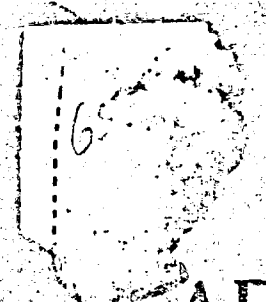


(1) Number of pages 2

(2) Date of repair 19

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

~~Public Works~~ DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1291	Press
		Mis.
Dated	16-6-	1887.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

16TH JUNE 1887, No. 1291, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—Minute by the Hon. Mr. Hutchins, dated 4th May 1887.

ORDER—dated 16th June 1887, No. 1291, Judicial.

In paragraph 4 of their letter, dated the 22nd June 1886, No. 161, the Finance Committee invited the attention of Government to the charges under the heading Law officers in Madras, and suggested that inquiries should be instituted into the duties performed by each, with a view to possible retrenchment. Information was accordingly called for from the officers concerned with the following results. The charges for Law officers are as follows:—

	Per annum. RS.	Per mensem. RS.
(1) Advocate-General	26,250	2,187
(2) Advocate-General's establishment	1,380	115
(3) Government Solicitor	14,700	1,225
(4) Government Pleader	6,000	500
(5) Government Pleader's establishment	600	50
(6) Crown Prosecutor	6,000	500
(7) Crown Prosecutor's establishment, No separate establishment from that of the Clerk of the Crown.	3,600	300
(8) Clerk of the Crown	1,020	85
(9) Clerk of the Crown establishment		

In addition to these fixed salaries, each of the foregoing officers has chambers provided for him in the High Court, and fees are paid to the Government Pleader for certain work actually done by him. A statement of the work done by the Advocate-General, the Government Pleader, and the Government Solicitor during the year 1885 is given in the following table:—

Nature of work.	Advocate-General.	Government Solicitor.	Government Pleader.
1. Advising Government and Heads of Departments	79	161	30
2. Acting as the channel of communication between Advocate-General and Government	6	42	220
3. Appearances in criminal cases	6	15	..
4. Attending Legislative Council and advising as to Bills	6	2	16
5. Appearing or advising as to civil proceedings	..	14	7
6. Appearing in Small Cause Court	..	7	..
7. Preparing or revising pleadings	..	69	..
8. Preparing or revising tenders, security bonds, &c.	..	29	..
9. Recovering sums due to Government	..	24	..
10. Inquiries as to pauperism	..	..	..

2. The following are the measures which appear to His Excellency the Governor in Council practicable in view to effect economy without prejudice to the efficient performance of the legal business of the Government. In the first place His Excellency in Council considers that the office of Clerk of the Crown may be abolished, the work being divided between the Crown Prosecutor and the Deputy or Assistant Registrar of the High Court. To the former officer might be assigned the duty of revising indictments, and of conducting the other necessary preliminaries to the prosecution of cases committed for trial, and to the latter the duty of preparing jury lists, summoning juries, and attending court to read the charges, to record pleas and verdicts, to swear juries and witnesses, &c. It will probably be necessary to retain one clerk on Rs. 30 to be added to the establishment of the Deputy or Assistant Registrar, and the saving effected will thus amount to Rs. 3,600 + 660 = Rs. 4,260.

3. *Crown Prosecutor*.—The work done by this officer includes the following:—

- (a) Prosecuting at four Sessions annually—say 50 to 80 cases—each Sessions lasting on an average about five days.
- (b) Prosecuting in a very few Government cases before the Presidency Magistrate.
- (c) Opposing in a very few appeals and revision petitions presented to the Appellate Side against sentences, &c., of the Presidency Magistrate.

The retention of the office appears to be necessary; but, as above pointed out, in addition to the work now performed by him, he should be required to undertake a portion of the duties of the office of Clerk of the Crown, viz., the duty of revising indictments and of looking after the other preliminaries connected with the prosecution of the cases committed to the High Court for trial. He should also, in future, conduct the prosecution in all cases without exception committed to the Sessions, the rule under which the Advocate-General appeared in cases of murder and certain other grave crimes being rescinded, though in cases of exceptional difficulty the latter officer may still be required to appear in conjunction with the Crown Prosecutor.

4. *Government Pleader*.—After careful consideration, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the retention of this office also is necessary. It is essential that the Government should be represented in criminal appeals and revision cases by an officer familiar with the various Acts relating to Salt, Abkari, Forests and other branches of Revenue, and also possessing a knowledge of the mofussil practice. Cases not unfrequently occur, moreover, in which it is necessary that a lawyer from Madras should be deputed to conduct important cases in up-country courts, and the Advocate-General could not be deputed to this work without great additional outlay. The office of Government Pleader will be retained therefore, but its character will be materially modified. In future the Government Pleader will be regarded as the Assistant of the Advocate-General for mofussil purposes, and they will share one set of chambers and one establishment between them. The cases of advice to Government and heads of departments, and the preparation or revision of pleadings, which are shown in the above table as performed by the Government Pleader, will be transferred to the Advocate-General. The Government Pleader's work will then be restricted to the following particulars:—

- (1) Appearing in criminal appeals and revision in the High Court cases, for which he will continue to receive a fee of Rs. 30 per case;
- (2) Conducting such criminal cases in mofussil courts as he may be deputed to appear in, for which he will continue to be paid at the rate of Rs. 175 per diem; and
- (3) Appearing in civil proceedings, for which he will continue to get "regulation fees."

The present practice of furnishing him with copies of criminal records, the cost of which is charged in the High Court's contingent bill and which amounts to Rs. 1,300 per annum, is expensive and will be discontinued, and he will be required to make his own notes from the original records. For those cases in which this may not be possible, he will be allowed the services of a copyist on Rs. 15 per mensem, who will make any copies which he may require. Finally, his salary will be fixed at Rs. 250 per mensem, giving a saving of Rs. 4,120 per annum,* and his establishment, as already stated, merged in that of the Advocate-General.

Saving—		Rs.
* Salary Rs. 250 × 12	.. =	3,000
1,300 — 180	.. =	1,120
Total ..		4,120

5. *Advocate-General*.—For this post it is necessary that Government should be able to command the services of a lawyer of experience and ability, and one of the leaders of the local Bar. He will continue, as at present, to be supplied with chambers in the High Court (which he will, however, share with the Government Pleader), and he will be allowed, in conjunction with the Government Pleader, an establishment of two clerks on salaries amounting to Rs. 100 per mensem, not including the copyist to be employed, if necessary, by the Government Pleader. The

existing rule under which the Advocate-General is required to conduct the prosecution before the High Court in all cases of murder and in certain other cases of a grave character committed to the Sessions will be rescinded, and the Advocate-General will be relieved from all charge of Sessions work, except in cases of exceptional importance which may be specially deputed to him by Government. On the other hand, the thirty cases of advice called for by heads of departments and Government, which are shown in the above table as devolving on the Government Pleader, will be transferred to the Advocate-General, who will also be required to give the Government Pleader his

	Rs.	
* Advocate-General's establishment ..	1,380	applied to. The Government Pleader
Government Pleader's ..	600	will, as already ordered, become the
Total ..	1,980	Assistant of the Advocate-General for
Deduct ..	1,200	mofussil purposes. The pay of the Adv-
	780	ocate-General will be fixed in future at
		Rs. 1,800 per mensem, which will give
		an annual saving of Rs. 4,650, in addition
		to a saving of Rs. 780 * on the joint

establishments of the Advocate-General and the Government Pleader.

6. *Government Solicitor*.—The work of this officer, though making a considerable numerical display in the table given in paragraph 2 of these proceedings, is by no means so heavy as it appears. The cases under item 1 may probably be greatly reduced in number; those under item 2 are purely formal; under 5 and 6 the Solicitor gets fees in case of success; those under item 7 cannot give much trouble; and in those under 9 the Solicitor has nothing to do; while those under 8 rarely involve more than writing a letter of demand. On the other hand, it is absolutely necessary that the Government should have some professional representative and adviser in actual or prospective litigation. The office of Government Solicitor will therefore be retained, but the salary attached to it will be reduced to Rs. 750 per mensem. He will continue, as at present, to have chambers provided for him, and the attention of heads of departments will be called to the necessity of discontinuing unnecessary references to him, which the Government have reason to believe are made in many cases. The saving effected by this reduction will amount to Rs. 5,700 per annum.

7. Before passing final orders for introducing the changes above detailed, His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to request the Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court to favor him with their opinion and advice as to the proposals made. The several officers concerned will also be directed to show cause why the arrangements contemplated should not be introduced.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Honorable the Judges of the High Court, with C.L.
the Advocate-General.
" Government Solicitor.
" Pleader.
" Crown Prosecutor.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

Govt. of (1887) Madras.
JUDICIAL

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 16th June 1887, No. 1291.

JUNE.

Law Officers.

Reviewing the arrangements contemplated for reducing the charges connected with the Law officers in Madras; inviting the opinion and advice of the High Court; and calling upon the officers concerned to show cause why they should not be introduced.

Notes

284

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but it is not known if it is
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nature of

1. Advising Govt & High Court

1a) Acting as counsel of Government

2. Appearances in Court

3. Attending Legislative Council

4. Appearing or advising

5. Appearing in Court

6. Preparing or revising

7. Preparing or revising

8. Recovering sums due

9. Enquiries as to pay

Kind

of the

Each

pro

the very reason to believe that
advantage which attracts
as much as the salary.
and it seriously affects the
high court buildings.
General remark is that the
of the High Court accounts
the character of the legal staff.
formed by the amalgamation
and the Judicial Council,
and its sides are
strict in many respects.

Can't we serve our
as well as the Crown
the Clerk of the Crown. The
the Crown's side of
Judicial Council it is still one
all legal matters arising outside
the. I will now take up the
one by one.

In my minute on the High Court
I pointed out the abolition of this
division of the work, which is
original mostly ministerial;
and the work of the Deputy
Clerk on the original side.
I add here that the
3600+

year round
obtained

(a) 1000

500

(b)

(c)

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Probably
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public work may not also be
 known. Proctor will be discussed
 work is also criminal work on
 common but it is separately paid
 it will be convenient to take
 next, the the hearings more
 side.

In his brief note on the
 of Secretary was suggested
 of this Office. The tabular
 work that the work is two fold -
 for which there is no separate
 a court work paid for by
 paid is one also that it wd
 abolish the Office; to throw the
 the Advocate Genl & the
 on the Crown Prosecutor, who
 acts for the Crown in all criminal
 within the original jurisdiction
 the only object. I think this
 could be carried out, and of course
 paid for the criminal work wd
 be paid to the Crown Prosecutor
 and only be that of the Govt.

It may perhaps be doubted if
 would have been created but for
 of the High Court ^{to be done} already ^{done}
 is not the case we should create
 other we should abolish an

arranges
 very many
 practical
 that is
 It is of far
 should have
 available. &
 There is a great
 & practice of
 and it is so
 admirable
 to deal with
 appeals from
 courts it is
 represented in
 by a legal Office
 Acts relating
 franchises of the
 river. The Govt
 knowledge of the
 master a length
 might be got over
 work only & paid
 for someone who
 the civil work.

The 30 cases
 the adv Genl,
 not Pleader or

3
has to go upcountry. He
did not do this for the 175/-
recognized fee of the fort.
anything like that sum.
insufficient for even a junior
qualifications superior
of District Courts, & as often
in use. Moreover even the
power that familiarity
practice & Revenue law which
the civil, no less than for the
of the Fort Pleader.

I have come to the conclusion
Pleaders should be retained
as is, and the only change I
accept as to his pay, as to which one
think he should be treated as a
the Advocate sent for uniform
should have one set of chambers &
and that in all cases of difficulty
to the Advocate sent as the advice
should give.

involvements. The 37 cases above
require any large salary, but the
work and are insufficient without
For the 220 Criminal cases he
and of for many that sum is very inadequate
in Civil Proceedings he gets what
in fees; his income is sometimes unequal
His pay now is 500 a month. His
average 550 a month in 1885. Another
in the same cases is that our inferior

3
This attorney
the High Court
of 7 Nov 82,
in consequence
a year is to
found for as
the Fort Plead
in the cases
cases he shows
beforehand for
with this case
enough to take
a month or 18
fee may be
the saving is

I mention
his fees in the
in Civil cases
to proceed in
in for all the
It is then as

Advocate General: -
Salary - It is
local bar.
Lester's work
require him to
advise in all
the prestige
in the case
ought
the price at 21

12
ent costs 115 Rs a month. I think two would
under 50 Rs. I think two would
be sufficient for both as far as
concerned - only Rs 100 a month, saving
of 65 x 12 or Rs 780

I cannot agree with the Chief
Suggestion that this Office may in
now that it would be better to
recitor to charge ordinary attorney's
a service rendered. It is absolutely
at Fort & name some professional
present in all actual
litigation. They would have no
saving a bill of costs satisfactory
a such a system would lead to much
in unless overcharges were submitted
unnecessary references are made to the
the present system, & there should
I do not consider it desirable
ing of Fort to be hampered in saving
in by too strict considerations of
action provision has been made

at the same time I certainly think
than is necessary for the service
more under read (1) may probably be
in summary. (2) give no trouble
purely formal. (7) cannot give
& rarely involves more than the
demand. In (9) appears my
the Fort Solicitor does absolutely
involvement his work makes a great

13
show in the tabular statement but
I consider that it would be amply remunerated
by a salary of 750 Rs a month. He has his
Office provided for him & the prestige of his
Official position is worth a good deal of money
since strangers will generally assume that
his firm must be the best to consult. The
saving here would be 475 x 12 or 5700.

If the above proposals are all accepted
the total saving will be as follows:-

Clerk of the Crown -	4120
Fort Pleader -	4650
Advocate General -	780
Establishment -	5700
Fort Solicitor -	19250

I think we might propose an immediate
reduction of the Advocate General's pay &
if India assents the arrangement might
be communicated to the Secy of State who
has to make the appointment. In the
case of the other Officers probably it will
be right to allow them to show cause why
the proposed reduction should not be
carried into effect, & to ask the advice of
the High Court, if they have no objection to give it.

4 May 57

16
 12/2

[Faint handwritten notes]

CUC.
 I don't find the Chief Secretary's note in the bundle but I am quite prepared to accept the Hon. Mr. Hutchinson's suggestion.
 The only suggestion I make is that as all these officers are so intimately connected with the High Court it will seem proper that the C.J. & other judges should have an opportunity of remarking on the proposals before they are put forward for the consideration of India & the Sec of State.
 7/5

c/y/s I have read the
 9/5

Sam. 11/11/87

Hon. Mr. Hutchinson elaborated and carried on with attention - and concern generally as to his views but if the different officers are to be asked to show cause why his proposal should not be carried into effect - (as counsel I apprehend of) I should prefer to wait until I hear what they have to say before giving a final opinion - more particularly as I feel concern in the suggestion that the High Court should be constituted.
 As to the Advocate General - It is desirable that we should communicate with the Secy of State as soon as possible. I incline therefore to agree with both Mr. Hall & Mr. Pollock, but will send a despatch to the Secy of State saying that if an Advocate is appointed it ought to be on the understanding that his pay will be reduced and his work increased. This point may be added in next minute 13

[5]

Papers to be read in Proceedings:-

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

Again G.O., dated 188 , No.
 Again G.O., dated 188 , No.
 Current No. of 188 dated from

Read - Minute by the Hon. Mr. Hutchinson dated 4 May 87.
 Current No. 1887 dated from

16 June / 87 No. 1291

In para 4 of their letter dated the 22nd June 1886, No. 161, the Finance Committee invited the attention of Government to the charges under the heading Law Officers in Madras, and suggested that enquiries should be instituted into the duties performed by each, with a view to possible retrenchment. Information was accordingly called for from the officers concerned with the following result: -
 Mr. [Name] more proceeds to [Name] as follows:-
 Mr. [Name] as follows:-

The charges for Law Officers in the Budget of 1886-87 are as follows:-
 (1) Advocate Genl. - Rs. 26,000

- (3) Govt. Solicitor - Rs. 14,700 per 1225
 (4) Govt. Pleader - - 6000 - 500 -
 (5) - - - - - Estab^t 600 - 50 -
 (6) Crown Prosr. - - - 6000 - 500 -
 (7) " - - - - - Estab^t - 100 ^{to be paid to the Clerk of the Crown}
 (8) Clerk of the Crown - 3,600 - 300 -
 (9) " - - - - - Estab^t - 1020 H^o 85 per.

In addition to these fixed salaries, each of the foregoing officers has chambers provided for him in the High Court, and fees are paid to them ~~for work done~~ ^{for work actually done} by them. A statement of the work done by each of the ~~Govt. Pleader & the Govt. Solicitor~~ ^{Govt. Pleader & the Govt. Solicitor} ~~last named officers~~ ^{last named officers} ~~for the year 1885~~ ^{for the year 1885} is given in the following table

Nature of work	Advocate General	Govt. Solr	Govt. Pleader
1. Advising Govt. & Heads of Departments.	79.	161	30
2. As the channel of comm ⁿ between Ad ^r : Genl. & Government	"	42	"
3. Appearances in criminal cases ...	6	15	220.
4. Attending Legis: Council and advising as to Bills.	6	2	"
5. Appearing or advising as to Civil Procdgs:	"	14	16.
6. Appearing in Small Cause Court ...	"	7	"
7. Preparing or revising pleadings ...	"	"	"
8. Preparing or removing finders, security bonds ...	"	60	"
9. Recovering sums due to Govt ...	"	29	"
10. Impounding & returning ...	"	2	"

The following are the measures which appear to H.L. to be in C. practicable in view to effect economy without prejudicing the efficiency of the legal business of the Govt. In the first place H.L. in C. considers that the office of Clerk of the Crown may be abolished.

Referring to the office separately commencing with that of the Clerk of the Crown, H.L. the Governor in Council resolves to review in detail the measures which he proposes to adopt for the reorganization of the position of law officers of the Crown. As regards the Clerk of the Crown, the Government is of opinion that this office can be abolished, and the work divided between the Crown Prosecutor and the Deputy or Assistant Registrar of the High Court. To the former officer ^{might} be assigned the duty of reviewing indictments & of conducting the ^{the} necessary ~~other~~ preliminaries to the prosecution of cases committed for trial, and to ~~either~~ ^{the} latter officer ~~will be deputed~~ the duty of preparing jury lists, summoning juries and attending court to read the charges, ^{to} record pleas and verdicts, ^{to} swear juries and witnesses, etc. It will probably be necessary to retain one clerk on Rs. 30 who will be added to the establishment of the Deputy or Assistant Registrar, and

estimated will thus amount to Rs. 3600 + 660 = 4260

4. Crown Prosecutor. The work done by this officer includes the following:-

(a) Prosecuting at 14 Sessions annually - say 50 to 80 cases - each sessions lasting on an average about 5 days.

(b) Prosecuting in a very few Govt. cases before the Presidency Magistrate.

(c) Appearing in a very few appeals and revision petitions presented to the appellate side against sentences etc. of the Presidency Magistrate.

~~The following is a list of the duties of the~~
considers that the retention of the Office of ~~Crown Prosecutor~~ ^{appears to be} necessary, but that, as above pointed out, in addition to the work now performed by him he should be required to undertake a portion of the duties of the office of Clerk of the Crown, viz, the duty of reviewing indictments and of looking after the other preliminaries connected with the prosecution of the cases committed to the High Court.

21
trial. He ~~will~~ ^{should} also be ~~able~~ ^{able} in future to conduct the prosecution in all cases without exception committed to the Sessions, the Rule under which the Advocate General appeared in cases of ~~murder~~ ^(certain other grave crimes) being rescinded, though in cases of exceptional difficulty the latter officer may still be required to appear in conjunction with the Crown Prosecutor.

5. Government Pleader - after careful consideration, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the retention of this office also is necessary. It is essential that the Govt should be represented in criminal appeals and revision cases by an officer familiar with the various acts relating to Salt, Abkari, Forests, and other branches of Revenue and also possessing personal knowledge of the municipal practice. This knowledge may not be found in the Advocate General, even though he be the leader of the Madras Bar. Cases not infrequently occur, moreover, in which it is necessary that a lawyer from Madras should

out cases in up-country courts, and the Advocate General could not be deputed to this work without great additional outlay. The office of Government Pleader will be retained, therefore, but its character will be materially modified. In future the Government Pleader will be regarded as the Assistant of the Advocate General for judicial purposes, and they will share one set of chambers and one establishment between them. The cases of advice to Government and heads of Departments, and the preparation or revision of pleadings which are shown in the above table as performed by the Government Pleader will be transferred to the Advocate General. The Govt Pleader's work will then be restricted to the following particulars:—

- (1) Appearing in criminal appeals and revision cases in the High Court cases, for which he will continue to receive a fee of Rs. 50 per case.
- (2) Conducting such criminal cases in

which amounts to Rs. 1300 per annum

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Savings} & & \\ \text{Salary } 250 \times 12 & = & 3000 \\ 1300 - 180 & = & 1120 \\ \hline & & 4120 \end{array}$$

may be deputed to conduct, for which he will continue to be paid at the rate of Rs. 175 per diem; and
(3) appearing in civil proceedings for which he will continue to get "regulation fees".

The present practice of furnishing him with copies of criminal records, the cost of which is charged in the High Courts' contingent bill, is expensive and will be discontinued, and he will be required to make his own notes from the original records. For those cases in which this may not be possible, he will be allowed the services of a copyist at Rs. 15 per mensem, who will make any copies which he may require. Finally his salary will be fixed at Rs. 250 per mensem, giving a saving of Rs. 4120 per annum, and his establishment— as already stated— merged in that of the Advocate General.

5/ Advocate General. For this post it is necessary that the Govt. should be able to command a lawyer of experience and ability and one of the leaders of the Local Bar. He will continue

which he will, however, share with the Government Pleader). He will be allowed, in conjunction with the Government Pleader, an establishment of two clerks on salaries amounting to Rs. 100 per mensem, not including the copyist to be employed, if necessary, by the Govt. Pleader. The ^{existing} rule ~~under which the Advocate-General is required to conduct the prosecution before the High Court in all cases of murder committed to the Sessions will be repeated, and the Advocate-General will be relieved from all charge of Sessions work, except in such cases of exceptional importance which may be specially deputed to him by Govt.~~ On the other hand, the 30 cases of advice called for by heads of departments and Govt. which are shown in the above table as devolving on the Government Pleader will be transferred to the Advocate-General who will also be

~~Manual of Administration~~
 Vol. I. p. 280.
 Note: The G.O. is ~~undone~~ ^{undone} & cannot be traced

Adv. Gen. Est.	1380
Govt. Pleader &c.	600
	1980
Deput.	1200
	780

The cases under item 1, many probably be greatly reduced in number; there under item 2, are fairly few; 5 & 6 the solicitor's fees in cases of success; 7 then under item 9 the solicitor's costs to do; which there under 8, rarely involve more than a letter of demand.

General will ^{in future} be fixed at Rs. 1800 per mensem which will give an annual saving of Rs. 4,650, & to a saving of Rs. 78 the joint establishment of the Advocate-General & the Govt. Pleader. The Government Solicitor's work of this office, making a considerable numerical display table given in para 2 proceedings, is by no means so heavy as it often appears. On the other hand, it is absolutely necessary that the Govt. Solicitor should have some representative and all actual or prospective litigation. The office Govt. Solicitor will

which the Govt have been
believing an increase in revenue
being effected by this
action will amount to
5,700 per annum.

The foregoing orders con-
tain full statement of the
revenue for the year
of the position and
of the legal officers
government, which seem
to be desirable.

Before passing final order
for introducing the changes
above detailed, H.E. the G. in
C. resolves to have request the
Honble the Chief Justice & Judges
of the High Court to be good
favour him with their opinion
concerning the proposals made.
The several officers concerned
will also be directed to know
cause why the arrangements
contemplated should not be
introduced.

W.E.L.

RECEIVED AGENT
1887, No.

27
SE 6-9-87: 2032-33-34
10 17-87: 2079-80
P-11-87: 2534-5-91

Director.

Director No.

Director (Private)

Director (Private)

Director, G. & C. Secretary - A.

Director, G. & C. Secretary - A.

Director, G. & C. Secretary - A.

Director, G. & C. Secretary - A.

ORDINARY, PRINTED.

GOVERNMENT.
GOVERNMENT.
16 June 1871
No. 1291

Not to be printed.

18/6

Not to be printed.

23/6

Not to be printed.



[Spanish Abstract.]

Law Officers - Reviewing
arrangements contemplated for
reducing the charges connected
with the Law Officers in New
South Wales, the opinion of the
High Courts & calling upon
the officers concerned to show cause
why they should not be
introduced.

26/1/00
2/8/01
23/10/02
25/4/78
15-2-07
9-5-08
18-5-09
18-1-10
26-7-09
21-6-11
8-3-12

19-8-15
4-2-16
25-2-16
2-9-17
17-3-17
13-12-17
8-8-35
27-11-28