rule V (a).

The other case is that of Mr. Bird, Chief Assistant, Chief Secretariat. His letter urging his claims is at O.

The appointment is included in the Provincial service, but Mr. Bird urges that it may be treated as a special case as he personally was appointed as a European and because of the confidential nature of the duties attached to the post. Attention is invited to the note for orders at C, and the Honourable Member's note there to the effect that if necessary the confidential work could be given to some one else. The confidential clerk is at present a native. Mr. Bird himself will continue to draw the allowance under Rule 13, as long as he remains in this

appointment, or is in any appointment the pay of which is not more than the pay of this appointment.

(Intld.) M. E. C.
15-1-98.

To Financial for remarks.

(Intld.) A. T. A.
19-1-98.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the new exchange compensation rules, before officers appointed in India and not excluded from the benefits of the allowance by the fact that they are Statutory Natives of India, are declared eligible for the allowance, two qualifications are necessary:—

(1) They must have been appointed either (a) to offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, or (b) to services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable.

(2) They must have been appointed as Europeans, and in the second case, for the purpose of maintaining the requisite proportion of Europeans.

2. There are thus three points to be considered in the cases of all officers appointed in India:—

(1) Whether they are Statutory Natives of India.

(2) Whether the offices they hold fall under (a) or (b) of condition (1) *supra*.

(3) Whether their appointment fulfils condition (2).

3. The office of Government Astronomer seems clearly to be an office for which European qualifications are indispensable and it can be taken for granted that Mr. Michie Smith was appointed as a European. Mr. Michie Smith is believed not to be a Statutory Native and, if so, is entitled to the allowance. It would be safer to ascertain first whether Mr. Michie Smith is a Statutory Native of India, please see the question in G.O., No. 13, Financial, dated 6th January 1898.

4. The post of Matron Superintendent in the General Hospital is also one for which European qualifications are indispensable, but condition (2) does not appear to have been fulfilled in Mrs. Nisbet's case, as the wording of paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 25, Public, dated 13th January 1894, would seem to point to the fact that Mrs. Nisbet was not appointed

He is not.

(Intld.) A. T. A.

It is quite certain he is not.

(Intld.) A. T. A.

as a European. It is not quite clear what the intention of paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 25, Public, dated 13th January 1894, was, but it seems to have been included in the order of her appointment, with reference to the matter of leave rules. Bringing Mrs. Nisbet within the conditions of paragraph 7 (2) of the Government of India resolution of the 31st May last (G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897) will not get over the difficulty; for two conditions are necessary—first, she must have been appointed to an office for which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, and second, she must have been appointed as a European. Paragraph 7 (2) merely defines certain classes of offices which fulfil the first condition, but as regards the second condition the personal element must enter into each case. Mrs. Nisbet was appointed in India and it seems necessary to ascertain also whether she is a Statutory Native of India. The papers in the file do not throw any light on this point and it might be as well in her case to get replies to some or all of the questions in the appendix to G.O., No. 13, dated 6th January 1898.

Yes.

(Intld.) A. T. A.

(Intld.) A. T. A.

5. The appointment of Assistant Matron Superintendent cannot, it is thought, be included in the offices to which exchange Compensation allowance is attached. The Government of India in its letter in G.O., No. 918, Financial, dated 11th November 1897, has drawn special attention to the cases of persons serving under a contract in which their allowances are definitely fixed, and has laid down that exchange compensation allowance is admissible to such persons provided they are otherwise eligible under the rules and that (1) the contract is preliminary to employment in one of the regular services of the Government or (2) five years of service under the contract have elapsed. Miss Dent, who is serving under a contract, fulfils neither of these conditions and the office which she holds is under present circumstances a contract one.

6. The case of Mr. Bird seems to have been already decided in the Public Department.

(Intld.) C. M. S. (Intld.) A. T. A.

25-1-98.

2-2-98.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 469, JUDICIAL,
DATED 17TH MARCH 1898.
[Page 2 of G.O., No. 482, Financial,
dated 26th May 1898.]

In Financial G.O., No. 1005, dated 3rd December last, the Financial Department asks whether the appointment of Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, is one in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable and whether Mr. Michell was appointed to the place as a European.

2. In the list of the offices in this Presidency to which under any law or Government order, or by custom, Barristers of England or Ireland or Members of the Faculty of Advocates of the Court of Session in Scotland are always appointed, forwarded to the Government of India, with Judicial letter, No. 2492, dated 10th December 1878, the office of First Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes was then included. The Judges of this Court were appointed formerly under Act IX of 1850 (Section 8), and under Section 14 of Act XXVI of 1864, "of the Judges appointed under Section 8 of Act IX of 1850, the one who is a Barrister-at-Law or Advocate of one of the High Courts of India or of the Court of Session of Scotland shall be styled the First Judge." And now under the proviso to Section 7 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act (XV of 1882 as modified), no person shall be a Judge of the Small Cause Court or be authorized to exercise the powers of a Judge of such Court, unless he is —

- (a) an Advocate of the High Court of Judicature, or
- (b) a Vakil or Attorney of any such High Court, or
- (c) a Judge of a Court of Civil Judicature of not less than five years' standing: and not less than one-third of the persons so appointed, including the Chief Judge, shall be Advocates of one of the High Courts.

Orders are solicited whether any of these Judges if Europeans should be held to be entitled to the allowance in future, either because (a) European qualifications are essential or (b) a proportion of Europeans is indispensable.

The law* referred to in the G.O. of 1878 (No. 2492, dated 10th December 1878), by which the Chief Judgeship was reserved for Barristers, must be considered

* Note.—As shown above under Act IX of 1850 and Act XXVI of 1864, it was necessary for the *Chief Judge* to be a Barrister.

as abrogated by the provisions of the present law, which only renders it necessary that one-third of the Judges should be Barristers.

If Government will declare that one-third of the Judges should be Europeans (a somewhat similar declaration was made in the case of the Presidency Magistrates—*vide* G.O., No. 218, Judicial, dated 5th February 1898), Mr. Michell may be declared eligible.

The intention of the original law was doubtless that the Chief Judge should be a European (in 1864 there cannot have been many Native Barristers). It may perhaps be assumed that the new law, while changing the old provisions in so far as it does not specify which post the Barrister-Judge should hold, was intended to follow the old law in retaining one Barrister (*i.e.*, European) on the bench. Under the circumstances it is submitted that Government may declare that it is necessary that one-third of the Judges should be Europeans.

With regard to the Accountant-General's question in paragraph 2 of his letter,* it is submitted that it is impossible to say now whether or not an officer appointed years ago was or was not appointed as a European. It will be proper to ask that question with regard to future appointments, but with regard to officers now in the service, if they are Europeans, and their office is one in which European qualifications are now held to be essential, they must, it is submitted, be assumed to have been appointed as Europeans.

It does not follow that because a man is a Barrister, he is a European, *e.g.*, Mr. N. Subramaniam is a Barrister.

It might, however, be prescribed for the present that one-third of the Small Cause Judges be Europeans, and that Mr. Michell be declared eligible.

(Intld.) A. T. A.
9-3-98.

(„) H. W. B.

* In G.O., No. 1005, Financial, dated 3rd December 1897.

Yes. But we may as well declare it, to satisfy the Accountant-General.

(Intld.) H. W. B.
11-3-98.

(Intld.) A. R. K.
8-3-93.

(„) A. T. A.
9-3-98.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, the Government of India resolution No. 2422 Ex., dated 31st May 1897, issuing revised rules for the grant of exchange compensation allowance, was communicated to the departments of the Secretariat, with the request that, with reference to paragraphs 6 and 11 thereof, proposals might be made for completing the lists of offices, services or departments falling within the categories (a) and (b) mentioned in paragraph 5 (1) together with a complete statement of the grounds for each recommendation. Paragraph 5 of the resolution laid down that before officers appointed in India, who are not Statutory Natives of India, are eligible for exchange compensation allowance they must have been appointed—

(1) either (a) to offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, or

(b) to services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable; and

(2) as Europeans, and in the second case, for the purpose of maintaining the requisite proportion of Europeans.

Paragraph 6 of the resolution gave a list of the offices, services and departments falling within the categories (a) and (b) mentioned above and Local Governments were desired to make any recommendations for further inclusion in the lists in order that definite orders might issue. The recommendations of the departments of the Secretariat, except the Educational Department to which a reminder has issued, are embodied in the printed appendix attached.

2. The Marine appointments mentioned in Commander Street's letter printed on page 3 of proof have not been included in the appendix as they fall under paragraph 7 (2) of the resolution as "appointments connected with marine or shipping." At the end of paragraph 8 of the resolution appointments on less pay than Rs. 200 are excluded. Paragraph 11 however calls for recommendations regarding subordinate and ministerial appointments. It is therefore submitted that, as suggested in paragraph 3 of the note in the linked file, the point may be referred to the Government of India for orders. Assistant Inspectors of the Salt, Abkari and Customs department, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and European Head Constables

See notes below.

(Intld.) H. W. B.
13-4-98.

G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897.

Yes.

(Intld.) A. T. A.

G.O., No. 973, Financial, dated 23rd November 1897.

of the Police department and Jailors, Assistant Jailors and chief warders of the Jail department, who have been included in the general recommendations, but who draw less than Rs. 200, will also come within the suggested reference.

3. The case of the superior officers of the Police department having been decided by the Government of India in its resolution No. 4936 Ex., dated 8th November 1897, these appointments have not been included in the appendix.

4. Two appointments, that of Inspector of Steam Boilers and that of Matron Superintendent, General Hospital, referred to in paragraphs 11 and 27 of the note in the accompanying file and for which European qualifications are considered indispensable have also been included in the printed appendix attached.

(Intld.) C. M. S. (Intld.) A. T. A.
1-4-98. 4-4-98.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 809, Financial, dated 30th September 1897, the Accountant-General was requested to report to Government all cases in which any doubt exists as to the eligibility of an officer to draw exchange compensation allowance under the revised rules contained in G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897. Accordingly in his letter recorded in G.O., No. 1005, Financial, dated 3rd December 1897, Mr. Harrison forwarded four lists of officers appointed in India, viz.:—

List A—containing the names of officers in regard to whose appointments it has to be decided whether European qualifications are held to be indispensable and whether the incumbents were appointed as Europeans;

List B—containing officers holding posts in services or departments which fall under class B of the Government of India Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897 (paragraph 8), (that is, services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held by the Government of India to be indispensable) and in regard to whom it has to be decided whether the officers named were appointed as Europeans to maintain the requisite proportion;

G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897.

List C—containing the names of officers who appear to come under *rule V (c) of the exchange compensation allowance rules under which they will not be entitled to exchange compensation allowance; and

List D—containing the names of officers who hold appointments included in the Provincial Service.

2. The departments concerned having been consulted, the lists are taken up in order below. The Educational department has still to reply.

It may here be stated that the question as to whether any of the officers mentioned in lists A, B, C and D are statutory natives does not † arise as a reference to C. No. 987 shows that they have all been drawing exchange compensation allowance under the old rules, while a few have ceased to draw the allowance on promotion,‡ retirement and resignation.

3. Turning to list A, which contains the names of officers in regard to whose appointments it has to be decided whether European qualifications are held to be indispensable and whether the incumbents were appointed as Europeans, the Judicial department states that as regards Nos. 1 to 6 it has been decided in G.O., No. 218, Judicial, dated 5th February 1898, that these are appointments in which European qualifications are essential and that the present incumbents of all these offices must be considered to have been appointed as Europeans. There appears to be no question as to the first three, Messrs. Cavendish, Shubrick and Young, who are Superintendents of Central Jails, and who hold appointments which are reserved for medical officers—*vide* paragraph 7 (3) of the Government of India Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897; but the cases of Nos. 4, 5 and 6, Messrs. Wheeler, Wills and Lovejoy, the Jailors of the Central and Districts Jails at Coimbatore and Vizagapatam and the Deputy Jailor, Hill Jail, Russellkonda, are doubtful, as these officers draw salaries below Rs. 200 and the Government of India appears from the last sentence of paragraph 8 of its resolution No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, to be opposed to the inclusion of appointments carrying pay of less than Rs. 200. In paragraph 11, however, of the same resolution, Local Governments are permitted to include in the recommendations to be submitted with reference to paragraph 6 of the resolution, any subordinate or ministerial office which

Page 5 of G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897.

* Persons who are not members of any regular service and who are employed in a professional capacity, without being debarred from the exercise of their profession.

† The point is that to have drawn the allowance under the old rules, they could not be domiciled in India and they therefore cannot be Statutory Natives of India.

(Intld.) C. M. S.

‡ Under Rule XIII.

G.O., No. 1005, Financial, dated 3rd December 1897.

This reservation has never been admitted by this Government.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

Refer to India.

(Intld.) A. T. A.

I don't see what there is to refer. I take it that India clearly intends to include some officers drawing less than Rs. 200, and should act on that hypothesis.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

I presume His Excellency settled this. I should myself say that the proportion should be higher.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

Note.—Yes. Please see note in G.O., No. 218, Judicial, dated 5th February 1898.

(Intld.) C. M. S.

14th April 1898.

Vide also pages 40 to 42 of these notes.

(Intld.) C. M. S.

10th May 1898.

Vide paragraph 7 (2) of Resolution No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897.

Yes.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

* *Vide* page 8 of Resolution No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897.

I don't see why any reference need be made to India. A Sub-Marine Diver would fall under Rule V (a) and a Lighthouse Superintendent need not be a European—neither would be entitled to exchange compensation.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

Vide pages 42 to 44 of these notes.

(Intld.) C. M. S.

G.O., No. 809, Financial, dated 30th September 1897.

may be considered as falling under class A or B of the resolution. It is doubtful whether the Government of India intended that the recommendations as regards subordinate offices should be confined to those carrying salaries of Rs. 200 and over. The Administrative Departments consider in several cases that appointments of which the pay is less than Rs. 200 should be held by Europeans, *e.g.*, the Judicial Department holds that it is essential that a proportion of the subordinates in the Jail department, *i.e.*, Jailors, Deputy Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Chief Warders) should be Europeans and would fix the proportion at 25 per cent. The cases of Nos. 4, 5 and 6 will depend on the decision of the Government of India on this point. These appointments have been included in the appendix in the proof in the linked file which contains the recommendations to be made to the Government of India as regards offices and departments which should be included under clauses A and B of the resolution of May 1897.

4. As to Nos. 7 to 26, the Marine Department transfers a letter from the Presidency Port Officer in which he states that these officers were appointed as Europeans and that European qualifications are indispensable for the offices held by them. As the Government of India has included appointments connected with *Marine or shipping* among offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, the officers referred to are entitled to exchange compensation allowance, except No. 14, Mr. Dexan, the Sub-Marine Diver, and No. 22, Mr. Simmons, the Light house Superintendent, whose salaries are below Rs. 200.* These cases should, it is submitted, be referred to the Government of India.

5. The case of Mr. R. L. Swann, Reserve Port Officer (No. 21 on List A) is separately submitted by the Marine Department. Mr. Swann was already in receipt of exchange compensation allowance, but the Collector of Ganjam ordered it to be discontinued under paragraph 2 of Government of India Resolution, No. 4217-Ex., dated 21st September 1897, which directed that Rule XIII of the Exchange Compensation Allowance Rules be brought in force at once in the cases of officers who were appointed in India and whose salary is less than Rs. 400 a month. As Mr. Swann holds an appointment connected with "*Marine or shipping*" and as the fact of his having been in receipt

of the allowance under the former rules, proves that he is not a "Statutory native", as he cannot be domiciled in India, he is entitled to the allowance under the new rules and the retrenchment order of the Collector should, it is submitted, be cancelled.

6. As to Mr. Bakewell (No. 27 in list A) it has been decided in G.O., No. 218, Judicial, dated 5th February 1898, that the office of Deputy Registrar, High Court, is one of those for which European qualifications are essential, and it is added in G.O., No. 469, Judicial, dated 17th March 1898, that Mr. Bakewell must be considered to have been appointed as a European. In the former G.O., it was also decided that 25 per cent. of the Presidency Magistrates should be Europeans and in the latter it is held that Mr. O. R. Jones (No. 28 in list A) must be considered to have been appointed as a European to maintain the requisite proportion of Europeans. Similarly in G.O., No. 468, Judicial, dated 17th March 1898, it was ruled that one-third of the Judges of the Small Cause Court should be Europeans and it is held in G.O., No. 469, Judicial, dated 17th March 1898, that Mr. Mitchell (No. 29 in list A) must be considered to have been appointed as a European to maintain that proportion.

7. No. 30 in list A, the Honourable Mr. Justice Shephard.—The Judicial Department appears to have overlooked this case. Its attention has been drawn to the matter.

8. As regards Mr. Rowlandson, No. 31 in list A, the Accountant-General was in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1005, Financial, dated 3rd December 1897, referred to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 80, Ecclesiastical, dated 28th October 1897, in which it was stated that, for the post of Registrar of the Diocese, European qualifications were not considered absolutely necessary, but that Rule XIII applied to the particular case of Mr. Rowlandson.

9. In the case of Mr. Michie-Smith No. 32 in list A, it was decided in G.O., No. 1426, Public, dated 1st November 1897, that the office of the Government Astronomer is one for which European qualifications are indispensable and in G.O., No. 247, Public, dated 14th February 1898 (C. No. 553) it is considered that Mr. Michie-Smith must be held to have been appointed as a European.

10. As to Mr. Standen, Director of Cinchona Plantations, and Mr. Proudlock,

(Intld.) A. T. A.
(") H. W. B.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

Of course he is entitled.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

Curator, Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, Nilgiris (Nos. 33 and 37 in list A), the Revenue Department considers that European qualifications are indispensable for the holders of these appointments and that the officers named were appointed as Europeans.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

11. The appointment of Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, the Public Works Department considers as one for which European qualifications are indispensable. It also states that the present incumbent Mr. H. T. Walters, (No. 34 in list A) was appointed as a European.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

12. The Local and Municipal Department considers that the appointment of Sanitary Engineer is one for which European qualifications are indispensable and that Mr. Jones, No. 35 in list A, was appointed to it as a European. Mr. Lockyer, No. 36 in list A, is stated to be no longer in the service.

(Intld.) A. T. A.
(") H. W. B.

13. To entitle the holders of the offices included in the recommendations in the linked file to exchange compensation allowance, it will be necessary first for the Government of India to accept the recommendations of this Government, but such of the officers as have been admitted to the allowance under the old rules will continue to draw it subject to Rule XIII of the new rules.

14. List B contains the names of officers holding posts in services or departments which fall under clause B of the Government of India Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897 (paragraph 8)—that is, services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held by the Government of India to be indispensable—and in regard to whom it has to be decided whether they were appointed as Europeans to maintain the requisite proportion. The Judicial Department considers that, with regard to the Police Department (which is represented by Nos. 38 to 80 in list B), it must be held that all European officers already appointed to that department were appointed as Europeans to maintain the requisite proportion of Europeans. The Government of India has besides decided in its Resolution No. 4936-Ex., dated 8th November 1897, that Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police are offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable. Nos. 38 to 80 in list B include the names of the Deputy

G.O., No. 973, Financial, dated 23rd November 1897.

Inspectors-General and the Commissioner of Police. There appears to be no doubt as to these officers being entitled to exchange compensation allowance, on the presumption that they are not Statutory Natives and this presumption is supported by the fact that they draw the allowance under the old rules and are therefore not domiciled in India (and consequently not Statutory Natives).

15. The Educational Department has still to reply as regards Nos. 81 and 82 in list B.

16. As to Nos. 83 to 87 in list B, the Revenue Department states that these officers, viz., the Conservators and Deputy Conservators of Forests belong to the Upper Controlling Staff, Imperial Branch, which constitutes the indispensable European element in the Forest service and that they were appointed as Europeans to maintain that element.

17. Mr. C. P. Howell, No. 88 in list B, being a Ranger in the subordinate Forest service wherein no European element is required is not entitled to exchange compensation allowance. He is however in receipt of the allowance and will continue to draw it under Rule XIII.

18. Nos. 89 to 98 in list B. The Revenue Department states that these officers who hold the appointments of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners in the Salt Department were appointed as Europeans and that these are offices in which European qualifications are indispensable.

19. Nos. 99 to 119 in list B. These officers are stated to have been appointed as Europeans to maintain the indispensable proportion of Europeans in the Inspectors' and Assistant Inspectors' grades in the Salt and Abkari Department which has been fixed at two-sevenths by G.O., No. 6505, Revenue, dated 18th December 1897. The cases of the Assistant Inspectors who draw less than Rs. 200 will depend on the decision of the Government of India on such cases as remarked in paragraph 3 above.

20. No. 120 in list B. Mr. Puddephatt, Second Appraiser in the Customs Department. The Revenue Department states that European qualifications are not essential to the post held by this officer. He will continue to draw the allowance subject to Rule XIII.

(Intld.) A. T. A.
(") H. W. B.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

G.O., No. 6505, Revenue, dated 18th December 1897.

Note.—Nos. 102, 105, 109, 111, 112, 116 and 117 have ceased to draw the allowance on promotion (*vide* C. No. 987).

(Intld.) H. W. B.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

21. Nos. 121 to 132 in list B are officers holding the appointments of Superintendent, Deputy and Assistant Superintendents in the Survey Department and these are stated to have been appointed as Europeans to maintain the requisite proportion of Europeans in the Survey Department. In this connection, the Accountant-General pointed out that Messrs. Gompertz, Lushington and Mullins of the Survey Department held the appointments of Forest Settlement officers, which are not included in the departments in which a proportion of Europeans has been held to be indispensably necessary, and he enquired whether in the case of officers transferred from departments coming under class A or B of the Government of India Resolution to departments not coming under either of them exchange compensation allowance should be continued. It appears equitable that, in the case of temporary transfers, the allowance should be continued. The point should, however, it is submitted, be referred to the Government of India.

It may be mentioned that these officers are not permanently transferred from the Survey Department; only lent.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

(Intld.) A. T. A.

G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

22. List C contains the names of Messrs. Barclay and Kernan, the Government Solicitor and the Clerk of the Crown, who, as the Accountant-General points out, appear to come under rule V (c) of the Exchange Compensation Allowance Rules and will not therefore be entitled to exchange compensation allowance. The Judicial Department agrees in considering that the offices mentioned in this list, being held by officers whose whole time is not at the disposal of Government, will not carry any right to exchange compensation allowance.

23. List D contains the names of officers who hold appointments included in the Provincial Service. The Judicial Department has decided that the office of Sub-Judge, the Nilgiris, is one in which European qualifications are essential, but it has not been stated whether Mr. Clarke (No. 135 in list D), who held the appointment at the time the list was submitted by the Accountant-General, was appointed as a European. There is no doubt that he was.

G.O., No. 218, Judicial, dated 5th February 1898.

(Intld.) A. T. A.

Yes. It should be so held.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

24. No. 136 in list D, Mr. J. G. Wood, Deputy Collector. As a European element has been held to be indispensable in the Deputy Collector's grade, the Revenue Department considers that this officer should be held to have been appointed as a European to maintain that proportion.

In fact, when the sanction of the Government of India was requested to the appointment of this officer as a Deputy Collector, the desirability of having a few Europeans as Deputy Collectors was urged on that Government (*vide* note in Revenue Department, flagged T).

25. The Revenue Department at the same time submits the case of Mr. A. C. Woodhouse,* Deputy Collector, and at present Acting Second Assistant in the Chief Secretariat, and considers that he should also be held to have been similarly appointed as a European to maintain the necessary proportion in the Deputy Collector's grade, the sanction of the Government of India having also been obtained in his case in view to a few Europeans being admitted to the Deputy Collector's grade. But Mr. Woodhouse, although he drew exchange compensation allowance while in the Salt Department, ceased to draw it from June 1894 owing to the domicile of his father, a military officer, having been held to be Indian when Mr. Woodhouse was born (G.O., No. 233, Financial, dated 13th March 1895). Mr. Woodhouse's father was not habitually resident in India as he died in England. Mr. Woodhouse is not a Statutory Native. His transfer to the Secretariat further raises the question suggested by the Accountant-General as to whether, in the case of officers transferred from departments coming under class A or B of the Government of India Resolution to departments not coming under either of them, exchange compensation allowance should be continued to them (*vide* paragraph 21 above). The Accountant-General also states in a letter to the Board of Revenue, No. 2610, dated 26th August 1897, flagged Y in the linked file, that as Mr. Woodhouse was appointed to the Salt Department on a pay lower than Rs. 200, he does not seem to be entitled to the allowance under the new rules, unless under paragraph 11 of the Government of India Resolution, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897, with the consent of the Government of India the Madras Government rule that he should be specially granted the allowance.

26. The reply of the Educational Department is awaited as regards 137 and 138. No. 140 has since retired and 141 has resigned (*vide* C. No. 987). As regards No. 139, Mr. Eber Hardie, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests. This officer belongs to the Provincial Branch of

(Intld.) A. T. A.
(") H. W. B.

* Not included in Accountant-General's list.

The bearing of this is not clear. Mr. Woodhouse would draw as a Deputy Collector. He was not entitled to the allowance under the old rules and can only draw it in any case from 1st April 1898.

(Intld.) C. M. S.

I don't see this. He would draw it as Deputy Collector, but can he draw it as Second Assistant?

(Intld.) A. T. A.

I don't see how he can draw in the Secretariat. He could as a Deputy Collector.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

the Forest Service where it has been decided in Revenue Department, Memo. No. 15, dated 20th January 1898, that no European element is required.

27. As to No. 142 in list D, Mrs. Nisbet, it has been decided in G.O., No. 247, Public, dated 14th February 1898, that the post of Matron Superintendent at the General Hospital is one in which European qualifications are indispensable and that Mrs. Nisbet was appointed as a European.

28. The case of Miss Dent, No. 143 in list D, is one in which the appointment is held under a contract and does not therefore entitle its holder to exchange compensation allowance. Miss Dent has however ceased to draw the allowance on promotion (*vide* C. No. 987).

Yes.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

G.O., No. 247, Public, dated 14th February 1898.

But does Miss Dent hold office under a contract? I did not know she did. Verify this. If not, she gets exchange compensation.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

Note.—*Vide* pages 44 to 46 of these notes.

G.O., No. 1426, Public, dated 1st November 1897.

But I take it that Mr. Bird may now be taken as appointed a Deputy Collector as a European to maintain the proportion. I presume the Revenue Department has fixed, or will fix, a proportion.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

Note.—Revenue does not consider it necessary or expedient to lay down any hard-and-fast rule as to the proportion.

(Intld.) C. M. S.

14-4-98.

Vide also pages 38 to 40 of these notes.

(Intld.) C. M. S.

10-5-98.

30. It is clear that the officers mentioned in lists A and D of the Accountant-General's lists in G.O., No. 1005, Financial, dated 3rd December 1897, can only draw the allowance subject to rule XIII of the rules on page 6 of G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, until the Government of India has decided in regard to the lists. List C contains officers who are obviously not entitled to the allowances. As regards list B, although the departments have been included in India's Resolution on page 3 of G.O., No. 491, Financial, dated 24th June 1897, it has yet to be settled what offices in those departments are to be included; and until this is done, the officers concerned must apparently draw the allowance subject to rule XIII.

(Intld.) C. M. S.

31-3-98.

There is only one point about which I am in doubt. See in paragraph 25 above.

(Intld.) A. T. A.
4-4-98.

See notes above.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

C. S.

Mr. Woodhouse's admission to the allowance as Second Assistant would, it is submitted, depend upon India's ruling regarding officers transferred from exchange compensation appointments to non-exchange compensation appointments. Please see end of paragraph 25 of the note.

(Intld.) C. M. S.
5-4-98.

Yes.

(Intld.) A. T. A.
5-4-98.

If an officer is permanently transferred to a department in which he would not have drawn the allowance if originally appointed to that department, I take it that he ceases to draw the allowance. He need not take the transfer unless he likes.

(Intld.) H. W. B.
13-4-98.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Exchange compensation allowance to Mr. Bird.

Paragraph 29 of Financial Department note.

To the Revenue department for further action.

(Intld.) A. T. A.
14-4-98.

SECRETARY,

It is not clear what action this department is expected to take. The point, *i.e.*, whether the indispensable proportion should be fixed was definitely raised in the note for orders in the case of Deputy Collectors, and the Hon'ble Mr. Grose distinctly noted that he was not prepared to lay down any hard-and-fast rule as to the proportion which should be indispensably European, and that the Government of India did not require that any exact proportion should be named. His Excellency concurred.

(Intld.) N. E. M.
16-4-98.

H. M.

Yes: we are not to bind ourselves to any *fixed* proportion. In each case the question will be whether the appointment is made to maintain among the Deputy Collectors a certain proportion of Europeans.

(Intld.) G. S. F.
16-4-98.

Yes, I think so. Each case must be decided on its merits.

(Intld.) J. G.
16-4-98.

SECRETARY,

These notes may, it is submitted, be communicated to the Financial department *u.o.* It may be here noted that under rule III of the rules for the grant of Exchange Compensation allowance, the Government of India will determine whether or not a proportion of Deputy Collectors must be Europeans. This declaration has not yet been made as our recommendations have not yet gone up to the Government of India. When it is made, then we shall be in a position to declare that Mr. Bird was appointed as a European to maintain the indispensable proportion.

(Intld.) N. E. M.
18-4-98.

To the Financial department u. o.

(Intld.) G. S. F.
18-4-98.

To Revenue,

Please attach the letter to India, recommending Mr. Bird for the Deputy Collector's appointment. I think one of the reasons for recommending him was that he is a European.

(Intld.) A. T. A.
19-4-98.

Please see letter, No. 1299, dated 14th March 1898, flagged C, in confidential cover below.

(Intld.) N. E. M.
20-4-98.

To the Financial department u. o.

H.M.

See paragraph 4 of the letter. Mr. Bird was recommended for appointment to the Deputy Collectorate as a European, though without reference to any specific proportion. I think, therefore, that he should get the exchange allowance.

(Intld.) A. T. A.
20-4-98.

As the matter is now explained, I should hold that Mr. Bird was appointed a Deputy Collector to maintain the proportion (though the proportion is not fixed, nor seemingly intended to be) and should therefore get the allowance.

(Intld.) H. W. B.
21-4-98.

To Revenue Department.

For perusal.

Please take out the confidential cover and return these notes.

(Intld.) C. M. S. (Intld.) A. T. A.
21-4-98. 22-4-98.

Perused and returned with thanks.

(Intld.) G. S. F.
23-4-90.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Extract from a note in the Financial department regarding Exchange Compensation rules:—

"The Administrative departments consider in several cases that appointments of which the pay is less than Rs. 200 should be held by Europeans, *e.g.*, the Judicial department holds that it is essential that a proportion of the subordinates in the Jail department (*i.e.*, Jailors, Deputy Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Chief Warders) should be Europeans and would fix the proportion at 25 per cent."

With reference to the Hon'ble Sir Henry Bliss's remarks above, attention is invited to the note for orders in G.O., No. 218, Judicial, dated 5th February 1898, in which His Excellency the Governor decided that the proportion should be fixed at 25 per cent.

(Intld.) A. K.
15-4-98.

(") A. T. A.
15-4-98.

I should have thought 25 per cent. would be sufficient; but if there be any doubt, the Inspector-General of Prisons should be consulted.

(Intld.) A. E. H.
15-4-98.

Note by the Hon'ble Sir Henry Bliss.

"I presume His Excellency settled this. I should myself say that the proportion should be higher."

DEMI-OFFICIAL.

18-4-98.

MY DEAR CARDEW,

In your letter, No. 3956, dated 11th August 1897, you submitted your recommendations regarding the admission to exchange compensation allowance under the new rules of officers of the Jail department. Nothing was, however, said as to the grant of the allowance to subordinates (*e.g.*, Jailors, Deputy Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Chief Warders), some of whom are Europeans. Government is inclined to think that a proportion of Europeans should be declared to be indispensable in these posts. Will you please let me know whether you consider that 25 per cent. would be a sufficiently large proportion?

(Intld.) A. K.
16-4-98.

(") A. T. A.
16-4-98.

A. G. Cardew, Esq., I.C.S.

DEMI-OFFICIAL.

19th April 1898.

No. 404.

DEAR ARUNDEL,

In reply to your demi-official of yesterday's date, if it is declared that for 25 per cent. of the posts of Jailors, Deputy Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Chief Warders (aggregate, including European Warders, about 85)—Europeans are indispensable—the proportion will be, in my opinion, sufficient.

The actual number of Europeans (not being East Indians) in the above-mentioned grades is at present about 10. The Assistant Jailors number 50 and are almost all natives. Of the 35 Jailors, Deputy Jailors and Chief Warders, nearly 30 are Europeans and East Indians.

Yours sincerely,
A. G. CARDEW.

The Hon'ble Mr. Arundel.

Submitted with reference to His Excellency's remarks.

(Intld.) A. K.
21-4-98.

H.M.

Mr. Cardew thinks that 25 per cent. of *Europeans* for posts of Jailors, &c., &c., will be sufficient. These posts aggregate 85, and at present the number of *Europeans* (not *Eurasians*) in them is only 10. In his demi-official he does not distinguish the *Europeans* from the *Eurasians* among Jailors, Deputy Jailors and Chief Warders. But presumably 25 out of the 35 are *Eurasians*, 25 per cent. of *Europeans* is therefore enough.

(Intld.) A. T. A.
22-4-98.

Very well.

(Intld.) H. W. B.
23-4-98.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Paragraph 4 of Financial Department note regarding exchange compensation allowance to the Sub-Marine Diver.

* * *

H.M.

Please see, with reference to the Hon'ble Member's note regarding *Sub-Marine Divers*, C. No. 1284, from the Marine Department. These Divers are permanent employes.

(Intld.) A. T. A.
2-5-98.

Let us see what the terms were on which the man was originally engaged. I can't understand how a man of that class could have been employed except under some special contract.

(Intld.) H. W. B.
3-5-98.

To Marine Department.

Please supply the information required by Honourable Member.

(Intld.) C. M. S. (Intld.) A. T. A.
3-5-98. 3-5-98.

Financial Department.

It will be seen from the Deputy Master Attendant's letter recorded with G.O., No. 194, Marine, dated 17th September 1864, that the duties of the Marine diver

at the port of Madras are of a general character, and include the recovery of anchors and chains parted from vessels examination of ships' bottoms, the recovery of anything lost in the sea, in portions of wrecks, &c. When the ment was first created, men from England under contract for a specified term however, was an under the ord ment he h perman Port Offi tions the exc con

(Intld.) H. W. B.

decision is ready

(Intld.) W. B. DEW.

Before this man's claims to exchange compensation are disallowed, I think it should be ascertained whether Bombay, Calcutta or Colombo employ other than European divers. The distinction seems to be that an ordinary native diver can only remain under water for 2 or 3 minutes, whereas a diver with helmet apparatus can remain for hours. The point is must the helmet be occupied by a European?

(Intld.) W. B. DEW.
6-5-98.

H.M.

Please see Marine Department note below. The disposal of this question and of another in Judicial is delaying the preparation of the draft to India regard the lists of offices, &c., eligible for exchange compensation allowance. If references are to be made to Bombay, &c., it would be better to let this point go up separately to India afterwards.

(Intld.) C. M. S. (Intld.) A. T. A.
9-5-98. 9-5-98.

I really don't see that it is essential that the man who uses a diver's dress and helmet should be a European.

(Intld.) H. W. B.
9-5-98.

H.M.

Mr. Cardew thinks that 25 per cent. of *Europeans* for posts of Jailors, &c., &c., will be sufficient. These posts aggregate 85, and at present the number of *Europeans* (not *Eurasians*) in them is only 10. In his demi-official he does not distinguish the *Europeans* from the *Eurasians* among Jailors, Deputy Jailors and Chief Warders. But presumably 25 out of the 35 are *Eurasians*, 25 per cent. of *Europeans* is therefore enough.

(Intld.) A. T. A.
22-4-98.

Very well.

(Intld.) H. W. B.
23-4-98.

the Government
has been left open.

DEPARTMENT
(Intld.) A. K.
20-4-98.

Please see the notes at A in G.O., No. 247, Public, dated 14th February 1898. It was there considered that as Miss Dent is serving under a contract she is not entitled to exchange compensation allowance, though she will continue to draw the allowance under Rule XIII orders were accordingly issued to that effect in the Government Order quoted above.

It now appears that that view is open to question, and that Miss Dent's terms were to be declared eligible for the regular services. From the terms of this Government's letter, No. 440, dated 31st May 1895, it is plain that the office of Assistant Matron is a permanent one, and that European qualifications are essential in it. Government did not intend that Miss Dent's engagement should be limited to five years, but the agreement drawn up by the Secretary of State contained such a limit. Paragraph 5 of that agreement however seems to contemplate Miss Dent's remaining in the service, and therefore under Rule V (b) she can get the allowance.

It is submitted that, under the circumstances, paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 247, dated 14th February 1898, may be cancelled, and orders issued in the sense of the above note.

(Intld.) A. K.
21-4-98.

(Intld.) H. W. B.

at the port of Madras are of a general character, and include the recovery of anchors and chains parted from vessels examination of ships' bottoms, the recovery of anything lost in the sea, in portions of wrecks, &c. When the ment was first created, men from England under contract for a specified term however, was appointed under the order of the ment he had permanent Port Office tions the exc con

decision is ready preliminary to of the regular services of Government. The note in the Public Department recorded in G.O., No. 247, Public, dated 14th February 1898, proceeded on the supposition that Miss Dent's appointment was not a permanent one. But as pointed out in the Public Department note of the 21st instant, it seems to be clear from the correspondence in G.O., No. 439, Public, dated 31st May 1895, and from this Government's letter No. 440, dated 31st May 1895, that the appointment of Assistant Matron was intended by this Government to be a permanent appointment. Paragraph 5 of Miss Dent's agreement in the cover appears to contemplate her continuance in the service of

in the appointment of Assistant Superintendent after the expiry of the years of her present contract, but paragraph 6 admits of her voluntarily terminating this contract and of Government doing likewise. Looking, however, to the intentions of Government as evidenced by the papers of 1895 in the Public Department and to the fact that this Government did not ask for a contract to be executed by Miss Dent, it seems fairly clear that the idea was to ultimately confirm her in the appointment.

As regards listing the appointment as one of those for which European qualifications are necessary, the facts that this Government in paragraph 4 of its letter No. 440, dated 31st May 1895, considered that the Assistant Matron Superintendent should be a lady by birth and a thoroughly trained nurse with some experience of the administration of a large hospital and that she should be given a second-class passage by P. and O. and should be guaranteed a

[R.O.]
10
10,000-25-3-12.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Block No.

Paper taken out of the Records from the charge of the Referencer,

Press No. 180-1, dated 26-5-98 191 Rank No. Range,

Dept.

Date taken out	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.			Initials of Referencer.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department	C. No.	Year.			
16/10/12	MRO	2768/12		M	13/8/18	W/B
12-5-25	MRO	2392/25		M	6-7-25	De
10-8-25	MRO	208/25		De IL		