

- Daly, Major Hugh, C.I.E., 25 May, 1892; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- *Dampier, Henry Lucius, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1882.
- Dane, L. W., C.S.I., 24 June, 1904; *Secretary of the Orders of the Star of India, and of the Indian Empire.*
- Dane, Richard Morris, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
- Darbhanga, Sir Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
- *Darlington, Edwin, C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- Das, Rao Bahadur Munshi Balmukund, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Das, Madhu Sudhan, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
- Datia, H.H. Maharaja Lokindra Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
- *Daukes, Frederick Clendon, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1892.
- *Daulat Ram, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- Davidson, Col. John, C.B., 26 June, 1902.
- *Davidson, Robert, C.S.I., 24 May, 1878.
- Davies, Capt. C. H., D.S.O., 3 July, 1903.
- *Davis, Col. George McBride, I.M.S., C.B., 20 May, 1898; D.S.O., 27 Aug., 1895.
- Dawson, Gen. Francis, C.B., 22 Feb., 1881.
- Dawson, Bt. Col. Harry Leonard, C.B., 29 Nov., 1900; C.V.O., 22 Aug., 1902.
- Deane, Lieut.-Col. Harold Arthur, C.S.I., 21 Jan., 1896.
- Deane, Col. Thomas, C.B., 22 June, 1897.
- De Brath, Maj.-Gen. Ernest, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Delafosse, Maj.-Gen. Henry George, C.B., 2 June, 1877.
- Dempster, Francis Erskine, C.I.E., 21 Jan., 1896.
- Bening, Maj.-Gen. Lewis, D.S.O., 1 July, 1887; C.B., 26 June, 1903.
- Denmark, H.R.H. Princess Charles of, C.I., 6 Aug., 1887.
- Dennehy, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1896.
- *De Renzy, Surg.-Gen. Sir Annesley Charles Castriot, K.C.B., 26 June, 1902.
- Des Vœux, Maj.-Gen. C. H., C.B., 24 June, 1904.
- Devu, Sri Gaurachandra Gajapati Narayana, Raja of Parlakimedi, C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
- de Winton, Walter Bernard, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Dhanjibhai Fakirji Comodore, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
- Dhanpat Rai, Sardar Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
- Dholu, Mancherji Rustamji, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- Dicken, Col. William Popham, C.B., 30 May, 1891; D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
- Dickinson, Lieut.-Col. William, C.S.I., 4 June, 1869.
- Dillon, Lieut.-Col. G. F. H., C.B., 26 June, 1903.
- Dillon, Gen. Sir Martin, G.C.B., 26 June, 1902; C.S.I., 31 May, 1870.
- Dinshah, Edalji, C.I.F., 31 Dec., 1898.
- Dipchand, Virchand, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
- Donald, Douglas, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- *Donald, John Stuart, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1894.
- *Donnelly, Dy. Surg.-Gen. John McNeale, C.B., 25 Nov., 1886.
- Douglas, Major M. W., C.I.E., 26 June, 1903.
- Dowker, Gen. Howard Codrington, C.B., 21 June, 1887.
- Downe, Maj.-Gen. Viscount, C.I.E., 10 March, 1886.
- Downes, Lt.-Col. William Knox, D.S.O., 25 Nov., 1886.
- *Doyle, Major Ignatius Purcell, I.M.S., D.S.O., 23 Aug., 1889.
- Driscoll, Capt. D. P., Indn. Volrs., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
- Drummond, Bt. Col. Francis Henry Rutherford, C.I.E., 31 July, 1897.
- Drury, Rear-Admiral Sir C. C., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Duff, Maj.-Gen. Beauchamp, C.B., 29 Nov., 1900; C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- Duff, the Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant, G.C.S.I., 23 July, 1886; C.I.E., 5 Nov., 1881.
- Duff, Anna Julia, Lady Grant, C.I., 24 May, 1883.
- Dufferin and Ava, Harriet Georgiana, Dowager Marchioness of, C.I., 15 Dec., 1884.
- Dunlop, Alexander Johnstone, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Dunlop-Smith, Maj. James Robert, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
- Durand, Col. Algernon George Arnold, C.B., 12 July, 1892; C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- *Durand, Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward Law, Bart., C.B. (Civ.), 13 Feb., 1887.
- *Durand, Right Hon. Sir Henry Mortimer, K.C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1894; G.C.M.G., 23 May, 1900; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1889.
- *Dutt, Romesh Chandra, C.I.E., 25 May, 1892.
- *Dyce, Col. George Hugh Coles, C.B., 21 Jan., 1896.
- *Eardley-Wilmot, Maj.-Gen. Revell, C.B., 20 May, 1896.
- Edalji Dinshah, C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
- Edgerley, Steyning William, C.I.E., 25 May, 1895.
- Edwardes, Gen. Sir Stanley de Burgh, K.C.B., 21 May, 1898.
- Edwardes, Major Stanley Malcolm, D.S.O., 16 July, 1895.
- Edwards, Major FitzJames Maine, D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Edwards, Lieut.-Col. John Burnard, D.S.O., 21 Jan., 1896.
- Edwards, Major William Rice, M.D., I.M.S., C.M.G., 19 April, 1901.
- Egerton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Comyn, G.C.B., 24 June, 1904; D.S.O., 30 May, 1891.
- *Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles, K.C.S.I., 29 July, 1879; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
- Elderton, Capt. F. H., R.I.M., D.S.O., 26 Nov., 1900.
- Elgin and Kincardine, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of, K.G.; G.C.S.I. (addtl.), 27 Jan., 1894; G.C.I.E. (addtl.), 27 Jan., 1894.
- Elgin, Constance Mary, Countess of, C.I., 27 Jan., 1894.
- *Eliot, Sir John, F.R.S., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Elliott-Lockhart, Capt. Percy Clare, D.S.O., 16 May, 1899.
- Elles, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Roche, K.C.B., R.A., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
- Elliott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Locke, K.C.B., 26 June, 1902; D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
- *Elliott, Frederick Augustus Hugh, C.I.E., 24 May, 1883.
- Elliott, Major W. H. W., I.M.S., D.S.O., 26 June, 1902.
- *Elliott, Algernon, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- *Elliott, Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887.

- Ellis, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Edward Augustus, G.C.V.O., C.S.I., 7 Mar., 1876; *Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office, and ex officio Registrar of the Orders of the Star of India, and of the Indian Empire*.
- *Elsmie, George Robert, C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1893.
- *Etheridge, Maj.-Gen. Alfred Thomas, C.S.I., 31 May, 1872.
- *Euan-Smith, Sir Charles Bean, K.C.B. (Civil), 21 Nov., 1890; C.S.I., 15 Nov., 1872.
- Eustance, Major A. H., D.S.O., 6 Sept., 1904.
- *Evans, Henry Farrington, C.S.I., 3 June, 1899.
- Evans, Lt.-Gen. Horace Moule, C.B., 26 May, 1894.
- Evatt, Col. John Thorold, D.S.O., 10 Jan., 1900.
- Ewart, Capt. Richard Henry, D.S.O., 27 Aug., 1895.
- Eyre, Col. Edmund Henry, C.B., 26 May, 1894.
- Faiyaz Ali Khan, Mumtaz-ud-Daula Muhammad, Nawab, of Pahasu, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Fakirji Commodore, Dhanjibhai, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
- Fancourt, Col. St. J. M., C.B., 24 June, 1904.
- Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1896; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- *Fanshawe, Herbert Charles, C.S.I., 23 May, 1900.
- Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
- Faridoonji Jamshedji, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Fasken, Bt. Col. C. G. M., C.B., 6 Sept., 1904.
- Fateh Ali Khan, Nawab, Kazilbash, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Fath Ali Khan, Nawab Saiyid, Bahadur, of Banganapalle, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1877.
- Faudel-Phillips, Sir George Faudel, Bart., G.C.I.E., 15 Oct., 1897.
- *F. B. P. Fayrer, Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph, Bart., M.D., I.M.S., F.R.S.; K.C.S.I., 7 Mar., 1876.
- Fazulbhai Visram, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
- Fenn, Col. Ernest Harold, R.A.M.C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1894.
- Ferard, Henry Cecil, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
- Ferguson-Davie, Capt. Arthur Francis, D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Fergusson, the Right Hon. Sir James, Bart., K.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., 25 Feb., 1885; C.I.E., 28 April, 1880.
- Fife, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Duchess of, C.I., 6 Aug., 1887.
- *Finch, Benjamin Traill, C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- *Findlay, Surg.-Maj. John, M.B., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1889.
- Finlay, James Fairbairn, C.S.I., 20 May, 1896.
- Finney, Stephen, C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
- *Finucane, Michael, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
- Fisher, Capt. John, I.M.S., D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Fitzgerald, Col. Charles John Oswald, C.B., 1 July, 1887.
- *Fitzgerald, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., 15 May, 1885.
- *Fitzgerald, Sir William Gerald Seymour Vesey, C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887; K.C.I.E., 17 Aug., 1887.
- *FitzHugh, Maj.-Gen. Alfred, C.B., 22 Feb., 1881.
- Fitzpatrick, Sir Dennis, K.C.S.I., 21 May, 1890.
- Flanagan, Lieut. E. B., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
- *Fleet, John Faithfull, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1884.
- *Forbes, Arthur, C.S.I., 25 May, 1895.
- Forbes, G. S., C.S.I., 24 June, 1904.
- Forbes, Gen. Sir John, G.C.B., 3 June, 1899.
- *Ford, William, C.S.I., 25 May, 1866.
- *Forrest, George William, C.I.E., 3 June, 1899.
- Fowler, Bt. Maj. Francis John, D.S.O., 23 Aug., 1889.
- Fowler, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hartley, M.P., G.C.S.I., 29 June, 1895.
- Fowler, Ellen, Lady, C.I., 20 March, 1895.
- *F. 魯. 魯. Franklin, Surg.-Gen. Sir Benjamin, I.M.S., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Franks, Capt. Norman, C.I.E., 20 May, 1896.
- Fraser, Sir Andrew Henderson Leith, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Fraser, Stuart Mitford, C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
- Fraser-Tyler, Gen. Sir James Bannatyne, K.C.B., 21 June, 1887.
- Frederica, H.R.H. the Princess, C.I., 27 June, 1878.
- *Fryer, Sir Frederick William Richards, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1895.
- Fuller, Joseph Bamfylde, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1892, C.S.I., 26 June, 1902.
- Fulton, Edmund Mc G. H., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1904.
- Fulton, Capt. Harry Townsend, D.S.O., 20 Nov., 1900.
- Gaikwar, H.H. Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai, C.I., 2 Aug., 1892.
- Gaing, Maung On, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
- Galhardo, Col. Eduardo Augusto Rodrigues, K.C.I.E. (Hony.), 1 Jan., 1901.
- *Gamble, James Sykes, C.I.E., 3 June, 1899.
- Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E., 25 May, 1895.
- Gangadhar Shastri, M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Ganpat Rai, Diwan, C.I.E., 25 May, 1892.
- Gartsde-Tipping, Lieut.-Col. Robert Francis, C.B., 29 Nov., 1900.
- Gaselee, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred, K.C.B., 20 May, 1898; G.C.I.E. (addtl.), 24 July, 1901.
- Gatacre, Maj.-Gen. John, C.B., 1 July, 1887.
- Gaung, Kinwun Mingyi, C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887.
- Gaussen, Capt. James Robert, D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
- George, Edward Claudius Scotney, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1894.
- Gerard, Gen. Sir Montagu Gilbert, K.C.B., 26 June, 1902; K.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
- Ghatge, Pirajirao Bapu Saheb, Chief of Kagal, C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
- Ghaus Bakhsh, Sardar Sir, Raisani, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Ghosh, Rash Behari, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1896.
- Ghulam Rasa Khan, Risaldar Major, M.V.O., 31 March, 1903.
- Gib, Gen. Sir William Anthony, K.C.B., 22 June, 1897.
- Gibbon, Thomas Mitchell, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
- Gidhaur, Maharaja Sir Ravaneshwar Prasad Singh Bahadur of, K.C.I.E., 25 May, 1895.
- Giles, Edward, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- *Giles, Robert, C.I.E., 3 June, 1899.
- Gimlette, Lieut.-Col. George Hart Desmond, M.D., I.M.S., C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- *Glass, James George Henry, C.I.E., 21 May, 1890.
- Godley, Sir Arthur, K.C.B. (Civil), 24 Jan., 1893.
- Gokhale, Gopal Krishna, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
- Goldney, Col. Thomas Holbrow, C.B., 20 May, 1898.
- *Goldsmid, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick John, C.B. (Civil), 16 Nov., 1866; K.C.S.I., 3 Nov., 1871.

- Gondal, H.H. Sir Bhagwatsinghji Sagramji
Tkakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- Gondal, H.H. Rani Sahib of, C.I., 2 Aug., 1902.
- Goodfellow, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Augustus, V.C.,
16 April, 1853.
- *Goodridge, Capt. Walter Somerville, R.N.,
C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
- *Goodwyn, Maj. Henry Edward, R.E., D.S.O.,
1 July, 1887.
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
- *Gordon, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Benjamin Lumsden,
R.A., K.C.B., 3 June, 1899.
- Gordon, Col. James Henry, C.B., 3 June, 1893;
D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
- *Gordon, Col. John Charles Frederick, C.I.E.,
31 July, 1897.
- Gordon, Gen. Sir John James Hood, K.C.B.,
21 May, 1898.
- *Gordon, Col. Stannus Verner, D.S.O., 21 Jan.,
1896.
- Gordon, Gen. Sir Thomas Edward, K.C.B.,
23 May, 1900; C.S.I., 7 Aug., 1874; K.C.I.E.,
3 June, 1893.
- Gordon, Webster Boyle, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
- Gordon, Gen. William, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
- *Gore, Col. St. George Corbet, R.E., C.S.I.,
1 Jan., 1903.
- Gough, Gen. Sir Charles John Stanley, G.C.B.,
25 May, 1895; V.C., 2 Sept., 1859.
- Gough, Gen. Sir Hugh H., G.C.B., 20 May,
1896; V.C., 24 Dec., 1858.
- Gracey, Col. Thomas, C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
- *Graham, Maj.-Gen. Thomas, R.A., C.B.,
9 April, 1880.
- Grant, Maj. Charles James William, V.C.,
26 May, 1891.
- Grant, Lieut.-Col. Edward Long, C.B., 21 June,
1887.
- Grant, Lieut. G. P., D.S.O., 2 Sept., 1902.
- *Graves, Col. Benjamin Chamney, C.B., 20 May,
1898.
- Gray, Col. W. Du G., C.B., 24 June, 1904.
- *Green, Col. Malcolm Scrimshire, C.B., 28 Feb.,
1861.
- *Green, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Henry Rodes,
C.B. (Civil), 3 Dec., 1859; K.C.S.I., 25 May,
1866.
- Greenstreet, Reginald Hawkins, C.I.E.,
3 June, 1899.
- Greer, Richard Townsend, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1904.
- Grey, Col. Leopold John Herbert, C.S.I.,
1 Jan., 1877.
- *Grierson, George Abraham, C.I.E., 26 May,
1894.
- *Griesbach, Carl Ludolf, C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
- Griffin, Maj. Cecil Pender Griffiths, D.S.O., 29
Nov., 1900.
- *Griffin, Sir Lepel Henry, K.C.S.I., 24 May,
1881.
- Griffith, Ralph Thomas Hodgkin, C.I.E.,
1 Jan., 1885.
- *Gunga Ram, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 26 June,
1903.
- Gurdon, Major Bertrand Evelyn Mellish, C.I.E.,
23 May, 1900; D.S.O., 16 July, 1895.
- *Gwalior, Col. H.H. the Maharaja Sindhia
of, G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., 25 May, 1895.
- Gwalior, H.H. the Maharani of, C.I., 1 Jan.,
1801.
- *Gwatkin, Col. F. S., C.B., 26 June, 1902.
- Hadow, Lieut.-Col. Reginald Campbell, D.S.O.,
21 Jan., 1895.
- Haffkine, Dr. Waldemar Mordecai, C.I.E.,
22 June, 1897.
- Haines, Field Marshal Sir Frederick Paul,
G.C.B.; G.C.S.I., 29 July, 1879; C.I.E.,
1 Jan., 1878.
- Hak Nawaz Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.,
1 Jan., 1895.
- Hall, Lieut. P.B., D.S.O., 26 June, 1903.
- Hall, William Thomas, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1904.
- Hamilton, Lord George, G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Hamilton, Lady George, C.I., 20 Nov., 1895.
- Hamilton, Col. Henry, I.M.S., C.B., 24 June,
1904.
- Hammick, Murray, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Hammond, Col. Sir Arthur George, K.C.B.,
1 Jan., 1903; V.C., 15 Oct., 1831; D.S.O.,
10 April, 1889.
- Handcock, Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Gore, C.B.,
3 June, 1893.
- Hankin, Arthur Crommelin, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
- Hanover, H.R.H. Princess Mary of, C.I.,
27 June, 1878.
- Harballabh Narayan Singh, Maharaja, of
Sonbursa, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Hardy, Richard Gillies, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1900.
- Hare, Lancelot, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
- *Hare, Richard Douglas, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
- Harman, Lieut.-Col. Richard, D.S.O., 19 Nov.,
1891.
- Harnam Singh, Kunwar Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E.,
31 Dec., 1898.
- Harrington, Lt.-Col. Sir J. L., K.C.V.O.,
9 Nov., 1903; C.B. (Civil), 11 July, 1902.
- Harriott, George Moss, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1902.
- Harris, the Right Hon. George Robert Canning,
Lord, G.C.S.I., 25 May, 1895; G.C.I.E.
(addl.), 21 May, 1890.
- Harris, Lucy Ada, Lady, C.I., 14 April, 1890.
- Harris, Gen. Phillip Henry Farrell, C.B.,
25 Nov., 1886.
- Harvey, William Leatham, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Hasan Ali Khan Talpur, Mir Muhammad,
C.I.E., 26 May, 1894.
- Hastings, Charles Godolphin William, C.I.E.,
22 June, 1897.
- Hastings, Col. Edward Spence, D.S.O., 1 July,
1887.
- *Hastings, Maj.-Gen. Francis Eddowes, C.B.,
26 May, 1894.
- Havelock, Sir Arthur Elibank, G.C.M.G.,
G.C.S.I., 20 April, 1901; G.C.I.E. (addi-
tional), 16 March, 1896.
- Havelock, Anne Grace, Lady, C.I., 15 Oct.,
1897.
- Hawkes, Col. H. M. P., C.B., 24 June, 1904.
- Hay, Col. James, C.B., 3 June, 1899.
- *Heath, Lieut.-Col. John Macclesfield, C.M.G.,
28 Jan., 1836.
- Henderson, Major-Gen. Philip Durham, C.S.I.,
7 March, 1876.
- Henderson, Robert Herriot, C.I.E., 1 Jan.,
1903.
- *Hendley, Col. Thomas Holbein, I.M.S., C.I.E.,
1 Jan., 1891.
- Henegan, Capt. John, D.S.O., 20 Dec., 1893.
- Hennell, Col. Sir Reginald, D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
- Hennessey, James Babonau Nickterlien,
C.I.E., 6 June, 1885.

- Hennessy, Major-Gen. Sir George Robertson, K.C.B., 26 June, 1903.
- *Henry, Edward Richard, C.S.I., 21 May, 1898.
- Henry, Major-Gen., G., R.E., C.B., 26 June, 1903.
- Herbert, Maj. Claude, D.S.O., 27 Aug., 1895.
- Herbert, Col. Lionel, C.V.O., 31 March, 1903.
- Hertz, Henry Felix, C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
- Hesse, H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of, C.I., 11 Dec., 1893.
- Het Ram, Pandit, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1884.
- Hewett, John Prescott, C.S.I., 31 Dec., 1898; C.I.E., 30 May, 1891.
- *Hext, Rear-Admiral Sir John, R.N., K.C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- *Higham, Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
- *Hildebrand, Arthur Hedding, C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
- Hill, Arthur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Hill, C. H. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
- Hill, Capt. John, D.S.O., 16 May, 1899.
- Hill, Major Thomas Henry, I.S.M.D., C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- *Hills-Johnes, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James, R.A., G.C.B., 3 June, 1893; V.C., 24 April, 1858.
- *Hittu Ram, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1882.
- Hobart, Mary Catherine, Lady (Mrs. Charles Coates), C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
- Hobday, Col. Thomas Francis, C.B., 22 June, 1897.
- Hodding, Lieut.-Col. John, V.D., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Hodgson, Lieut. George Cecil, D.S.O., 16 Dec., 1904.
- Hodson, C. W., C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1905.
- Hodson, Major G. B., D.S.O., 12 Sept., 1902.
- *Hoernle, Dr. Augustus Frederick Rudolph, C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- Hogg, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Adam George Forbes, K.C.B., 24 June, 1904.
- *Hogg, Sir Frederick Russell, C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887; K.C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
- Hogg, Maj.-Gen. George Crawford, C.B., 20 May, 1896.
- Hogge, Lieut.-Col. A. F., C.B., 16 Dec., 1904.
- Hogge, Col. John William, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1894.
- Hohenlohe Langenburg, H.R.H. the Hereditary Princess of, C.I., 15 Oct., 1897.
- Holderness, Thomas William, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
- *Holdich, Col. Sir T. Hungerford, R.E., C.B., 26 May, 1894; K.C.I.E., 22 June, 1897; K.C.M.G., 11 Dec., 1902.
- Holdsworth, Maj. John Joseph, C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
- Holford, Capt. George Lindsay, C.V.O., C.I.E., 21 May, 1890.
- Holkar, H.H. Maharaja Sir Shivaji Rao, ex-Chief of Indore, G.C.S.I., 30 June, 1887.
- Holland, Commander Gerald Edwin, R.I.M., C.I.E., 24 July, 1901; D.S.O., 28 July, 1890.
- *Holland, Maj.-Gen. Henry William, C.B., 2 June, 1869.
- *Holland, Lt.-Col. Trevenen James, C.B., 2 June, 1869.
- Holman, Capt. H. C., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
- *Home, Col. Frederick Jervis, R.E., C.S.I., 25 May, 1892.
- Home, Walter, C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
- Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, G.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
- Hooper, John, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1904.
- *Hooper, Bde. Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Sir William Roe, I.M.S., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- *Hope, Sir Theodore Cracraft, K.C.S.I., 29 May, 1886; C.I.E., 22 July, 1882.
- Horn, D. B., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
- Hornby, Bt. Major Montague Leyland, D.S.O., 27 Aug., 1895.
- *Horstali, Jeremiah Garnett, C.I.E., 21 May, 1890.
- Horton, Capt. J. H., I.M.S., D.S.O., 6 Sept., 1904.
- Houtum-Schindler, Gen. A., C.I.E. (Hony.), 23 May, 1900.
- *Howell, Mortimer Sloper, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1886.
- Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, K.C.I.E., 25 May, 1892.
- Huddleston, George, C.I.E., 26 June, 1903.
- Hudson, Captain Corrie, I.M.S., D.S.O., 6 Sept., 1904.
- Hudson, Major H., C.I.E., 26 June, 1903.
- Hudson, Lt.-Col. Sir William Brereton, V.D., K.C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1893.
- Huggins, Lt.-Col. Ponsonby Glenn, D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
- Hughes, Arthur John, C.I.E., 25 May, 1892.
- Hughes, Maj.-Gen. Charles Frederick, C.B., 22 June, 1897.
- Hughes, Walter Charleton, C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
- Hugo, Capt. James Henry, I.M.S., D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- *Hume, Allan Octavian, C.B. (Civ.), 18 May, 1866.
- Humphreys, Capt. D. W. H., D.S.O., 16 Dec., 1904.
- Hunter, Lt.-Col. John Muir, C.S.I., 3 June, 1899.
- Hunza, Mir Muhammad Nazim Khan, of C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Husain Ali Khan, C.I.E., 5 Feb., 1881.
- Husain, Nawab Bahadur Saiyid Amcer, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1888.
- Husain, Saiyid Aulad, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1882.
- Husband, Rev. Dr. John, F.R.C.S., C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- Hussein Kuli Khan, H.E. Sir, Mokhber-ed-Dowlet, K.C.I.E. (Hony.), 26 June, 1902.
- Hutchins, Sir Philip Percival, K.C.S.I., 30 May, 1891.
- Hutchinson, Maj.-Gen. Henry Doveton, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Hutchinson, Col. J. B., C.S.I., 24 June, 1904.
- Hyderabad, H.H. Nizam of, G.C.B. (Hony.), G.C.S.I., 17 Nov., 1884.
- Hyderabad, Mir Akbar Ali, of, C.S.I., 4 June, 1869.
- Ibbetson, Sir Denzil Charles Jelf, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- *I. B. C. Idar, Maharaja of, K.C.B. (Hony.), 29 Nov., 1900; G.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897; G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Iddesleigh, Cecilia Frances, Dowager Countess of, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
- *Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1895; C.I.E., 11 May, 1882.
- Impey, William Henry Lockington, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Indore, H.H. Maharaja Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar, late of, G.C.S.I., 30 June, 1887.

- Innes, Lt.-Gen. James John McLeod, V.C., 24 Dec., 1858.
 Irwin, A. M. B., C.S.I., 24 June, 1904.
 *Irwin, George Robert, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Irwin, Henry, C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
 Ismay, Stanley, C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
 *Izat, Alexander, C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
- Jackson, Samuel, C.I.E., 24 May, 1883.
 Jacob, Major Arthur Le Grand, D.S.O., 5 Oct., 1898.
 Jacob, Edward Fountaine, C.I.E., 21 May, 1898.
 Jacob, L. M., C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Jacob, Col. Sir Samuel Swinton, K.C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
 *Jacob, Col. Sydney Long, R.E., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Jagadish Chandra Bose, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 *Jahandad Khan, Raja, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Jai Kishan Dass, Raja, of Aligarh (N.W.P.), C.S.I., 31 May, 1879.
 Jaipur, H.H. Maharaja-dhiraj Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, of, G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1888; G.C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Jalal-ud-din, Khan Bahadur Kazi, Akhundzada, of Kandahar, C.I.E., 3 June, 1899.
 Jallab Khan, Sardar, C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C., Rao Bahadur, C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
 *James, Sir Henry Evan Murchison, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Jammu and Kashmir, Maj.-Gen. H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., 25 May, 1892.
 Jamshedji, Faridoonji, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Jang, H.E. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher, Rana Bahadur, G.C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Janjira, Nawab of, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
 *Jardine, Sir John, K.C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Jarrett, Col. Henry Sullivan, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
 Jaswant Singh, H.H. Raja, of Sailana, K.C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
 Jaswantsinghji Fatehsir ghji, Sir, Thakur Sahib of Limri, K.C.I.E., 30 June, 1887.
 *Jatar, Sri Ram Bhikaji, C.I.E., 26 May, 1894.
 Jehangir, Pestanji, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1882.
 Jenkins, Col. Sir Francis Howell, K.C.B., 22 June, 1897.
 Jenkins, Sir Lawrence Hugh, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 *Jenkinson, Sir Edward George, K.C.B. (Civil), 2 June, 1888.
 Jennings, Lt.-Col. Robert Henry, R.E., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Jennings, Lt.-Gen. Robert Melvill, C.B., 20 May, 1896.
 Jiwan Singh, Sardar, of Shahzadpur, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1891.
 Johnson, Gen. Sir Allen Bayard, K.C.B., 25 May, 1889.
 Johnson, Gen. Sir Charles Cooper, G.C.B., 23 May, 1900.
 Johnston, H. J., C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
 Johnstone, Frederick John, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1896.
 Jones, Capt. Herbert John, D.S.O., 16 July, 1895.
 *Jones, William Brittain, C.S.I., 25 May, 1883.
 Jopp, Col. John, C.B., 26 May, 1894.
 Jotindra Mohan Tagor, Maharaja, K.C.S.I., 23 May, 1882.
- *Joyner, Robert Batson, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
 Jujhar Singh Ju Deo, Rai Bahadur Diwan, of Charkari, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
 Jumna Bai Sahib, H.H. Maharani Gaekwar, of Baroda, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Junagarh, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.S.I., 31 Dec., 1898.
- Kagal (Senior), Pirajirao Bapu Saheb Ghatge, Chief of, C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Kailash Chandra Bose, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Kalat, Mir Sir Khudadad Khan, ex-Wali of, G.C.S.I., (Hony.), 29 July, 1879.
 Kalat, Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, Wali of, G.C.I.E., 10 Aug., 1894.
 Kali Nath Mitter, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Kalika Dass Datta, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
 Kaluba, Kumar Sri, C.I.E., 30 June, 1887.
 Kanchi Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Kapur, Ban Bihari, Raja of Burdwan, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Kapurthala, H.H. Raja Sir Jugatjit Singh Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
 Karauli, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Kashi Rao Sarve, Sardar Bahadur, C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
 Kashmir, Raja Sir Amar Singh of, K.C.S.I., 10 Nov., 1891.
 Keary, Lt.-Col. Henry D'Urban, D.S.O., 18 Mar., 1892.
 Keene, Charles James, C.I.E., 26 June, 1903.
 *Keene, Henry George, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1883.
 Keighley, Col. Charles Marsh, C.B., 20 May, 1898; D.S.O., 10 April, 1889.
 Kelly, Col. James Graves, C.B., 16 July, 1895.
 Kemball, Gen. Sir Arnold Burrows, K.C.B., 29 July, 1878; K.C.S.I., 25 May, 1866.
 Kemball, Maj. Charles Arnold, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Kemp, Commdr. T. W., R.N., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Kendall, Commdr. C. J. C., R.I.M., D.S.O., 6 Sept. 1904.
 Kennedy, Frederick Charles, C.I.E., 29 May, 1886.
 *Kennedy, Hartley, C.S.I., 26 June, 1902.
 Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tamburan, C.S.I., 25 May, 1895.
 Kerr, Lieut.-Col., M.A., C.B., 16 Dec., 1904.
 Kesri Singh, H.H. Maharao Sir, of Sirohi, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1895; G.C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Khairpur, H.H. the Mir of, G.C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Khan, Sardar Jallab, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1905.
 Kharan, Sardar Sir Naoroz Khan, of, K.C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
 Khem Singh Bedi, Baba Sir, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
 Khengarji, H.H. Maharao Sir, Bahadur, Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E., 30 June, 1887.
 Khuda Bakhsh, Khan Bahadur, Maulvi, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Kielhorn, Franz, Ph.D., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1887.
 *King, Bde.-Surg. Lt.-Col. Sir George, M.B., I.M.S., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.

* Retired from the Service.

- King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.I.E., 15 Aug., 1892.
 King, Lucas White, C.S.I., 21 May, 1898.
 King, Lt.-Col. Walter Gawen, I.M.S., C.I.E., 3 June, 1899.
 Kinloss, Mary, Baroness, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 *Kipling, John Lockwood, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1887.
 *Kirk, Sir John, M.D., K.C.B., 18 July, 1890; G.C.M.G., 2 Feb., 1886.
 *Kirkpatrick, Maj. W., D.S.O., 2 Sept., 1902.
 Kisch, H. M., C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Knight, Maj. W. C., D.S.O., 22 Aug., 1902.
 Knowles, Capt. G., D.S.O., 12 Sept., 1902.
 Knyvett, A. V., C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
 Kolhapur, H.H. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, Maharaja of, G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1895.
 Korea, the Emperor of, G.C.I.E., (Hony.), 17 Dec., 1900.
 Kori Sadhau, Raja Rampal Singh of, C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
 Kota, H.H. Hony. Maj. Sir Umed Singh, Bahadur, Maharao of, K.C.S.I., 23 May, 1900.
 Kotlehr, Raja Ram Pal of, C.S.I., 24 June, 1904.
 Krishna Murti, P.N., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Kun Kyi, Sawbwa of Mong Nai, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Lafont, Rev. Father Eugene, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1880.
 Lahej, Sultan Sir Ahmad bin Fadhl of, K.C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Lall, Shyam Sundar, Rao Bahadur, Diwan of Kishangarh, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Lamb, Richard Amplett, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 *Lambert, Sir John, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1893.
 Lamington, Lord, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., (addtl.), 12 Dec., 1903.
 Lance, Lt.-Gen. Frederick, C.B., 25 May, 1889.
 Lane, Col. Clayton Turner, C.I.E., 25 May, 1895.
 Lansdowne, the Right Hon. the Marquess of, K.G.; G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I. (addtl.), 10 Dec., 1888; G.C.I.E. (addtl.), 10 Dec., 1888.
 Lansdowne, Maud Evelyn, Marchioness of, C.I., 10 Dec., 1888.
 *Latimer, Frederick William, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 La Touche, James John Digges, K.C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Laughton, Col. Arthur Frederick, C.B., 25 Nov., 1886.
 Law, Sir Edward FitzGerald, K.C.M.G., 21 May, 1898; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Law, Joy Gobind, C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
 *Lawrence, Alexander John, C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
 Lawrence, Harriette Katherine, Dowager Lady, C.I., 1 June, 1878.
 *Lawrence, Sir Walter Roper, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Lee-Warner, Sir William, K.C.S.I., 21 May, 1898.
 Leigh, Lt.-Col. Henry Percy Poingdestre, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1892.
 Lely, Sir Frederick Styles Philpin, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1901; K.C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
 *Le Messurier, Col. Augustus, R.E., C.I.E., 28 June, 1886.
 Le Mesurier, Haviland, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Leslie, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
 Leslie, Col. Sir Charles Henry, Bart., C.B., 21 Jan., 1896.
 Lethbridge, Lt.-Col. Sir Alfred Swaine, I.M.S., K.C.S.I., 20 May, 1896.
 *Lethbridge, Sir Roper, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1890.
 Limri, Sir Jaswantsinghji Fatehsinghji, Thakur Sahib of, K.C.I.E., 30 June, 1887.
 Lindsay, Alexander Martin, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
 Little, Lt.-Gen. Henry Alexander, C.B., 12 Nov., 1889.
 Loch, Lieut.-Col. Granville Henry, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Loch, Lieut.-Col. William, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Lockhart, Mary Katherine, Lady, C.I., 30 Nov., 1900.
 Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Lorimer, John Gordon, C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
 Louise, H.R.H. the Princess, Duchess of Argyll, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Louise, H.R.H. the Princess, Duchess of Fife, C.I., 6 Aug., 1887.
 Louise Auguste of Schleswig-Holstein, H.H., the Princess, C.I., 11 Dec., 1893.
 *Lovett, Maj.-Gen., Beresford, R.E., C.B., 10 April, 1889; C.S.I., 14 Feb., 1873.
 Low, Maj. Robert Balmain, D.S.O., 21 Jan., 1896.
 Low, Gen. Sir Robert Cunliffe, G.C.B., 21 Jan., 1896.
 Lucas, Maj. Frederic George, D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
 Ludlow, Col. Edward Samuel, G.I.E., 1 Jan., 1879.
 Lugard, Major Edward James, D.S.O., 28 July, 1890.
 *Luke, Stephen Paget Walter Vyvyan C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1880.
 Lumsden, Col. Dugald McTavish, Ind. Volrs., C.B., 19 April, 1901.
 Lumsden, Gen. Sir Peter Stark, G.C.B., 3 July, 1885; C.S.I., 25 March, 1870.
 Lunawara, Raja of, K.C.I.E., 25 May, 1889.
 *Lyall, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Comyns, D.C.L., K.C.B. (Civil), 24 May, 1881; G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1896.
 *Lyall, Sir Charles James, LL.D., K.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1880.
 *Lyall, David Robert, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1891.
 *Lyall, Sir James Broadwood, K.C.S.I., 24 May, 1888; G.C.I.E., 25 May, 1892.
 Lye, Major Robert Cobb, D.S.O., 16 Dec., 1904.
 *Lyon, Bde.-Surg. Lieut.-Col. Isidore Bernadotte, C.I.E., 25 May, 1889.
 Lyster, Lieut.-Gen. Harry Hammon, C.B., 22 Feb., 1881; V.C., 2 Sept., 1859.
 Lytton, Edith, Dowager Countess of, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Macandrew, Maj. Henry John Milnes, D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Macartney, George, C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.

- McBarnet, Capt. A. E., D.S.O., 2 Sept., 1902; M.V.O., 12 Aug., 1904.
- MacCartie, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Fitzgerald, M.B., I.M.S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
- Macdonald, Bt. Col. Sir James Ronald Leslie, C.B. (Civil), 16 Jan., 1900; K.C.I.E., 16 Dec., 1904.
- *MacDonnell, Rt. Hon. Sir Antony Patrick, G.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897; K.C.V.O., 11 Aug., 1903.
- McDonnell, R. G. P. P., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
- McInroy, Col. Charles, C.B., 26 May, 1894.
- McKay, Col. Henry Kellock, I.M.S., C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
- Mackay, Sir James Lyle, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1894; G.C.M.G., 9 Nov., 1902.
- Mackenzie, Col. Alfred Robert Davidson, C.B., 29 May, 1886.
- Maclean, Maj.-Gen. Charles Smith, C.B., 22 Feb., 1881; C.I.E., 20 March, 1888.
- Maclean, Sir Francis William, K.C., K.C.I.E., 11 Jan., 1898.
- *Maclean, Frederick Gurr, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- McLeod, Lieut.-Gen. Donald James Sim, C.B., 20 May, 1898; D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
- Macleod, Lieut.-Col. James John, C.I.E., 20 May, 1896.
- McMahon, Major Arthur Henry, C.S.I., 22 June, 1897; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1894.
- *Macnabb, Sir Donald Campbell, C.S.I., 24 May, 1881; K.C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
- *McNair, Maj. John Frederick Adolphus, R.A., C.M.G., 24 May, 1879.
- Maconchy, Lieut.-Col. Ernest William Stuart King, D.S.O., 19 Nov., 1891.
- *Macpherson, Sir Arthur George, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1889.
- *Macpherson, Charles Gordon Welland, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1880.
- Macpherson, Duncan James, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
- Macpherson, Lieut. J., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
- Macpherson, John Molesworth, C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
- Macpherson, William Charles, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- McQueen, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Withers, K.C.B., 10 April, 1889.
- Macquoid, Capt. Charles Edward Every Francis Kirwan, D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- *M.C. McRae, Col. Henry Napier, C.B., 20 May, 1898.
- McSwiney, Bt. Col. Edward Frederick Henry, D.S.O., 1 July, 1887; C.B., 26 June, 1903.
- McVean, Capt. D. A. D., D.S.O., 2 Sept., 1902.
- Madho Singh, H.H. Maharaja-dhiraj Sawai Sir, of Jaipur, G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1888; G.C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
- Madhu Sudhan Das, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
- Mahmud Khan, H.H. Mir Sir, Wali of Kalat, G.C.I.E., 10 Aug., 1894.
- Mahta Punna Lalji, Rai, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1887.
- Mainwaring, Gen. William George, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
- *Maitland, Maj.-Gen. Pelham James, C.B., 20 May, 1896.
- Maitland, William James, C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
- Malaudh, Sardar Badan Singh, of, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- *Malcolm, Maj. P., D.S.O., 2 Sept., 1902.
- *Malcolmson, Maj.-Gen. John Henry Porter, C.B., 25 July, 1879.
- Man, Edward Horace, C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1893.
- *Mance, Sir Henry Christopher, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1883.
- Mancherji Kavarji Murzban, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 30 May, 1891.
- Mancherji Rustamji Dholu, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- *Manderson, Maj.-Gen. George Rennie, C.B., 22 Feb., 1881.
- *Mangles, R. L., V.C., 8 July, 1850.
- Manning, Bt. Lieut.-Col. Sir William Henry, C.B., 7 Aug., 1903; K.C.M.G., 6 Sept., 1904.
- Mansfield, Col. H., C.B., 24 June, 1904.
- Mansinghji Sarsinghji, Thakur Sahib of Palitana, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1896.
- Margaret of Connaught, H.R.H. the Princess, C.I., 15 Jan. 1900.
- Markby, Sir William, D.C.L., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1889.
- *Markham, Sir Clements Robert, K.C.B. (Civil), 20 May, 1896.
- Marsh, Lieut. C. H., D.S.O., 29 Nov. 1900.
- Marsh, Henry, C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
- Marshall, Maj.-Gen. George Frederick Leicester, C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1893.
- Martin, Maj.-Gen. A. R., C.B., 26 June, 1902.
- Martin, Col. Cunliffe, C.B., 22 Feb., 1881.
- Martindale, Sir Arthur Henry Temple, K.C.S.I., 24 June, 1901.
- Mary of Hanover, H.R.H. the Princess, C.I., 27 June, 1878.
- Masson, Lt.-Col. Sir David Parkes, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
- Massy, Col. H. S., C.B., 26 June, 1903.
- Masters, Col. Alexander, C.B., 24 June, 1904.
- *Mathew, George Felton, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1882.
- Matthews, Henry Montagu, C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
- Maunsell, Gen. Sir Frederick Richard, K.C.B., 22 June, 1897.
- Maxwell, Bt. Maj. Francis Aylmer, V.C., 8 March, 1901; D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Maxwell, Lt.-Col. Henry St. Patrick, C.S.I., 25 May, 1892.
- *M.C. Mayne, Col. Richard Charles Graham, C.B., 4 Oct., 1898.
- Mayo, Arthur, late Indian Navy, V.C., 25 Feb., 1862.
- Mayo, Blanche Julia, Dowager Countess of, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
- Meade, Lt.-Col. Malcolm John, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
- Mecklenburg-Strelitz, H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
- Mehrulla Khan, Raisani, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Mehta, Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji, K.C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
- Mehta, Rustamji Dhanjibhai, C.I.E., 22 Jan. 1897.
- *Meiklejohn, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Hope, K.C.B., 20 May, 1898; C.M.G., 15 Feb. 1887.
- Melitus, Paul Gregory, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1894.
- Melliss, Capt. Charles John, V.C., 15 Jan., 1901.
- Melliss, Col. Sir Howard, K.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
- *Melvill, Philip Sandys, C.S.I., 7 March, 1876.
- Merk, William Rudolf Henry, C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887.
- *Merriman, Gen. Charles James, R.E., C.S.I., 24 May, 1878.
- *Merriman, Col. William, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1890.
- Meyer, William Stevenson, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.

- Mian Bhure Singh, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Michael, Gen. James, C.S.I., 7 March, 1876.
 *Miley, Col. James Aloysius, C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
 Miller, John Ontario, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Miller, Rev. William, D.D., C.I.E., 23 May, 1884.
 Minchin, Capt. Alfred Beckett, C.I.E., 21 May, 1898.
 Minchin, Lieut.-Col. Charles Frederick, D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Miraj (Senior Branch), Sir Gangadhar Rao Ganesh, Chief of, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, C.I.E., 24 May, 1881.
 Mirza Umrao Beg, Ressaider Bahadur, M.V.O., 31 March, 1903.
 Moberly, Capt. Frederick James, D.S.O., 10 Aug., 1893.
 Mohesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., 24 May, 1881.
 *Molesworth, Sir Guilford Lindsay, K.C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
 Molloy, Col. Edward, C.B., 23 May, 1900.
 Molyneux, Capt. Edward Mary Joseph, D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
 *Moncrieff, Sir Colin Campbell Scott, R.E., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903; K.C.M.G., 21 June, 1887.
 Money, Col. Elliott Alexander, C.B., 22 June, 1897.
 *Money, William James, C.S.I., 4 June, 1869.
 Mong Nai, Kun Kyi, Sawbwa of, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 *Monro, Alexander, C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
 *Monro, J., C.B. (Civ.), 2 June, 1888.
 Monteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Montgomery, Lt.-Col. James Alexander Lawrence, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Moore, Maj.-Gen. Arthur Thomas, C.B., 21 June, 1887; V.C., 3 Aug., 1860.
 Moore, Capt. C. H. G., D.S.O., 16 Dec., 1904.
 Moore, Lt.-Col. Sir George Montgomerie, R.A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1894.
 Moore, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry, K.C.B., 22 June, 1897; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Moradabad (U.P.), Raja Jai Krishan Dass of, C.S.I., 31 May, 1870.
 Moreland, W. H., C.I.E., 2nd Jan., 1905.
 *Morris, Sir John Henry, K.C.S.I., 2 May, 1883.
 Morton, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. de C., C.B., K.C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
 Morvi, H.H. the Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E., 25 July, 1897.
 *Moule, Horace Frederick D'Oyly, C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
 Mudaliyar, C. Jambulingam, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
 Mudaliyar, Pakam Rajaratna, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Muhammad Akram Khan, Nawab of Amb, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1889.
 Muhammad Ali Beg, Hon. Lt.-Col. Nawab, Afsar-i-Jang Bahadur, C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Muhammad Aslam Khan, Kazi, C.M.G., 15 Feb., 1887.
 *Muhammad Aslam Khan, Hony. Col. Nawab, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
 Muhammad Bakhtiyar Singh, Sahibzada, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
 Muhammad Khudadad Khan, Mir Sir, ex-Wali of Kalat, G.C.S.I. (Hony.), 29 July, 1879.
 Muhammad Sami Ulla Khan, Maulvie, C.M.G., 10 Dec., 1884.
 Muhammad Yakub walad Shaikh Ismail, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
 Muir, Col. Charles Wemyss, C.I.E., 25 July, 1887; C.B., 26 June, 1902.
 *Muir, Sir William, K.C.S.I., 8 Feb., 1867.
 Mukharji, Raja Piari Mohan of Uttarpara, C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887.
 Mullaly, Major Alexander, D.S.O., 16 Dec., 1904.
 Muntaz-ud-Daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, Nawab of Pahasu, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 *Murphy, Lt.-Col. William Reed, I.M.S., D.S.O., 28 July, 1890.
 Murray, Major Frank, D.S.O., 16 Dec., 1904.
 Murshidabad, Nawab of, G.C.I.E., 31 May, 1890.
 Murshidabad, H.H. the Nawab Shameshi Jahan, Begum Sahib of, C.I., 15 Oct., 1897.
 Muskat, H.H. Saiyid Faisal bin Turki, Sultan of, G.C.I.E. (Hony.), 15 Nov., 1903.
 Mysore, H.H. the Maharani of, C.I., 3 June, 1893.
 Nabha, Hony. Col., H.H. Raja Sir Hira Singh Malvinder Bahadur of, G.C.S.I., 29 July, 1879; G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Nagar, Raja Sikander Khan of, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Nalin Bihar Sircar, Babu, C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
 Nanak Chand, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Nanquette, Pierre François H., C.I.E., 30 June, 1879.
 Naoroji Manekji Wadia, C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1893.
 Naoroji Pestonji, Vakil, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1897.
 Naoroz Khan, Sir, Sardar of Kharan, K.C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
 Napier of Magdala, Mary Cecilia, Dowager Lady, C.I., 31 May, 1879.
 Napier and Ettrick, Anne Jane Charlotte, Dowager Lady, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Napier, Col. Hon. George Campbell, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Narayana Devu, Raja Sri Gaurachandra Gajapati, of Parlakimedi, C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Nathan, Robert, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Nation, Gen. Sir John Louis, K.C.B., 23 May, 1900.
 Nayar, C. Sankaran, C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
 *Naylor, James Richard, C.S.I., 21 May, 1890.
 Nazim Khan, Mir Muhammad, Mir of Hunza, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Needham, Jack Francis, C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
 *Neel, Edmund, C.I.E., 21 May, 1890.
 Newmarch, Maj.-Gen. Sir Oliver Richardson, K.C.S.I., 26 May, 1894.
 *Nicholson, Sir Frederick Augustus, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Nicolson, Sir Arthur, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., K.C.I.E., 20 March, 1888.
 *Nisbet, Col. Robert Parry, C.I.E., 6 June, 1885.
 Nixon, Maj.-Gen. J. E., C.B., 26 June, 1902.
 Norie, Major C. E. de M., D.S.O., 26 June, 1902.
 Northcote, Henry Stafford, Lord, C.B., G.C.I.E. (adtl.), 17 Feb., 1900.
 Northcote, Alice, Lady, C.I., 17 Feb., 1900.

- *Norton, David, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
Nunn, Lieut.-Col. Joshua Arthur, D.S.O., A.V.D., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
- *O'Callaghan, Sir Francis Langford, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1888; C.I.E., 24 May, 1883; K.C.M.G., 26 June, 1902.
O'Connor, Lieut.-Col. P. F., I.M.S., C.B., 26 June, 1902.
O'Connor, Capt. W. F. T., R.A., C.I.E., 16 Dec., 1904.
*O'Connor, James Edward, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1891.
*Odling, Charles William, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
*Odling, Tom Francis, C.M.G., 7 Jan., 1891.
O'Donnell, Maj. Hugh, D.S.O., 23 Aug., 1889.
*Oldham, William Benjamin, C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1893.
*Ollivant, Sir Edward Charles Kayll, K.C.I.E., 25 May, 1892.
Ommaney, Col. Edward Lacon, C.S.I., 25 May, 1889.
On Gaing, Maung, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
Orcha, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
*Ottley, Col. Sir John Walter, R.E., K.C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
*Owen, Lieut.-Col. Charles William, I.M.S., C.M.G., 15 Feb., 1887; C.I.E., 24 May, 1881.
*Ozanne, E. C., C.S.I., 26 June, 1902.
- Pahasu, Nawab of, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
Pal, Raja Ram, of Kutlahr, C.S.I., 24 June, 1904.
Palanpur, Diwan of, G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
Palitana, Chief of, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1896.
*Palmer, Charles George, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
*Parker, Joseph, C.S.I., 17 Sept., 1896.
Parlakamedi, Sri Gaurachandra Gajapati Narayana Deva, Raja of, C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
Parshad, Rao Bahadur Pandit Sakthdeo, C.I.F., 26 June, 1902.
Parshad, Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishan, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
Partab Bahadur Singh, Raja, of Kita Partabgarh, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
Partab Singh, Hony. Maj.-Gen. H.H. Sir, Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., 25 May, 1892.
*P. C. Partab Singh, Hony. Maj.-Gen. H.H. Sir, Maharaj Dhiraj Bahadur, of Idar, K.C.B. (Hony.), 29 Nov., 1900; G.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
Partab Narayan Singh, Maharaja of Ajudhya, K.C.I.E., 25 May, 1895.
Patch, Col. Robert, C.B., 20 May, 1896.
Patel, Khan Bahadur Barjorji Dorabji, C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
Patiala, Sir Ranbir Singh, Kunwar of, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
*Patterson, Alexander Bleakley, C.I.E., 25 May, 1895.
*Paul, Alfred Wallis, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1889.
Pearse, Gen. George Godfrey, R.A., C.B., 24 May, 1881.
Pearson, Maj.-Gen. A. A., C.B., 24 June, 1904.
Pedler, Alexander, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
*Peile, Sir James Braithwaite, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1888.
- Peile, Col. Solomon Charles Frederick, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
*Pemberton, Maj.-Gen. Robert Charles Boileau, R.E., C.S.I., 26 May, 1894.
Pennington, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Richard, C.B., 21 June, 1887.
*Penny, Edmund, C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
Pennyquick, Alexander, C.I.E., 21 May, 1898.
*Pennyquick, Col. John, R.E., C.S.I., 10 Oct., 1895.
Perkins, Capt. J. C. C., D.S.O., 26 June, 1902.
*Perram, George James, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
Persia, H.R.H. Sultan Massoud Mirza, Yamin-dowlah, Zil-e-Sultan, of, G.C.S.I. (Hony.), 1 Nov., 1887.
Pestanjí Jehangir, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1882.
Peterson, Major Frederick Hopewell, D.S.O., 27 Aug., 1895.
Petley, Lieut. Eaton Wallace, R.N. (retd.), C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1897.
Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Sir, K.C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
*Philipps, Lieut.-Col. Ivor, D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
Piagpur, Raja of, C.I.E., 20 May, 1896.
Piari Mohan Mukerjee, C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887.
Pinhey, Major Alexander Fleetwood, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
Pitman, Charles Edward, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1880.
Playfair, Sir Patrick, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1896.
*Plowden, Sir T. J. C. (see Chichele-Plowden).
*Plowden, Sir William Chichele, K.C.S.I., 29 May, 1886.
*Pollen, John, C.I.E., 26 June, 1903.
Pollock, Col. J. A. H., C.B., 26 June, 1903.
*Pontifex, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E., 25 May, 1892.
*Porteous, Alexander, C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
Porteous, Col. Charles Arkcol, C.I.E., 25 May, 1895.
Porter, W. N., C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
Powlett, Col. Percy William, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1891.
Prakash, H.H. Sir Surindar Bikram, Raja of Sirmur, K.C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
Pratt, Col. Henry Marsh, C.B., 10 April, 1889.
Pratt, Capt. Henry Roger Evelyn, D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
Prendergast, Gen. Sir Harry North Dalrymple, R.E., G.C.B., 26 June, 1902; V.C., 2 Sept., 1859.
Presgrave, Col. Edward Robert John, D.S.O., 12 Feb., 1895.
Preston, Lt.-Col. Jenico Edward, D.S.O., 25 Nov., 1886.
Preston, Sidney, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
Price, Maj. Charles Henry Uvedale, D.S.O., 7 July, 1899.
*Price, Sir John Frederick, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
*Price, Lt.-Col. T., C.B., 29 Nov., 1900.
Prideaux, Col. William Francis, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1895.
Primrose, Sir Henry William, K.C.B., I.S.O., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1885.
Prinsep, Lt.-Gen. Arthur Haldimand, C.B., 3 June, 1893.
Prinsep, Sir Henry Thoby, K.C.I.E., 25 March, 1904.
Pritchard, Col. Hurlock Galloway, C.S.I., 3 June, 1893.

- Probyn, Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten, C.B., 17 June, 1858; G.C.B. (Civ.), 11 July, 1902; K.C.S.I., 7 March, 1876; G.C.V.O., 25 May, 1896; V.C., 18 June, 1858; I.S.O.
- Protheroe, Maj.-Gen. Montague, C.B., 1 July, 1827; C.S.I., 1 March, 1881.
- Protul Chandra Chatterji, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- *Puckle, Richard Kaye, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
- Pugh, Lieut. H. O., late Lumsden's Horse, D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
- Pulford, Col. Russell Richard, R.E., C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- Pulley, Bt.-Col. Charles, C.B., 24 June, 1904.
- Pyne, Sir Thomas Salter, C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1894.
- Queen, Her Majesty the, L.G.; C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
- Radford, Col. Oswald Claude, C.I.E., 24 July, 1901.
- *Raikes, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Duncan, C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
- Rainsford, Col. William John Read, R.A.M.C., C.I.E., 24 July, 1901.
- Rajagopala Yachendra, Raja Sir, of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
- *Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Pakam, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
- *Raleigh, Sir Thomas, K.C.S.I., 2 April, 1904.
- Ram Pal, Raja, of Kutlahr, C.S.I., 24 June, 1904.
- *Ram, Rai Bahadur Gunga, C.I.E., 26 June, 1903.
- Ram, Pandit Het, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1884.
- *Ram, Rai Bahadur Hittu, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1882.
- Rama Varma, H.H. Sir Bala, Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.S.I., 24 May, 1888; G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Rama Varma, H.H. Sri Raja Sir, of Cochin, G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Ramanuj Parsad Singh, Hira Sahib Lal, C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
- Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Sir Savalai, C.I.E., 6 June, 1885.
- Rameshwara Singh, Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
- *Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1889.
- Rampal Singh, Raja, of Kori Sadhauli, C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
- Ramsay, Major John, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
- Ramsay, Bt. Col. John George, C.B., 29 Nov., 1900.
- Ranbir Singh, Sir, Kunwar of Patiala, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Ranghubir Singh Bahadur, H.H. Maharao Rao Sir, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1897; G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
- Ranjor Singh Bahadur, H.H. Maharaja Saiwai Sir, of Ajaigarh, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1897.
- Rao, Vishwanath Patankar Madhava, C.I.E., 3 June, 1899.
- Rash Behari Ghosh, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1896.
- Rasul Khanji Mahabbat Khanji, H.H. Nawab Sir, of Junagarh, K.C.S.I., 31 Dec., 1898.
- Rattray, Capt. Haldane Burney, D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Ravaneshwar Prasad Singh Bahadur, Maharaja Sir, of Gidhaur, K.C.I.E., 25 May, 1895.
- *Ravenscroft, Edward William, C.S.I., 31 Dec., 1875.
- Rawlins, Lieut. Arthur Kennedy, D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Rawlinson, Major C. B., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
- Ray, Major MacC. R. E., D.S.O., 16 Dec., 1904.
- Read, Bt. Col. Hastings, C.B., 16 Dec., 1904.
- Reay, the Right Hon. Donald James, Lord, G.C.S.I., 18 March, 1890; G.C.I.E. (addtl.), 21 June, 1887.
- Reay, Fannie Georgiana Jane, Lady, C.I., 18 Aug., 1885.
- *Rees, John David, C.I.E., 21 May, 1890.
- Reid, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander John Forsyth, K.C.B., 29 Nov., 1900.
- Reid, Surg.-Gen. Adam Scott, C.B., 26 June, 1903.
- *Reid, James Robert, C.I.E., 21 May, 1890.
- Reid, Marshall, C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
- Rendel, Sir Alexander Meadows, K.C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
- Rewa, H.H. Maharaja Vyankatesh Raman Singh, of, G.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
- Reynolds, Charles Henry, C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- Reynolds, Herbert John, C.S.I., 6 June, 1885.
- *Ribbentrop, Berthold, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1890.
- Rice, Benjamin Lewis, C.I.E., 23 May, 1884.
- Richardson, Maj.-Gen. George Lloyd Reilly, C.B., 20 May, 1898; C.S.I., 24 July, 1901; C.I.E., 28 July, 1893.
- *Ricketts, George Henry Mildmay, C.B. (Civ.), 18 May, 1860.
- *Ridgeway, Col. the Right Hon. Sir Joseph West, K.C.B. (Civ.), 13 Jan., 1891; K.C.S.I., 22 July, 1885; G.C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1900.
- Ridgeway, Col. Richard Kirby, V.C., 8 May, 1880.
- *Rind, Col. Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby, C.M.G., 15 Feb., 1887.
- Ripon, the Right Hon. the Marquess of, K.G.; G.C.S.I., (addtl.), 8 June, 1880; C.I.E., 8 June, 1880.
- Ripon, Henrietta Anne Theodosia, Marchioness of, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
- Risley, Herbert Hope, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1892; C.S.I., 24 June, 1904.
- Ritchie, Richmond Thackeray Willoughby, C.B. (Civ.), 21 May, 1898.
- Rivaz, Sir Charles Montgomery, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1901.
- Rivaz, Col. Vincent, C.B., 23 May, 1900.
- *Rivett-Carnac, Col. John Henry, V.D., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
- Roberts, Field Marshal the Right Hon. Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts of Kandahar and Pretoria and Waterford, K.G.; K.P., O.M., G.C.B., 21 Sept., 1880; G.C.S.I., 2 June, 1893; G.C.I.E., 21 June, 1887; V.C., 24 Dec., 1858.
- Roberts, Nora Henrietta, Countess, C.I., 23 Feb., 1900.
- Robertson, Benjamin, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
- Robertson, Lieut.-Col. Sir Donald, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Robertson, Frederick Ewart, C.I.E., 25 May, 1892.
- *Robertson, Lieut.-Col. Sir George Scott, I.M.S., K.C.S.I., 15 July, 1895.
- *Robertson, Hony. Col. John, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1882.
- Robinson, Vincent Joseph, C.I.E., 30 May, 1891.

- Rogers, Major Frederick Arthur, I.M.S., D.S.O., 28 July, 1890.
- *Rogers, Col. George Walters, D.S.O., 9 April, 1889.
- Rogers, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Gordon, K.C.B., 3 June, 1899.
- Rolland, Capt. G. M., V.C., 7 Aug., 1903.
- Roome, Gen. Frederick, C.B., 21 June, 1887.
- Roos-Koppel, Major George Olof, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
- *Rose, Edward, C.V.O., 24 Oct., 1900.
- *Rose, George Pringle, C.I.E., 25 May, 1892.
- Rose, Col. Henry Metcalfe, D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
- Ross, Lt.-Gen. Alexander George, C.B., 21 June, 1887.
- Ross, Col. Sir Edward Charles, C.S.I., 23 May, 1882.
- *Ross, Major R., I.M.S., C.B. (Civil), 11 July, 1902.
- Roumania, H.R.H. Princess Ferdinand of, C.I., 11 Dec., 1893.
- Rowand, Lieut. A., R.I.M., D.S.O., 26 June, 1903.
- Rowcroft, Capt. Ernest Clive, D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
- Rowcroft, Lieut.-Col. George Francis, D.S.O., 16 May, 1899.
- Royle, Joseph Ralph Edward John, C.I.E., 28 June, 1886.
- Rundall, Gen. Francis Hornblow, R.E., C.S.I., 31 Dec., 1875.
- Rundall, Col. Frank Montague, D.S.O., 19 Nov., 1891.
- Rutherford, Capt. John Brownley, Ind. Voers., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
- *St. Clair, Hon. Lockhart Mathew, C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
- Sadler, Lieut.-Col. J. H., C.B. (Civ.), 11 July, 1902.
- Sailana, H.H. Paja Sir Jaswant Singh, of, K.C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
- Sakhdeo Parshad, Rao Bahadur Pandit, C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
- Sale-Hill, Gen. Sir Rowley Sale, K.C.B., 26 June, 1902.
- *Salisbury, Maj.-Gen. Frederick Octavius, 101st Foot, C.B., 5 Aug., 1864.
- Sanderson, Col. Henry Bristow, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
- *Sanderson, Lt. Sir Percy, K.C.M.G., 3 June, 1899.
- Sandhurst, the Right Hon. William Mansfield, Lord, G.C.S.I., 9 Mar., 1900; G.C.I.E. (addtl.), 20 Feb., 1895.
- Sandhurst, Victoria Alexandrina, Lady, C.I., 20 Mar., 1895.
- *Sandford, C. T., C.B. (Civil), 17 Nov., 1903.
- Sankara Subbaiyar, Maharaj Rajashri, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1897.
- Sankaran Nayar, C., C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
- *Sankey, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Hieram, R.E., C.B., 25 July, 1879; K.C.B. (Civil), 25 May, 1892.
- *Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1886.
- Sardar Khan, Subadar Major, C.I.E., 24 July, 1901.
- Sartorius, Col. George Conrad, C.B., 12 Nov., 1889.
- Sartorius, Maj.-Gen. Reginald William, C.M.G., 8 May, 1874; V.C., 26 Oct., 1874.
- Saunders, John O'Brien, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Savage, Henry, C.S.I., 24 June, 1904.
- Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, H.I. and R.H. the Duchess of, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
- Scallan, Bt. Col. Robert Irvin, C.I.E., 21 May, 1898; D.S.O., 2 Aug., 1888; C.B., 24 June, 1904.
- Schalch, Col. V. A., C.B., 24 June, 1904.
- Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Princess Christian of, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
- Schleswig-Holstein, H.H. Princess Louise Auguste of, C.I., 11 Dec., 1893.
- Schleswig-Holstein, H.H. Princess Victoria Louise Sophie Augusta Amelia Helena of, C.I., 25 May, 1889.
- *Schlich, Wilhelm, Ph.D., C.I.E., 30 May, 1891.
- *Scoble, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew Richard, K.C.S.I., 21 May, 1890.
- *Scott, Col. Sir Buchanan, R.E., K.C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
- Scott, Maj.-Gen. Charles Henry, R.A., C.B., 20 May, 1898.
- Scott, Sir James George, K.C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Scott, Bt.-Major Thomas Edwin, C.I.E., 24 July, 1901; D.S.O., 11 Oct., 1897.
- *Scott, Maj.-Gen. William Walter Hopton, C.B., 21 Jan., 1896.
- Scott-Moncrieff, Sir C. C. (see Moncrieff)
- Scott-Moncrieff, Lieut.-Col. George Kenneth, C.I.E., 24 July, 1901.
- Selby, Capt. William, I.M.S., D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Seton-Browne, Capt. Clement Lawrence Seton, D.S.O., 10 June, 1897.
- Shabbaz Khan, Nawab Sir, Bugti of Baluchistan, K.C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Shahpura, Sir Dhiraj Nahar Singh, Raja of, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Shakespeare, Maj. John, C.I.E., 20 May, 1896; D.S.O., 28 July, 1890.
- Shea, Bt. Major J. S. M., D.S.O., 10 Sept., 1901.
- Shearer, Lieut.-Col. Johnston, I.M.S., D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Sheppard, Bt. Major S. H., R.E., D.S.O., 2 Sept., 1902.
- Sher Muhammad Khan, Sir, Diwan of Palanpur, G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
- Shere Ahmed Khan, Sirdar, C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
- *Sherer, John Walter, C.S.I., 25 May, 1866.
- Shone, Maj.-Gen. William Terence, R.E., C.B., 21 Jan., 1896; D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
- Shore, Bt. Major Offley Bohun Stovin Fairless, D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
- Showers, Major Herbert Lionel, C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
- Shuja-ul-Mulk, Mehtar, of Chitral, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Shyam Sunder Lall, Rao Bahadur, Diwan of Kishangarh, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- *Sibthorpe, Surg.-Gen. Charles, I.M.S., C.B., 22 June, 1897.
- Sikandar Khan, Raja, of Nagar, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Sim, Henry Alexander, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.

- *Sime, John, C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
 *Simpson, Surg.-Gen. Sir Benjamin, M.D., I.M.S., K.C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
 Simpson, Maj.-Gen. George, C.B., 22 June, 1897.
 Sinclair, Lt.-Col. Alfred Law, D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
 Sinclair, Surg.-Gen. David, M.B., I.M.S., C.S.I., 31 Dec., 1898.
 *S.C. Sindhia, Col. H.H. the Maharaja, of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., 25 May, 1895.
 Singh, Jivan, Sardar, of Patiala, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1891.
 Singh, Thakur Bichu, C.I.E., 24 May, 1883.
 Sircar, Nalin Bihari, C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
 Sirmur, H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Sirohi, H.H. Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, of, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1895; G.C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Skinner, Col. George John, D.S.O., 28 July, 1890.
 *Smeaton, Donald Mackenzie, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1895.
 Smith, Francis Whitmore, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
 Smith, George, LL.D., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Smith, Henry Babington, C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
 Smith, Major John Manners, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1894; V.C., 12 July, 1892.
 Smyth, Col. Etwall Walter, C.B., 21 Jan., 1896.
 *Snow, Philip Chicheley Hyde, C.I.E., 21 May, 1898.
 Sonbursa, Sir Harballabh Narayan Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Soulsby, Sir William Jameson, C.B., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Sourindra Mohan Tagor, Raja Sir, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1880.
 *Spence, James Knox, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
 *Spencer, Surg.-Gen. Lionel Dixon, C.B., 27 Aug., 1895.
 *Spratt-Bowring, Col. F. T. N., R.E., C.B., 24 June, 1904.
 *Spring, Francis Joseph Edward, C.I.E., 26 May, 1894.
 Standen, Bertram Prior, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Stanyon, Henry John, C.I.E., 25 May, 1895.
 *Stead, Lt.-Col. Alfred James, D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
 Stedman, Gen. Sir Edward, K.C.B., 26 June, 1902; K.C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 *Stevens, Sir Charles Cecil, K.C.S.I., 31 Dec., 1898.
 Stevenson, E. S. B., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
 *Stewart, Maj.-Gen. George, C.B., 21 June, 1887.
 Stewart, Maj.-Gen. James Calder, C.B., 30 May, 1891.
 *Stewart, Col. John, R.A., C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
 *Stewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Norman Robert, Bart., C.B., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Stewart, Marina Katherine, Dowager Lady, C.I., 6 March, 1900.
 Still, Col. Charles, C.I.E., 21 May, 1898.
 Stirling, Capt. J. D., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
 *Stoker, Thomas, C.S.I., 21 May, 1898.
 Stokes, Gabriel, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 *Stokes, Sir Henry Edward, K.C.S.I., 25 May, 1892.
 *Stokes, Whitley, LL.D., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1877; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Stoney, E. W., C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
 Strachan, James, C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 *Strachey, Sir John, G.C.S.I., 3 May, 1878; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Strachey, Katherine Jane, Lady, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Strachey, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard, R.E., G.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
 *Street, Lt.-Col. Alfred William Frederick, I.M.S., D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
 Stuart, Harold Arthur, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1904.
 *Sturrock, John, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
 Sturt, Lieut.-Col. R. R. N., C.B., 26 June, 1902.
 Subramaniya Aiyar, Sir S., Diwan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
 *Sullivan, Henry Edward, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1886.
 Sultan Ahmad bin Fadhl, of Lahej, K.C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Suriudor Bikram Prakash, H.H. Raja Sir, of Sirmur, K.C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Sutherland, Charles Leslie, C.I.E., 3 June, 1899.
 Swann, Col. J. C., C.B., 6 Sept., 1904.
 Swanson, Maj. C. O., D.S.O., 2 Sept., 1902.
 Swayne, Bt. Lieut.-Col. E. J. E., C.B., 6 Sept., 1904.
 *Swetenham, Col. Robert Alexander, C.B., 23 May, 1900.
 *Swinley, Maj.-Gen. George, R.A., C.B., 3 June, 1893.
 Sykes, Capt. P. M., C.M.G., 26 June, 1902.
 Sykes, Maj. William Aintley, I.M.S., D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
 Sym, Maj.-Gen. John Munro, C.B., 10 April, 1889.
 Tagor, Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan, K.C.S.I., 23 May, 1882.
 Tagor, Raja Sir Sourindro Mohan, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1880.
 Tahilram Khemchand, C.I.E., 21 May, 1898.
 Takhtsinghi, H.H. Sir Bhavsinghi, Thakur Sahib of Bhauanagar, K.C.S.I., 24 June, 1904.
 Talbot, Lieut.-Col. Sir Adelbert Cecil, K.C.I.E., 12 Aug., 1895.
 Talpur, H.H. Mir Muhammad Hasan Ali Khan, C.I.E., 26 May, 1894.
 Tamburan, Kerala Varma Valiya Koil, C.S.I., 25 May, 1895.
 Tanner, Gen. Sir Oriel Viveash, K.C.B., 18 Nov., 1882.
 Tarapurvalla, Fardunji Kuvarji, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Raja, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
 *Lawney, Charles Henry, C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
 *Taylor, Gen. Sir Alexander, R.E., G.C.B., 25 May, 1889.
 Taylor, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Neufville, D.S.O., 29 Dec., 1893.
 *Taylor, Col. Robert Lewis, C.B. (Civ.), 25 March, 1859.
 Tehri (Garhwal), H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Temple, Mary Augusta, Lady, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 *Temple, Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard Carnac, Bart., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1894.
 *Tennant, Lieut.-Gen. James Francis, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1879.
 Teversham, Bt. Col. Richard Kinloch, D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.

* Retired from the Service.

- *Thackeray, Col. Sir Edward Talbot, R.E., C.B., 29 May, 1886; K.C.B. (Civ.), 22 June, 1897; V.C., 29 April, 1862.
- Thackwell, Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun Grant Roche, D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Thiselton-Dyer, Sir William Turner, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 25 May, 1892.
- *Thompson, Surg.-Major Daniel Robert, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1879.
- Thompson, Col. William Oliver, D.S.O., 27 Aug., 1895.
- Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I., 2 Sept. 1904.
- Thomson, Lt.-Col. S. J., I.M.S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
- *Thornhill, George, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1877.
- Thornhill, Lt.-Col. H. B., C.I.E., 26 June, 1903.
- Thornton, Lt.-Col. A. P., C.S.I., 26 June, 1902.
- *Thornton, Dep. Surg.-Gen. Sir James Howard, M.D., K.C.B., 24 June, 1904.
- *Thornton, Thomas Henry, D.C.L., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1877.
- *Thuillier, Gen. Sir Henry Edward Landor, R.A., F.R.S., C.S.I., 31 May, 1870.
- Thuillier, Col. Sir Henry Ravenshaw, R.E., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
- Thurburn, Col. J. W., R.E., C.S.I., 26 June, 1903.
- Tighe, Bt. Lt.-Col. Michael Joseph, D.S.O., 23 Aug., 1889.
- Tillard, Capt. Arthur Basil, D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- *Tillard, Major-Gen. John Arthur, R.A., C.B., 1 July, 1887.
- Todd-Naylor, Henry Paul, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1890.
- Toker, Major-Gen. Alliston Champion, C.B., 1 July, 1887.
- Tomkins, Capt. Harry Leith, D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Tomkins, Gen. William Percival, R.E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1890.
- Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., 21 May, 1890.
- Travancore, H.H. Lakshmi Bhayie, Senior Rani of, C.I., 2 March, 1881.
- Travancore, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., 24 May, 1888; G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Tregear, Maj.-Gen. Vincent William, C.B., 14 Nov., 1890.
- *Trevor, Sir Arthur Charles, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
- *Trevor, Frederick George Brunton, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
- Trevor, Col. George Herbert, C.S.I., 30 May, 1891.
- Trevor, Major-Gen. William Spottiswoode, V.C., 31 Dec., 1867.
- Trichinopoly Rayalu Arkiaswami Thambu Chetti, C.I.E., 25 May, 1895.
- *Trotter, Lieut.-Col. Henry, R.E., C.B. (Civ.), 20 April, 1880.
- Truninger, Lionel, C.I.E., 16 Dec., 1904.
- Tucker, Alexander Lauzun Pendock, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Tucker, Major-Gen. Louis Henry Emile, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1891.
- *Tulloch, Major H., R.E., C.B. (Civil), 8 Jan., 1895.
- Tupper, Sir Charles Lewis, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1897; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Turner, Col. Augustus Henry, C.B., 22 June, 1897.
- *Turner, Sir Charles Arthur, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
- Turner, Henry Blois Hawkins, C.I.E., 3 June, 1899.
- Tweedie, Major-Gen. William, C.S.I., 1 March, 1881.
- *Tyler, Sir John William, M.D., C.I.E., 28 June, 1886.
- *Tyler, Maj.-Gen. Trevor Bruce, R.A., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- *Tyndall, Major-Gen. Henry, C.B., 19 Nov., 1897.
- *Tytler, Adam Gillies, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
- Udai Partab Singh, Raja, C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1893.
- Udaipur, H.H. Maharana-dhiraj of, G.C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887.
- Udaipur, H.H. the Maharani Sahiba of, C.I., 15 Oct., 1897.
- *Udny, Sir Richard, K.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
- Uggen Wangchuk, Sri Sir, K.C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
- Umed Singh, H.H. Hon. Major Sir, Maharao of Kota, K.C.S.I., 23 May, 1900.
- *Upcott, Frederick Robert, C.S.I., 23 May, 1900.
- Upperton, Major-Gen. John, C.B., 18 Nov., 1882.
- Van Someren, William Taylor, C.I.E., 21 May, 1898.
- Van Someren, Lieut. William Weymouth, D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Vaughan, Gen. Sir John Luther, K.C.B., 21 June, 1887.
- Vencata Svetachalapati Ranga Rao Maharaja Sir, Zamindar, of Bobbili, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
- Venial, Chunilal, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E., 20 May, 1896.
- Venkatagiri, Raja Sri Sir Rajagopala Yachendra of, K.C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
- Victoria, H.R.H. the Princess, C.I., 6 Aug., 1887.
- Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, H.H. the Princess, C.I., 25 May, 1882.
- *Vincent, Robert William Edward Hampe, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1894.
- Vishwanath Patankar Madhava Rao, C.I.E., 3 June, 1899.
- Visram, Fazulbhai, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
- *Wace, Maj.-Gen. Richard, R.A., C.B., 22 June, 1897.
- Waddell, Lieut.-Col. Laurence Austine, I.M.S., C.I.E., 24 July, 1901; C.B., 16 Dec., 1904.
- Waddington, C. W., C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
- Wadia, Naoorji Manekji, C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1893.
- Wahab, Col. Robert Alexander, R.E., C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- Wakht Singhji, Maharana Sri Sir, Raja of Lunawara, K.C.I.E., 25 May, 1890.
- *Walcott, Col. Edmund Scopoli, C.B., 25 Aug., 1885.
- Wales, H.R.H. the Princess of, C.I., 25 May, 1889.
- Walker, Major-Gen. A., R.A., C.S.I., 3 June, 1893.
- Walker, Ernest Octavius, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1891.
- *Walker, George Herbert Dacres, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Walker, James, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.

- Walker, Sir James Lewis, C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
 Walker, T. G., C.S.I., 26 June, 1903.
 Walker, Bt. Lieut.-Col. W. G., V.C., 7 Aug., 1903.
 Wallace, Sir Donald Mackenzie, K.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
 Wallis, Arthur Henry, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Walpole, Sir Horace George, K.C.B. (Civ.), 20 Aug., 1892.
 *Walsh, Langton Prendergast, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1890.
 Walton, Frederick Thomas Granville, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1888.
 Wangchuk, Sri Sir Ugyen, K.C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Warburton, Col. William Peace, M.D., I.M.S., C.S.I., 31 Dec., 1898.
 Ward, Maj.-Gen. Francis William, C.B., 26 May, 1894.
 Ward, Col. Henry Constantine Evelyn, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1888.
 *Ward, Sir William Erskine, K.C.S.I., 20 May, 1896.
 Ware, Capt. Frank Cooke Webb, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Waterfield, Bt. Major A. C. M., M.V.O., 9 Nov., 1902.
 *Waterfield, Sir Henry, C.B. (Civ.), 21 Dec., 1885; K.C.S.I., 3 July, 1893; G.C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
 Waterhouse, Miss A. M., Q.A.M.N.S., I., Royal Red Cross, 10 Dec., 1901.
 Wat-son, Gen. Sir John, G.C.B., 26 June, 1902; V.C., 18 June, 1853.
 Watson, Major John James Carl, R.A.M.C., C.I.E., 24 July, 1901.
 Watt, Sir George, M.B., C.I.E., 28 June, 1886.
 *Webster, Col. Arthur George, C.B., 21 May, 1884.
 *Webster, Edmund Forster, C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
 Weldon, Col. Thomas, C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
 Wemyss, Maj.-Gen. Henry Manley, C.B., 22 Feb., 1881.
 Wenden, Henry, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Wenlock, the Right Hon. Beilby, Lord, K.C.B.; G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1896; G.C.I.E. (additional), 27 Jan., 1891.
 Wenlock, Constance Mary, Lady, C.I., 27 Jan., 1891.
 West, Charles Henry, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 West, Mrs. George Cornwallis, C.I., 18 Aug., 1885.
 *West, Sir Raymond, LL.D., K.C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
 *Western, Lt.-Col. James Halifax, R.E., C.M.G., 2 June, 1888.
 Westlake, Lt.-Col. Almond Paul, D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
 Westmacott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard, K.C.B., 20 May, 1898; D.S.O., 28 July, 1890.
 Wheatley, Lt. Leonard Lane, D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
 Whitechurch, Major Harry Frederick, I.M.S., V.C., 16 July, 1895.
 White, Amelia Maria, Lady, C.I., 6 March, 1900.
 White, Field-Marshal Sir George Stewart, V.C., G.C.B.; G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., 11 Jan., 1898; G.C.I.E., 6 March, 1893.
 White, Sir Herbert Thirkell, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 White, John Claude, C.I.E., 16 Dec., 1904.
 Wickham, Bt. Col. W. J. R., C.B., 22 Aug., 1902.
 Wigram, Capt. Clive, M.V.O., 31 March, 1903.
 Wilkins, Col. James Sutherland, I.M.S., D.S.O., 30 May, 1891.
 *Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. Osborn, C.B., 2 June, 1877.
 Williams, Lieut. Arthur Frederick Carlisle, D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Williams, Gen. Sir Edward Charles Sparshott, R.E., K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1893.
 Williams, Capt. H. A., I.M.S., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Willoughby, Lt.-Gen. Michael Weekes, C.S.I., 6 June, 1885.
 *Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
 Wilson, Charles Henry, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Wilson, Col. Edward Hales, C.B., 21 Jan., 1896.
 Wilson, Capt. George, R.I.M., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Wilson, James, C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
 *Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
 Wingate, Col. George, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Winsloe, Capt. A. R., R.E., D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
 *Winterbottom, Sir Henry Martin, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Wollaston, Arthur Naylor, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1886.
 Woon, Col. J. B., C.B., 26 June, 1903.
 Wordsworth, William, C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
 Wright, Lt.-Col. Frederick William, I.M.S., D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
 Wright, Gen. Sir Thomas, K.C.B., 3 June, 1893.
 *Wylie, Maj.-Gen. Henry, C.S.I., 1 March, 1881.
 Wyllie, Lt.-Col. Sir William Hutt Curzon, K.C.I.E., 23 Sept., 1902; M.V.O., 22 Aug., 1902.
 Wyllie, Lieut. G. G. E., V.C., 23 Nov., 1900.
 Wynne, Col. Trevredyn Rashleigh, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Yakub, Khan Bahadur Muhammad, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
 *Yaldwyn, Lieut.-Col. Alfred George, D.S.O., 21 Jan., 1896.
 Yar Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., 21 May, 1898.
 *Yasin Khan, Hony. Capt., Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., 24 July, 1901.
 Yate, Col. Charles Edward, C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887; C.M.G., 2 June, 1888.
 Yeilding, Bt. Col. William Richard, C.I.E., 25 May, 1895; D.S.O., 30 May, 1891.
 Young, Maj. Frank Popham, C.I.E., 3 June, 1899.
 *Young, Col. George Frederick, C.B., 22 June, 1897.
 *Young, Sir William Mackworth, K.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
 Younghusband, Major Sir Francis Edward, K.C.I.E., 16 Dec., 1904.
 Younghusband, Lieut.-Col. George John, C.B., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Younghusband, Maj.-Gen. John William, C.S.I., 25 May 1866.
 Younghusband, Gen. Robert Romer, C.B., 28 Feb., 1861.

* Retired from the Service.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL—FOR PUBLIC SERVICE IN INDIA.

RECIPIENTS OF 1ST CLASS MEDALS.

23 May, 1900.

Adamji Pirbhui.
H.H. the Maharaja of Bikanir in Rajputana,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Major Alfred Horsford Bingley, I.A.
Oswald Vivian Bosanquet.
Major-General Charles John Burnett, C.B.
Denis Calnan.
Lieut.-Col. Robert Neil Campbell, M.B., I.M.S.
Alfred Chatterton, B.Sc.
Major-General Thomas Arthur Cooke.
Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of
Darbhanga, K.C.I.E.
Major-General Sir William Forbes Gatacre,
K.C.B., D.S.O.
A.D.C. Hony. Col. H.H. Maharaja Adhiraj Sir
Madho Rao Sindhia, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., of
Gwalior.
Walter Home, C.I.E.
Robert Humphreys, B.A.
The Maharani of Hutwa.
Major Charles Henry James, I.M.S.
Richard Amphlett Lamb, C.I.E.
Sir Francis William Maclean, K.C.I.E., K.C.
Francis St. George Manners-Smith.
Vishwanath Patankar Madhava Rao, C.I.E.
Behramji Mehrvanji Malabari, J.P.
Muhammad Yusuf Ismail.
Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, C.I.E.
Colonel Duncan George Pitcher.
Henry Sharp, M.A.
William Didsbury Sheppard.
*Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, C.S.I.
Babu Sri Ram, Rai Bahadur.
Raja Venugopala Bahadur of Venkatagiri.
Edgar Francis Latimer Winter.

1 January, 1901.

Brij Raj Singh.
Arthur Frederick Cox, C.S.I.
Archdale Earle.
Thomas William Holderness, C.S.I.
Rev. R. A. Hume.
H.H. Raja Sir Jaswant Singh, K.C.I.E.
Lalshankar Umashankar Tarvadi.
Dr. Arthur Neve, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
Rao Bahadur Pandit Sakthdeo Prasad, C.I.E.
Col. James Sutherland Wilkins, D.S.O.,
I.M.S.
Arthur Delaval Younghusband.
Major Sir Francis Edward Younghusband,
K.C.I.E., I.A.

9 November, 1901.

Shankar Madho Chitnavis.
Lieut.-Col. Herbert Edward Deane, R.A.M.C.
Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhai Fakirji Commadore,
C.I.E.
Major Thomas Edward Dyson, I.M.S.
Mrs. E. J. Firth.
N. S. Glazebrook.

9 November, 1901—cont.

Sydney Hutton Cooper Hutchinson.
Colonel Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E.
Rai Bahadur Kamaleshwari Pershad Singh.
Harrington Verney Lovett.
Herbert Frederick Mayes.
Lieut.-Col. James McCloghry, I.M.S.
Sardar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali.
*William Florey Noyce.
Robert Barton Stewart,
Captain Edmund Wilkinson, I.M.S.

26 June, 1902.

Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh, of Amethi.
*John Montrieu Campion.
Major Thomas William Archer Fullerton,
I.M.S.
Wilfred Henry Luck.
Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William Oldham.
Lieut.-Col. John Leopold Poynder, I.M.S.
Taw Sein Ko.
Edgar Thurston.

1 January, 1903.

H.E. Lady Curzon of Kedleston, C.I.
Rev. Samuel Scott Allnutt, M.A.
*Albert Frederick Ashton.
Lieut.-Col. Charles Hutton Dawson, I.A.
Major Alan C. Joly de Lotbinière, R.E.
Rev. J. A. Graham, M.A.
Pandit Jwala Prasad.
Clarence Kirkpatrick.
Lieut.-Col. Robert William Steele Lyons,
I.M.S.
Merwanjee Cowasjee.
*John Nisbet.
Lieut.-Col. David Semple, R.A.M.C.
Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, S.J.
Rev. David Whitton.

1 January, 1904.

Dr. Louis Klopsch, Ph. D.
Major Edward St. Aubyn Wake, I.A.
Ravi Varma, Koil Tamburan, Travancore.

24 June, 1904.

Harry Lindsay Tilly.
Henry Cousens, M.R.A.C.
Edalji Dorabji Talati.
Miss E. A. Manning.

1 January, 1905.

*Rowland Hill.
Babu Harendra Lal Roy.
Leonard William Reynolds.
Frederick David Reid.
*John Walsh.
Capt. Robert E. A. Hamilton, I.A.
Capt. Ernest Barnes, I.A.

* Retired from the Service.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come :

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto Us that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies as regulated by Our Royal Warrant, dated the 18th day of October, 1876, should be altered, We do therefore hereby declare that it is Our will and pleasure that in lieu of the table laid down in Our said recited Warrant, the following table be henceforth observed with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons hereinafter named, viz. :—

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
2. Governors of Madras and Bombay.
3. President of the Council of the Governor-General.
4. Lieutenant-Governor when in his own territories.
5. Commander-in-Chief in India.
6. Lieutenant-Governor.
7. Chief Justice of Bengal.
8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
9. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.
10. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
11. Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal.
12. Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
13. Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay.
14. Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.
15. Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam, Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore, and Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
16. Puisne Judges of a High Court.
17. Chief Judge of a Chief Court.
18. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
19. Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.
20. Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Nagpur and Lucknow.
21. Secretaries to the Government of India, and Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.
22. Commissioner in Sind.
23. Judges of a Chief Court, Recorder of Rangoon and Judicial Commissioners, Burma.
24. Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.
25. Major-Generals, Members of a Board of Revenue, Commissioners of Revenues and Customs, Bombay, and Financial Commissioners, Punjab and Burma.

26. Judicial Commissioners, including Additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Sind.

27. Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, Members of the Legislative Council of a Lieutenant-Governor.

28. Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities.

FIRST CLASS.

29. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 30 years' standing.

30. Advocate-General, Calcutta.

31. Comptroller and Auditor-General.

32. Commissioners of Divisions, the Superintendent of Port Blair, and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents drawing Rs. 2,000 a month and upwards (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts), within their respective charges.

33. Chief Secretaries to Local Governments other than those of Madras and Bombay.

34. Surveyor-General of India, Directors General of the Post Office, of Telegraphs in India, and of Railways, Chief Engineers, first class, the Directors of Railway Construction and Railway Traffic, Accountants-General, Military and Public Works Departments, Director, Royal Indian Marine, and Manager, North-Western Railway.

35. Bishops (not territorial) under license from the Crown.

36. Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

37. Brigadiers-General.

38. Commissioners of Divisions.

39. Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, Opium Agents, Benares and Bihar, and Director, Central Criminal Intelligence Department.

40. Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments, and Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

SECOND CLASS.

41. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 23 years' standing and Colonels.

42. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

43. Judicial Commissioners of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Baluchistan; the Superintendent of Port Blair; Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents drawing Rs. 2,000 a month and upwards (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts).

44. Inspector-General of Forests in India, Director of the Geological Survey, and Director-General of Education in India.

45. Standing Counsel to the Government of India.

46. Directors of Public Instruction, and Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons under Local Governments, and Accountants-General.

47. Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay; Commissioners of Settlements; and Controllers of Military Accounts.

48. Chief or Senior Civil Secretary to a Local Administration.

49. Chief Engineers, second and third classes; Deputy Surveyor-General; Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs in India, and Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

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

51. Archdeacons of Lahore, Lucknow, and Rangoon.

52. Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India.

53. The Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

54. Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments.

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

THIRD CLASS.

56. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 13 years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels.

57. The Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine.

58. The Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine.

59. Commanders and Inspectors of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine.

60. Political Agents and Superintendents drawing less than Rs. 2,000 a month (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.

61. Secretaries to Local Administrations other than those already specified.

62. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways.

63. Private Secretaries to Governors.

64. Military Secretaries to Governors.

65. Administrators-General.

66. Sanitary Commissioners under Local Governments; Postmasters-General; the Comptroller, Post Office; and Conservators of Forests, first grade.

67. Directors of Public Instruction, Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons under Local Administrations, Comptrollers and Deputy Auditors-General, and Deputy Director, Central Criminal Intelligence Department.

68. Managers of State Railways other than the North-Western Railway; Chairman of the Port Trust, Bombay; and Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta.

69. Vice-Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta; Directors of Traffic and Construction, Indian Telegraph Department; Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, first class; Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, first class, first grade; Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, first class; Superintendents of the Survey of India Department, first grade.

70. Inspectors-General of Registration and Directors of Land Records and Agriculture, under Local Governments.

71. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.

72. Sheriffs within their own charges.

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

FOURTH CLASS.

74. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 12 years' standing, and Majors.

75. Lieutenants of over 8 years' standing, and Chief Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine.

76. Government Solicitors.

77. Inspectors-General of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners, and Directors of Land Records and Agriculture under Local Administrations.

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

The entries in the above table apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and, while regulating their relative precedence with each other, do not apply to the non-official community resident in India, the members of which shall take their place according to usage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Given at Our Court at Windsor this tenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the sixty-second year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

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

***FIRST CLASS.—(No. 55 of the Warrant).**

1. Assay Master of the Mint, Calcutta and Bombay.
2. Chief Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.
3. Commissioners of Police, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
4. Deputy Comptroller-General.
5. Director-General of Statistics.
6. Director of the Botanical Survey of India.
7. Inspector-General of Agriculture in India and the Director-General of Archaeology.
8. Master of the Mint, Calcutta and Bombay.
9. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
10. Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras.
11. Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

***SECOND CLASS.—(No. 73 of the Warrant).**

1. Adviser on Chinese Affairs in Burma.
2. Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.
3. Chief Inspector of Mines in India.
4. Chief Presidency Magistrates.
5. Chief Superintendents of the Telegraph Department.
6. Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, Sind.
7. Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; and Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and of Settlements.
8. Conservators of Forests, 2nd and 3rd Grades.
9. Deputy Accountants-General under Local Governments.
10. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.
11. Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair.
12. Directors of the Persian Gulf Section, and of the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.
13. Divisional and District and Sessions Judges.
14. Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
15. Government Astronomer, Madras.
16. Imperial Bacteriologist.
17. Inspector-General of Agriculture.
18. Inspector of Mines to the Government of India.
19. Librarian, Imperial Library.
20. Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India.
21. Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the graded Educational Service drawing Rs. 1,250 a month and upwards.
22. Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, 1st Class, and 2nd and 3rd Grades.
23. Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere.
24. Principal of the Rājākūmār College at Rājkot.
25. Reporter on Economic Products.
26. Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

27. Superintendents, Geological Survey of India.
28. Superintendents of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Bombay.
29. Superintendents of the Survey of India Department, 2nd Grade.
30. Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
31. Under Secretaries to the Government of India.

***THIRD CLASS.—(No. 78 of the Warrant).**

1. Agricultural Chemists.
2. Assistant Inspector-General of Forests.
3. Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.
4. Collector of Stamp Revenue, Superintendent of Excise Revenue, and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta.
5. Commander of the steamer employed in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.
6. Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.
7. Deputy Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue.
8. Deputy Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay.
9. Deputy Commissioners of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras.
10. Deputy Conservators of Forests, drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards.
11. Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Madras.
12. Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dhera Dun.
13. Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlements and Deputy Superintendents of Revenue Surveys, Madras.
14. Deputy Postmasters-General of the 1st grade.
15. Deputy Superintendents, Geological Survey of India.
16. Deputy Superintendents, Survey of India Department.
17. District Superintendents of Police drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards.
18. Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.
19. Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 4th class, 1st and 2nd grades.
20. Executive Engineers Public Works Department, 1st and 2nd Grades.
21. Inspector-General of Railway Mail Service.
22. Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras.
23. Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes, and First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon.
24. Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the graded Educational Service, drawing less than Rs. 1,250 a month, but more than Rs. 1,000 a month.

* The entries in each class are arranged in alphabetical order.

25. Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishments of the State Railways Second Class, 1st and 2nd Grades.
 26. Palæontologist, Geological Survey of India.
 27. Presidency Magistrates.
 28. Protector of Emigrants, and Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta.
 29. Public Prosecutor in Sind.
 30. Registrars to the High Courts and to the Chief Court, Punjab.
 31. Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards.

32. Superintendent of the Indian Museum.
 33. Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.
 34. Superintendents of Stamps and Stationery.
 35. Superintendents, Telegraph Department, 1st and 2nd Grades.

By order, &c.,

(Signed) A. H. L. FRASER,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

TABLE OF SALUTES IN INDIA.

Persons.	No. of Guns.	
Imperial Salute	101	
The King and Emperor when present in person } Members of the Royal Family	31	From saluting stations within Indian territories and seas,* and on being fallen in with by or visiting any of His Majesty's ships within those limits.
Royal Standard and Royal Salute	31	
Viceroy and Governor-General in India	31	
Independent Asiatic Sovereigns	21	
Other Foreign Sovereigns	21	
Members of their Families and their Standards... ..	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Governors of Presidencies	17	
The President of the Council of India	17	
Governor-General of Portuguese Settlements in India	17	From saluting stations within Indian territories and seas, and by His Majesty's ships within those limits.
Governor of Pondicherry	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India	15	
Field-Marshals or Admirals of the Fleet	17	
Commander-in-Chief in India	...	According to military rank, with two guns added.
Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces	...	According to naval rank, with two guns added.
Provisional Commander-in-Chief	...	According to military rank, with two guns added.
Generals and Admirals, or their Flags	15	
Members of Council	15	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15	
Lieut.-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	15	
Lieut.-Generals commanding the forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay	13	With two guns added within the limits of their own commands.
Vice-Admirals, Lieut.-Generals, or their Flags	13	
Agents to the Viceroy and Governor-General	13	
Residents	13	
Chief Commissioners of Provinces, and Commissioner of Sind	13	
Rear-Admirals & Major-Generals, or their Flags	11	
Political Agents and Chargés d'Affaires	11	
Commodores of the first-class, and Brigadier-Generals	9	
Consuls-General	9	
The Portuguese Governor of Damaun	9	At any place where there is a saluting station, within the Indian territories and seas, and by His Majesty's ships within those limits.
The Governor of Diu	9	
Return salutes to Foreign Men-of-war	...	Gun for gun, but only when such ships are saluting the national flag on arrival.
Return salutes to Captains of the Navy, and Naval Officers of inferior rank †	7	

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

† Personal salutes are not returned.

**TABLE OF SALUTES TO WHICH NATIVE CHIEFS AND
NOBLES OF INDIA AND CERTAIN CHIEFS NEAR ADEN
AND IN THE PERSIAN GULF ARE ENTITLED IN INDIA
AND WITHIN THE LIMITS OF INDIAN WATERS.**

Salutes of 21 guns.

Baroda. The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of.
Hyderabad. The Nizam of.

Mysore. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 19 guns.

†Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawab) of.
†Gwalior. The Maharaja (Sindhia) of.
†Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of.
†Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of.

Kalat. The Khan of.
Kolhapur. The Maharaja of.
*Mewar (Udaipur). The Maharana of.
*Travancore. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 17 guns.

Bahawalpur. The Nawab of.
Bharatpur. The Maharaja of.
Bikanir. The Maharaja of.
Bundi. The Maharaja Raja of.
Cochin. The Raja of.
Cutch. The Rao of.
*Jaipur. The Maharaja of.

Karauli. The Maharaja of.
Kota. The Maharaja of.
Marwar (Jodhpur). The Maharaja of.
Patiala. The Maharaja of.
Réwa. The Maharaja of.
Tonk. The Nawab of.

Salutes of 15 guns.

Alwar. The Maharaja of.
Banswara. The Maharawal of.
Datia. The Maharaja of.
Dewas (Senior Branch). The Raja of.
Dewas (Junior Branch). The Raja of.
Dhar. The Raja of.
Dholpur. The Maharaja Rana of.
Dungarpur. The Maharawal of.

Idar. The Maharaja of.
Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of.
Khaipur. The Mir of.
Kishangarh. The Maharaja of.
*Orchha. The Maharaja of.
Partabgarh. The Maharawat of.
Sikkim. The Maharaja of.
Sirohi. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 13 guns.

‡Benares. The Raja of.
Cooch Behar. The Maharaja of.
Jaora. The Nawab of.

Rampur. The Nawab of.
Tippera. The Raja of.

Salutes of 11 guns.

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of.
Baoni. The Nawab of.
Bhaunagar. The Thakur Sahib of.
Bijawar. The Maharaja of.
Cambay. The Nawab of.
Chamba. The Raja of.
Charkhari. The Maharaja of.
‡Chhatarpur. The Raja of.
Dhrangadra. The Raja Sahib of.
Faridkot. The Raja of.
Gondal. The Thakur Sahib of.
Janjira. The Nawab of.
Jhabua. The Raja of.
Jhalawar. The Raj-Rana of.
Jind. The Raja of.
Junagarh. The Nawab of.
Kahlur (Bilaspur). The Raja of.
Kapurthala. The Raja of.
Mandi. The Raja of.

Manipur. The Raja of.
Morvi. The Thakur Sahib of.
*Nabha. The Raja of.
Narsingarh. The Raja of.
Navanagar. The Jani of.
Palampur. The Diwan of.
Panna. The Maharaja of.
Porbandar. The Rana of.
Pudukota. The Raja of.
Radhanpur. The Nawab of.
Rajgarh. The Raja of.
Rajpipla. The Raja of.
Ratlam. The Raja of.
Sailana. The Raja of.
‡Samthar. The Raja of.
Sirmur (Nahan). The Raja of.
Sitamai. The Raja of.
Suket. The Raja of.
Tehri (Garhwal). The Raja of.

* For personal salute see page 178.

† For local salute see page 178.

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

‡ The present Chief of Samthar enjoys the personal title of *Maharaja*.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Alirajpur. The Rana of.	Lahej. The Sultan of.
Balasinor. The Nawab (Babi) of.	Limri. The Thakur Sahib of.
Bansda. The Raja of.	Lunawara. The Raja of.
Baraundha. The Raja of.	Maihar. The Raja of.
Baria. The Raja of.	*Maler Kotla. The Nawab of.
Barwani. The Rana of.	Mong Nai. The Sawbwa of.
Chhota Udaipur. The Raja of.	Nagod. The Raja of.
Dharampur. The Raja of.	Palitana. The Thakur Sahib of.
Dhrol. The Thakur Sahib of.	Rajkot. The Thakur Sahib of.
Fadthli Sultan. The.	Sachin. The Nawab of.
Hsi Paw. The Sawbwa of.	Sawantwari. The Sir Desai of.
Karond (Kalahandi). The Raja of.	*Shehr and Mokalla. The Sultan of.
Keng Tung. The Sawbwa of.	Sunth. The Raja of.
Khilchipur. The Rao of.	Wadhwan. The Thakur Sahib of.
Kishn and Socotra. The Sultan of.	Wankaner. The Raja Sahib of.

* For personal salute see below.

TABLE OF PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Jaipur. His Highness Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.
 Mewar (Udaipur). His Highness Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharana of.
 Travancore. His Highness Sir Bala Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.

Salute of 19 guns.

Mysore. Her Highness Maharani Kempa Nanjammanni Avaru Vanivilas, C.I.*

Salute of 17 guns.

Orchha. His Highness Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.

Salute of 15 guns.

Nabha. His Highness Sir Hira Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., of.

Salute of 12 guns.

Shehr and Mokalla. His Highness Awadth bin Omar Alkayati, Sultan of.

Salute of 11 guns.

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

Salutes of 9 guns.

Bhor. Shankar Rao Chimnaji, Pant Sachiv of.
 Danta. Maharana Jaswant Singhji Hari Singhji of.
 Loharu. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of.

* Late Regent.

TABLE OF LOCAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 guns.

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

Salutes of 5 guns.

The Sheikh of Koweit.	} Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these chiefs.
The Sheikh of Bahrein.	
The Sheikh of Abu Thabi.	

Salutes of 3 guns.

The Sheikh of Debay.	} Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these chiefs.
The Sheikh of Shargah.	
The Sheikh of Ajman.	
The Sheikh of Um-el-Kawain.	
The Sheikh of Ras-al-Kheima.	

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

N.B.—Exchange Compensation, referred to below, is an allowance granted to secure certain classes of Indian public servants against serious depreciation of their emoluments by the fall in the sterling value of rupee salaries. It is not granted to some high officers (including the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors), nor does it in any case exceed a fixed maximum amount. The rate, which takes the form of a percentage on salary, is liable to variation; but when the exchange value of the rupee is 16 pence, as at present, the percentage on salary is 6½, and the maximum amount Rs. 138,14.3 per mensem.

The following tables (which must not be held to be authoritative and are liable to variation) show the approximate equivalent in sterling, when the exchange value of the rupee is 16 pence, of the annual salaries in rupees of the undermentioned officers, together with exchange compensation so far as it is allowed.

	Pay per Annum.	Approximate equivalent in sterling (including exchange compensation allowance when admissible).
	Rs.	£
Viceroy and Governor-General	2,50,800	16,720
Private Secretary to Viceroy	24,000	1,700
Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Viceroy	18,000	1,275
Surgeon to Viceroy	14,400	1,020
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India	1,00,000	6,666
Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief in India	18,000	1,275
Members (6) of the Governor-General's Council	80,000	5,333
Chairman, Railway Board	60,000 or 72,000	4,000 or 4,800
2 Members, Railway Board... ..	48,000	3,200
Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department	42,000	2,911
Secretaries to the Government of India in the Financial, Foreign, Home, and Revenue and Agricultural Departments	48,000	3,311
Secretaries in the Military and Public Works Departments	42,000	2,911
Comptroller and Auditor-General	42,000	2,911
1 Deputy Comptroller-General	21,000 to 24,000	1,487 to 1,700
2 " Auditors-General	21,000 to 24,000	1,487 to 1,700
1 Comptroller, Indian Treasuries	21,000 to 24,000	1,487 to 1,700
2 Accountants-General, Class I	33,000	2,311
2 " " " II	30,000	2,111
2 " " " III	27,000	1,911
1 Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue	30,000	2,111
1 Director-General of the Post Office of India	36,000 to 42,000	2,511 to 2,911
1 Comptroller	18,000	1,311
1 Postmaster-General	27,000 to 30,000	1,911 to 2,111
1 " " "	21,000 to 24,000	1,487 to 1,700
4 Postmasters-General	18,000 to 21,000	1,275 to 1,487
Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department	36,000	2,511
2 Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India in the Public Works Department	30,000	2,111
Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India in the Financial and Foreign Departments	27,000	1,911
Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India in the Legislative and Home Departments	24,000	1,700
Director-General of Statistics	24,000	1,700
1 Director, Central Criminal Intelligence Department	36,000	2,511
1 Deputy Director, Central Criminal Intelligence Department	24,000	1,700
Inspector-General of Forests	24,000 to 30,000	1,700 to 2,111
Surveyor-General, Survey of India	36,000	2,511
Controller of Stationery and Printing	18,000 to 27,000	1,275 to 1,911
Governors of Madras and Bombay... ..	1,20,000	8,000
Private Secretaries to Governors of Madras and Bombay	18,000	1,275
Surgeons to Governors of Madras and Bombay	12,000	850
Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Governors of Madras and Bombay... ..	12,000	850
Bishop of Calcutta	45,980	3,065
" Madras	25,600	1,707
" Bombay	25,600	1,707
† Chief Justice of Bengal	72,000	4,911

* The pay of members of the Indian Civil Service is subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. for subscription towards annuity. † For Pensions of Judges, see p. 282.

(SEE NOTE ON PAGE 179.)

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

	Pay per Annum.	Approximate equivalent in sterling (including exchange compensation allowance when admissible).
	Rs.	£
1 Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner	1,00,000	6,666
1 Chief Secretary to Government	36,000	2,511
2 Secretaries	22,000 and 27,000	1,558 and 1,911
2 Under Secretaries to Government	12,000	850
1 Under Secretary	9,600	680
3 Members of the Board of Revenue	42,000	2,911
1 Secretary	27,000	1,911
1 Joint Secretary	22,000	1,558
1 Director of Land Records and Agriculture	27,000	1,911
1 Inspector-General of Registration, Commissioner of Excise, &c.	22,000	1,558
8 Commissioners of Divisions	35,000	2,444
1 Commissioner for Kumaon	24,000	1,700
18 Magistrates and Collectors, 1st grade	27,000	1,911
17 " " 2nd " "	22,000	1,558
14 Joint Magistrates, 1st grade	12,000	850
22 " " and Assistant Commissioners, 2nd grade	8,400	595
63 Assistants	4,800 to 6,000	340 to 425
4 Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade	22,000	1,558
10 " " 2nd " "	20,000	1,416
3 " " for Kumaon	9,600, 12,000 and 14,400	680, 850 and 1,020
6 Assistant Commissioners, 1st grade	9,600	680
1 Judicial Commissioner	42,000	2,911
1 " "	40,000	2,777
2 District and Sessions Judges, 1st grade	36,000	2,511
7 " " 2nd " "	30,000	2,111
6 " " 3rd " "	27,000	1,911
10 " " 4th " "	22,000	1,558
3 " " 5th " "	20,000	1,416
1 Registrar, High Court	19,200	1,360
1 Legal Remembrancer	30,000	2,111

PUNJAB.

1 Lieutenant Governor	1,00,000	6,666
1 Chief Secretary to Government	36,000	2,511
1 Judicial and General Secretary to Government	21,600	1,530
2 Under Secretaries to Government	12,000	850
1 Under Secretary, Police Department, and Inspector- General of Police	27,000	1,911
1 Financial Commissioner	42,000	2,911
2 Secretaries to Financial Commissioner	10,800 and 18,000	765 and 1,275
1 Director of Land Records and Agriculture	21,600	1,530
1 Inspector-General of Stamps, Registration and Ex cise	27,000	1,911
6 Commissioners	33,000	2,311
10 Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade	27,000	1,911
13 " " 2nd " "	21,600	1,530
14 " " 3rd " "	18,000	1,275
8 Assistant Commissioners, 1st grade	10,800	765
14 " " 2nd " "	8,400	595
53 " " 3rd " "	4,800 to 6,000	340 to 425
3 Divisional Judges, 1st grade	30,000	2,111
5 " " 2nd " "	27,000	1,911
6 " " 3rd " "	21,600	1,530
9 District Judges	18,000	1,275
1 Registrar of the Chief Court	15,000	1,062
1 Legal Remembrancer	24,000	1,700

(SEE NOTE ON PAGE 179.)

BURMA.

	Pay per Annum.	Approximate equivalent in sterling (including exchange compensation allowance when admissible).
	Rs.	£
1 Lieutenant Governor	1,00,000	6,666
1 Chief Secretary to Government... ..	36,000	2,511
2 Secretaries " " " " " "	24,000	1,700
2 Under Secretaries " " " " " "	12,000 and 14,400	850 and 1,020
1 Assistant Secretary " " " " " "	12,000	850
1 Financial Commissioner " " " " " "	42,000	2,911
1 Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture... ..	33,000	2,311
1 Secretary to Financial Commissioner " " " " " "	12,400	878
1 Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture " " " " " "	19,200	1,360
8 Commissioners of Divisions " " " " " "	33,000	2,311
12 Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade " " " " " "	27,000	1,911
12 " " 2nd " " " " " "	21,600	1,530
14 " " 3rd " " " " " "	18,000	1,275
11 Assistant " 1st " " " " " "	12,000	850
13 " " 2nd " " " " " "	8,400	595
10 " " 3rd " " " " " "	7,200	510
45 " " 4th " " " " " "	5,400 to 6,000	382 to 425
1 Judicial " " " " " " " "	42,000	2,911
1 Divisional Judge, 1st grade " " " " " " " "	30,000	2,111
2 " Judges, 2nd " " " " " " " "	27,000	1,911
2 " " 3rd " " " " " " " "	21,600	1,530
8 District " " " " " " " "	18,000	1,275
1 Registrar, Chief Court, Lower Burma " " " " " " " "	16,800	1,190

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1 Chief Commissioner	62,000	4,244
1 Secretary to Chief Commissioner " " " " " "	30,000	2,111
1 Revenue Secretary to Chief Commissioner " " " " " "	21,600	1,530
1 Under " " " " " " " "	12,000	850
1 Assistant Secretary " " " " " " " "	6,000 to 8,400	425 to 595
1 Commissioner of Excise, &c. " " " " " " " "	14,800	1,048
4 Commissioners of Divisions " " " " " " " "	2 at 30,000 and 2 at 33,000	2,111 and 2,311
1 Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture " " " " " " " "	24,300	1,721
4 Deputy Commissioners, 1st class " " " " " " " "	27,000	1,911
10 " " 2nd " " " " " " " "	21,600	1,530
12 " " 3rd " " " " " " " "	18,000	1,275
4 Assistant " 1st " " " " " " " "	10,800	765
9 " " 2nd " " " " " " " "	8,400	595
29 " " 3rd " " " " " " " "	4,800 to 6,000	340 to 425
1 Judicial Commissioner " " " " " " " "	42,000	2,911
4 Divisional, Civil and Sessions Judges 12,000, 18,000, 19,200 and 30,000		850, 1,275, 1,360 and 2,111

BERAR.

1 Commissioner	33,000	2,311
1 Judicial Commissioner " " " " " " " "	33,000	2,311
1 Civil and Sessions Judge " " " " " " " "	22,000	1,558
2 Deputy Commissioners, 1st class " " " " " " " "	22,000	1,558
2 " " 2nd " " " " " " " "	20,000	1,416
2 " " 3rd " " " " " " " "	16,000	1,133
4 Assistant " 1st " " " " " " " "	10,800	765
5 " " 2nd " " " " " " " "	8,400	595
6 " " 3rd " " " " " " " "	6,000	425

(SEE NOTE ON PAGE 179.)

ASSAM.

	Pay per Annum.	Approximate equivalent in sterling (including exchange compensation allowance when admissible).
	Rs.	£
1 Chief Commissioner	50,000	3,444
1 Secretary to Chief Commissioner	24,600	1,742
1 Under Secretary	7,200 to 12,000	510 to 850
1 Assistant Secretary	8,400	595
1 Commissioner	30,000	2,111
4 Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade	27,000	1,911
*5 " " 2nd "	21,600	1,530
6 " " 3rd "	18,000	1,275
6 Assistant " 1st "	10,800	765
3 " " 2nd "	8,400	595
13 " " 3rd "	6,000	425
2 District and Sessions Judges	24,000	1,700

* Includes the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

MADRAS.

2 Members of Council	64,000	4,266
1 First Member, Board of Revenue	45,000	3,111
1 Second Member "	42,000	2,911
1 Third Member "	36,000	2,511
1 Fourth Member "	36,000	2,511
1 Chief Secretary to Government... ..	45,000	3,111
1 Revenue Secretary to Government	37,500	2,611
1 Secretary to Government	30,000	2,111
1 Private Secretary to Governor	18,000	1,275
1 Under Secretary to Government	12,600	892
1 " " "	12,000	850
1 Secretary to Commissioners of Land Revenues	18,000 to 21,600	1,275 to 1,530
1 Secretary to the Commissioners of Salt, &c.	18,000 to 21,600	1,275 to 1,530
23 Collectors and District Magistrates	28,000	1,978
14 Sub-Collectors and Joint Magistrates	14,000	992
23 Head Assistant Collectors and Magistrates	9,220	653
57 Assistant Collectors and Magistrates	4,620 to 6,720	327 to 476
21 District and Sessions Judges	28,000	1,978
1 Registrar, High Court	17,400 to 21,600	1,232 to 1,530
1 Deputy Registrar, High Court, Original Side	12,000	850
1 Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side	8,400 to 12,000	595 to 850
1 Advocate General... ..	21,600	1,530
1 Government Solicitor	13,200	935
1 Resident in Travancore and Cochin	33,600	2,351
1 Inspector-General of Police	30,000	2,111
1 Deputy Director of Agriculture	14,400 to 18,000	1,020 to 1,275

BOMBAY.

2 Members of Council	64,000	4,266
1 Chief Secretary to Government... ..	45,000	3,111
1 Secretary to Government	37,500	2,611
1 " " "	30,000	2,111
1 Private " Secretary to " Governor	18,000	1,275
2 Under Secretaries to Government	15,000	1,062
1 Inspector-General of Prisons	18,000 to 21,600	1,275 to 1,530
3 Commissioners of Divisions	42,000	2,911
1 Municipal Commissioner... ..	36,000	2,511
1 Commissioner of Customs	36,000	2,511
1 Commissioner in Sind	45,000	3,111

(SEE NOTE ON PAGE 179.)

BOMBAY—continued.

	Pay per Annum.	Approximate equivalent in sterling (including exchange compensation allowance when admissible).
	Rs.	£
1 Director of Land Records and Agriculture	18,000	1,275
12 Senior Collectors	27,900	1,971
11 Junior "	21,600	1,530
18 First Assistant Collectors	10,800	765
21 Second " "	8,400	595
59 Assistant Collectors	4,800 to 6,000	340 to 425
1 Collector in Sind	21,600	1,530
2 Deputy Commissioners in Sind... ..	14,400 and 18,000	1,020 and 1,275
1 Assistant Commissioner in Sind	13,200	935
1 Judicial Commissioner in Sind	30,000	2,111
4 District and Sessions Judges—1st grade	30,000	2,111
6 " " " 2nd "	27,900	1,971
9 " " " 3rd "	21,600	1,530
1 Prothonotary and Registrar, High Court	20,400 to 24,000	1,445 to 1,700
2 Registrars, High Court	20,400 and 24,000	1,445 and 1,700
1 Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	27,600	1,951
1 Assistant Remembrancer	14,400 to 18,000	1,020 to 1,275
1 Government Solicitor	30,000	2,111
1 Advocate General	24,000	1,700
1 Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar	36,000	2,511
1 Political Agent, 1st grade	21,600	1,530
3 " Agents, 2nd "	18,000	1,275
3 " " 3rd "	14,400	1,020
3 " " 4th "	12,000	850
3 Asst. Pol. " 1st "	9,600	680
7 " " 2nd "	7,200	510
6 " " 3rd "	6,000	425

INDIA OFFICE.

Vacancies in the clerical establishment of the Secretary of State for India are filled from among the successful candidates at the General Examinations (Class I. and Second Division), which are held from time to time by the Civil Service Commissioners for appointments in the Home Civil Service. The Examination for Class I. Clerkships is the same as the open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, the nature of which is shown in the Syllabus given on page 199, but the limits of age are different.* Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

* For the Examination of 1906 and subsequent years the limits of age will be the same.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

An open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, under the subjoined Regulations, commencing on the 1st August, 1905.

The number of persons to be selected at this Examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received, on or before the 1st July, 1905, an application on the prescribed form, accompanied by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined.

If Candidates who fill up and return the Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted on the 18th July, 1905, to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which candidates will be required to attend, and as to the manner in which the fee (£6) is to be paid.

Civil Service Commission,
1st July, 1904.

REGULATIONS.

. The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year. Copies of new rules coming into force for the Open Competitive Examination of 1906 and subsequent years may be obtained from the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S.W.

1. An Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

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

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

(ii.) That he had attained the age of twenty-one, and had not attained the age of twenty-three, on the first day of the year in which the Examination is held.
[N.B.—In the case of Natives of India, it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated 10th May, 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.]

For the Examination of 1906 and subsequent years the above Regulation 2 (ii.) is changed.

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

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

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

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

	Marks.
English Composition	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature ...	500
Arabic ditto, ditto	500
Greek ditto, ditto	750
Latin ditto, ditto	750
English Language and Literature (including special period named by the Commissioners) (a)	500
French Language and Literature ...	500
German ditto, ditto	500

(a) A syllabus, defining the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission. It is reprinted on page 199.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

	Marks.
Mathematics (pure and applied) ...	900
Advanced Mathematical subjects (pure and applied) ...	900
Natural Science, <i>i.e.</i> , any number not exceeding <i>three</i> of the following subjects:—	
Chemistry ...	600
Physics ...	600
Geology ...	600
Botany ...	600
Zoology ...	600
Animal Physiology ...	600
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution) ...	400
Roman History (ditto, ditto) ...	400
English History ...	500
General Modern History (one of the periods specified in the syllabus issued by the Commissioners) (a) ...	500
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern) ...	400
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern) ...	400
Political Economy and Economic History ...	500
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation) ...	500
Roman Law ...	500
English Law. [Under the head of "English Law" shall be included the following subjects, viz.:—(1) Law of Contract; (2) Law of Evidence; (3) Law of the Constitution; (4) Criminal Law; (5) Law of Real Property; and of these five subjects, Candidates shall be at liberty to offer any four, but not more than four] ...	500

1,800

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge (a). None is obligatory.

For the Examination of 1906 and subsequent years the above Regulation 4 is changed.

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

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (b) in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

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

(a) A syllabus, defining in general terms the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission. It is reprinted on page 199.

(b) No deduction will be made from the marks assigned to candidates in Mathematics or English Composition.

(c) Instructions, showing the extent of the examination, will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

* The principal Vernacular Language prescribed for each Province to which Candidates are assigned, is as follows:—

For the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces Hindustani.

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

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

Compulsory—	Marks.
1. Indian Penal Code ...	400
2. Code of Criminal Procedure ...	200
3. The Indian Evidence Act ...	200
4. Indian History ...	400
*5. The Principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned ...	400

Optional. [Not more than one of the following subjects.]—

1. Hindu and Muhammadan Law...	450
†2. Sanskrit ...	400
†3. Arabic ...	400
4. Persian ...	400
5. Chinese (for Candidates assigned to the Province of Burma only)	400

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

For Burma	Burmese
For Bombay	Marathi
For Madras	Tamil or Telugu ..
For the Lower Provinces of Bengal	Hindustani or Bengali
	} option of the Candidate.

In Hindustani the Candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagari character; and in the case of the last two Provinces mentioned above, a Candidate whose Vernacular Language is either of the languages shown against his Province must offer the other for examination.

† These subjects may not be offered by any Candidate who has offered them at the open competition.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

held at the close of the year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination."

If any Candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending such examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination.

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

The Examinations in riding will be held as follows:—

- (1.) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.
- (2.) Again, at the time of the Final Examination. Candidates who may then fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well, and to perform journeys on horseback, will be awarded from 100 to 200 marks, according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination. Candidates who fail to obtain 100 marks, but are reported by the Civil Service Commissioners to have reached a minimum standard of proficiency in riding, and are certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, will, on their arrival in India, be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial

salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government. A Candidate who fails, at the end of the year of probation, to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

(The previous Regulation as to Examinations in Riding continues to apply to Candidates selected in the year 1904.)

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

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates, must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W.," at any time after the 1st December in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before 1st July (or, if that date should fall upon a Sunday or public holiday, then, on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held.

For the Examination of 1906 and subsequent years the above Regulation 12 is changed.

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

- (1.) *Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*
- (2.) *An allowance amounting to £100 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen; Victoria University, Manchester; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, have conducted themselves well and complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates. The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted, except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.*
- (3.) *The allowance of £100 will not be paid to any Selected Candidate until he has been*

certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and every Certificated Candidate must, before receiving his allowance, give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.

- (4.) *All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as, under the Rules and Regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own pensions, or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*
- (5.) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*
- (6.) *Selected Candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*
- (7.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination held in any year, will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—*continued*.

N.B.—A Manual of Rules and Regulations applicable to members of the Covenanted Civil Service of India, has been compiled by permission of the Government of India, and may now be procured either from Messrs. A. Constable & Co., 16, James Street, Haymarket, S.W., or from Mr. E. A. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, W. Price *as. 6d.*

The Commissioners have been requested by the Secretary of State for India to draw the attention of Selected Candidates to the prefatory note attached to this Manual, as it is considered important that it should be clearly understood that this compilation is not to be regarded in any other light than that of a collection, made for facility of reference, of certain information and rules, that it is by no means exhaustive, and that it is liable to such modifications as may from time to time be sanctioned by competent authority.

SYLLABUS

SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE EXAMINATION IN CERTAIN SUBJECTS AT THE OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA, CLERKSHIPS (CLASS I) IN THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE, AND EASTERN CADETSHIPS.

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

English Language and Literature.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one the Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III. and the accession of Queen Victoria :

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

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

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

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

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 1. | 1600 ——— 1700. |
| (1905) | [Shakespeare to Dryden] |
| 2. | 1700 ——— 1800. |
| (1906) | [Pope to Cowper] |
| 3. | 1800 ——— 1832. |
| (1907) | [Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott] |
| 4. | 1360 ——— 1600. |
| (1908) | [Chaucer to Spenser] |

The Examination in this part will require from Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English Language and Literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners.* The names placed under the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1700; all the works of Swift within the period 1700 to 1800; all the works of Scott and Wordsworth, and all the works of Macaulay, within the period 1800 to 1832.

French Language and Literature.—Translation and Composition. Critical questions on the French Language and Literature. Conversation.

German Language and Literature.—As in French.

Latin Language and Literature.—Translation from Latin into English. Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse Composition) a Latin Essay or Letter. Critical questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

Greek Language and Literature.—Translation from Greek into English. Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse Composition) a Greek Dialogue or Oration. Critical questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

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

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translations as in Sanskrit; History of Arabic Literature (including knowledge of such Arabic History as bears upon the subject); Arabic Grammar; Arabic Prosody.

* The books for 1905 are:—
 Shakespeare: *Tempest*. Henry VIII. Milton: *Paradise Lost*. Comus. Ben Jonson: *Every Man out of his Humour*. Bartholomew Fair. Massinger: *New Way to Pay Old Debts*. Dryden: *Conquest of Granada*. Walton: *Angler*. Lives. Fuller: *Worthies*. Browne: *Britannia's Pastorals*. Sir T. Browne: *Hydriotæia*.
 Vulgar Errors.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

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

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

1. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade. [800—1193.]
2. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms. [1193—1521.]
3. From the Diet of Worms to the death of Louis XIV. [1521—1715.]
4. From the accession of Louis XV. to the French Revolution of 1848. [1715—1848.]

Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian History.

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

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

In Greek and Roman History candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities.

Mathematics.—Algebra, Geometry (Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections), Plane Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry (less advanced portions), Differential Calculus (Elementary), Integral Calculus (Elementary), Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics. Candidates may use the

methods of the Differential and Integral Calculus in any other division of the subject, but the questions will be such as can be solved without the aid of these methods.

Advanced Mathematics.—Higher Algebra (including Theory of Equations), Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid), Statics including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.

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

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

Mental Philosophy will include Psychology and Metaphysics.

Political Science.—The Examination will not be confined to Analytical Jurisprudence, Early Institutions, and Theory of Legislation, but may embrace Comparative Politics, the History of Political Theories, &c.

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Appointments of Chaplains on Probation are made from time to time by the Secretary of State for India, as vacancies occur.

Candidates for these appointments must have been three years in Priest's Orders, and be under thirty-four years of age.

Applications for nomination should be submitted to the Secretary of State. They should give full particulars as to the candidate's family, age, places of education (both school and college), and occupation since leaving college; and should be supported by testimonials based on a personal knowledge of the candidate's qualifications. Applications should be addressed to "The Secretary of State, India Office," and not to the Secretary of State personally. There is no special form of application.

A free passage will be provided by the India Office, but if the Chaplain within three years, on grounds other than certified ill-health, relinquishes his appointment, or is removed from it for misconduct, he must refund the cost of such passage.

The payment of salary, and service counting for leave and pension, will not commence until the date on which the Chaplain reports his arrival, either at the headquarters of the Diocese to which he is attached, or at any other

station to which he may be appointed and to which he may proceed direct.

A Chaplain will be on probation for three years (a); if confirmed in his appointment at the end of that period, he will be admitted as a Junior Chaplain.

He will be required from the date of his appointment on probation to provide a pension for his family under the Indian Service Family Pension Regulations, a copy of which can be obtained on application to the Government in India, or to the Director of Funds, India Office. This pension is in addition to any pension or compassionate allowance granted under the Royal Pay Warrant for the time being in force.

(a) A clergyman resident in India at the time of his nomination as a probationer will be allowed to count in his probationary period any service rendered by him under the Additional Clergy Society or other service approved by the Government in India, but he will not be entitled to any gratuity in respect of such service if compelled (from whatever cause) to relinquish his position during the probationary period, nor be allowed to count for furlough or gratuity his period of service in India prior to his nomination as a probationer. No extension of the limit of age for nomination as a probationer is allowed on account of such service.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS (CHURCH OF ENGLAND)—continued.

The salaries * of Chaplains are :—

Senior Chaplains, Rs. 9,600 per annum.

Junior Chaplains, Rs. 6,000 per annum for five years, and thereafter Rs. 7,800 per annum until promoted to be Senior Chaplains.

Chaplains on Probation, Rs. 5,400 per annum.

A Junior Chaplain becomes a Senior Chaplain after ten years' service, excluding the period of probation.

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

	Per Annum.
	£ s. d.
After 23 years' service, with an actual residence in India of 20 years, including the period of probation	365 0 0

On Medical Certificate.

After 18 years' actual residence in India, including the period of probation	292 0 0
After 13 years ditto	173 7 6
After 10 years ditto	127 15 0

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES AFTER THEIR PROVISIONAL NOMINATION BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

When a Candidate has received a Notification from the India Office that the Secretary of State is prepared (provisionally) to appoint him to a Chaplaincy on probation, he should at once forward his Letters of Orders—Deacon and Priest—to the Secretary in the Public Department, India Office, stating at the same time on what Tuesday, at an early date, he can appear before the Medical Board of that Office. Should the Board report him to be physically fit for service in India, he should at once forward to the Bishop of London† (to whom all nominations are referred) the following documents :—

1. Testimonial, in the form given below.
2. Statement of the cure or cures in which the Candidate has been engaged.
3. The names of two or three private referees (clerical).

He should also forward to the Secretary in the Public Department, as soon as possible after obtaining the necessary signatures, the printed form of Chaplain's certificates which he receives from this Office on his nomination.

When the Candidate has satisfied the Bishop of London regarding his qualifications, the fact will be communicated to him, and he will then receive a certificate of appointment.

Chaplains must intimate to the India Office the proposed date of their departure, in order that their passage may be secured. They must proceed to their destination within four months from the date of their first nomination for appointment by the Secretary of State; and if they fail to do so, without leave obtained from the Secretary of State, their appointments will lapse.

FORM OF TESTIMONIAL.

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND ARTHUR FOLEY,
LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

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

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this day of in the year of our Lord 190 .

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

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

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND).

The appointments of Chaplains of the Church of Scotland on probation are made from time to time by the Secretary of State for India, as vacancies occur.

Candidates for these appointments must have been licensed for three years and be under thirty-four years of age.

Applications for nominations should be submitted to the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches along with testimonials based

on a personal knowledge of the candidate's qualifications. Full particulars should be given as to the candidate's family, age, places of education (both school and college), and occupation since leaving college. The Committee on Indian Churches will recommend to the Secretary of State for nomination the candidate whom they consider most suitable, and will forward with the recommendation all the particulars stated above.

* For the present sterling equivalents of these salaries see page 243.

† The documents should be addressed to his Lordship's Secretary, Harry W. Lee, Esq., 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND)—*continued.*

Chaplains must proceed to their destination within four months from the date of their nomination by the Secretary of State; and if they fail to do so, without leave obtained from the Secretary of State, their appointments will lapse.

A free passage will be provided by the India Office, but if the Chaplain within three years, on grounds other than certified ill-health, relinquishes his appointment, or is removed from it for misconduct, he must refund the cost of such passage.

The salary will not commence until arrival in India.

Chaplains will be on probation for three years (a); if confirmed in their appointment at the end of that period, they will be admitted as Junior Chaplains.

They will be required from the date of their appointment on probation to provide pensions for their families under the Indian Service Family Pension Regulations, a copy of which can be obtained on application to the Government in India, or to the Director of Funds, India Office. These pensions are in addition to any pensions or compassionate allowances

granted under the Royal Pay Warrant for the time being in force.

The salaries* of Chaplains are :—

Senior Chaplains, Rs. 9,600 per annum.

Junior Chaplains, Rs. 6,000 per annum for five years, and thereafter Rs. 7,800 until promoted to be Senior Chaplains.

Chaplains on probation, Rs. 5,400 per annum.

A Junior Chaplain becomes a Senior Chaplain after ten years' service, excluding the period of probation.

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

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

(a) A clergyman resident in India at the time of his nomination as a probationer will be allowed to count in his probationary period any service rendered by him under the Additional Clergy Society or other service approved by the Government in India, but he will not be entitled to any gratuity in respect of such service if

compelled (from whatever cause) to relinquish his position during the probationary period, nor be allowed to count for furlough or gratuity his period of service in India prior to his nomination as a probationer. The rule as to the limit of age is not affected by such service.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES AFTER THEIR NOMINATION BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

When a Candidate has received a Notification from the India Office that the Secretary of State is prepared to nominate him for appointment to a Chaplaincy on Probation, he should at once inform the Secretary in the Public Department, India Office, on what Tuesday, at an early date, he can appear before the Medical Board of that Office. Should the Board report him to be physically fit for service in India, a certificate of Nomination by the Secretary of State will be sent to the Presbytery of Edinburgh for endorsement of the nominee's induction by that body.

Chaplains must intimate to the India Office the proposed date of their departure, under that their passage may be secured and a Certifi-

cate of their appointment be furnished to them.

Candidates are required to forward the following documents to the Clerk of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, which inducts to their office Chaplains nominated by the Secretary of State for India :—

1. Letter of acceptance of nomination.
2. Certificate of license if a licentiate; or ordination if ordained.
3. Certificate of character from the Presbytery in which he has been residing; and in the case of the candidate residing out of Scotland, sufficient proof that he is of good moral character, and still retains his status as a Minister or licentiate of the Church of Scotland.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Indian Educational Service comprises those posts in the Educational Department to which appointments are made in England by the Secretary of State, and is thus distinguished from the Provincial Educational Services, which are recruited exclusively in India.

It consists of two branches, the teaching, including Principalships and Professorships in the various Government Colleges and Head Masterships in certain High Schools; and the inspecting, including Inspectorships of Schools; but officers may be transferred at the discretion

of Government from one branch to the other, and the conditions of pay and service are the same for both. It also includes certain special appointments, such as those of Superintendents of Schools of Art, for which special qualifications are required and special terms of engagement are prescribed.

Appointments are made by the Secretary of State as occasion may require. Only laymen are eligible, and applications should be addressed to the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, India Office, London.

* For the present sterling equivalents of these salaries see page 243.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS—*continued.*

Candidates must as a rule be not less than 23, nor more than 30 years of age. Exceptions are made as regards the maximum limit only in the case of appointments requiring special qualifications. They must be British subjects, and must furnish evidence of having received a liberal education, and of some knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching. Preference is given to distinguished graduates of Universities in the United Kingdom.

The application should be submitted upon the form provided for the purpose, and should be accompanied by *copies* of not more than six testimonials, one at least of which should relate to knowledge and practice of teaching.

Candidates whose applications are selected for consideration will be required to present themselves for an interview with an official at the India Office (at present the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department). There is no literary examination, but a candidate will have to undergo a medical examination by the Medical Board at the India Office with reference to his physical fitness for service in India.

In selecting candidates for appointment, weight will be given to the possession of (a) a University degree in Honours, or other like distinction; (b) a University certificate or diploma in teaching; (c) experience as a teacher; (d) qualifications in special subjects, depending on the nature of the vacancy to be filled. In selecting candidates for teaching posts, importance is also attached to bodily activity and some proficiency in games.

Newly appointed officers are required, before leaving this country, to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State embodying the conditions of their appointment. They are also required to leave for India within three months of their appointment by the Secretary of State, and are provided at the expense of Government with a first-class passage to India, the cost of which they will be required to refund should they voluntarily relinquish the service of Government before the close of five years from the date of appointment.

An officer appointed to the Educational Service will be on probation in India for two years, within which time he will have to pass an examination in a vernacular language. His appointment may be cancelled for failure to pass this examination, or at any time for unfitness or misconduct.

Officers of the Indian Educational Service are expected to give their whole time to the duties of the Service.

The salary at present attached to ordinary posts in the Indian Educational Service (omitting the special appointments referred to above) is as follows:—

Inspectorships or Professorships.—Rs. 500* a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,000* a month.

Head Masterships of High Schools.—Rs. 500* a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 750* a month. A Head Master is eligible for appointment as Inspector or Professor, and if so appointed his pay will further rise as provided for these appointments.

Besides these appointments in the ordinary line, special allowances are attached to the posts of Senior Inspector, certain Principalships of Colleges, and other posts, for which members of the Service are eligible.

In a few cases quarters are provided, but in most an officer has to lodge and find himself.

Members of the Indian Educational Service draw travelling allowances for journeys on duty as officers of the first class under the Civil Service Regulations. They are subject to the rules as to leave for European services contained in the same Regulations, an abstract of which can be seen at the India Office.† Officers of the teaching branch enjoy annual vacations during the time the colleges or schools where they are employed are closed. They also earn pensions from the date of taking up their duties in India under the pension rules for European services. Under these rules a pension may be granted if the service amounts to 10 years and is less than 25 years at the rate of one-sixtieth of average emoluments for each completed year of service, but subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 200 for each year completed. After 25 years' service a pension of half average emoluments may be granted, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum. The average is calculated on the last three years of service. Pensions paid in England are converted at the rate of 1s. 9d. per rupee, and a pension of Rs. 5,000 a year is consequently equal to £437 10s.

Retirement is ordinarily required at 55 years of age, unless for special reasons the officer is retained after attaining that age.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of State is sometimes requested by the Government of India to supply persons to fill temporary vacancies in the Indian Educational Service, generally professorships in Colleges.

Such appointments are made for not less than a university year (about nine months), with a prospect, in the case of thoroughly approved service, of future selection, through the agency of the Secretary of State, to fill either a temporary or a permanent appointment.

The salary is Rs. 500 a month.

A free passage (first-class) to India is given, and a free return passage on the termination of the engagement, provided it is claimed within six months from that date.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE.

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN POLICE FORCE BY A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN LONDON ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH JUNE, 1905.

[NOTE.—It is probable that the scheme of examination will be modified before any subsequent examination is held.]

I. *Place of Examination.*—The Examination will be conducted by the Civil Service Com-

missioners. Candidates may undergo the written part of their Examination in London,

* For the present sterling equivalents of these salaries see page 243.

† An Abstract of these Regulations is also printed in this L's* (see pages 252 to 320).

INDIAN POLICE FORCE—continued.

Edinburgh, or Dublin, or at any of the provincial centres at which the simultaneous examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is to be held. A list of the probable centres may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners at any time after January, 1905. The oral and practical parts of the Examination will be held in London only.

Examination Fee.—A fee of £2 is required from candidates examined in London, but, when the written Examination is conducted elsewhere than in London, the fee is £3. Candidates examined at a college or school will probably be required to pay a local fee (in order to defray the expenses of superintendence), as to which they should obtain early information from the college or school authorities. The fee payable to the Civil Service Commissioners must be paid by means of stamps of the specified amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates about ten days before the Examination.

II. Number of Appointments.—The number of candidates to be selected will probably be 15, viz., for Madras 3, Bombay 3, Bengal 2, United Provinces 3, Punjab 3, and Central Provinces 1.

III. Conditions of Eligibility.—Every Candidate must be a British subject of European descent, and at the time of his birth his father must have been a British subject either natural born or naturalized in the United Kingdom. The decision of the Secretary of State in Council as to whether a candidate satisfies this condition shall be final. Candidates must, without exception on any ground (other than that shown below), be above nineteen and under twenty-one years of age, on the 1st June, 1905. They must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India they will forfeit their appointments.

(The limit of age prescribed for Candidates for admission to the Indian Police Service by competitive examination in this country is extended in the case of those who have performed military service in South Africa by the period of such service, not exceeding eighteen months.)

Candidates who become eligible under this concession must furnish an official Certificate of the length and nature of their service.

IV. Form of Application.—Application to compete at the Examination must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and to be returned to him, with the necessary documents, not later than Monday, the 1st May, 1905.

No applications received after that date can be considered.

Candidates must be prepared to attend at the India Office, if required, at their own expense, to reply to any enquiries which may be considered necessary in connection with their application.

V. Subjects of Examination.—The subjects* as classified and the marks assigned to each, are given below :—

CLASS I.

	Marks.	
1. Mathematics (I), including Arithmetic	3,000	All the subjects of Class I may be taken up.
2. French or German (300 for Colloquial)	2,000	
3. English Composition	1,000	
4. Geometrical Drawing	500	
5. Freehand Drawing ...	500	
6. Geography ...	500	

CLASS II.

	Marks.	
7. Mathematics (II) ...	2,000	Only two of the subjects of Class II may be taken up, and, if one of these subjects be a modern language, it must be different from the modern language selected in Class I.
8. German or French ...	2,000	
9. Latin ...	2,000	
10. Greek ...	2,000	
11. English History ...	2,000	
12. Chemistry and Heat	2,000	
13. Physics ...	2,000	
14. Physiography and geology ...	2,000	

Candidates must obtain such an aggregate of marks in the examination as a whole as may indicate, in the judgment of the Civil Service Commissioners, a competent amount of general proficiency.

VI. Medical Examination.—Those candidates who are successful in the Literary Examination will be required, shortly after the result of that examination is declared, to undergo a strict

* For Syllabus, see page 206. A reprint of the papers set at the previous Examination, with tables of the marks assigned to the candidates, is published by direction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and copies can be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from the following agents :—Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.; Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, and of E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton St., Dublin. The price is 1s.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE—continued.

examination by a Medical Board* at the India Office as to their physique and capacity for active out-door work in the plains of India.

VII. Appointment of Probationers.—The Secretary of State will nominate as probationers such competitors as attain the highest aggregate of marks (provided that they obtain the minimum aggregate referred to above, and that they pass the medical examination and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects).

VIII. Riding Test.—Selected Candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners as to their ability to ride, and will be required to produce,—

- (a) A certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that they are able to ride well, and to perform journeys on horseback; or
- (b) A certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners of minimum proficiency in riding.

In the latter case they will be subjected, on their arrival in India, to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and will not be appointed Assistant Superintendents of Police until they shall have passed such tests to the satisfaction of their Government.

IX. Allotment to Provinces.—Selected candidates who have successfully passed the above-mentioned tests will be allotted, as probationers, to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration. The allotment will also be subject to the right of the Government of India to make transfers, if necessary.

X. Departure for India.—The probationers will be required to start for India not later than October, 1905, so as to arrive in the course of November. Failure to embark in time will, in

the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment. Free passages to India will be provided by the India Office, but any probationer resigning his appointment within three years on any ground but that of health, supported by a medical certificate, will be required to refund the cost of his passage.

XI. Salary during Probation.—On arrival in India, probationers will receive an initial salary of Rs. 250 a month during their period of probation.

XII. Period of Probation.—Probationers will be required to qualify by passing the necessary departmental Examinations (as well as the riding test, if necessary, *see* Rule VIII) within two years of their arrival in India.

XIII. Liability of Probationers to Removal.—Any Probationer who may fail to pass the prescribed Examinations within two years, or be found unfit for Police duties, will be liable to removal from the Service. Any probationer so removed from the Service will be furnished with a free passage to England, provided he utilizes such passage within three months from the date of such removal.

XIV. Salary after Probation.—When probationers have passed the qualifying Examinations (as well as the riding test) they will, if otherwise approved, be appointed Assistant Superintendents of Police, and their salary will be raised to Rs. 300 a month.

XV. Leave, Pension, and Provident Fund.—Officers joining the Indian Police under these conditions will find a summary of information regarding Leave, Pensions and Provident Fund on page 208.

XVI. Articles of Agreement.—Probationers will be required to sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of their appointment prior to embarkation for India.

INDIA OFFICE, 24 November, 1904.

* With a view to prevent parents and guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates who may be physically unfit for the Police Service, it is suggested that, before any such preparation is begun, candidates be submitted to examination by the medical adviser of the family, or any other qualified medical practitioner, with regard to the points indicated in the Regulations as to the Physical Examination of Candidates printed on pages 220 to 222.

It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested to lessen the chances of disappointment, and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the official examination.

Candidates may, if they wish it, undergo a preliminary examination by the Medical Board which meets at the India Office every Tuesday, not more than two years before they are qualified to compete, under the following conditions:—

(a.) Applications must be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas and by a statement of the candidate's age.

(b.) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.

(c.) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at this preliminary examination, are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, at their own risk, continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final examination by the Medical Board, in the event of their being successful in the literary examination.

(d.) On the other hand, it must be distinctly understood that the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, and that, if after that examination he is reported to be apparently fit, he has not on that account any claim to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself for the final Medical Examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the Service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

The standards of height and chest measurement, applied by the Medical Board in this examination, are those required in candidates for the Army by the Regulations for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

A minimum height limit of 5 feet 4 inches is, however, imposed.

† Candidates are warned that the certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, without which they will not be allowed to proceed to India, is only granted to those who can qualify in a series of tests, which includes jumping. It is therefore most important that riding lessons should not be postponed until after the result of the literary examination is declared.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE—*continued*.

APPENDIX I.—SYLLABUS.

Mathematics (I).—The extent of the Examination will be as follows:—

Arithmetic; Algebra, up to and including the Binomial Theorem, the theory and use of Logarithms; Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; Plane Trigonometry up to and including solution of Triangles; Mensuration.

Mathematics (II):—

Further questions on the Syllabus of Mathematics (I); Elementary Solid Geometry, including Euclid, Book XI, Propositions 1 to 21, Euclid, Book XII, Propositions 1 and 2; Geometrical Conic Sections, the elementary properties common to the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola; Dynamics and Statics—Uniform and uniformly accelerated rectilinear motion, uniform circular motion, motion of projectiles (not requiring a knowledge of the parabola), equilibrium of forces in one plane and of parallel forces, the centre of mass, and the construction and use of the simpler machines.

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

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

French.—Translations of unseen passages from French into English, and French composition. The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors, and a few simple questions may be asked on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest. The *visd voce* Examination will include Dictation. 300 marks will be allotted to colloquial knowledge of the language.

German.—The passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in French.

English Composition.—Candidates will be tested by *précis* writing as well as by an essay.

The standard of positive merit will be looked for in logical arrangement of thought, and in accuracy and propriety of expression, but large deductions of marks will be made for faults of writing and spelling.

Candidates are also warned that, for similar faults in the use of the English language, similar deductions will be made from the marks obtained in other subjects.

Geometrical Drawing.—Practical plane geometry; the construction of scales; and the elements of solid geometry, and of simple orthographic projection. Great importance will be attached to neatness and exactness of drawing.

Geography.—Simple questions in descriptive and general geography.

English History.—The General Paper in this subject will be confined to events subsequent to the Norman Conquest. It will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts. The paper on the special period* will be confined to distinctly Modern History. It will require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the General Paper.

Natural Science Subjects.—The standard of examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a laboratory, &c. A considerable portion of the marks will be given for proficiency shown in the practical part of the examination. A knowledge of the metric system will be expected.

Chemistry.—The laws of chemical combination and decomposition, and the preparation, classification, and properties of the principal metallic and non-metallic elements, and of such of their compounds as are treated of in inorganic chemistry. In the practical part of the examination only the more ordinary apparatus and the less dangerous reagents will be supplied, and no Candidate will be allowed to bring his own apparatus or reagents.

Heat.—The elementary portion of the subject

Physics.—The elementary properties of electricity, magnetism, light, and sound.

Physiography.—*i.e.*, physical geography.

Geology.—Chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses.

* The special period will be, for 1905, from 1820 to 1851.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE—continued.

APPENDIX II.—LISTS OF APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA ORDINARILY RESERVED FOR THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES.*

N.B.—These Lists show only the existing sanctioned scale, which is liable to alteration at any time.

Madras Presidency.

1 Inspector - General of Police†	Rs.	
	on 2,500 a month.	
1 Commissioner of Police (Madras City)†	„ 1,500	„
3 Deputy Inspectors - General	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ „ } 1,400 \text{ „} \\ 1 \text{ „ } 1,300 \text{ „} \\ 1 \text{ „ } 1,200 \text{ „} \end{array} \right.$	
26 District Superintendents of Police ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ „ } 1,000 \text{ „} \\ 3 \text{ „ } 900 \text{ „} \\ 5 \text{ „ } 800 \text{ „} \\ 8 \text{ „ } 700 \text{ „} \\ 8 \text{ „ } 600 \text{ „} \end{array} \right.$	
35 Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ „ } 500 \text{ „} \\ 6 \text{ „ } 450 \text{ „} \\ 5 \text{ „ } 400 \text{ „} \\ 6 \text{ „ } 350 \text{ „} \\ 12 \text{ „ } 250-300\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	

Bombay Presidency.

1 Inspector - General of Police†	on 1,800 a month.	
1 Commissioner of Police (Bombay City)†	„ 1,800	„
30 District Superintendents of Police (including Kathiawar)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ „ } 1,000 \text{ „} \\ 5 \text{ „ } 800 \text{ „} \\ 8 \text{ „ } 700 \text{ „} \\ 6 \text{ „ } 600 \text{ „} \\ 7 \text{ „ } 500 \text{ „} \end{array} \right.$	
31 Assistant Superintendents... ..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ „ } 400 \text{ „} \\ 9 \text{ „ } 350 \text{ „} \\ 14 \text{ „ } 250-300\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	

Lower Bengal and Assam.

1 Commissioner of Police (Calcutta)† ...	on 1,700 a month.	
1 Deputy Commissioner of Police (Calcutta)†	„ 800	„
2 Deputy Inspectors-General	„ 1,500	„

Lower Bengal and Assam—continued.

	Rs.	
54 District Superintendents of Police ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ on } 1,000 \text{ a month.} \\ 6 \text{ „ } 900 \text{ „} \\ 7 \text{ „ } 800 \text{ „} \\ 12 \text{ „ } 700 \text{ „} \\ 12 \text{ „ } 600 \text{ „} \\ 12 \text{ „ } 500 \text{ „} \end{array} \right.$	
37 Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 14 \text{ „ } 400 \text{ „} \\ 23 \text{ „ } 250-300\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

3 Deputy Inspectors-General	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ on } 1,500 \text{ a month.} \\ 1 \text{ „ } 1,200 \text{ „} \\ 1 \text{ „ } 1,000 \text{ „} \end{array} \right.$	
50 District Superintendents of Police ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ „ } 1,000 \text{ „} \\ 4 \text{ „ } 900 \text{ „} \\ 5 \text{ „ } 800 \text{ „} \\ 12 \text{ „ } 700 \text{ „} \\ 13 \text{ „ } 600 \text{ „} \\ 14 \text{ „ } 500 \text{ „} \end{array} \right.$	
30 Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ „ } 350 \text{ „} \\ 20 \text{ „ } 250-300\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	

Punjab.

1 Inspector-General of Police†	on 2,250 a month.	
2 Deputy Inspectors-General	„ 1,500	„
35 District Superintendents of Police ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ „ } 1,000 \text{ „} \\ 6 \text{ „ } 800 \text{ „} \\ 8 \text{ „ } 700 \text{ „} \\ 8 \text{ „ } 600 \text{ „} \\ 9 \text{ „ } 500 \text{ „} \end{array} \right.$	
27 Assistant District Superintendents ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ „ } 450 \text{ „} \\ 8 \text{ „ } 350 \text{ „} \\ 15 \text{ „ } 250-300\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	

Central Provinces.

1 Inspector-General†	on 1,800 a month.	
18 District Superintendents	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ „ } 1,000 \text{ „} \\ 2 \text{ „ } 800 \text{ „} \\ 3 \text{ „ } 700 \text{ „} \\ 5 \text{ „ } 600 \text{ „} \\ 6 \text{ „ } 500 \text{ „} \end{array} \right.$	
10 Assistant District Superintendents ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ „ } 350 \text{ „} \\ 8 \text{ „ } 250-300\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	

APPENDIX III.

(Regulations as to Physical Examination. See page 239.)

* For the present sterling equivalents of the salaries specified see page 243.

† These appointments are not set apart exclusively for members of the Police Department, and the Government reserves discretion to fill them by the selection of any officers who are considered best fitted for them, whether in the Department or outside it.

‡ Officers will draw Rs. 250 while they are probationers and Rs. 300 after they are confirmed in the Service as Assistant Superintendents.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE—*continued.*

APPENDIX IV.—LEAVE.

1. The following is a summary of the principal regulations relating to the leave admissible to officers appointed to the Indian Police by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

Long Leave.

2. Furlough is admissible to an aggregate amount of six years during the service. The amount "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

3. Furlough without medical certificate can, if due, be generally taken after eight years' active service, and again after three years' continuous service, but is limited to two years at a time.

4. Furlough with medical certificate is limited to one year if an officer has not served three years continuously; otherwise he may have leave up to two years, and it may be extended to a third year.

5. The allowances admissible during furlough are:—

(1) During the first two years of furlough without medical certificate and during so much of furlough with medical certificate as may be "due,"—half average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the period for which the foregoing allowances are admissible—one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

Short Leave.

6. Privilege Leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to three months, earned by 33 months' service. During absence, the officer retains a lien on his appointment, and receives the salary which he would have received if on duty. An interval of six months must elapse between two periods of absence on privilege leave.

Privilege leave may be prefixed to furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave without

allowances. The whole period of leave thus taken in combination is known as combined leave. Combined leave may not be of less duration than six months, nor, except on medical certificate, may it be extended beyond two years.

7. Special Leave may be granted at any time for not more than six months, with intervals of six years' service; allowances, calculated as during furlough, are given during the first six months only, whether taken in one or more instalments. This leave is included in the aggregate of six years' furlough admissible.

8. Extraordinary Leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and, except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

9. Subsidiary Leave for a minimum of 10 days, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer proceeding on or returning from leave out of India, or on retirement, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation or to rejoin his appointment. It is admissible only at the end and not at the beginning of combined leave. If the officer is entitled to privilege leave, he can draw pay at privilege leave rates for as many days as he is entitled to such leave.

10. Short Leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, &c.

General Rules.

11. Leave of absence can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

12. After five years' continuous absence from duty, an officer is considered to be out of the employment of Government.

13. When leave allowances are paid at the Home Treasury, or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Treasuries, unless any other rate has been exceptionally authorised. But for the present the rate of conversion is subject to a minimum of 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

APPENDIX V.—PENSIONS AND PROVIDENT FUND.

1. The following is a summary of the pension rules applicable to officers of the Indian Police appointed by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

An officer of the Indian Police becomes eligible for a pension on completing 30 years' qualifying service, or on attaining the age of 55 years. If at an earlier date he is compelled to retire from the service through ill-health, not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits, he becomes eligible for an invalid pension or a gratuity according to the length of his service.

The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows:—

After a service of less than 10 years.—A gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

After a service of not less than 10 years.—A pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of Completed Service.	Sixtieths of Average Emoluments.	Maximum Limit of Pension.
10	10	Rs. 2,000 a year.
11	11	2,200 "
12	12	2,400 "
13	13	2,600 "
14	14	2,800 "

INDIAN POLICE FORCE—*continued*.

Years of Completed Service.	Sixtieths of Average Emoluments.	Maximum Limit of Pension.
15	15	Rs. 3,000 a year.
16	16	3,200 "
17	17	3,400 "
18	18	3,600 "
19	19	3,800 "
20	20	4,000 "
21	21	4,200 "
22	22	4,400 "
23	23	4,600 "
24	24	4,800 "
25 and above	30	5,000 "

a. A Provident Fund has also been established on the following basis:—

- (1) The contribution is compulsory up to 5 per cent. on salaries, with voluntary contributions of a further 5 per cent.
- (2) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing, the rate being at present 4 per cent. per annum.
- (3) Receipts and payments are made in rupees only.
- (4) The sum which will thus accumulate to the credit of an officer to be his absolute property to be handed over to him, unconditionally, on quitting the service; or in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL.

The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to revise, modify, or change any of the provisions herein contained from time to time, as he may see fit.

Notice.—In view of the decision which has been arrived at by the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Royal Indian Engineering College will be permanently closed at the end of the session of 1905-6.

The Entrance Examination held in 1904 will be the last, and the College course for the successful Candidates at that Examination will extend to two years (six terms) only instead of to three years (nine terms) as heretofore.

Extra Students.—When there is room for more students than are under training for the public service, it is within the discretion of the President, subject to the orders of the Secretary of State, to admit others who are desirous of obtaining the education given at the College.

Such extra students are not eligible for prizes, scholarships or appointments; but in other respects they shall have the same privileges and be subject to the same discipline and rules as the other students.

Annual Session.—The College Year begins in September, and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, three weeks at Easter, and eight weeks in summer. The summer term in 1906 will, however, for Engineering Students who entered in 1904, be extended into October, with a view to preparation for the Examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers in that month. For this special course the fee for one term, £61, will be charged.

The Fees and Charges.—An annual charge of £183 is made for each student, which must be paid in advance to the Bank of England in three sums of £61 per term. Receivable Orders with full directions as to the mode of payment will be forwarded from the India Office to the Parents or Guardians shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be admitted into residence until his fee has been paid. The voluntary subscriptions to the "General Recreation Fund" are covered by an additional payment of £6 per annum, which, for convenience,

will be collected in six instalments of £1 each, falling due in the first two months of each term.

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

The College fees include all charges for tuition, board according to the College scale, lodging, ordinary medical attendance, and washing to the extent of 2s. weekly. Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing instruments. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments are provided by the College.

Refund of Fees.—In the case of a student leaving the College, from whatever cause, after the commencement of a term, no refund of the fees paid in advance can be claimed as a right. If a student so leaving has not resided longer than 30 days since the commencement of the term for which payment in advance has been made, a refund may be made, as a matter of grace, of such sum as the Secretary of State may approve in each case.

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

Subjects of Study.—The subjects of study at the College are:—

Pure and Applied Mathematics.
Geometrical, Engineering, and Freehand Drawing.
Building Construction.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL—*continued.*

Estimating.

Surveying.

Engineering Construction, including the materials used, the theory and practice of using the same to the best advantage in various classes of engineering works, and the theory and principles of construction of machines used in engineering works.

Workshop Practice.

Electrical Engineering.

Chemistry; to the extent required to enable the Engineer to interpret results given by professional chemists.

Physics: heat, light and sound, electricity and magnetism.

Geology, the elements of.

French:—Optional for Engineer Students. { Obligatory for Telegraph Students.

Telegraph Construction } For Telegraph Students only.
Telegraph Signalling }

Means of Instruction.—Chemical, physical, electro-technical, botanical, mechanical and hydraulic laboratories, a library, gymnasium, carpenter's shop and workshops provided with steam, oil, and gas engines, machinery, and electric light, are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus. They are charged for the use of the tools provided in the carpenter's shop, and are required to provide their own hand-tools and material in the other workshops.*

Minimum Qualification for Diploma.—The subjects enumerated above are grouped in certain main branches of study, and a fixed minimum of qualification is required in each branch, as well as a certain minimum in each obligatory subject, in order to obtain the ordinary College diploma. Superior attainments are recognised by special diplomas.

Examinations.—(a) *Periodical.*—The proficiency of the students in the studies pursued is tested by periodical examinations, and by assigning values to the drawings, surveys, notes, reports, &c., executed by them while at the College.

(b) *Final.*—A final examination is held during the last year of the course, with the assistance of special examiners not connected with the College. This final examination, in addition to paper work, includes practical exercises in surveying, drawing, designing, and estimating.

Diplomas and Honours.—Those students who pass out of the College with very special distinction are appointed "Honorary Fellows of Cooper's Hill." The Diploma of "Associate" is granted to all others who pass out in the First Class in one at least of the branches of study. All others who come up to the prescribed standard of qualification receive the ordinary diploma of the College.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF INDIA.

General.—It is hereby declared that the Secretary of State for India, in making his selection of persons to be appointed from the College to the public service in India, does not

bind himself to be guided wholly by the order of merit list. He will select such persons as he thinks in all respects best qualified for that branch of the service for which they may be required, and will have regard to the moral character, habits of discipline, soundness of constitution and physique of the candidates, as well as to their proficiency in their studies.

Appointments.

The appointments in the gift of the Secretary of State open to students of the Royal Indian Engineering College are:—

- (1) In the Engineering Branch of the Public Works Department.
- (2) In the Accounts Branch of the same.
- (3) In the Telegraph Department.

Engineering Branch, Public Works Department.

Selection.—The selection for the Engineering Branch will be made from those students who shall have completed the three years' course, passed the final examination, and obtained the College diploma.

Candidates for the Engineering Branch who entered in 1904 will be required to complete the course of study at Cooper's Hill commenced in September, 1904.

For these candidates an examination will be held in July, 1906, after which 25 candidates will be provisionally selected for appointment. In making this selection the Secretary of State does not bind himself to be guided wholly by the order of merit as resulting from the examination.

The candidates so selected will further be required:—

- (1) To remain in the College for a special course of instruction until October, 1906. (*A fee of £61 will be charged for this special course, lasting from July to October.*)
- (2) To pass the examination held in October, 1906 by the Institution of Civil Engineers for Associate Membership or, in the case of any student who is then too young to enter, the first subsequent Examination held by the Institution after the candidate is old enough to enter for the same.
- (3) To undergo, if required, after leaving the College, a course of practical training on works to be selected by the Secretary of State.

Initial Appointments and Salary.—On selection students will be appointed Assistant Engineers, third grade, on a salary of Rs. 4,200 †

* The cost of the hand-tools purchased, as well as the charge for the use of others, and for materials used in the ordinary course, may be taken at about £3 10s. If a student desires to make any special apparatus, and can be permitted to do so without interfering with the course, he will be charged with the cost of the materials.

† For the present sterling equivalent of this salary see page 243.

per annum, which will commence from the date of their landing in India.

Posting and Liability to be Transferred.—In posting Assistant Engineers to the different provinces and branches of work, the Secretary of State will be guided by the interests of the public service; but he will have regard so far as may be to the wishes of the selected students. It must be understood, however, that all officers are liable to be transferred by order of the Government of India, according to the exigencies of the service, from one province to another, or from one sort of work to another within the limits of the service for which they have been selected.

Practical Course.—In each year a few Assistant Engineers, to be selected by the President, may be detained in England for the purpose of undergoing a practical course in some special branch of their profession.

Duration of Course and Salary.—The duration of this course will be specially fixed in each individual case, but will not ordinarily exceed one year. While employed on it, the Assistant Engineer will receive pay at the rate of £150 a year, to commence from the date of entering on the practical course, and in addition will be eligible to receive a premium of from £10 to £25 in each half year during the course, according to the degree of proficiency and diligence shown.

Fees Payable for Course.—The fees to the Engineers or others under whom the practical course is passed will be paid by the Secretary of State for India; but if the Assistant Engineer voluntarily relinquishes his appointment, they will have to be refunded.

Departure for India.—Assistant Engineers will be required to embark for India ordinarily within three months after their appointment, or, if they have been detained for the practical course, one month after the completion of the course. They will be granted free passages to India, and their salaries will commence from the date of their landing in India.

Service for Pension.—Service for pension will count from the 1st day of October of the year of their appointment.

Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

Selection.—The selection for the Accounts Branch will be made from those students who shall have completed a two years' course at the College, and shall be desirous of obtaining appointments in that branch.

Initial Appointment and Salary.—The selected students will be appointed to be Assistant Examiners, first grade, on a salary of Rs. 3,600 per annum.*

Embarkation and Passage.—They will be required to embark for India within three months of their being appointed. They will be provided with free passages, and their salaries will commence from the date of their landing in India.

Service for Pension.—Their service for pension will count from the 1st day of October in the year of their appointment.

The Telegraph Department.

Selection.—The selection for the Telegraph Department will be made from those students who shall have completed one year of their College course, and shall be candidates for employment in that Department.

Qualifications.—In making the selection weight will be given to proficiency in mathematics.

Special Training.—Students selected will be considered probationers in the Telegraph Department, and the remaining two years of their College course will be devoted to special training for the service.

The candidates selected at the Entrance Examination of 1904 for this Department will be required to complete a course of study at Cooper's Hill, commencing in September, 1904, and ending in July, 1906, and to pass satisfactory examinations during and at the end of that course.

Initial Appointment and Salary.—On final appointment candidates will enter the service as Assistant Superintendents, 4th grade, of the Telegraph Department, and will receive an initial salary of Rs. 4,200 per annum.*

Embarkation and Passage.—The Assistant Superintendents will be required to embark for India within three months after their appointment. They will be provided with free passages to India, and their salaries will commence from the date of their landing in India.

Service for Pension.—Their service for pension will count from the 1st day of October in the year of their appointment.

General.

Medical Examination.—Candidates selected for appointment to the Public Service will be required to pass an examination held by the Medical Board at the India Office as to physical fitness for service in India.

Riding.—Selected candidates for the Public Works (Engineering Branch) and Telegraph Departments must be able to ride, and their appointments are made subject to their producing satisfactory evidence that they possess this qualification.

Future Promotion.—In the case of both branches of the Public Works Department and of the Telegraph Department, promotion after arrival in India will rest with the Indian Government, and will be subject to such conditions, as to passing Departmental Examinations in vernacular languages and other subjects, as that Government may from time to time direct.

* For the present sterling equivalent of the salary specified see page 213.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL—*continued.*

Indian Appointments for Students who entered the College in 1904.—(1) In the Engineering Branch of the Public Works Department, 25 appointments; (2) in the Accounts Branch of the same, 1 appointment; (3) in the Telegraph Department, 2 appointments.

Students who fail to obtain Government Service.—The President is prepared, by

endeavouring to find employment for them elsewhere, to do what he can to help students who have obtained the diploma, but have not been selected for the Government Service. For such extra appointments as may be placed at the disposal of the President, the passing of the Associateship Examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers will be accorded due weight.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION AS TO APPOINTMENTS OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, 1905.

1. The Secretary of State for India in Council will, in the summer of 1905, make not less than eleven appointments of Assistant Engineers to the Public Works Department of the Government of India, in addition to those to be made from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill.

In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee, including at least one eminent representative of the engineering profession.

2. Applications for the appointments must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and to be returned to him not earlier than 1st March, 1905, or later than Monday, the 1st May, 1905.

No application received after the latter date will be considered.

3. The age of Candidates must be not less than 21, or more than 24, years on the 1st July, 1905.

4. Every Candidate must be a British subject of European descent, and at the time of his birth his father must have been a British subject, either natural-born or naturalised in the United Kingdom. The decision of the Secretary of State in Council as to whether a Candidate satisfies this condition shall be final. He must also be of good moral character and sound physique.

5. Candidates must have obtained one of the University degrees mentioned below, or such diploma or other distinction in Engineering at some Institution connected with one of the Universities named as may, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor of that University, be approximately equivalent thereto.

6. They must further have had at least one year's experience as assistant in the preparation of the designs for, or in the execution of, some engineering work of importance.

The Secretary of State may, however, if he thinks fit, relax this rule so as to allow the period of one year to be completed before the departure of a Candidate for India in October, 1905. (See paragraph 10 below.)

7. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for personal interview with the Selection Committee.

8. They will further be required before final appointment by the Secretary of State in Council to appear before the Medical Board at the India Office for examination as to their physical fitness for service in India.

A copy of the "Regulations as to the Physical Examination" of Candidates for Indian appointments will be forwarded on application to the Under Secretary of State. (See page 239.)

9. Candidates will also be required, before final appointment, to satisfy the Secretary of State, in such manner as he may determine, of their ability to ride.

10. They will on appointment be provided with free first class passages to India, and they will be expected to proceed thither in the month of October, 1905.

Their pay will begin from the date of their landing in India.

11. They will enter the Service as Assistant Engineers, Third Grade, on a salary of Rs. 4,200 per annum, and they will receive the same salary and privileges as the Assistant Engineers passing out of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill in the same year.

They will be graded in the Department immediately below these last.

12. Particulars as to their prospects of pay, pension, &c., will be found on the next page.

India Office,
November, 1904.

LIST OF DEGREES REFERRED TO IN PARA. 5.

University of London.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

University of Cambridge.—B.A. (Mechanical Science Tripos).

University of St. Andrews.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

University of Glasgow.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

University of Edinburgh.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

University of Dublin.—B.A.I.

Royal University of Ireland.—B.E. and M.E.

University of Wales.—B.Sc. (Engineering), provided that Mathematics be passed at the final examination for the degree.

The late Victoria University.—B.Sc. (with honours in Engineering).

Any other degree of a University in the United Kingdom which may hereafter be recognised by the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from passing the examination for Associate Membership.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

[The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the service.]

1. The Engineer Establishment of the Indian Public Works Department consists of the staff of engineers, military and civil, engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India.

2. The permanent establishment of the Department is recruited from the following sources :—

- (1.) Officers of Royal Engineers.
- (2.) Officers of the Indian Army who have passed the qualifying examination.
- (3.) Persons appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.
- (4.) Persons educated at the Government Civil Engineering Colleges in India, and appointed to the Provincial Services by the Government of India.
- (5.) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

3. The various ranks of the department are as follows :—

	Salary per annum.*
Chief Engineers, First Class ...	Rs. 30,000
" " Second Class ...	24,000
" " Third Class ...	21,600
Superintending Engineer, First Class ...	19,200
" " Second Class ...	16,800
" " Third Class ...	15,000
Executive Engineers, First Grade ...	12,000
" " Second Grade ...	10,200
" " Third Grade ...	8,400
Assistant Engineers, First Grade ...	6,600
" " Second Grade ...	5,400
" " Third Grade ...	4,200

4. Officers who are finally selected from the United Kingdom for appointment to the Indian Public Works Department will, in the absence of any special reasons to the contrary, be appointed to the rank of Assistant Engineers, Third Grade.

5. Promotions from one grade or class to another are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment, and are regulated in the following way.

6. Promotions throughout all grades in Madras and Bombay are made by the Governments of these provinces respectively; also in Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma, except as regards the appointments of Chief and Superintending Engineer, which are made by the Government of India.

7. In the other provinces,† promotions are made by the Government of India, on one general list for all these provinces.

8. Promotions in the Railway Branch of the Department are made by the Government of India.

9. Promotion is made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to it.

PENSIONS AND PROVIDENT FUND.

10. The scale of Pensions below applies to Engineers appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

11. A Provident Fund has been established for all Civil Engineers of the Department on the following basis :—

- (1.) The contribution is compulsory up to 5 per cent. on salaries, with voluntary contributions of a further 5 per cent.
- (2.) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing, the rate being at present 4 per cent. per annum in the case of accounts kept on a rupee basis, and 3 per cent. per annum in the case of those kept on a sterling basis. Members of the Fund are given the option of having their accounts kept either on a rupee or on a sterling basis.
- (3.) The sum which will thus accumulate to the credit of an officer to be his absolute property, to be handed over to him, unconditionally, on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives.

SCALE OF PENSIONS.

No. of Years' Service.	Sixtieth Parts of Average Emoluments.†	Subject to a Maximum of Rupees per annum.	No. of Years' Service.	Sixtieth Parts of Average Emoluments.†	Subject to a Maximum of Rupees per annum.
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ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

10	20	1,000	15	25	3,000
11	21	1,400	16	26	
12	22	1,800	17	27	
13	23	2,200	18	28	
14	24	2,600	19	29	

* For the present sterling equivalents of these salaries see p. 245.

† Central Provinces (including Berar), Coorg, Assam, Rajputana and Central India, and Baluchistan.

‡ "Average emoluments" means the average calculated on the last three years of service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—EXECUTIVE BRANCH—continued.

No. of Years' Service.	Sixtieth Parts of Average Emoluments.*	Subject to a Maximum of Rupees per annum.
WITHOUT MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.		
20 to 24	30	4,000
25 and upwards. }		5,000

The regulations relating to leave will be found in Part III. of the Civil Service Regulations. See page 260.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

[The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the service.]

The duties of the Superior Staff of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department consist in the auditing of all charges for expenditure, in supervising the keeping of the accounts, and in maintaining regularity in the financial operations of the Department.

The head of the Branch is the Accountant-General in the Public Works Department. There are also two Deputy and two Assistant Accountants-General. The grades and scale of pay for all officers appointed to the Department from the 1st January, 1893, are as follows :—

	Class.	Grade.	Salary.†
			Rs. per mensem.
Examiner	I.	—	1,500
"	II.	—	1,250
"	III.	—	1,000
"	IV.	I	900
"		2	800
"		3	700
Deputy Examiner	I.	—	600
"	II.	—	400
Assistant Examiner	—	I	300
" "	—	2	250
" "	—	3	200

Promotions are made by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Local Government under which the officers are serving.

Promotion from one grade to another is dependent on the occurrence of vacancies, and is made by selection. Mere seniority is not considered to confer any claim to it. The Superior Staff is recruited partly in India and partly from this country. The recruitment in India is by—

- The appointment on probation of officers selected by competitive examination.
- The promotion of deserving subordinates.

(c.) The transfer in exceptional cases of officers from the Engineer Establishment.

The officers selected from the United Kingdom will be appointed on probation as Assistant Examiners, 1st grade, on Rs. 300 a month, and will rank for seniority with the officers recruited in India.

The Provident Fund referred to in paragraph 11 of the Particulars regarding the Indian Public Works Department (see page 213) applies also to the Superior Staff of the Accounts Branch. Claims to pension are regulated by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations.

The scale of pensions is as follows :—

No. of Years' Service.	Sixtieth parts of Average Emoluments.	Subject to a Maximum of Rs. per annum.	No. of Years' Service.	Sixtieth parts of Average Emoluments.	Subject to a Maximum of Rs. per annum.
10	10	2,000	18	18	3,600
11	11	2,200	19	19	3,800
12	12	2,400	20	20	4,000
13	13	2,600	21	21	4,200
14	14	2,800	22	22	4,400
15	15	3,000	23	23	4,600
16	16	3,200	24	24	4,800
17	17	3,400	25 & above	30	5,000

* "Average emoluments" means the average calculated on the last three years of service.

† For the present sterling equivalents of these salaries see p. 241.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

[The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the service.]

1. The Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various telegraph lines belonging to the Government of India, and in the supervision of the offices in connection therewith.

the United Kingdom. It is not proposed to make any appointments in 1905 otherwise than from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill.

3. The various ranks of the Superior Establishment are as follows :—

2. The Department is chiefly recruited from

	Maximum Salary per mensem.*	
	Rs.	
Director-General... ..	3,000	
Deputy Director-General	2,000	
Directors	1,800	
Deputy Directors	1,600	
Chief Superintendents, 1st Class	1,400	
" " 2nd Class	1,250	
Superintendents, 1st Grade	1,000	
" " 2nd Grade	850	
Assistant Superintendents, 1st Grade	700	
" " 2nd Grade	550	
" " 3rd Grade	450	
" " 4th Grade	350	

4. Officers who are selected from the United Kingdom for appointment to the Indian Telegraph Department will, in the absence of any special reasons to the contrary, be appointed to the rank of Assistant Superintendents, 4th Grade.

5. Promotions from one grade or class to another are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment.

6. Promotion is made by selection, with due regard to seniority, which, by itself, is not considered to confer a claim to it.

7. It is to be clearly understood that the Government reserves the right of appointing

any person not in the regular telegraph service to any post in the Department for which they may consider him specially qualified, and also of generally regulating promotions and retirements in the Department as appears to them most conducive to the interests of the public service.

THE PENSION RULES and PROVIDENT FUND RULES embodied in Arts. 10 and 11 of the Particulars regarding the Indian Public Works Department (*see* page 213), are at present applicable to officers appointed to the Telegraph Department from the United Kingdom.

* For the present sterling equivalents of these salaries see p. 243.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

[At the time of going to press the new regulations had not been approved.]

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.**APPOINTMENT OF PROBATIONERS ON THE ENROLLED LIST OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.**

1. The Enrolled List of the Financial Department, excluding the appointments which are reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service, consists at present of the following appointments :—

	Rs.*
5 probationers on	200 rising to 300 (if appointed in India)
	300 (if appointed in England, see below, paragraph 3).

* For the present sterling equivalents of the salaries specified see p. 243.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—continued.

	Rs.
9 enrolled officers on	400
10 " " " " " " " " " "	600
9 " " " " " " " " " "	800
7 " " " " " " " " " "	1,000
3 " " " " " " " " " "	1,250
4 " " " " " " " " " "	1,500

The number of Enrolled Officers (excluding Probationers) shown above will be gradually increased to 48 as the Postal Accounts Department is absorbed in the Enrolled List. The additions will be of one officer each on Rs. 1,250, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 800 and Rs. 400, and of two officers on Rs. 600.

In addition, two Accountant-Generalships (salaries varying from Rs. 2,250 to Rs. 2,750) may be given to Enrolled Officers as the reward of conspicuous merit, if there is, when a vacancy occurs, such an officer in all respects competent to fill the appointment efficiently.

2. Vacancies in the Enrolled List are filled partly in England and partly in India. At present no examination is held for the appointments made in England; but, when a vacancy occurs, the Secretary of State for India selects a probationer, for which purpose a list of candidates is kept at the India Office. Any person desirous of having his name entered on the list should submit his application to the Private Secretary, India Office, London, S.W., forwarding at the same time any testimonials that he may wish to produce, and a statement giving particulars as to his family, age, places of education (school, university, and college), and occupation since leaving school or university.

Candidates must be at least 20 and not more than 25 years of age.

3. The initial pay of officers selected in England as probationers will be Rs. 300 a month; but these officers will rank for seniority with, and

not above, the Indian recruited officers, whose initial pay as probationers is Rs. 200 a month.

The selected officers will be required to pass the Departmental Examinations, the rules for which can be obtained on application to the Financial Secretary, India Office. The rules are liable to alteration by the Government of India.

4. The pay of an officer selected in England will commence from the date of his arrival in India; but an officer who fails to join his appointment within the period of "joining time," allowed by the Civil Service Regulations, will be entitled to no allowance for the interval between the end of his "joining time" and the date on which he actually joins his appointment.

5. An Abstract of the principal Leave and Pension Rules applicable to officers appointed in England is contained in paragraphs 1, 3-16, 23-30 and 33 of a pamphlet, of which a copy can be supplied to applicants. All officers so appointed will be required to subscribe to the Financial Department Provident Fund, the rules of which can be supplied on application.

6. A selected candidate will be required to appear before the Medical Board of the India Office, by whom he must be certified as physically fit for service in India before he can be definitely appointed.

7. Newly appointed officers are required to embark for India within three months of their nomination by the Secretary of State, and are provided at the Government expense with a first-class passage to India, the cost of which they will be required to refund should they voluntarily relinquish the service of Government before the close of five years.

India Office,
1st May, 1903.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

1. The Officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department perform or supervise all official veterinary work in India, other than that of the Army, and are debarred from private professional practice in India. Their duties may be divided into three classes, under the following heads:—

- (a) Educational work in veterinary colleges;
- (b) Horse and mule breeding;
- (c) Cattle disease and cattle breeding.

2. Appointments to this Department are made, as vacancies occur, by the Secretary of State for India, and applications regarding them should be addressed to the Revenue Secretary, India Office, London, S.W.

3. Candidates must not (except on special grounds to be approved by the Secretary of State) be over 26 years of age, and must possess a diploma from the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. Evidence of a knowledge of bacteriology, and of capacity for carrying out original research, will be specially taken into account in estimating the claims of candidates. Good health, a sound constitution, and active habits are essential, and candidates must be certified by the Medical Board of the India Office to be physically fit for service in India.

4. Pay will be as follows*:—On arrival in India Rs. 500 a month, rising by Rs. 40 each year to Rs. 1,100, which rate will continue from the beginning of the 16th to the end of the 20th year of service; after the beginning of the 21st year Rs. 1,200 a month. The pay of the Inspector-General, the administrative head of the Department, will be Rs. 1,800 a month.

Extra allowances of Rs. 80 to 100 a month are attached to certain appointments, and house rent is allowed in certain cases.

5. Appointments will be made on probation for five years. Officers may be required from time to time to qualify in the vernacular language of the province within two years from date of arrival in India, or, in the event of transfer from one province to another, within two years from date of transfer.

6. On appointment a free first-class passage to India will be granted, subject to the condition that its cost shall be refunded in the event of an officer resigning the service, on grounds other than certified ill-health, within five years from the date of his arrival in India. If on the expiry of the five years of probation the officer's service is determined, or if he is compelled by

* For the present sterling equivalents of the salaries specified see p. 243.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—continued.

certified ill-health to resign the service before such expiry, he will be provided with a free first-class passage back to England.

7. Officers who, after satisfactory completion of the period of probation, remain in the service of the Government of India, will become entitled to the benefit of the Leave and Pension Rules for European Officers contained in the Indian Civil Service Regulations (see p. 224), and will reckon service for leave and pension from the date of arrival in India on first appointment. Retirement is obligatory at 55 years of age.

The Inspector-General will be eligible for the

extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum admissible to an officer after at least three years' approved service as head of a department, if considered deserving of the special concession.

8. Officers will be required to make provision for their families by subscribing to a Provident Fund under such regulations as Government may from time to time lay down.

9. Each officer will be required, before leaving this country, to enter in to an agreement with the Secretary of State for India embodying the conditions of his appointment.

India Office,
February, 1903.

HIS MAJESTY'S INDIAN ARMY.

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

1. A certain number of appointments to the Indian Army will be offered to Cadets of the Royal Military College, and a certain number to candidates from the Universities.

2. All King's cadets (British and Indian) and Honorary King's cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India in Council will have the option of electing whether they will join the Royal Military College for appointment to the Indian Army, or for commissions in British Cavalry or Infantry. The appointments in the Indian Army remaining after the claims of the King's Cadets and Honorary King's Cadets (Indian) have been satisfied will be allotted in order of merit to successful candidates at the final Examination at Sandhurst.

3. Election shall be final, and no candidate for the Indian Army will thereafter be eligible for transfer to the Cavalry or Infantry of the Line except by exchange.

4. A successful candidate will be gazetted as Second Lieutenant on the Unattached List of the British Army, will be attached by the War Office to a British battalion serving in India, and will be provided with passage to that country. He will be required to embark within two months of being gazetted. From the date of first commission to the date of arrival in India he will receive the British pay of his rank.

5. On arrival in India he will join the British Regiment to which he has been attached, and will receive Indian pay and allowances as an officer of the British Army. While so attached, leave (excepting privilege leave) may only be granted to him on medical certificate or under the most pressing and exceptional circumstances, and during any leave out of India he will be restricted to the British pay of his rank.

6. At the expiration of one year's actual duty with a British Regiment (exclusive of all leave excepting privilege leave) he will be admitted to the Indian Army in the rank of Second Lieutenant and appointed to a Native Regiment.

7. At the expiration of two years and three months' service from the date of first commission he will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, provided he has passed the Examination in Urdu by the Lower Standard. Should he not then have passed the examination he will only be promoted from date of passing. An exception to this rule may be made, with the sanction of

the Secretary of State for India, in the case of delay or illness resulting from field service.

8. He will not be permitted to remain in the Service unless during the first three years from date of first commission his retention therein is shown to be in every respect desirable.

9. Within three years of the date of his admission to the Indian Army he will be required to pass the Higher Standard Examination in Urdu and the Professional Examination required under Indian Regulations.

10. Until he shall have passed the above Examinations he will not be eligible to hold any permanent or officiating appointment (regimental or other) except that of Squadron or Double Company Officer.

11. Should he not pass the Examinations within the period of three years, he will be removed from the Service and be provided with passage to Europe; he may also be allowed, at the discretion of the Government of India, a gratuity not exceeding one year's British pay of his rank.

12. No extension of the period within which the Examinations must be passed will be allowed except on account of delay or illness resulting from employment on field service, and only then with the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

13. Any Officers who may from time to time be required to supplement the direct supply from Sandhurst will be drawn from the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, and the Royal Artillery serving in India. (See next page.)

14. An exchange may be permitted between an officer of the British Service and an officer of the Indian Army, provided both officers are not above the rank of Captain and have under fourteen years' service, and that the officer exchanging into the Indian Army has served at least one year in India, and has passed the lower standard in Urdu; that immediate and suitable employment is available for him; and that he is physically fit for service in India. He will be required to pass the higher standard in Urdu, and the professional examination required under Indian Regulations, within eighteen months from date of exchange, failing which he will be liable to be removed from the service.

15. Under special circumstances or in special cases the Secretary of State for India in Council may deviate from any of the above regulations.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT UNDER PARAGRAPH 13 OF THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS.

1. An officer will be eligible for appointment on the following conditions :—

- (i) He shall have completed one year's actual regimental duty in India at date of application.
- (ii) He shall be under 26 years of age at date of appointment.
- (iii) He shall have passed the examination in Urdu by the lower standard at date of application.

His application must be accompanied by certificates on the Forms A and B and by a declaration, in duplicate, on the Form C. (See below.)

2. He will be transferred permanently to the Indian Army, and will not be permitted to revert to a British regiment except by exchange.

3. A Second Lieutenant of under two years and three months service at the date of appointment to the Indian Army, will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on completing that service. A Second Lieutenant of over two years and three months' service from date of first commission will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on appointment. An officer above the rank of Second Lieutenant will carry with him the rank he holds on appointment.

4. He will not be permitted to remain in the service unless, during the first three years from date of first commission, his retention therein is shown to be in every respect desirable.

5. Within three years of the date of his admission to the Indian Army, he will be required to pass the higher standard examination in Urdu,

and the professional examination required under Indian regulations.

6. Until he shall have passed the above examinations he will not be eligible to hold any permanent or officiating appointment (regimental or other) except that of Squadron or Double Company Officer.

7. Should he not pass the examinations within the period of three years, he will be removed from the service, and be provided with passage to Europe, or the colonies, on the understanding that, if the cost of the passage in the latter case exceeds that of a passage to England, the difference will be met by the officer concerned; he may also be allowed, at the discretion of the Government of India, a gratuity not exceeding one year's British pay of his rank.

8. No extension of the period within which the examinations must be passed will be allowed except on account of delay or illness resulting from employment on field service, and only then with the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

9. In addition to the above, any officer of the British Army who may show exceptional qualifications for service in India may, with the concurrence of the Army Council, be specially selected for the Indian Army. His transfer will be permanent, and he will not be permitted to revert to a British regiment except by exchange.

10. Under special circumstances or in special cases the Secretary of State for India in Council may deviate from any of the above regulations.

CERTIFICATES AND DECLARATIONS.

A.

Commanding Officer's Certificate.—

Certified that Second Lieutenant _____ of the _____ regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, has on this date completed _____ years' service from the date of his first commission, of which _____ years were (or the whole period was, as the case may be) spent in India.

Second Lieutenant _____ has passed an Examination in Urdu by the Higher (or Lower) Standard, has passed his drills, and has performed in a satisfactory manner his duties as an officer of Infantry, (or Cavalry, or* Artillery). He also possesses a fair knowledge of the Army Act, of the Army (Annual) Act, and of the King's Regulations.

I further certify that during the period Second Lieutenant _____ has served with this regiment he has been attentive to his duty, and that his conduct has been in all respects unexceptionable.

(Station and date.)

(Signature of the officer commanding the regiment.)

B.

Medical Officer's Certificate.

I certify that to the best of my belief Second Lieutenant _____ is in good bodily health, and apparently well capable of undergoing the vicissitudes of service in India; that his vision is equal to the standard required for officers on entering the service; and that there is no defect in his hearing that would be likely to interfere with the proper performance of his duties as an officer of Cavalry (or Infantry).

(Station and date.)

(Signature of the medical officer of the regiment.)

C.

Declaration of Candidate.

I hereby declare, upon my honour as an officer and a gentleman, that I have not, nor to the best of my belief has any person on my behalf, or in my interest, directly or indirectly, received, or

* Horse, field, or garrison, as the case may be.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

CERTIFICATES AND DECLARATIONS—continued.

agreed to receive, any sum of money, valuable security, or other thing in respect of my appointment to the Indian Army; and I promise, honourably and unreservedly, that I will not receive the same or in any manner recognise or benefit by its receipt hereafter.

(Signature of candidate.)

[The above declaration must be drawn up in the officer's own handwriting, and must be read over in the presence of the officer commanding

the regiment, who will attach his certificate as witness to the declaration in the following manner:—]

Read over in my presence, and signed before me, this day of 19 .

(Signature of commanding officer.)

[The declaration must also be subscribed by a second witness, who may be either an officer of standing in the service, or a civilian, being a householder.]

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The following are the tests laid down for the examinations in Urdu:—

Lower Standard.

- (a.) A *vivā voce* translation from a text-book into English.
- (b.) Written translation from English into Urdu.
- (c.) Reading and translating manuscript.
- (d.) Conversation.

Higher Standard.

- (a.) Written translation from a text-book into English.
 - (b.) Written translation from English into Urdu.
 - (c.) Reading and translating an Urdu manuscript.
 - (d.) Conversation and *vivā voce* translation at sight of a paper of English sentences.
- An officer may appear for the Higher Standard Examination without passing the Lower Standard.

LANGUAGES OF REGIMENTS.

In addition to the above tests, officers serving with native regiments will be required to pass an examination in the language chiefly spoken by the men of the regiments. The following are the tests:—

- (a.) *Vivā voce* translation from a text-book.

- (b.) Reading and translating manuscript.
- (c.) Writing a vernacular order.
- (d.) Translating orders to, and conversation with, a native, or translating at sight the evidence of a witness before a military court.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

The following are the tests of the professional examination required for the Indian Army.

- (a.) Handling a regiment of cavalry or infantry in the field.
- (b.) Regimental duties, including matters relating to discipline, interior economy, pay and pensions, double company accounts and books, arms, ammunition, and equipment, supply of clothing and necessities, the field service establishments of the unit concerned, and procedure on mobilization, the classes

of which the corps is composed and recruited, and, for cavalry officers, the supply of horses and saddlery.

- (c.) Indian military law, and musketry if not in possession of an officer's musketry certificate.

- (d.) (For cavalry officers) Veterinary treatment and shoeing, fitting of saddlery.

For information regarding pay, promotion, retirement, &c., of officers of the Indian Army, see page 321 and following pages.

KING'S INDIA CADETSHIPS.

1. King's India Cadets are nominated from among the sons of persons who have served in India in the Military or Civil Service of His Majesty or of the East India Company.

2. The claims of all Candidates who are eligible for nomination are brought forward half-yearly (in the spring and in the autumn) for consideration by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and the nominations are then conferred on the Candidates whose claims are found to be highest, under certain prescribed and established conditions.

3. A Candidate is not eligible for nomination as a King's India Cadet if he be under 17 or over 19½ (the half year being reckoned by calendar months) years of age on the first of July for nomination in the previous spring, and on the first of December for nomination in the previous autumn.

4. A Candidate is not eligible for nomination as a King's India Cadet until he is prepared to attend the entrance examination next following

the date of nomination. When he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners as qualified for admission to the Royal Military College, he remains eligible for nomination so long as he is within the prescribed limits of age.

5. If a Candidate who has been nominated in view of his attending the next entrance examination, does not succeed at that examination in qualifying for admission to the Royal Military College, his nomination lapses; but if at any subsequent allotment of Cadetships he is still within the prescribed limits of age, his claims are brought forward for consideration in the same manner as those of all other eligible Candidates. No further application need be submitted by him.

6. The expenses of King's India Cadets at the Royal Military College are not payable by the State, except in cases where, after due inquiry, their pecuniary circumstances are ascertained to be such as to justify the payment.

Honorary King's Cadetships.

7. Three Honorary King's Cadets are nominated annually by the Secretary of State for India.

8. Such Cadets are appointed from—

(a.) The sons of officers of the Indian Army, who were killed in action, or who have died of wounds received in action within six months of such wounds having been received, or from illness brought on by fatigue, privation, or exposure incident to active operations in the field before an enemy, within six months after their having been first certified to be ill.

(b.) The sons of officers of the Indian Army, who have attained the brevet or substantive rank of Major or Lieutenant-Colonel, and have performed long or distinguished service.

9. A Candidate for nomination under para. 8 is not eligible for nomination, and his claims are in no circumstances considered, until he has already attended an examination and obtained qualifying marks in the manner prescribed in the "Regulations respecting admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst" (published by the War Office).

10. The allotment is made in the month of January, when the claims are considered of all Candidates who have already qualified and were within the limit of 19½ (the half year being reckoned by calendar months) years of age on the first day of the previous December.

11. An Honorary King's Cadetship carries with it no pecuniary advantage.

GENERAL RULES REGARDING BOTH CLASSES OF CADETSHIPS.

12. The prescribed form of application can be procured from the India Office. It should be filled up and submitted by the Candidate himself, and not by anyone acting on his behalf. Unless the Candidate is prepared to attend the next entrance examination, his application will be returned to him for submission at the proper time.

13. For all information regarding, and permission to attend, the examinations, application must be made to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

14. After a Candidate for nomination has been recorded on the list at the India Office, no further application should be made by him or on his behalf. All the necessary communications will be addressed to him direct.

15. A Candidate for nomination should *immediately report to the India Office any change of his address*, and he should also report any material changes in his family, such as the death of his father or mother.

There are no India Cadetships at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

NOTE REGARDING KING'S CADETSHIPS.

King's Cadets are appointed by the Secretary of State for War. The sons of officers of the Indian Army are not eligible for appointment.

India Office, February, 1903.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICERS IN INDIA,

The Secretary of State for India in Council having decided, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, that the system of election for continuous service in India by officers of Royal Engineers shall be abandoned, no officer shall be allowed to elect for continuous service after the 31st December, 1904.

Officers who have already elected for continuous service shall be permitted to cancel their election at any time.

Officers who have elected for continuous service, and do not cancel their election, and officers who may, before the 1st January, 1905, be allowed to elect, shall continue to enjoy all the rights and privileges of continuous service officers.

The following rules shall apply to officers upon the Indian establishment at this date, and to those who may in future proceed to India for a tour of service, except in the case of officers who, having elected for continuous Indian service, do not cancel their election, and of any who may be allowed to elect between this date and the 31st December, 1904.

SERVICE IN INDIA.

I. A tour of Indian service for an officer of Royal Engineers shall be five years, reckoning from the date on which he is posted to the Indian establishment.

An officer who, after a term of Indian service, has reverted to the Imperial establishment, as provided in Rule II, will, if again posted to the Indian establishment, be required to complete a five years' tour as before.

Leave out of India shall reckon as part of a tour.

II. At the expiration of a five years' tour, an officer may be permitted to extend his Indian service indefinitely.

An officer may apply for permission to revert to the Imperial establishment on completion of a five years' tour of Indian service, or at any subsequent date, giving six months' notice of his wish to revert.

The Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, may at any time terminate the Indian service of an officer.

LEAVE.

III. During his five years of Indian service, an officer shall be under the leave rules applicable to the British service in India.

After the expiration of his first five years of Indian service, an officer,—

(a) If in military employment,—

(i) May be granted leave under the leave rules for the Indian Army, subject to the following conditions:—

(i) An officer's service for leave allowances shall be,—

When he has less than twenty years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, his service on the Indian establishment;

When he has not less than twenty years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, his service for Indian pension.

(ii) In the event of an officer not returning to India on or before the expiration of any leave granted to him under the Indian Army leave rules, by reason of his reversion to the Imperial establishment, he will be required to refund the difference between the leave allowance drawn under these rules and the leave pay he would have received under the leave rules applicable to the British service in India;

Or,

(2) May be granted leave under the rules applicable to the British service in India, should he prefer these rules to the Indian Army leave rules.

(b) If in civil employment,—

(1) May be granted leave under civil leave rules as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations, subject to the following conditions:—

(i) For purposes of reckoning the amount of furlough earned by an officer, "active service" will include all "active service" in India, as defined in the Civil Service Regulations, whether passed in military or in civil employment. In no case will any service on the British establishment count for furlough under civil rules.

(ii) The furlough at the credit of an officer will be the amount earned (viz., one-fourth of his active service, as defined in the previous paragraph), less any leave with pay out of India actually taken. The furlough thus at the credit of an officer may be partly in respect of service passed in military employment, and partly in respect of service passed in civil employment.

(iii) During furlough credited to an officer as above, the furlough pay will be equal to one-half the officer's "average salary," as defined in the Civil Service Regulations, subject to the following minimum rates:—

During furlough earned by service in civil employment, £125 a quarter, or his last salary, whichever is less.

During furlough earned by service in military employment, the rate to which the officer would have been entitled under the Indian Army leave rules at the time of taking the furlough had he been in military instead of in civil employment.

(iv) That portion of the furlough at the credit of an officer which has been earned by service in civil employment may be taken before the portion earned by service in military employment.

(v) An officer who reverts from civil to military employment forfeits the claim to enjoy, during any leave granted to him while in military employment, the rate of furlough allowance ordinarily admissible during furlough earned in respect of service in civil employment.

(vi) In the event of an officer not returning to India on or before the expiration of any leave granted to him under civil leave

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICERS IN INDIA—*continued.*

rules, by reason of his reversion to the Imperial establishment, he will be required to refund the difference between the leave allowance drawn and the leave pay he would have received under the leave rules applicable to the British service in India;

Or,

- (2) May be granted leave under the rules applicable to the British service in India, should he prefer these rules to civil leave rules.

Note.—The provisions of Rule III shall not apply to an officer who, under existing regulations, is entitled to leave under the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, and may desire to remain under these rules.

STAFF EMPLOYMENT.

IV. An officer who has completed twenty years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, will be considered as an Indian officer for purposes of staff employment and command.

VACATION OF APPOINTMENT.

V. An officer in military employment, who has been placed upon the half-pay list under the Regulations of the Royal Warrant governing promotion and appointment, shall vacate his appointment, but may be re-employed in a Colonel's, or in a higher appointment.

An officer in civil employment will be removed from employment under the civil rules in force. If placed on the half-pay list under military regulations, he will not be removed from civil employment unless required to vacate under civil rules. If retired from the Army he will vacate his civil appointment, and can only be re-appointed with the special sanction of the Government of India.

UNEMPLOYED PAY.

VI. A Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel on the Indian establishment removed from employment, either on account of age or of being placed upon the half-pay list, shall receive until re-employment or retirement—

- (a) When he has less than twenty years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, the rate of half-pay prescribed in the Royal Warrant regulating the pay of the Royal Engineers generally;
- (b) When he has not less than twenty years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, if residing in India, the Indian pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Royal Engineers, namely, Rs. 1,002.4.0 a month; and if residing out of India, the leave pay to which he may be entitled under the leave rules for the Indian Army, subject to a minimum of £600 a year.

PENSION.

VII. An officer, who has completed not less than twenty years' Indian service for pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, shall, on retirement, receive a pension consisting of the retired pay to which he would be entitled under the Royal Warrant regulating the retired pay of the Royal Engineers generally, and in addition such a

portion of the difference between the said retired pay and the Indian Army pension belonging to his total length of service as is represented by the proportion his Indian pension service bears to the minimum total service that would have qualified him for the before-mentioned Indian Army pension.

In calculating the Indian pension service, any broken period of fifteen days and upwards shall be reckoned as one month, and any broken period of less than fifteen days shall not be counted.

An officer of the Royal Engineers, who has not less than twenty years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, and who has served upon the Indian establishment as a general officer, shall be eligible on retirement to receive the Indian Army pension due to the rank he held while upon the Indian establishment.

An officer of the Royal Engineers who has the necessary service shall also be eligible for Indian invalid pension under the conditions applicable to the officers of the Indian Army.

VIII. The following will reckon as service for Indian pension:—

- (a) Service on the British establishment not exceeding three years, provided that such service has been rendered before the completion of fifteen years' total service.
- (b) All service in India—which need not be continuous—from the date of first arrival in India, except service in India on exchange with a continuous service officer under regulations in force previous to the date of these rules.
- (c) Time spent on leave, provided the officer is still borne on the Indian establishment, except in the case of an officer under the furlough regulations of 1868, whose leave will reckon as service only to the extent provided for in those rules.
- (d) Time spent under the regulations in England under instruction at a school of Military Engineering, provided the officer is borne on the Indian Establishment.
- (e) Time spent on duty out of India, provided the officer is borne on the Indian establishment, and provided that, if in "foreign service," as defined in the Civil Service Regulations, contribution for pension is duly paid, as laid down in those Regulations.
- (f) Time spent by a continuous service officer on exchange out of India under regulations in force previous to the date of these rules.
- (g) Time spent on unemployed service on the half-pay list after completion of five years' service in the rank of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, or on vacation of appointment in a higher rank, provided in either case that the officer at the date of being placed upon the half-pay list was borne upon the Indian establishment.

FAMILY PENSIONS.

IX. An officer, during his Indian service, will be allowed, on payment of the required donations, to subscribe for the benefits of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regu-

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICERS IN INDIA—continued.

lations, and to continue to subscribe so long as he remains upon the Indian establishment. On reversion to the Imperial establishment such an officer cannot continue a subscriber; but he will be entitled to receive back such portion of his contributions as may be in excess of the risk borne during the term of his membership. In the event of an officer retiring while sub-

scribing, he may continue to subscribe, provided that he has not less than twenty years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, at the date of his retirement, or provided that he retires on an Indian invalid pension; or he may withdraw, receiving back such portion of his contributions as may be in excess of the risk borne during the term of his membership.

1st January, 1904.

EXAMPLES of the application of Rule III (a) (1), under which an Officer of Royal Engineers in military employment may be granted leave under Indian Army Leave Rules.

Detail of Service.				Service for Indian pension reckoned as in Rule VIII.	Service counting for leave allowance under Rule III (a), (1), (i).	Year of service, the commencement of which determines the leave allowance under Indian Army Leave Rules.	Leave allowance admis- sible, rate per annum.
Years.				Years.	Years.		£
Case I—							
Home	...	...	2½				
India	...	...	6	8½	6	5th	250
Total	...	...	8½				
Case II—							
Home	...	...	2½				
India	...	...	13	15½	13	5th	250
Total	...	...	15½				
Case III—							
Home	...	...	2½				
India	...	...	17½	19½	17½	15th	300
Total	...	...	19½				
Case IV—							
Home	...	...	2½				
India	...	...	18	20½	20½	20th	450
Total	...	...	20½				
Case V—							
Home	...	...	2½				
India	...	...	7				
Home	...	...	4	17½	14½		
India	...	...	7½	(7 + 7½ + 3)	(7 + 7½)	15th	300
Total	...	...	21				
Case VI—							
Home	...	...	2½				
India	...	...	7				
Home	...	...	4	20½			
India	...	...	10½	(7 + 10½ + 3)	20½	20th	450
Total	...	...	23½				
Case VII—							
Home	...	...	2½				
India	...	...	7				
Home	...	...	4	24½			
India	...	...	14½	(7 + 14½ + 3)	24½	25th	600
Total	...	...	28				
Case VIII—							
Home	...	...	2½				
India	...	...	27	29½	29½	30th	700
Total	...	...	29½				

Cases III and VI should be compared, also Cases III and IV.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICERS IN INDIA—continued.

Example of the application of Rule III (b) (1), under which an Officer of Royal Engineers in civil employment may be granted leave under Civil Leave Rules.

Service of the Officer :—	Years.
At home	2½
In India, in military employment ...	3
In India, in civil employment ...	5½
Total	11

While in military employment he had six months' leave under the British service leave rules.

His "average salary" for the last three years was, say, 700 rupees per month.

His "active service" (Rule III (b) (1) (i)) is :—

	Years.
In military employment, three years, less six months, or ...	2½
In civil employment	5½
Total	8

His furlough earned (Rule III (b) (1) (ii)) is one-fourth of eight years, or two years, of which six months has already been taken.

His furlough at credit, therefore, is two years less six months, or 18 months; of which 1½ months (one-fourth of 2½ years, less six months), is on account of service in military employment, and 16½ months on account of service in civil employment.

His leave allowance during the whole of the furlough at credit (under Rule III (b) (1) (iii)) is one-half of 700 rupees, that is, 350 rupees per month, or 4,200 rupees per annum. The rate of exchange at which this allowance is payable in England may vary from time to time. At the rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee, at present in force, the allowance would be at the rate of £315 per annum.

But during the 16½ months earned by service in civil employment, the half-salary rate of £315 per annum is subject as a minimum to the rate of £125 a quarter, or £500 per annum, which is greater than the half-salary rate, and during these 16½ months the officer would accordingly draw allowances at the rate of £500 per annum.

Also, during the 1½ months earned by service in military employment, the half-salary rate of £315 per annum is subject as a minimum to the rate that would be admissible to the officer had he been granted leave under the Indian Army Leave Rules. The officer in this case having 8½ years' service, counting for leave allowance under Rule III (a) (1) (i) would be entitled to a rate of £250 per annum. This rate, however, being less than the half-salary rate, the officer would actually draw the latter rate, or £315 per annum, during the 1½ months in question.

Examples of the Calculation of Pension under Rule VII.

Case i.—An officer retires after 34 years' total service, of which, under Rule VIII, he can reckon 28 years as service for Indian pension.

Pension admissible under Royal Warrant 450
 Indian Army pension to an officer who has 34 years' total service ... 700
 Difference between Royal Warrant and Indian Army pensions for 34 years' service (700—450)... 250
 Minimum service by which the Indian Army pension of £700 can be earned 32 years.
 Pension payable = £450 + 28/32 of £250.
 = £450 + £218 15s.
 = £668 15s.

Case ii.—An officer retires after 31 years' total service, all of which, under Rule VIII, he can reckon as service for Indian pension.

Pension admissible under Royal Warrant 450
 Indian Army pension to an officer who has 31 years' total service ... 500
 Minimum service by which the Indian Army pension of £500 can be earned 28 years.

The officer, having more service for Indian pension than the minimum of 28 years required to earn the Indian Army rate of £500, would receive £500 a year as his pension.

MEMORANDUM.

The following decisions are promulgated for general information, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council and of the Secretary of State for War.

I. All officers of the Royal Engineers of the Military Works Services who have elected, or may be permitted to elect, for continuous service in India shall be allowed the option between :—

- (a) Continuous employment to the age of 55 years, with final removal therefrom at that age; and,
- (b) Removal from employment on being placed upon the half-pay list on completion of five years' service in the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, with eligibility for re-employment to the age of 57 years in the substantive rank of Colonel.

This option is to be exercised within six months of the date of this order, or of the officer's election for continuous service in India.

II. An officer of the Royal Engineers who has elected, or who may be permitted to elect, for continuous service in India shall, on being removed from employment in the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel either on account of age or of being placed upon the half-pay list, receive, until re-employment or retirement :—

If residing in India, the Indian pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Royal Engineers, namely, Rs. 1,002.4.0 a month; and,

If residing out of India, the leave pay to which he may be entitled under the leave rules for the Indian Army, subject to a minimum of £600 a year.

Attention is drawn to the fact that an officer who joined the service after the 20th February, 1886, and elected for continuous Indian service, draws his pension under Article 9, and not under Article 11, of India Office Royal Warrant of the 20th February, 1886.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO HIS MAJESTY'S INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. The regulations are those in force at the present time. They are subject to any alterations that may be determined on.

2. Candidates must be natural-born subjects of His Majesty between 21 and 28 years of age at the date of the Examination, of sound bodily health, and in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India in Council in all respects suitable to hold commissions in the Indian Medical Service. They may be married or unmarried. They must possess, under the Medical Acts in force at the time of their appointment, a registerable qualification to practise both medicine and surgery in Great Britain and Ireland.

[N.B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality issued under G.G.O., No. 477, dated 22nd May, 1903, Military (Medical) Department, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.]

3. They must subscribe and send in to the Military Secretary, India Office, Westminster, so as to reach that address by the date fixed in the advertisement of the examination, a declaration according to the form shown on page 231.

Declaration to be submitted.

4. This declaration must be accompanied by the following documents:—

- a. Proof of age*, either by Registrar General's certificate, or where such certificate is unattainable, by the candidate's own statutory declaration, form of which can be obtained at the India Office, supported, if required by the Secretary of State, by such evidence as he may consider satisfactory. A certificate of baptism which does not afford proof of age will be useless.
- b. A recommendation* from some person of standing in society—not a member of his own family—to the effect that he is of regular and steady habits and likely in every respect to prove creditable to the service if admitted; and a certificate of moral character from a magistrate, or a minister of the religious denomination to which the candidate belongs.
- c. A certificate of having attended a course of instruction* for not less than three months at an ophthalmic hospital or the ophthalmic department of a general hospital, which course shall include instruction in the errors of refraction.
- d. In the case of Natives of India, b, and c, and the certificates referred to in paragraph a above.*

5. The Secretary of State for India reserves the right of deciding whether the candidate may be allowed to compete for a commission in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

6. The physical fitness of each candidate will be determined by a Board of Medical Officers, who are required to certify that his vision is sufficiently good to enable him to pass the tests* laid down by the regulations.

Physical Examination.

Every candidate must also be free from all other organic disease, and from constitutional weakness, or other disability likely to unfit him for military service in India.

7. On proving possession of the foregoing qualifications, the candidate will be examined† by the Examining Board in the following subjects, and the highest number of marks attainable will be distributed as follows:—

Subjects for Examination.

<i>a. Medicine, including Therapeutics</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	Marks.
<i>b. Surgery, including diseases of the eye</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	"
<i>c. Applied Anatomy and Physiology</i>	...	...	...	...	...	600	"
<i>d. Pathology and Bacteriology</i>	...	...	...	...	...	900	"
<i>e. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children</i>	...	...	...	...	...	600	"
<i>f. Chemistry, Pharmacy, and either Botany or Zoology</i>	...	...	...	...	...	600	"

N.B.—The Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be in part practical, and will include operations on the dead body, the application of surgical apparatus, and the examination of medical

* These are as follows:—

(1.) If a candidate can read D=6 at a distance of 20 feet, and D=0.6 at any distance elected by himself, with each eye without glasses, he will be considered **FIT**.

(2.) If a candidate can only read D=24 at 20 feet with each eye without glasses, his visual deficiency being due to faulty refraction which can be corrected by glasses which enable him to read D=6 at 20 feet with one eye, and D=12 at the same distance with the other eye, and can also read D=0.8 with each eye without glasses at any distance selected by himself, he will be considered **FIT**.

(3.) If a candidate cannot read D=24 at 20 feet with each eye without glasses, notwithstanding he can read D=0.6, he will be considered **UNFIT**.

N.B.—Snellen's test types will be used for determining the acuteness of vision. Squint, inability to distinguish the principal colours, or any morbid condition subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence in either eye, will cause the rejection of a candidate.

† Candidates who pass the physical examination will be required to pay a fee of £1 before being permitted to compete

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—*continued.*

and surgical patients at the bedside. The Examination in Chemistry will be limited to the elements of the Science, and to its application to Medicine, Pharmacy and Practical Hygiene.

No candidate shall be considered eligible who shall not have obtained at least *one third* of the marks obtainable in each of the above subjects and *one half* of the aggregate marks for all the subjects.

8. After passing this Examination, the successful candidates will be required to attend one entire course of practical instruction at the Army Medical School and elsewhere, as may be decided, in—

- (1.) Hygiene.
- (2.) Clinical and Military Medicine.
- (3.) Clinical and Military Surgery.
- (4.) Pathology of diseases and injuries incidental to Military Service.

This course will be of not less than four months' duration.

9. The candidate's commission as Lieutenant will bear the date on which the course of instruction commences, but his rank will not be gazetted until he has passed the final examination.

10. During this period of instruction each candidate will receive an allowance of 14s. per diem, with quarters, or, when quarters are not provided, with the usual allowances of a subaltern in lieu thereof, to cover all costs of maintenance; and he will be required to provide himself with uniform (viz., the regulation undress uniform and the mess dress of a Lieutenant of the Indian Medical Service, as described in Indian Army Regulations, vol. vii, with Sam Browne belt, but without the sword).

Pay while under instruction.

Uniform while under instruction.

A Lieutenant on probation who is granted sick leave before the completion of his course of instruction and final admission to the Service will receive furlough pay at the rate of 10s. 6d. a day for the period of his sick leave.

11. Candidates will be required to conform to such rules of discipline as may from time to time be laid down.

12. At the conclusion of the course, candidates will be required to pass an Examination in the Final Examination. subjects taught during the course of instruction.

13. A Lieutenant who, before the expiry of one month from the date of passing his final examination, furnishes proof of his election to a Resident Appointment at a recognised civil hospital,* may be seconded for a period not exceeding one year from the date on which he takes up such appointment, provided that he joins it within three months of passing his final examination, and that he holds himself in readiness to sail for India within fourteen days of the termination of the appointment. While seconded he will receive no pay from Indian funds, but his service towards promotion, increase of pay, and pension will reckon from the date on which the course of instruction for Lieutenants on probation commences.

14. Before the commission of a Lieutenant on probation is confirmed, he must be registered under the Medical Acts in force at the time of his appointment.

15. Officers appointed to the Indian Medical Service will be placed on one list, their position on it being determined by the combined results of the preliminary and final Examinations, and, so far as the requirements of the Service will permit, they will have the choice of Commands in India according to their position on that list.

Though ordinarily employed within the limits of the Command to which they may have been posted, they will be liable to employment elsewhere according to the exigencies of the Service.

16. No candidate will be permitted to compete more than three times.

Examinations for admission to the Service usually take place twice in the year, in January and July.

N.B.—The exact date of the next examination and the number of appointments will be notified in the newspapers in due course.

Candidates cannot be supplied with copies of past Examination papers.

* See List on page 232.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—continued.

DECLARATION AND SCHEDULE OF QUALIFICATIONS.

(To be filled up by Candidates.)

Christian and Sw-
name at full length.

I _____
_____ Years of Age in _____ last, *vide accom-*
panying Certificate, a Candidate for employment in His Majesty's Indian
Medical Service, do hereby attest my readiness to engage for that Service,
and to proceed on duty immediately on being gazetted.

I declare that I labour under no Mental or Constitutional Disease, nor
any *imperfection* or disability that can interfere with the most efficient
discharge of the Duties of a Medical Officer.

The Dates of Graduations
and the Universities or
Colleges are to be stated.

I received my Medical Education and completed my course as
Medical Student* _____

* Give Colleges
and Medical
Schools in full.

I have the Degree of A.M. or A.B. from the _____

I have the Degree of M.D. or M.B. from the _____

I have the following registrable qualifications :—

The Candidate
should here state
whether he has
served in the
Medical Depart-
ment of the
Army or Navy
or in the Sub-
ordinate Medi-
cal Department
in India.

(Signature at full length) _____

(Date) _____

(Place of Residence) _____

Candidates are requested to state whether they offer Botany or Zoology for
examination.

N.B.—This paper, when filled up, is to be returned under cover to—

The Military Secretary,
India Office.

London,

S.W.

LIST OF RECOGNISED CIVIL HOSPITALS.

England and Wales.

London :—

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
 Charing Cross Hospital.
 Guy's Hospital.
 King's College Hospital.
 London Hospital.
 Middlesex Hospital.
 St. George's Hospital.
 St. Mary's Hospital.
 St. Thomas's Hospital.
 University College Hospital.
 Westminster Hospital.

Birmingham :—

General Hospital.
 Queen's Hospital.

Bristol :—

Royal Infirmary.
 General Hospital.

Cambridge :—Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Cardiff :—Cardiff Infirmary.

Leeds :—General Infirmary.

Liverpool :—

Royal Infirmary.
 Southern Infirmary.

Manchester :—Royal Infirmary.

Newcastle-on-Tyne :—Royal Infirmary.

Oxford :—Radcliffe Infirmary.

Sheffield :—

Royal Infirmary.
 Royal Hospital.

Scotland.

Aberdeen :—Royal Infirmary.

Dundee :—Royal Infirmary.

Edinburgh :—Royal Infirmary.

Glasgow :—

Royal Infirmary.
 Western Infirmary.

Ireland.

Belfast :—Royal Victoria Hospital.

Cork :—

North Infirmary.
 South Infirmary.

Dublin :—

The Adelaide Hospital.
 The City of Dublin Hospital.
 The Jervis Street Hospital.
 The Mater Misericordiae Hospital.
 The Meath Hospital.
 Mercer's Hospital.
 The Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospital.
 St. Vincent's Hospital.
 Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.
 Dr. Steeven's Hospital.

Galway :—

The County Hospital.
 The Union Hospital.

Military Department,
 India Office,

February, 1904.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE FOR INDIA.

Conditions of Appointment, &c.

Applications for admission to the Service should be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, St. James's Park, London, S.W.

1. The Nursing Establishment consists of three grades, viz. :—

- (1.) Lady Superintendents.
- (2.) Senior Nursing Sisters.
- (3.) Nursing Sisters.

The numbers in these grades are subject to alteration : but at present the service is composed of 65 Nursing Sisters, 15 Senior Nursing Sisters, and 4 Lady Superintendents.

Note.—The term "lady nurse" as used in the following paragraphs includes all three grades.

2. Nursing Sisters must be, at the time of appointment, over 25 and under 35 years of age, and before admission to the Service they must

satisfy the Nursing Board at the India Office, in a personal interview, as to their general suitability, and must be certified by the President of the Medical Board to be physically fit for service in India. They must have had at least three years' preliminary training and service combined in a hospital, or hospitals, in which adult male patients receive medical and surgical treatment, and in which a staff of Nursing Sisters is maintained.

3. The duration of a term of service, for all grades of lady nurses, is five years, and may be renewed for a second, and again for a third, period of five years at the option of the Government, with the consent of the lady nurse.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE FOR INDIA—continued.

A lady nurse pronounced by a Medical Board to be physically fit for further service in India, who may be specially recommended by the Commander-in-Chief in India for an extension of service, will be permitted to serve for a fourth term of five years.

4. The engagement may, however, be terminated at any time on six months' notice being given, either on the part of the Government or of the lady nurse (but see paras. 17 and 18).

*Rates of Pay.**

(In addition to free quarters, fuel, light, and punkah-pullers.)

5. For a Lady Superintendent—Rs.

dent ... 300 per mensem

For a Senior Nursing Sister 200 "

For a Nursing Sister ... 175 "

commencing from the date of embarkation for India.

A local allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem is authorised for the Senior Lady Superintendent.

An allowance of Rs. 60 for the provision of uniform is authorised for every Senior Nursing Sister and Nursing Sister at the end of each completed year of service; and a grant-in-aid for the provision and maintenance of mess property is made at the rate of Rs. 50 for each lady nurse on appointment and Rs. 12 annually afterwards.

Leave.

6. After engagement for a second, third, or fourth term of service, a lady nurse may be granted, not more than one year's leave from duty, on two-thirds pay, with free passage

by sea and land from and to her station. Such period will not reckon as service in any way.

Such leave may be extended on medical certificate for a period not exceeding one year, on two-thirds pay, provided that, in the opinion of the India Office Medical Board, there is a reasonable prospect of her return to duty.

7. Special leave out of India, without pay, can also be granted, subject to the exigencies of the service.

8. Leave on medical certificate, either in or out of India, up to a maximum of six months during each five years' term of service, may be granted to a lady nurse by the Principal Medical Officer of the Command; during such leave, which will reckon as service, she will receive two-thirds of the salary of her grade. Such leave may be extended for a further period not exceeding six months, on the condition that the period of extension shall be reckoned as part of the one year's leave referred to in paragraph 6 on completion of a term of five years' service, should the lady nurse eventually become entitled to such leave. This extension will only be granted on the recommendation of a Medical Board. If the leave is taken in Europe, free passage by sea and rail is granted on the homeward, and by rail only on the outward, journey. Short leave and privilege leave may be granted at the discretion of the local authorities and as circumstances may admit.

Gratuities.

9. The following gratuities on leaving the Service are payable to lady nurses :—

—	Nursing Sister.	Senior Nursing Sister.	Lady Superintendent.
For a completed term of five years	Rs. 500	As Nursing Sister, with Rs. 70 additional for each complete year's service as Senior Nursing Sister.	As Nursing Sister, with Rs. 70 additional for each complete year's service as Senior Nursing Sister, and Rs. 140 additional for each complete year's service as Lady Superintendent.
For a completed term of ten years	1,500	As Nursing Sister, with Rs. 125 additional for each complete year's service as Senior Nursing Sister.	As Nursing Sister, with Rs. 125 additional for each complete year's service as Senior Nursing Sister, and Rs. 250 additional for each complete year's service as Lady Superintendent.
If compelled by sickness to leave India before completion of a five years' term, for each complete year's service ...	75	Rs. 100	Rs. 200
If compelled by sickness to leave India after completion of a first term of five years' service, but before completion of a second, for each complete year of the second term, and in addition to the gratuity for the completed term of five years as shown above ...	100	120	240

* For the present sterling equivalents of the rates specified see page 243.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE FOR INDIA—*continued.*

DECLARATION.

I, _____
 a Candidate for appointment as Nursing Sister in Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, do hereby declare that I have answered the following questions to the best of my knowledge and belief, that I am fully aware of the terms and conditions of service under which I seek appointment, and accept the same.

1. Date and place of birth *supported by* }
Certificate of Birth }

N.B.—*Certificate of Baptism will not be accepted except in the case of Candidates born in India.*

2. Profession or occupation of father
 3. Whether single, married, or widow
 4. Place and standard of education
 5. State of health, *supported by a Medical* }
Certificate }
6. In what hospital trained, with dates of entering and leaving. Give name of Matron and of two *senior* Medical Officers (one physician and one surgeon) to whom reference may be made }
7. List of appointments (if any) held since completion of training with dates. Give name of Matron and two *senior* Medical Officers (one physician and one surgeon) at the hospital at which last employed, to whom reference may be made }
8. Names and addresses of two ladies to whom reference may be made as to social position (they should not be employers or relations, but well acquainted with the candidate in private life) }
9. Have you ever been a candidate for the Army Nursing Service, or Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service? If so, what was the result? }

Note.—No testimonials need be sent, but candidates will be expected to produce their original certificates of training if called upon to do so.

Signature _____

Permanent Address _____

Date _____

Note.—On a candidate being appointed to the Service, this Declaration will be stamped as an agreement according to law.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Officers.

All first appointments of Officers in the Royal Indian Marine are made by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The limits of age for appointment to the junior executive rank, that of Sub-Lieutenant, are 17 and 22 years, and no candidate will be appointed who does not possess the full ordinary Board of Trade certificate as Second Mate. Certificates for foreign-going *steamships* will not be accepted.

An application for appointment must be made on the prescribed form, which can be procured from the India Office. It must be accompanied by the candidate's Board of Trade certificate, and by certificates of his birth and character, which will be returned after being noted. It will be recorded, but will not be submitted for the orders of the Secretary of State until there is a vacancy.

The selection of candidates is not affected by absence from England, but a candidate who

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE—continued.

has been selected will be required to report himself to the Military Secretary, India Office, London, S.W., or, in the circumstances set forth in the footnote, to the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, before the expiry of six calendar months from the date of selection.

A candidate must pass an examination by the Medical Board* at the India Office prior to appointment.

On appointment a first-class passage to Bombay will be provided, and, if required, an advance of pay, not exceeding £25, recoverable in India, will be made in aid of outfit.

Pay commences from date of embarkation for India.

An officer's service for pension reckons from date of joining his ship on appointment if he is 19 years of age or over; otherwise from date of attaining that age.

As a condition of their appointment to the Royal Indian Marine, Officers are required to subscribe, from date of arrival in India, under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations for the benefits of family pensions.

The names of candidates will be removed from the list on their attaining the age of 22 years.

Applications for appointment, or for further information, should be addressed to the Military Secretary, India Office, London, S.W.

For conditions of appointment of Assistant Engineers, see page 237.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The establishment of officers of the Royal Indian Marine, and their pay† and allowances are as follows:—

	Per mensem.
25 Commanders ...	On pay ranging from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500, in addition to staff or command pay.
Lieutenants on completing eight years' seniority ...	On Rs. 300.
Lieutenants on completing six years' seniority ...	On Rs. 250.
64 Lieutenants on completing three years' seniority ...	On Rs. 200.
Lieutenants under three years' seniority ...	On Rs. 150.
Sub-Lieutenants	On Rs. 125.
Sub-Lieutenants	On Rs. 100.

Total - 89

This establishment is subject to such increase or decrease in any grades as may be required by any addition to, or reduction in, the vessels of the Royal Indian Marine. A Sub-Lieutenant after completing two years' service and obtaining certificates of good character, receives Rs. 125 per mensem, and on completing four years'

service from date of entry, he is promoted to Lieutenant provided he has obtained the necessary certificates and conducted himself satisfactorily.

COMMAND ALLOWANCES.

For the command of a sea-going ship in commission:—

	Per diem.
	Rs. A.
Over 300 and under 500 tons (gross)	2 0
" 500 " 1,000 " "	3 8
" 1,000 " 1,500 " "	5 0
" 1,500 " 2,000 " "	7 0
" 2,000 — " "	10 0

For the command of a harbour ship in commission, or a sea-going ship in reserve, or out of commission, when specially appointed to command—half the above rates.

For the command of a river steamer:—

Over 200 and under 300 tons (gross)	2 0
" 300 — " "	3 8

For the command of a small vessel not a tender to another ship, and not coming under any of the above denominations, and when the officer is specially appointed to command

1 0

CHARGE ALLOWANCES.

For the senior officer of any vessel over 1,000 tons, when doing executive duty as such, and having not less than three years' service as a Lieutenant, in addition to his pay

2 0

For the senior officer of any vessel under 1,000 tons, when doing executive duty as such, and having not less than three years' service as a Lieutenant, in addition to his pay...

1 0

APPOINTMENTS RESERVED FOR OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

2. A certain number of Shore, Port, and Marine Survey appointments are usually reserved for officers of the Royal Indian Marine. The numbers so reserved, and the allowances attached (in addition to pay of grade), are as follows:—

	Allowances.
4 Shore appointments	400—1000 rupees per mensem.
11 Port appointments	320—870 " "
10 Marine Survey appointments	4—8 " per diem.

FOR LEAVE AND PENSION RULES OF OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

See Pages 360 and 364.

* Arrangements can be made, if desirable, for the medical examination to be held in India if the candidate at the time of selection is in Indian waters, or if his homeward route would be via India.

† For the present sterling equivalents of the rates specified see page 243.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE—continued.

Engineers.

All first appointments to the Engineer branch of the Royal Indian Marine are made by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

A candidate must not be less than 18 nor more than 25 years of age.

Service may be terminated, by either the Government or the Engineer, on giving six calendar months' notice.

Each candidate must produce certificates of service in a steam factory for at least four years, and satisfactory testimonials, from past and present employers, as to capability, character, sobriety, &c., and furnish a complete statement, up to date, of his previous service and experience.

An application for appointment must be made on the prescribed form, which can be procured from the India Office. It will be recorded, but will not be submitted for the orders of the Secretary of State until there is a vacancy.

Each selected candidate will be examined by the Medical Board of the India Office, before he is appointed, to ascertain whether he is constitutionally fit for service in India.

He will be required to provide himself with the uniform of his rank, in accordance with the Regulations.

An advance of pay, of £20, recoverable in India, will be made to him in aid of outfit.

Pay will begin from the date of signing Articles of Agreement in this country.

A second-class passage to Bombay will be provided, and, unless forfeited by misconduct, a similar passage home, subject to conditions to be entered into before engagement.

As a condition of his appointment to the Royal Indian Marine, he will be required to subscribe, from date of arrival in India, under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations, for the benefits of family pension.

The Director of the Royal Indian Marine is authorised to detail officers of the Engineer Establishment of the Indian Marine for temporary service for other duties whenever he considers it necessary to do so.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The following is the sanctioned establishment of Engineers for the Royal Indian Marine serving afloat, with the several rates of pay*:—

No.	Grades.	Rates of pay per Menssem.
8	Chief Engineers ...	On Rs. 300. Four of the number, promoted by selection, after 20 years' service in all, or 5 years' service in the grade of Chief Engineer, receive Rs. 400.

No.	Grades.	Rates of pay per Menssem.
49	Engineers ...	On Rs. 175, rising to Rs. 275, according to length of approved service.
	Assistant Engineers	On Rs. 125 and Rs. 150.

There is no limit to the number in the grade of Engineer so long as the sanctioned establishment for the two grades of Engineer and Assistant Engineer is not exceeded.

Note.—The above establishment is subject to such increase or decrease in any grades as may be required by any addition to, or reduction in, the vessels of the Royal Indian Marine.

Assistant Engineers joining without certificates are entered on Rs. 125 per menssem, and on obtaining certificates of competency as 2nd-class Engineers, either from the Board of Trade or from a Colony, or from one of the Local Government Boards in India,† are advanced to Rs. 150 per menssem. They remain on this scale for three years of approved service after obtaining certificates of competency as 1st-class Engineers before they become entitled to promotion to the grade of Engineer.

Assistant Engineers joining with certificates of competency as 2nd-class Engineers, either from the Board of Trade or from a Colony, or from one of the Local Government Boards in India,† are entered on Rs. 150 per menssem. They remain on this scale for three years of approved service after obtaining certificates of competency as 1st-class Engineers before they become entitled to promotion to the grade of Engineer.

Note.—When certificated and uncertificated Engineers are serving on board the same vessel, the certificated Engineers will take precedence above those who are not.

Assistant Engineers joining with a 1st-class certificate of competency, either from the Board of Trade or from a Colony, or from one of the Local Government Boards in India,† are entered on Rs. 150 per menssem, and are entitled to promotion to the grade of Engineer after three years' approved service.

Engineers are entitled to the following rates of pay:—

After 3 years' approved service as Engineers, Rs. 200 per menssem.

After 5 years' approved service as Engineers, Rs. 225 per menssem.

After 7 years' approved service as Engineers, Rs. 250 per menssem.

After 9 years' approved service as Engineers, Rs. 275 per menssem.

The sanction of Government is necessary to the grant of the higher rate of pay to Chief Engineers.

* For the present sterling equivalents of the rates specified see page 243.

† The certificates referred to are those equivalent to the Board of Trade or Colonial certificates, and do not include those known as "First-class Local Indian Home Trades Certificates."

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE—continued.

In addition to the above rates of pay, Chief Engineers, Engineers, and Assistant Engineers, when in charge of engines of ships in commission, receive the following daily allowances:—

When in charge of engines of—	Rs. A.
500 and under	750 indicated h.-p. 1 8
750 "	1,000 " " 1 12
1,000 "	1,500 " " 2 0
1,500 "	2,000 " " 2 8
2,000 "	2,500 " " 3 8
2,500 "	5,000 " " 6 4
5,000 "	9,500 " " 7 8
9,500 and over	8 8

When in charge of engines under 500 indicated h.p., or of ships in reserve or out of commission, or of the Yard Craft Establishment 1 0

The above-mentioned allowances will in each case be drawn by the Engineer permanently appointed to the charge of the engines, and it

will be continued to him during privilege leave, or when detached by competent authority on any temporary duty not exceeding 28 days when no deputation or other allowances are drawn, and also during absence off duty in sick quarters for any period not exceeding 42 days. In such cases no allowance is admissible to the Engineer appointed to the temporary charge of the engines.

Under similar conditions Second Engineers receive the following daily allowances:—

Second Engineers of the "Hardinge" and "Dufferin"...	Rs. ... 2
--	-----------

Second Engineers of vessels whose indicated horse-power is greater than 2,500 and less than 5,000 ... 1

Officers of the Engineer Establishment drawing charge allowance under the foregoing rules also draw rations, or compensation in lieu, under existing rules.

Shore Appointments.

The following shore appointments are usually reserved for Engineer Officers of the Royal Indian Marine:—

Appointment.	Pay.
First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, Bombay.	Rs. 500—25—600 per mensem
Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, Bombay.	Rs. 450—25—550 per mensem
Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, Bengal.	Rs. 500 per mensem
Government Engineer Surveyor, Rangoon ...	Rs. 500 per mensem
Superintending Engineer, Mandalay ...	Rs. 500 per mensem
Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard ...	Rs. 400 per mensem
Inspector of Machinery, Kidderpore Dockyard...	Rs. 250 per mensem, in addition to pay of grade.
Foreman of the Factory, Bombay Dockyard ...	Rs. 250 per mensem, in addition to pay of grade.
Foreman of the Factory, Kidderpore Dockyard...	Rs. 400 per mensem
	Rs. 300—20—400 per mensem

Officers holding these appointments are extra to the establishment shown on page 218.

PROMOTION.

On completion of the sea time required by the Board of Trade, Assistant Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine will obtain the permission of their commanding officers to present themselves for examination, and report the result thereof to them for the information of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. Officers in command of the Royal Indian Marine vessels will see that the Assistant Engineers under their orders present themselves for examination for certificates of competency as and 1st-class Engineers, as soon as they complete their sea time, and will submit to the Director of the Royal Indian Marine a report, containing any explanation that may be necessary, of every instance in which an Assistant Engineer on board his vessel neglects to be examined in

proper time. In the event of an Assistant Engineer failing to present himself for examination within 12 months after completing the necessary sea service, and being unable to furnish a satisfactory explanation, or in the event of his attaining the age of 27 years without obtaining a Board of Trade certificate of competency as a 1st-class Engineer, a report on his case will be submitted to the Government of India, in order that it may be considered whether his further retention in the service is desirable. Failure on the second trial to obtain a certificate as and or 1st-class Engineer will involve a loss of three months' seniority; and should an Assistant Engineer fail a third time his case will be submitted for the orders of the Government of India.

To qualify for appointment as an Engineer, an officer must have served as an Assistant Engineer

on Rs. 150 per mensem in an Indian Government vessel for three years, and be in possession of a certificate of competency as a 1st-class Engineer, either from the Board of Trade or from a Colony, or from one of the Local Government Boards in India.*

The Government of India reserve the right which they have always exercised of admitting officers from other services or departments to any class of the establishment, or of making promotions on public grounds irrespective of seniority.

Promotions to the grade of Chief Engineer will be made wholly by selection, by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Chief Engineers become eligible for promotion to vacancies in the Rs. 400 grade only after 20 years' service, or 5 years' service as Chief Engineers.

A ship's engineer transferred to a dockyard appointment will be seconded, and a promotion made in his place. If brought back again on the establishment, he will be borne as supernumerary till absorbed. Officers temporarily transferred will not be seconded, but acting promotions will be made in such cases, and in the room of officers absent on furlough or leave.

* The certificates referred to are those equivalent to the Board of Trade or Colonial certificates, and do not include those known as "First-class Local Indian Home Trades Certificates."

FOR LEAVE AND PENSION RULES OF ENGINEERS OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,

See Pages 360 and 364.

Regulations as to the PHYSICAL EXAMINATION of Candidates for Appointments under the Government of India.

(By order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.)

NOTE.

These Regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Secretary of State reserves to himself an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom he may consider, after hearing the opinion of his medical advisers, to be physically disqualified for the public service; and that his discretion is in no respect limited by these Regulations.

The Regulations for the Physical Examination of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service are made by the Civil Service Commissioners, to whom any inquiry should be addressed.

GENERAL PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS.

1. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with efficient performance of duty.

2. In the examination of candidates the Medical Board will apply the following table of correlation of age, height, and chest girth:—

Age.	Height without Shoes.	Chest.	
		Girth when Expanded.	Range of Expansion.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
19 to 21	63 and under 65	35	2
	65 " 68	35	2
	68 " 70	35½	2
	70 " 72	36	2
	72 and upwards	36½	2½
21 and upwards.	63 and under 65	35	2
	65 " 68	35½	2
	68 " 70	36	2
	70 " 72	36½	2½
	72 and upwards	37	2½

3. *Measurement of Height.*—The candidate will be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels, and not on the toes or outside the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks, and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be noted in parts of an inch to eighths.

4. *Measurement of Chest.*—The candidate will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his hands above his head. The tape will be carefully adjusted round the chest, with its posterior upper edge touching the inferior angles of the shoulder blades, and its anterior lower edge the upper part of the nipples. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to empty his chest of air as much as is possible. This is best done by continuous whistling with the lips as long as sound can be produced. The tape is carefully gathered in during the process, and when the minimum measurement is reached it is recorded. The candidate will then be directed to inflate his chest to its utmost capacity. This maximum measurement will

GENERAL PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS—*continued*.

likewise be noted. The girth with the chest fully expanded and the range of expansion between the minimum and maximum will then be recorded.

5. The hearing must be good.
6. The speech without impediment.
7. The teeth in good order.
8. The chest must be well formed, the lungs and heart sound.
9. Rupture, hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins in a severe degree, or other condition likely to cause inefficiency will disqualify a

candidate, unless such condition is cured by operation.

10. The limbs, feet, and toes must be well formed and developed, with free and perfect motion of all the joints.

11. A candidate must have no congenital malformation or defect likely to interfere with efficiency.

12. A candidate must not be the subject of chronic skin disease.

13. Evidence of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution will disqualify.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE STANDARD OF VISION.

CIVIL SERVICE (UNCOVENANTED), ECCLESIASTICAL, EDUCATION, SALT, AND OPIUM DEPARTMENTS.

1. A candidate may be admitted into the Civil Service of the Government of India if ametropic in one or both eyes, provided that, with correcting lenses, the acuteness of vision be not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ in one eye and $\frac{5}{8}$ in the other; there being no morbid changes in the fundus of either eye.

2. Cases of myopia, however, with a posterior staphyloma, may be admitted into the service, provided the ametropia in either eye does not exceed 2.5 D, and no active morbid changes of choroid or retina be present.

3. A candidate who has a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of either eye be less than $\frac{1}{3}$; and in such a case the acuteness of vision in the better eye must equal $\frac{5}{8}$, with or without glasses.

4. Paralysis of one or more of the exterior muscles of the eyeball disqualifies a candidate for the Indian Civil Services. In the case of a candidate said to have been cured of strabismus by operation, but without restoration of binocular vision, if, with correcting glasses, the vision reach the above standard (1), and if the movement of each eye be good, the candidate may be passed. The same rule applies to the case of unequal ametropia without binocular vision, both eyes having full acuteness of vision with glasses and good movement.

DEPARTMENTS OF FOREST, SURVEY, TELEGRAPH, FACTORIES, AND FOR VARIOUS ARTIFICERS.

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed, provided the ametropia does not exceed 2.5 D, and if with correcting glasses, not exceeding 2.5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye equals $\frac{5}{8}$ and in the other $\frac{5}{8}$, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for service, provided the lens or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses re-

quired to correct the error of refraction do not exceed — 2.5 D; the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to $\frac{5}{8}$, and in the other eye $\frac{5}{8}$, together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals $\frac{5}{8}$, and in the other eye equals $\frac{5}{8}$, with + 4 D or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for the service, provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals $\frac{5}{8}$ and of the other $\frac{5}{8}$, with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than $\frac{1}{3}$. In such a case, the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in the above rules, may exclude a candidate for admission into the service.

6. A candidate is disqualified if he be unable to distinguish the principal colours (achromatopsia).

7. Paralysis of one or more of the exterior muscles of the eyeball disqualifies a candidate for the service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed, provided the ametropia does not exceed 3.5 D, and if, with correcting glasses not exceeding 3.5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye equals $\frac{5}{8}$ and in the other $\frac{5}{8}$, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate, provided the lens, or the combined

REGULATIONS AS TO STANDARD OF VISION—*continued.*

spherical and cylindrical lenses required to correct the error of refraction does not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ D, the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to $\frac{6}{5}$, and in the other $\frac{6}{8}$, together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals $\frac{6}{8}$, and in the other eye equals $\frac{6}{8}$, with + 4 D glasses, or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify, provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals $\frac{6}{8}$, and of the other $\frac{6}{8}$, with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than $\frac{1}{15}$. In such a case the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in these rules, may exclude a candidate.

6. A candidate is disqualified if he be unable to distinguish the principal colours (achromatopsia).

7. Paralysis of one or more of the exterior muscles of the eyeball disqualifies a candidate for the service.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

1. If a candidate can read D = 6 at 6 metres (20 English feet) and D = 0.6 at any distance selected by himself, with each eye without glasses, he will be considered fit.

2. If a candidate can only read D = 24 at 6 metres (20 English feet) with each eye without glasses, his visual deficiency being due to faulty refraction, which can be corrected by glasses which enable him to read D = 6 at 6 metres (20 English feet) with one eye, and D = 12 at the same distance with the other eye, and can also read D = 0.8 with each eye without glasses at any distance selected by himself, he will be considered fit.

3. If a candidate cannot read D = 24 at 6 metres (20 English feet) with each eye without glasses, notwithstanding he can read D = 0.6, he will be considered unfit.

4. Squint, inability to distinguish the principal colours, or any morbid condition, subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence in either eye, will cause the rejection of a candidate.

N.B.—In all other respects, candidates for these two branches of the service must come up to the standard of physical requirements laid down for candidates for commissions in the Army.

INDIAN PILOT SERVICE, AND CANDIDATES AS GUARDS, ENGINE-DRIVERS, SIGNALMEN, AND POINTSMEN ON RAILWAYS.

1. A candidate is disqualified unless both eyes are emmetropic, his acuteness of vision and range of accommodation being perfect.

2. A candidate is disqualified by any imperfection of his colour sense.

3. Strabismus, or any defective action of the exterior muscles of the eyeball, disqualifies a candidate for these branches of service.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, INCLUDING ENGINEERS.

1. A candidate is disqualified if he have an error of refraction in one or both eyes which is not neutralised by a concave or by a convex 1 D lens, or some lower power.

2. A candidate is disqualified if he cannot distinguish the principal colours and their various shades, red, green, violet or blue, and yellow.

3. Strabismus, or any defective action of the exterior muscles of the eyeball, disqualifies a candidate for this branch of service.

SPECIAL DUTY.

Candidates for special duty under Government must possess such an amount of acuteness of vision as will, without hindrance, enable them to perform the work of their office for the period their appointment may last.

Form of Medical Declaration to be filled up by Candidates.

FOR ALL APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT A DECLARATION, AS FOLLOWS, IS REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES :—

1. I, _____

declare upon honour that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am not at present suffering or affected with any form of disease or bodily infirmity, such as—

- (a) Disease of the heart or lungs.
- (b) Venereal disease.
- (c) Fits.
- (d) Rupture.
- (e) Varicocele or varicose veins.
- (f) Hydrocele.
- (g) Malformation.
- (h) Congenital defect.
- (i) Defective sight or hearing.
- (j) Loss of teeth.
- (k) Impediment in speech.
- (l) Gout or rheumatism.

2. That I have not to my knowledge any

hereditary tendency or predisposition to mental or constitutional disease, such as—

- (a) Fits or insanity.
- (b) Cancer.
- (c) Consumption or scrofula.

3. That I will fully reveal to the Medical Board all circumstances within my knowledge that concern my health and fitness for the appointment for which I am a candidate.

4. That I have _____ previously been examined by a Medical Board for the public service and was declared _____ on the

Signature _____

Date _____

N.B.—A wilful mis-statement by a candidate will invalidate any appointment subsequently obtained.

STERLING EQUIVALENTS.

STERLING EQUIVALENTS.

N.B.—In estimating the sterling equivalents of rupee salaries drawn by Europeans appointed in England to permanent service in India, exchange compensation must as a general rule be added to the salary. This is an allowance granted to secure certain classes of Indian public servants against serious depreciation of their emoluments by the fall in the sterling value of rupee salaries. It is not granted to some high officers (including the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors), nor does it in any case exceed a fixed maximum amount. The rate, which takes the form of a percentage on salary, is liable to variation; but, when the exchange value of the rupee is 16 pence, as at present, the percentage on salary is $6\frac{1}{2}$, and the maximum amount Rs. 138.14.3 per mensem.

The following table (which must not be held to be authoritative) shows the approximate equivalent in sterling, when the exchange value of the rupee is 16 pence, of the annual salaries in rupees which are shown below, together with exchange compensation so far as it is allowed:—

Rupces per Mensem.	Rupces per Annum.	Approximate sterling equivalent calculated as above.	Rupces per Mensem.	Rupces per Annum.	Approximate sterling equivalent calculated as above.	Rupces per Mensem.	Rupces per Annum.	Approximate sterling equivalent calculated as above.	Rupces per Mensem.	Rupces per Annum.	Approximate sterling equivalent calculated as above.	Rupces per Mensem.	Rupces per Annum.	Approximate sterling equivalent calculated as above.	Rupces per Mensem.	Rupces per Annum.	Approximate sterling equivalent calculated as above.
100	1,200	85	425	5,100	361	750	9,000	637	1,150	13,800	977	1,800	21,600	1,530	2,000	34,800	2,431
125	1,500	106	450	5,400	382	775	9,300	659	1,200	14,400	1,020	1,850	22,200	1,572	3,000	36,000	2,511
150	1,800	127	475	5,700	404	800	9,600	680	1,250	15,000	1,062	1,900	22,800	1,615	3,100	37,200	2,591
175	2,100	149	500	6,000	425	825	9,900	701	1,300	15,600	1,105	1,950	23,400	1,657	3,200	38,400	2,671
200	2,400	170	525	6,300	446	850	10,200	722	1,350	16,200	1,147	2,000	24,000	1,700	3,300	39,600	2,751
225	2,700	191	550	6,600	467	875	10,500	744	1,400	16,800	1,190	2,100	25,200	1,785	3,400	40,800	2,831
250	3,000	212	575	6,900	489	900	10,800	765	1,450	17,400	1,232	2,200	26,400	1,870	3,500	42,000	2,911
275	3,300	234	600	7,200	510	925	11,100	786	1,500	18,000	1,275	2,300	27,600	1,951	3,600	43,200	2,991
300	3,600	255	625	7,500	531	950	11,400	807	1,550	18,600	1,317	2,400	28,800	2,031	3,700	44,400	3,071
325	3,900	276	650	7,800	552	975	11,700	829	1,600	19,200	1,360	2,500	30,000	2,111	3,800	45,600	3,151
350	4,200	297	675	8,100	574	1,000	12,000	850	1,650	19,800	1,402	2,600	31,200	2,191	3,900	46,800	3,231
375	4,500	319	700	8,400	595	1,050	12,600	892	1,700	20,400	1,445	2,700	32,400	2,271	4,000	48,000	3,311
400	4,800	340	725	8,700	616	1,100	13,200	935	1,750	21,000	1,487	2,800	33,600	2,351	5,000	60,000	4,111

ABSTRACT OF THE FOURTH EDITION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS, RELATING TO SALARY, LEAVE, PENSION, AND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

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

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PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL SCOPE.

1. These Regulations are intended to define the conditions under which salaries, and leave, and pension, and other allowances are earned by service in the Civil Departments, and in what manner they are calculated. They do not deal otherwise than indirectly and incidentally with matters relating to recruitment, promotion, official duties, discipline, or the like.

4. The Government of India reserve to themselves the right of changing the rules in these Regulations regarding pay and acting allowance and leave and pension, from time to time at their discretion, and of interpreting their meaning in case of dispute.

An Officer's claim to pay and allowances is regulated by the rules in force at the time in respect of which the pay and allowances are earned; to leave by the rules in force at the time the leave is applied for and granted; and to pension by the rules in force at the time when the Officer resigns or is discharged from the service of Government.

Note 1.—[In all contracts for service in India to which the Secretary of State is a party provision is made for the exercise of these rights by the Government of India.]

Note 2.—[Extract from a Resolution (No. 4863, dated 4th Dec., 1891) by the Government of India relating to the rights reserved by Government in this Article :—

"The Government of India have always been careful to exercise the right of altering

rules with due consideration for the rights of their servants. The ordinary course adopted to prevent hardship arising from any change of rule found necessary has been either to defer the introduction of the change for some time after its publication, or to give the Officers affected the right of choosing whether they shall come under the operation of the old or of the new rules. It has been decided that the right of altering rules must be maintained, that care should be taken, as in the past, to prevent the introduction of any new rules from operating harshly, but that the Local Governments and the Government of India should not consider themselves precluded from recommending an exception in any case of individual hardship which may arise in spite of the precautions taken. If any case of apparent hardship arises, the local authorities should understand that, when the officer applies to retire, they are not precluded from examining into its merits and ascertaining whether, in their opinion, he has substantially suffered from the introduction of a rule not in force at the time he entered the service. If, after comparing the advantages secured to the officer by the altered rules with any disadvantages incidentally involved, they find that he has on the whole substantially suffered, the point may be taken into consideration in determining whether some compensation ought not to be granted in the particular instance."]

CHAPTER II.—DEFINITIONS.

5. Unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the terms defined in this chapter are used in the Regulations in the sense here explained.

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

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

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

- (i) Privilege Leave and Subsidiary Leave.
- (ii) Examination leave under Articles 279 and 280, provided that not more than twelve months of such leave can be so reckoned; and that leave under clauses (a) (ii) and (b) of Article 280 is not reckoned as active service, unless the Officer passes the examination for which the leave is granted. Leave under Article 281 also

counts as active service, provided that the Officer successfully passes the examination for which the leave is granted.

- (iii) Time spent on the voyage to India by an Officer who is recalled to duty before the expiry of any recognised leave out of India, and (if within a year from the date on which he can be spared, the Officer takes the unexpired portion of the leave from which he was recalled) the time spent on the return voyage to Europe.
- (iv) For purposes of pension, the period of absence from India of an Officer deputed or detained out of India on duty.
9. In the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service, Active Service includes also—
 - (i) The interval between the date of an Officer's first arrival in India, and the date on which he joins his first appointment.
 - (ii) Time passed in India, out of employ, on Subsistence Allowance, but not on Furlough.

CHAPTER II.—DEFINITIONS—continued.

10. In the case of a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, 'Active Service,' for the purpose of calculating the amount of leave admissible under Article 302, commences from the date of becoming subject to these rules; and additional leave in respect of previous service is credited under Article 303. An Officer of the Staff Corps, or of the Indian Medical Service, becomes subject to the Civil Leave Rules from the date of first substantive appointment in the Civil Department, or from the date of completion of three years' continuous officiating service in the Civil Department, whichever may be the earlier. A Continuous Service Royal Engineer Officer becomes subject to the Civil Leave Rules from the date of entry into permanent civil employ if it is subsequent to the date of his election for continuous Indian Service, or from the date of such election if it is subsequent to the entry into permanent civil employ. A Non-continuous service Royal Engineer Officer becomes subject to the Civil Leave Rules, if he elects these rules, from the date of entry into permanent civil employ if it is subsequent to the date on which he completes five years' Indian Service, or from the date of completion of five years' Indian Service if it is subsequent to the entry into permanent civil employ.

[*Note.*—Article 9, clause (ii) above, applies to Military Officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules.]

11. In the case of Engineers appointed from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, who passed out of the College from the years 1878 to 1889, both inclusive, Active Service includes also the whole period from date of appointment to the service to date of joining their appointments in India, provided they reached India on or before the 1st of December of the year in which they passed out of College.

12. In the case of officers of the Telegraph Department appointed from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill from the years 1883 to 1891, both inclusive, Active Service includes also the whole period from date of appointment to the service to date of joining their appointments in India, provided they reached India within the period named in their letter of appointment: otherwise from date of arrival in India.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. *Average Salary* means the average of the salary which an Officer has earned during so much of the three years preceding the day on which he gives up office as he has passed on duty or on Privilege Leave.

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

18. *Calendar Month.*—The following examples show how a period stated in Calendar Months should be calculated:—

Examples.

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

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

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

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

1. Examination Leave, under Articles 279 and 280, may also be included, unless the Officer have already had twelve months such Leave, or in the case of Leave granted under Clauses (a, ii) and (b) of Article 280, unless the Officer have failed to pass the Examination for which the Leave was granted.

Leave admissible under Article 281, may also be included, unless the Officer fails to pass the Examination for which the Leave is granted.

24. *Extraordinary Leave* means Special Furlough granted under Rule 8 of the Military Furlough Rules of 1875, Leave without allowances, granted under Article 339 of these Regulations, and Leave of Absence from Duty granted (see Article 332) otherwise than under the Leave Rules.

Example.—Leave in extension of the three years admissible under Article 312.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY—continued.

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

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

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

Exception.—In the case of the following Officers, service in Berar is treated as foreign service:—

(a) Members of the Indian Civil Service and Military Officers in Civil Employ who had not retired before the 1st April, 1888.

(b) Royal Artillery and Medical Officers employed in the Hyderabad Contingent, Officers of the Financial Department employed as Comptroller and Assistant Comptroller, Hyderabad, and Public Works and Forest Officers employed in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, who had not retired before the 1st April, 1893.

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

30. *Indian Civil Service* means the service formerly known as the Covenanted Civil Service.

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

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

(b) Subject to the provisions of Articles 62 and 267 to 270, a Local Allowance is paid in full to the Officer actually present on duty, and is not taken into account in calculating Leave Allowances or Pension.

33. (a) *Local Fund.*—Revenue derived from special sources and devoted to special objects,

and not to the general purposes of the Administration, whether Imperial or Provincial, forms a 'Local Fund.'

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

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

34. *Local Government.*—The term includes the Chief Commissioners of Assam and the Central Provinces, the Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore, and the Agents, Governor-General, Baluchistan, Rajputana and Central India.

The Officers and Departments specified in Appendix I* also exercise powers under these Regulations to the extent shown in that Appendix.

35. (a) *Military Officers.*—'A Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules' means a Military Commissioned Officer in permanent Civil Employ who is not subject to the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, nor to the British Army Leave Rules.

(b) All Military Officers in permanent Civil Employ who entered the Staff Corps or the Indian Medical Service after the 31st December, 1875, or were subject, previous to their entering Civil employ, to the Leave Rules promulgated by Army Circular dated 30th April, 1886, and continuous service Royal Engineer Officers in permanent Civil Employ, or non-continuous service Royal Engineer Officers in permanent Civil Employ, who, after completing five years' Indian Service, do not elect the British Army Leave Rules, are 'subject to the Civil Leave Rules.'

(c) 'A Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules' means a Military Commissioned Officer in permanent Civil Employ who is subject to the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, or the British Army Leave Rules, a Departmental Commissioned Officer, a Commissioned Officer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, or a Warrant Officer. Such an Officer is not included in the term 'an Officer' used in the Leave Rules.

Note.—[The term 'Military Commissioned Officer,' when used in these Regulations, does not include a Departmental Commissioned Officer, or a Commissioned Officer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, or a Warrant Officer].

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

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

1. A Military Officer in the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, the Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, and a

* Not included in this Abstract.

CHAPTER II.—DEFINITIONS—continued.

Military Officer appointed from military employment to be Private Secretary to a Lieutenant-Governor, are not in Civil Employ.

2. A Military Officer who has officiated in the Civil Department continuously for not less than three years is considered to be in permanent Civil Employ. Furlough or leave (other than privilege leave) is not included in this continuous officiating service, and, unless it is granted on medical certificate, operates as a break, cancelling past officiating service for the purposes of the rule.

3. A Military Officer does not come under the Civil Leave Rules by reason of his being transferred to an appointment in the Civil Department of which the tenure is limited to a definite period. Such Officers remain subject to the Military Leave Rules, except as regards privilege leave. (See Article 241.)

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

36. *Ministerial Officer* means an Officer, whether gazetted or not, whose duties are not of an administrative or executive character, but who is employed as a member of an office establishment.

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

38. *Pay and Salary*.—

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

(b) For the purposes of the Leave Rules in Chapter XIII., 'Pay' includes also the Subsistence Allowance of a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules who has an officiating but not a substantive appointment. (But see Rule 2 under Article 35 (c).)

(c) 'Salary' means the sum of Pay and Acting Allowance or Charge Allowance under Article 94 of Chapter VIII.

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

2. The allowances of an Officer holding conjointly with another office a Minor Professorship under the Medical Warrant of April, 1867, or a Professorship or Lectureship in any Government Institution, are part of his salary.

3. 'Salary' does not include a Local Allowance, House-rent, Tentage, or Travelling Allowance, whether daily, monthly, or yearly.

4. The charge allowance admissible to Permanent Telegraph Masters under Public Works Department Resolution No. 125 T. E., dated the 7th August, 1889, and that admissible to Inspectors for line maintenance in the Persian

Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, are included in pay for the purpose of calculating the leave allowances of such Officers.

Note.—[These definitions do not necessarily apply to the Statutory Rules under Articles 543, 567, &c.]

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

1. The allowances of an Officer acting in an appointment the pay of which is subject to increase upon the passing of an examination or upon the completion of a certain period of service, are calculated upon the pay which he would from time to time receive if he held the appointment substantively.

2. The allowances of an Officer acting in an appointment the pay of which has been reduced with effect from the next succession thereto, are calculated upon the reduced pay.

3. In the case of an appointment reserved for Officers of a graded service, the pay of which varies according to the grade of the incumbent for the time being, the pay of an office of the current duties of which an Officer is appointed to be in charge under the provisions of Articles 161 and 162, and the pay of any additional appointments which an Officer is appointed temporarily to hold or officiate in under the provisions of Article 168 is, for the purpose of calculating the incumbent's salary, the pay of the appointment left vacant in the lowest grade or class from which the office or additional appointment is usually filled.

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

Military Pay and Allowances and Staff Salary.

Staff Corps Pay and Staff Salary.

Substantive Pay.

Consolidated Pay.

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

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

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

Note.—[For brevity's sake, a Progressive Pay is described by three groups of figures, namely: the minimum, the increment, and the maximum, thus:—A pay of Rs. 100-20-200 means a pay rising from Rs. 100 by a yearly increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 200.]

PART II.—RULES REGARDING PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

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

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

48. *Warrant Officer*.—A Departmental Officer with honorary rank or Warrant Officer, includes all Departmental Officers with honorary rank and Warrant Officers of all Indian Army Depart-

ments to whichever Military Furlough Rules they may be subject. These officers are :—

(a) Departmental Officer with honorary rank—

- (i) Deputy Commissary.
- (ii) Assistant Commissary.
- (iii) Deputy Assistant Commissary.
- (iv) Senior Assistant Surgeon.

(b) Warrant Officer—

- (i) Conductor.
- (ii) Sub-Conductor.
- (iii) Assistant Surgeon of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th class.

PART II.—RULES REGARDING PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL RULES.

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

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

53. *Promotion during Leave*.—An Officer on long leave has no claim to substantive promotion. Such promotion may, however, be given, but, except in the case provided for in the Note under Article 585 (a), the promotion has effect only from the date on which the Officer returns to duty.

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

54. *Advances and their Recovery*.—(a) An advance of an amount not exceeding two months' pay, and also not exceeding 1,000 rupees, may be made to any public Officer in the Civil Department on arrival in India on first appointment, or on return from long leave or special duty out of India. This advance is independent of any advance on account of allowances made by the Secretary of State in England.

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

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

Note.—[Clause (c) does not apply in the case of a military officer in civil employ subject to the Military Leave Rules granted an advance under those Rules; nor does it apply to Covenanted Engine-drivers, Mechanics, Boiler-makers, &c., recoveries from whom are regulated by Article 667.]

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

66. An advance of pay made in England to enable an Officer to return to duty in India, or to one appointed in England proceeding to India to join his appointment, is recovered at the rate of exchange fixed for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year in which he advance was made.

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

CHAPTER IV.—DEPUTATION TO EUROPE.

85. An Officer, whether paid from General Revenues, a Local Fund, or in Foreign service who, with the sanction, or under the orders, of the Secretary of State, is deputed to, or detained in, Europe on special duty is entitled to allowances as follows :—

(a) If deputed to Europe or if detained in Europe while on leave other than privilege leave, to not more than two-thirds of the salary which he would draw were he on duty in India.

(b) If detained in Europe while on privi-

lege leave, to not more than half of the said salary.

Note 1.—[The period of the special duty runs from the date on which he makes over charge of his office in India to the date on which he resumes it, when the Officer is deputed to Europe, and for the time occupied by the duty when the Officer is detained in Europe.]

Note 2.—[Time spent on duty out of India is not an interruption of service for leave, but it does not, without the special sanction of the Secretary of State, count as service for leave.]

CHAPTER VI.—ACTING ALLOWANCES—RULES FOR CALCULATION.

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

108.—(a) The subsistence allowance of a Member of the Indian Civil Service and of a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, is as follows :—

	Rs.
For an Officer of not more than eight years' actual residence in India ...	250 a month.
For an Officer of more than eight, but less than	

	Rs.
twelve years' actual residence in India ...	320 a month.
For an Officer of twelve or more years' actual residence in India ...	400 "
(b) And of a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules, as follows :—	
	Rs.
For an Officer of the rank of Captain or Subaltern	250 a month.
For an Officer of the rank of Major ...	320 "
For an Officer of higher rank than Major ...	400 "

CHAPTER IX.—JOINING TIME.

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

176. Only one day is allowed for joining an appointment which does not necessarily involve a change of residence from one station to another.

Note.—[Sundays are included in the calculation of the joining time of one day admissible under this Article. An officer who gives over charge on Saturday forenoon must, therefore, take charge on Saturday afternoon, and an Officer who gives overcharge on Saturday afternoon must take charge on Monday forenoon.]

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

(i) Six days for preparation; and, in addition thereto,—
for the portion of the journey which the Officer travels, or might travel,—

	day for each	
by Railway ...	200 miles.	
by Ocean Steamer	150 "	{ or any longer time actually occupied in the journey.
by River Steamer	80 "	
by Mail Cart or other public stage conveyance drawn by horses	80 "	
in any other way ...	15 "	

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

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

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

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

185. *Allowances.*—Except in the case mentioned in Article 188, an Officer draws, during Joining Time, the pay or salary which he drew in his old appointment, or that which he will draw on joining his new appointment, whichever is less; provided that an Officer transferred from one officiating appointment to another shall not draw any acting allowance during Joining Time if he had not a superior lien on either of the officiating appointments to that of the Officer relieved by or relieving him. If the Officer is entitled to tentage in his old appointment, and tentage is also attached to his new appointment, he may draw tentage during Joining Time at the lower of the two rates. If the Officer in his old appointment drew a local allowance granted on account of special expensiveness of living in any district, province, or locality, and the transfer is to another appointment within the same district, province or locality, he may draw the local allowance during joining time. Provided that, if the rates differ in the two appointments or parts of the local area, he may draw the lower rate only.

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

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

PART III.—LEAVE RULES.

CHAPTER XI.—GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LEAVE.

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

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

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

(c) Barristers holding the appointments specified in Article 547 (see Chapter XXIV.).

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

(e) Ecclesiastical Officers (see Chap. XXVII.).

(f) Officers subject to the Military Leave Rules (see Chapter XXVIII.).

(g) Army Veterinary Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department (see Chapter XXIX.).

(h) Law Officers (see Chapter XXXI.).

(i) State Railway Establishments (see Chapter XXXII.).

(j) Bengal Covenanted Pilot Service (see Chapter XXXIII.).

(k) Port Blair Police (see Chapter XXXIV.).

(l) Assam Military Police (see Chapter XXXV.).

(m) Calcutta and Suburban Police Forces (see Chapter XXXVI.).

(n) Burma Military Police (see Chapter XXXVII.).

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

1. An Officer under contract is not entitled to leave, except in accordance with the terms of his contract.

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

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

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

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

197. *Discretion of Government.*—(a) Leave of absence cannot be claimed as of right. Nothing in these regulations must be understood to limit the free discretion of the Government to refuse or revoke leave of absence of any description, at any time, according to the exigencies of the Public Service.

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

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

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

199. *Recall from Leave.*—(a) An Officer recalled to duty before the expiry of leave of any kind is entitled to take the balance of his leave, together with any leave subsequently earned, as soon as he can be spared from duty.

(b) He is entitled, during the voyage to India, to leave allowances only, and for the period from the date of landing in India to the date of joining his appointment to the subsidiary leave allowance which he would have drawn had he not been recalled, but simply returned on the termination of his leave; but these periods count as active service, see Article 8 (i and iii).

Note.—[Orders recalling an Officer to India before the expiry of his leave should be communicated to him officially through the Secretary of State.]

200. An Officer recalled to duty before the expiry of leave in India, other than Privilege Leave, is treated as on duty from the date on which he starts for the Station to which he is ordered, but he is entitled until he rejoins his appointment to draw leave allowances only.

SERVICE QUALIFYING FOR LEAVE.

204. *Service under other Rules.*—An Officer transferred to an office to which these rules apply is not entitled to Long Leave under them in respect of service rendered in an office to which they do not apply. But service in the Army which under Article 356 counts towards civil pension qualifies also for leave under civil rules. Any leave taken by an Officer during such service will in the calculation of future leave be treated as if it had been taken under these Regulations.

205. *Service before Discharge, Resignation, or Dismissal.*—(a) An Officer who is discharged on reduction of establishment from, or resigns the public service, and is re-employed after an interval, cannot, without the sanction of the Government of India, count his former service towards leave.

(b) An Officer who is dismissed or removed from the public service and who is reinstated on appeal cannot count his former service towards leave unless the authority who, on revision or appeal, reverses the order of dismissal or removal, declares that his former qualifying service shall count.

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

CHAPTER XI.—GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LEAVE—*continued*.

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

RETENTION OF APPOINTMENT.

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

211. (a) An Officer under the European Service Leave Rules, on Ordinary Furlough, or on Special Leave, has a lien on his substantive appointment or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay. He has no lien on an acting appointment.

(b) On other Furlough, a Member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, has no lien; but a Civil Engineer or other Officer subject to the European Service Rules has a lien. (*See also Article 313.*)

212. An Officer on Long Leave under the Indian Service Leave Rules retains a lien on his substantive appointment, but has no lien on an acting appointment.

213. An Officer on Subsidiary Leave has or has not a lien on an appointment according as he has or has not such lien on the first or last day, as the case may be, of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

Note.—[A Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules does not lose his lien during Subsidiary Leave preparatory to Furlough.]

214. An Officer on leave may not surrender his lien on his substantive appointment and, except as provided in Articles 90 and 786, a Local Government may not fill up substantively, even for a time, an appointment on which an Officer has a lien, without transferring him to another substantive appointment, which, save in cases of misbehaviour or inefficiency, must be one of not less pay.

215. An Officer cannot obtain Ordinary Furlough or Special Leave unless he has a substantive appointment.

Note.—[A Military Officer who has officiated continuously in the Civil Department for at least three years is an Officer with a substantive appointment for the purposes of this rule.]

217. *Compulsory Retirement*.—If when an Officer is going on leave out of India it is necessary to consider the propriety of removing him for incapacity, whether mental or physical, which is of such a nature that it is not possible to say, before his departure from India, whether it will be permanent or temporary, or if for any reason it is considered inexpedient that an Officer who is on leave should return to India, the Local Government should report the circumstances fully (in the case of the Government of Madras or Bombay, direct; otherwise through the Government of India) to the Secretary of State. A communication of this nature should not be made direct to the Officer concerned. The report should be made in time to enable the Secretary of State to take any necessary measures before the Officer would in

ordinary course be permitted to return to duty, and in any case should reach the India Office at latest three months before the end of the officer's leave.

COMMENCEMENT AND END OF LEAVE.

220. Ordinarily leave in India, including subsidiary leave, and leave out of India when subsidiary leave is not taken, begins on the day on which transfer of charge is effected, or, if charge is transferred after noon, on the following day. Similarly such leave ordinarily ends on the day preceding that on which charge is resumed, or, if charge is resumed after noon on that day. But if a Sunday or one or more gazetted holidays fall on the day immediately preceding that on which the leave begins, or on the day on which the leave or the joining time between two appointments ends, an officer may leave his station at the close of the day before, or return to it at the end of, such holidays, provided his departure or return does not involve—

- (i) the immediate transfer of an officer from or to another station or the loss of his appointment by an officer appointed temporarily to the service.
- (ii) the taking over of money, unless, subject to the condition that the departing officer remains responsible for the money in his charge, the Local Government specially allows transfer of charge to take place before or after the holidays.

If holidays are as above prefixed to leave, the leave and the consequent rearrangement of allowances, if any, take effect from the first day after the holidays on which the office is open for business, and if holidays are affixed to leave, the leave is treated as having terminated on, and the rearrangement of allowances, if any, takes effect from the day on which the officer would have resumed charge had holidays not followed the leave.

In cases in which the application of the above rules as to prefixing and affixing holidays to leave is doubtful or inequitable, the Local Government shall decide which officer shall be held to have been in charge, and to which the salary of the office for the Sunday or holiday shall be paid.

221. When subsidiary leave is taken, furlough and special leave out of India begin on, and include, the day of the departure from the port where the officer first meets it, of the vessel in which he sails. If an Officer remains in India after the end of subsidiary leave, his furlough or special leave dates from the beginning of his subsidiary leave, unless he is specially exempted from forfeiture of his subsidiary leave by his Local Government under the provisions of Article 323 (b). Furlough and special leave out of India end on, and include, the day before the arrival at the port where the Officer last quits it of the vessel in which he returns, and subsidiary leave begins the day after.

Note 1.—[The furlough or special leave of an officer sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras begins on the departure of the vessel from Calcutta, and not from Madras.]

Note 2.—[The day on which the vessel in which the officer sails quits her moorings or anchorage, whether she leaves the limits of the

PART III.—LEAVE RULES—*continued*.

port or not on that day, is the day of the departure of the vessel. The day of arrival of the vessel in which the officer returns, is the day on which the vessel reaches her moorings or anchorage in port.]

222. An Officer taking Furlough or Special Leave out of India, whether by itself or in combination with privilege leave, must report his embarkation, through the Audit Officer, to the Local Government (or other Authority) which granted his leave, and his arrival in England, to the Secretary of State.

RETURN TO DUTY.

Note.—[Articles 223 to 229 apply to Military officers in Civil Employ subject to the Military Leave Rules.]

223. *Permission to Return.*—An Officer may not, without the permission of the Authority which granted him leave, return to duty more than fourteen days before the end of Long Leave.

224. An Officer on Long Leave in Europe (1) may not return to India without the permission of the Secretary of State, which he must apply for at least three months before the end of his leave, (2) must, if the Leave was granted or has been extended on account of ill-health, whether the leave be technically leave on medical certificate or not, produce a certificate of fitness. Ordinarily, he must obtain this certificate from the Medical Board at the India Office, but, in special cases, particularly if the Officer be residing at a distance of more than sixty miles from London, the Secretary of State will, at his discretion, accept a certificate from two medical practitioners in lieu thereof. The certificate must be furnished in a form which may be obtained on application to the India Office.

225. An Officer on leave in India, or in any place out of Europe, taken on account of ill-health, whether the leave be technically leave on medical certificate or not, may be required by the authority who granted the leave to produce, before he is permitted to return to duty, a medical certificate of fitness signed by such medical officer as the authority may direct.

226. An Officer is not entitled, at the end of Long Leave or Subsidiary Leave affixed thereto, to resume, as a matter of course, without further orders the particular appointment which he vacated before his Leave. He should report his return to duty in the manner prescribed in Article 228, and await orders.

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

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

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

- (i) If his Leave was Furlough under the European Service Leave Rules, or Furlough or Leave on Medical Certificate under the Indian Service Leave Rules,—immediately; and
- (ii) If it was Special Leave under the European Service Leave Rules, Leave on private affairs under the Indian Service Leave Rules, or Privilege Leave,—after a week. In the case of officers to whom exception (ii) under Article 251 applies, the week commences from the end of the fifteen days mentioned therein.

Note 1.—[This Article does not affect the liability of an Officer overstaying leave to forfeit past service under the rule in Article 420 (b).]

Note 2.—[The Government of India are empowered to grant to Officers, who through no fault of their own overstay the period of their Furlough on Medical Certificate or Leave on Medical Certificate out of India, extensions of such Leave not exceeding a week, whenever it may be necessary to do so, and provided the Leave has been earned.]

COMBINATION, EXTENSION, AND COMMUTATION OF LEAVE.

232. No kind of leave, except Extraordinary Leave under Articles 332 and 339, leave under Articles 199 (a), 233 and 288, and in certain cases Examination Leave, can be granted in continuation of any other kind of leave; but any leave granted under these regulations may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or period of leave for which the Officer was qualified when the leave was originally granted; and the Local Government may commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into leave without allowances (*see* Article 421). Subsidiary leave is not, for the purposes of this rule, regarded as a continuation of leave.

233. Privilege leave to the amount due may be prefixed as such to furlough, leave on medical certificate, special leave on urgent private affairs, leave on private affairs, and extraordinary leave without allowances, subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) When Privilege Leave is combined with Furlough, the amount of combined leave shall not exceed two years;
- (ii) When Privilege Leave is combined with Special Leave under the European Service Leave Rules or Leave on Private Affairs under the Indian Service Leave Rules, the combined leave shall not exceed six months;
- (iii) When, however, Furlough, Special Leave, or Leave on Private Affairs, granted in combination with Privilege Leave, is extended on medical certificate, the full period of Furlough, Special Leave, or Leave on Private Affairs ordinarily admissible under rule may be allowed irrespective of the limits prescribed in clauses (i) and (ii).

CHAPTER XI.—GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LEAVE—*continued*.

- (iv) When Privilege Leave is combined with leave of any kind, the combined leave must, except in cases falling under Article 199 (a), be for not less than six months;
- (v) The periods mentioned in (i), (ii) and (iv) count from the beginning of the Privilege Leave to the end (under the ordinary rules) of the leave with which it is combined.

Note.—[If the maximum limit prescribed in clause (i) or clause (ii) of this Article is exceeded, the excess (if not due to an extension of leave on medical certificate) shall be dealt with under Article 229. If on the other hand an Officer returns from leave before the end of the minimum period of six months fixed by clause (iv) of the Article, the requirements of the rule shall be held to have been practically met if the date of return is not more than 14 days before the end of the six months.]

234. The grant of Extension of Furlough, under Article 232 (otherwise than on medical certificate), is subject to Proviso (v) under Article 308 (b).

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

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

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

(b) Officers returning to India at times other than those fixed for them by their own Government, are liable to be kept on subsistence allowance until a suitable vacancy occurs to which to post them.

(c) The Secretary of State reserves to himself the power of granting extension or commutation of leave to an Officer in any case in which it appears to him that sufficient ground has been shown for the application being made, without the previous approval of the Local Government; but in the event of it being found

necessary by the Secretary of State to telegraph to India in regard to any such application, the cost of the telegrams to and from India will be charged to the applicant.

Note.—[The Secretary of State in granting extension of leave sometimes declines to guarantee retention of appointment, if there is no time to communicate with the Local Government in India.]

(d) Furlough out of India on medical certificate may be commuted into leave without medical certificate if such leave was due at the time when the original furlough was granted, and if the Officer seeking commutation is certified, as prescribed in Article 224, to have recovered his health. When extension of the commuted furlough is applied for, the application must be supported by evidence that the Officer's Local Government consents to the extension of his leave.

Applications for extensions of Commuted Furlough on medical certificate should be dealt with by Local Governments in such a way that officers who have preferential claims to furlough under Article 310 are not thereby debarred for a considerable time from availing themselves of the furlough at their credit.

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

238. An Officer on Long Leave in any of the colonies or dependencies named in Appendix No. 15, except the colonies in America or the West Indies, who wishes to have his leave extended or commuted, must apply three months before the expiry of the leave to the authority in India which granted it.

239. When *Privilege Leave* is, on medical certificate, retrospectively changed for Furlough out of India, so much of the leave passed before the departure of the vessel in which the Officer sails may be treated as Subsidiary Leave under Clause (i) of Article 321 (a) as might have been granted as Subsidiary Leave if the Officer had originally obtained Furlough and not Privilege Leave, notwithstanding that a portion of such retrospective Furlough has been passed in India.

Note.—[This Article will not apply when the subsequent order grants leave in continuation of the Privilege Leave under Article 233.]

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

Note.—[Articles 237 to 239 apply to Military Officers subject to the Military Leave Rules.]

CHAPTER XII.—SHORT LEAVE.

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

- (a) The Governor-General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Members of Council (*see* Chapter XXII.).
- (b) Judges of High Courts (*see* Chapter XXIII.).

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

(d) Ecclesiastical Officers, except Articles 279 and 280 (*see* Chapter XXVII.).

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

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

PART III.—LEAVE RULES—*continued*.

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

(h) Port Blair Police (*see* Chapter XXXIV.).

(i) Calcutta and Suburban Police Forces (*see* Chapter XXXVI.).

1. Medical Storekeepers to Government and Subordinates of the Army employed in the Military Works Department are subject to these Regulations as regards Privilege Leave, but as regards other Leave the former remain subject to the Leave Rules, Military or Civil, under which they were serving at the time of their transfer to the Medical Store Department, and the latter are treated as in military employ.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

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

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

251. *Limit*.—The amount of Privilege Leave admissible at one time is limited to three calendar months.

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

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

Note.—[The concession in this clause has been extended up to the 30th of June, 1906, to all European Officers serving in the Civil Department in Burma.]

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

260. *Condition of Grant*.—To an Officer who has been on duty, without interruption, for eleven calendar months, and who has not, for six calendar months been absent on Privilege Leave, the whole or any part of the Privilege Leave due to him may be granted. But when Privilege Leave is combined with other leave under Article 233, the amount due may be granted irrespective of these conditions.

261. *Leave Allowances*.—Except as provided in Articles 271 and 275, an Officer on Privilege

Leave is entitled to a Leave Allowance equal to the salary which he would receive if he were on duty in the appointment on which he has a lien, and he is entitled to this allowance even though another Officer be appointed to act for him.

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

- (i) In the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules—to Subsistence Allowance.
- (ii) In the case of any other Civil Officer—to no allowance.

264. Save when Privilege Leave or vacation is combined with other leave under the rules, the right to receive Privilege Leave or Vacation Allowances is contingent (except in the case of death) upon the return of an Officer to duty on the expiry of such leave or vacation.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE IN CASES OF REGULAR VACATIONS.

271. Privilege Leave is not admissible to Officers serving in Departments in which regular vacations are allowed, during which the Officers are permitted to be absent from duty, as Judicial Officers (other than District and Sessions Judges), Educational Officers, Officers in a High Court. But in case of urgent necessity, Privilege Leave may be granted to any such Officer under the ordinary Rules, subject to the conditions—

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

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

Note.—[In the case of every Officer to whom Articles 271 and 272 apply, the presumption is that he will avail himself of the vacation. No certificate of title to Privilege Leave, except the leave in 'case of urgent necessity,' under Article 271, can be given for the period of service rendered between two vacations, until the second vacation expires. If, however, the conditions required by this Article or by Article 273 to render an Officer eligible for Privilege Leave under the ordinary rules are subsequently fulfilled in respect of the second vacation, any Privilege Leave which may have been granted on half salary under Article 271, in consequence of the presumption that the Officer would avail himself of the vacation, may be commuted into Privilege Leave on full salary. Privilege Leave on full salary may be combined with Privilege Leave on half salary, to the extent due, granted under Article 271.]

274. An Officer who is, by general or special orders issued by competent authority, prevented from availing himself of a part only of a

CHAPTER XII.—SHORT LEAVE—*continued*.

periodical vacation may, during Privilege Leave subsequently taken, draw his full salary for a period bearing the same proportion, if the vacation be annual, to a month, or if it be half-yearly, to half a month, as the time spent on duty during the vacation bears to the whole vacation.

275. An Officer transferred from a department to which the ordinary Privilege Leave Rules apply, to one in which Articles 271 to 274 apply, loses all claim to take the Privilege Leave at his credit, provided that—

- (i) Any Privilege Leave granted to him during the first three years after his transfer, under Articles 271 and 274, may, to the extent of the Privilege Leave at his credit as aforesaid, be leave on full salary not exceeding the salary which would have been admissible if he had taken the leave immediately before being transferred.
- (ii) If he returns to a department in which Privilege Leave is regulated by the ordinary rules, he shall be reckoned on such return to have at his credit the amount of

Leave which was at his credit at the time of the first transfer, less any amount enjoyed under proviso (i).

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

277. Officers to whom Privilege Leave under the ordinary rules and conditions is not admissible (Article 271), may combine vacation with long leave (either at the beginning or end thereof) on the same conditions as those on which other Officers are allowed to combine Privilege Leave under Article 233.

278. The foregoing rules do not apply to District and Sessions Judges: to them privilege leave is granted under the ordinary rules.

District and Sessions Judges may combine leave with vacation when such combination can be arranged without additional expenditure and is admissible under the terms of Article 220, the days occupied by the vacation being treated for this purpose as gazetted holidays.

CHAPTER XIII.—LONG LEAVE—EUROPEAN SERVICES.

EXTENT OF APPLICATION.

297. The rules in this Chapter apply to—

- (a) Members of the Indian Civil Service.
- (b) Military Officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules.

(c) The Officers enumerated in Appendix 3 of the Second Edition of these Regulations, and also all Officers belonging to the class enumerated in Article 330 (c) of that Edition, and appointed thereto by the Secretary of State, or with his particular sanction.

(d) Members of the Imperial Branch of the General (Executive and Judicial) Administration; the Education Department; the Forest Department; and the Survey Department.

(e) Officers substantively holding any of the appointments enumerated below.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

- (i) Judges (other than Chief Judges) and Registrars of Presidency Small Cause Courts; Judges of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon; Presidency Magistrates; Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh; when these appointments are held by Barristers.
- (ii) Judges of the Punjab Chief Court, not being Barristers.
- (iii) Registrar, Original Side, Calcutta High Court; Master and Registrar in Equity, Original Side, Bombay High Court; Prothonotary, Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar, Original Side, Bombay High Court; Deputy Registrar, Original Side, Madras High Court; when these appointments are held by Barristers.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—Assistant Superintendents (excepting Asst. Superintendents, 2nd class, in the Punjab, and Assistant Superintendents, B List or Division, in the Central Provinces and Burma), and Officers of higher rank.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.—Inspectors-Gen. and Superintendents of Central and Presidency Jails.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Principals of the following institutions:—Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar; Mayo College, Ajmere; Residency College, Indore; Government College, Ajmere; Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

BERAR COMMISSION.—Assistant Commissioners and Officers of higher rank appointed by the Secretary of State, or with his particular sanction.

PORT BLAIR COMMISSION.—Assistant Superintendents and Officers of higher rank.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT (CIVIL).—ENROLLED LIST:—

- (1) Officers appointed in England by the Secretary of State.
- (2) Other Officers if of Class IV or of higher rank.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT (POSTAL).—Comptroller and Senior Deputy Comptroller, Post Office.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.—Civilian members in the grade of Military Accountant, Class IV., on Rs. 1,000 a month, or in any higher grade.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—Officers of higher rank than Superintendent.

OPIUM DEPARTMENT.—Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, and Officers of higher rank.

SALT DEPARTMENT.—Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Collectors, and Officers of higher rank.

MINOR SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.—Civil Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department and all other Officers originally appointed to the Public Service by the Secretary of State, or with his special sanction.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Chief Collector of Customs, Rangoon; Collector of Customs, Karachi.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Officers belonging to one of the establishments or branches named below, and appointed thereto by the Secretary of State, or with his particular sanction.

PART III.—LEAVE RULES—continued.

Engineer Establishment.—Engineer Officers of whatever rank in the Department, who belong to the Imperial branch of the Establishment.

Executive Engineers of Grade II. and Officers of higher rank, except those who were appointed as natives of India, or who belong to the Provincial Branch of the Establishment.

Special Engineers (ungraded) who were taken over from the service of Guaranteed Railway Companies when the lines were transferred from the Companies to the Government, from the time they reach a substantive pay of Rs. 850, or over.

Superior Accounts Branch.—Officers of Class IV., Grade 2, and of higher rank.

Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.—Officers of Class II., Grade 2, and of higher rank of the Managerial, Traffic, Locomotive, and Stores Departments.

Government of India Public Works Department Secretariat.—Under-Secretary not being a member of a graded establishment.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—The Imperial Branch of the Department.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Officers of the Graded Establishment of Directors; Electrician; Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

Medical Officers, if appointed by the Secretary of State.

The Commander, First and Second Officers, and Chief Engineer of the Cable Ship.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—Constructors, Bombay and Kidderpore Dockyards.

OTHER OFFICERS.—The First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bengal, and the Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta.

FURLOUGH.

299. **General Limitation.**—The amount of Furlough admissible to a Member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, and the aggregate amount of Furlough and of Special Leave with Allowances, admissible to any other Officer to whom these rules apply (see Article 297) is six years. All the rules in this part of the regulations are subject to this limitation.

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

(a) In the case of a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules :—

(i) All Leave and Furlough under the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 which count as part of the maximum of eight years admissible under those Regulations ;

(ii) Furlough under Rules 1 and 6 of the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875 ; and

(iii) Leave out of India with pay under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps (1886).

(b) In the case of any other Officer to whom these Rules apply :—Furlough and Leave with Allowances on Medical Certificate and Leave on

private affairs under the Indian Service Leave Rules.

301. **Leave after completion of Term of Service.**

(a) The limitations affecting Members of the Indian Civil Service, whose term of service is complete, are prescribed in Article 555, and those affecting Military Officers, in Article 620.

(b) Any other Officer subject to the Rules of this Chapter, who is retained in the service after the age of fifty-five years, may, after attaining that age, be granted Privilege Leave, or any Special Leave to which he may be otherwise entitled, or Extraordinary Leave without Allowances under Article 332. The total leave granted, under the heads of Special or Extraordinary, must not exceed six months in all. No other kind of leave may be granted, and any leave, other than Privilege Leave or Special Leave, granted to such an Officer before the date on which he attains the age of fifty-five years, ceases to have effect on that date.

Note.—[Except in the case of an Officer, who, after attaining the age of fifty-five years, has been refused Leave, owing to the exigencies of the Public Service, the grant of leave under Clause (b) of this Article is subject to the condition that the Officer returns to duty at the end of the Leave. In applying for Leave the Officer must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring for three months after his return to duty.]

302. **The Amount of Furlough 'earned' by an Officer is one-fourth of his Active Service.** (See also Article 305.)

303. A Military Officer subject to civil rules may, if he desire it, add to Furlough earned by service under civil rules an amount of Furlough in respect of his previous service calculated as shown below. Such an Officer may be granted at any time any Leave which he has earned under civil rules, and may defer or forego the Leave he has earned under Military Regulations.

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

(ii) The service for Furlough of an Officer whose case does not fall under Clause (iii) of this Article, and who, when he came under the Civil Leave Rules, was subject to the Staff Corps Leave Rules (1886), shall be calculated in accordance with Article 302 retrospectively from the date of his arrival in India ; i.e., he shall be credited with an amount of Furlough equivalent to one-fourth of his active service, as defined in Article 8, less any leave with pay out of India actually taken. The

CHAPTER XIII.—LONG LEAVE—EUROPEAN SERVICES—*continued*.

provisions of this clause apply to Officers of the Royal Engineers in Civil employ who, while serving under British Army Leave Rules, either (1) have elected for continuous service in India, whether the election was made before or after their entry into Civil employment, or (2) have completed five years' Indian Service and elect to come under Civil Leave Rules.

Note.—[An Officer of the Royal Engineers who has not elected for continuous service in India, remains under British Army Leave Rules till he completes five years' Indian Service.]

(iii) In the case of an Officer who, before electing the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps (1886), was subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 or 1875, the amount of Furlough to be added to Furlough earned under the Civil Leave Rules shall be calculated in the following manner:—

(a) For the period the Officer was subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 or 1875, he shall be credited with Furlough calculated in accordance with Clause (i) of this Article;

(b) for the period the Officer was under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps (1886), he shall be credited with Furlough calculated in the manner described in Clause (ii), except that the calculation shall be made from the date of coming under the Staff Corps Rules, instead of from the date of arrival in India.

Note.—[When a Military Officer becomes subject to the Civil Leave Rules, the Account Officer in charge of his record of pension service will, on application, and on being furnished with the date of commencement of Active Service, furnish to the Audit Officer to whose audit he becomes subject, a memorandum showing the Furlough earned, the different kinds of leave taken (distinguishing those which should be deducted from the *maximum* Furlough permissible), and the balance of Furlough due under Military Rules.]

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

(a) In the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, by the Furlough which he has enjoyed under these Rules.

(b) In the case of an Officer other than an Officer of the Indian Civil Service or the Army, by the Furlough or Special Leave with allowances which he has enjoyed under these Rules. (*See also Article 305.*)

305. The following rules regulate the calculation of the Furlough due to an Officer who after being subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules becomes entitled to the Rules contained in this Chapter:—

(a) In the case of an Officer who becomes entitled to the Rules in this Chapter on or after 11th October, 1893, the date of receipt of the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 188, of September 21st, 1893, by reason of his acquiring on or after that date the qualification specified in Article 257 (d) or (e):—

(i) The amount of Furlough due to him shall be taken at one-eighth of his active service while under the Indian Service Leave Rules, less the amount of furlough or of leave on private affairs enjoyed by him under Articles 337 and 338.

(ii) Leave on Medical Certificate shall in this calculation reckon neither as service qualifying for Furlough nor as Furlough taken, but the amount of Furlough due shall not exceed the amount which would be due if the Officer had been under the European Service Leave Rules from the beginning of his service, and the leave taken by him on medical certificate had been Furlough on Medical Certificate under the Rules in this Chapter.

(b) In the case of an Officer who is brought under the Rules in this Chapter for the first time, by the operation of the orders in the despatch of the 21st September, 1893, but who would have come under them at an earlier date if they had been in force at the time, the calculation of Furlough and other leave due shall be made as follows:—

(i) If under those orders he would have been under the Rules in this Chapter from the commencement of his service, the calculation shall be made as if such Rules had applied to him from the commencement of his service, and all leave taken by him had been taken under those Rules.

(ii) If under those orders he would at some stage in his service have passed from the Indian Service Leave Rules to the Rules in this Chapter, then the calculation shall be made under the Rules in Clause (a) under this Article, as if he had come under the Rules in this Chapter at such earlier stage. He shall be held to have been under the Rules in this Chapter from the said earlier date, and all Furlough, leave on private affairs, or leave on medical certificate taken after such date, shall be treated as Furlough taken under the Rules in this Chapter:

Provided that in the case of the Officers mentioned in Article 297 (c) who came under the Rules in this Chapter before the 11th October, 1893 the calculation shall continue to be made under the following Rules:—

In calculating the Furlough 'earned,' only half the Active Service rendered by the Officer in offices other than those included in Article 330 of the Second Edition of these Regulations is taken into account. The whole of the Active Service rendered by the Officer whilst officiating in any of those offices is taken into account.

In calculating the Furlough 'due,' the Furlough 'earned' is diminished by the Furlough, Leave on private affairs, and Leave on medical certificate with allowances, which the Officer has enjoyed under the Indian Service Leave Rules.

306. The Rules in Articles 304 and 305 are subject to the proviso that, if more than two years' furlough be due to an Officer when he first becomes subject to the Rules in this Chapter, the excess shall be cancelled.

PART III.—LEAVE RULES—*continued.*

307. An Officer who comes under the Rules in this Chapter while he is on leave under the Indian Service Leave Rules may, at his option :—

- (a) Change his leave allowances to the amount admissible under the European Service Leave Rules, and come under them immediately; or
- (b) Postpone his coming under them until his return from leave.

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

(a) On medical certificate,—unconditionally (*see Articles 829 to 832*).

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

- (i) That the Furlough be due to him ;
- (ii) That he has rendered eight years' Active Service in Civil employ ;
- (iii) That a period of not less than eighteen months has elapsed since his last return from Privilege Leave of over six weeks' duration. In the case of Privilege Leave combined with other Leave which does not interrupt continuous service (Article 22), the period of eighteen months begins to run from the date subsequent to that of the end of the combined Leave.

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

(1) If the Furlough which he applies for is his first Furlough—that he has two years' Furlough due to him under the calculation in Article 303 ; or

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

(v) That the whole number of Officers absent on Furlough and Special Leave does not exceed the limit (if any) appointed by the Government of India (*see Articles 309 and 310*).

309. Except on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs, Furlough or Special Leave may not be granted to any Member of the Indian Civil Service, or to any Military Officer whether subject to the Civil or the Military Leave Rules, or to any other Officer who is, if employed in Oudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Ajmir, Coorg, or Berar, a Member of the Commission, or who is, if employed elsewhere, the holder of an office corresponding to that of a Member of a Commission, if one-fifth of all the Officers of a Commission, or of all Officers holding appointments similar to those of Members of a Commission, as the case may be, are already absent on Furlough or Special Leave.

310. (a) If under the operation of proviso (v), Article 308, the applications for Furlough (including those under Article 232) cannot all be complied with, Furlough will be granted in the following order :—

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

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

Thirdly.—Of two or more such applicants who

have rendered the same Continuous Active Service ;—to the Senior.

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

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

312. *Extension of Furlough.*—(a) Furlough granted under Article 308 may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

(b) Furlough granted under Article 311 for less than one year may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than one year.

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

(i) The first two years of each separate period of Furlough under Article 308, including any extension under Article 312 (a) ;

(ii) So much of Furlough under Article 311, including any extension under Article 312 (b) as may be due.

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

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

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

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

(b) In the case of a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, the same maxima and minima as in the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service: Provided that, during Furlough added under Article 303 to the Furlough earned under Civil Rules, the minimum shall (in the case of an Officer who became subject to the Civil Leave Rules on or after the 1st April, 1888) be that prescribed by the Military Rules to which an Officer was previously subject ; and that in the case of an Officer of the Royal Engineers, whose case is governed by Clause (ii) under Article 303, the minimum shall be the rate prescribed by the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, according to the length of his service for Indian pension. In the case, however, of an Officer of the Royal Engineers serving under British Army Leave Rules, who elected for continuous service in India before the 1st February, 1898, the minimum for so much of the Furlough credited under Article 303 (ii) as has been earned by service in Civil employment shall be at the rate of £500 a year.

Note.—[A non-continuous service Royal Engineer Officer who does not return to India on or before the expiration of any leave granted to him under Civil Leave Rules by reason of his reversion to the Imperial Establishment will be required to refund the difference between the leave allowance drawn and the leave pay which he would have received under the British Army Leave Rules.]

CHAPTER XIII.—LONG LEAVE—EUROPEAN SERVICES—*continued.*

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

(i) If paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, maximum £200 a quarter; no minimum, except as provided in Article 320.

(ii) If paid in India, maximum Rs. 666½ a month; no minimum, except as provided in Article 320.

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

1. In the case of a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules who takes subsidiary or preparatory leave before Furlough, the words 'prior to his proceeding on Furlough' in Rule V. of the Military Furlough Regulations of the 10th November, 1868, shall be understood to mean *before he is relieved of his duties.*

2. An Officer on Furlough does not forfeit his past Leave allowances by resigning the service without returning to India.

315. An Officer on Furlough other than ordinary is entitled—

(i) If a member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, to subsistence allowance. [See Article 108 (a).]

(ii) If an Officer not in the Indian Civil Service or in the Army, to £120 a quarter paid at the Home Treasury, or Rs. 400 a month paid in India, or to one-quarter of his average salary, whichever is less. In the case provided for in Article 320, quarter average salary is subject to the minima prescribed in that Article.

Note.—[Absentee allowances in respect of Leave spent out of India, if paid in India, are subject to the Rupee limits prescribed in Articles 314 and 315.]

SPECIAL LEAVE.

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

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

(1) Furlough under Rule XI. of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, is 'Special Leave' within the meaning of this proviso.

317. An Officer promoted from an office subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules, is not debarred from obtaining Special Leave with allowances under the preceding Article by reason of his having had Leave on Private Affairs under the Indian Service Leave Rules, which is Furlough in another form.

318. *Leave Allowances.*—(a) For the first six months for which an Officer is on Special Leave, whether the six months be included in the same leave or not, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible under Article 314. Thereafter he is entitled to no leave allowance.

(b) An Officer on Special Leave does not forfeit his past leave allowances by resigning the Service without returning to India.

319. A Military Officer in Civil employ, subject to the Furlough Rules of 1868, is entitled, during the first six months of Special Leave

under Article 316, to an allowance of half average salary, subject to a maximum of £1,000, and a minimum of £250 a year. The title to this allowance is not affected by any leave previously taken under Rule XI. of the Rules of 1868.

MINIMUM LEAVE ALLOWANCE.

320. The leave allowances of an Officer of the classes referred to in Article 314 (c) on leave out of India are subject to the following minima:—

(a) if the leave is Furlough on Medical Certificate under Article 308 (a) or Article 311; or

(b) if the leave, although not Furlough on Medical Certificate under Article 308 (a) or Article 311, has been granted on account of ill-health.

N.B.—[In order to claim the benefit of this Article the leave application must be supported by a medical certificate in the form prescribed in Chapter XLIV., recommending leave out of India.]

On Ordinary Furlough or Special Leave—

When paid in England...£200 a year, or ½ths of last salary, whichever is less.

When paid in India ...Rs. 166½ a month, or ½ths of last salary, whichever is less.

On Furlough other than Ordinary—

When paid in England...£100 a year, or 3½ per cent. of last salary, whichever is less.

When paid in India ...Rs. 83½ a month, or 3½ per cent. of last salary, whichever is less.

Note 1.—[The minimum rate of Leave allowance prescribed in this Article is also admissible in the case of any Leave out of India (other than Extraordinary Leave without pay) which has been extended on medical certificate, or which has been commuted into Leave on Medical Certificate. The certificate should be in the same form as that required by the Civil Service Regulations to entitle an Officer to Leave on Medical Certificate, and should recommend Leave out of India.]

Note 2. [For the purposes of this Article, Ceylon is not held to be 'out of India.']

SUBSIDIARY LEAVE.

321. (a) Subsidiary Leave is the time allowed—

(i) To an Officer leaving India, on retiring from the Service, or on Furlough or Special Leave, to break up his domestic establishment and travel to the port of embarkation; and

(ii) To an Officer returning to India from Furlough, or Special Leave, to travel from the port of debarkation and re-organise his domestic establishment.

No Subsidiary Leave is admissible to an Officer who does not leave India by sea.

(b) Subsidiary Leave granted to an Officer preparatory to retirement ceases when he actually resigns the Service.

PART III.—LEAVE RULES—continued.

1. An Officer serving in Persia or Turkish Arabia reckons Subsidiary Leave to or from the port or frontier town by which he leaves or returns to the country. The date of departure or return must be certified by the British Consul or, if there be no British Consul, by the Officer himself.

2. An Officer either of the Persian or the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, who practically has to go on or return from leave by an Indian port, whether it be Karachi or Bombay, may reckon Subsidiary Leave to or from such port.

322. (a) The grant to an Officer leaving India—

(i) Of permission to retire from the Service; or

(ii) Of Furlough or Special Leave out of India, carries with it the grant of Subsidiary Leave. But Subsidiary Leave is admissible only at the end, and not at the beginning of Leave out of India, when such Leave is combined with Privilege Leave under Article 233.

(b) An Officer returning to India without the permission of the authority which granted him leave, more than fourteen days before the end of his Furlough or Special Leave, is not entitled to Subsidiary Leave, save under the special orders of the Local Government.

323. *Leave in and out of India.*—(a) An Officer (including a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules) may take Furlough or Special Leave partly in and partly out of India. But Subsidiary Leave is not admissible unless the Furlough or Special Leave begins or, as the case may be, ends, as Furlough or Special Leave out of India.

(b) If an Officer going on Furlough or Special Leave out of India is prevented by sickness or other reason not within his own control,—such, for example, as the postponement of the departure of the vessel in which his passage is engaged,—from embarking within his Subsidiary Leave, the Local Government may order that his Furlough or Special Leave shall begin in India at the end of the Subsidiary Leave otherwise admissible, without forfeiture of his Subsidiary Leave.

324. *Period admissible.*—The minimum Subsidiary Leave is ten days; otherwise Subsidiary Leave is calculated according to the rules and restrictions laid down in Chapter IX. for 'Joining Time.'

330. *Leave Allowances.*—An Officer on Subsidiary Leave is entitled to allowances as follows:—

(a) If the leave be subsidiary to Special Leave, and the Officer have had leave subsidiary to a former Special Leave:—no allowance.

(b) If the leave be subsidiary to Ordinary Furlough or Special Leave (otherwise than as provided in Clause (a)):—the allowance admissible under Article 314, but calculated, in the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, without the limitations of maximum or minimum prescribed by Clauses (a) and (b) of Article 314. The limitations prescribed by Clause (c) of Article 314 apply to the allowances of any other Officer subject to this Article on Subsidiary Leave.

(c) If the leave be subsidiary to Furlough other than Ordinary:—the allowance admissible under Article 315.

(d) If the Officer, under Article 229, have ceased to have a lien on a substantive appointment—as, for example, if an Officer has been absent on Extraordinary Leave in extension of Furlough—

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

(ii) In the case of any other Officer subject to this Article:—no allowance.

(e) If the leave be preparatory to retirement:—the allowances which would be admissible if the Officer were proceeding on Leave of such description as may be admissible to him; and if no leave is admissible:—Subsistence Allowance only.

331. An Officer may draw allowances as if he were on Privilege Leave, for any part of his Subsidiary Leave under Clause (i) of Article 321 (a) for which, if he were not retiring from the Service, or going on Furlough or Special Leave, Privilege Leave would be admissible to him. It is to be observed that an Officer who has no lien on an appointment cannot benefit by this Rule. (See Article 263.)

Note.—[This Article will have no application in cases in which Privilege Leave is combined with other Leave under Article 233, as Subsidiary Leave is not then admissible. See Article 322 (a).]

EXTRAORDINARY LEAVE.

332. Subject always to the provisions of any Statute applicable to the case, the Local Government (or, if the Officer be on Furlough or Special Leave in Europe, the Secretary of State) may in case of necessity, and when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible, grant Leave of absence from duty otherwise than under these Regulations: Provided that—

(i) Such Leave may not be granted in combination with the grant of other Leave, except as provided in Article 233. But it may be granted in continuation of other Leave if circumstances arise which prevent the return by the Officer to duty, and which, in the opinion of the Local Government, are such as to justify the concession. No Officer is entitled to Extraordinary Leave.

(ii) An Officer absent from duty on Leave so granted shall receive no absentee allowance; and

(iii) If he is a Member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, he shall retain no lien upon any office.

1. In cases in which the duration of the Extraordinary Leave to be granted does not exceed two months, the Local Government may dispense with the condition in this Article that the Leave can be granted only when no other kind of Leave is by rule admissible.

Note.—[This Article does not refer to Casual Leave for short periods. Such Leave is not recognised, and is not subject to any rule. Technically, therefore, an Officer on Casual Leave is not treated as absent from duty, and his salary is not intermitted. Casual Leave, however, must not be given so as to cause evasion of the rules regarding—

CHAPTER XIII.—LONG LEAVE—EUROPEAN SERVICES—*continued*.

- (i) Date of reckoning } allowances } (*see* Articles 52 to 55),
 - (ii) Charge of office } (*see* Articles 220 to 231),
 - (iii) Commencement & end of Leave } (*see* Articles 220 to 231),
 - (iv) Return to duty } (*see* Articles 220 to 231),
- or so as to extend the term of Privilege or other Leave beyond the time admissible by rule.]

Explanation.—This note is not to be read as precluding the treatment as casual leave, of absence from duty following on leave granted under the rules, so long as such absence is due to reasons involving no evasion of the rules in regard to the matters above specified, as for instance when it is necessitated by detention in plague camps on the way to rejoin, or by orders not to attend office in consequence of the presence of infectious disease in the family or household of the person concerned.

When, however, absence from duty for reasons of the nature above indicated exceeds the period which may reasonably be treated as casual leave under the discretion vested in the head of the office, the case should be dealt with as follows:—

(1) If the person concerned has further leave due to him carrying the same allowances as the leave already granted, he will be required to take an extension of leave to cover his further absence from duty.

(2) If the further absence from duty cannot be covered in this way, the period, or such part

of it as remains uncovered, will be treated as leave without allowances, unless the person concerned prefers to substitute leave of another description for that which he has previously taken.

Example—A, who has had two months' Privilege Leave, is detained for a further period of one month in a plague camp. If he has a month or less Privilege Leave still due, this must be reckoned against the further period of detention. If he has no Privilege Leave due but has Furlough to his credit, he has the option of converting the entire period of his absence from duty into Furlough, or of taking leave without allowances for the extra month.

333. A Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, who has exhausted the full period of Furlough admissible to him under these Regulations, and who is granted Extraordinary Leave on medical certificate, will continue to be treated as wholly in civil employ for all purposes, with the exception that, if the Medical Board at the India Office report that there is no prospect of the Officer returning to duty within a reasonable period, he will be placed on military half-pay. If an Officer thus placed on half-pay is afterwards permitted to revert to the effective list, and returns to duty in India, he will not be entitled to be reinstated in civil employment, but will be posted to civil or military duty as may be decided in India.

CHAPTER XIV.—LONG LEAVE—INDIAN SERVICES.

EXTENT OF APPLICATION.

334. The rules in this Chapter apply to all Officers who are not entitled to Leave under the other chapters of these Regulations. They apply *fully* only to those Officers whose *pay* is *not less* than 100 rupees a month, and who have substantive appointments on permanent establishments under the Government.

335. Leave may, however, be granted under this chapter to an Officer (whether he be a Superior or an Inferior servant), whose pay is less than 100 rupees, so far as it can be done without imposing any cost upon the State. The Absentee Allowance of the substantive incumbent must not exceed what remains from the pay of the appointment after provision is made for the efficient discharge of his duties during his absence. No leave in excess of the Leave admissible under these rules may be granted to such an Officer, with allowances, or counting as service for pension.

LONG LEAVE.

336. *Leave on Medical Certificate* may be granted for three years in all, but not for more than two years at one time; and no Officer can have Leave on medical certificate out of India more than twice.

337. *Leave on Private Affairs* for six months may be granted to an Officer who has not had Furlough, after six years' service, and repeated after intervals of six years.

1. Leave on Private Affairs does not accumulate, and cannot be taken in instalments.

2. Leave on Medical Certificate counts as service for Leave on Private Affairs.

338. *Furlough* may be granted as follows:—

- (a) After ten years' service, one year or any less period, and thereafter at intervals of not less than eight years, one year, or such other period as together with all periods already spent on Furlough may not exceed two years; or
- (b) After eighteen years' service, two years or any less period, and thereafter at intervals of not less than eight years, any such period as together with all periods already spent on Furlough may not exceed two years.

Provided:—

- (i) That the service for Furlough of an Officer who has had Leave on Private Affairs counts only from the date of his last return from such leave.
- (ii) That the aggregate amount of Furlough or of Furlough and Leave on Private Affairs taken together shall not exceed two years.
- (iii) That an interval of not less than eighteen months has elapsed since last return from Privilege Leave in excess of six weeks in duration, whether taken by itself or in combination with Leave on Medical Certificate.

1. Leave on Medical Certificate counts as service for Furlough.

339. *Extraordinary Leave without allowances* may in case of necessity, and when no other

PART III.—LEAVE RULES—continued.

Leave is by rule admissible, be granted for such time as may be necessary. Time spent on Leave under this Article does not count as service for other Leave. Subject to the provisions of Article 198, there is no limit to the length or frequency of Leave under this Article. It may not be granted in combination with the grant of other Leave, except as provided in Article 233. But it may be granted in continuation of other Leave if circumstances arise which prevent the return by the Officer to duty, and which in the opinion of the Local Government, or the authority empowered to grant the Leave, are such as to justify the concession. No Officer is entitled to Extraordinary Leave.

1. In cases in which the duration of the Extraordinary Leave to be granted does not exceed two months, the Local Government may dispense with the condition in this Article that the leave can be granted only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible.

2. An Officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may, at the discretion of the Local Government or the head of the Officer's office, be allowed leave under this Article for not more than three months.

Note.—[See the note to Article 332, which applies to this Article also.]

340. *Leave Allowances.*—(a) An Officer on Leave on medical certificate under Article 336 is entitled to half his average salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, but not for more than thirty months in all. For the rest of his Leave under Article 336 he is entitled to a quarter of his average salary.

(b) An Officer on Furlough or on Leave on Private Affairs is entitled to half his average salary.

341. (a) Half average salary is subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 a month if paid in India, and £150 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury.

(b) Quarter average salary is subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 a month if paid in India, and £120 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury.

(c) For non-gazetted Officers whose salary is not less than Rs. 300, the minimum of half average salary is Rs. 150, and, of quarter average salary, Rs. 75 a month.

Note 1.—[Absentee allowances in respect of Leave spent out of India, if paid in India, are subject to the Rupee limits prescribed in this Article.]

Note 2.—[For the purposes of this Article Ceylon is not held to be 'out of India.']

342. The half average salary and quarter average salary of an Officer subject to the rules in this Chapter on leave out of India are subject to the following minima:—

(a) If the leave is Leave on Medical Certificate under Article 336; or

(b) if the leave, although not Leave on Medical Certificate under Article 336, has been granted on account of ill-health.

N.B.—[In order to claim the benefit of this Article, the leave application must be supported by a medical certificate in the form prescribed in Chapter XLIV. recommending leave out of India.]

Half average salary— Minima.

If paid in England ... £200 a year or $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of last salary, whichever is less.

If paid in India ... Rs. 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ a month, or $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of last salary, whichever is less.

Quarter average salary—

If paid in England ... £100 a year, or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of last salary, whichever is less.

If paid in India ... Rs. 83 $\frac{1}{3}$ a month, or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of last salary whichever is less.

Note 1.—[The minimum rate of Leave allowance prescribed in this Article is also admissible in the case of any Leave out of India (other than Extraordinary leave without pay) which has been extended on Medical Certificate, or which has been commuted into Leave on Medical Certificate. The certificate should be in the same form as that required by the Civil Service Regulations to entitle an Officer to Leave on Medical Certificate, and should recommend Leave out of India.]

Note 2.—[For the purposes of this Article, Ceylon is not held to be 'out of India.']

343. All the rules in Article 340 are subject to the proviso that the allowances of an Officer during Leave shall in no case exceed his actual salary when he takes Leave.

344. An Officer does not forfeit the allowances to which he is entitled under Articles 340 to 343 by resigning the service at the end of the Leave.

345. *Leave after Fifty-five years of age.*—An Officer in superior service who is subject to the Rules of this Chapter is eligible, after he attains the age of fifty-five years, for Privilege Leave, for any Leave on Private Affairs (Article 337) to which he may be otherwise entitled, and also for Leave without allowances under Article 339, provided that the total Leave granted, whether on private affairs or without allowances, does not exceed six months in all, and for no other kind of Leave. Any Leave, other than Privilege Leave, or Leave on Private Affairs, granted to such an Officer before the date on which he attains the age of fifty-five years, ceases to have effect on this date.

Note.—[Except in the case of an Officer who after attaining the age of 55 years has been refused leave owing to the exigencies of the Public Service, the grant of leave under this Article is subject to the condition that the Officer returns to duty at the end of the leave. In applying for leave the Officer must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring for three months after his return to duty.]

SUBSIDIARY LEAVE.

346. An Officer going on or returning from Leave out of India on Medical Certificate, Leave on Private Affairs, or Furlough, is entitled to Subsidiary Leave under the Rules in Articles 321 and 323 to 331, and the grant of such Leave carries with it the grant of Subsidiary Leave including, as in the cases referred to in Article 321 (a), Clause (ii), Subsidiary Leave on return to duty.

CHAPTER XIV.—LONG LEAVE—INDIAN SERVICES—*continued*.

Note.—[When Privilege Leave is combined with other leave under Article 233, Subsidiary Leave is not admissible to an Officer going on leave.]

347. Subsidiary Leave on half-pay for not more than fourteen days may be granted to an Officer leaving India by sea on retirement, provided that the grant causes no additional expense to the State.

348. (a) An Officer on Subsidiary Leave prefixed to other Leave is entitled to half average

salary. But he may draw allowances as if he were on Privilege Leave, for any part of this Leave for which, if he were not going on leave out of India, Privilege Leave would be admissible.

Note.—[See *Note under Article 331*.]

(b) An Officer on Subsidiary Leave following other Leave is entitled to half or quarter average salary, according to the rate of allowance to which he is entitled at the end of the Leave to which it is subsidiary.

PART IV.—ORDINARY PENSIONS.

CHAPTER XV.—GENERAL RULES.

EXTENT OF APPLICATION.

349. The conditions of service of Officers of the following classes include special rules for Pension which are laid down in the chapters noted against each, *vis.* :—

- (a) Judges of the High Courts (*see* Chapter XXXI.).
- (b) Barristers holding the appointments specified in Article 547 (*see* Chapter XXIV.).
- (c) Members of the Indian Civil Service (*see* Chapter XXV.).
- (d) Statutory Civil Servants (*see* Chapter XXVI.).
- (e) Ecclesiastical Officers (*see* Chapter XXVII.).
- (f) Civil Engineers and Telegraph Officers (*see* Chapter XXX.).
- (g) State Railway Establishments (*see* Chapter XXXII.).
- (h) Bengal Covenanted Pilots (*see* Chapter XXXIII.).
- (i) Police Officers drawing less than Rs. 20 a month (*see* Chapter XX.).
- (j) Port Blair Police (*see* Chapter XXXIV.).
- (k) Army Veterinary Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department (*see* Chapter XXIX.).
- (l) Burma Military Police (*see* Chapter XXXVII.).

350. The Pensions of all other Officers are regulated by the rules in this Part: Provided that it is open to a Local Government to rule that the service of any class of officers serving under it does not qualify for pension.

351. Future good conduct is an implied condition of every grant of a pension. The Local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State in Council, reserve to themselves the right of withholding or withdrawing a pension, or any part of it, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime or be guilty of grave misconduct.

The decision of the Secretary of State in Council on any question of withholding or withdrawing the whole or any part of a pension under this Regulation shall be final and conclusive.

Note.—[This rule is applicable to all the officers enumerated in Article 349 except Judges of the High Courts, Bishops, Army Veterinary Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department and members of the Indian Civil Service appointed before 16th January, 1904.]

CASES IN WHICH CLAIMS ARE INADMISSIBLE.

352. In the following cases, no claim to pension is admitted :—

- (a) When an Officer is appointed for a limited time only, or for a specified duty, on the completion of which he is to be discharged.
- (b) When a person is employed temporarily on monthly wages without specified limit of time or duty; but a month's notice of discharge should be given to such a person, and his wages must be paid for any period by which such notice falls short of a month.
- (c) When a person's whole time is not retained for the public service, but he is merely paid for work done for the State.
- 1. This clause applies, among others, to the following officers:—Advocate General, Solicitor to Government, Government Pleaders and Law Officers not debarred from private practice, Sheriffs in Presidency Towns, Coroners, Roman Catholic Priests.
- (d) When a public servant holds some other pensionable office, he earns no pension in respect of an office of the kind mentioned in Clause (c) or in respect of duties paid for by a Local Allowance.
- (e) When an Officer serves under a covenant which contains no stipulation regarding pension, unless the Government of India specially authorises an Officer to count such service towards pension.

353. Pension may not be granted to an Officer whom it is desired to remove for *misconduct, insolvency or inefficiency*.

354. *Claims of Widow.*—(a) It being the duty of every Government Officer himself to provide for his family, the Government recognises no claim by a widow on account of the services of her husband, and is almost invariably under the painful necessity of rejecting recommendations made in contravention of this rule.

(b) The submission of such recommendations, save under very extraordinary circumstances, is disapproved, as calculated only to give rise to hopes which cannot be fulfilled.

355. *Limitations.*—(a) An Officer cannot earn two pensions in the same office at the same time, or by the same continuous service.

(b) Two Officers may not simultaneously count service in respect of the same office.

356. *Military Service.*—Service which is pensionable under Military Rules does not count and an Officer who is counting service for Military Pension, cannot simultaneously count service for Civil Pension.

PART IV.—ORDINARY PENSIONS—continued.

CHAPTER XVI.—CONDITIONS OF QUALIFYING SERVICE.

BEGINNING OF SERVICE.

358. (a) Except for compensation gratuity, an Officer's service does not in the case of superior service qualify till he has completed twenty years of age.

(b) In other cases, unless it be otherwise provided by special Rule or Contract, the service of every Officer begins when he takes charge of the office to which he is first appointed.

Note.—[In every covenant with an Officer appointed in England by the Secretary of State, not being a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Civil Engineer or Telegraph Officer educated at the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, or a Forest Officer, a clause is inserted to the effect that service for leave and pension begins only from the date on which the Officer joins his first appointment in India.]

359. The following exceptions are admitted to the Twenty Years' Rule:—

- (i) All Officers appointed in England by the Secretary of State; 'Indian College Engineers' (see Article 627 (e)); and Police probationers appointed in India under the orders contained in the despatch of the Secretary of State No. 14 (Judicial), dated 15th March, 1894.

CONDITIONS OF QUALIFICATION.

361. The service of an Officer does not qualify for pension unless it conforms to the following three conditions:—

First. The service must be under Government.

Second. The employment must be substantive and permanent.

Third. The service must be paid by Government.

These three conditions are fully explained in the following sections:—

362. *First Condition.*—The service of an Officer does not qualify unless he is appointed and his duties and pay are regulated by the Government, or under conditions determined by the Government.

368. *Second Condition.*—Service does not qualify unless the Officer holds a substantive office on a permanent establishment: but, upon such conditions as it may think fit in each case to impose, the Government of India may allow temporary service to count for pension, if the pension does not exceed ten rupees a month.

369. An establishment, the duties of which are not continuous, but are limited to certain fixed periods in each year, is not a temporary establishment. Service in such an establishment, including the period during which the establishment is not employed, qualifies; but the concession of counting as service the period during which the establishment is not employed does not apply to an Officer who was not on actual duty when the establishment was discharged, after completion of its work, or to an Officer who was not on actual duty on the first day on which the establishment was again re-employed.

370. An Officer transferred from a temporary to a permanent appointment can count his service in the temporary office, if, though at

first created experimentally, or temporarily, it eventually becomes permanent.

371. An Officer without a substantive appointment officiating in an office which is vacant, or the permanent incumbent of which does not draw any part of the pay or count service, may, if he is confirmed without interruption in his service, count his officiating service.

373. The service of a probationer who holds a substantive office, and draws substantive pay, qualifies. So does that of an Officer who is on probation for a substantive office, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him, pending probation, and in which no other Officer simultaneously counts service.

374. Police probationers and temporary and officiating Assistant Superintendents of Police in all provinces count their service towards pension, provided they have passed their examinations, have served two years in the Department, and have attained the age of 20 years. These restrictions do not apply to Police probationers recruited in England after competitive examination, in whose case service counts from the date on which they report their arrival in India, or to probationers recruited in India under the orders in the Despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 14, dated the 15th March, 1894, whose service counts from the date they take charge of the office to which they are appointed.

385. *Third Condition.*—Service which satisfies the conditions prescribed in Sections II. and III. qualifies, or does not qualify, according to the source from which it is paid; with reference to this Article service is classified as follows:—

- (a) Paid from the General Revenues.
- (b) Paid from Local Funds.
- (c) Paid from funds in respect to which the Government holds the position of trustee.
- (d) Paid by fees levied by law, or under the authority of the Government, or by Commission.
- (e) Paid by the grant, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any source of income, or right to collect money.

386. Service paid from the General Revenues qualifies. The fact that arrangements are made for the recovery on the part of the Government of the whole or part of the cost of an establishment or Officer, does not affect the operation of this principle: Provided that the establishment or Officer is appointed, controlled, and paid by the Government.

390. Service paid from a Local Fund qualifies, or does not qualify, according to the rules laid down in Chapter XLII.

391. *Trust Funds.*—Service paid from funds which Government holds only as a trustee, such as under a Court of Wards or in an Attached Estate, does not qualify.

392. *Fees and Commission.*—(a) Service in an office paid only by fees, whether levied by law or under the authority of Government, or by a commission, does not qualify.

(b) Service in an office paid by fees or by commission, in addition to pay from the General Revenues, qualifies.

CHAPTER XVII.—RULES FOR RECKONING SERVICE.

SPECIAL ADDITIONS.

403. Subject to the restriction specified against the first three offices, an incumbent of one of the offices enumerated below, appointed on account of professional or other special qualifications, whose whole pensionable service has been passed in one or other of such offices, shall, if appointed at an age exceeding 25, be entitled to reckon as service qualifying for superannuation pension (but not for any other class of pension) the number of completed years by which his age may, at the time of appointment, have exceeded 25 years, subject to the proviso that five years shall be the maximum period which can be so added.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Bengal. (ii) Presidency Magistrates. (iii) Judges of the Small Cause Court at a presidency Town (other than the Chief Judges) and at Rangoon. (iv) The Astronomer, Madras. (v) The Director of the Colaba Observatory. (vi) Members of the Indian Educational Service who entered that service after 23rd July, 1896. | } When Barristers, Advocates, Solicitors or Vakil. |
|---|--|
404. In the case of Officers who were in the Education Department on 23rd July, 1896, the following rule applies:—

For the purpose of calculating the amount of pension ordinarily admissible to an Officer, not being a Native of Asia, whose qualifying service began after 25 years of age, and whose service for which pension is claimed amounts to not less than ten years, and has been passed wholly in one or other of the following offices, three years shall be added to the qualifying service:—

- (i) Directors of Public Instruction.
- (ii) Inspectors of Schools.
- (iii) Principals and Professors of Colleges.
- (iv) Headmasters of Colleges and High Schools.

405. A period not exceeding one year is added to the service of any specially deserving Officer who, during employment on *Famine Duty in Madras in 1877-78*, received no extra allowance for such duty, and whose total salary during such duty did not exceed Rs. 600 a month.

PERIODS OF LEAVE.

407. *Superior Service*.—Except as provided in Article 408, time passed on leave other than privilege leave or subsidiary leave does not count as superior service. Time passed on leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate by an Officer subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules, who has twice before had leave on medical certificate out of India, does not count.

408. Time passed on leave with allowances counts as service as follows:—

<i>If the total service of the officer is not less than—</i>	<i>He counts as service a period of leave out of India not exceeding—</i>	<i>He counts as service a period of leave in India not exceeding—</i>
15 years ...	1 year ...	1 year.
20 " ...	2 years ...	"
25 " ...	3 " ...	"
30 " ...	4 " ...	2 years.
35 " ...	5 " ...	"

Note 1.—[The periods in columns 2 and 3 are not cumulative, that is, an Officer may not count two years' leave in 15 years' service, or more than four years' leave in 30 years' service. The maximum amount of leave both in and out of India which may be counted is that shown in column 2.]

Note 2.—[Total service in this Article means total service reckoning from the date of commencement of service qualifying for pension, and includes periods of leave.]

Note 3.—[For the purposes of this Article, Ceylon is *not* held to be 'out of India.']

412. *Deputation out of India*.—When an Officer is deputed out of India on duty, the whole period of his absence from India counts. When an Officer on leave out of India is employed, or is detained after the termination of his leave, on duty, the period of such employment or detention counts.

413. *Recall to duty*.—Time spent on the voyage to India by an Officer who is recalled to duty before the expiry of any recognised leave, and (if, within a year from the date on which he can be spared, the Officer takes the unexpired portion of the leave from which he was recalled) the time spent on the return voyage to Europe counts.

SUSPENSIONS, RESIGNATIONS, BREAKS, AND DEFICIENCIES IN SERVICE.

416. (a) *Time passed under Suspension* pending inquiry into conduct counts, if the suspension is immediately followed by reinstatement, but, time passed under suspension adjudged as a specific penalty does not count.

418. *Resignations and Dismissals*.—(a) Resignation of the public service, or removal from it for misconduct, insolvency, inefficiency not due to age, or failure to pass a prescribed examination, entails forfeiture of past service (*see also Appendix No. 7*).

(b) Resignation of an appointment to take up another appointment, service in which counts, is not a resignation of the public service.

419. Any authority who, on revision or appeal, reverses an order dismissing an Officer, may declare that the Officer's past service counts.

420. An *interruption* in the service of an Officer entails forfeiture of his past service, except in the following cases:—

(a) *Authorised Leave of Absence*.

(b) *Unauthorised absence in continuation of authorised leave of absence*, so long as the office of the absentee is not substantively filled; if his office is substantively filled, the past service of the absentee is forfeited:

Provided that, if the absentee is subsequently reinstated, the authority whose duty it is to make the appointment, within three months, or, the Local Government, within one year, from the end of the authorised leave of absence, may declare, in an order to be communicated to the Audit Officer, that his previous service, or any part of it, shall not be forfeited.

PART IV.—ORDINARY PENSIONS—*continued*.

- (c) Suspension immediately followed by reinstatement, which need not be to the same office.
- (d) Abolition of office or loss of appointment owing to reduction of establishment.
- (e) Transfer to non-qualifying service in an establishment under Government control. The transfer must be made by competent authority; an Officer who voluntarily resigns qualifying service, cannot claim the benefit of this exception. Transfer to a grant-in-aid school entails forfeiture.
- (f) Transfer to service on the household establishment of the Viceroy.
- (g) Time occupied in transit from one appointment to another, provided that the Officer is transferred under the orders of competent authority, or, if he is a non-gazetted Officer, with the consent of the head of his old office.

421. The Local Government may commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into leave without allowances.

422. *Condonation of Interruptions and Deficiencies.*—Upon such conditions as it may think fit, in each case, to impose—

- (i) The Government of India may condone all interruptions in service not exceeding twelve months in all; and the Local Government may condone all interruptions not exceeding three months in all.
- (ii) If the proposed pension does not exceed fifty rupees a month, the Government

of India may condone interruptions in service, whatever their duration; and the Local Government may exercise the same power if the pension is a provincial charge; otherwise it may condone interruptions not exceeding twelve months in all.

423. (1) Upon any conditions which it may think fit to impose, the Government of India, or if the pension be a Provincial charge, the Local Government, may, in all cases, condone a deficiency of three months in qualifying service. If the pension is an Imperial charge, the Local Government may not condone a deficiency of more than one month.

(2) (a) If, besides his qualifying service, an Officer has rendered service (actual) paid from the General Revenues, but not counting for pension, or, if an Officer claiming a pension for Superior service has also rendered Inferior service, the Government of India, or, if the pension be a Provincial charge, the Local Government, may condone a deficiency in the Officer's qualifying service not exceeding half his non-qualifying, or, as the case may be, Inferior service, and, also, not exceeding twelve months in all.

(b) If the pension is an Imperial charge, the Local Government may, in these cases, condone a deficiency not exceeding one-fourth the Officer's non-qualifying, or, as the case may be, Inferior service, and, also, not exceeding three months.

Note.—[The two clauses of this section are alternative and not cumulative.]

CHAPTER XVIII.—CONDITIONS OF GRANT OF PENSION.

CLASSIFICATION OF PENSIONS.

424. Pensions for 'Superior Service' are divided into four classes, the rules for which are prescribed in the following sections of this chapter:—

- (a) Compensation Pensions—*see* Section II.
- (b) Invalid Pensions—*see* Section III.
- (c) Superannuation Pensions—*see* Section IV.
- (d) Retiring Pensions—*see* Section V.

COMPENSATION PENSION.

426. A Compensation Pension is awarded to an Officer discharged from the public service because, on a reduction of establishment, his appointment is abolished, and other suitable employment cannot be found for him. An appointment, the pay of which is reduced as part of a general scheme of revision, is abolished within the meaning of this Article.

427. To pension an Officer still capable of useful service is a waste of public money; before a pension is granted to such an Officer discharged on abolition of appointment, it must be carefully considered whether he cannot be otherwise provided for.

INVALID PENSION.

441. An Invalid pension is awarded, on his retirement from the public service, to an Officer who by bodily or mental infirmity is permanently incapacitated for the public service, or for the particular branch of it to which he belongs.

442. *Rules regarding Medical Certificates.*—

If an Officer applying for an Invalid pension is sixty years old or upwards, no certificate by a Medical Officer is necessary; it suffices for the head of the office to certify to the incapacity of the applicant. Otherwise incapacity for service must be established by a Medical Certificate.

444. A simple certificate that inefficiency is due to old age or natural decay from advancing years is not sufficient in the case of an Officer whose recorded age is less than fifty-five years, but a medical officer is at liberty, when certifying that the Officer is incapacitated for further service by general debility, to state his reasons for believing the age to be understated. An Officer's pension should not be reduced under Article 478 (a) on the ground of such a belief having been expressed, unless it is clearly shown by the medical and other evidence that the age has been intentionally understated.

445. *Form of Medical Certificate in England.*—

The form of the medical certificate given by the Medical Board attached to the India Office, respecting an Officer applying for pension in England, is as follows:—

We have carefully examined Mr.

Taking into account all the facts of the case as well as his present condition, we consider that he is incapable of discharging the duties of his

CHAPTER XVIII.—CONDITIONS OF GRANT OF PENSION—*continued*.

situation, and that such incapability is likely to be permanent. We therefore recommend that he be permitted to retire from the service of Government on the pension or gratuity for which he may be eligible.

452. *Restrictions*.—An Officer discharged on other grounds has no claim under Article 441, even although he can produce medical evidence of incapacity for service.

454. If the incapacity is the result of irregular or intemperate habits, no pension can be granted. Otherwise it is for the Local Government to decide whether the Officer's incapacity is such as to render it necessary to admit him to Invalid pension.

455. *Applicant to be Discharged*.—An Officer who has submitted under Article 442 a Medical Certificate of incapacity for further service, must not (except for special reasons to be reported to the Local Government) be retained in active service pending a decision on his application for pension, nor can he obtain leave of absence, except subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement. Without the further special sanction of the Local Government, service after the date of a Medical Certificate does not count for pension.

456. The object of Article 455 is to discourage tentative applications.

457. Article 455 refers only to the retention in active service of an Officer who has furnished a medical certificate in support of an application for invalid pension or gratuity while in India. The retirement of an Officer who is absent on leave other than Privilege Leave, when such certificate is submitted, may have effect from the termination of his leave, and the Officer may continue to draw leave allowance to the end of his leave.

SUPERANNUATION PENSION.

458. A Superannuation Pension is granted to an Officer entitled or compelled, by Rule, to retire at a particular age.

459. (a) An Officer in Superior service who has attained the age of fifty-five years may be required to retire, unless the Local Government considers him efficient, and permits him to remain in the Service. But, as the premature retirement of an efficient Officer imposes a needless charge on the State, this Rule should be worked with discretion. And in cases in which the rule is enforced, the reasons for enforcing it shall be placed on Record by the Local Government or other competent authority.

Note.—[A Native Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab who is not a Barrister is required to retire on attaining the age of sixty years.]

461. *Officers in the Survey of India*, of not lower rank than Sub-Assistant Superintendent, cease to be in employ on attaining the age of fifty-five years, unless specially permitted by the Secretary of State, in the interests of the public service, to remain in the Department for a further definite period.

1. The Government of India may, however, grant an extension of service, without previous reference to the Secretary of State, to an Officer in charge of a survey party who attains the age of fifty-five years in the middle of the survey year, provided the extension in no case exceeds six months, and is granted solely in the interests of the public service. Cases in which such extensions of service are sanctioned by the Government of India should be reported to the Secretary of State for information.

464. *Optional Retirement at Fifty-five*.—An Officer in Superior Service, who has attained the age of fifty-five years, may, at his option, retire on a Superannuation pension.

RETIRING PENSION.

465. A Retiring Pension is granted to an Officer who voluntarily retires after completing qualifying superior service for thirty years, or such less time as may for any special class of officers be prescribed.

466. No Officer, civil or military, may retire with the view of being re-employed, (and drawing pension in addition to pay) whether in the General Service or in service paid from any Local Fund, which is administered or controlled by an officer of Government.

467. An Officer holding two or more separate appointments may not, save with the express sanction of the Government of India, in the Finance Department or, if pensions are a provincial charge, of the Local Government, resign one or more of such appointments on a pension, without retiring from the Public Service altogether. There is no objection to his being relieved from one or more of such appointments at any time, without being compelled to leave the service altogether, but in such case any pension admissible to him for service in the office or offices from which he is relieved will be deferred until he finally retires.

CHAPTER XIX.—AMOUNT OF PENSIONS.

GENERAL RULES.

468. The amount of pension that may be granted is determined by length of service, as set forth in Articles 474 to 485. Fractions of a year are not taken into account in the calculation of any pension admissible to an Officer under this part of these regulations.

469. *Currency*.—A pension is fixed in rupees, and not in sterling money, even though it is to be paid in England.

470. (a) The *full pension* admissible under the Rules is not to be given as a matter of course, or unless the service rendered has been really approved.

PART IV.—ORDINARY PENSIONS—continued.

(b) If the service has not been thoroughly satisfactory, the authority sanctioning the pension should make such reduction in the amount as it thinks proper.

471. *Limitations*.—An Officer entitled to pension may not take a gratuity instead of pension.

473. An Officer, not being a Military Officer, or a Member of the Indian Civil Service, transferred to service under a Colonial Government, on final retirement from the Colonial service on pension or compensation allowance receives, from Indian Revenues, for each completed year of qualifying and uninterrupted service in India, a pension of one-sixtieth of his average emoluments at the time of his transfer, such average emoluments to be calculated for the last three years, or, if the whole service in India is less than three years, for the whole period of service. The pension is subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 2,000 a year for an Indian service not exceeding ten years, and Rs. 4,000 a year in any other case.

Note.—[The sanction of the Government of India is required to the transfer of an Officer to any service of the description mentioned in this article.]

AMOUNT OF SUPERIOR PENSION.

474. The amount of a pension is regulated as follows:—

(a) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding (except in special cases and under the orders of the Government of India) one month's emoluments for each completed year of service. If the emoluments of the Officer have been reduced during the last three years of his service otherwise than as a penalty, average emoluments may, at the discretion of the Local Government, be substituted for emoluments.

(b) After a service of not less than ten years, a pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of completed service.	Scale of Pension.	Maximum limit of Pension.
		a year or a month
10	10-sixtieths of average emoluments.	Rs. 2,000 Rs. 166½
11	" " "	2,400 200
12	" " "	2,600 216½
13	" " "	2,800 233½
14	" " "	3,000 250
15	" " "	3,200 266½
16	" " "	3,400 283½
17	" " "	3,600 300
18	" " "	3,800 316½
19	" " "	4,000 333½
20	" " "	4,200 350
21	" " "	4,400 366½
22	" " "	4,600 383½
23	" " "	4,800 400
24	" " "	5,000 416½
25 & above	30	" " "

Note.—[For the precise meaning of average emoluments, see Articles 486 and 487.]

475. Officers holding any of the appointments enumerated below, and belonging to what was formerly termed the Uncovenanted Service, may be allowed by the Government of India an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, provided they have rendered not less than three years of effective service (that is service of the

same nature as that which, under the provisions of Article 644, counts for the special pensions admissible under Article 642), in such appointment, and provided also that in each case during such service the Officer has shown such special energy and efficiency as may be considered deserving of the concession.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.—Inspectors-General under Local Governments, but not under Chief Commissionerships.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—Inspectors-General under Local Governments and Administrations, and the Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.—Inspectors-General under Local Governments, but not under Chief Commissionerships.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Directors of Public Instruction under Local Governments and Administrations.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT (Civil).—Comptroller and Auditor-General, Accountants-General, Deputy Comptroller-General, and Deputy Auditors-General, Director-General of Statistics, Comptroller, India Treasuries.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—Director-General of the Post Office, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, Postmaster-General.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.—Inspector-General of Forests, and Conservators, First Grade.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—Director.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—Surveyor-General, Deputy Surveyor-General, and Superintendents First Grade.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—Officers of the rank of Resident in the graded list of the Political Department.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.—Commissioners of Divisions.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Judicial Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.—Inspector-General, if he is a Civil Officer of the Department.

476. The following special scale of pension is admissible to Officers appointed in England to the Forest and Geological Survey Departments:—

(a) After a service of less than ten years, an invalid gratuity on the scale laid down in Article 474 (a).

(b) After a service of not less than ten years, an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of completed service.	Scale of Pension.	Maximum limit of Pension.
		a year or a month
10	20-sixtieths of average emoluments.	Rs. 1,000 Rs. 83½
11	21 " " "	1,400 116½
12	22 " " "	1,800 150
13	23 " " "	2,200 183½
14	24 " " "	2,600 216½
15	25 " " "	3,000
16	26 " " "	
17	27 " " "	
18	28 " " "	
19	29 " " "	

CHAPTER XIX.—AMOUNT OF PENSIONS—*continued*.

(c) After a service of not less than twenty years, a retiring pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

		a year or month
		Rs. Rs.
20 to 24	30-sixtieths of average	4,000 „ 333½
25 and above	emoluments.	5,000 „ 416½

478. *Reduction in Certain Cases.*—(a) A superannuation pension, or an invalid pension granted on account of incapacity for further service due to old age or natural decay from advancing years, shall, if the Officer's qualifying service began after the 20th January, 1871, and after he attained the age of thirty years, be reduced by one-fortieth for every year or part of a year by which his age at the commencement of his qualifying service exceeded thirty years.

Note 1.—[Article 478 (a) is not applied in the case of an Officer re-employed after discharge owing to abolition of appointment or ill-health. In the case of an Officer re-employed after resignation, or discharge for misconduct or inefficiency, the words 'exceeded thirty years' at the end of Article 478 (a) should read 'exceeded the sum of thirty years, and the term of the previous qualifying service.']

Note 2.—[The amount of pension under this Article is now $P\left(\frac{70-X}{40}\right)$, where P is the full pension, and X is the age at entry into service (and therefore greater than 30).]

Note 3.—[In the case of Jail Officers who, previous to joining the Jail Department, had served in the army, the limit of age for the purpose of this Article is 38 years.]

Note 4.—[This Article does not apply to Port Officers in Madras, or to the Officers subject to Articles 403 and 404.]

(b) Gratuities are not subject to any reduction, and in the case of pensions the fixed limits are to be applied before, and not after, making the reduction.

480. In the case of an Officer whose qualifying service began after he attained the age of thirty years, the attention of the Examining Medical Officer should always be called to Article 478 (a), in order that he may adapt his certificate accordingly.

ALLOWANCES RECKONED FOR PENSION.

486. The term *emoluments* when used in this part of the regulations means the emoluments which the Officer was receiving immediately before his retirement, and includes—

(a) Pay ;

(b) Personal allowance ; continues to reckon as part of 'emoluments,' even when it is wholly or partly absorbed in acting allowance not so reckoning ;

(c) Fees or commission, if they are the authorised emoluments of an appointment, and are *in addition* to pay. In this case 'emoluments' means the average earnings for the last six months of service ;

(d) Charge Allowance to Signallers in the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments ;

(e) Commission in the case of a Thugyi in Lower Burma, 'emoluments' in this case being held to mean the average of his monthly receipts in commission during the three years' actual service previous to retirement : but see example (3) under Article 489 ;

(f) Bullock Train allowance in the Post Office Department ;

(g) Allowances attached to a Minor Professorship in a Medical College under the Medical Warrant of 1867 ;

(h) Allowance attached to a Professorship or Lecturership in a Government Institution ;

(i) Acting allowances of an Officer without a substantive appointment if the acting service counts under Article 371, and allowances drawn by an Officer appointed provisionally or substantively *pro tempore* to an office which is substantively vacant, and on which no Officer has a lien, or to an office temporarily vacant in consequence of the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave without allowances, or on transfer to foreign service.

487. The term *average emoluments* means the average calculated upon the last three years of service.

1. If, during the last three years of his service, an Officer has been absent from duty on leave with allowances, or, having been suspended, has been reinstated without forfeiture of service, his emoluments, for the purpose of ascertaining the average, should be taken at what they would have been had he not been absent from duty or suspended : Provided always that his pension must not be increased on account of increase in pay not actually drawn. But if his absence during recess is reckoned as service under Article 409, only the allowances, if any, actually received during the recess should be taken into account.

489. Any part of an Officer's pay or emoluments, which is specially intended to provide for expenses incidental to his duty, must be excluded.

CHAPTER XX. contains Special Rules for the POLICE, and CHAPTER XXI. relates to the RE-EMPLOYMENT OF PENSIONERS.

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS.

CHAPTER XXII.—THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS, AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

532. The following is the Statute Law applicable to the Governor-General, Governors, and Members of Council who hold or enjoy pensions:—

‘Provided always and be it enacted, that if any Governor-General, Governor, or Ordinary Member of the Council of India, or any Member of the Council of any Presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary, or any place, office, or employment of profit under the Crown, or any public office, or the said Company (East India Company), or any annuity payable out of the Civil or Military Fund of the said Company, the salary of his office of Governor-General of India, Governor, or Member of Council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of office so respectively held or enjoyed by him.’—(3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, s. 77.)

533. If an Ordinary Member of Council hold or enjoy any pension or any annuity payable out of the Civil or Military Fund, the salary of his office of Member of Council is to be reduced under Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, s. 77, by the amount of the pension or annuity held by him. A good service pension enjoyed by Military Officers comes within the meaning of pension under the Act cited above.

534. *Lieutenant-Governors.*—(a) Leave on medical certificate for not more than six months may be granted to a Lieutenant-Governor. On resuming his duties after such leave, a Lieutenant-Governor is entitled to half his salary for the period of his absence. If he is prevented from resuming his duties, he is entitled to no Absentee Allowances.

(b) A Lieutenant-Governor is not entitled to any other leave.

Note.—[A member of the Indian Civil Service, on resignation of the office of Lieutenant-Governor, is entitled to subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement under the ordinary rules.]

536. *Members of Council.*—The tenure by a Member of Council of his office begins from

the date on which he first takes upon himself the execution of his office, whether as a temporary member appointed in India, or after the issue of His Majesty's warrant of appointment; and the resignation of his office by a Member of Council, whose successor has not entered upon his office, takes effect from the day following that of his embarkation at any port in India, excluding Aden, or from the expiry of his five years' tenure of office, whichever date is earlier. Any time during which a Member of Council (not being himself granted leave) draws less than full pay shall not be computed as part of his five years' tenure of office.

537. The leave admissible to an ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, is regulated by Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, s. 26, as follows:—

Section 26.—It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council, or Governor in Council of either of the Presidencies, as the case may be, to grant to an ordinary Member of Council Leave of Absence, under medical certificate, for a period not exceeding six months, and such Member, during his absence, shall retain his office, and shall, on his return and resumption of his duties, receive half his salary for the period of such absence; but, if his absence shall exceed six months, his office shall be vacated.

Note.—[A member of the Indian Civil Service, on resignation of the office of Member of Council, is entitled to subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement under the ordinary rules.]

538. Subject to any special orders by the Government of India to the contrary, Leave of Absence granted to an ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General (if taken out of India) commences on the day after such Member embarks at any port in India, excluding Aden, and ends on the day before he disembarks at any port in India, excluding Aden: Provided always that such Member has not been relieved of the charge of his office until he embarks, and that he resumes charge immediately upon his disembarkation.

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued*.

CHAPTER XXIII.—JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS.

STATUTORY RULES.

543. The following Rules made under Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, sec. 6, by the Secretary of State in Council of India, regulate the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions, and (when necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justices and Judges of the several High Courts established under the said Statute. They have effect from the 25th day of April, 1899.

1. In these Rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

'Acting Chief Justice' means a Judge appointed under sec. 7 of Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of a High Court.

'Acting Judge' means a person appointed under the said sec. 7 to perform the duties of Judge of a High Court.

'Judge' includes a Chief Justice and Acting Chief Justice, and an Acting Judge, except where the contrary is expressed.

'Actual Service' includes,—

(a) Time spent by a Judge on duty as Judge, or in the performance of such other functions as he may be directed to discharge by the Governor-General of India in Council;

(b) Time spent by a Judge on privilege or subsidiary leave;

(c) Duly authorised vacations (provided that the Judge is not absent on furlough or on extraordinary leave under Rule 26).

SECTION I.—SALARIES.

2. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice, of the High Court at Calcutta, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 72,000 per annum.

3. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice, of the High Courts at Madras and at Bombay, and for the North-Western Provinces respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 60,000 per annum.

4. A Judge, or Acting Judge, of the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and for the North-Western Provinces respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 48,000 per annum: provided always that every Judge of the High Court at Calcutta appointed before the 18th day of January, 1881, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per annum.

5. Every Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice, and every Judge or Acting Judge, shall be allowed to draw, in addition to his salary, any exchange compensation allowance which may be sanctioned for public servants generally, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in the rules relating to such allowance.

5a. If a Judge of a High Court shall be nominated under Section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to be an additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General, for the purpose of making laws and regulations, he shall be entitled to receive, so long as he shall

be engaged as a Member of the Council on any special legislative measure on behalf of the Government, a deputation allowance at the rate of Rs. 1668 a month, in addition to the salary of his appointment as Judge.

SECTION II.—LEAVE.

6. One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of the fourth, eighth, and twelfth years of actual service. Provided that the aggregate amount of all furlough which can during the whole period of his service be granted to a Judge shall not exceed three years; provided further, that the maximum amount of furlough which may be taken at any one time is fifteen months.

7. Except under Rules 9 and 10, no Furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule 6. But any Judge already in the service of the Government at the time of being appointed to the High Court, who, when so appointed, had at his credit, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, Furlough without Medical Certificate, may be granted Furlough for a term not exceeding the amount so at his credit: Provided that such Furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

8. Except under Rules 9 and 10, Furlough shall not be granted until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from Furlough or from Extraordinary Leave.

9. Under Medical Certificate Furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule 6, and although three years' actual service may not have been completed since the last return from Furlough or from Extraordinary Leave.

10. On urgent private affairs, Furlough may be granted to a Judge before it is at credit under Rule 6, and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from Furlough or Extraordinary Leave: Provided that Furlough under this Rule shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service.

11. Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date on which the Judge quits his office to the date of his resuming duty. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation at the port of departure from India to the date of debarkation on return to India, except in a case falling under Rule 24.

12. If Furlough be taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the Furlough shall be respectively determined under the provisions of Rule 11, according as the Furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

13. For the interval between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of Furlough

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued.*

out of India, and between the termination of Furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed Subsidiary Leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, which in special cases may be extended.

14. A Judge, when on Furlough, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 a month, if the Furlough be taken in India, and at the rate of £1,000 a year if the Furlough be taken out of India and payment be made in England. A Judge, when on Subsidiary Leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 a month.

15. Except under Medical Certificate, the number of Furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of Furlough to individual Judges, shall be subject to and limited by the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority with whom rests the question of granting the Furlough.

16. Applications for Furlough not supported by Medical Certificate shall be granted usually in the following order:—

The Judge who has the greatest amount of Furlough to his credit under Rule 6 shall have the preference. If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning, in the case of a Judge who has not taken Furlough or Extraordinary Leave, from the date of the commencement of his service in the High Court, and in the case of a Judge who has taken Furlough, Subsidiary, or Extraordinary Leave, from the date of his last return from such Furlough or Extraordinary Leave. If two or more applicants are equal in both the above-mentioned respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

17. Subject to the exigencies of the public service, a Judge who has completed eleven months' continuous duty, including the Vacation, may take Privilege Leave for one month in each year, but, except as provided in Clause (a), his salary will cease during such Leave. A Judge may not take Privilege Leave in instalments, or more than a month at a time; and, except as provided in Clause (b), Privilege Leave may not be combined with Vacation.

(a) A Judge who has been detained on duty as Vacation Judge may, provided that he has not in the meantime had any furlough or leave of any kind, during his next subsequent privilege leave draw his Salary for any period not exceeding one month in the whole by which his Vacation may, by reason of his being on duty, have fallen short of one month.

(b) Once in three years, and not oftener, Privilege Leave may be prefixed or affixed to the Vacation.

18. Rule 17 does not apply to the following Judge:—

Prinsep, Sir H. T., Knt. Calcutta, to whom privilege leave may be granted under the following Rules:—

(Here follow the Rules.)

19. Every Judge applying for Privilege Leave must sign a Declaration that he intends to return

to duty on the expiration of the Leave applied for, and that he has no intention of resigning his office or retiring from the Service, or taking leave of any kind, within three months after his return to duty. Such declaration shall not be held absolutely to debar the person making it from applying for permission to resign his office or to retire from the Service, or to take leave, within three months after his return to duty; but every such application must be accompanied by an explanation of the special circumstances under which it is made, and it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Government to grant or withhold the permission sought.

20. Privilege Leave may be prefixed but not affixed to Furlough. This rule is to have effect as from 25th January, 1901.

21. Applications for Leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government shall, from time to time, prescribe.

22. Leave allowance shall be payable monthly if payment is made in India, and quarterly if in England.

Note.—[Leave allowance is now paid monthly in arrears, if payment is made in England.]

23. No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of Leave being granted under the Rules.

24. If a Judge overstays any Leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he overstays his leave for more than one week, his office shall be liable to be declared vacant. But a Judge on Leave (other than Leave under Rule 17 or 18) is not obliged to return to duty on an authorised holiday, unless another Officer is officiating as Judge in consequence of his absence. Vacation is not an authorised holiday within the meaning of this Rule; and a Judge whose furlough terminates at the commencement of or during a vacation, shall not be entitled to full pay for any part of the period of such vacation (except a part subsequent to his return to duty). If, after the termination of his furlough, he remains absent during the whole or any part of a vacation, he will, for such period of absence, draw the leave allowances admissible under Rule 14, but the time will count as actual service, not as furlough, provided that he returns to duty immediately at the end of the vacation.

25. No Leave except Privilege Leave and Leave Subsidiary to Furlough shall count as service for Pension.

26. If the Government shall in its discretion deem it necessary, in any special instance, to grant to any Judge Leave of Absence which is not expressly provided for in the foregoing Rules, such Leave shall be without pay: Provided always that in no case shall such Leave exceed six months, or be granted more than once in the whole course of the Judge's service.

SECTION III.—PENSIONS.

27. A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of a High Court, of which period at least five years and nine months shall have been as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

CHAPTER XXIII.—JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS—*continued.*

28. A Chief Justice of the High Courts at Madras and Bombay, and for the North-Western Provinces, respectively, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of a High Court, of which period at least five years and nine months shall have been as Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

29. A Judge of a High Court, not being eligible for pension at a higher rate under Rules 27 or 28, shall, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge, receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

30. A Chief Justice or Judge who retires on medical certificate after six years and nine months' actual service, shall receive a pension not exceeding one half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

31. In the event of a Judge receiving a pension under the preceding Rules, he will not be entitled to any other pension or retiring allowance.

32. When a Judge who, at the time of his appointment to a High Court, was a member of one of the Government Services in India, is permitted to retire without a pension under the preceding rules, he shall receive such a pension as he might receive under the rules applicable to the branch of the Service to which he belonged when so appointed, reckoning the period of his service as a Judge of a High Court towards service for that pension.

33. If a Judge who, at the time of his appointment to a High Court, was a member of one of the Government Services in India, shall be permitted to retire on medical certificate after six years and nine months of actual service as Judge, he shall have the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these Rules or under the Rules applicable to the branch of the Service to which he belonged when appointed.

34. No Judge, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, shall receive any pension under those Rules unless he shall have fully complied with all the rules and regulations in force for the time being as to payments to be made by him as a member of the Covenanted Civil Service on account of the provision for his own pension or retiring allowance, and for pensions to his wife and children.

35. If a Judge be transferred from one High Court to another, the period he shall have served in each Court shall count towards his qualification for pension.

36. If a Judge be appointed to be a Chief Justice in the Court in which he has theretofore served, or in another Court, the period of his service as Judge will count for pension according to the rate of a Judge's pension, and the period of his service as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the Court to which he may have been appointed.

37. If a Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras, at Bombay, or for the North-Western Provinces be appointed Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, his period of service in the Court from which he is transferred will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of that Court, and his

period of service as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta.

38. A Judge appointed under Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, sec. 7, to perform the duties of Chief Justice, is not a Chief Justice within the meaning of these Rules as to pension: Provided that, if such Judge be afterwards appointed to be a Chief Justice, the period during which he performed the duties of Chief Justice as aforesaid shall count as service for pension, at the rate of £1,500 or of £1,800 per annum, as the case may be: Provided also, that the period during which a Judge performs (under section 7 of the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104) the duties of Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall not count towards pension at a rate exceeding £1,500 a year, unless such Judge is subsequently appointed to the office of Chief Justice of the said High Court at Calcutta.

39. These Rules numbered respectively 1 to 26 inclusive and 33 to 38 inclusive shall apply to every Chief Justice and Judge now holding office, as well as to those who may be hereafter appointed. Rules 27 to 32 inclusive shall not apply to any Chief Justice or Judge now holding office, who shall before the 1st day of July, 1899, give notice to the Government of India that he elects to remain under the operation of the Rules under which he now may be serving.

SECTION IV.—EXPENSES FOR EQUIPMENT AND VOYAGE.

40. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from Europe on first appointment, there shall be allowed—

To a Chief Justice or Judge of any High Court, £300. But no such allowance shall be made to any person who, being in India, is appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Judge, or who, having been in India, is in Europe at the time of his appointment with the intention of returning to India.

544. *Reversion to the General Service.*—(a) An Officer subject to the Rules of any of the other Chapters of these Regulations who has for a time been removed from the operation of such Rules by reason of officiating as Judge of the High Court, shall, on return to general service, have to his credit the same amount of service towards Privilege Leave as was at his credit when he began to officiate as High Court Judge.

(b) In addition to this, he is entitled to count towards Privilege Leave, under the Rules to which he is subject, any period that has elapsed since he last obtained Privilege Leave or enjoyed vacation as High Court Judge, which he could have counted for Privilege Leave as a High Court Judge if his officiating service had been prolonged until leave became admissible under the Rules applicable to Judges of the High Court.

545. If a Judge, who is a Member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Statutory Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in the service, all leave which he may have taken as a Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as if it had been taken under the Rules for the leave of absence of Members of the Indian Civil Service or Statutory Civil Servants, as the case may be.

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued*.

CHAPTER XXIV.—BARRISTER APPOINTMENTS.

545. No Civil Officer, whether a Member of the Indian Civil Service or otherwise, is entitled to any special privileges by reason of his being a Barrister, unless, on his first admission to the service, he is appointed to some office in which the Local Government, with the sanction of the Government of India, has declared it to be necessary on public grounds to employ a Barrister.

1. A Barrister without a substantive appointment, appointed to act in an office which is either reserved for a Barrister, or for which a Barrister is generally selected, may, with the special sanction of the Government of India, be allowed to draw an acting allowance not exceeding two-thirds of the pay of the appointment.

547. The following Officers being Barristers, and not being Members of the Indian Civil Service, are entitled to the special privileges detailed in this Chapter:—

Judges of the Chief Courts of the Punjab and Lower Burma.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency towns.

Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

Judicial Commissioner or Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

Administrator-General of Bengal.

548. *Leave*.—(a) The Statutory Rules which regulate the Furlough and Leave of Absence of High Court Judges (Article 543, Rules 5 to 26) are applicable also to the Officers named in the preceding Article.

(b) The allowances of these Officers while on Furlough or Subsidiary Leave must not exceed half their salaries at the time of proceeding on

leave, and are limited also to the rate prescribed in Statutory Rule No. 14, Article 543.

(c) The Privilege Leave of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, of the Judicial Commissioner or Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and of the Administrator-General of Bengal is regulated by the Rules in Part III.

549. (a) *Special pensions* are admissible as follows, but the Officers named in Article 547 are otherwise subject to the 'Ordinary Pension' regulations in Part IV. :—

(1) After an active service of not less than 11½ years, a retiring pension of £1,000 a year in the case of Judges of the Chief Courts of the Punjab and of Lower Burma; and £750 a year in the case of persons holding any of the other Barrister appointments specified in Article 547.

(2) After an active service of not less than 6½ years, an invalid pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

(b) The Active Service of the Officers referred to in Article 547 includes, besides time spent on duty, whether in substantive or acting service, Privilege Leave, Subsidiary Leave, and periods of vacation during which the Officer is not on Furlough or Extraordinary Leave.

550. *Compulsory Retirement*.—Barristers to whom the rules of this Chapter applied on the 25th June, 1901, are exempt from the rule in Article 459 regarding retirement at fifty-five years of age. Barristers who after that date become subject to the rules in this Chapter are required to retire on attaining the age of sixty years.

CHAPTER XXV.—MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

551. From the 5th May, 1869, the date of an Officer's first arrival in India is held to be as follows:—

(a) In the case of an Officer who is posted in England to Upper India, and arrives *via* Bombay, and who has been instructed by the Secretary of State to inquire at the Secretariat of the Government of Bombay for any orders as to his ultimate destination—

(i) If he receives no orders at Bombay:—the date on which he reports himself at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and to the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces;

(ii) If he receives orders at Bombay:—the date on which he reports his arrival at any Station or Province to which he is attached by such orders.

(b) In the case of any other Officer:—the date on which he reports his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency or Province to which he is attached.

Note 1.—[Before the 31st January, 1868, the date to be taken is the date of his actual arrival in India.]

Note 2.—[From the 31st January, 1868, to the 4th May, 1869, inclusive, the date to be taken is the date on which he reported his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency to which he was attached, or, if he was attached to the United Provinces or the Punjab, and had permission to enter into India *via* Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.]

552. Article 187 in Chapter IX. (joining time) provides for the case of an Officer being unable from illness to proceed to the seat of Government.

554. The leave rules applicable are the European Service Leave Rules in Part III.

1. The rules applicable to a Member of the Indian Civil Service occupying the position of a High Court Judge are laid down in Chapter XXIII.

2. The grant of privilege leave to a Member of the Indian Civil Service occupying the position of a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab or of Lower Burma is regulated by Rules 17 and 20, Article 543.

555. No leave but Privilege Leave may be granted to an Officer who has completed thirty-five years' service. Any leave other than Privilege Leave granted to an Officer before

CHAPTER XXV.—MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

such date ceases to have effect on the date he completes thirty-five years' service.

556. *Annuity Deductions.*—(a) Four per cent. shall be deducted at the time of payment from every Officer's pay, and from such of his other public emoluments as are mentioned below :—

If the Officer was in the Service in 1875 or was appointed to it after passing a competitive examination held before the end of the year 1875, and belongs to the—

Bengal Establishment.—Every Allowance, excepting :—

- (1) Minimum Furlough Allowance,
- (2) Subsistence Allowance while on Furlough,
- (3) Establishment Allowance,
- (4) Sumptuary Allowance, and
- (5) Travelling Allowance.

Madras or Bombay Establishment.—The following allowances, viz. :—

- (1) Acting Allowance,
- (2) Deputation Allowance,
- (3) Personal Allowance,
- (4) Fees,
- (5) Allowances while on Privilege or Subsidiary Leave,
- (6) Subsistence Allowance when not on leave other than Privilege and Subsidiary Leave, and
- (7) Local Allowances other than Travelling Allowance and Tentage.

Note.—[An Assistant or Head Assistant Collector in the Madras Presidency is not required to pay the contribution on account of annuity on that part of his consolidated pay, which, before the orders of the Government of India, in the Finance Department, No. 956, dated 1st June, 1880, was drawn as house-rent allowance.]

If the Officer is appointed to the Service after passing a competitive examination held in or after the year 1876—

Every allowance, excepting :—

- (1) Minimum Furlough Allowance,
- (2) Subsistence Allowance while on Furlough,
- (3) Establishment Allowance,
- (4) Sumptuary Allowance,
- (5) Travelling Allowance, and
- (6) Tentage.

Note.—[The deduction prescribed in this Article is not made from the salary of an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Council of the Governor of Madras or Bombay.]

(b) The deduction required by this Article is included in the contribution levied from an Officer on foreign service of the first and second kinds under the rules in Part VII.; when, however, an Officer is on foreign service, and no contribution is made by him or on his behalf under Part VII., he is required to contribute four per cent. under Clause (a).

557. *Civil Fund Deductions.*—Deductions on account of subscriptions to civil funds shall

be made at the time of payment from the emoluments of Officers according to the rules of the fund to which the Officer belongs. The Funds are—

- A.—Bengal Civil Fund.
- B.—Madras Civil Fund.
- C.—Bombay Civil Fund.
- D.—Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.

561. *Retirement and Annuity.*—An Officer who has been twenty-five years in the Service, counting from the date of his covenant, or from the date of the despatch of the Secretary of State announcing his appointment (whichever may have been earlier), and who has rendered twenty-one years' active service, is entitled, on his resignation of the service being accepted, to an annuity of £1,000.

562. An Officer who resigns the Service will, by such resignation, vacate any Office under the Government which he may then be holding. But this Rule does not apply to the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governor of Madras, and Governor of Bombay.

563. The resignation of the Civil Service by a Lieutenant-Governor, Member of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Council of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, or a Judge of a High Court, shall not be accepted unless his resignation of his office is at the same time tendered and accepted.

564. An Officer who, having proceeded to India and made or become liable to any payment on account of the provision for the annuity to which he might become entitled under Article 561, is declared by a medical certificate in due form to be incapacitated for further service, and is thereupon permitted to resign the service before he is entitled to such an Annuity, is entitled to a Gratuity or Annuity as follows :—

- (i) If he have been in the Service for less than five years ;—a Gratuity of £500.
- (ii) If he have been in the Service for five years or more ;—an Annuity of £150, plus £20 for each complete year of Service in excess of five ; provided that the whole Annuity shall not exceed £450.

564a. The power of withholding or withdrawing the whole or any part of an annuity under Article 351 shall be exercised only by the Secretary of State in Council.

565. *Compulsory Retirement.*—(a) After thirty-five years' service, counting from the date of his arrival in India, an Officer shall not, except for special reasons, and with the sanction of the Secretary of State, retain his office, or be appointed to any new office : Provided that if such an Officer has held his office for less than five years he may, for special reasons, with the sanction of the Government of India, be permitted to retain his office until he has held it for five years. The term 'office' in this Article includes an officiating appointment.

Note.—[This rule does not apply to an officer holding the appointment of a Judge of a Chief Court. Such an officer is required to

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued*.

vacate his appointment on attaining the age of 60 years.]

(b) The period of five years begins to run from the date on which the Officer first takes up the office, whether substantively or temporarily, provided that if temporary, he is confirmed without reverting to his substantive appointment; but the currency of the period is not

interrupted by any subsequent temporary promotion to a higher appointment.

Note.—[The term 'office' as used in this Article does not include any office held under direct appointment by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, but the retention of such an office should be subject to the condition prescribed in Article 563.]

CHAPTER XXVI. relates to STATUTORY CIVIL SERVANTS.

CHAPTER XXVII.—ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS.

BISHOPS.

567. The leave of absence of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay is regulated by the following Statutory Rules, made under Royal Warrant, dated 4th November, 1884, under Statute 34 and 35 Vic., cap. 62, and amended by Royal Warrants, dated 28th July, 1888, and 11th February, 1901. [The italicised headings are introduced merely to facilitate reference, and are not in the Statutory Rules.]

Statutory Rules.

1. Bishops may be allowed leave of absence either on medical certificate or on furlough.

Leave on Medical Certificate.

2. The amount of leave of absence on medical certificate admissible to a Bishop is limited to two years.

3. Subject to the limitation in Rule 2, leave of absence may be granted to a Bishop upon medical certificate for a period not exceeding one year. Leave so granted may be extended upon medical certificate to any period not exceeding eighteen calendar months.

Furlough.

4. The amount of furlough admissible to a Bishop at one time is limited to six calendar months.

5. The amount of furlough earned by a Bishop is one-eleventh of the time during which he has been on duty, provided that no additional furlough can be earned by duty done while six months' furlough is due. The furlough due to a Bishop is the furlough which he has earned less the period during which he has been absent on furlough.

6. To a Bishop who has been on duty without interruption for thirty-three calendar months, and who has not for twelve calendar months been absent on furlough, the whole or any part of the furlough due to him may be granted.

Note.—[For the purposes of this rule, leave on medical certificate is, and furlough is not, an interruption of duty.]

Extraordinary Furlough.

6a. The Governor-General in Council may grant furlough when not otherwise admissible under the Rules for a period limited to three

months, to the Metropolitan, or, on the recommendation of the Metropolitan and with the concurrence of the Government of Madras or Bombay as the case may be, to the Bishop of Madras or Bombay.

The grant of such extraordinary furlough will be subject to the limitation that no further expenditure of the revenues of India be thereby entailed, and to the following conditions:—

- (a) That the purpose for which the leave is granted shall be specified in the Gazette Notification granting it;
- (b) That it shall not be granted more than twice during a Bishop's tenure of his office;
- (c) That a second period shall in no case be granted unless six years' active service has been rendered after the first period.

7. Furlough and leave on medical certificate cannot be taken in continuation of each other; but furlough granted under these rules may be retrospectively changed into leave on medical certificate.

Acting allowance of locum tenens.

8. An Archdeacon or a Chaplain appointed to hold charge of a diocese during the absence of the Bishop is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 500 a month in addition to the pay of his substantive office.

Absentee Allowance.

9. A Bishop while absent upon furlough or upon leave on medical certificate is entitled to full pay less Rs. 500 a month, but not to any other allowances.

Travelling and similar allowances of locum tenens.

10. An Archdeacon or a Chaplain appointed to hold charge of a diocese during the absence of the Bishop upon leave on medical certificate, is entitled to the travelling and other similar allowances admissible to the Bishop.

Acting allowances of locum tenens of Metropolitan.

11. The allowances of the Bishop of Madras or Bombay, when performing the functions of the Bishop of Calcutta during his absence on leave, are regulated by 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 119. In such case the Bishop of Madras or Bombay is entitled to an allowance at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem in addition to his salary as Bishop of

CHAPTER XXVII.—ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS—continued.

Madras or Bombay, and the Bishop of Calcutta will receive, during such absence, the salary of his office less Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem.

Grant of Leave.

12. Leave under these Rules may be granted to the Metropolitan by the Governor-General in Council, and to the Bishops of Madras and Bombay by the Governments of those Presidencies, on the recommendation of the Metropolitan.

568. A Bishop of Madras or Bombay exercising the episcopal jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the See of Calcutta during a vacancy of the See by the demise of the Bishop thereof for the time being, or otherwise, is entitled to the full pay fixed for the office, viz., Rs. 3,831-6-8.

569. An Archdeacon or a Chaplain appointed to hold charge of the Diocese of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, during a vacancy in the See is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 500 a month in addition to the pay of his substantive office, provided that the arrangement does not involve any extra expense to the State beyond what would be incurred if the Bishop were present on duty. He is also entitled to the travelling and other similar allowances admissible to the Bishop; but the grant of visitation allowance is subject to the restriction laid down in Articles 1112 and 1149.

570. The official status of the Bishops of Rangoon, Lucknow, and Lahore is that of a Senior Chaplain, and, as such, they are subject to the rules in Articles 573 to 599. Article 567 does not apply to them.

CHAPLAINS.

573. *Residence and Service.*—(a) Residence (or Active Service) is reckoned, in the case of a Chaplain appointed in England, from the date of his arrival in India; and, in the case of a Chaplain appointed while resident in India, from the date on which he takes charge of his office, but he must not assume charge before the despatch from the Secretary of State appointing him is received in India. Residence includes besides time spent on duty—

(i) Privilege and Subsidiary Leave.

(ii) Time passed out of employ in India, otherwise than on leave.

(b) 'Service' includes 'Residence,' and, also, all time spent on Leave of any description, but no time before the beginning of 'Residence.'

574. *Date of arrival in India.*—A Chaplain is held to have arrived in India on the date on which he reports his arrival either at the headquarters of the Diocese to which he is attached, or at any other Station to which he may be appointed or directed to proceed.

575. (a) A Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, who is posted in England to the Lahore Diocese or to any Station in the Central Provinces, or north of Allahabad, who comes to India *via* Bombay, or by direct steamer to Karachi, and who is instructed by the Secretary of State to inquire from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, or at Karachi, from the Commissioner in Sind, for orders as to his

ultimate destination, is held to have arrived in India on the date on which he reports his arrival at the Station to which he is directed to proceed in the orders he receives at Bombay, or at Karachi, if he travels by direct steamer to that port.

(b) A Chaplain who is *not* on the Bombay Establishment, and who is *not* posted to any Station in the Lahore Diocese, or to any Station in the Central Provinces or north of Allahabad, but who comes out to India *via* Bombay, is held to have arrived in India from the date on which he reports his arrival at the Presidency town of the Presidency to which he is attached, or, if he receives orders at Bombay to proceed to any particular Station, from the date of his arrival at that Station.

(c) The report of arrival in each instance is to be made to the Bishop of the Diocese to which the Chaplain is attached.

576. *Probationers.*—A Chaplain serves on probation for three years, at the end of which he is, if reported fit by a Medical Board in India and considered qualified by the Bishop of his Diocese, confirmed as a Junior Chaplain. Time spent in India on service under the Additional Clergy Society, or on other approved service, may be included in the period of probation. Probationary service, which is passed under the Government, counts in all cases towards leave and gratuity, and if the Chaplain was appointed after the 17th March, 1892, it also counts towards pension. Probationary service, which is not passed under the Government, does not count towards leave or gratuity, but if the Chaplain was appointed after the 17th March, 1892, it counts towards pension.

Leave.—[A Chaplain on probation is not entitled to any leave during his probation, except privilege leave under Article 592.]

580. The amount of Furlough 'admissible' to a Chaplain is limited to six years. All the Rules in this Section are subject to this limitation.

581. The amount of Furlough 'earned' by a Chaplain is one-fourth of his Active Service, and three months in addition thereto.

582. The amount of Furlough 'due' to a Chaplain is the amount which he has earned, diminished by the amount of Furlough which he has enjoyed.

583. (a) To a Chaplain who has rendered three years' Continuous Service, Furlough for not more than two years may be granted as follows:—

First. On medical certificate, unconditionally (see Articles 828 to 832 and 836 to 838, for the Procedure Rules).

Secondly. Without medical certificate, subject to the following provisos:—

(i) That the Furlough be due to him;

(ii) That he have rendered seven years' Active Service;

(iii) That a period of not less than eighteen months has elapsed since his last return from privilege leave of over six weeks' duration;

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued*.

(iv) That the whole number of Chaplains absent on Furlough and Special Leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India. Except on medical certificate or on very urgent private affairs, Furlough or Special Leave may not be granted to a Church of England Chaplain if twenty per cent. of the whole number of Chaplains belonging to his Diocese are already absent on Furlough or Special Leave. The Bishop of Calcutta will report to the Government of India when the limit is reached, and the Bishops of Lucknow, Lahore, or Rangoon, as the case may be, to their respective Local Governments.

(b) Furlough taken under this Article may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

(c) The Furlough of a Chaplain is strictly limited to a period of three years at one time, and cannot be extended even without allowances. But the Secretary of State reserves to himself the power of allowing a Chaplain to remain in Europe beyond three years, should special and exceptional circumstances require it.

584. (a) To a Chaplain who has not rendered three years' Continuous Service, Furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

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

585. *Furlough Allowances*.—(a) A Chaplain on Furlough is entitled to allowances as follows:—

	Ordinary Furlough.	Other Furlough.
Archdeacon of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, and the Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scot- land at the same places	£600 a year	£480 a year.
Senior Chaplain	£500	„ £384 „
Junior Chaplain	£350	„ £300 „

An Archdeacon of Rangoon or Lahore draws no extra Furlough Allowance by reason of his office as Archdeacon.

Note.—[A Junior Chaplain appointed a Senior Chaplain while on furlough is entitled to the higher furlough allowance specified in this Article from the date of such appointment.]

(b) To a Chaplain proceeding on Furlough to England (not combined with Privilege Leave) an advance of the first quarter's allowances may be made, which advance is not recoverable in the event of his death.

(c) Ordinary Furlough includes—

(i) The first two years of each separate period of Furlough under Article 583.

(ii) So much of Furlough under Article 584 as may be due, provided that the Chaplain have rendered six months' Continuous Active Service.

A Chaplain on Furlough or Special Leave does not forfeit his past Leave Allowances by resigning the Service without returning to India.

586. A Chaplain returning from furlough out of India is not granted an advance of Allowances for more than thirty-five days beyond the date of embarkation for India.

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

Provided that a Chaplain, who has had Special Leave, must render six years' Active Service before he can again have such leave.

588. For the first period of a Chaplain's Special Leave, he is entitled to the Leave Allowance admissible during ordinary Furlough. In subsequent periods he is entitled to no Leave Allowance.

589. The *Subsidiary Leave* of a Chaplain and the beginning and ending of his Furlough and Special Leave are regulated by the Rules in Chapter XIII.

590. A Chaplain on Subsidiary Leave is entitled to the same Allowances as during the Leave to which it is Subsidiary.

591. A Chaplain may draw Allowances as if he were on Privilege Leave for any part of his Subsidiary Leave for which if he were not retiring from the Service or going on furlough or on Special Leave, Privilege Leave would be admissible to him.

592. *Privilege Leave* may be granted as follows:—

(i) After five months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than one month.

(ii) After ten months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than two months.

(iii) After fifteen months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than three months.

Note.—[Time spent by a Chaplain in Kashmir under Foreign Department Order No. 84, dated 13th March, 1863, counts as time spent on duty, except for the purposes of this Article.]

593. Privilege leave to the amount due may be prefixed as such to furlough, special leave on urgent private affairs, and extraordinary leave without allowances, under the conditions prescribed in Article 233: Provided that when privilege leave is so combined, the amount of the privilege leave due shall be calculated under the Rules in Chapter XII.

594. In applying for Privilege Leave, a Chaplain must, except when the leave is combined with other leave under Article 593, record the declaration prescribed in Article 826.

1. An Officer who has been granted privilege leave in combination with other leave is not permitted to resign the service until a period of at least six months has elapsed from the beginning of his combined leave.

595. A Chaplain may not take Privilege Leave in instalments.

596. A Chaplain on Privilege Leave is entitled to the same pay and house-rent as if he were on duty.

597. *Extraordinary leave* may be granted under Article 332.

598. *Benefices in the United Kingdom.*—The orders in the following despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 132 Public, dated 27th December, 1888, regarding the acceptance by Chaplains of Benefices in the United Kingdom, should be strictly adhered to:—

'A Chaplain accepting a Benefice in the United Kingdom must forthwith report his having done so to the Government under which he is serving, if he is in India, or to the Secretary of State if he is out of India on Furlough; and on the expiry of any leave which may (whether before or after such acceptance) have been granted to him, his Indian appointment will be deemed vacant. If he desires to retain his Indian appointment he must, before the expiry of his leave, resign the Benefice, having first obtained the consent of the Secretary of State and of the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Benefice is situated, to his doing so.

'No extension of leave will under any circumstances be granted to a Chaplain on furlough who has accepted a Benefice in the United Kingdom, unless he has resigned the same before the expiry of such furlough with the consent before mentioned.'

599. *Pensions.*—Chaplains are entitled to pension according to the following scale:—

Gratuity and Pension on Medical Certificate.

Chaplains appointed before 17th March, 1892.

Per annum.

	£	s.	d.
Seven years' residence and over ...	127	15	0
Ten years' residence and over ...	173	7	6
Fifteen years' residence and over ...	292	0	0

Chaplains appointed after 17th March, 1892.

£ s. d.

Under ten years' residence, for each completed year, a gratuity of ...	80	0	0
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Per annum.

£ s. d.

Ten years' and over a pension of ...	127	15	0
Thirteen years' and over a pension of ...	173	7	6
Eighteen years' and over a pension of ...	292	0	0

Retiring Pension.

Chaplains appointed before 17th March, 1892.

Per annum.

£ s. d.

After 17 years' residence and 20 years' service ...	365	0	0
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Chaplains appointed after 17th March, 1892.

Per annum.

£ s. d.

After 20 years' residence and 23 years' service ...	365	0	0
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NOTES.—(a) Gratuities are subject to a maximum of £800 and a minimum of £200.

(b) The Invalid pensions of £127 15s., and £173 7s. 6d. a year, are admissible only after a trial of a temperate climate and upon a certificate from the Medical Board attached to the India Office that the officer is permanently unfit to serve in India.

600. *Retirement.*—A Chaplain must retire after twenty-five years' service, unless specially exempted by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Governor-General in Council, or, if he belong to the Madras or Bombay Establishment, of the Governor in Council of his Presidency.

601. No leave, other than Privilege Leave under Article 592, may be granted to a Chaplain who has completed twenty-five years' service. Leave other than Privilege Leave granted to a Chaplain before completion of twenty-five years' service ceases to have effect on such completion.

Note.—[Articles 600 and 601 do not apply to the Bishops of Rangoon, Lucknow and Lahore (see Article 570).]

MINISTERS OTHER THAN CHAPLAINS.

602. A Clergyman appointed under the orders of the Government to perform the duties of a Chaplain on the Regular Establishment, is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

603. The allowances of a Clergyman (whether of the Additional Clergy Society or any other recognised Society) are regulated by the Local Government within an annual grant for each Government.

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued.*CHAPTER XXVIII.—MILITARY OFFICERS.¹

PAY, ALLOWANCE AND LEAVE RULES.

604. The acting allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ are governed by the rules in Articles 104 to 116, and the Leave of Military Officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules is granted under the European Service Leave Rules in Chapter XIII.

605. The Local Government may grant Furlough or Leave under Military Rules, or Special Leave under Article 316, to a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules.

Note 1.—[The grant of furlough other than on medical certificate to a Military Officer in Civil employ is subject to the condition that a period of not less than eighteen months has elapsed since his last return from privilege leave of over six weeks' duration.]

Note 2.—[The grant of Furlough or Leave, other than Privilege Leave, out of India to a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules carries with it the grant of Subsidiary Leave under the provisions of Article 322.]

606. A Local Government may also grant Short Leave (under Civil or Military rules as the case may be) to a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules.

Note 1.—[This Article also applies to officers of the British service employed in a Civil Department in India.]

Note 2.—[Privilege leave in combination with other leave is admissible to a Military Officer in Civil employ under the conditions and limitations in Article 233 but not under the military rules promulgated with India Army Order No. 64, dated 1st February 1904.]

Note 3.—[A Military Officer employed in the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, or as Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, or as Private Secretary to a Lieutenant-Governor, or as an A.-D.-C., appointed from Military employment, is not entitled to Privilege Leave under Chapter XII of these Regulations.]

607. No other leave of absence may be granted under the Regulations in Part III. to a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FROM CIVIL EMPLOY.

612. (a) A Military or Naval Officer in Civil employ, after attaining the age of 55 years, shall not, except for special reasons, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, retain his office or be appointed to any new office: Provided that, if such an Officer has held his office for less than five years, he may, for special reasons, with the sanction of the Government of India, be permitted to retain his office until he has held it for

five years. The term 'office' in this Article includes an officiating appointment, and the currency of the period of five years is not interrupted by any subsequent temporary promotion to a higher appointment.

(b) The period of five years begins from the date on which the Officer first takes up the office, whether substantively or temporarily: Provided that, if temporary, he is confirmed without reverting to his substantive appointment; but the currency of the period is not interrupted by any subsequent temporary promotion to a higher appointment.

[*Exception.*—Medical Officers of the Administrative Grades—namely, Surgeon-Generals and Colonels, are not compelled to retire from the Service until they attain the age of sixty years.]

613. The undermentioned Officers cease to be in Civil employ on attaining the age of fifty-five years:—

(a) Military Officers in the Survey of India, unless specially permitted by the Secretary of State, in the interests of the Public Service, to remain in the department for a further definite period;

(b) Officers of the Indian Medical Service below the rank of Colonel;

(c) Departmental Officers and Warrant Officers.

614. On succession to the Colonel's Allowance, a Military Officer (not holding an appointment, the tenure of which is limited to five years) must vacate any Civil appointment which he then holds. But, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, he is eligible for reappointment or for employment in the same or any other appointment, at the discretion of the Government of India in the Military Department. In such a case his civil pay will be reduced by the amount of his Colonel's allowance, which will be included in, and not given in addition to, his consolidated salary.

615. *Public Works Department.*—A Military Officer in the Public Works Department, who, on reaching the age of 50 years, has not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, will be liable to be called upon to vacate his appointment.

616. Military Officers in the Public Works and Telegraph Departments cease to be in Civil employ on attaining the age of 55 years.

617. A Military Officer serving in the Public Works Department must vacate absolutely any appointment he may hold in that Department on succession to the Colonel's allowance.

620. *Leave after completion of period of Civil Employ.*—(a) No leave but Privilege Leave may

there is a fair likelihood of his being brought on the permanent establishment of that department; otherwise he must immediately be returned to his regiment.

An Officer so seconded must either return to his regiment at the end of five years, or be struck off its strength on retention in a department for any period beyond that term. [*Indian Army Circulars, Military Department, No. 1451, dated 10th October, 1880.*]

* Army or personal staff appointments tenable for fixed periods.

¹ The following is the Rule of the Military Department for regulating the treatment of regimental officers selected for temporary employment in certain Civil Departments:

CLAUSE 120. With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that a regimental Officer selected for temporary employment with a department of the State in an appointment other than those* whose seconding is regulated by the provisions of paragraph 4 of G. G. O. No. 811 of 1877 will, on the expiration of a year of such temporary duty, be seconded, provided that the department employing him certifies that

CHAPTER XXVIII.—MILITARY OFFICERS—continued.

be granted to a Military Officer in Civil employ, whether subject to the Civil or Military Leave Rules, or to any Naval Officer who is more than fifty-five years old. Any leave, other than Privilege Leave, granted in the Civil Department to a Military or Naval Officer in Civil employ before he is fifty-five years old ceases to have effect on his fifty-fifth birthday, on which date he reverts to Military employ. The absentee allowances of a Military Officer in Civil employ on leave other than Privilege Leave become a Military charge and he becomes subject to Military Rules on his fifty-fifth birthday, whether his leave was granted in the Military or the Civil Department.

Note.—[In the case of a Military or Naval Officer in Civil employ, who reverts to Military employ under the operation of the rules in this section, privilege leave cannot be granted at the end of his service in the Civil Department for any period which will expire within the three months previous to his reversion.]

(b) In applying Clause (a) to Medical Officers of the administrative grades—namely, Surgeon-Generals and Colonels—'sixty' or 'sixtieth' as the case may be, should be substituted for 'fifty-five' or 'fifty-fifth.'

CHAPTER XXIX.—CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Note.—[The rules contained in this chapter apply only to those Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department who were transferred to it from the Army Veterinary Department.]

621. Officers officiating in the Department draw the pay of their military rank *plus* half the civil allowance attached to that rank.

622. The leave and leave allowances of Civil Veterinary Officers are regulated by the rules in Chapter XIII., applicable to military officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules, with the following special conditions:—

- (a) Officers on ordinary furlough draw half the pay of their military rank *plus* half their civil allowances.
- (b) Civil Veterinary Officers are treated, in applying the rules mentioned, as if they had, before entering the civil Department, been subject to the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps (1886) from the date of their arrival in India.

623. The pension rules of the Civil Veterinary Department are as follow:—

- (a) No officer becomes qualified for pension under the scale fixed for the Department until he has rendered ten years' service in it.
- (b) Pensions are granted at the rates prescribed for the Army Veterinary Department by the Army Regulations in force for the time being, plus an addition made on the following scale:—
After 10 years' service in the Civil Veterinary Department £72 a year;
after 15 years' service in the Civil Veterinary Department £96 a year;
after 20 years' service in the Civil Veterinary Department £120 a year.
- (c) Leave, apart from privilege leave, counts as service qualifying towards pension to the extent of two months for every year of actual service.
- (d) Retirement is optional after twenty years' service and allowed on medical certificate after fifteen years' service. An officer, other than the Inspector-

General, who resigns the Civil Veterinary Department before retirement, forfeits all claims to pension under the scale fixed for the Department.

The pension of the Insp.-Genl., if he has qualified under clause (a), is at the rate of £600 a year after three years' tenure of office. Should an officer have completed five years' tenure of the post of Insp.-Genl. before having rendered ten years' service in the Department, he is eligible for a pension of £500 a year.

Officers retiring before having completed ten years' service in Civil employ are dealt with under military rules for pension or gratuity. In the case of an officer invalided before completing ten years' service in the Civil Veterinary Department, the gratuity or pension earned by him under Military rules is increased in the same proportion as the total Civil allowances bear to the total Military allowances earned by him during his period of service in India.

[*Note.*—Previous service in an appointment absorbed into the Civil Veterinary Department counts as service rendered in that Department for the purposes of this rule.]

624. The rules in Chapter XXVIII. relating to the retirement of Military Officers in Civil employ upon attaining the age of fifty-five years, apply to Army Veterinary Officers in the Civil Veterinary Department.

625. *Service in the Field.*—Civil Veterinary Officers called upon to serve with an army in the field are entitled to the privileges of their army rank, and retain their Civil pay and allowances. Such service counts for leave and pension in the same way as service rendered in the Civil Department.

626. *Family Pensions.*—The family of a Civil Veterinary Officer recruited from the Veterinary Staff of the Army are eligible for pension under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, 'Pay and Non-effective Pay,' applicable to the families of Army Veterinary Officers.

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued.*

CHAPTER XXX.—CIVIL ENGINEERS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICERS.

LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

627. The rules in this Chapter apply, to the extent stated in the several Articles, to the following Officers:—

- (a) Officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments appointed from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill.
- (b) Stanley Engineers.
- (c) Other Civil Engineers and Telegraph Officers appointed by the Secretary of State.
- (d) Indian College Engineers appointed in India.
- (e) Other Civil Engineers not of purely Asiatic descent, appointed in India.

628. *Commencement of Service.*—If a Cooper's Hill Engineer lands in India on or before the 1st December of the year in which he passes out of College, his service counts from the preceding 1st October, unless another date should be specified in his letter of appointment.

629. If a Cooper's Hill Engineer is, after completing his three years' residence at College, required to go through a course of practical engineering in England under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, his service, unless another date should be specified in his letter of appointment, will reckon from the commencement of the practical course, or from such later date as will be consistent with the regulation that he may count as service towards pension the time spent on such practical course to the extent of one year only.

630. The service of a Cooper's Hill Engineer, whose case is not provided for in Articles 628 or 629, and who does not land in India by the 1st December, and that of any other Civil Engineer appointed by the Secretary of State, counts from the date on which he lands in India.

631. The service of an Officer appointed to the Telegraph Department, after training or competitive examination by the Secretary of State, begins as follows:—

- (i) If appointed after competitive examination, from date of covenant.
- (ii) If appointed after training at Cooper's Hill, from date of sailing of vessel selected by the Secretary of State, or 1st October in the year of passing out of the College, whichever is named in his letter of appointment, provided that he reaches India within two months of that date or other approximate date named in his letter of appointment; otherwise from date of arrival in India.

632. The service of an Officer appointed in India begins ordinarily from the date on which he takes charge of the office to which he is first appointed.

634. The Civil Engineers and Telegraph Officers whose leave is regulated by the European Service Leave Rules (Chapter XIII.) are enumerated in Article 297, Clauses (c) and (e). The leave of all other Officers is regulated by the Indian Service Leave Rules (Chapter XIV.).

PENSION RULES.

635. The rules in this section apply to all Officers of the classes described in clauses (a) to (c) of Article 627, and also to those Engineers whose names are given in Appendix 12.

Not—[The Rules in Article 643 apply to all classes of Officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.]

636. The pensionary claims of Indian College Engineers, and of other Civil Engineers (whether of purely Asiatic descent or not) appointed in India, and of Telegraph Officers not included under Clauses (a) and (c) of Article 627, are governed by the ordinary rules in Part IV. But in the case of Officers of this class who may rise to the rank of Superintending Engineer, or in the Telegraph Department, of Superintendent 1st grade, or in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, of Director, the Government of India will be prepared to consider favourably their admission to the pension rules, including those contained in Article 642, applicable to the Officers specified in Article 635.

Provided that Civil Engineers and Telegraph Officers who are Members of the Provincial Services of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments are not eligible for the concession described in this Article.

1. The concessions made under this Article do not affect the operation of the rules which determine the age from which qualifying service begins.

637. The Government of India may, on special grounds, recommend for sanction of the Secretary of State the grant of an invalid pension, on the scale below to an Officer belonging to the classes referred to as appointed in India, in Article 627, provided that he be not of purely Asiatic descent. This Article does not apply to Officers of the Provincial Service.

Not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 2,000 a year:—

If the qualifying service of the Officer be not less than— *Forty-fifth part of the Officer's average emoluments.*

10 years	...	...	...	10
11	"	...	...	11
12	"	...	...	12
13	"	...	...	13
14	"	...	...	14

638. Unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the rules of Part IV. apply to Officers defined in Article 635, but they are modified in the points noted in the following Articles.

639. The rule which excludes service under the age of twenty years does not apply to the officers defined in Article 635, or to Indian College Engineers.

640. Privilege leave and subsidiary leave count as service. Other leave counts to the extent stated in Article 408.

641. The following special scale of Pensions is admissible to the Officers defined in Article 635:—

- (a) *After a service of less than ten years, an invalid gratuity on the scale laid down in Article 474 (a).*

(3) *After a service of not less than ten years, an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts :—*

Years of completed service.	Scale of Pension.	Maximum limit of Pension.	
		a year	a month.
10	20-sixtieths of Average Emoluments	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 83½
11	21 " "	1,400	116
12	22 " "	1,800	150
13	23 " "	2,200	183½
14	24 " "	2,600	216½
15	25 " "	3,000	250
16	26 " "		
17	27 " "		
18	28 " "		
19	29 " "		

(c) After a service of not less than twenty years, a retiring pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

20 to 24	} 30-sixtieths of Average Emoluments	{ 4,000	333}
25 & above		{ 5,000	416}

642. *Special Additional Pensions.*—One or other, but not both, of the following special additional pensions over and above those allowed in Article 641 may be granted by the Government of India to officers of the classes specified in Article 635, limited in the case of the Engineer Establishment to those appointed not later than 1898, and of the Telegraph Department to those appointed not later than 1897, as rewards of approved service in the responsible positions mentioned below :—

(a) *Additional Pensions of Rs.2,000 per annum to those who have served three years as—*

(i) Chief Engineers, or Officers who may have been graded as such.

(ii) Director - General, or Deputy - Director-General, of Telegraphs.

(iii) Managers, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal State Railways.

Note.—[If an officer to whom this clause applies is compelled to retire under the 55 years' rule, or on medical certificate, before he has served the full period of three years, he may, with the special sanction of the Government of India, receive a special pension, which bears the same ratio to the full pension of Rs. 2,000, as the number of complete months' service in the grades referred to in this clause bears to the full period of 3 years.]

(b) *Additional Pensions of Rs. 1,000 per annum to those who have served three years as—*

(i) Superintending Engineers.

(ii) Director of Construction ; Director of Traffic ; or chief Superintendent in the Indian Telegraph Department.

(iii) Directors of the Persian and Persian Gulf Telegraphs in the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Note 1.—[For the purpose of awarding these special additional pensions, Civil Engineers, of the classes enumerated in Article 635, in Class I. of the State Railway Revenue establishments, or in Classes I., II., and III. of Examiners, Public Works Accounts, and the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings (Civil Works Branch), are treated as of equivalent rank to a Superintending Engineer.]

Note 2.—[The provisions of this Article apply to officers of the Indo-European Telegraph Department appointed up to the 28th July, 1896. Those appointed thereafter come wholly under Article 643.]

Note 3.—[It is important to bear in mind that these additional pensions cannot be claimed as a matter of right, but will be granted at the discretion of the Government of India as rewards of 'approved service.' See special addition to certificate in Form No. 26 (Pension).]

643. For Officers to whom special additional Pensions under Article 642 are not admissible, the following special additional pensions may be allowed by the Government of India :—

Additional Pensions of Rs.1,000 per annum to those who have rendered not less than three years of effective service in the following appointments, provided that in each case during such service the Officer has shown such special energy and efficiency as may be considered deserving of the concession :—

Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department, Railways.

Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department, Irrigation,
Roads and Buildings.

**Director of Railway Construction and
Deputy Secretary, Public Works De-
partment, Railways.**

Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy
Secretary, Public Works Department,
Railways.

Accountant-General, Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Accounts Branch.

* Chief Engineers and Officers of corre-

* Detailed list of appointments referred to in this head under Public Works Department as at present held.

Madras (2)	...	...	...	Chief Engineer and Secretary, and Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary, Public Works Department.
Bombay (2)	...	...	...	and Secretary, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer, Central Division.
Bengal (2)	...	...	...	and Secretary, Buildings and Roads Branch and Irrigation Branch.
United Provinces (2)	...	...	...	and Secretary, Buildings and Roads Branch, and Irrigation Branch.
Punjab (2)	...	...	...	and Secretary, Buildings and Roads Branch, and Irrigation Branch.
Burma (1)	...	...	...	and Secretary, Public Works Department.
Central Provinces or Assam	...	...	...	"

(Either of these, but not both at one time, might be held by a "Chief Engineer.")

† Railway Branch (6)—

Managers, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal State Railways.

Consulting Engineer of any constituted circle when the appointment is held by a Chief Engineer.

Engineers-in-Chief of Railways under survey, construction, or open, when the appointment is held by a Chief Engineer

† N.B.—The present sanctioned number of appointments carrying the rank of Chief Engineer in the Railway Branch is six.

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued.*

sponding rank in the several branches of the Public Works Department.

Officers graded as Chief Engineer and seconded from the Department holding appointments of corresponding rank and responsibility in foreign service.

Director-General of Telegraphs in India.
Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, when the office is held by a member of either the Indian or the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Deputy Managers, Traffic Superintendents, and Locomotive Superintendents, in the 1st Grade, Class 1, of the State Railway Revenue Establishment.

Examiners, Class 1, Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

Directors, Indian Telegraph Department.

Superintending Engineers, Class 1, Public Works Department.

Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings (Civil Works Branch).

644. (a) All service, whether temporary or substantive, counts as service towards these special additional pensions, but periods passed on leave, other than Privilege Leave, are excluded.

(b) All periods during which an officer officiates for another absent on privilege leave are excluded; also all periods, not exceeding three months, during which an officer officiates for another, who counts, or would, if he were a Civil Engineer, count the time for the special pension.

645. The following Officers of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, are subject to the pension rules in this Section for Officers of the Public Works Department:—Leach, E. A., Kelly, J. H. C.

1. Officers of the Indian Telegraph Department, who may be transferred to the Indo-European Telegraph Department, retain the pensionary privileges of their own branch of the department.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

646. The tenure of the appointment of Director-General of Telegraphs is limited to five years. Extensions of this term can be sanctioned by the Secretary of State alone.

647. No Chief Engineer of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, nor any officer of corresponding rank in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, or in the Superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department, nor any officer holding the office of Secretary or Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, can, without re-appointment, hold the same post for more than five years.

648. The following rules apply to officers, whether Civil or Military, holding the appointments enumerated below:—

Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, Railways.

Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads, and Buildings.

Director of Railway Construction.

Director of Railway Traffic.

Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

Chief Engineers, Class 1, who have held one appointment with that rank for five years continuously.

Manager, North-Western Railway.

Director-General of Telegraphs.

(1) An officer who is granted a special extension of time in any high appointment in the Public Works or Telegraph Department, the tenure of which is limited by rule, shall not be allowed any leave during such extension except privilege leave; and, should longer leave be necessary on account of ill-health, urgent private affairs, or other cause, the extension shall, *ipso facto*, cease from the departure of the officer on such leave.

(2) An officer who has served his full time in any of the posts referred to, whose time is not extended, and for whom no suitable post can be found, and who desires to take leave to England until the time of his retirement arrives, whether leave is permissible to him under the rules or not, shall be permitted to take leave on leave allowances not exceeding a maximum limit of £600 a year until he completes the service which entitles him to the maximum pension attainable by him. The same rule applies to an officer compelled to vacate his appointment under rule (1).

(3) The appointments vacated under rule (2) shall be considered vacant, and substantive promotions made in the vacant places.

649. Any Civil Engineer of the Public Works Department, who, on reaching the age of fifty years, has not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, will be liable to be called upon to retire.

650. All Civil Engineers in the Public Works Department, Civilian Under, and Assistant, Secretaries in the Public Works Branch of the Secretariat of the Government of India, or of a Local Government or Administration, and Civilians in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, in the Superior Railway Revenue Establishment, and in the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department, are required to retire on attaining the age of fifty-five years.

Note.—[The above rule is applicable to all Civilians of the several establishments named, whatever the source of their appointment may be.]

CHAPTER XXXI.—LAW OFFICERS.

651. In this Chapter, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the term 'Law Officer' includes—

A: Advocate General; a Standing Counsel; the Administrator General at Madras and Bombay; an Official Trustee; an Official Assignee.

A Receiver of a High Court; an Officer of a High Court who holds an appointment which, by law, can be held only by a Barrister.

A Secretary in the Legislative Department to a Local Government.

A Remembrancer or Deputy Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

A Government Advocate, or Assistant to the Government Advocate in Burma, and the Junior Government Advocate in the Punjab.

A Clerk of the Crown; a Government Solicitor; a Government Pleader.

A Government Prosecutor; the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department.

652. The Leave of Absence and Acting Allowances of a Law Officer who is a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Statutory Civil Servant are regulated by the rules applicable to the service to which the Officer belongs.

653. A Government Pleader or Government Prosecutor is entitled to such Leave of Absence and Allowances when on Leave, and to such Acting Allowances, as the Authority who appoints him may think fit to grant, provided that no extra expense be caused to the Government.

654. *Officers on full-timed Salaries.*—The Leave of Absence and Acting Allowances of a Law Officer who is not a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Statutory Civil Servant, or a Government Pleader or a Government Prosecutor, but whose pay is fixed, and whose whole time is retained for the service of Government, are regulated as if he were a Member of the Indian Civil Service.

Note.—[See the rule under Article 546.]

655. *Officers retained on fixed Allowances.*—The Leave of Absence and Acting Allowances of a Law Officer who is not a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Statutory Civil Servant, or a Government Pleader, or a Government Prosecutor, whose pay is fixed, but whose whole time is not retained for the public service, are regulated by the following Rules.

Active Service.

1. 'Active Service' includes, besides Time spent on Duty, Leave of Absence taken under Rule 3, and Subsidiary Leave of Absence taken under Rule 8.

Application.

2. An Application for Leave of Absence must be submitted, through the Officer who passes his pay, to the Authority to whom the Officer is directly subordinate.

Leave during Vacation.

3. Leave of Absence during the Vacation of the High or Chief Court within whose jurisdiction the Officer serves, may be granted without deduction of pay, provided that no expense be caused by the grant of such Leave.

Medical Certificate.

4. Leave may be granted on Medical Certificate for a period not exceeding one year; and Leave so granted may, on Medical Certificate, be extended to twenty months.

5. Leave of Absence on Medical Certificate may not be granted again until after three years' 'Active Service.'

Private Affairs.

6. Leave of Absence on Private Affairs for a period not exceeding six months may be granted once only to an Officer who has rendered six years' 'Active Service.'

Furlough.

7. After four years' 'Active Service,' Furlough without Pay, but with retention of appointment, may be granted for a period not exceeding one year.

Subsidiary Leave.

8. In very urgent cases Subsidiary Leave of absence may be granted under *Chapter XIII.*, provided that no expense be caused by the grant of such Leave.

Commutation of Leave.

9. Excepting Subsidiary Leave, no kind of Leave may be granted in continuation of any other kind of Leave; but any Leave granted under these Rules may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of Leave which might at first have been granted.

Commencement and termination of Leave.

10. If an Officer, who has obtained Leave of Absence, makes over charge of his office before noon, his Leave begins on, and includes, the day on which he makes over charge; otherwise it begins on, and includes, the following day.

11. If an Officer resumes charge of his Office after noon, his Leave of Absence ends on, and includes, the day on which he resumes charge; otherwise, it ends on, and includes, the day before he resumes charge.

Leave Allowances.

12. An Officer, while on Leave under Rule 4, 5, or 6, is entitled to half-pay: Provided that his maximum Leave Allowance shall be, if paid in India, 833½ rupees a month, and, if paid at the Home Treasury, £250 a quarter.

Note.—[An Officer compelled to take Leave out of India under Rule 4, 5, or 6 owing to ill-health is entitled to the benefits of Article 342. In applying that Article the word 'pay' should be substituted for the word 'salary'.]

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued.**Acting Officers.*

13. (a) An Officer officiating for an Officer on Leave under these Rules is entitled to the pay of the appointment, less the fraction of it drawn by the Absentee, in addition to the same fraction of the pay of his own substantive office, if any. In calculating this fraction, the maximum Leave Allowance of £250 a quarter, payable from the Home Treasury, is held to be equal to 2,500 rupees.

(b) Provided that—

(i) The minimum salary of a Standing Counsel at Calcutta is Rs. 1,000 a month.

(ii) The minimum salary of a Government Advocate at Lahore, Allahabad, Rangoon, or Moulmein is three-quarters of the pay of the appointment.

Deputation Vacancy.

14. An Officer officiating for an Officer deputed to act in another appointment, or on special duty, is entitled to two-thirds of the pay of the appointment in which he officiates, *plus* one-third of the pay of his own substantive appointment, if any.

Combination of Offices.

15. If an Officer holds more than one appointment, his salary is regulated by *Chapter VIII.*

656. *Officers paid by Fees.*—Leave may be granted under the Rules in the preceding Article to a Law Officer who is paid by Fees, whether his whole time be retained for the service of Government or not, on condition that he make such arrangements for the performance of his duties as are satisfactory to the Authority by which he is appointed, and on condition that, in case of his obtaining Leave on Private Affairs under Rule 6, the officiating Officer shall receive the whole of the Fees attached to the office.

657. *Other Officers.*—An officiating Law Officer, who is not subject to the foregoing rules, draws, as acting allowance, the difference between the allowance attached to the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates. Provided the maximum salary (*see* Article 96) is not exceeded.

658. *Extraordinary Leave* under Article 332 may be granted to the Officers in this chapter.

CHAPTER XXXII. relates to STATE RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENTS.

CHAPTER XXXIII. relates to the BENGAL COVENANTED PILOT SERVICE; CHAPTER XXXIV. to the PORT BLAIR POLICE; CHAPTER XXXV. to the ASSAM MILITARY POLICE; CHAPTER XXXVI. to the CALCUTTA AND SUBURBAN POLICE FORCES; and CHAPTER XXXVII. to the BURMA MILITARY POLICE.

PART VI.—Chapter XXXVIII. contains the **RULES FOR THE GRANT OF WOUND AND OTHER EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.**

PART VII.—FOREIGN SERVICE AND SERVICE UNDER LOCAL FUNDS.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND CONDITIONS.

750. Foreign Service is of three kinds, viz. :—

First.—When an Officer of Government is allowed to take service under an employer who is not under the orders of Government, and is allowed while in such service to maintain his claim to pension and leave in the same way as if he were still in the service of Government.

Examples.—Officers lent to Egypt, or to the Colonies, or to a Native State, or a Port Trust, or a Municipality, or a Railway Company.

Second.—When Government having obtained control over or having received in trust certain funds other than General Revenues, creates special appointments or special establishments at the cost of the said funds for the purpose of exercising such control or trust.

Examples.—Administrators of Native States, Managers of Courts of Wards' Estates.

Third.—When additions are made to an existing service or an existing establishment to provide for work which has to be done under the supervision and control of the supervising and controlling Officers of the Service or Establishment, the cost of the

additions being charged to, or recovered from, the persons or bodies in whose interest the work is done.

Examples.—Political Agents appointed at the cost of the States concerned; Assistant Opium Agents in Native States and their Establishments; Establishments employed in Government Offices for the control of local funds, the members of which are appointed and controlled by Government, but the cost of which is recovered from the foreign services or local funds.

751. (a) Foreign Service of the first and second kinds qualifies for leave and pension or for pension only in the case of Officers transferred by competent authority from qualifying service under Government with the privilege of retaining their title to leave or pension, which in all but special cases is made subject to payment of contributions to Government in respect of the cost of such leave or pension.

(b) Foreign Service of the third kind qualifies for leave and pension in the same way as service in the rest of the department or establishment, of which the appointment forms a part: but arrangements are made for the recovery of the cost, as laid down in Chapter XLI.

CHAPTER XL.—FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE FIRST AND SECOND KINDS.

753. An Officer may not be transferred to Foreign service of the first kind unless the following conditions are complied with :—

- (i) The service required of the Officer transferred is such as should for public reasons (and not merely in the interest of the Officer concerned) be provided for by a servant of the Government of India.
- (ii) The transfer is made by, or with the consent of,
 - (a) The Local Government under which the Officer is serving, in the case of transfer to Foreign service in India, subject, if the transfer is to the service of a Native State, and if the remuneration proposed exceeds that specified in clause (iv) of this Article, to the sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.
 - (b) The Government of India in the case of transfer to the service of His Majesty's Government in England or of any Colonial or Foreign Government.
- (iii) The Officer transferred either has ten years' qualifying service (for pension) under Government or belongs to one of the following services :—The Indian Civil Service; the Army; the 'Commission' of any Non-Regulation Province; the graded Political Departments; the Superior Service of the Public Works (including Railway Revenue and Account Branches), Telegraph, Survey, or Forest Department; the graded Educational Service; the Indian Educational Service; the Royal Indian Marine.

Note.—[This condition does not apply to Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants employed under Local Boards and Municipalities, or to Hospital Assistants employed under Railway Companies, or to Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars deputed as Managers of Court of Wards' Estates in the United Provinces.]

- (iv) The Officer transferred shall receive only the remuneration agreed upon or sanctioned by the Local Government or the Government of India, as the case may be, on his behalf. The remuneration admissible shall ordinarily be determined by the following rules :—
 - (a) If an Officer is transferred to a post the duties of which are similar to those of the appointment which he held at the time of his transfer, his pay (1) if he belongs to a graded service, shall not exceed that of the grade to which he would next rise if he remained in British service; (2) if he does not belong to a graded service, shall not exceed by more than 25 per cent. his pay in British service.

Note.—If at the time of transfer an Officer is receiving acting allowance for officiating in an appointment from which it is un-

likely that he will revert, his initial pay in Foreign service may be calculated with reference to his salary at the time of transfer.

- (b) If an Officer is transferred to a post the duties of which entail unusual responsibility and require special capacity, or to a post belonging to a branch of the public service different from that in which he was previously serving, his pay, whether he belongs to a graded service or not, shall not exceed the pay ordinarily allowed for similar duties in British service.
- (c) Increases of pay are regulated as follows :—(1) When an Officer, whose pay was originally fixed under Clause (a) (1), would have been promoted in the British service to a higher grade, he may be permitted to draw the pay of the grade next above that to which he would have been so promoted with effect from the date of such promotion; (2) in all other cases no increase of pay above the amount sanctioned at the time of transfer will be granted to any Officer until he has served for three years in Foreign service, after that period and subsequently at intervals of not less than three years increments not exceeding 20 per cent. of the original pay in Foreign service may be allowed on the intimation of the Foreign employer, if, in the opinion of the Local Government or the Government of India, as the case may be, the increase is justified both with reference to the qualifications of the Officer and the nature of his duties.

(d) The officiating allowance of an Officer appointed to officiate during the absence of the permanent incumbent of a sanctioned appointment in Foreign Service, shall be regulated in accordance with the rules in Part II.

- (v) The Officer transferred shall remain, while on Foreign Service, subject to the general and disciplinary rules which apply to Officers on active Government service.

Note.—[Service under a landholder who retains the management of his own estate is not 'Foreign Service' for the purpose of these Regulations, unless, in an altogether exceptional case, the importance of the estate or its owner is such as to justify the transfer of the services of a Government Officer to occupy an important position, such as manager, &c.]

754. *Contribution required.*—Whatever may be the actual pay and allowances drawn by an Officer in Foreign Service from his employers, his salary, for the purpose of calculating the share of the leave allowances and pension payable to him by Government, and of requiring a contribution

PART VII.—FOREIGN SERVICE AND SERVICE UNDER LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

towards the cost of such leave allowances and pension, shall be assumed to be as follows:—

(a) *If he is a member of any of the special services mentioned in Article 753 (iii)—*

	Members of the Indian Civil Service.	Other Special Services.
(i) During the first two years of his service reckoning from the first day of April next following his arrival in India or date of appointment if he was appointed in India	Rs. 400	Rs. 350
(ii) For each subsequent year of service	Rs. 100	Rs. 50
Up to a maximum of	Rs. 2,500	Twice the maximum Furlough allowance admissible to the officer concerned.*

* *Example.*—If the official rate of exchange for the year is 16 pence per rupee, the maximum on which a contribution is required would, in a case in which the maximum furlough allowance is £250 a quarter, be Rs. 2,500 a month, and in one in which it is £120 a quarter, Rs. 1,200 a month.

Note.—[Percentage deductions (e.g., for Civil Fund in the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service) will be calculated upon the 'assumed salary'.]

(b) *If the Officer is not a member of any of the above services, then—*

(i) If he belongs to a graded service, his name will be retained on it (as seconded), substantive promotion from grade to grade being given to him in due course, and his assumed pay will be that of the grade in which from time to time he is.

Note.—[If the Officer belongs to a graded service in which the pay of appointments is progressive, his assumed pay will be the pay he last drew in Government employ. If he is promoted to a higher grade while in foreign service, his assumed pay will be the minimum pay of the grade to which he is promoted.]

(ii) If he does not belong to a graded service, the assumed pay will be that which he last drew in Government service. If, while he remains in Foreign service, he is substantively promoted by the Local Government under which he was last employed to another appointment on higher pay, the assumed pay shall be the pay of such appointment.

Note.—[No such officer may, while on Foreign service, be substantively promoted to an appointment in Government service on higher pay than that which he drew when last in Government employ, unless the nature of his duties while in Foreign service and the manner in which he discharged them qualify him for the same: nor shall any such officer on reversion to Government employ be appointed to any post on higher pay than he drew when last in Government employ except on the same condition.]

755. (a) From every Officer transferred in the manner specified in Article 753, who does not wholly resign the service of the British Govern-

ment, or who is not, for recorded special and public reasons, exempted from the operation of the rules in this chapter, a contribution is levied as follows:—

(i) In the case of Officers of the special services mentioned in Article 753 (iii), on account of leave allowances (excepting privilege leave) and pension—one-fourth of the assumed-pay: Provided that in the case of an Officer whose pension is subject to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year the contribution shall not be calculated on a higher salary than Rs. 1,500 a month if he is subject to the European Services leave rules, and Rs. 1,250 a month if he is subject to the Indian Services leave rules.

Note 1.—[In the case of Officers transferred to foreign service before 1st September, 1896, the maximum salaries on which contribution is calculated are Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 1,000 respectively for officers subject to the European and the Indian Service leave rules.]

Note 2.—[In the case of Officers subject to the European Service leave rules a higher limit has been fixed because of the higher maximum furlough allowance drawn by them.]

Note 3.—[The pensions of Officers who, though not yet eligible, may in the future become eligible for the special additional pensions admissible under Article 642, are not considered to be subject to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year.]

(ii) In the case of others, on account of pension only—one-eighth of the assumed pay: Provided that, in the case of an Officer whose pension is subject to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year the contribution shall not be calculated on a higher salary than Rs. 1,000 a month.

Note.—[In the case of an Officer transferred to Foreign Service before the 1st September, 1896, the contribution is not calculated on a higher salary than Rs. 833½ a month.]

(b) An Officer is not permitted to withhold the contribution upon condition that the time of his Foreign service shall not count for pension or leave: he must either wholly resign the British service or, unless he is specially exempted, make the contribution required by this Article.

756. (a) The rates of Contribution prescribed in Article 755 apply to all Officers transferred to Foreign service after 7th January, 1889. The rates previously in force continue to operate, in the case of officers transferred before that date, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That in the case of Officers of the Public Works Department transferred to the service of a Railway Company on terms agreed upon between Government and the Company, their appointments under the Company remain unchanged. If their appointments are changed, or if they enter on fresh engagements even without returning to the service of Government, they become subject to the new rates of contribution. It will rest with the Government of India in the Public Works Department to decide whether the appointments have been changed or not;

CHAPTER XL.—FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE FIRST AND SECOND KINDS—*continued*.

(2) That in the case of all Officers transferred to Foreign Service, the former rates of contribution will operate only until the new rates are applied, in each case, under the orders of the Local Government by whom the Officer was transferred. In all cases in which the new rates have not been so applied, and in which the Officer's salary may not under existing rules be increased without the sanction of the British Government, such sanction will, in future, be subject to the condition that the increase shall not be liable to contribution and shall not be reckoned for any purpose of leave allowance or pension.

(b) Previous to the 7th January, 1889, the rates of contribution were determined by the following Rules:—

From every Officer transferred to Foreign service who does not wholly resign the service of the British Government, or who is not, for recorded special and public reasons, exempted from the operation of this rule, a contribution is levied as follows:—

(A) In the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service:—at the rate of 16½ per cent. (one-sixth) on the gross salary which he receives from his Foreign employers.

(B) In the case of any other Officer:—at the rate of 14½ per cent. (one-seventh) on the gross salary which he receives from his Foreign employers; provided always that the contribution from a Civil Officer, other than a Member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Civil Engineer, shall in no case exceed Rs. 166½ a month, and from a Civil Engineer, Rs. 233½ a month.

757. *Service in Egypt*.—Officers transferred for service under the Egyptian Government contribute for pension only. Such contributions are regulated by the provisions of Articles 754 and 755. The rate leviable in the case of officers of the special services mentioned in Article 753 (iii) is one-sixth of their assumed pay, which represents the proportionate share on account of pension only, of the one-fourth prescribed in Article 755 (a) (i) for both leave and pension. Service in Egypt does not count as service for Indian furlough.

Note 1.—[In the case of a Military Officer, the contribution prescribed covers the liability of Indian revenues for temporary half-pay, or half-pay pension in any case of an Officer losing his health during Egyptian service before becoming entitled to ordinary so-called full-pay pension.]

Note 2.—[See note under Article 772 (c).]

757A. *Foreign Service during Leave*.—Except with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State, no Officer is permitted to accept employment under another Government during furlough.

758. (a) An Officer lent for other than Imperial purposes, either to His Majesty's Government in England, or to a British Colony, or to a foreign State or Municipality, makes a contribution to the Indian Exchequer in accordance with the rules in this chapter.

Note.—[An Officer holding any appointment out of India, Civil or Military, under His Majesty's

Government, and paid from the Imperial, that is, the Home Revenues, as distinguished from local, municipal or Colonial funds, is considered as having been lent for Imperial purposes, and is therefore exempt from payment of contribution.]

(b) But if an Officer while absent on furlough is permitted to take employment of the above kind, or if an Officer is allowed to take furlough for the purpose of taking such employment, he may draw his furlough allowance from Indian revenues in addition to any allowance which may be assigned to him for the employment; in this case the contribution is not required for the period of the Officer's employment as above, but will be payable from the date of the expiry of the furlough should the Officer continue in it. Service under His Majesty's Government in England, or under any Colonial or Foreign Government outside of India, will, in this case, be held to begin from the date of the expiry of the furlough.

Note.—[The sanction of the Government of India is required to the transfer of an Officer to any service of the description mentioned in this Article.]

759. No Officer employed as above on any duty unconnected with India shall, except as provided in Articles 758 and 760, receive any allowances from Indian revenues while so employed.

760. If an Officer is, when transferred, entitled to Privilege Leave, and obtains it with the avowed intention of taking employment under the Egyptian Government, he may draw his Privilege Leave Allowances from Indian revenues, in addition to any allowance from the Egyptian Government, without being required during the period of leave to contribute for pension in respect of employment in Egypt. The right to receive Privilege Leave Allowance is, however, contingent on his return to duty under the Indian Government on the expiry of the leave; if, therefore, he continues in the service of the Egyptian Government after the end of seven days from the date of expiry of his leave, the leave will be considered as cancelled, and the Officer's foreign service will be held to have begun on the date from which he availed himself of his Privilege Leave.

Temporary Transfers.

761. (a) No contribution is levied from an Officer transferred to foreign service for a special temporary duty not lasting more than six months: Provided that exemption can only be claimed under this Article if it is specially provided for from the beginning as part of the terms of the arrangement under which the transfer is made.

Note.—[In determining whether contributions are payable or not, the point to be considered is the duration of the appointment or duty to which the Officer is transferred and not the duration of the particular Officer's employment in the appointment or on the special duty.]

(b) In these cases the rule in Article 753 (iii) as to ten years' qualifying service need not be applied, and the Officer cannot, for the purposes of leave allowance and pension, count for the time passed in such service higher salary than he had when he was transferred to it.

PART VII.—FOREIGN SERVICE AND SERVICE UNDER LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

762. The Local Government may remit the contribution for any period during which an Officer on foreign service is temporarily employed under the British Government on duties additional to, or distinct from, his duties on foreign service.

RULES FOR PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTION.

770. If the salary of an Officer is paid under the orders of the Accountant-General at a British Government Treasury, the required contribution is deducted at the time of payment. In all other cases the Officer himself must pay the amount directly to the British Government in the manner prescribed in the following rules*; the Government will not ordinarily enter into any direct arrangements with the foreign employers of its Officers or make any direct demands upon them.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

779. *Leave and Pension.*—(a) In return for the contributions prescribed in Article 755 (a) (i) the Government accepts the charge for the Officer's pension, and also that for his absentee allowances (except on Privilege Leave, when it pays only its share, according to the Rule of Proportions calculated on the assumed pay referred to in Article 754 (a), and during which contribution calculated on the share of the leave allowances payable by the foreign body, must be paid as if the Officer were on duty), in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were in the regular service of Government, saving only that the calculation of pension or absentee allowance is based upon the pay upon which he contributes (*see* Article 754) and not upon the amount which he receives from his foreign employer.

Note 1.—[In calculating the leave allowances of a Member of the Indian Civil Service one twenty-fourth must be added to the assumed or actual salary, in order to provide for the four per cent. annuity deduction. For example: if the average salary is Rs. 960 (net) the half average fixed for Leave Allowance will be Rs. 500, and not Rs. 480; because the Leave Allowance of Rs. 500, being subject to four per cent. deduction, the net amount payable will be only Rs. 480.]

Note 2.—[The allowance admissible under this article during subsidiary leave to an Officer who has privilege leave due to him is the amount which would be admissible during privilege leave if the salary of the Officer were actually payable at the "assumed" rate. The whole of the subsidiary leave allowance thus paid is chargeable to Government.]

(b) In return for the contribution prescribed in Article 755 (a) (ii), the Government accepts the charge for the Officer's pension, but not for his Absentee Allowances, of which it pays only its share according to the Rule of Proportions, calculated on assumed pay. [Article 754 (b).]

780. In return for the contribution prescribed in Clauses (a) and (b) of Article 768, the Government accepts the charge for the Officer's pension and absentee allowances (except during privilege leave, when it pays only its share according to the Rule of Proportions; and during which the contribution is paid as if the Officer were on duty), in the same way as if he were in its own service.

781. An Officer who contributes for pension only must, during Privilege Leave, pay his contribution as if he were on duty, and if, after return to his British appointment, he takes Privilege Leave, a portion of which is earned by foreign service, he will receive from the General Revenues the Government share of his Leave Allowance, according to the Rule of Proportions, and must pay to the General Revenues the contribution required by Article 755 (a) (ii) for that portion of his Privilege Leave which was earned by his foreign service.

782. The pension and leave of an Officer on foreign service, whether acting or permanent, are regulated by the rules which apply to Officers of the Government of India. And an Officer may not get leave, unless he actually quits duty and proceeds on leave.

783. Subject to the regular rules, any saving arising from the absence of a permanent Officer accrues to his employer, except when an Officer is exempted from the payment of the contribution prescribed in Article 755 [*see* Article 763, *Exception (b)*], when the saving should be paid to the British Government.

784. *Pensions from Native States.*—Except with the sanction of the Government of India, no Officer belonging to the service of, or in receipt of a pension from, the British Government, who is employed under a Native State, may accept a pension or gratuity from such State.

787. *Lien on Government Appointment.*—An Officer so transferred (*i.e.*, transferred, under the rules in this chapter, from qualifying service to foreign service), is, when he returns to British service, entitled to resume the position in which he left it; and he cannot return to acting service under the British Government without reverting also to his substantive British office, the *locum tenens* of this office thereupon falling back upon acting allowances. If he holds a progressive appointment his foreign service does not count towards increment; but such service may, with the sanction of the Government of India, be allowed to count, if the Officer is doing the same kind of work as that of his Government appointment, and is acquiring experience likely to make his services more valuable when he returns to it.

Note.—[The object of this Article is to secure to an Officer the right to resume, on his return to British Service, the position he held when he left it. A Local Government is not debarred from giving an Officer any promotion to which his standing in the British Service would have entitled him had he not been transferred to foreign service, but the Officer has no claim to such promotion.]

* Omitted from this Abstract.

CHAPTER XLIII.—APPLICATIONS FOR AND GRANT OF LEAVE.

CHAPTER XLI. deals with FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE THIRD KIND: the general rule in the case of such service being that the relations between Government and the Officers employed in respect of their pensions and leave allowances are the same as if they were in ordinary Government service.

CHAPTER XLII.—SERVICE UNDER LOCAL FUNDS.

796. Apart from any special provisions, service paid for from a Local Fund does not qualify for pension.

PART VIII. (CHAPTER XLIII.) is concerned with RECORD OF SERVICE.

PART IX.—PROCEDURE RELATING TO LEAVE.

CHAPTER XLIV.—APPLICATIONS FOR AND GRANT OF LEAVE.

APPLICATIONS.

825. Except as provided in Articles 841 to 845 and 848, an application for leave should be submitted to the Local Government or other authority whose duty it would be to fill up the appointment of the applicant if it were vacant.

1. When a gazetted Officer applies for leave, he should quote the article or section of these Regulations under which he considers himself entitled to the leave.

826. An Officer applying for *Privilege Leave* must, except when the leave is combined with other leave under Article 233, record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking long leave of any kind for three months after his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying for permission to retire or to take long leave within the three months, he should, if he does so, explain his change of mind.

Rule.—An Officer who has been granted privilege leave in combination with other leave is not permitted to resign the service until a period of at least six months has elapsed from the beginning of his combined leave.

836. *Medical Certificates.*—If the Officer is going on leave out of India, he should take with him one copy of the medical report upon his case.

837. A duplicate of the medical report upon the case of an Officer going to Europe on leave on medical certificate should be forwarded without delay direct to the Under-Secretary of State for India, by the Local Government under which the Officer is employed, for the information of the Medical Board attached to the India Office, so as to arrive as soon as the Officer reaches England.

838. If an applicant for an extension or commutation of leave on medical certificate be residing out of India, and within sixty miles from London, he must produce a certificate from the Medical Board attached to the India Office, showing the

necessity for the extension or commutation. If he be residing more than sixty miles from London, certificates, in a form which may be obtained on application to the India Office, must be produced from two medical practitioners; and he may be called upon to produce other evidence. In the case of an Officer on leave in a colony or foreign country, the certificate must be signed by the Principal Medical Authority of the colony or country.

GRANT OF LEAVE.

839. Leave may be granted with retrospective effect from the date on which it is admissible.

840. Unless specially otherwise ordered, leave must begin within thirty-five days of the date on which it is granted.

RULES REGARDING CHAPLAINS.

846. Subject to the exigencies of the Public Service, Local Governments are empowered, with the concurrence of the Bishop of the Diocese, to grant any Furlough or Special Leave authorised by these Regulations to Chaplains serving within their respective jurisdictions. Priority of claim is determined in accordance with Article 310.

847. If a Chaplain who belongs to the Madras or Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, but is serving in the Bengal Presidency, applies for Furlough or Special leave, the Local Government under which he is serving will, if it grants the leave, inform the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

848. The Bishop of the Diocese is empowered to grant Privilege Leave to Chaplains under Article 592, subject to the public exigencies, of which the Bishop shall be the judge. But the grant, cancellation, or extension of such leave should be reported to the Local Government concerned.

850. Except under orders of the Secretary of State, the term of Furlough or Special Leave cannot be altered without the permission of the Government by which it was granted.

851. Every Chaplain who obtains leave shall supply himself with a last-pay certificate, and with a statement showing the allowances which he is entitled to draw while absent. These documents will be furnished by the Accountant-General (*see* Chapter XLVI.), and no Leave Allowances will be payable without their production.

Note.—[If a Chaplain's term of twenty-five years' service expires (*see* Article 601) during his Leave, or during the period to which it is stated

that it may be extended, the fact should be noted on the last-pay certificate.]

852. A Chaplain shall report his return to duty to the Bishop, and to the Local Government by which his Leave or Furlough was granted.

853. If any Local Government shall see fit to refuse Furlough to any Chaplain on the ground of the exigencies of the Public Service, it shall report such refusal for the confirmation of the Government of India. This Article applies only to Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment.

CHAPTER XLV.—PAYMENT OF LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

862. *Place of Payment.*—Leave allowances are payable in India after the end of each calendar month; but an Officer on leave out of India may, at his option, take payment at the Home Treasury, and if he proceeds to any Colony named in Appendix 15, in such Colony. Any balance of leave allowances undrawn at the time that an Officer returns to duty in India, should be drawn there in rupees.

An Officer having selected the country in which he desires to draw his leave allowances, is permitted to change only once during any one period of leave.

867. *Payment out of India.*—An Officer proceeding on Leave out of India, cannot draw his leave allowance at the Home or any Colonial Treasury unless he is provided with a Last-pay Certificate or Warrant in accordance with the Rules laid down in Chapter XLVI.

868. When payment is made at the Home Treasury, or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed, for the time being, for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian treasuries, subject to the condition that, *1s. 6d.* to the rupee is fixed as the minimum rate at which the conversion into sterling shall be effected. Any payments made at a different rate, or otherwise erroneously, should be adjusted in subsequent payments.

Exception.—The Officers whose names are mentioned in Appendix 16, have been specially authorised by the Secretary of State to receive leave allowances, while on leave out of India, at the rate of exchange of 2 shillings to the rupee.

1. If, in any covenant or contract dated before the 23rd day of November, 1871, with any Officer for service in India, it is provided that, in payments to be made under, or in pursuance of, the contract, a pound sterling shall be considered an equivalent or equal to, and calculated after the rate of, ten rupees, any leave allowance which the Officer is, under his covenant or contract, entitled to receive in England, shall be converted into sterling at that rate. But if, in such contract, no provision is made for the payment of any allowances during leave, the aforesaid rate of exchange will not apply to any leave allowances.

869. The leave allowances of all Officers are issued at the Home Treasury monthly in arrears.

The quarterly dates to which the allowances of Military (including Military Officers in Civil employ), Medical, Ecclesiastical, and Marine Officers are made up, are 15th February, 15th May, 15th August, and 15th November; whilst the quarterly dates to which the allowances of other Officers are made up, are 15th January, 15th April, 15th July, and 15th October, respectively. Payment in each case is made on or after the day following.

Advances (omitting shillings and pence) of one-third, approximately, of the net quarterly amount are payable on the 16th of the first and second month of each quarter, and the balance of the three months, less Income Tax and other deductions (if any), on the quarterly dates on which the allowances are payable as specified above.

Payment is made—

- (i) To the Officer on his personal application; or
- (ii) To his banker or other agent, duly authorised under power-of-attorney, on production of a life certificate filled up and executed in the manner directed thereon (except in cases where proof of existence is not required owing to the banker having guaranteed the Secretary of State against loss consequent on his dispensing with the production of such proof); or
- (iii) On presentation of a draft, duly filled up and signed by the Officer, in a form which, with the requisite form of life certificate attached, may be obtained from the India Office, on the Officer's written application.

870. *Certificate of Leave.*—(a) Privilege Leave Allowances are not payable out of India; but in case an Officer leaving India should afterwards want his Leave to be commuted, he should take with him a Certificate in Form 9.

871. (a) An Officer proceeding on Long Leave to Europe who does not intend to draw allowances from the Home Treasury, should take with him a Certificate of Leave in Form 10, from the Audit Officer in whose circle of audit his appointment is held. If he visits England, this certificate is to be presented at the India Office.

CHAPTER XLV.—PAYMENT OF LEAVE ALLOWANCES—*continued*.

71. A Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules proceeding on Furlough cannot obtain the certificate in this Article until he submits to the Audit Officer a certificate in Form 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, as the case may be, by the Account Officer in charge of his record of pension service.

(b) If the Officer afterwards desires to draw his leave allowances at the Home Treasury, or at some Colonial treasury, he must obtain a last-pay certificate from the Audit Officer in whose circle of audit he was employed when he proceeded on leave.

872. An Officer proceeding on Long Leave to a Colony in America or the West Indies, must take with him a certificate in the form prescribed in the preceding Article. If he visits England, or has occasion to apply for an

extension of leave, the certificate should be presented at the India Office. If not previously presented, it must be forwarded to the India Office when permission to return to duty is applied for.

873. An Officer proceeding on Extraordinary Leave without allowances, to Europe or to a Colony in America or the West Indies, must take with him a certificate of leave in Form 11 from the Audit Officer in whose circle of audit his appointment is held. If the Officer visits England, or has occasion to apply for an extension of leave, the certificate should be presented at the India Office. If not previously presented, it must be forwarded to the India Office when permission to return to duty is applied for. The Audit Officer should, when he issues this certificate, send a duplicate to the India Office.

CHAPTER XLVI.—LAST-PAY CERTIFICATES.

874. Except as provided in Article 879, no Officer can begin to draw his leave allowances at any treasury in India, or at the Home Treasury, without producing a Last-pay Certificate from the treasury where his pay or allowances were last disbursed, or from the Accountant-General within whose jurisdiction this treasury is.

886. An Officer proceeding to Europe should present his Last-pay Certificate at the India Office. When he returns to India, he should obtain a Last-pay Certificate from the India Office.

PART X.—PROCEDURE RELATING TO PENSIONS.

CHAPTER XLVII.—APPLICATIONS FOR AND GRANTS OF PENSIONS.

905. The Rules in this Chapter apply to all Officers applying for pension under these Regulations, except—

(a) Members of the Indian Civil Service—(*Chapter XLIX.*).

(b) Chaplains—(*Chapter L.*).

(c) Judges of the High Courts, for whom no special procedure is laid down.

906. There is no limitation on the period after retirement within which an application for pension or gratuity must be submitted; but, apart from special orders, a pension applied for after the Officer has retired begins from the date of application. (*See also Article 930.*) An Officer may be admitted to pension while absent on leave, whether in or out of India.

912. If an Officer in superior service, whose age is less than sixty years, is required to retire under Article 459 (a), the Head of his Office must certify in the column for 'Any other re-

marks,' on the third page of the application for his pension, the cause of the applicant's inefficiency, and quote the order of the Local Government sanctioning the applicant's retirement as superannuated. If the Officer wishes to retire of his own accord under Article 464, the fact should be stated.

915. (a) The Government of India is ordinarily unwilling to pass orders on questions affecting the pension of an Officer until he actually retires, because their premature discussion occupies valuable time almost always to no purpose and uselessly.

918. *Powers of Sanction.*—In a case falling clearly and strictly within the letter of the Regulations, the Local Government may grant the pension admissible.

922. Should the amount granted to an Officer be afterwards found to be in excess of that to which he is entitled under the regulations, he will be called upon to refund such excess.

PART X.—PROCEDURE RELATING TO PENSIONS—*continued.*

CHAPTER XLVIII.—PAYMENTS.

GENERAL RULES.

933. When a pension is stated in rupees, it is payable at any treasury in India; or, at the pensioner's option, at the Home Treasury.

934. Pensions granted in rupees which are drawn at or through the Home Treasury, are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Governments, subject to the condition that in the case of persons resident in any country in which gold is the standard of currency, and the Indian Government rupee is not legal tender, *rs. 9d.* the rupee is fixed as the minimum rate at which the conversion into sterling shall be effected.

Note 1.—[The same rate of exchange is adopted in issuing gratuities to persons residing in any country in which gold is the standard of currency, and the Indian Government rupee is not legal tender. But when the service of an Officer to whom a gratuity is granted terminates in India, the gratuity should be paid in India.]

Note 2.—[A pensioner who leaves India within six months of his retirement and proceeds to a country in which gold is the standard of currency, and the Indian Government rupee is not legal tender, will be entitled to draw his pension from or through the Home Treasury at the minimum rate of *rs. 9d.* the rupee from the date to which it has been paid in India, or, if no payment has been made there, from the date of its commencement.]

Note 3.—[A pensioner who has been drawing his pension at the minimum rate of *rs. 9d.* the rupee will, in the event of his proceeding to a country in which silver is the standard of currency, or the Indian Government rupee is legal tender, and continuing to draw his pension from the Home Treasury, cease to be entitled to that minimum rate after the expiration of six months from the date of his arrival in such country.]

Note 4.—[A pensioner who has remained in India, or in a country in which silver is the standard of currency, or the Indian Government rupee is legal tender, for more than six months either from the date of his retirement or from the date of his subsequent arrival in any such country, will not be entitled to the minimum rate of *rs. 9d.* the rupee until after the expiration of six months from the date on which he shall have quitted such country.]

Note 5.—[In the event of a case arising which appears not to be covered by the foregoing rules, reference must be made to the Secretary of State.]

935. The rule in Article 934 applies to an Officer under covenant who is entitled by his covenant to pension; the covenanted rate of exchange for his pay and allowances does not, unless it is expressly so stated, apply to his pension.

936. Transfer of a pension from an Indian Treasury to the Home Treasury and *vice versa* is permitted within reasonable limits whenever desired.

Note.—[Frequent transfers of a pension to and for are not permissible.]

Procedure in Paying.

940. A gratuity is paid in a single sum, and not by instalments.

943. A pension is payable in India monthly on and after the first day of the following month.

Payment in England.

964. At the Home Treasury pensions are payable monthly in arrear. The quarterly dates to which Military (including those of Military Officers in Civil employ), Medical (including annuities), Ecclesiastical, and Marine annuities and pensions are made up, are 15th February, 15th May, 15th August, and 15th November; whilst the quarterly dates to which other annuities and pensions are made up are 15th January, 15th April, 15th July, and 15th October, respectively. Payment in each case is made on or after the day following.

Advances (omitting shillings and pence) of one-third, approximately, of the net quarterly amount are payable on the 16th of the first and second month of each quarter, and the balance of the three months, less Income Tax, and other deductions (if any) on the quarterly dates on which the annuity or pension is payable as specified above.

Payment in a Colony.

966. The Rules in this Section apply to pensions granted under the Rules in any Chapter of these Regulations. The pension of a pensioner residing in any Colony named in Appendix 15 may be paid there.

971. Pensions stated in Indian money shall, where the standard of currency of the Colony is gold, and the Indian Government rupee is not legal tender, except when it is otherwise arranged, be paid in sterling money at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Governments, subject to the condition that *rs. 9d.* the rupee is fixed as the minimum rate at which the conversion into sterling shall be effected. Any payments made at a different rate or otherwise erroneously, should be adjusted in subsequent payments.

Note.—[See notes to Article 934 above.]

972. *Transfer of Payment.*—(a) Transfer of a pension from an Indian Treasury to a Colony, the payments in which are adjusted in the accounts of the Home Treasury, is permitted only once; but a pensioner can at any time have payment transferred from a Colony to an Indian Treasury, or from a Colony the payments in which are adjusted in the accounts of the Home Treasury, to England, for direct payment from the Home Treasury.

(b) In case a Pensioner desires transfer of payment of his pension from one Colony to another, the Government of India will recognise the proceedings of the Colonial Authorities sanctioning such transfer, which should, however, be reported separately by the pensioner to the Government of India and to the Under-Secretary of State for India.

973. Upon his return to India, an Officer should deliver up his copy of the Warrant, which will serve the purpose of a last-pay certificate.

CHAPTER XLIX.—MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

APPLICATIONS.

977. *Retirement during leave to Europe.*—(a) An Officer who wishes to retire from the service while on leave in Europe, must submit his application to the Secretary of State.

(b) When an Officer makes his application under this Article, whether after completing his full period of service, or after having been declared by the Medical Board to be unfit for further service in India, his resignation is accepted, subject to the adjustment of any demands that may be standing against him in India; and he is directed to apply to the Government of India, the Government of Madras, or the Government of Bombay, as the case may be, for the annuity or gratuity to which his length of service may entitle him.

PAYMENT.

979. The annuity of an Officer who leaves India by sea, when retiring from the service at the end of subsidiary leave, begins, and his subsidiary leave ends, on the day of the departure of the vessel in which he sails.

980. The annuity of a Member of Council who has not previously resigned his seat in Council, or whose successor has not entered upon his office, commences from the day following that on which the vessel in which he leaves India sails, or from the expiry of his five years' tenure of office, whichever date is earlier.

982. Annuities are payable in arrear, monthly, and to date of decease.

983. (a) Payment of annuities and gratuities may be taken at the Home Treasury in sterling money, or in India in rupees, at the following rate:—

- (i) If the annuitant was on the Bengal establishment—10½ rupees for each pound sterling.
- (ii) If the annuitant was on the Madras or Bombay establishment—10·65 rupees for each pound sterling.

Note.—[The reasons for the difference in the rates of exchange are to be found in the history of the Annuity Funds. The rates of exchange differ considerably in the various Service Funds.]

(b) Provided that any annuitant who is a permanent resident in India, may, if he wishes to draw his annuity in that country, exercise the option of receiving it at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

Note.—[This rule applies to all Officers whose pensions are stated in sterling, and who, being resident in Asia, take payment in India.]

984. Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian treasury, and *vice versa*, is permitted twice only.

987. Payment of annuities may be made in any Colony named in Appendix 15, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Articles 966 to 973.

CHAPTER L.—CHAPLAINS.

988. Applications may be made to, and pensions are granted either by the Government of India, the Government of Bombay, or the Government of Madras (as the case may be), or by the Secretary of State.

1. At least six months before a Chaplain, whether of the Church of England or the Church of Scotland, completes his full period of service, a statement should be furnished by the Local Government concerned to the Government of India in the Home Department, for transmission to the Secretary of State, showing the date on which the Chaplain completes such service, whether he is in England or in India. It should also be stated whether he is on duty or on leave, and, if the latter, for what period.

989. A Chaplain proceeding to England on retirement without applying for pension should procure a certificate in Form 30:—

- (i) If he is a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, or a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland serving in the Bengal Presidency—from the Comptroller, India Treasuries;

- (ii) If he is a Chaplain on the Bombay or the Madras Establishment, or a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland serving in Madras or Bombay—from the Accountant-General at Bombay or Madras (as the case may be).

990. A Chaplain of the Church of England, who wishes to obtain pension from the authorities in India, must submit his application, through the Archdeacon or Bishop of his diocese, to the Government of India in the Home Department if he belongs to the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, and to the Local Government if he belongs to the Madras or Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

991. A Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, who wishes to obtain pension from the authorities in India, must submit his application through the Presidency Senior Chaplain, if he is not himself the Presidency Senior Chaplain, to the Government of India in the Home Department, if he is serving in the Bengal Presidency, and to the Local Government if he is serving in Madras or Bombay.

PART X.—PROCEDURE RELATING TO PENSIONS—*continued.*

992. The Home Department, or the Government of Madras or Bombay, before accepting the resignation of a Chaplain, should obtain a certificate from the Comptroller, India Treasuries, or the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, showing the Chaplain's service, residence, and the amount of pension to which he is entitled.

993.—(a) In the case of the Bengal Presidency, if the Chaplain's resignation is accepted, the case should be forwarded to the Finance Department of the Government of India, in

which department the pension to which the Chaplain is entitled will be sanctioned.

(b) In the case of the Madras or Bombay Presidency, the procedure is the same, but the pension is sanctioned by the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

994. A Chaplain to whom pension has been granted in India, should be careful before proceeding to England to obtain the usual certificate of the last issue of pay or pension to him in India.

PART XI.—CHAPTERS LI. TO LVII. contain Regulations relating to TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER LIV.—OFFICERS APPOINTED IN EUROPE.

1087. The rules regarding—

(a) Passage to India, and outfit allowances (in case of appointment in Europe),

(b) Return to Europe (on termination of appointment),
of certain high officers, which have been framed by the Secretary of State, are given in Appendix 28.

1088. Officers appointed in Europe to the public service in India are ordinarily allowed by the Secretary of State a free passage to India.

1089. In the event of their resigning their appointments within three years after the date of their arrival in India, on grounds other than ill-health, under a medical certificate, Chaplains are required to refund the cost of their passage to India.

1090. A Chaplain appointed on probation compelled by ill-health to leave India during the probationary period, must resign the service entirely, and is not entitled to anything beyond a free return passage to his country.

A probationer removed from the service for misconduct of any kind, or who resigns his position for any cause other than certified ill-health, is not entitled to a return passage to

his country, and is bound to refund the cost of his passage to India.

1091. An Officer appointed to the Bengal Pilot Service is granted an Outfit Allowance of £20.

1092. An Officer who is appointed by the Secretary of State while resident in Europe, and who is not one of the High Officers referred to in Article 1087, is entitled to Travelling Allowance at the rates laid down in Chapter LII., from the capital town of the Presidency to which he is attached to the first station to which he is posted.

1093. (a) If such an Officer disembarks in India at any port other than the capital town of the Presidency to which he is attached, he is entitled to Travelling Allowance from such port to the first station to which he is posted, limited to the amount to which he would have been entitled under the preceding Article if he had disembarked at such capital town.

(b) But if an Officer is directed by the Secretary of State to proceed to a particular port, he is entitled to Travelling Allowance from that port.

Note.—[For the purposes of the preceding Articles, an Officer attached to any Province other than Bombay or Madras, is held to be attached to the Bengal Presidency.]

PART XII.—APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 15.

Referred to in Articles 862 and 966.

LIST OF COLONIAL TREASURERS, DISTRICT PAYMASTERS, AND OTHER IMPERIAL AGENTS IN THE COLONIES.

	Station.	Designation of Agent.
Bahamas	...	The Registrar of Deeds, Nassau, Bahamas.
Barbados (including British Guiana, Trinidad, &c.)	...	The District Paymaster, Barbados.
Bermuda	...	The District Paymaster, Bermuda.
British Columbia	...	Included in the Dominion of Canada (<i>see below</i>).
British Honduras	...	The Colonial Treasurer, Belize, British Honduras.
Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland	...	The District Paymaster, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Cape of Good Hope	...	Included in South Africa (<i>see below</i>).
Ceylon	...	The Colonial Treasurer, Ceylon.
Cyprus	...	The Acting District Paymaster, Cyprus.
Egypt	...	The District Paymaster, Cairo.
Falkland Islands	...	The Colonial Treasurer, Falkland Islands.
Fiji Islands	...	The Governor, Fiji Islands.
Gambia	...	The District Paymaster, Sierra Leone.
Gibraltar	...	The District Paymaster, Gibraltar.
Gold Coast	...	The District Paymaster, Sierra Leone.
Hong Kong	...	The District Paymaster, Hong Kong.
Jamaica	...	The District Paymaster, Jamaica.
Lagos	...	The District Paymaster, Sierra Leone.
Malta	...	The District Paymaster, Malta.
Mauritius	...	The District Paymaster, Mauritius.
Natal	...	Included in South Africa (<i>see below</i>).
New South Wales	...	The State Treasurer, Sydney, New South Wales.
New Zealand	...	The Colonial Treasurer, Wellington, New Zealand.
Nova Scotia	...	Included in the Dominion of Canada (<i>see above</i>).
Queensland	...	The State Treasurer, Brisbane, Queensland.
Sierra Leone	...	The District Paymaster, Sierra Leone, West Africa.
South Africa	...	The Chief Paymaster, Pretoria.
South Australia	...	The State Treasurer, Adelaide, South Australia.
St. Helena	...	The Acting District Paymaster, St. Helena.
Straits Settlements	...	(a) Singapore—The Colonial Treasurer, Singapore. (b) Penang—The Assistant Treasurer, Penang.
Tasmania	...	The State Treasurer, Hobart, Tasmania.
Transvaal	...	The District Paymaster, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
Vancouver's Island	...	Included in the Dominion of Canada (<i>see above</i>).
Victoria	...	The State Treasurer, Melbourne, Victoria.
Wei-hai-Wei	...	The District Paymaster, Wei-hai-Wei.
Western Australia	...	The State Treasurer, Perth, Western Australia.

APPENDIX No. 28.

Referred to in Article 1087.

RULES REGARDING THE ALLOWANCES FOR EQUIPMENT AND VOYAGE OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.

RULES made under the Statute 43 Vic., cap. 3, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, fixing the Allowances for Equipment and Voyage of the Governor-General of India, Members of Council of the Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras and Bombay, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Dated 3rd of January, 1888.

I.

1. The allowance for equipment and voyage of a Governor-General of India, resident in Europe at the time of his appointment, is fixed at £3,500.

PART XII.—APPENDICES—continued.

2. Except as declared in these Rules, Government will make no arrangements for, and will defray none of the expenses connected with, the conveyance or passage of a Governor-General, his family, or suite, to or from India.

3. A newly appointed Governor-General proceeding to India from Europe to enter upon his office may be accompanied by three combatant military officers for his personal staff, the expenses of whose passage will be defrayed by Government according to the rules in force in the Military Department as to military officers proceeding to India on duty.

4. For an ex-Governor-General returning to Europe on resignation, a steamer belonging to the Indian Marine Service will (if consistent with the requirements of the public service) be gratuitously provided, to convey him and his family and suite to Suez; but the homeward voyage of the ship thus provided shall not be continued beyond Suez. The ex-Governor-General will bear the cost of entertainment and messing incurred while on board, in respect of himself and his party, according to the rules in force relating to the conveyance of passengers in Indian Marine troopships.

5. No grant from Indian revenues will be made to any ex-Governor-General for his homeward journey from Suez.

6. An ex-Governor-General returning to Europe may be accompanied by two officers of his personal staff, for whom free passages to England will be allowed according to the rules in the Military Department, and also free return passages to India, if they start on their return voyage within two months from the date of quitting India.

7. In the event of a Governor-General dying, and leaving a widow in India, a steamer belonging to the Indian Marine Service will (if consistent with the requirements of the public service) be provided to convey her to Suez in like manner as in the case of an ex-Governor-General. The widow of a deceased Governor-General so returning to Europe may be accompanied by one officer of the personal staff on the conditions mentioned in the preceding rule, and shall bear all such expenses as would, in ordinary course, be borne by an ex-Governor-General returning to Europe.

II.

8. The allowances for equipment and voyage of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, if resident in Europe at the time of appointment respectively, are fixed as follows:—

	£
The Governor of Madras	1,000
The Governor of Bombay	1,000
The Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India... ..	500

9. A Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India proceeding from Europe to assume his command may be accompanied by three combatant military officers for his personal staff, and newly-appointed Governors of Madras and of Bombay, proceeding from Europe to take up their duties, may respectively be accompanied by two combatant military officers for their personal staff, the passages of these officers being provided at the expense of Government according to the rules in force in the Military Department as to military officers proceeding to India on duty; but, with these exceptions, Government will make no arrangements for, and will defray none of the expenses connected with, the passage or conveyance of any of the officers mentioned in Rule 8, or of their families, to or from India.

10. An ex-Governor of Madras or Bombay, or an ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, or the widow of a Governor or of a Commander-in-Chief who may die in India leaving a widow there, returning to Europe, may be accompanied by one officer of his personal staff, for whom a free passage will be allowed by Government according to the rules in force in the Military Department, and also a free return passage, if he starts on the return voyage within two months from the date of quitting India.

III.

11. The allowances for equipment and voyage of Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and of Bishops of Calcutta, of Madras, and of Bombay, if resident in Europe at the time of appointment respectively, are fixed as follows:—

	£
Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India	300
The Bishop of Calcutta	300
The Bishop of Madras	300
The Bishop of Bombay	300

RULES REGARDING THE ALLOWANCES FOR EQUIPMENT AND VOYAGE OF CERTAIN OFFICERS—

continued.

12. An officer of any of the Indian Services temporarily residing in Europe, or a military officer transferred from one superior command in India to another during temporary residence out of India, shall not be deemed to be resident in Europe at the time of appointment, within the meaning of Rule 8 or Rule 11.

IV.

RULES made under Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, sec. 6, by the Secretary of State in Council of India, fixing the Expenses for Equipment and Voyage of the Chief Justices and Judges of the several High Courts established under the said Statute. Dated 1st of January, 1888.

39. For the purposes of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from Europe on first appointment, there shall be allowed,—

To a Chief Justice or Judge of any High Court £300

But no such allowance shall be made to any person who, being in India, is appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Judge, or who, having been in India, is in Europe at the time of his appointment with the intention of returning to India.

PART XIII.—FORMS.

Form No. 9 (Leave).—*Referred to in Article 870 (a).*

(Name of, and designation of office held by the Officer.)

PRIVILEGE LEAVE CERTIFICATE.

1. Government under which employed.
2. Date of beginning of leave.
3. Date on which leave will end.
4. Whether furlough, special leave, leave on urgent private affairs, leave on medical certificate, or extraordinary leave without allowances is admissible in continuation of privilege leave, and if so, to what extent and on what terms.

NOTE.—If furlough, special leave, leave on urgent private affairs, or leave on medical certificate is granted, the leave allowances admissible will not be paid out of India until the Officer produces a last-pay certificate.

(Place)

(Signature)

(Date)

Audit Officer.

N.B.—Privilege leave allowances are not payable out of India.

PART XIII.—FORMS—continued.

Form No. 10 (Leave).—Referred to in Article 871 (a).

CERTIFICATE OF LEAVE GRANTED TO (name of, and designation of office held by, the Officer PROCEEDING OUT OF INDIA.

NOTE.—The allowances admissible to the officer during leave will be paid in India.

1. Government under which employed.
2. Date of beginning and ending of any leave already taken; the nature of such leave, and the rule under which it was taken.
3. Article of the Civil Service Regulations under which the leave is granted.

NOTE.—Distinguish Furlough granted on medical certificate from Furlough granted without medical certificate; and if the leave, though technically of the latter description, was granted in consequence of the production of a medical certificate, mention the fact.

4. Period of leave.
5. Date of commencement of leave.
6. Monthly rate of absentee allowance.
7. Source from which absentee allowance is payable.
- *8. Period for and terms on which leave may be extended or commuted otherwise than to Extraordinary leave.

(Place)

(Signature)

Audit Officer.

* In filling up entry 8, the Audit Officer should always mention that no extension or commutation of the leave, otherwise than on medical certificate, will be allowed by the Secretary of State, unless the previous consent of the Local Government has been obtained. It should also be noted that an extension of leave on medical certificate is not granted by the Secretary of State for a longer period than six months, subject to renewal if necessary. (Despatches from Secretary of State, Nos. 35 and 313 (Financial), dated, respectively, 29th January, 1891 and 16th November, 1894.)

Form No. 11 (Leave).—Referred to in Article 873.

CERTIFICATE OF LEAVE GRANTED TO (name of, and designation of office held by the Officer) PROCEEDING OUT OF INDIA.

1. Government under which employed.
2. Date of beginning and ending of any leave already taken; the nature of such leave, and the rule under which it was taken.
3. Article of the Civil Service Regulations under which the leave is granted.
4. Period of leave.
5. Date of commencement of leave.

(Place)

(Signature)

Audit Officer.

Form No. 30 (Pension).—Referred to in Articles 904 and 989.

CERTIFICATE of service and residence of *A B*, a Chaplain of the _____ Establishment and of the amount of annuity for which he is eligible:—

Total period of service	years	months	days.
Total period of residence	years	months	days.
Computed up to			

(Here enter the date of embarkation if that date falls within the period of subsidiary leave; otherwise the date of resignation.)

Amount of annuity for which eligible £ s. d.

NOTE.—If the periods of residence and service are less than seventeen and twenty years, respectively, a medical certificate is required.

There are no demands on the books of the Government of India against *A B*.

Accountant-General.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of _____

N.B.—The above CERTIFICATE having been given on an examination of the Public Accounts up to the latest period found to be practicable on this date, is not to preclude the Government of India from claiming any amount for which the above-named officer may hereafter be found to be justly liable.

SELECTIONS FROM THE INDIAN MILITARY • REGULATIONS.

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SELECTIONS FROM THE INDIAN MILITARY REGULATIONS.

The following regulations are published for information, but it should be understood that they are only selections. Complete copies of the Indian Army Regulations can be seen on personal application to the Military Department, India Office.

INDIAN ARMY.

Examination for Advancement.*

Officers of the Indian Army are not qualified to hold the appointments of Commandant,† Second in Command, or Squadron or Double Company Commander, and are ineligible for appointment to the Staff of the Army (unless they come within the provisions of the following paragraphs), until they shall have passed an examination in the following subjects:—

PART I.

1. Handling a regiment in the field.
2. Riding (Infantry officers).

PART II.

3. (c.) Duties in the field (practical and oral).
 - (i) Practical military topography.
 - (ii) Practical military engineering.
 - (iii) Practical tactics.
 - (iv) Horsemanship (for mounted branches only).
 - (v) Riding.

(d.) Theoretical and paper examination.

- (i) Military engineering, tactics, and topography.
- (ii) Military law.
- (iii) Administration, organisation, and equipment.
- (iv) Military history.

4. Indian military law.

A graduate of the Staff College will be examined in (1) and (4) only. An officer who in the rank of Captain has qualified for admission to the Staff College will be examined in (1), (2), and (4).

A certificate of having passed through a course of instruction in fortification at the School of Military Engineering will be accepted in lieu of examination in (c.) (ii).

A certificate of having performed the duties of permanent Adjutant for 12 months continuously will be accepted in lieu of (1).

Promotion.

Under Royal Warrant promotion in the Indian Army is governed by such Regulations as the Secretary of State for India may make from time to time.

The existing regulations for promotion, up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, are—

I. Except as otherwise provided, promotion is regulated by length of service from date of first permanent commission.

Officers of 2 years 3 months' service become Lieutenants;

After 9 years' service they become Captains;
After 18 years' service, they become Majors;
and

After 26 years' service, they become Lieutenant-Colonels.

II. No officer is promoted unless he is pronounced fit and is recommended for promotion.

An officer whose promotion has been retarded under this rule is not entitled to further promotion until he has served nine years in the rank of Captain and eight years in the rank of Major.

III. A Second Lieutenant is not promoted to the rank of Lieutenant until he has passed the examination in Urdu by the lower standard.

IV. A Lieutenant of not less than six years' service from date of first permanent commission may be promoted to the rank of Captain if he holds or is appointed to the command of a Squadron or Double Company.

The number of promotions under this rule is limited to five in each year.

V. A Captain may be promoted to the rank of Major if he holds or is appointed to one of the following posts:—

* The qualifications required and Examinations to be passed for the Judge Advocate-General's Department, the Administrative Departments of the Army, the Survey Department, and for Civil and Political Employ, will be found in the Indian Army Regulations.

† Officers will not be appointed to the command of regiments until they have passed the prescribed examination in "Tactical Fitness for Command."

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

- (a) Second in command of a regiment or battalion ;
 (b) Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General or Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General ;
 (c) Supply and Transport Officer, Second or Third class.

The number of promotions under this rule is limited to five in each year.

VI. A Major may be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on appointment to one of the following posts :—

- (a) Command of a regiment or battalion ;
 (b) An appointment which would carry the substantive rank of Colonel if the officer were qualified for that rank ;
 (c) Supply and Transport Officer, First class ;
 (d) Controller of Military Accounts ;

subject as regards (c) to the officer only being promoted if specially selected for promotion.

VII. An officer specially promoted under Rules IV. and V. is eligible, subject to Rule II., for further promotion after not more than nine years' service in the rank of Captain, and eight years' service in the rank of Major.

Time on half pay not exceeding one year is allowed to reckon as service for promotion in the case of an officer placed on half pay on account of ill-health contracted in the performance of military duty, but no officer can be promoted while actually on the half-pay list.

An officer holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel may be promoted to the brevet rank of Colonel—

- (a) On appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Sovereign.
 (b) On appointment to a position specified in the following paragraph, if, at the date of his appointment, he holds regimental rank not above that of Major and has completed three years' full-pay service as brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
 (c) On completion of three years' service in

command of a regiment of Cavalry or battalion of Infantry, or in any appointment tenable by a Lieutenant-Colonel which may be considered to be analogous thereto. One-half of any previous full-pay service as substantive or brevet Lieutenant-Colonel may be reckoned in reduction of this period.

- (d) On completion of five years' full-pay service as substantive or brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in a military appointment.

A brevet Colonel, or a Lieutenant-Colonel having three years' full-pay service in that rank (except a Lieutenant-Colonel who receives on his appointment the brevet rank of Colonel under (b) above), may be granted the substantive rank of Colonel, if selected for or holding certain appointments approved by the Secretary of State in Council as carrying the substantive rank of Colonel.

Officers above the rank of Lieutenant are also eligible for promotion by brevet as a reward for distinguished service in the field, or for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

Promotion to the ranks of Major-General and Lieutenant-General are only made by selection to fill appointments, or as a reward for distinguished service. There is an establishment of three Generals, but no Officer may be promoted to General by seniority until he has served three years in the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Officers in civil employ, after ten years' absence from military duty, are removed from the effective list of the army, and placed on a supernumerary list, rising thereon, under the regulations in force, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, but to no higher rank.

This condition is, however, not applicable to officers of rank taken for high political or civil employment, or to officers taken for temporary civil or political duties in the field or in newly-acquired territories.

Pay.*

INDIAN ARMY PAY (WHILE REQUIRED TO REMAIN IN INDIA).

	For any Month.				For any Month.		
	R.	A.	P.		R.	A.	P.
General Officer	1,295	5	0	Captain	374	1	6
Colonel in the Army and Lieutenant-Colonel	827	14	0	Lieutenant	}	225	12 0
Major	640	14	0	Second Lieutenant... ..			

Salaries of Appointments.*

Officers holding appointments receive either a staff salary in addition to the above pay, or consolidated pay inclusive of it. The monthly rates of consolidated pay and staff salaries are at present as follows :—

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.*

Secretariat, Military Department.	Rupees.	
Secretary to Government of India	3,500	} Consolidated. With pay of rank.
First Deputy Secretary to Government	1,000	
Second Deputy Secretary to Government	700	
Assistant Secretaries	500	

* For the present sterling equivalents of the rupee rates specified see page 243.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS—continued.*

<i>Accounts Branch, Military Department.</i>				Rupees.	
Accountant-General	...	...	...	2,500	} Consolidated.
Deputy Accountant-General	...	...	...	According to status in the Military Accounts Department.	
Assistant Accountant-General	...	...	...		
<i>Military Accounts Department.</i>					
Controller of Military Accounts	...	...	...	2,200	} Consolidated.
Military Accountant	{ 1st Class	...	...	1,650	
	{ 2nd Class	...	...	1,400	
	{ 3rd Class	...	...	1,200	
	{ 4th Class	...	...	1,000	
Assistant Military Accountant	{ 1st Class	...	...	750	
	{ 2nd Class	...	...	600	
	{ 3rd Class	...	...	500	
Superintendent of Pensions and Family payments, Madras	...	...	...	400	} With pay of rank.
Pension Paymaster, Southern Konkan	...	...	...	250	
<i>Supply and Transport Corps.</i>					
Director-General	...	...	...	2,500	} Consolidated.
Inspector-General	...	...	...	2,200	
Deputy Director-General	...	...	...	1,800	
Deputy Inspector-General	...	...	...	1,800	
Supply and Transport Officers	{ 1st Class	...	...	800	} With pay of rank.
	{ 2nd Class	...	...	600	
	{ 3rd Class	...	...	500	
	{ 4th Class	...	...	400	
	{ 5th Class	...	...	300	
	{ 6th Class	...	...	250	
Superintendent of Elephant Kheddas	...	...	...	800	} Consolidated.
Officer in Charge, Hissar Cattle Farm	...	...	...	400 rising to 700	
<i>Army Remount Department.</i>					
Director-General	...	...	...	2,000	} Consolidated.
Superintendents	...	...	...	300 to 800	
Probationers	...	...	...	250	} With pay of rank.
<i>Army Clothing Department.</i>					
Director of Army Clothing, and Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore	...	...	...	1,600 to 1,800	} Consolidated.
Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras	{			1,400 to 1,600	
				900 to 1,100	
First Assistant Superintendent, Army Clothing	{			700 to 900	
Second Assistant Superintendent, Army Clothing	{			900 to 1,000	

ARMY AND GARRISON STAFF APPOINTMENTS.*

<i>Army Head-Quarters.</i>					
Commander-in-Chief in India	...	...	...	8,333½	} Consolidated.
Adjutant-General in India	...	...	...	3,000	
Deputy Adjutant-General in India	...	...	...	1,000	} With pay of rank.
Assistant Adjutant-General	...	...	...	600	
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	...	...	...	500	

* For the present sterling equivalents of the salaries specified see page 243.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

ARMY AND GARRISON STAFF APPOINTMENTS—continued.*

<i>Army Head-Quarters—continued.</i>		Rupees.	
Quartermaster-General in India		2,500	Consolidated.
Deputy Quartermaster-General in India		1,000	
Assistant Quartermaster-General		500	
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General		400	
Assistant Quartermaster - General, Intelligence Branch		600	With pay of rank.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	Intelligence or Mobilization.	400	
Staff Captain or Staff Lieutenant		250	
<i>Commands.</i>			
Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces		4,500	Consolidated.
Deputy Adjutant-General		2,000	
Assistant Adjutant-General		500	With pay of rank.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General		400	
Assistant Quartermaster-General		500	
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General		400	
<i>Divisions and Brigades.</i>			
General Officer Commanding a Division		3,500	Consolidated.
General Officer Commanding a Brigade		2,200	
Colonel on Staff Commanding a Brigade		800	With pay of rank.
Assistant Adjutant-General		500	
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General		400	
Brigade Major		400	
<i>Stations, Garrisons, and Dépôts.</i>			
Station Command, and Class		200	With pay of rank.
Station Staff Officer { 2nd Class		150	
{ 3rd Class		100	
{ 4th Class		50	
Garrison Quartermaster, Fort St. George		250	
Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William		250	
Commandant, Convalescent { 1st Class		200	
Dépôt { 2nd Class		100	
<i>Personal Staff.</i>			
Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General		1,500	Consolidated.
Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Governor, Madras and Bombay		1,000	
Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India		1,500	
Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in a Command		1,000	
Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General and Governors		300	With pay of rank.
Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India		450	
Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India		250	
Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in a Command		250†	
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to a Lieutenant-Governor... ..		350	
Aide-de-Camp { to a Lieutenant-Governor		250	
{ to a General Officer Commanding a 1st Class District		250	
{ to Political Resident at Aden		250	

* For the present sterling equivalents of the salaries specified see page 243.

† These appointments are usually held by officers of the British Army.

‡ One of the Aides-de-Camp to each Lieutenant-General receives monthly Rs. 30 as munshi allowance.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

ARMY AND GARRISON STAFF APPOINTMENTS—continued.*

<i>Judge Advocate-General's Department.</i>			Rupees.	
Judge Advocate-General in India	...	...	2,200	} Consolidated. With pay of rank.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General	...	...	700	
Assistant Judge Advocate-General	...	...	500	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Inspector-General of Cavalry	...	...	2,200	} Consolidated.
Inspector-General of Volunteers	...	...	2,200	
Director of Military Education in India	...	...	800	
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, British Army	...	...	...	} With pay of rank.
Schools	...	...	400	
Inspector of Army Signalling	...	...	400	
Inspector of Gymnasia	...	...	300	
Recruiting Staff Officer	...	...	300	

APPOINTMENTS WITH NATIVE CORPS.*

<i>Body Guards.</i>			Rupees.	
Governor-General's	{ Commandant	...	500	} With pay of rank.
	{ Adjutant	...	250	
Madras and Bombay	{ Commandant	...	300	
	{ Adjutant	...	180	
<i>Native Cavalry Regiments.</i>				
Commandant	...	...	700	} With pay of rank.
1st Squadron Commander (2nd in Command)	...	...	300	
2nd Squadron Commander	...	...	210	
3rd and 4th Squadron Commanders	...	...	180	
Adjutant	...	...	250	
Squadron Officer	...	...	150	
<i>Native Infantry Regiments.</i>				
Commandant	...	...	600	} With pay of rank.
1st Double Company Commander (2nd in Command)	...	...	250	
2nd Double Company Commander	...	...	200	
3rd and 4th Double Company Commanders	...	...	125	
Adjutant	...	...	200	
Quartermaster	...	...	150	
Double Company Officer	...	...	100	
<i>Various Corps.†</i>				
Corps of Guides	{ Commandant	...	800	} With pay of rank.
	{ 1st Squadron Commander (2nd in Command, Cavalry)	...	350	
	{ 1st Double Company Commander (2nd in Command, Infantry)	...	330	
	{ 2nd Squadron Commander	...	250	
	{ 2nd Double Company Commander	...	220	
	{ 3rd and 4th Double Company Commanders	...	175	
	{ Quartermaster	...	200	
	{ Squadron or Double Company Officer	...	150	
	{ Malwa Bheel Corps, Commandant	...	400	
42nd Deolee and 43rd Erinpoora Regiments,			...	} With pay of rank.
Squadron Commander...			300	
44th Merwara Infantry.			...	
Mewar Bheel Corps,	{ Wing Commander (2nd in Command)	...	270	} With pay of rank.
	{ Aden Troop, Commandant	...	300	

* For the present sterling equivalents of the salaries specified see page 243.

† The Squadron Officer performing the duties of Quartermaster draws Staff pay at the rate of Rs. 200 a month.

‡ Staff salaries of other appointments in these Corps as in Cavalry and Infantry above.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

Leave Pay.

Officers below the rank of Major-General on leave out of India receive leave pay at the following rates:—

	Yearly. £		Yearly. £
After appointment to the Indian Army	200	After the commencement of the 20th	
After the commencement of the 5th		year's service for pension ...	450
year's service for pension ...	250	Ditto 25th ditto ...	600
Ditto 15th ditto ...	300	Ditto 30th ditto ...	700

Half-Pay.

Unemployed General Officers will receive half-pay at the following rates:—

	Yearly. £		Yearly. £
Field Marshal ...	1,300	Lieutenant-General ...	650
General ...	800	Major-General ...	500

Half-pay is only granted to other officers on account of certified unfitness for duty (see page 333).

The rates of half-pay are those in force in the British Service, namely:—

	Daily. s. d.		Daily s. d.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	11 0	Lieutenant (after six years' commissioned	
Major ...	9 6	service) ...	4 0
Captain ...	7 0	„ (after ten years' commissioned	
„ having higher rank by brevet ...	8 0	service) ...	4 6
Lieutenant ...	3 0		

An officer cannot remain more than six years on temporary half-pay.

LEAVE RULES of 1886 FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

(India Army Circulars, April, 1886, Clause 51, published 16th April, with subsequent decisions.)

I. An officer may be granted,—

Privilege leave under such regulations as may from time to time be in force.

Leave out of India, for no longer period than one year, capable of extension to two years' absence from duty, on the following pay:—

After appointment to the Indian Army ...	200 a year.
After the commencement of the 5th year's service for pension ...	250 „
Do. do., 15th, do., do., do. 300 „	
Do. do., 20th, do., do., do. 450 „	
Do. do., 25th, do., do., do. 600 „	
Do. do., 30th, do., do., do. 700 „	

Leave in India, but for the period of one year only, on full military pay, and half the Staff salary of appointment.

II. No extension of leave involving absence from duty for more than two years, whether taken in or out of India, can be granted except on specially urgent grounds and without pay.

III. An officer unable on account of the state of his health to return to duty within the maximum period of two years' absence, will, unless he is under rule II. specially granted an extension of leave without pay, be placed on temporary half pay or the retired list, as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. An officer will also be liable to be placed on half pay or the retired list should his health require an undue amount of leave, whether in or out of India. This power will be exercised by

the Government of India, at the instance of the authority empowered to sanction the leave, should the officer be in India, or, should he be at home, by the Secretary of State in Council.

IV. All leave, in or out of India, counts as service for pension.

V. Leave, whether it is leave in India or leave out of India, will not involve forfeiture of appointment, and may be granted at any time, but solely at the discretion of the sanctioning authority. In the case of officers temporarily serving under the Lieutenant-General of a command other than their own, application for leave should be forwarded for final sanction through the Lieutenant-General of the command in which they are serving to the Lieutenant-General of the command to which they belong, except in urgent cases, when the authority to grant leave will rest with the former, a report of the grant in every case being at once made to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the command to which the officer belongs.

VI. An officer on leave, whether in India or out of India, will be required to rejoin at once on being recalled to duty, unless certified by a Medical Board as unfit to do so.

VII. The above rules shall apply to—

Officers whose admission to the Indian Army bears date subsequent to the 30th June, 1886.

Officers of the Indian Army, including probationers, in military employment, who may elect them within twelve months of that date.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

LEAVE RULES OF 1886 FOR THE INDIAN ARMY—continued.

Officers in civil employ on that date, subsequently reverting to military duty, may elect them within six months from the date of being replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. Such officers who may be on leave when so replaced must make their election at once. Those taking leave within the six months must make their election before going on leave.

They shall not apply to—

Officers in permanent civil employ.

Officers commanding districts or holding other appointments under special regulations as to leave of absence, who continue subject to such regulations.

Note.—The above does not preclude general officers commanding districts, who before their appointment were subject to the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, from being granted short leave in India under these rules.

VIII. Officers who, have elected to come under these rules count all previous leave as service for pension. The position of those who have not elected them remains unchanged.

IX. The Secretary of State in Council reserves the right of making any change in the foregoing regulations which circumstances may require.

Officers who have not elected for the above rules in the manner and within the period laid down in Rule VII have no further opportunity of election, but remain under previous rules. It must also be clearly understood that no modifications of the existing codes will be sanctioned, and that there is no middle course between abiding by them and acceptance of these new rules.

Military officers in civil employ on 30th June, 1886, who may desire to retire direct from such employment, have, on such retirement, the option of electing the new rules.

When it may be necessary to convert sterling rates of pay under these rules into rupee currency, or *vice versa*, the conversion will be made at the rate of exchange in force for the period when the pay became due, as fixed annually for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Indian and Imperial Governments.

The rules which govern the allowances of officers acting for absentees remain unchanged.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The rules laid down for the grant of leave to officers of the Indian Army apply equally to officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employ, with the following modification in regard to the rates of pay whilst on leave out of India:—

After arrival in India	...	250 a year.
After the commencement of the		
10th year's service for pension	300	"
Ditto, ditto, 15th ditto	...	450 "
Ditto, ditto, 20th ditto	...	600 "
Ditto, ditto, 25th ditto	...	700 "

The rules apply to all Medical Officers admitted to the service after the 30th June, 1886, and to officers who may elect them under the provisions of Rule VII.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

1. Officers in permanent civil employment, while they continue in such employment, are not affected by these rules; but if desirous of retiring on pension direct from such employment, they will, whether on duty or on furlough, be given the benefit of the rule which allows all previous leave to count as service for pension.

It is, however, to be clearly understood that no officer in civil employment will be allowed to place himself out of employment for the purpose of taking leave under these rules, or for any purpose but immediate retirement.

2. Leave in or out of India commences on the date an officer is "struck off duty," which means the date following the day of relief, and terminates on, and includes, the day preceding the date on which he rejoins his regiment or appointment on return from leave.

3. In the case of an officer obliged to leave his station to appear before a Medical Board at another station, the date of being "struck off duty" will mean the date he is permitted to quit the station where he is examined and invalidated. An officer so circumstanced is entitled to full pay and Staff salary up to and for the date preceding that on which he is permitted to quit the station where he is examined and invalidated. In the case of an officer on the sick list, while actually present with his corps, or at his station, the date of being "struck off duty" means the date on which he leaves his corps or station.

4. Under these rules, absence from duty with pay, which is restricted to two years, is reckoned from the date of being "struck off duty" to date of rejoining appointment or regiment.

5. Up to date of leaving India, and from date of return to India to date of rejoining regiment or appointment, an officer granted leave out of India under these rules will receive Indian pay and half staff salary, provided, in any case, the two years' absence from duty is not exceeded.

6. An officer subject to these rules who holds a permanent departmental or regimental staff appointment, promoted while on leave out of India, is only entitled, from date of debarkation in India to that of joining his appointment, to the Indian pay and allowances of his rank, and the half staff salary of the appointment he held at the time he proceeded on leave.

7. An officer holding a permanent departmental or regimental staff appointment, promoted while on leave in India, will draw the Indian pay and allowances of his rank, and the half staff salary of the appointment he held at the time he proceeded on leave, until he assumes charge of the duties of the appointment to which he has been promoted.

8. The Indian Pension Regulations are unaffected by these leave rules, except that all leave from date of commencement of service for pension will, under them, be allowed to count as service for pension.

9. Time passed at Addiscombe after the attainment of the age of 16 years will reckon as service for pension in calculating the rates of pay under Rule I.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

LEAVE RULES OF 1885 FOR THE INDIAN ARMY—continued.

10. The periods of service for pension in Rule I of the leave rules entitle an officer taking leave to the pay fixed for such periods of service, without any limitation based on the rule* which prevents an officer from retiring on the pension fixed for a particular period of service, unless he has served half of that service in the Indian Army.

11. The provisions of the rules with regard to duration of leave do not apply to probationers for the Indian Army.

12. The limit of two years laid down for leave will not apply to time spent at the Staff College, which counts as duty.

13. Officers recalled from leave granted under these rules will be given free passage to India, or not, according to the Transport Regulations in force at the time.

14. Advances of pay to officers proceeding on and returning from leave out of India will be granted at the rates shown on pages 339 and 340.

15. Extensions of leave, except on medical certificate or in special or urgent cases in which

the Secretary of State decides according to circumstances, cannot be granted without the assent of the proper authority in India as defined in Clause V of the rules.

16. Extensions of leave beyond one year under these rules are not claimable in any way as a right, but are admissible only at the discretion of the proper authority, and then on special and urgent grounds.

17. An officer subject to these rules on promotion to Major-General, or on attainment of Colonel's allowance, cannot be granted leave under them, and, if permitted to reside in England or elsewhere out of India, is restricted to the English pay of his rank.

18. Officers subject to these rules, who are in the following categories, and who entered the Indian Army before the 1st July, 1881, may elect to reside out of India on the allowances admissible under them until succession to the Colonel's allowance or promotion to Major-General, whichever may happen first; or to remain in India on the unemployed Indian pay and allowances of their rank if unemployed:—

G. G. O. 209 of 1882, para. 7.

(b) Officers over 55 years of age,

G. G. O. 192 of 1883.

(c) Officers of the Commissariat-Transport,

G. G. O. 432 of 1884, Clause IV (iii).

(d) Officers who on the 8th August, 1884, were holding appointments of unlimited tenure to

G. G. O. 432 of 1884, Clause VII.

may be granted to enable them to complete 32 years' service for pension not exceeding nine years in all.

G. G. O. 310 of 1885.

(f) Colonels who entered the Indian Army

Secretary of State's Despatch No. 6, dated 6th January, 1887.

(a) Officers vacating regimental commands, remaining in the service for the attainment of the highest retirement pension, or the Colonel's allowance.

mental, or civil appointments, and for whom other suitable employment cannot be found.

Department, who vacate their appointments on attaining to 52 years of age.

which they were appointed before the 1st January, 1884, and who vacate their appointments on completing seven years' tenure from date of appointment or such further extension as

(e) Squadron or double-company commanders who vacate their appointments on attaining 52 years of age.

after the 12th September, 1866, and before the 1st July, 1881, and Colonels of the General List, after transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

The limit of absence from duty imposed by these leave rules is not applicable to these officers.

19. Officers who may have entered civil employment after the 30th June, 1886, and before the 1st July, 1887, without having elected these rules, will be entitled, on reverting to military duty, to elect them under the conditions laid down in the third clause of Rule VII. (See note to next paragraph.)

20. Officers who may have entered civil employment after the 30th June, 1886, having previously elected these rules, and officers who may have entered the Indian Army under them and subsequently taken civil employment, are absolutely under the leave rules contained in the Civil Service Regulations so long as they remain in permanent civil employment, but on reverting to military duty within ten years of their entry into civil employment, as allowed under G. G. O. No. 135 of 1884, they again come under these rules.

Note.—An officer does not come under civil rules by reason of being transferred to a civil appointment, the tenure of which is limited to a definite period, nor by officiating for less than three years in the civil department.

21. Officers struck off the effective list of the army under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 135 of 1884, after ten years' absence from military duty, cannot elect or revert to these rules except for the purpose of immediate retirement, with the advantage of counting all leave as service for pension, as provided for in paragraph 1.

22. The service for furlough of an officer, who at the time of coming under the civil leave rules, was subject to the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, is calculated in accordance with the civil leave rules retrospectively from the date of his arrival in India, i.e., he is credited with an amount of furlough equivalent to one-

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

LEAVE RULES OF 1886 FOR THE INDIAN ARMY—continued.

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

It is notified that all officers in military employ, irrespective of rank or the furlough or leave regulations to which they may be subject, who require an extension on private affairs of their furlough or leave out of India, must obtain the previous assent of the authorities in India under

whom they may be serving, to apply for such extension.

This permission, when obtained, must be attached to their application to the India Office for the required extension.

Note.—This memorandum has been compiled for easy reference, but it is not intended for quotation as of official authority.

COMBINED LEAVE.

(INDIAN ARMY ORDER, No. 64, OF 1924.)

Officers under the 1886 Leave Rules or the 1875 Furlough Rules may be permitted to combine any privilege leave due to them with leave or private affairs, provided that the period of such combined leave does not exceed eight months. Any extension beyond this period

will involve the conversion of the whole period into ordinary leave. Combined leave must be taken between 15th Feb. and 15th Nov., except in the case of officers of the Indian Medical Service, the Military Works Services, and the Military Accounts Department.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE RULES OF 1875.

(WITH SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS.)

G.G.O. No. 1316, dated 30th December, 1875.

I. Officers included in Schedule A may receive, after five years' service in India or under the Government of India, from the date of coming under these rules, one year's furlough, and an additional year for each subsequent five years' service. Furlough not taken at the time it becomes due is not lost, and can, subject to these rules, be taken later.

NOTE.—Service for furlough under these rules, in the case of an officer *electing* them, is reckoned from the date of his *election*. (See also Notes 2, 3, and 4 to Schedule A.)

II. An officer may receive at any time any portion of the furlough to which he is entitled; but, except under Rule VIII, he may not be absent from duty on any ground for more than three years consecutively; nor, on return from furlough, may he receive, except under Rule VI, any further portion of the furlough to which he is entitled until after the interval of two years.

III. It must be distinctly understood that furlough is subject to the exigencies of the public service. Officers commanding regiments, and Heads of Departments, will forward no application for furlough unless able to satisfy the superior authorities that the officer's services can be spared without any inconvenience to the public service.

IV. Furlough does not involve forfeiture of appointment, may be spent anywhere, and counts as service for pension. (See Rule VIII.)

Note.—All furlough necessitated by wounds or illness contracted by active service in the field is treated as "extraordinary furlough" to the extent of two years, reckoning as service for pension, and as not subject to repayment, irrespective of whether it is earned by length of service or not.

V. A commissioned officer on furlough receives (up to, but not beyond, the sum of £1,000 a year) half the emoluments of his office, computed at 1s. 6d. to the rupee, the privileged rate of exchange at which furlough allowances are payable from the Home Treasury; but in any case he does not receive less than £250 a year. The emoluments of his office include all pay, staff salary, and Indian allowances he would receive in respect to it if he were on duty, and for the purpose of each payment his office is the office he fills on the day when that payment becomes due. (See Note 2 to Rule VI and Rule VII.)

2. A Departmental Officer with honorary rank or Warrant Officer, a Senior Assistant Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, receives half the emoluments of his office, calculated in the same manner as those of Commissioned Officers, no such Officer, however, receiving as furlough pay less than the English furlough pay of his rank.

VI. Upon certificate of a Medical Board, an officer not entitled to furlough, if he has served not less than two years in India, may receive it for any period not exceeding two years; but such furlough will be deducted from his next accruing furlough until it is paid off. An officer will not be allowed to anticipate furlough under this rule to an aggregate amount of more than two years.

NOTE (1).—The grant of furlough on medical certificate is restricted to a maximum period of one year in the first instance.

NOTE (2).—An officer of less than two years' service from date of coming under the new rules, falling sick, will be sent to England on medical certificate, on English furlough pay, without the period of his furlough being fixed,

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

FURLOUGH RULES OF 1875—continued.

subject to the decision of His Majesty's Government as to his ultimate disposal; a special report on each case being submitted to His Majesty's Government by the Government of India. (See Notes 2 and 3 to Schedule A.)

NOTE (3).—Furlough to the extent of two years in all may be anticipated a second time under Rule VI when the first anticipation was rendered necessary by wounds or illness contracted by active service in the field.

VII. An officer who has exhausted the furlough obtainable under these rules, and who may be certified by a Medical Board to be still unfit for duty, will be placed temporarily or permanently on half pay, according to the circumstances of the case.

VIII. Under very urgent circumstances, special furlough may be granted for private affairs, which need not be paid back; but it will be in all cases without any kind of pay, and will not count for pension.

NOTE.—The amount of leave which may be granted under this rule will be restricted to such period as the Government granting it is satisfied is actually necessary with reference to the urgency of the case.

IX. Officers proceeding on furlough to Europe may, if they desire it, receive an advance on the scale shown on page 339.

X. Leave may be granted for any period not exceeding six months at a time, and may not except for very urgent reasons, to be specially reported to the Government of India, be renewed till after six months have elapsed from its expiration. It must be spent at some place east of the 40th degree of east longitude. Subject to these conditions, it may be granted or refused entirely at the discretion of the local authorities, who in granting it shall fix its duration, and may fix the limits within which it shall be spent, and whether during its continuance half pay and allowances are to be deducted for the payment of a substitute; and they may grant it as preparatory or subsidiary to furlough, or for the purpose of a medical examination. Leave counts as service for pension and furlough.

SCHEDULE A.

Officers entering the Indian Army or Indian Medical Service, and Warrant Officers attaining that rank, after the 31st December, 1875; and

Any other officers, Commissioned, Departmental with honorary rank, or Warrant, belonging to the Indian Army or Medical Service, who, after the 31st December, 1875, shall, before asking for leave or furlough, apply in writing to the Government of India to be placed definitely upon this Schedule; but their service for furlough under Rule I shall commence from the date of such entry or such application respectively.

NOTE 1.—The date of entry into the late Staff Corps is that for choice of furlough rules, viz., the date on which the officer was originally appointed on probation. An officer, therefore, whose date of admission to the Staff Corps is not after the 31st December, 1875, will have

The local authorities shall be defined for the purpose of this rule by the Government of India.

XI. Leave and furlough are reckoned from and to the close of the days named in the order granting them.

NOTE.—From and after the 17th November, 1833, the day on which the vessel on which an officer proceeds on furlough quits her moorings or anchorage, whether she leaves the limits of the port or not on that day, will be reckoned as the date of the commencement of his furlough, and as a day of the furlough; and the date on which the vessel on which he returns to India drops her anchor or is moored at any Indian port, will be reckoned as a day of duty. An officer's furlough begins on the vessel's departure from any Indian port at which he first joins her, and ends on the day before her arrival at the port at which he last quits her.

XII. The position of the officers not included in Schedule A will be unchanged as respects leave or furlough.

XIII. Officers now in the service placing themselves, from a given date, under these rules, shall count service for pension up to that date under the rules to which they were then subject.

NOTE.—An officer who elects the regulations of 1875, takes with him so much service for pension as he had become entitled to under former rules.

When, however, officers with less than 20 years' service under the rules of 1854 or 1863, come under these rules, they shall, after completing 20 years' service in all, be permitted to count as service for pension a proportion of any furlough or leave they may have taken under earlier rules, at the rate of two years' leave for 20 years' service, or one-tenth. Thus, an officer who, before coming under the rules of 1875, had a service of 14 years and 99 days, of which two years 142 days were on leave under the rules of 1858, would count one year and 156 days' leave, and would have 13 years 113 days' total service for pension.

the choice of rules, but an officer whose date of admission is after that date will have no option.

NOTE 2.—Officers compulsorily placed under these regulations on entering the Staff Corps, will be allowed to count their previous military service in India towards furlough, provided they shall have served five years in India, or which not less than half shall have been in the Indian Army; but any leave out of India on private affairs taken by them during service so counted will be reckoned as furlough taken under Rule I, and any leave taken on Medical certificate will be reckoned as taken under Rule VI.

Should, therefore, an officer, who took sick leave out of India whilst in the British service, again require leave on Medical certificate on his admission to the Staff Corps, and proceed under Rule VI, he will be granted, in the first instance, only so much furlough as will com-

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

FURLOUGH RULES OF 1875—continued.

plete the period admissible under that rule. This furlough may be extended to two years on "English Furlough Pay," but it will rest with His Majesty's Government to determine whether any, and if so, what, extension shall be granted.

NOTE 3.—Departmental Officers with honorary rank or Warrant Officers promoted to warrant grade after the 31st December, 1875, and thus compulsorily brought under these rules, will be allowed to count their previous service for furlough under Rule VI; but furlough is not to be granted under this rule until a Warrant Officer has completed two years' service since his last return to duty from furlough as a Non-Commissioned Officer, otherwise he can only be granted leave under Note 2 to Rule VI.

NOTE 4.—An officer electing these regulations and having furlough to his credit under previous rules, forfeits such furlough absolutely, he being required to serve five years from date of such election to entitle him to one years' furlough,

unless it be sick furlough. An officer similarly circumstanced, but having furlough to his debit, is equally with the others entitled to take one year's furlough five years after electing the new rules.

Any officers in civil employment declared by the Government of India to be under Civil Leave rules shall not be under these rules.

NOTE.—These regulations are not applicable to Commissioned Officers employed in the Public Works Department, but they are applicable to Departmental Officers with honorary rank and Warrant Officers so employed.

* * * The last pay certificate issued to an officer to whom furlough or leave has been granted shall state the pay to which, under Rule V, he is at that date entitled in respect to the office he is holding, noticing the date, if any fixed, at which he will vacate it.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

I. No "extra or special allowances" drawn by an officer, which are now excluded from the account in calculating furlough pay under the rules of 1868, can be reckoned in calculating furlough pay under these rules (Rule V).

II. The Government of India, or His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, or Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, in regard to officers serving directly under them, shall be held to be the "local authorities" named in Rule X.

III. Pending further orders, a Staff Officer granted leave under Rule X shall receive, as heretofore, the pay of his rank, and half the staff salary of his appointment during such leave; but full staff salary may be allowed him for the first sixty days (as now during Privilege Leave) when he makes approved arrangements for the performance of his duties during that period. In such cases the G. O. granting the leave must state that the first sixty days are to be on full staff pay.

The leave up to sixty days in each year on full staff pay under the foregoing rule may be taken either for the full time or by instalments, in the same way as Privilege Leave under other furlough rules is taken, the condition that six months must elapse between the return of an officer to duty and the grant of a fresh period of leave not being enforced in respect of such leave of absence.

NOTE 1.—Privilege Leave for 90 days, after 33 months' duty, which may be spent anywhere in or out of India, is admissible to Commissioned and Warrant Officers under these rules; but to claim the privilege it shall be necessary for an officer to show that he has had no leave on full Indian pay and allowances for 33 months previous to the date of his application, and that he has made satisfactory arrangements for the performance of his duties during his absence, at no additional cost to the State. If leave for a shorter period than 90 days is taken, the balance is forfeited.

NOTE 2.—Officers are not required to report themselves to the India Office should they go to England; but it will be incumbent on them to keep their departmental superiors in India acquainted with their address.

NOTE 3.—No furlough or leave out of India, if exceeding six months, can be counted as part of the required 33 months' duty; but an officer who may have 33 months' service at credit before proceeding on such furlough or leave (in excess of six months) may be allowed to take accumulated Privilege Leave on his return, if he can be spared.

NOTE 4.—Warrant Officers proceeding out of India on Privilege Leave under Note 1 must deposit the amount of their return passage money, or give security for the payment of the same.

NOTE 5.—General Officers Commanding Divisions, Districts, and Brigades, are not eligible for the 90 days' Privilege Leave referred to in the above Note 1.

NOTE 6.—The "Staff Officers" referred to in the above Rule III apply to regimental as well as Departmental Staff.

N.B.—It is distinctly to be understood that the rule regarding the pay to be drawn on leave under Rule X is liable to be modified at any time in any way that the Government of India may deem expedient.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS FOR MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY:—

I. Any officer now in civil employ, who is subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1854 or 1868, shall remain so subject.

II. Any Military Officer who may hereafter enter civil employ, who is not already subject to the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, shall remain subject to the Rules applicable to him when he enters civil employ.

NOTE.—An officer referred to in Rules I and II cannot elect the Military Furlough and Leave

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

FURLOUGH RULES OF 1875—continued.

Rules of 1875, so long as he continues in civil employ.

III. Any officer who may enter civil employ, who is already subject to the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, shall be subject to the rules in the Civil Leave Code applicable to covenanted civil servants, both as regards furlough and leave taken out of India and in India.

IV. If an officer, who has been subject to the rules in the Civil Service Regulations under the third of these rules, is again employed in the Military Department, and so again becomes sub-

ject to the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, any furlough or special leave taken by him under the Civil Service Regulations will be treated in calculating the furlough admissible to him under the said Military Rules as if it had been furlough taken under the said Military Rules. Privilege Leave taken under the Civil Service Regulations will be treated as if it had been leave taken under the 10th Military Rule. Subsidiary or Examination Leave taken under the Civil Service Regulations will not affect the claims of such an officer under the Military Furlough and Leave Rules.

Temporary Half Pay.

An officer placed on temporary half pay at the recommendation of the Medical Board of the India Office will be examined by the same Board as to his fitness to return to duty every two years, and if still reported unfit at the third examination, that is, after being six years on the temporary half-pay list, he will be transferred to the retired list on permanent half pay, or on pension if entitled thereto. An officer reported to be unfit at the commencement of the second period, *i.e.*, after two years on half pay, may, however, be permitted voluntarily to retire on permanent half pay or pension.

An officer unable to appear before the Medical Board at the stated times will be required to furnish a certificate, signed by two medical men, as to his inability. An officer who is continuously unable to appear will be retired permanently after six years without further report.

Officers who, in view to being restored to the active list, may wish to appear before the Board

at other times than those specified, may be permitted to do so. Officers ordered periodically to appear before the Board will receive their travelling expenses and lodging allowance on the War Office scale, but those appearing at other times, at their own wish, must do so at their own expense.

If the removal to half pay was in consequence of ill-health contracted in the performance of military duty, time on temporary half pay not exceeding one year is allowed to reckon as service for pension, and, after restoration to full pay, for promotion also; but an officer cannot be promoted while on the half-pay list. Transfer of an officer to temporary half pay involves the vacation of his regimental or other appointment.

An officer on temporary half pay must not proceed beyond the limits of the United Kingdom without the special permission of the India Office.

India Office.
April, 1901.

Retirement.

Officers* are subject to compulsory retirement on attaining the following ages:—

	Yearly.
Lieutenant-Colonels	55
Colonels	57
Major-Generals	62
Lieutenant-Generals	67
Generals	67

A Colonel, who on attaining the age for transfer may hold the temporary rank of Major-General, is retained on the effective list until he ceases to hold such rank or attains the age of 62 years, whichever may first happen.

General Officers are also subject to compulsory retirement after being unemployed continuously for three years.

General Officers on retirement will receive pensions at the following rates:—

	Yearly.
Major-Generals	£ 800
Lieutenant-Generals	900
Generals	1,000

Other officers are entitled to pensions at the following rates:—

	Yearly.
After 20 years' service for pension ...	£ 250
" 24 " " " " ...	365
" 28 " " " " ...	500
" 32 " " " " ...	700

An officer who has become incapacitated for further service in India on account of unfitness caused by duty, may, after he has been two years on the temporary half-pay list, be granted an invalid pension according to the following scale:—

	Per annum.
After 15 years' pensionable service	£ 150
" 16 " " " " "	170
" 17 " " " " "	190
" 18 " " " " "	210
" 19 " " " " "	230

Service for pension reckons from date of arrival in India with the addition (except in the case of an officer exchanging into the Indian Army) of service out of India before joining the Indian Army to an extent not exceeding two years in any case.

* For officers appointed before 1st July, 1881, see Regulations for the Transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List on next page.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

RETIREMENT—continued.

Time on half pay not exceeding one year is allowed to reckon as service for pension in the case of an officer placed on half pay on account of ill-health contracted in the performance of military duty.

After being six years on temporary half pay, officers unfit for restoration to the effective list are transferred to the retired list on permanent half pay unless entitled to pension. After two years on half pay, an officer unfit for duty may voluntarily retire on half pay.

Officers in civil employ struck off the effective list of the army after 10 years' absence from military duty retain their claims to pension under military rules.

A retired officer is permitted, under certain conditions, to commute a portion not exceeding one-third of his pension, which commutation may take place on retirement, or at any time subsequent thereto. (See page 310.)

Retired officers are liable to be recalled to service in time of emergency.

Regulations for the Transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

1. Officers who were appointed to the Indian Army or the Indian Staff Corps before the 1st July, 1881, are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, on attaining the following ages:—

Lieutenant-Colonels...	...	55 years.
Colonels	...	57 "
Major-Generals	...	62 "
Lieutenant-Generals...	}	67 "
Generals		

2. A Colonel, who on attaining the age for transfer may hold the temporary rank of Major-General, is retained on the effective list until he ceases to hold such rank or attains the age of 62 years, whichever may first happen.

3. General officers are also transferred to the

Unemployed Supernumerary List after the following periods of non-employment:—

A General or a Lieutenant-General who attained the latter rank before the 1st January, 1901, and a Major-General who was promoted to that rank before the same date, after being unemployed for five years continuously since promotion to Major-General, or after being unemployed for seven years continuously from date of last employment as Colonel.

Other General Officers after being unemployed continuously for three years.

4. In special cases the transfer of officers to the Unemployed Supernumerary List may be delayed, or they may be temporarily brought back from it. Under either of these circumstances an officer would be supernumerary on the effective list.

FAMILY PENSIONS.

The claims to pension of the widows and families of officers of the Indian Army are treated under the provisions of such Royal Warrant regulating the grant of pension to the widows and families of officers of H.M. British Forces, as may be in force for the time being.

The following are the rates of ordinary pension:—

	Pension to Widow. Yearly.	Compassionate allowance to each child. Yearly.
General Officer, including	£	£
Brigadier-General	120	20
Colonel	100	16
Lieutenant-Colonel	90	16
Major	70	14
Captain	50	12
Lieutenant	40	10

with increased pensions in the cases of the widows and children of officers who have been killed in action or have died of wounds or illness contracted on field service.

The compassionate allowance of a son ceases at 18 years of age, and that of a daughter at 21 years of age, or at the expiration of the year

commencing on the 1st April in which the son is otherwise previously provided for or the daughter is married.

Widows and families are also entitled to pensions under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations, for which all officers must subscribe as a condition of their appointment to the Indian Army.

The following are the rates of widows' pension:—

	Yearly.
Officers of 31 years' service from date of first commission*	160
Officer of 26 years' service from date of first commission†	130
Officer of 18 years' service from date of first commission†	100
Officer of 9 years' service from date of first commission†	70
Officer under 9 years' service from date of first commission	40
Children's pensions (all ranks alike) dependent on age:—	

From 10s. to 45s. per annum.

Pensions to sons cease at 21 years of age, to daughters on marriage.

* If subscribed for. Subscription for this pension is voluntary.

† If subscribed for. No officer is obliged to subscribe for these pensions who has not attained the ranks of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain respectively.

SALARIES OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.*

<i>Officers of the Royal Artillery.</i>				For any month.	
				Rupees.	
Director-General of Ordnance for India	...	...	...	2,500	} Consolidated.
Inspector-General of Ordnance	...	...	...	2,000	
Deputy Director-General of Ordnance	...	...	...	800	
Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance	...	...	...	700	
Assistant Director-General of Ordnance	...	...	...	600	
Deputy Assistant Director-General of Ordnance	...	...	...	300	} With Regimental Pay and allowances of rank.
Assistant Inspector-General of Ordnance	...	...	...	300	
1st Class Ordnance Officer	...	...	...	600	
2nd " " "	...	...	...	500	
3rd " " "	...	...	...	400	
4th " " "	...	...	...	300	
5th " " "	...	...	...	250	
Superintendent of Factories	...	...	...	600-800	
Assistant Superintendent of Factories	...	...	...	200	
Proof Officer, Balasore	...	...	...	400	

INDIAN REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES (BRITISH ARMY).*

							Pay and Indian Allowance.		
							For any month.		
<i>Horse Artillery and Cavalry.</i>							R.	A.	P.
Colonel (Artillery only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358	7	0
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	0	0
Major of Horse Artillery, and of Cavalry after 2 years' service as such	...	...	...	...	...	...	809	6	4
Major of Cavalry under 2 years' service as such	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	1	0
Major of Cavalry, appointed second-in-command of a regiment, in addition to pay as Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Captain	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	0	4
Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	4	0
Second Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	10	4
<i>Field and Garrison (A) Artillery and Engineers.</i>									
Colonel	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,265	5	0
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,002	4	0
Major, when not in receipt of Staff Salary	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	3	0
Major, when in receipt of Staff Salary	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	14	0
Captain of Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	10	0
Captain of Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	7	8
Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	12	0
Second Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	5	0
<i>Infantry.</i>									
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,002	4	0
Major of 2 years' service as such	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	3	0
Major under 2 years' service as such	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	14	0
Major appointed second-in-command of a battalion, in addition to pay as Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
Captain	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	6	0
Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	10	0
Second Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	12	5

* For the present sterling equivalents of the rates specified see page 243.

(A) With Armament pay (Rs. 40-100) in addition for Garrison Artillery.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Various Regulations.

1. This memorandum is based on the regulations in force at the present time. They are subject to any alterations that may be determined on.

PASSAGE TO INDIA.

2. Officers on appointment are, when possible, provided with passage to India by troop transport; when such accommodation is not available, passage at the public expense is provided by steamer, or a passage allowance granted, if preferred. A charge for messing during the voyage is made at the rate of 2s. a day. This payment does not include the cost of liquors, which are charged for as extras.

3. Any officer who may neglect or refuse to proceed to India, if ordered to do so, within two months from the date of leaving Netley, or within 14 days of the termination of his hospital appointment if the Secretary of State for India has permitted him to hold one, will be considered as having forfeited his commission, unless special circumstances shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of State in Council, justify a departure from this regulation.

PAY PREVIOUS TO ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

4. The rate of pay drawn by Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service previous to arrival in India is 14s. a day, but a Lieutenant (1) who has been permitted by the Secretary of State to hold a hospital appointment will receive no pay while holding it; (2) who is detained by illness in this country, will be paid at the rate of £250 a year from the date on which he would otherwise have embarked until the date of embarkation, and at the rate of 14s. a day during the voyage to India. (For rates subsequent to their landing in India, see paras. 16, 17, and 18.)

Pay at the above rate is issued in this country up to the date of embarkation, and an advance of two months' pay at the same rate is also made prior to embarkation, which is adjusted in India in accordance with the rate laid down in para. 16.

GRADES AND PRECEDENCE.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 5. The grades of Officers in the Indian Medical Service are six in number, viz. :— | |
| 1. Surgeon-General. | 4. Major. |
| 2. Colonel. | 5. Captain. |
| 3. Lieutenant-Colonel. | 6. Lieutenant. |

PROMOTION.

6. A Lieutenant's Commission dates from the day on which his course of instruction commences.

7. A Lieutenant may be promoted to Captain on completion of three years' full-pay* service from date of first Commission, but after completing 18 months' service, and before promotion to the rank of Captain, he will be required to pass an examination in military law and military medical organization, the result of which may affect his promotion.

8. A Captain is promoted to Major on completion of 12 years' full-pay* service, but promotion is accelerated by six months in the case of Officers who fulfil certain specified conditions.

9. A Major is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on completion of 8 years' full-pay* service in the rank of Major.

10. All promotions from the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to that of Colonel, and from the rank of Colonel to that of Surgeon-General, are given by selection for ability and merit.

11. On appointment as Honorary Physician or Honorary Surgeon to His Majesty an Officer below the rank of Colonel is promoted to that rank, remaining supernumerary until absorbed.

12. For distinguished service in the field an Officer of the Indian Medical Service may receive substantive or brevet promotion.

TENURE OF OFFICE IN ADMINISTRATIVE GRADES.

13. The tenure of office of Surgeon-Generals and Colonels is limited to five years.

14. Colonels, if not disqualified by age, are eligible either for employment for a second tour of duty in the same grade, or for employment in the higher grade of Surgeon-General by promotion thereto.

15. Absence on leave in excess of eight months during a five years' tour of duty involves forfeiture of appointment.

* See, however, para. 42.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—continued.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.*

16. The following are the monthly rates of Indian pay drawn by Officers of the Indian Medical Service from the date of their arrival in India :—

Rank.	Unemployed Pay.	Grade Pay.	Staff Pay.	In Officiating Medical Charge of a Regiment.	In Permanent Medical Charge of a Regiment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lieutenant	420	350	150	425	500
Captain	475	400	150	475	550
„ after 5 years' service	475	450	150	525	600
„ after 7 years' service	—	500	150	575	650
„ after 10 years' service	—	550	150	625	700
Major.. .. .	—	650	150	725	800
„ after 15 years' service	—	750	150	825	900
Lieutenant-Colonel	—	900	350	1,075	1,250
„ „ after 25 years' service	—	900	400	1,100	1,300
„ „ specially selected for } increased pay }	—	1,000	400	1,200	1,400

NOTES.—a. Unemployed pay is drawn by Officers of less than 7 years' service who are not holding officiating or substantive charge of native regiments. Officers of more than 7 years' service draw grade pay alone when unemployed. Staff pay is the pay of a command and is drawn in addition to grade pay.

b. Horse allowance is granted to Officers in substantive charge of cavalry regiments at the rate of Rs. 90 a month to Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, and Rs. 60 a month to Captains and Lieutenants.

17. The principal administrative appointments are held by Colonels and Surgeon-Generals on the following consolidated salaries* :—

Colonel, from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,500 per mensem.

Surgeon-General ... 2 @ Rs. 2,200 ..

„ ... 2 @ Rs. 2,500 ..

„ ... 1 @ Rs. 3,000 ..

18. Specialist pay at the rate of Rs. 60 a month is granted to officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel who may be appointed to certain posts.

19. The salaries of other substantive medical appointments in the Civil and Military Departments are consolidated, and vary from Rs. 450 to Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

20. Qualified Officers of the Medical Service are also eligible for appointments in the Assay Department. The salaries of these appointments are from Rs. 600 to Rs. 2,250 per mensem.

21. Officers are required to perform two years' regimental duty in India before they can be considered eligible for civil employment.

22. Except in the administrative grades, and in certain special appointments, medical officers are not debarred from taking private practice, so long as it does not interfere with their proper duties.

23. No officer, however employed, can receive any staff allowance in addition to the pay laid down in para. 16 unless he has passed the examination in Hindustani known as the "Lower Standard." The passing of this examination does not of itself bring any increase of pay to an officer, unless appointed to a substantive or officiating charge; but failure to pass disqualifies an officer, even when holding such substantive or officiating charge, from receiving any portion of the staff allowances of the appointment.

24. Surgeon-Generals and Colonels, on vacating office at the expiration of the five years' tour of duty, are permitted to draw in India an unemployed salary of Rs. 1,350 per mensem in the

* Under present arrangements officers of the Indian Medical Service who are not statutory natives of India receive exchange compensation allowance, to compensate them for the fall of the value of the rupee. (See note on page 243.)

For the present sterling equivalents of the salaries specified see page 243.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—continued.

Colonel, who has been specially selected for increased pay, if he attains the age of 55 years before he becomes entitled to the pension for 30 years' service, may be retained until completion of such service; and in any special case, where it would appear to be for the good of the service that an officer should continue in employment, he may be so continued, subject in each case to the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

40. Officers placed on temporary or permanent half-pay under para. 27 are granted half-pay at the following rates:—

					Rates of Half-Pay.		
					Per Diem.	Per Annum.	
					s.	d.	£ s. d.
Under 5 years' service	...	...	...	...	6	0	109 10 0
After 5 " "	...	...	...	...	8	0	146 0 0
" 10 " "	...	...	...	...	10	0	182 10 0
" 15 " "	...	...	...	...	13	6	246 7 6

An Officer of less than three years' service, although he may be transferred to the half-pay list under the general conditions of transfer, will not be granted any half-pay unless his unfitness has been caused by service.

Officers cannot retire in India on half pay (No. 45, 28th February, 1865).

INVALID PENSIONS.

41. An Officer who has become incapacitated for further service in India on account of unfitness caused by duty may, after he has been two years on temporary half-pay, be granted an Invalid Pension on the following scale:—

							Per Annum.
After 16 years' pension service...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£272
" 15 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	252
" 14 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
" 13 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
" 12 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	192

42. Time (not exceeding one year) passed on temporary half-pay reckons as service for promotion and pension, in the case of an officer placed on half-pay on account of ill-health contracted in the performance of military duty.

43. Officers of the Indian Medical Service are liable, after retirement on pension before completing 30 years' service, to recall to military duty in case of any great emergency arising, up to 55 years of age.

WOUND PENSIONS.

44. Officers are entitled to the same allowances on account of wounds received in action and injuries sustained through the performance of military duty otherwise than in action as are granted to combatant officers of His Majesty's Indian Military Forces holding the corresponding military rank.

FAMILY PENSIONS.

45. The claims to pension of widows and families of officers are treated under the provisions of such Royal Warrant regulating the grant of pensions to the widows and families of British officers as may be in force at the time being.

46. The widows and families of officers are also entitled to pensions under the Indian Service Family Pension Regulations,* for the benefits of which all officers must, as a condition of their appointment, subscribe from the date of their arrival in India.

* See page 344.

Issue of Furlough and Retired Pay.

Military and Marine Furlough and Retired Pay is made up at the India Office to the 15th February, 15th May, 15th August, and 15th November, and is payable on the 16th of each

month. The sum payable each month is approximately one-third of the quarterly sum, but in the intervening months only complete pounds are issued.

Advances of Pay.

Rules regarding advances of pay to Officers under the Furlough Rules of 1868 and 1875, and the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army:—

Officers proceeding on furlough to Europe may, if they desire it, receive an advance on the following scale:—

General Officers	...	Rs. 3,000
Field Officers...	...	1,500
Officers below the rank of	...	
Field Officer	...	1,000

Officers returning from furlough or from temporary half-pay will similarly be granted advances of pay at the following rates, on obtaining permission to return:—

For a Subaltern	...	£65
For all higher ranks	...	100

ADVANCES OF PAY—*continued.*

No advance, however, will be issued to an officer who obtains from the fund to which he is a subscriber a loan equal to or greater than the advance authorized for his rank, and an officer who obtains from his fund a loan less in amount than such advance will be granted only the difference between the two.

Recovery of the advances made in England to be effected in India by five equal monthly instalments at the rate of exchange fixed for the year in which the advance was made.

The following advances on return to duty will be issued to Departmental Officers with honorary rank, Warrant Officers, Senior Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, on the same conditions:—

Departmental Officers with honorary rank, and Senior Assistant Surgeons	... £35
Conductors and 1st and 2nd Class Asst. Surgeons	... 20
Sub-Conductors and 3rd and 4th Class Asst. Surgeons	... 15

REGULATIONS FOR THE COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

1. These Regulations shall be applicable only to officers retired on or after the 1st July, 1881.

2. An officer may be allowed to commute a portion, not exceeding one-third, of his pension, which commutation may take place on retirement, or at any time subsequent thereto.

3. An officer in Europe desirous of commuting must make application, in writing, to the Under Secretary of State for India, stating his desire so to commute, and furnishing information as to his age, rank, and the amount of his pension.

4. If the Secretary of State for India in Council shall approve the commutation, the officer will be so informed, and his application will be forwarded to the Standing Medical Board at the India Office.

5. The Board will require the officer to give such information as to his health and habits as is usual in the case of persons proposing to assure

their lives in assurance companies, and he will be required to submit himself for personal examination by the Board at the India Office.

6. An officer in India desirous of commuting must address the authorities of his Presidency. He will be required to go through similar forms, Boards, which will when practicable be presided over by the Chief Medical Administrative Officer of the Government, being formed in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, under orders of the respective Governments.

7. The basis of commutation, subject to an addition of years of age in the case of impaired lives, shall be in the following table, the age of the officer being reckoned at the age he will attain on the birthday next succeeding the date upon which the capitalized sum will become payable—

Age next Birthday.	Number of Years' Purchase.	Present Value of the Annuity of £100.	Age next Birthday.	Number of Years' Purchase.	Present Value of the Annuity of £100.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
21	15'00258	1,500 5 2	51	11'21356	1,121 7 1
22	14'96111	1,496 2 3	52	10'98143	1,098 2 11
23	14'92519	1,492 10 5	53	10'75133	1,075 2 8
24	14'88969	1,488 19 5	54	10'52560	1,052 11 3
25	14'85191	1,485 3 10	55	10'30351	1,030 7 0
26	14'80890	1,480 17 10	56	10'08363	1,008 7 3
27	14'74746	1,474 14 11	57	9'86670	986 13 5
28	14'67951	1,467 19 0	58	9'64896	964 17 11
29	14'60551	1,460 11 0	59	9'42649	942 13 0
30	14'52581	1,452 11 8	60	9'19800	919 16 0
31	14'44054	1,444 1 1	61	8'95666	895 13 4
32	14'35005	1,435 0 1	62	8'70132	870 2 8
33	14'25257	1,425 5 2	63	8'43435	843 8 8
34	14'14731	1,414 14 8	64	8'16571	816 11 5
35	14'03442	1,403 8 10	65	7'89583	789 11 8
36	13'91478	1,391 9 7	66	7'62437	762 8 9
37	13'79016	1,379 0 4	67	7'37082	737 1 8
38	13'66060	1,366 1 2	68	7'11881	711 17 8
39	13'52738	1,352 14 9	69	6'86850	686 17 0
40	13'38854	1,338 17 1	70	6'62170	662 3 5
41	13'24313	1,324 6 3	71	6'38068	638 1 4
42	13'08568	1,308 11 4	72	6'14448	614 8 11
43	12'92050	1,292 1 0	73	5'90561	590 11 3
44	12'74483	1,274 9 8	74	5'65540	565 10 10
45	12'55834	1,255 16 8	75	5'39538	539 10 9
46	12'36096	1,236 1 11	76	5'12566	512 11 4
47	12'14690	1,214 13 10	77	4'81532	481 10 8
48	11'92339	1,192 6 9	78	4'50565	450 11 3
49	11'69128	1,169 2 7	79	4'20762	420 15 3
50	11'45362	1,145 7 3	80	3'91477	391 9 6

COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS—*continued.*

8. The commutation having been sanctioned, the applicant will be informed, and will have the option of withdrawing his application within 30 days after receiving notice.

9. If the applicant shall not withdraw his application within that period, the decision will be considered final, and the commutation of pension will take place absolutely.

10. In every case the capitalized sum will be payable in India, the sterling amount being converted at the official rate of exchange for the year in which the payment is made.

11. In the case of an officer in Europe, the capitalized sum will be payable at the expiration of two months, and in the case of an officer in India, at the expiration of one month, from the date of the commutation being sanctioned. In

each case the officer's pension will be issued in full up to the date of payment unless any delay has been caused by the officer's own fault or that of his agents.

12. In any case in which a pensioner shall accept public employment, involving the withholding of pension, a deduction will be made from the salary payable to him equal to the amount which would have been abated from the pension if it had not been commuted, and in the event of his becoming entitled to a pension in respect of such employment, the amount of such pension granted to him shall not exceed the amount which he might have received had his pension not been so commuted.

5th January, 1884.

Instruction of Officers.

Memorandum relating to Classes of Instruction which Officers of the Indian Army are permitted to attend while on leave in England.

1. An officer of the Indian Army who is desirous of joining any classes of instruction while on leave in England must apply in writing to the Under Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S.W. Applicants will be informed of their appointment to a class shortly before the date fixed for its assembling. Ex-

tension of leave will not be granted to enable an officer to undergo instruction or to complete a course.

2. Officers attending the classes shown in the following table are granted lodging allowance when quarters are not provided:—

Classes of Instruction.	Place of assemblage of each Class.	Approximate date of assembling of each Class in 1905.	Approximate date of termination of each Class in 1905.	Latest date on which applications can be received at the India Office.
* Veterinary	Army Veterinary School, Aldershot	15 January .. 15 November	13 February .. 14 December	15 December 14 October
Cavalry Officers, Pioneer Class	School of Military Engineering, Chatham	1 October ..	22 October ..	1 September

* *Veterinary.*—See King's Regulations, paras. 1298, 1299.

3. The daily rates of lodging allowance, when quarters are not provided, are as follows:—

For a field officer	8s.
" captain	6s.
" subaltern	4s.

To enable an officer to receive this allowance, he must send to the India Office, on completing the course, his certificate of qualification (which will be returned), and also a certificate signed by competent authority, showing that he was not provided with quarters, and stating the dates from and to which he was under instruction.

No travelling or other allowances are granted.

4. Officers of the Indian Army at home on leave will be permitted to attend other schools and classes of instruction, provided that accommodation is available, and lodging allowance will be granted. Information as to such courses is contained in Army Order 214, dated 1st December, 1904.

5. On joining a class of instruction an officer must take his uniform with him.

6. Special attention is directed to the following G.O.C.C., dated 15th January, 1887:—

"As great inconvenience and unnecessary trouble has been caused by officers of the Indian Army on furlough in England withdrawing from classes of instruction which they have applied for permission to join, and to which, after correspondence between the India Office and the War Office, they have been duly appointed, it is notified that those who have received permission to join schools or classes of instruction in England will not, except under very special circumstances, be allowed to withdraw their names."

(Signed) E. STEDMAN, General,
Military Secretary.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Instruction at Chatham of continuous Indian Service Officers.

REGULATIONS under which Officers of Royal Engineers, who have elected for continuous service in India, are appointed to the Indian Class at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, under Article 7 of the Royal Warrant of 20th February, 1835.

(*Reprint of India Army Circulars, February, 1891, Clause 29.*)

WITH the sanction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Regulations for the appointment of Officers of Royal Engineers, who elect for continuous service in India, to the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, in supersession of the Regulations published in India Army Circulars, clauses 176 of 1887, 33 of 1888, and 176 of 1890:—

1. Every officer of Royal Engineers who has elected to render continuous service to the Government of India under the terms of the Royal Warrant of the 20th February, 1835, will be required, after he has been one year a captain and before he has been eight years in that rank, to join the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, with a view to becoming acquainted with the progress made in military science and engineering, and to qualify himself for promotion in his corps.

2. The course of instruction will last about eight months, commencing on the 1st April.

3. The number of such officers who will be appointed to the School of Military Engineering in any one year will not exceed 15. They will be selected by the Government of India.

4. If in India when appointed, the officer will travel at the public expense, and be provided with passage to England by troopship, and if he return to India on the completion of the course he will be provided with a return passage. He will also receive travelling expenses as from port of debarkation to Chatham, and again as from Chatham to port of embarkation.

5. From date of embarking from India to date of return as above he will receive English pay and Engineer pay of rank. Servant's allowance will also be granted from date of arrival in England to date of embarkation on return, and also for the period of the voyage, except in a troopship, provided that the officer is accompanied by his civilian servant. He will, in addition, while at the School, be entitled to quarters or the usual allowance in lieu and to fuel and light allowance.

6. In the case of an officer appointed to the School while on leave, the period of duty will commence from the date on which he joins at Chatham, and he will receive the above allowances, &c., from that date. He will have no

claim to travelling allowances prior to joining, but if he returns to India at the earliest opportunity after completing the course, he will be granted travelling expenses to port of embarkation and a free passage, and be considered on duty up to the date of his arrival in that country.

7. An officer may, on obtaining the assent of his Government, be granted leave on the termination of the course of instruction, or, if on leave when appointed, be allowed to avail himself of any unexpired portion of that leave, but in either case his duty will terminate at the date of quitting the School, and he will forfeit his claim to a free passage back to India.

8. The whole period passed on duty will reckon as service for pension, and also, in the case of an officer under the Civil Service Regulations, for furlough.

9. Every officer is expected, while at Chatham, to pass the examination qualifying him for promotion to the rank of Major, as under no circumstances will an officer be ordered there for a second time.

10. It is to be distinctly understood that an officer who chooses to pass in India the prescribed examination for promotion to the rank of Major will still be required to do duty at Chatham for eight months, in order to make himself acquainted with the progress made in military science and engineering.

11. If, under special circumstances, it is found inexpedient to order home a continuous Indian service Captain of Royal Engineers previous to his promotion to the rank of regimental Major, the officer will be directed to join the School of Military Engineering for the purpose of going through the prescribed course of instruction as soon after his promotion as his services can be spared.

12. Royal Engineer Officers, who have elected for continuous service in India, if appointed while on furlough to the School of Military Engineering at Chatham under Article 7 of the Royal Warrant of 20th February, 1835, may, if they desire it, draw furlough pay and allowances in lieu of English pay and allowances while going through the Chatham course.

The only allowance that can be drawn with furlough pay is lodging allowance at the Indian rate when the officer is not provided with quarters.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Regulations for the Study of Languages by Officers of the Indian Army in Military Employ, including Officers of Royal Engineers who have elected for Continuous Indian service.

1.* The Civil Service Commissioners hold examinations in London three times a year, in or about the months of April, July and October, for the purpose of examining officers in any language, European or Oriental.

2.* The maximum number of marks obtainable at an examination in languages is as follows:—

Dictation	...	...	...	50
Translation from the foreign language into English	...	...	...	100
Translation from English into the foreign language	...	...	...	200
Writing an essay or letter and copying manuscript	...	...	...	150
Oral examination—Conversation, including reading manuscript at sight, and translation in writing from the foreign language into English, and from English into the foreign language, from extempore reading	...	...	...	300

800

3.* Officers who obtain 5 of the total marks will be noted in their record of service as "passed" in the language, and those who obtain '8 will be noted as "qualified to be Interpreters."

4. Officers on leave from India wishing to attend these examinations should apply in writing to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, in February for the April examination, in May for the July examination, and in August for the October examination.

5. No pecuniary or other reward is granted by the India Office to an officer who qualifies at any of these examinations to be Interpreter in any language but Russian.

Study of Russian.

6. An officer who proves his possession of a sufficient elementary knowledge of Russian by obtaining not less than 200 marks (25 of the total) at one of the above examinations, and who has in addition been the subject of a special recommendation (mentioned in paragraph 7) by the Government of India, may be permitted to proceed to Russia for a further course of study of the Russian language.

7. In order to procure the necessary special recommendation to be permitted to proceed to Russia, he should apply as early as possible beforehand through the proper regimental or other channel. The recommendation, if granted, will be forwarded to the India Office by the Government of India, and its receipt will be notified by the India Office to the officer concerned.

8. After passing the elementary test if he receives permission to proceed to Russia, he must start from England within a fortnight from the date of the India Office letter conveying such permission, unless specially authorised to defer his departure. He must on no account

start for Russia until he has received a letter of instructions on the subject from the India Office, and communicated with the Director of Staff Duties as therein required.

No officer on leave on medical certificate will be permitted to proceed to Russia on duty unless reported fit to do so by the India Office Medical Board.

9. On starting for Russia he may, if he requires it, be granted an advance of pay of the same amount as he would be entitled to receive if he were returning to India from leave, and such advance shall be recovered by eight equal monthly instalments after his arrival in Russia.

10. On arrival in Russia he shall report to the India Office his address and the date of his crossing the Russian frontier. Any subsequent change of his address shall likewise be reported.

11. The period to be spent in Russia shall not be less than eight months. As special importance is attached to a lengthened stay in Russia, he shall not present himself for final examination until one year after passing the elementary test.

12. Two months before his final examination he shall notify to the India Office the address in England to which the instructions as to time and place of examination should be sent by the Civil Service Commissioners.

13. He shall return to England not less than a week before his final examination, and shall report to the India Office in writing his arrival and the date of his crossing the Russian frontier on his return. If he left India on medical certificate, he shall apply for permission to appear before the Medical Board at the India Office.

14. If he succeeds at the final examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter in the Russian language, he will be paid by the India Office a gratuity of £200, and a sum of £32 or £42 in respect of his travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be. No grant on account of travelling expenses will be made to an officer who fails to qualify to be an Interpreter; but he may earn the gratuity and travelling allowance by qualifying as an Interpreter at any subsequent examination.

15. Whether successful or not at the final examination, he shall rejoin in India within two months from the date on which it began, unless granted leave beyond that period. No leave for more than two months will be allowed (except on medical certificate) without the previously obtained assent of the authority in India by which his original leave was granted.

16. If subject to the Leave Rules for the Indian Army, he will be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension the period spent in Russia, and to draw for such

MODERN LANGUAGES—*continued.*

period the equivalent, at the privileged rate of exchange, of the Indian pay and allowances of his rank, and the half staff salary of his substantive appointment; provided that if the sterling amount be less than his leave pay under the Leave Rules, then leave pay shall be allowed. He will be considered as on leave before arrival in Russia, and from the date of quitting Russia until he rejoins his appointment in India under the conditions of para. 15. The period spent in Russia will not be considered as part of the two years' maximum absence from duty allowable under the Leave Rules for the Indian Army.

17. If subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 or 1875, he will be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension, but not as service for furlough, the period from the date of the letter permitting him to go to Russia until his arrival in India within two months after his final examination. For any part of such period of duty not spent in Russia he will draw the English pay of his rank, and for the part of it spent in Russia he will draw the equivalent, at the privileged rate of exchange, of the Indian pay and allowances of his rank and the half staff salary of his substantive appointment. He will, however, have the option of counting the whole or a portion of such

period as furlough, and of drawing furlough pay accordingly, so far as he is eligible for such furlough under the Furlough Regulations to which he is subject.

18. In the case of any officer of the Indian Service at the Staff College wishing to proceed to Russia to study the language after the termination of the Staff College course, he should apply through his Commanding Officer in India for the special recommendation (referred to in para. 7) four months before leaving the Staff College.

19. On receipt of the special recommendation of the Government of India, the India Office will grant the officer leave (if admissible to him under the regulations to which he is subject) to remain in England until the result of the first examination in Russian held after the date of his leaving the Staff College is known. Should he fail to pass the elementary test, he will be required to rejoin his appointment in India within two months from the date on which the result is known; should he succeed, he will come under the same conditions as other officers on leave permitted to proceed to Russia.

20. Officers coming under para. 19 will be provided with passage to India as if they had returned to India at the conclusion of the Staff College course.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

Not more than 15 officers altogether of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service in Military employ will be allowed to proceed on duty to Russia in any official year, whether they have passed the test at the examinations in London or in India.

If more than 18 months have elapsed since an officer passed the test, he will be required to undergo a fresh examination before receiving permission to proceed to Russia.

Half-yearly examinations in India are held in January and July, and the names of the officers who are recommended by the Government of India for permission to proceed direct from India to Russia will be communicated to the India Office as soon as the result of the examina-

tion is known. The names of the officers who are finally selected will be communicated by the India Office to the Government of India, who will give authority to each selected officer to take up his residence in Russia, to which country he should proceed about May or November, so as to be on the same footing as the officers of his batch who proceed from England.

The passport of an officer proceeding direct from India to Russia will be issued either by the Governor General of India or by the Governor of Madras or of Bombay. The necessary *visé* should be procured by the officer at Tehran, or any other place on the route where there is an accredited Russian agent.

India Office, *February*, 1905.

THE INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS.

The following regulations are designed to secure suitable provision for the widows and orphans of officers of the Indian Army, officers of the Indian Medical Service, and Chaplains on the Indian Establishment not being subscribers to the late Military and Medical Funds; also officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine, and continuous service Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer officers who elect to subscribe.

Such pensions and compassionate allowances

as are, by Royal Warrant, granted to the widows and families of British military officers, are already granted, from Indian revenues, to the widows and families of military officers in the service of the Government of India, who are excluded from the advantages of the late Military and Medical Funds; and it is to be clearly understood that the Government of India does not intend by these present supplementary regulations to sanction any further expenditure for this object from the Indian revenues. On the other

INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS—continued.

hand, the Government of India does not, of course, wish that the Indian revenues should in any way profit by these regulations.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has reserved to himself the absolute right to regulate from time to time the contributions to be required from officers, in accordance with these principles, under these regulations, and to make any alterations in the regulations themselves that may appear to him equitable: provided always, that the scale of pensions fixed thereby shall not be reduced in the case of actual incumbents. The Secretary of State in Council will endeavour to adjust the contributions to be levied from officers exactly, so that they shall neither be too large nor too small to supply the pensions provided for by these regulations. But if it should appear on experience that they have been fixed too low, the Government will not require any supplementary retrospective payments; and if they are found to have been fixed too high, no claim to refund will be admitted.

No insurance fund is established by these regulations. The contributions will be credited and the pensions charged directly to the Indian revenues as military receipts and charges. But in order to adjust the rates of contribution from time to time to what is necessary to supply the pensions provided for by these regulations and no more, a separate *pro forma* account will be kept of all contributions levied and all payments made under these regulations, and of the interest which would have been allowed upon such contributions if a mutual insurance fund had actually been established.

In accordance with the principle announced in this notification, that the Government does not intend that the pensions provided by these regulations shall be any charge to the Indian revenues, the rates of interest and of exchange with England, to be allowed in this *pro forma* account, will be the rates which may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of State in Council upon a consideration of the market rates of the day.

All needful statistics of ages, births, deaths, and marriages will be carefully registered, and these statistics, with the *pro forma* accounts, will be submitted at such periods as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council to such actuary or actuaries as he may select, with instructions to investigate and ascertain whether the rates of contribution are such as will, at the rate of interest and exchange then to be reconsidered and refixed, supply the pensions payable under these regulations and no more. The expense of such actuarial inquiries and reports shall be debited in the *pro forma* accounts reported upon.

Upon the report of the actuary or actuaries, the Secretary of State in Council will order any necessary alterations in the rates of contribution.

The report of the actuary or actuaries, with the orders of the Secretary of State in Council thereupon, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and any alteration ordered in the rates of contribution will take effect from the beginning of the month following the date of such publication. No retrospective adjustments will be made.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF PENSIONS FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MILITARY, MEDICAL, MARINE, AND ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. Pensions will be provided under these regulations for the widows and orphans of the following officers on the Indian Establishment not being entitled to the benefits of any of the late Military and Medical Funds:—

Officers of the Indian Army.

Officers of the Indian Medical Service, including natives who avail themselves of the option given to them of becoming subscribers.

Chaplains, including probationary Chaplains.*

2. Any officer who has entered the service before the 1st January, 1873, may provide pensions for his family under these regulations or not, at his option. (See Appendix, Form A.)†

3. Every officer who enters the service on and after the 1st January, 1873, must, as a condition of his appointment, provide pensions for his family under these regulations.

4. Any officer with whom by Regulation 2 it is optional to provide pensions for his family under these regulations, but who does not before the 1st of July, 1873, intimate his intention to make such provision, will thereafter be allowed to do so only on production of a medical certificate of sound bodily health. An officer who does not before the 1st of July, 1874, announce his intention to provide pensions for his family

under these regulations will not be allowed to do so save under the special order of the Governor-General in Council.

5. For the purposes of these regulations officers are classed as follows (for Marine officers see 5B):—

Class I.—Officers of 31 years' service from date of first commission.

Class II.—Officers of 26 years' service from date of first commission.

Class III.—Officers of 18 years' service from date of first commission.

Class IV.—Officers of 9 years' service from date of first commission.

Class V.—Officers of under 9 years' service from date of first commission.

No officer will be compelled to subscribe in Classes II, III, or IV who has not attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, as the case may be.

The above does not apply to officers of the Indian Medical Service or to Chaplains.

5A. Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer officers who have been selected or who have elected for continuous service in India have the option of subscribing under these regulations, in accord-

* A probationary Chaplain is required to subscribe, but in the event of his not being appointed a junior Chaplain on completion of probation he will be granted a refund, if married, under the provisions of Regulation 26, and if unmarried of the amount of his contributions without interest.

† Officers who elect to become subscribers must pay their subscriptions and donations from the date of the establishment of the fund with interest.

INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS—*continued.*

ance with the conditions laid down in Arts. 1560 to 1567, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part 1 (1898 edition).

58. Officers and engineers who entered the Royal Indian Marine prior to the 1st January, 1893, were allowed the option of subscribing under these regulations from that date. Those who elected to do so will not be permitted to discontinue their subscription so long as they remain in the service, neither will those who declined to subscribe be allowed at any future time to become subscribers.

Officers and engineers admitted to the Royal Indian Marine subsequently to the 1st January, 1893, must subscribe under these regulations as a condition of their appointment to the service.

Classification.

Class III.—First Grade Commanders.

TABLE I.—Pension to a Widow during Widowhood according to the Class of Her Husband at the time of his death.

	Class of Husband at Death.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	£ 160	£ 130	£ 100	£ 70	£ 40
Amount of pension to widow per annum ...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE II.—Pensions to the Orphan Children of all Classes alike.

	From birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 till age of 12 years.	From age of 12 till age of 21 years.	To females only from age of 21 years for life, or till marriage.
Amount of pension to each orphan per ann.	£ 10	£ 20	£ 30	£ 45

Note.—Annuitants residing in India may either receive their pensions in Indian currency at the official rate of exchange, or in England in sterling, but having once exercised the option any subsequent change can only be permitted at the commencement of the official year.

8. The pension of a minor orphan will be paid to his or her mother or other duly appointed or recognized guardian.

Contributions.

9. The contributions for pensions under these Regulations, and the pensions of widows, will be regulated by the class of the contributing officer. An officer cannot secure a higher pension for his widow by contributing as if he belonged to a higher class.

As an exception to this rule, an officer at the time of completing five years' service as a substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, or a medical officer who has not previously been promoted to the rank of Surgeon-General, but who has previously subscribed in Class II, and has completed 25 years' full pay service, or an Archdeacon who has completed five years' service as such (excluding any officiating period), and has attained the age of 49 years, has the option* of subscribing in Class I; also at any subsequent period during active service, on the production of a certificate of

health signed by two qualified medical practitioners.

10. Contributions will be deducted by paymasters or other disbursing officers from the pay abstracts of officers contributing.

10A. The circumstance that an officer is not in receipt of pay does not relieve him from the necessity of paying his contributions.

11. *Donations* may be paid in one sum, or in 12 equal monthly instalments. If a donation be paid in instalments, interest on the unpaid portion will be levied at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. The balance of any contribution due at an officer's death will be recovered rateably, without interest, from the pensions of his widow and orphans, in twelve monthly instalments in India, or four quarterly instalments in England.

11A. Contributions which become due from subscribers when in Europe must be paid in England in sterling. If a subscriber, previous to quitting India, has commenced the payment of any donation by instalments, he may either complete the payment of the donation in India before leaving or pay the remaining instalments in England.

12. The following are the rates of donations and monthly contributions prescribed for the present:—

* If exercised within three months of completing the qualifying service no medical certificate required.

INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS—continued.

TABLE III.—Donations of Married Officers.

Class of Contributor.						On entering the Service of the Government of India married, or on marriage, or re-marriage.	On promotion to a higher class.
Class I	...	...	...	...	...	£ 384	£ 72*
" II	...	...	...	...	...	192	36
" III	...	...	...	...	...	96	24
" IV	...	...	...	...	...	48	12
" V	...	...	...	...	...	24	—

* Up to age of 56, increasing by £3 for every year or fraction of a year beyond that age.

Disparity of Age.

If the age of the husband exceed that of the wife by 12 years or more, then the marriage donation shall be regulated by a disparity table

(Table IV) a copy of which can be obtained on application to the Director of Funds, or to either of the Fund Offices in India.

TABLE V.—Donation, payable by all Classes alike, on the Birth of a Child, and, on entering the service of the Government of India, for each Child then living.

						£	s.	d.
For a son						15	0	0
For a daughter						24	0	0
Extra donation.								
Between the ages of						£	s.	
1 and 2	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	
2 " 3	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	
3 " 4	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	
4 " 5	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	
5 " 6	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	
6 " 7	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	
7 " 8	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	
8 " 12	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	

All officers who, on admission as subscribers, bring on liabilities for daughters above 1 year are required to pay the extra donation specified in the margin for daughters according to their age at the date of their admission.

TABLE VI.—Monthly Contribution by every Officer according to his Class.

Class of Contributor.						By each married Officer.		By each Officer who is unmarried or a widower.	
						Full Rates.	Half Rates.	Full Rates.	Half Rates.
Class I	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d. 4 15 10	£ s. d. 2 7 11	£ s. d. 2 8 0	£ s. d. 1 4 0
" II	...	...	...	...	...	3 16 8	1 18 4	1 10 8	0 15 4
" III	...	...	...	...	...	2 17 6	1 8 9	1 3 0	0 11 6
" IV	...	...	...	...	...	1 18 4	0 19 2	0 13 4	0 6 8
" V	...	...	...	...	...	0 19 2	0 9 7	0 7 8	0 3 10

NOTE.—Half rates are payable by Officers on leave in or out of India whose allowances are less in amount than full Indian pay; Officers in receipt of Colonel's pay and allowances at the English rate, and Officers permitted to reside out of India who have attained the age of 51 years. For Half-pay Officers, see Regulation 27; and for Retired Officers, see Regulation 28.

INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS—continued.

TABLE VII.—Additional Monthly Contribution, payable by all Classes alike for each Child living on the first day of the month.

	s.	d.
For a son until age of 21	1	11
For a daughter, until marriage ...	4	10

Arrears.

13. Interest at the rate of $\frac{4}{1}$ per cent. per annum will be charged on arrears. Donations will become due from the date on which the liability is incurred, viz., on marriage, on promotion,* or on the birth of a child; but interest will not be charged on sums paid within one month from the date on which they become due.

Reports of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

14. An officer who is married at the date of his admission into the service must report the fact of his marriage at the time, and the names and dates of birth of his children, if any have been born to him. A member in the service must report his marriage, or the birth of a child born in wedlock, or the death of a wife or child, within one month of the occurrence, to the Pay Examiner in the Presidency. Forms for this purpose are given in the Appendix.

15. The birth of every child born alive must be reported; but if a child die before it is 30 days old, no payment in respect to it will be required.

16. If the report of a marriage, or of the birth of a child, be not made within one month of the occurrence, the donation payable in each case will be increased $\frac{2}{1}$ per cent., and interest thereon charged from the date of marriage, or birth of the child. After six months' delay, donations will be increased $\frac{5}{1}$ per cent., and interest charged as above.

17. In the event of the report of a marriage, or the birth of a child, not being made by a subscriber during his lifetime, in accordance with the rules, the widow or child will not be entitled to any benefits.

Posthumous Child.

18. A pension will be granted to a posthumous child on payment of the donation prescribed in Table V, which may be recovered by twelve monthly instalments in India or four quarterly instalments in England. The report of the birth of a posthumous child must be made in Form D, the last sentence being omitted.

Duration of Pensions.

19. If a widow re-marry her pension will cease during coverture, but if she again become a widow she will be entitled to revert to her pension as widow of her first husband, or, if her last husband have been a contributor, to receive a pension at her option as the widow of her last husband. A widow can only receive one pension.

20. The pension of a male orphan is payable until he attains the age of 21 years.

20A. Subscribers can make special provision for pension to sons who may become permanently incapacitated from earning a livelihood.

The pensions so provided for will commence at the age of 21, if the son be then fatherless, or, after that age, on his becoming fatherless, and as regards the amounts of such pensions, and the subscriptions to be paid to secure them, each case will be considered and determined on its merits.

21. The mother or guardian of a male orphan who has completed the age of 16 may, at any time thereafter (on application in Forms F to H annexed to these regulations), have the residue of his pension commuted into a single payment, for the due application of which the mother or guardian will be held responsible. The following table gives the commuted value of such pensions:—

TABLE VIII.—Showing the present Value of the Pension of a Male Orphan according to his Age.

Years.	16	17	18	19	20
Months.	£	£	£	£	£
0	129	106	81	56	28
3	123	100	75	49	21
6	117	94	68	42	14
9	111	87	62	35	7

22. The pension of a female orphan continues until her marriage, and then ceases absolutely. It does not revive on widowhood.

Good Conduct.

23. The pensions provided under these regulations shall, in all cases, be held during good behaviour only, and will be withheld if any pensioner is found to be leading an immoral life, or on proof of any gross misconduct. The order of the Secretary of State for India in Council in any such case shall be final and conclusive.

Alienation of Pension.

24. A pension paid under these regulations may not be transferred or assigned, or in any way alienated, from the pensioner to whom or for whose benefit it is payable.

Passage Money.

25. An Officer may, by a special contribution, provide passage money from India for his widow and orphans. The amount so secured will be paid to the widow, or to any children of the deceased officer, for the provision of their passage money and contingent expenses. If, however, the surviving members of the deceased Officer's family are not in India, or do not wish to leave India for any other country, the money will be credited to the deceased Officer's estate. The amount secured must not exceed Rs. 3,000, and a health certificate must in every case be furnished by the subscriber.

25A. This insurance may be effected by an immediate payment in one sum, or, if the subscriber so desires it, by instalments extending over four years, subject to interest on arrears at the rate of $\frac{3}{1}$ per cent. per annum, and in the

* Except when promotion is uncertain. In such cases the date on which the liability is incurred will be the date of the "Gazette of India" in which the promotion is notified, or, when a continuous service Royal Artillery or Royal Engineer officer is in England, the date of the "London Gazette."

INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS—continued.

event of a subscriber dying before completion of the payment, the balance due at the date of his death will be deducted from the sum assured.

25B. On the permanent departure of a subscriber from India with his family, or at any time thereafter, he may take the surrender value of his insurance. Otherwise, the sum assured will form part of the deceased Officer's estate. In either case payment can be made in India in rupees, or in England at the official rate of exchange, according to the election of the person or persons entitled to receive the money.

25C. The following are the tables of premia and of surrender values :—

Interest $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Premia required at the under-mentioned Ages to secure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age (near-est).	Single Pre-mium.	Age (near-est).	Single Pre-mium.	Age (near-est).	Single Pre-mium.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
20	359	34	419	48	535
21	360	35	426	49	545
22	360	36	433	50	555
23	361	37	440	51	564
24	363	38	448	52	575
25	366	39	455	53	585
26	370	40	463	54	595
27	375	41	471	55	606
28	381	42	480	56	617
29	387	43	488	57	627
30	393	44	497	58	638
31	399	45	507	59	650
32	406	46	516	60	661
33	412	47	525		

The following sums per Rs. 1,000 assured may be paid to Officers at the Ages specified, subject to deduction of any portion of Premium remaining unpaid on account of Rs. 1,000 assured.

Age (near-est).	Rs.	Age (near-est).	Rs.	Age (near-est).	Rs.
21	351	38	437	55	591
22	351	39	444	56	602
23	352	40	452	57	612
24	354	41	460	58	623
25	357	42	468	59	634
26	362	43	477	60	645
27	366	44	485	61	656
28	372	45	494	62	668
29	377	46	503	63	679
30	384	47	512	64	690
31	390	48	522	65	701
32	396	49	531	66	712
33	402	50	541	67	723
34	409	51	551	68	734
35	415	52	561	69	744
36	422	53	571	70	755
37	429	54	581		

Transfer to His Majesty's Corps and Officers who resign.

26. Officers who may be transferred from the Indian Army to His Majesty's Line regiments, officers of the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers who revert from continuous Indian service to the Imperial Establishment, and officers who resign the service, will be entitled to receive back such portion of their contributions as may be in excess of the risk borne during their membership, but they cannot continue subscribers.

As an exception to this rule, an officer who is granted a compassionate allowance on resigning the service, may continue to subscribe at the half rate of subscription.

Half-pay.

27. Married officers on temporary half-pay must continue to subscribe for full benefits, but while in receipt of half-pay they will have the option of paying only half rates for their wives. In the latter case, however, they will, on retirement, or reversion to full-pay, be required to pay arrears, with interest; and in the event of the death of a subscriber while on temporary half-pay or before the arrears have been paid the amount due will be recovered from the pension granted to the widow. Unmarried officers must continue to subscribe at the half rate of subscription.*

Retired Officers.

28. Married officers who retire from the service on a pension may continue to subscribe at the half rate of subscription, or they may withdraw, receiving back such portion of their contributions as is in excess of the risk borne during the term of their membership; but the usual subscription will be deducted from the pension of all such officers until they shall have intimated in writing their intention of withdrawing. Unmarried officers may continue their subscription on the same terms as married officers, but will not be entitled on retirement to any refund in the event of their withdrawal.

Dismissed Officers.

29. An officer who is dismissed the service by sentence of a court-martial, or by other competent authority, will cease, *ipso facto*, to be a contributor under these regulations, and will have no claim to any refund. His family will not be entitled to any pensions under these regulations.

Certificates.

30. Declarations as to continued widowhood and the survival of children must be furnished to the Accountant-General, India Office, by whom pensions in Europe are paid under the authority of the Director of Funds.

* This regulation applies also to officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine, who are temporarily transferred to the Retired List.

APPENDIX.

Note.—In England all reports and applications for pensions must be made to the Director of Funds, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. In the case of officers serving in the Northern Command, all reports to be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Command, Calcutta.

FORM (A) of a Letter from an Officer with whom it is optional under Regulation 2 to contribute under these regulations, announcing his intention to do so.

To the Pay Examiner for the Presidency of

Sir,—I have the honour to announce my intention of contributing for pensions for my family under the regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December, 1872.

I agree to be bound in every respect by the said regulations, and by any orders in modification thereof that may be hereafter passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

I was born on the

My wife was born on the

We were married on the 19

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.

The names and birthdays of my children are as follows:—

FORM (B) of a Letter from an Officer, reporting his having joined the service of the Government of India, married. (See Regulation 14.)

To the Pay Examiner for the Presidency of

Sir,—With reference to the Family Pension Regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December, 1872, I have the honour to report that I was admitted to the service of the Government of India, married, on the 19

I was born on the

My wife was born on the

We were married on

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith submitted.

The names and birthdays of my children are as follows:—

FORM (C) of a Letter reporting Marriage

(See Regulation 14.)

To the Pay Examiner for the Presidency of

Sir,—With reference to the Family Pension Regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December, 1872, I have the honour to report my marriage on the 19 to Miss

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.

I was born on the

My wife was born on

FORM (D) of a Letter reporting the Birth of a Child. (See Regulations 14 and 15.)

To the Pay Examiner for the Presidency of

Sir,—I have the honour to report the birth to me of a male (female) child on the

and I request that the name

may be entered in the pension register kept under the regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December, 1872, and that the deductions thereby prescribed may be made from my pay.

FORM (E).—Report of Death.

(See Regulation 14.)

To the Pay Examiner for the Presidency of

Sir,—I have the honour to report the decease on the of my son (daughter) born on the (or of my wife)

FORM (F) of Application for the Commuted Value of the Pension of a Male Orphan over 16 years of age. (See Regulation 21.)

Sir,—I, A. B., being the mother (or guardian) of C. D., son of E. F., late a in the service of the Government of India, having now an opportunity of placing my son (or ward) in a suitable position, request that the commuted value of the remaining portion of his pension may be granted to me under my guarantee for its proper application to his use.

The age of my son (or ward) is now years months, and I submit herewith a certificate of his health.

FORM (G).—Medical Certificate to be furnished by Mother or Guardian applying for Commutation of a Male Orphan's Annuity. (See Regulation 21.)

We do hereby certify that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of the health of C. D., son of the late E. F., and that we consider him free from any disease likely to prevent his attaining the age of 21 years.

(Sd.) G. H. } M.D.
" I. K. }

FORM (H).—Mother's or Guardian's Receipt for Commuted Value of a Male Orphan's Annuity. (See Regulation 21.)

I, A. B., mother (or guardian) of C. D., son of the late E. F., in consideration of the payment to me of the sum of being the commuted value of the pension receivable by the said C. D., from till he attains the age of 21 years, do hereby bind myself to account, if called on by the Secretary of State for India, for the due application of the said sum for the use and benefit of the said C. D.

MILITARY (LATE LORD CLIVE'S) FUND.**Widows' Pensions.**

1. The widows of officers who were originally in the old Indian service are alone eligible for this pension.

2. They will be required to make a statutory declaration as to the amount of real and personal property possessed by their late husbands and by themselves; and no widow will be eligible for the full pension if the total of such property amounts to the following sums:—

In the case of the widow of a colonel ...	£4,000
" " " " a lieutenant-ant-colonel ...	3,000
In the case of the widow of a major ...	2,500
" " " " a captain ...	2,000
" " " " a lieutenant ...	1,000

Life interests and annuities are capitalised for the purpose of calculating these limits under rules laid down by the Secretary of State in Council.

3. The rates of pensions are as follows:—

Ranks.	Widows' Pensions.	
	Per diem.	Per annum.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Surgeon-General and Colonel... ..	6 3	114 1 3
Lieutenant-Colonel	5 0	91 5 0
Major and Chaplain of 15 years' service	3 9	68 8 9
Captain and Chaplain of 7 years' service	2 6	45 12 6
Chaplain under 7 years' service	1 9	31 18 9
Lieutenant	1 3	22 16 3

Pensions at diminished rates (the amount of which will be decided by the Secretary of State in Council) will, however, be granted in certain cases in which the property possessed exceeds the above limits. A diminished pension cannot be granted of a lower amount than £10. This modification of the old rule has effect from 18th February, 1890.

4. The pension of a widow may be withheld or discontinued should her conduct be such as to render her, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, unworthy of it.

5. The pension is liable to be discontinued or reduced if at any time after the officer's death his widow receives any accession of property or income.

6. Pensions lapse on re-marriage and are not restored on a second widowhood.

7. Pensioners neglecting to claim the pension for three half-years will be considered as dead; and no arrears for a longer period than two years back from the date of application for admission or re-admission, as the case may be, will be allowed either to claimants or to pensioners after admission.

8. The widows of officers formerly of the Indian service, who have joined the British army, are permitted to make their choice between these pensions and Royal Warrant pensions.

9. *The widows of officers who have retired from the service are not eligible for the benefit of these pensions.**

10. The widows of officers who at the time of their death were pensioners on the Military (late Lord Clive's) Fund, are entitled to the benefits of the Fund provided they were married to their husbands prior to the latter becoming pensioners on the Fund.

11. The pensions are payable quarterly, on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

12. In the event of any question arising concerning the qualifications of widows claiming these pensions, the decision rests with the Secretary of State in Council.

13. These regulations are subject to any alterations which may be decided on by the Secretary of State in Council.

Note.—Applications for pensions should be addressed to—

The Military Secretary,
India Office,
London, S.W.

* Except in the case of the widows of General Officers compulsorily retired under the provisions of the Royal Warrants of 31st December, 1877, and 1st May, 1878.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS WITH HONORARY RANK, WARRANT OFFICERS OF DEPARTMENTS, AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS, INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Grades and ranks of Commissioned Officers of Departments in India, as amended by Royal Warrant dated 2nd January, 1904, are as follows:—

Grades.

Commissary	Captain on promotion, and Major after 15 years' commissioned service on full pay.
Deputy Commissary ...	Captain.
Assistant Commissary ...	Lieutenant.

Honorary Rank.

Leave Rules.

(Published in India on 8th November, 1889.)

1. These rules shall apply to—

- (a) All combatant and medical warrant officers of the Indian Army promoted to warrant rank on or after the date of their publication.*
- (b) Departmental officers with honorary rank, warrant officers, senior assistant-surgeons, and assistant-surgeons, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, who elected them within one year of the date of their publication.

2. Those who apply for leave of any kind within one year of the date of publication of these rules must make their election when submitting their applications for leave; all others, whether on duty or on furlough or leave on the date of publication of these rules, may elect at convenience within the specified time.

3. All departmental officers with honorary rank, warrant officers, senior assistant-surgeons, and assistant-surgeons, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, who elect these rules will come under their provisions from the date of the receipt of their applications at Army Headquarters, or by the Government of India, or at the India Office if at home; and they will be entitled to count all past furlough and leave as service for pension under Rule V.

4. Those who elect these rules while on furlough or leave under older regulations will be allowed the option of continuing to draw any furlough or leave allowances they may be in receipt of under those regulations, if more advantageous, until the expiry of such furlough or leave or any extension thereof, subject to the limit of two years' absence from duty.

5. It must be clearly understood that departmental officers with honorary rank, warrant officers, senior assistant-surgeons, or assistant-surgeons, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, who do not elect these rules within the period stated will be held to have declined them, and will be allowed no further opportunity of electing them.

RULES.

I. A departmental officer with honorary rank, warrant officer, senior assistant-surgeon, or assistant-surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical

Department, subject to these rules may be granted—

- (a) Privilege leave under such regulations as may from time to time be in force.
- (b) Leave in or out of India for one year, capable of extension to two years' absence from duty under conditions stated below.

II. During any time within one year spent on leave in India other than privilege leave a departmental officer with honorary rank or combatant warrant officer will draw the pay and allowances of his rank and the half staff salary of his appointment, or, if the pay of his appointment be a consolidated salary, then the pay and allowances of his rank and half the difference between such pay and allowances and his consolidated salary; and within the same period a member of the Subordinate Medical Department will draw three-fourths of his grade pay and of his house rent. After one year, and up to the limit of two years, a departmental officer with honorary rank or combatant warrant officer will draw half of the pay and allowances of his rank and of the staff salary of his appointment, or half of his consolidated salary, as the case may be; and a member of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will draw half of his grade pay and of his house rent.

During leave out of India the following rates of pay will be drawn:—

	Per annum.
Commissary	£ 220
Deputy Commissary	165
Assistant Commissary	140
Conductor	120
Sub-Conductor	110
Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain ...	170
Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant ...	125
Assistant-Surgeon, 1st Class ...	120
Assistant-Surgeon, 2nd Class ...	90
Assistant-Surgeon, 3rd Class ...	70
Assistant-Surgeon, 4th Class ...	55

III. Leave may be granted at any time at the discretion of the sanctioning authority.

* NOTE.—A non-commissioned officer promoted to warrant rank during furlough will continue entitled to receive his former leave pay and allowances until the rate of leave pay admissible to a sub-conductor would first operate to his advantage.

DEPARTMENTAL AND WARRANT OFFICERS—LEAVE RULES—*continued*.

IV. Leave in or out of India in excess of one year cannot be claimed as a right, but extensions for any period up to two years' absence from duty in all may be granted on medical certificate or on special or urgent grounds, at the discretion of the sanctioning authority. The previous assent of the authority under whom the individual may be serving will be required for such extensions, except on medical certificate, and must be obtained by the applicant. Extensions beyond two years' absence from duty will only be admissible in very special cases, and without any pay whatever.

V. Leave in or out of India will reckon as service for pension, and will not involve forfeiture of appointment.

VI. Leave will commence on the date of being struck off duty, except that in the case of an officer having to leave his own station to appear before a Medical Board at another station, the date of being struck off duty will mean the date on which he quits the station where he is examined and invalidated. In cases of leave out of India on medical certificate the period of leave recommended by a Medical Board as necessary will be held to commence on the date of quitting India; the interval between being struck off duty and quitting India will be leave in India. In all cases, however, an officer will be due to rejoin his appointment at the expiry of the period granted to him, the day on which he rejoins it being reckoned as a day of duty.

VII. A departmental officer with honorary rank, warrant officer, senior assistant-surgeon, or an assistant-surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, unable on account of ill-health to return to his duty within the maximum period of two years' absence will, unless specially granted leave without pay, be placed on temporary half-pay, or on the retired

list, according to the circumstances of his case. An undue amount of leave on account of ill health will likewise render an officer liable to be transferred to half-pay or to the retired list, and the power of such transfer will be exercised by the Government of the Presidency or the Secretary of State for India, as the case may be.

VIII. A departmental officer with honorary rank, warrant officer, senior assistant-surgeon, or an assistant-surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, on leave in or out of India will be required to rejoin his appointment at once on being recalled to duty on account of the exigencies of the service, unless pronounced by a Medical Board to be unfit to do so. He will be granted a free passage or not, according to the transport regulations in force at the time.

IX. When it may be necessary to convert sterling rates of pay under these rules into rupee currency, or *vice versa*, the conversion will be made at the rate of exchange in force for the period when the pay becomes due, as fixed annually for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Indian and Imperial Governments.

X. The rules which govern the allowances of departmental officers with honorary rank, warrant officers, senior assistant-surgeons, and assistant-surgeons, acting for absentees, remain unchanged.

XI. Advances of pay on proceeding on, or returning from, leave will be granted in accordance with the rules laid down in Army Regulations, India, Vol. III.

XII. The Secretary of State for India in Council reserves the right of making any change in the foregoing rules which circumstances may require.

Temporary Half-pay.

A member of either of the above classes when transferred to temporary half-pay may be permitted to remain on half-pay till his total continuous absence from duty, on furlough and half-pay together, amounts to four years. If then still unfit to return to duty, he must be pensioned on the rate of pension for which he had qualified at the time of being placed on half-pay.

No period which he spends on half-pay will count as service for Indian pension, nor will he be eligible for promotion while he is on half-pay. When replaced on the effective list, on return to duty from half-pay, he will be re-employed at once, being borne as a supernumerary in his grade until absorbed by the next vacancy.

He will be required to appear before a Medical Board at the expiration of one year on half-pay, and again, if retained on the half-pay list, at the end of the second year; and if, in view to being restored to the effective list, he should wish to appear before the Board at other times than those specified, he may be permitted to do so. When ordered periodically to appear before the Board he will be allowed, if in

England, his *bonâ fide* travelling expenses, and lodging allowance at the rates stated below, but if appearing at other times, and at his own wish, he must do so at his own expense.

Rates of Lodging Allowance.

Commissary...	...	...	} 2s. 3d. per diem.
Senior Assistant Surgeon,	with honorary rank of	Captain after three	
	years' service as such	...	
Deputy Commissary	...	...	
Assistant Commissary	...	...	} 2s. per diem.
Senior Assistant Surgeon,	with honorary rank of	Captain, under three	
	years' service as such	...	
Senior Assistant Surgeon,	with honorary rank of	Lieutenant	
Conductor	...	...	} 1s. 4d. per diem.
Sub-Conductor	...	...	
Medical Warrant Officers	...	...	

Pension Regulations.

1. All Departmental Officers with honorary rank, or Warrant Officers on the Establishment on 16th Sept., 1881, are allowed the option of electing the old or the new scale of pensions at any time previous to retirement, and are permitted, on one occasion only after retirement, the privilege of reconsidering their past decision on this point. The distinction between the invalid pension, which can be drawn only in India, and the retiring pension is abolished.

2. The periods of service entitling Departmental Officers with honorary rank, or Warrant Officers of Indian Army Departments, to retiring pensions are as follows :—

24 years' total service in Europe and India, including 16 years in the department.

26 years' total service in Europe and India, including 14 years in the department.

28 years' total service in Europe and India, including 12 years in the department.

3. The retiring pensions for Departmental Officers with honorary rank and Warrant Officers of Indian Army Departments admitted to pension on or after 1 April, 1904, are—

	England or the Colonies. Per annum.	India. Per mensem.
Commissary	£216	Rs. 216
Deputy Commissary, over 3 years in grade	180	180
Deputy Commissary ...	160	160
Assistant Commissary, over 3 years in grade	140	140
Assistant Commissary	125	125
Conductor ...	100	100
Sub-Conductor ...	85	85

4. A Departmental Officer with honorary rank or a Warrant Officer of any grade, wishing to retire after 21 years' total service, receives a pension of £65 per annum during residence in England or the Colonies, or Rs. 65 per mensem while residing in India.

5. A Departmental Officer with honorary rank or a Warrant Officer declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further service in India, on account of sickness or other disability not due to irregular or intemperate habits, or compulsorily retired on superannuation after completion of half the periods of service, army

and departmental, laid down in paragraph 2, receives—

	England or the Colonies. Per annum.	India. Per mensem.
Commissary ...	£172	Rs. 172
Deputy Commissary, over 3 years in grade	140	140
Deputy Commissary ...	130	130
Assistant Commissary, over 3 years in grade	110	110
Assistant Commissary	100	100
Conductor ...	80	80
Sub-Conductor ...	70	70

6. If he has served less than half the prescribed periods, but more than 14 years altogether, he receives—

	England or the Colonies. Per annum.	India. Per mensem.
Commissary ...	£115	Rs. 115
Deputy Commissary, over 3 years in grade	107	107
Deputy Commissary ...	96	96
Assistant Commissary, over 3 years in grade	93	93
Assistant Commissary	83	83
Conductor ...	65	65
Sub-Conductor ...	51	51

7. If he has not served 14 years altogether, his case will be specially considered.

8. A Sub-Conductor invalidated from the service at 50 years of age will receive a pension of £75 a year in Europe or a colony, or Rs. 75 in India.

9. Retirement is compulsory at the age of 55 years.

10. Pension, according to the present scale and conditions, is admissible to the widow of a Warrant Officer who may die, either while in the service or on the Pension establishment, provided, in the latter case, that she married the deceased Warrant Officer previous to his retiring from the army or being invalidated.

NOTE.—The pensions laid down in Articles 5 and 6 are not claimable as a right, but represent the maximum rates that may be granted as an indulgence, if the circumstances are considered by the Government of India to justify the grant of pension.

ENQUIRIES REGARDING OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED OR WOUNDED IN INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has made the following arrangements with the Government of India with a view to securing early information for the relatives and friends of British officers and men killed or wounded in India :—

The Government of India will—

- (1) Telegraph, as promptly as possible, the names of officers and men killed or wounded in action, or in the performance of duty.
- (2) Specify as to wounds whether they are dangerous, severe, or slight.
- (3) Telegraph the names of any officers or men who may die of wounds.
- (4) During a campaign, telegraph weekly a brief report of the condition of the wounded generally, specifying the names of any who may not be progressing favourably.

ENQUIRIES REGARDING OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED OR WOUNDED IN INDIA—*continued*.

The Government of India will also telegraph the names of any officers who may be killed or severely wounded by fanatics or others, or who may meet with sudden or violent death in any very exceptional circumstances.

In order, however, to assist those who may be anxious to obtain further information, and who appear to the Secretary of State to have a special claim on him, messages may be sent in either of the following forms, at the expense of the inquirer :—

(a) On *prepayment* of *1l. 5s.*, which will include the cost of the reply,—

“Telegram and reply prepaid. Telegraph progress of following person reported wounded. Reply not to exceed six words, including address.”

(b) On *prepayment* of *1l. 15s.*, which will likewise include the cost of the reply,—

“Telegram and reply prepaid. Telegraph nature of wound(s) and progress of following person reported wounded. Reply not to exceed ten words, including address.”

Owing to the system of telegraphic codes in use by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, these charges are much less than what would be the cost of similar messages to any person who is dependent on the ordinary means of communication.

The Secretary of State is obliged, however, to reserve to himself the full right to decline to send such messages whenever it appears to him to be for any reason inexpedient to do so.

Enquiries should be addressed : “The Under-Secretary of State, India Office.”

“Not-Entitled” Passages to and from India.

Military officers below the rank of Major, and officers of the Indian Marine not holding shore appointments of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and their families, are eligible for the grant of “Not-Entitled” passages in government hired transports, when proceeding on or returning from furlough, provided there is vacant accommodation. Such passages cannot be allotted

until within a week of the date of the sailing of the vessel, nor can any application be registered unless the officer has already received official permission to proceed on, or return from furlough. Applications for “Not-Entitled” passages to India should be addressed to the Military Secretary, India Office.

SELECTIONS FROM THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE REGULATIONS.

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Leave Rules of 1892.

1. These rules apply to—

(a) All officers appointed to the Royal Indian Marine after 26 April, 1892.

(b) Officers who elected them within one year of the above date.

NOTE.—The term “officers” includes the Graded and Supernumerary List of Executive Officers and the Graded List of Engineers.

Leave out of India, not exceeding eight months, is allowed to the Director and Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine once during their five years' tenure of office with absentee allowance as follows, and subject to the maximum of £1,000 per annum :—

Director, half-consolidated salary.

Deputy Director, half grade pay with half staff allowance.

In the case of Royal Indian Marine Officers, this leave will count as service for pension.

2. Those who apply for leave of any kind within one year of the 26th April, 1892, must make their election when submitting their applications for leave; all others, whether on duty or on furlough or leave on 26 April, 1892, may elect at convenience within the specified time.

3. All officers who elect these rules will come under their provisions from the date of the receipt of their applications by the Government of India if they are in India, or at the India Office if they are at home; and they will be

entitled to count all past furlough and leave as service for pension under Rule V.

4. Those who elect these rules while on furlough or general leave under the previous regulations will be allowed the option of continuing to draw any furlough or leave allowances they may be in receipt of under those regulations, if more advantageous, until the expiry of such furlough or general leave or any extension thereof which would have been admissible under the previous regulations, subject to the limit of two years' absence from duty.

5. It must be clearly understood that officers who do not elect these rules within the period stated will be held to have declined them, and will be allowed no further opportunity of electing them.

6. “General leave” and “subsidiary leave” will not be granted to officers under these rules.

Rules.

1.—An officer subject to these rules may be granted—

(a) Privilege leave and temporary leave under such regulations as may from time to time be in force.

(b) Leave in or out of India for one year, capable of extension to two years' absence from duty under conditions stated below.

Leave in or out of India other than privilege or temporary leave.

	Rs. per mensem.
Commanders, 1st Grade...	550
" 2nd Grade	450
" 3rd Grade	350
Lieutenants of eight years' seniority	300
" six " "	250
" three " "	200
" under ditto	150
Sub-Lieutenants on Rs. 125 per men- sem	125
Sub-Lieutenants on Rs. 100 per men- sem	110
Chief Engineers on Rs. 400 per mensem	320
" " on Rs. 300 per mensem	270
Engineers on Rs. 275	250
" on Rs. 250	230
" on Rs. 225	215
" on Rs. 200	200
" on Rs. 175	190
Assistant Engineers on Rs. 150	165
" " on Rs. 125	150

III.—Leave may be granted at any time at the discretion of the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. Leave in or out of India, subject to the limit of one year, may be granted at any time by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the grant of such leave being notified by him in Part II of the "Gazette of India."

VI.—Leave in or out of India commences on the date an officer is "struck off duty," which means the date following the day of relief, and terminates on, and includes, the day preceding the date on which an officer rejoins his appointment or ship on return from leave, the only exception being in the case of leave out of India on medical certificate when the precise amount recommended by a Medical Board to be necessary in any case reckons from the date on which the vessel in which he embarks quits her moorings or anchorage, and terminates on the date preceding that on which he rejoins his ship or appointment on return.

IX.—An officer proceeding on leave will report his departure personally at the office of the Director or Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, except when he avails himself of it at an out-station. Except when ordered to the contrary, all officers returning from leave will report themselves to the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at Bombay.

IXA. When officers proceed on leave from outstations or port appointments, they must obtain a last pay certificate from the Examiner, Marine Accounts; they should therefore send him the last pay certificate or transfer pay ticket granted them by the ship or local authorities.

X.—Leave pay under these rules, when issued out of India, will be converted into sterling at the official rate of exchange in force for the period when the pay becomes due, as fixed annually for the adjustment of financial transactions between the India and Imperial Governments, subject to the condition that *rs. 6d.* to the rupee is fixed as the minimum rate at which the conversion into sterling shall be effected.

XI.—Advances not exceeding three months' full pay of grade, subject to a limit of ₹100, to Commanders, and 65/- to officers of junior rank, will be allowed on proceeding on or returning from leave, and on returning from temporary retirement. Advances made in England will be recovered in India by monthly instalments of one-fourth of the pay drawn by the officers, which will include all permanent or temporary allowances drawn by them. This recovery will

LEAVE RULES—continued.

be made at the official rate of exchange fixed for the year in which the advance is made. Advances made in India will be noted on the last-pay certificates of officers, and no issue of leave pay will be made till after the sum advanced has accrued as such. The advance of pay shall be the equivalent in rupees, at the official rate of exchange, of the sterling amount which the officer would be entitled to receive in England for the period in respect of which the advance is made. This exchange concession is restricted to cases where officers leave India within one month of receiving the advance. An officer who fails to leave India within that period will refund the difference between the amount issued and the amount which he would have received as Indian leave pay. In case of death no recovery of advances made under this rule is to be effected from the estate of the deceased officer.

XII.—Marine officers not holding shore appointments of 1,000 rupees per mensem will be eligible for the grant of non-regulation passages in troopships when such passages are available.

XII. (a).—Officers, under the rank of Commander or Chief Engineer, when granted leave on medical certificate to England, will be allowed a grant of Rs. 750 in aid of passage to and from that country.

No deduction from this amount on account of messing will be made, and the choice of route or class of passage will be left to the officer. Should an officer to whom this grant has been paid retire from the service while at home on sick leave, or obtain a return passage in a troopship, the question of his being required to refund part of this sum will be considered at the time.

When an officer who is entitled to this grant pays for his passage one way, or obtains a troopship passage, he will be allowed Rs. 400 for the single trip.

Privilege and Temporary Leave under these Rules.

XIII.—Subject to the exigencies of the service Marine officers may be allowed 60 days' privilege leave during each year, and such leave may be taken in instalments.

XIV.—Accumulated privilege leave for 90 days may be granted to an officer who has had no privilege leave during the preceding 33 months, but no "leave in or out of India," if exceeding six months, can be counted as part of the fixed 33 months.

XV.—An officer who has privilege leave (ordinary or accumulated) at his credit, when proceeding on "leave in or out of India," does not forfeit it, but privilege leave cannot be taken in continuation of "leave in or out of India," nor can "leave in or out of India" be taken in continuation of privilege leave.

Privilege leave may, however, be converted into "leave in or out of India" with the sanction of the Government of India.

XVI.—An officer returning from accumulated privilege leave granted in one year and extending into the next is eligible for ordinary privilege leave during the period when such leave is available in the year in which he returns, provided

he rejoins before proceeding on ordinary privilege leave.

XVII.—Privilege leave will be granted by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, but only on the understanding that no additional expense is thereby caused to the State either directly or indirectly, that the applicant's services can be spared, and that satisfactory arrangements for the performance of his duties during his absence can be made. This only applies to officers employed afloat or in Dockyards.

XVIII.—Privilege leave (ordinary or accumulated) reckons as service for pension.

XIX.—As a rule privilege leave will only be granted during the period of the south-west monsoon.

XX.—Officers are at liberty to proceed wherever they may desire when on privilege leave, provided they can ensure their return before the expiration of the leave. If an officer exceeds his privilege leave the whole period of his absence will be converted into "leave in or out of India," and his allowances and statement of service for "leave in or out of India" adjusted accordingly.

XXI.—Privilege leave is reckoned from the day on which an officer avails himself of it, and it expires on the day he rejoins, the day of return being reckoned as a day of duty.

XXII.—An officer of the floating establishment returning from privilege leave will, if possible, rejoin the ship to which he belongs, but if this is impracticable, and he has not received instructions (which he should apply for beforehand), he will rejoin at Bombay or Calcutta, reporting himself in person to the Director or Deputy Director. On the departure of an officer on privilege leave or on the return of an officer therefrom, the Commander of the vessel will cause an entry to be made of the date in the ship's log, and will forward an extract thereof by the next post to the Director.

XXIII.—Temporary leave not exceeding ten days and not in anticipation or in extension of any other kind of leave, may be granted by the Director and Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

XXIV.—Temporary leave not exceeding 72 hours may be granted by Commanders of vessels and heads of departments to officers under their command.

General Regulations.

XXV.—It must be distinctly understood that leave in or out of India, or privilege leave, cannot be claimed as a right. Both are subject to the exigencies of the public service, and will be granted only when an officer's services can be spared. Commanders of vessels and heads of departments will not forward an application for privilege or other leave unless they are able to satisfy the Director of the Royal Indian Marine that the officer's services can be spared without any inconvenience to the public service.

XXVI.—An officer who has not completed his term of probation for the Marine service cannot

LEAVE RULES—continued.

be granted leave with retention of his probationary appointment in excess of three months.

XXVII.—The proceedings of Medical Boards on officers of the Royal Indian Marine invalidated are invariably to state :—

- (1) Whether the illness has or has not been, or how far it is considered to have been, the result of climate, and caused in and by the service.
- (2) Whether change of climate in or out of India is necessary.
- (3) The period of absence recommended in or out of India. Care should be taken that leave in excess of the period to which the sick officer is entitled is not recommended, and the period of leave recommended should be stated in years, months, and days.

XXVIII.—The name of an officer granted leave out of India (other than privilege leave), will be removed from the ship on which borne, and he will draw his pay during such leave—

- (a) if proceeded to Europe, through the India Office.
- (b) if proceeded to any colony named in the list in Appendix No. 17 of the Civil Service Regulations, in such colony.

He can, however, draw his leave pay in India if he prefers it.

XXIX.—The name of an officer, granted leave in India (other than privilege leave), will be removed from the ship on which borne, and he will draw his pay during such time from any treasury in India in communication with the Examiner of Marine Accounts.

XXX.—The name of an officer, granted privilege leave (ordinary or accumulated), will continue on the books of his ship, and he will draw his pay either from the ship or from any treasury in India or through a bank or agent, as may be arranged through the Examiner of Marine Accounts.

XXXI.—During the absence of an officer on leave (privilege or otherwise), he must keep the Director of the Royal Indian Marine acquainted with his actual address and be prepared to return immediately to India, should his services be required. When on privilege leave, such recall order will be issued by the Director; when on leave in Europe (other than privilege), by the Secretary of State. Officers spending their leave (other than privilege) in Europe must keep the Secretary of State informed of their address.

XXXII.—The Secretary of State in Council reserves to himself the right of making any change in the foregoing rules which circumstances may require.

Temporary Retirement.

(Sanctioned by Despatch to Government of India, No. 369, dated 16th December, 1886.)

Officers of the Royal Indian Marine, who, after exhausting the furlough admissible to them are unfit for service, but not irremediably broken in health, may be temporarily transferred to the retired list. Temporary retirement is subject to the condition that the disease which necessitates it must have been contracted in and by the service.

An officer granted temporary retirement may be permitted to remain in that position till his total continuous absence from duty, on furlough and temporary retirement together, amounts to four years. If then still unfit to return to duty, he must be placed on the permanent retired list, receiving the pension (if any) or gratuity for which he had qualified at the time of being granted temporary retirement.

No period spent on temporary retirement will count as service for pension, nor will an officer be eligible for promotion while he is in that position. An officer replaced on the effective list, on becoming fit to return to duty, will be restored to the grade from which he retired, and his name will be placed in the same numerical position in that grade which it occupied at the time of temporary retirement.

Officers will be required to appear before a Medical Board at the expiration of one year on temporary retirement, and again, if retained in that position, before the end of the second year; and those who, in view to being restored to the effective list, may wish to appear before the Board at other times than those specified, may be permitted to do so. Officers ordered periodically to appear before the Board will be allowed, in the United Kingdom, their *bonâ fide* travelling expenses, and lodging allowance at the rates stated below, but those appearing at other times, and at their own wish, must do so at their own expense.

Rates of Lodging Allowances.

	s.	d.	
Commander	5	0	per diem.
Lieutenant	4	0	"
Sub-Lieutenant	3	0	"
Chief Engineer... ..	5	0	"
Engineer... ..	4	0	"
Assistant Engineer	3	0	"

The rate of pension admissible to an officer or engineer during temporary retirement will be the same as that to which he would be entitled if permanently retired.

Pension Regulations.

1885 RULES.

1. The following is the scale of pensions and compassionate allowances admissible to officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine and to their families.

2. The service for pension of an officer of the Marine reckons from date of joining his ship or appointment if he is 19 years of age or over; otherwise from date of attaining that age.

3. A superannuation pension, or an invalid pension, granted on account of incapacity for further service due to old age or natural decay from advancing years, shall, if the officer's qualifying service began after he attained the age of 30 years be subject to reduction by one-fortieth for every year or part of a year by which his age at the commencement of his qualifying service exceeded 30 years.

4. Retirement at the age of 55 years will be compulsory, and all officers and engineers of that age now in the Service, as well as those who may attain that age within one year, will be required to retire at the expiration of one year from the date of this order. The amount of superannuation pension is that which would be admissible as an invalid pension. (Marine Circular No. 8 of 1888.) Should an officer holding the appointment of Director or Deputy Director of the Indian Marine attain that age during his incumbency, he may, with the approval of the Government of India, complete five years in the appointment.

[This rule will not be applicable to those officers who have already received special extension of tenure.]

5. The following is the scale of pensions:—

Designation.	Officers invalided after 3 and under 15 years' service, owing to disease contracted in and by the service.			Officers invalided after 15 years' service, if invalided, and 20 years' without invaliding.			After 25 years' service.			After 30 years' service, inclusive of the periods of Furlough allowed to count as service for pension.		
				After 3 years' service.	After 6 years' service.	After 10 years' service.						
Per mensem.												
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Commanders, 1st Grade	—			—			—			270	410	490
" 2nd Grade	—			—			—			220	330	400
" 3rd Grade	—			—			167	6	6	190	280	340
Lieutenants of six years' seniority	—			—			121	12	0	140	210	260
" " three years' seniority	—			76	1	6	116	10	8	—	—	—
" " under three years' seniority	68	7	9	76	1	6	90	0	0	—	—	—
Sub-Lieutenants on Rs. 125	53	4	3	—			—			—	—	—
Chief Engineers on Rs. 400 per mensem	—			—			—			210	320	380
" " Rs. 300 per mensem	—			—			167	6	6	180	270	320
Engineers of seven years' service as such	—			—			121	12	0	150	230	280
" " five years' service as such	—			76	1	6	121	12	0	—	—	—
" " three years' service as such	—			76	1	6	121	12	0	—	—	—
" " under three years' service as such	68	7	9	76	1	6	121	12	0	—	—	—
Assistant Engineers	53	4	3	68	7	9	—			—	—	—

The periods of service mentioned in the foregoing table are inclusive of the periods of furlough allowed to count towards pension.

6. The following extra pension will be granted to an officer of the Royal Indian Marine retiring after five years' service, including not more than eight months' absence on leave, as Deputy Director or Director:—

	Per annum.
For five years' continuous service as Director	Rs. 2,000

	Per annum.
For five years' continuous service as Deputy Director	1,000
For five years' continuous service, partly as Deputy Director and partly as Director, of which not less than two years shall have been as Director	1,500

7. Service in the survey, or in port or dockyard appointments, gives no claim to any higher pension than that fixed for any officer's rank in

PENSION REGULATIONS—continued.

the Marine. Officers not on the Marine list now serving in such appointments will remain under their present rules.

8. The pensions of warrant officers, gunner, and clerks will be calculated under the rules for the Uncovenanted Service, as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations, Rs. 60 per mensem (compensation in lieu of board and lodging) being added to their pay for the calculation of pension.

9. Pensions will be payable in rupees in India. If drawn at or through the Home Treasury they are converted at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments, subject to the condition (with

effect from the 1st April, 1890) that in the case of persons resident in any country in which gold is the standard of currency and the Indian Government rupee is not legal tender, the rate of 1s. 9d. the rupee is fixed as the minimum rate at which the conversion into sterling shall be effected.

10. An officer may be allowed to commute a portion, not exceeding one-third of his pension, the commuted value being payable in India under the rules in Clause 23, India Army Circulars, of 1884 (see page 340).

11. Compassionate allowance on the following scale will be granted to the families of officers who may be drowned or meet with a violent death in the execution of duty :—

	Widow.	Child.
Commander } Port Officer } Chief Engineer }	£100 a year, or Rs. 100 a month	£20 a year, or Rs. 20 a month.
Lieutenant... .. } Engineer } Sub-Lieutenant }	£75 a year, or Rs. 75 a month.	£15 a year, or Rs. 15 a month.
Assistant Engineer }	£50 a year, or Rs. 50 a month.	£10 a year, or Rs. 10 a month.

The cases of the families of the Director or Deputy Director will be specially considered.
12. The regulations and conditions under which all such compassionate allowances are to be awarded will be analogous to those prescribed for the military service.

Officers and others who have not elected the above rules or who are not eligible for them, and who are entitled to pension, will be granted pensions and gratuities under the rules contained in the Civil Service Regulations.

Pay and Allowances of Officers, Engineers, &c., of the Royal Indian Marine when undergoing Instruction, or on Special duty in England.

Officers, engineers, warrant officers and others of the Royal Indian Marine, on special duty or undergoing instruction in England, will receive the full pay of their grade, *plus* subsistence and travelling allowances, according to the following scales :—

Subsistence Allowance. Per diem.

	s.	d.
Commanders	7	6
Lieutenants and Chief Engineers	5	0
Sub-Lieutenants, Engineers, Assistant } Engineers, and Warrant Officers ... }	3	6

Travelling Allowances.

Commanders	15	0
Lieutenants and Chief Engineers	10	0
Sub-Lieutenants, Engineers, and } Assistant Engineers }	7	6
Warrant Officers	5	0
Petty Officers and Seamen, when } travelling singly }	3	0

2. In calculating the travelling allowances, the first and last days spent in travelling will only reckon as half-days, and this rule will also apply when the journey is completed in one day.

3. The allowance for provisions and lights, &c., *vis.*, 1s. 6d. a day, which is included in the scale of subsistence, will be held in abeyance while the travelling allowance is being drawn, and the lodging money will only be admissible concurrently with the travelling allowance in the case of an officer producing a certificate showing that his lodgings were retained and paid for while he was travelling.

INDIA.

The following article is compiled principally from SIR WILLIAM HUNTER'S 'Imperial Gazetteer.' A few corrections have been made from the same author's 'Indian Empire' (3rd ed., 1893) and from other sources; and the statistics have been brought up to date as far as possible.

In the following pages exchange is calculated at the rate of 15 rupees to the pound sterling.

INDIA forms a great irregular triangle. Its northern base rests upon the Himalayan ranges; the chief part of its western side is washed by the Arabian Sea, and the chief part of its eastern side by the Bay of Bengal. It extends from the eighth degree to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; that is to say, from the hottest regions of the equator to far within the temperate zone. The capital, Calcutta, lies in 88° E. long.; so that when the sun sets at six o'clock there, it is just past mid-day in England. The length of India from north to south, and its greatest breadth from east to west, are both about 1,900 miles; but the triangle tapers with a pear-shaped curve to a point at Cape Comorin, its southern extremity. To this compact dominion, the English have added, under the name of Burma, the strip of country lying between India proper on the west, and Chinese, French, and Siamese territory on the north and east, and extending southwards along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. The whole territory thus described contains 1,766,597 square miles, and 294,361,056 inhabitants. India, therefore, has an area and a population about equal to the area and population of the whole of Europe, less Russia. Its people more than double Gibbon's estimate of 120 millions for all the races and nations which obeyed Imperial Rome.

India is shut off from the rest of Asia on the north by a vast mountainous region, known in the aggregate as the Himalayas. Among their southern ranges lie the independent states of Bhutan and Nepal; the great table-land of Tibet stretches behind. The subordinate native principality of Kashmir occupies their north-western Indian angle. At this angle an allied mountain system branches southwards, and separates India from Afghanistan. In the north-east, as in the north-west, India has a land frontier. The Himalayan ranges at the north-eastern angle of India throw off long spurs and chains to the southward. These spurs separate Assam and Burma from the outlying provinces of the Chinese Empire. Proceeding south-eastwards, after touching for a short distance territory under French influence in the basin of the Mekong, the boundary marches with Siam southwards to Point Victoria at the extremity of Tenasserim.

These are the territorial limits of what is generally understood by the term India; but the political control exercised by the Indian government extends over a considerably larger area. Baluchistan, of which a part, designated British Baluchistan, is a Chief Commissionership under direct British administration, is wholly subject to its political control. Afghanistan, Nepal, and Bhutan are allied states within the sphere of British influence. In addition, the Indian Empire includes the island groups of the Andamans, Nicobars, and Laccadives, the settlement of Aden, with Perim, and protectorates over the island of Sokotra, along the southern coast of Arabia, and in the Persian Gulf.

PHYSICAL ASPECT.—The empire included within these boundaries is rich in varieties of scenery and climate, from the highest mountains in the world to vast river deltas raised only a few inches above the level of the sea, and consists of three separate and well-defined tracts.

The first of the three regions is the Himalaya Mountains and their offshoots to the southward. The Himalayas consist of a system of stupendous ranges, the loftiest in the world. They are the Emodus or Imaus of the Greek geographers, and extend in the shape of a scimitar, with its edge facing southwards, for a distance of 1,500 miles along the northern frontier of India. At the north-eastern angle of that frontier, the Dihang river, the connecting link between the Tsan-pu (Sangpu) of Tibet and the Brahmaputra of Assam, bursts through the main axis of the Himalayas. At the opposite, or north-western angle, the Indus in like manner pierces the range, and turns southwards on its course through the Punjab. The Himalayas, like the Kuen-luen chains, the Tien-shan, and the Hindu Kush, converge towards the Pamir tableland—that central knot whence all the great mountain systems of central Asia radiate. The Himalayas have been divided into three principal chains; but regarded merely as a natural frontier separating India from the Tibetan plateau, they may be described as forming a double mountain wall running nearly east and west, with a trough or series of deep valleys beyond. The southernmost of the two walls rises steeply from the plains

of India to 20,000 feet, or nearly four miles, in height. It culminates near its centre in Kanchanjanga, 28,176 feet, and Mount Everest, 29,002 feet, the latter being the loftiest measured peak in the world. This outer or southern wall of the Himalayas subsides on the northward into a series of dips or uplands, 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, beyond which rises the second or inner range of Himalayan peaks. The double Himalayan wall thus formed then descends into a great trough or line of valleys, in which the Sutlej, the Indus, and the mighty Tsan-pu (Sangpu) gather their waters. The Sutlej and the Indus flow westwards, and pierce by separate passes through the western Himalayas into the Punjab. The Tsan-pu (or Sangpu), after a long unexplored course eastwards along the valley of the same name in Tibet, finds its way through the Dihang gorge of the Eastern Himalayas into Assam, where it takes its final name of the Brahmaputra. On the north of the river trough, beyond the double Himalayan wall, rise the Karakoram and Gangri mountains, which form the immediate escarpment of the Tibetan tableland. Behind the Gangris, on the north, the plateau of Tibet spreads itself out at a height averaging 15,000 feet. Broadly speaking, the double Himalayan wall rests upon the low-lying plains of India, and descends into a river trough beyond which rises the Tibetan plateau. The higher ranges between Tibet and India are crowned with eternal snow, while vast glaciers, one of which is known to be 60 miles in length, slowly move their masses of ice down-wards to the valleys.

This wild region is in many parts impenetrable to man, and nowhere yields a passage for a modern army. Ancient and well-known trade routes exist, by means of which merchandise from the Punjab finds its way over heights of 18,000 feet into Eastern Turkistan and Tibet. The Mustagh (Snowy Mount), the Karakoram (Black Mount), and the Chang-chemo are the most famous of these passes.

The Himalayas, at both their eastern and western extremities, send out ranges to the southwards, which protect the north-eastern and north-western frontiers. On the north-east, those offshoots, under the name of the Naga and Patkoi Mountains, &c., form a barrier between the civilised districts of Assam and the wild tribes of Upper Burma. The southern continuations of these ranges, known as the Yomas, are crossed by passes, the most historic of which, the Aeng or An, rises to 4,668 feet, with gradients of 472 feet to the mile.

On the opposite or north-western frontier of India, the mountainous offshoots run down the entire length of the British boundaries from the Himalayas to the sea. As they proceed southwards, their best marked ranges are in turn known as the Safed Koh, the Sulaiman, and the Hala Mountains. These massive barriers have peaks of considerable height, culminating in the Takht-i-Sulaiman, or Throne of Solomon, 11,317 feet above the level of the sea. But the mountain wall is pierced at the corner where it strikes southwards from the Himalayas by an opening through which the Indus river flows into India. An adjacent opening, the Khaibar Pass (rising to 3,400 feet), with the Kuram Pass to the south of it, the Gwalari Pass near Dera Ismail Khan, the Fal Pass debouching near Dera Ghazi Khan,

and the famous Bolan Pass (5,800 feet at top), still farther south, furnish the gateways between India and Afghanistan. The Hala, Brahui, and Pab Mountains form the southern hilly offshoots between India and Baluchistan, and have a much less elevation.

The Himalayas, while thus standing as a rampart around the northern frontier of India, collect and store up water for the tropical plains below. Throughout the summer, vast quantities of water are evaporated from the Indian Ocean. This moisture is borne northward by the monsoon or regular wind, which sets in from the south in the month of June. The monsoon carries the masses of cloud northward across India, and thus forms the 'rainy season,' on which agriculture so critically depends. But large quantities of the moisture do not fall as rain in passing over the hot plains. This vast residue is eventually dashed against the Himalayas. Their lofty double walls stop its farther progress northwards; and it either descends in rain on their outer slopes, or is frozen into snow in its attempt to cross their inner heights. Very little gets beyond them; so that while their southern spurs receive the largest measured rainfall in the world, and pour it down to the Indian rivers, the great plateau of Tibet on the north of the double wall gets scarcely any rainfall.

This heavy rainfall of the Himalayas renders the southern slopes of that range very fertile, wherever there is any depth of tilth. But, on the other hand, the torrents scour away the surface soil, and leave most of the mountain-sides bleak and bare. The upper ranges lie under eternal snow; the intermediate heights form arid grey masses; but on the gentler slopes, plateaux, and valleys, forests spring up, or give place to a rich though simple cultivation. The temperature falls about 3½° F. for each thousand feet of elevation; and the vegetation of the Himalayas is divided into three well-marked zones, the tropical, the temperate, and the arctic, as the traveller ascends from the Indian plains. A damp belt of lowland, the *tarai*, stretches along their foot and is covered with dense, fever-breeding jungle, habitable only by rude tribes and wild beasts.

The wide plains watered by the Himalayan rivers form the second of the three regions above referred to. They extend from the Bay of Bengal on the east, to the Afghan frontier and the Arabian Sea on the west, and contain the richest and most densely-crowded provinces of the Empire. One set of invaders after another have, from pre-historic times, entered by the passes on the north-eastern and north-western frontiers. They followed the courses of the rivers, and pushed the earlier comers southwards before them towards the sea. About 167,000,000 of people now live on and around these river plains in the provinces known as the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, Assam, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and other native states.

The vast level tract which thus covers Northern India is watered by three distinct river-systems. One of these river-systems takes its rise in the hollow trough beyond the Himalayas, and issues through their western ranges as the Sutlej and Indus. The second also takes its rise beyond the double wall of the

Himalayas, not very far from the sources of the Indus and the Sutlej. It turns, however, almost due east instead of west, enters India at the eastern extremity of the Himalayas and becomes the Brahmaputra of Assam and Eastern Bengal. The third river-system receives the drainage of the southern Himalayan slope, and unites into the mighty stream of the Ganges, which flows south-eastwards into the Bay of Bengal.

The third division of India comprises the three-sided tableland which covers the southern half, or more strictly peninsular, portion of India. This tract, known in ancient times as the Deccan, literally *the South*, comprises the Central Provinces, Berar, Madras, Bombay, Mysore, with the native territories of the Nizam, Sindhia, Holkar, and other feudatory states. The Deccan, in its local acceptation, is restricted to the high tract between the Narbada and the Kistna rivers; but it is popularly understood to include the whole country south of the Vindhya as far as Cape Comorin. It slopes up from the southern edge of the Gangetic plains. Three ranges of hills support its northern, its eastern, and its western sides, the two latter meeting at a sharp angle near Cape Comorin.

The northern side rests on confused ranges, running with a general direction of east to west, and known in the aggregate as the Vindhya mountains. The Vindhyas, however, are made up of several distinct hill systems. Two sacred peaks stand as outposts in the extreme east and west, with a succession of ranges stretching 800 miles between. At the western extremity, Mount Abu, famous for its exquisite Jain temples, rises, as a solitary outpost of the Aravalli Hills, 5,650 feet above the Rajputana plains, like an island out of the sea. On the extreme east, Mount Parasnath—like Mount Abu on the extreme west, sacred to Jain rites—rises to 4,400 feet above the level of the Gangetic plain. The various ranges of the Vindhyas, from 1,500 to over 4,000 feet high, form, as it were, the northern wall and buttresses which support the central tableland. Now pierced by road and railway, they stood in former times as a barrier of mountain and jungle between Northern and Southern India, and formed one of the main difficulties in welding the whole into an empire. They consist of vast masses of forests, ridges, and peaks, broken by cultivated valleys, and broad high-lying plains.

The other two sides of the elevated southern triangle are known as the Eastern and Western Ghats. These chains start southwards from the eastern and western extremities of the Vindhyas, and run along the eastern and western coasts of India. The Eastern Ghats stretch in fragmentary spurs and ranges down the Madras Presidency, receding inland and leaving broad, level tracts between their base and the coast. The Western Ghats form the great sea-wall of the Bombay Presidency, with only a narrow strip between them and the shore. The Eastern Ghats have an average elevation of 1,500 feet. The Western Ghats ascend more abruptly from the sea to an average height of about 3,000 feet, with peaks up to 4,700, along the Bombay coast; rising to 7,000 and even 8,760 feet in the upheaved angle where they unite with the Eastern Ghats, towards their southern extremity.

The inner triangular plateau thus enclosed lies from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of

the sea. But it is dotted with peaks and ~~scanned~~ with ranges exceeding 4,000 feet in height. Its best known hills are the Nigiris (Blue Mountains), with the summer capital of Madras, Ootacamund, 7,000 feet above the sea. Their highest point is Dodabetta peak, 8,760 feet, at the upheaved southern angle.

On the eastern side of India, the Ghats form a series of spurs and buttresses for the elevated inner plateau, rather than a continuous mountain wall. They are traversed by a number of broad and easy passages from the Madras coast. Through these openings, the rainfall of the southern half of the inner plateau reaches the sea. The drainage from the northern or Vindhyan edge of the three-sided tableland falls into the Ganges. The Narbada and Tapti carry the rainfall of the southern slopes of the Vindhya and of the Satpura Hills, by two almost parallel lines, into the Gulf of Cambay. But from Surat, in lat. $21^{\circ} 28'$, to Cape Comorin, in lat. $8^{\circ} 4'$, no great river succeeds in piercing the Western Ghats, or in reaching the Bombay coast from the interior tableland. The Western Ghats form, in fact, a lofty unbroken barrier between the waters of the central plateau and the Indian Ocean. The drainage has, therefore, to make its way across India to the eastwards, now twisting sharply round projecting ranges, then tumbling down ravines, or rushing along valleys, until the rain which the Bombay sea-breeze has dropped upon the Western Ghats finally falls into the Bay of Bengal. In this way, the three great rivers of the Madras Presidency, viz., the Godavari, the Kistna, and the Kaveri, rise in the mountains overhanging the Bombay coast, and traverse the whole breadth of the central tableland before they reach the sea on the eastern shores of India.

It is on the three-sided tableland, and among the hilly spurs which project from it, that the mineral wealth of India lies hid. Coal-mining now forms a great industry on the north-eastern side of the tableland, in Bengal; and it is also carried on to some extent in other provinces. Beds of iron-ore and limestone have been worked in several places. Many districts are rich in building stone, marbles, and the easily worked laterite. Copper and other metals exist in small quantities. The diamonds of Golconda were long famous. Gold dust has from very ancient times been washed out of the river-beds; and quartz-crushing for gold is conducted successfully on scientific principles in Mysore.

To this vast empire, the English have added Burma, an account of which will be given further on.

POPULATION.—The population of India, including Burma, but omitting French and Portuguese possessions and the frontier states of Nepal and Bhutan, amounted in 1901 to 294,361,056. Over three-sevenths of the country still remains under the government of hereditary native chiefs, whose subjects make up 62,461,549, or something over one-fifth of the whole Indian people. The British territories, therefore, comprise only four-sevenths of the area of India, and nearly four-fifths of its inhabitants.

The native princes generally govern their states with the help, and under the advice, of a political officer appointed by the British Government and residing at their courts. Some of them

administer the internal affairs of their States with almost complete independence; others require more assistance, or a stricter control. These feudatory rulers possess revenues and armies of their own, and the more important exercise the power of life and death over their subjects; but the authority of each is limited by treaties or engagements, or recognised practice by which their 'subordinate dependence' on the British government is determined. That government, as suzerain in India, does not allow its feudatories to make war upon each other, or to form alliances with foreign states. It interferes when any chief misgoverns his people; rebukes, and, if needful, removes the oppressor; protects the weak; and firmly imposes peace upon all.

The British possessions are distributed into twelve governments, each with a separate head; but the whole is under the orders of the supreme government of India, consisting of the governor-general in council. The governor-general, who also bears the title of viceroy, holds his court and government at Calcutta in the cold weather, and during summer at Simla, 7,000 feet up the Himalaya mountains. The viceroy of India, and the governors of Madras and Bombay, are usually appointed from England by the Sovereign. The heads of the other provinces are selected from the Anglo-Indian services, and are nominated by the viceroy, subject, in the case of the lieutenant-governorships, to the approval of the Secretary of State.

Statistics relating to the population of India, including the Native States, are given at page 357.

British India supports a population more than twice as dense as that of the native states. If we exclude the outlying provinces of Burma and Assam, the proportion is nearly threefold, or 271 persons to the square mile. How thick this population is, may be realised from the fact that France had, in 1891, only 186 people to the square mile; while even in crowded England, wherever the density approaches 200 to the square mile, it ceases to be a rural population, and has to live, to a greater or less extent, by manufactures, mining, or city industries. Throughout large areas of Bengal, two persons have to live on the proceeds of each cultivated acre, or 1,280 persons to each cultivated square mile. The Famine Commissioners reported in 1880, that over six millions of the peasant holdings of Bengal, or two-thirds of the whole, averaged from two to three acres a-piece. Allowing only four persons to the holding, for men, women, and children, this represents a population of twenty-four millions struggling to live off fifteen million acres, or a little over half an acre a-piece.

Unlike England, India has few large towns. Thus, in England and Wales, 53 per cent., or over one-half of the population in 1891, lived in towns with upwards of 20,000 inhabitants; while in British India only 4.84 per cent., or not one-twentieth of the people, lived in such towns. India, therefore, is almost entirely a rural country, and many of the so-called towns are mere groups of villages, in the midst of which the cattle are driven a-field, and ploughing and reaping go on. Calcutta itself has grown out of a cluster of hamlets on the banks of the Hugli; and the term 'municipality,' which in Europe is only applied to towns, often means in India a 'rural union,' or collection of homesteads for the purposes of local government.

We see, therefore, in India, a dense population of husbandmen. Wherever their numbers exceed one to the acre, or 640 to the square mile, excepting in suburban districts or in irrigated tracts, the struggle for existence becomes hard. In such districts, a good harvest yields just sufficient food for the people, and thousands of lives depend each autumn on a few inches more or less of rainfall. The Government may, by great efforts, feed the starving in time of actual famine; but it cannot stop the yearly work of disease and death among a steadily underfed people.

In some parts of India, therefore, there are more husbandmen than the land can feed; in other parts, however, vast tracts of fertile soil still await the cultivator. In England, the people would move freely from the over-populated districts to the thinly-inhabited ones; but in India the peasant clings to his hereditary homestead long after his family has outgrown his fields. If the Indian races will only learn to migrate to tracts where spare land still abounds, they will do more than the utmost efforts of Government can accomplish to prevent famines.

The facts disclosed by the census in 1881 and 1891 prove, indeed, that the Indian peasant has lost something of his old immobility. The general tendency of the population in Bengal is south and east to the newly-formed delta, and north-east to the thinly-peopled valleys of Assam. In 1891, it was ascertained that out of a specified population of 287,000,000, nearly 10,910,000, or about 4 per cent., were living in provinces in which they had not been born. But the clinging of the people to their old villages, in spite of hardship and famine, still forms a most difficult problem in India.

The following table compares the results of the census of 1891 with those of the census of 1901.

			In 1891.	In 1901.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage.
British Provinces	...	...	221,239,515	231,899,507	+10,659,992	+4.82
Feudatory States	...	...	66,075,156	62,461,549	-3,613,607	-5.47
Total ..	...	...	287,314,671	294,361,056	+7,046,385	+2.45

THE ETHNICAL HISTORY OF INDIA.—European writers formerly divided the Indian population into two races—the Hindus and the Muhammadans. But, when we look more closely at the people, we find that they consist of four well-marked elements. These are: first, the recognised non-Aryan tribes, sometimes called the Aborigines, and their half-Hinduized descendants; second, the comparatively pure offspring of the Aryan or Sanskrit-speaking race (the Brahmins and Rajputs); third, the great mixed population, generally known as the Hindus, which has grown out of the Aryan and non-Aryan elements (chiefly from the latter); and fourth, the Muhammadans. The same fourfold division applies to the population in feudatory India.

Our earliest glimpses of India disclose two races struggling for the soil. The one was a fair-skinned people, which had lately entered by the north-western passes; a people of Aryan, literally 'noble,' lineage, speaking a stately language, worshipping friendly and powerful gods. The other was a race of a lower type, who had long dwelt in the land, and whom the lordly new-comers drove back before them into the mountains, or reduced to servitude on the plains. The comparatively pure descendants of these two races are now nearly equal in numbers; the intermediate castes, sprung chiefly from the ruder stock, make up the mass of the present Indian population.

GEOLOGY.—For geological purposes, British India may be mapped out into the four geographical divisions of the Himalayan region, the Indo-Gangetic plain, Peninsular India, and Burma.

The Himalayan Region.—The geology of this tract is more complex and less fully known than that of the peninsular area. The oldest rock of the Himalayas is a gneiss, differing in character from the gneiss of the Peninsula, and from that of Assam and Burma. The Himalayan gneiss is usually white and grey, its felspar orthoclase and albite; it contains much mica and mica schist, and is more uniform in character than the gneiss of the Peninsula. The latter is usually pink, its felspar being orthoclase and oligoclase; it contains little mica schist, but often has quartzite and hornblende rock. Hornblende occurs in the syenitic gneiss of the Northern Himalayan (or Ladakh) range.

The Central Himalayan region may be described as consisting of two gneissic axes, with a trough or synclinal valley between them, in which fossiliferous beds have been deposited and are now preserved.

On the south of this true Himalayan region, there is a band of country known as the Lower Himalaya, in which the beds are often greatly disturbed, and even completely inverted, over great areas, the old gneiss apparently overlying the sedimentary rocks. The Lower Himalayan range ends at the Sutlej valley, west of which the continuation of the central range is followed immediately by the third or sub-Himalayan range. This occurs almost always on the south of the Lower Himalayas, and is composed of later Tertiary rocks (Siwaliks, etc.), which range parallel with the main chain.

The Salt Range in the north-west of the Punjab has, in addition to its economic value, a special geological importance. Representatives of most of the great European formations of Silurian and later epochs are found in it; and

throughout the vast length of time represented by these formations, there is here no direct evidence of any important break in succession, or unconformity. The lowest beds (salt marl, probably Silurian) and the highest (Siwaliks) are found throughout the range. But the others cannot be traced continuously throughout; some occur well-developed in one place, some in another. All the principal fossiliferous beds of the Jurassic, Triassic, and Carboniferous formations, are confined to the western part of the range.

The *Indo-Gangetic Plain* covers an area of about 300,000 square miles, and varies in width from go to nearly 300 miles. It rises very gradually from the sea at either end; the lowest point of the watershed between the Punjab rivers and the Ganges is about 924 feet above sea level. This point, by a line measured down the valley, but not following the winding of the river, is about 1,050 miles from the mouth of the Ganges, and 850 miles from the mouth of the Indus, so that the average inclination of the plain, from the central watershed to the sea, is only about one foot per mile; towards the sea-coast, the slope becomes almost imperceptible.

There is no evidence that the Indo-Gangetic plain existed as such in Pre-Tertiary times. The alluvial deposits made known by the boring at Calcutta prove a gradual depression of the area through the later Tertiary times. There are peat and forest beds, which must have grown quietly at the surface, alternating with deposits of gravel, sand, and clay. The Indo-Gangetic plain dates back to Eocene times; the upheaval of the Himalayas may be referred to the same period. Numerous minor disturbances occurred in the area which is now Northern India, during Palæozoic and Secondary times; but the great disturbance which has resulted in the formation of the existing chain of the Himalayas took place after the deposition of the Eocene beds.

Peninsular India.—The oldest rocks here consist of gneiss, in three tracts:—throughout a very large part of Bengal and Madras, extending to Ceylon; among the Aravalli ranges; and in Bundelkhand. Of these formations, the gneiss of Bundelkhand is known to be the oldest, because the oldest Transition rocks rest upon it; whereas the same Transition rocks are altered and intersected by granite dykes which proceed from the gneiss of the other tracts. The Transition rocks are of great but unknown age. The Vindhyan rocks which succeed them are of very old Palæozoic age, perhaps Pre-Silurian. Yet, long before the earliest Vindhyan rocks were laid down, the Transition rocks had been altered and contorted. In more recent times there have been local disturbances, and large faults have in places been found; but the greater part of the Peninsular rocks are only slightly disturbed, and the most recent of the great and wide-spread earth movements of this region date back to Pre-Vindhyan times. The Vindhyan series are generally sharply marked off from older rocks, although in the Godavari valley there is no well-defined line between these and the Transition rocks.

The Gondwana series is in many respects the most interesting and important of the Indian Peninsula. The beds are almost entirely of

fresh-water origin. The series is mainly confined to the area of country between the Narbada and the Son on the north, and the Krishna on the south; but the western part of this region is in great part covered by newer beds.

The Damodar series, the middle division of the Lower Gondwanas, is the chief source of coal in Peninsular India, yielding more of that mineral than all other formations taken together. The Karharbari group is the only other coal-bearing formation of any value. The Damodars are 8,400 feet thick in the Raniganj coal-field, and about 10,000 feet thick in the Satpura basin. They consist of three divisions; coal occurs in the upper and lower, ironstone (without coal) in the middle division. The Raniganj coal-field is the most important in India. So far as is yet known, it covers an area of about 500 square miles, running about 18 miles from north to south, and about 39 miles from east to west; but it extends farther to the east under the laterite and alluvium. It is traversed by the Damodar river, and also by the road from Calcutta to Benares, and by the East Indian Railway. From its situation and importance, this coal-field is better known than any other in India.

The upper, or Raniganj, series has eleven seams, with a total thickness of 120 feet, in the eastern district, and thirteen seams, 100 feet thick, in the western district. The lower, or Barakhar, series contains four seams, of a total thickness of 69 feet. Compared with English coals, those of this coal-field are of a poor quality; they contain much ash, and are generally non-coking. The best coal in India is in the small coal-field at Karharbari. The beds there are lower in the series than those of the Raniganj field; they belong to the upper part of the Talcher group, the lowest of the Gondwana series. The Karharbari coal-beds cover an area of about 11 square miles; and have three seams, varying from 9 to 33 feet thick. This coal-field, now largely worked, is the property of the East Indian Railway, which is thus supplied with fuel at a cheaper rate than any other railway in the world. Indian coal usually contains phosphoric acid, which greatly lessens its value for iron-smelting.

The Damodar series is also one of the most important sources of iron. The ore occurs in the middle division; coal in the highest and lowest. The ore is partly a clay ironstone, like that occurring in the coal-measures of England, partly an oxide of iron or hæmatite. It generally contains phosphorus, which prevents its use in the preparation of the finer qualities of steel.

Excellent iron-ore occurs in the metamorphic rocks south of the Damodar river. Laterite is sometimes used as ore. It is very earthy, with a low per centage of metal; but it contains only a comparatively small proportion of phosphorus.

The want of limestone for flux, within easy reach, is generally a great drawback as regards iron-smelting in India. *Kankar* or *ghutin* (concretionary carbonate of lime) is collected for this purpose from the river beds and alluvial deposits. It sometimes contains as much as 70 per cent. of carbonate of lime; but generally the proportion is much less, and the fluxing value proportionally diminished. The real difficulty in India is to find the ore, the fuel, and the flux, in sufficiently close proximity to yield a profit.

The enormous mass of basaltic rock, known as

the Deccan trap, is of great importance in the geological structure of the Indian Peninsula. It now covers an area of about 200,000 square miles, and probably extended in former times over a much wider area. Where thickest, the traps are at least 6,000 feet in depth. They form the most striking physical features of the country, many of the most prominent hill ranges being the denuded edges of the basaltic flows. The great volcanic outbursts which produced this trap, commenced in the Cretaceous period, and lasted into the Eocene period.

As regards gems, the geologist comes to the same conclusion as the economist, viz., that the precious stones of ancient India were the product of forced labour, and that the search for them in our days can scarcely repay the working expenses.

METEOROLOGY.—The great peninsula of India, with its lofty mountain ranges and its extensive seaboard, exposed to the first violence of the winds of two oceans, forms an exceptionally valuable and interesting field for the study of meteorological phenomena.

From the gorge of the Indus to that of the Dihang (Brahmaputra), a distance of 1,400 miles, the Himalayas form an extensive watershed, the northern flank of which is drained by the upper valleys of these two rivers; while the Sutlej, starting from the southern foot of the Kailas peak, breaks through the watershed, dividing it into two very unequal portions, that to the north-west being the smaller. The average elevation of the higher Himalayas may be taken at not less than 19,000 feet, and therefore equal to the height of the lower half of the atmosphere; indeed, few of the passes are under 16,000 or 17,000 feet. Across this mountain barrier there appears to be a constant flow of air, more active in the day-time than at night, northwards to the arid plateau of Tibet. There is no reason to believe that any transfer of air takes place across the Himalayas in a southerly direction; unless, indeed, in those elevated regions of the atmosphere which lie beyond the sphere of observation. But a nocturnal flow of cooled air, from the southern slopes, is felt as a strong wind where the rivers debouch on the plains, more especially in the early morning hours. This current probably contributes to lower the mean temperature of the belt of the plains which fringes the mountain zone.

The Eastern Himalayas present many points of contrast with the western parts of the range. The slopes of the Sikkim and Bhutan Hills, where not denuded for the purposes of cultivation, are clothed with a dense impenetrable forest, which at the lower levels abounds in figs, rattans, and representatives of a tropical humid climate. At higher levels, they are covered with oaks, chestnuts, magnolias, pines, &c., of the most luxuriant growth.

In the Western Himalayas, on the other hand, the spurs of the outer ranges are more sparsely clad with forest, especially on their western faces; and naked precipitous crags are of constant occurrence. The vegetation of the lower and warmer valleys, and of the fringing belt (the Tarai), is comparatively thin, and such as characterises a warm but dry region. Pines of several species form a conspicuous feature of the landscape at lower levels. It is chiefly the outer ranges that exhibit these contrasted

features; and they depend partly on the difference of latitude, but mainly on that of the rainfall. In Sikkim and Bhutan, this is abnormally copious, and is discharged full on the face of the range. As the chain recedes to the north-west, the greater is the distance to be traversed by the vapour-bearing winds in reaching it, and the more easterly is their direction. For such winds, whether coming from the Bay of Bengal (apparently their principal source) or from the Arabian Sea, turn on reaching the Gangetic valley, and blow more or less parallel to its axis and that of the mountain range.

The country on either side of the Sulaiman range is characteristically arid. Dry winds from the desert tracts of Persia and Baluchistan predominate throughout the year. The scanty cultivation on the hills is dependent on the winter snows, or the rare showers which reach them from the eastward, or on the supply of the larger local streams. The lower plains would be uninhabitable but for the fertilizing irrigation furnished by the great river that traverses them.

At the foot of the great Himalayan barrier, and separating it from the more ancient land which now forms the highlands of the peninsula, a broad plain, for the most part alluvial, stretches from sea to sea. On the west, in the dry region, this is occupied partly by the alluvial deposits of the Indus and its tributaries, by the saline swamps of Kachchh (Cutch), by the rolling sands and rocky surface of the desert of Jaisalmer (Jaysulmere) and Bikaner, and partly by the more fertile tracts to the eastward. Over the greater part of this region, rain is of rare occurrence; and not infrequently more than a year passes by without a drop falling on the parched surface. On its eastern margin, however, in the neighbourhood of the Aravalli Hills, and again on the Northern Punjab, rain is more frequent, occurring both in the south-west monsoon, and also at the opposite season in the cold weather. As far north as Sirsa and Multan, the average rainfall does not much exceed 7 inches.

The alluvial plain of the Punjab passes into that of the Gangetic valley without visible interruption. Up or down this plain, at opposite seasons, sweep the monsoon winds, in a direction at right angles to that of their nominal course; and in this way the vapour brought by winds from the Bay of Bengal is discharged as: now and rain on the peaks and hill-sides of the Western Himalayas. Nearly the whole surface is under cultivation; and it ranks among the most productive—as well as the most densely populated—regions of the world. The rainfall diminishes from 100 inches at the south-east corner of the Gangetic delta, to less than 30 inches at Agra and Delhi; and there is an average difference of from 15 to 25 inches between the northern and southern borders of the plain.

Eastward from the Bengal delta, two alluvial plains stretch up between the hills that connect the Himalayan system with that of the Burmese peninsula. The first is that of Assam and the Brahmaputra, long and narrow, bordered on the north by the Himalayas, on the south by the lower plateau of the Garo, Khasi, and Naga Hills. The second, or Sylhet and Cachar valley, is chiefly occupied by swamps and *jhils*, and separates the Garo, Khasi, and Naga Hills from those of Tipperah and the Lushai country. The climate of both these plains is damp and

equable, and the rainfall is prolonged and generally heavy, especially on the southern slopes of the hills. A meteorological peculiarity of some interest has been noticed, more especially at the stations of Sibsagar and Silchar, viz., the great range of the diurnal variation of barometric pressure, particularly during the cool months of the year. It is the more striking, since at Rurki, Lahore, and other stations near the foot of the Himalayas, this range is less than on the open plains.

The highlands of the peninsula are cut off from the Himalayan ranges by the Indo-Gangetic plain. They are divided into two unequal parts by an almost continuous chain of hills, loosely known as the Satpura range, running across the country from west-by-south to east-by-north, just south of the Tropic of Cancer. This chain may be regarded as a single feature, forming the principal watershed of the peninsula. The waters to the north of it drain chiefly into the Narbada (Nerbudda), and the Ganges; those to the south, into the Tapti, the Godavari, the Mahanadi, and smaller streams. In a meteorological point of view, this central chain of hills is of much importance. Acting together with the two parallel valleys of the Narbada and Tapti, which drain the flanks of its western half, it gives a more decided easterly and westerly direction to the winds of this part of India, and condenses a tolerably copious rainfall during the south-west monsoon.

Separated from this chain by the valley of the Narbada on the west, and that of the Son on the east, the plateau of Malwa and Baghelkhand occupies the space intervening between these valleys and the Gangetic plain. On the western edge of the plateau are the Aravalli Hills, which run from near Ahmedabad up to the neighbourhood of Delhi, and include one hill, Mount Abu, over 5,000 feet in height. This range exerts an important influence on the direction of the wind, and also on the rainfall. At Ajmere, an old-established meteorological station at the eastern foot of the range, the wind is predominantly south-west. Both here and at Mount Abu, the south-west monsoon rains are a regular phenomenon; which can hardly be said of the region of scanty and uncertain rainfall which extends from the western foot of the range, and merges in the Bikaner desert.

The peninsula south of the Satpura range consists chiefly of the triangular plateau of the Deccan, terminating abruptly on the west in the Sahyadri range (Western Ghats), and shelving to the east (Eastern Ghats). This plateau is swept by the south-west monsoon after it has surmounted the western barrier of the Ghats. The rainfall is consequently light at Poona, and places similarly situated under the lee of the range, and but moderate over the more easterly parts of the plateau. The rains, however, are prolonged to the north of the Satpuras three or four weeks later than in Southern India, since they are brought there by the easterly winds which blow from the Bay of Bengal in October, and the early part of November; when the recurved southerly wind ceases to blow up the Gangetic valley, and sets towards the Karnatic. This was formerly thought to be the north-east monsoon, and is still so spoken of by some writers; but the rainy wind is really a diversion of the south-west monsoon.

At the junction of the Eastern and Western Ghats rises the bold triangular plateau of the Nilgiris, and to the south of them come the Anamalais, Palnis (Pulneys), and Travancore Hills. These ranges are separated from the Nilgiris by a broad depression or pass known as the Palghat Gap, some 25 miles wide; the highest point of which is about 1,500 feet above the sea. This gap affords a passage to the winds, which elsewhere are barred by the hills of the Western Ghats. The country to the east of the gap receives the rainfall of the south-west monsoon; and, during the north-east monsoon, ships passing Bepur meet with a stronger wind from the land than is felt elsewhere on the Malabar coast. According to Captain Newbold, this gap 'affords an outlet to those furious storms from the eastward which sweep the Bay of Bengal, and, after traversing the peninsula, burst forth through it to the neighbouring sea.'

In the coast-strip of low country which fringes the Peninsula below the Ghats, the rainfall is heavy, the climate warm and damp, the vegetation dense and tropical. The steep slopes of the Ghats, where they have not been artificially cleared, are also thickly clothed with forest.

In Lower Burma, the western face of the Arakan Yoma Hills, like that of the Indian Western Ghats, is exposed to the full force of the south-western monsoon, and receives a very heavy rainfall. At Sandoway, this amounts to an annual mean of 212 inches. It diminishes to the northwards; but, even at Chittagong, it amounts to 104½ inches annually.

The country around Ava, as well as the hill country of Upper Burma, is the seat of occasional severe earthquakes, one of which destroyed Aye city in 1839. The general meridional direction of the ranges and valleys determines the direction of the prevailing surface winds; subject, however, to many local modifications. But it would appear, from Dr. Anderson's observations of the movement of the upper clouds, that throughout the year there is, with but slight interruption, a steady upper current from the south-west, such as has been already noticed over the Himalayas. The rainfall in the lower part of the Irawadi valley, viz., the delta and the neighbouring part of the province of Pegu, is very heavy, about 190 inches; the climate is warm and equable at all seasons. But higher up the valley, and especially north of the Pegu frontier, the country is drier, and is characterised by a less luxuriant vegetation, and by a retarded and more scanty rainfall of about 56 inches.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.—The act of 1858, which transferred India from the company to the crown, also laid down the scheme of its government. Under the East India Company, the governor-general was only responsible to the distant court of directors. The court of directors was, in its turn, answerable to the shareholders, or court of proprietors, on the one hand; and, through the board of control, to the sovereign and to parliament on the other. The act of 1858 did away with these intermediary bodies between the governor-general and the British ministry. For the court of directors, the court of proprietors, and the board of control, it substituted a secretary of state, aided by a council appointed by the crown. The secretary of state is a cabinet minister, who

comes into and goes out of office with the other members of the ministry. His council was originally appointed for life. They are now appointed for ten years only, but may be re-appointed for another five years for special reasons. The viceroy, or governor-general, is appointed by the crown, and resides in India. His ordinary tenure of office is five years.

The supreme authority in India is vested by a series of acts of parliament in the governor-general in council, subject to the control of the secretary of state in England. Every executive order, and every statute, runs in the name of the 'governor-general in council'; but, in certain cases, power is reserved to the governor-general to act independently.

The governor-general's council is two-fold. First, the ordinary or executive council, usually composed of six official members, besides the viceroy, and the commander-in-chief, which may be compared to the cabinet of a constitutional government. It meets regularly at short intervals, discusses and decides upon questions of foreign policy and domestic administration, and prepares measures for the legislative council. Its members divide among themselves the chief departments of state, such as those of foreign affairs, finance, war, public works, &c., while the viceroy combines in his own person the duties of constitutional sovereign and of prime minister.

Second, the legislative council, which is made up of the same members as the preceding, with the addition of the governor of the province in which it may be held, and certain officials selected by the governor-general from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, together with nominated members representative of the non-official native and European communities. The official additional members must not exceed in number the non-officials; and the number of the nominated additional members must not be more than sixteen or less than ten. The meetings of the legislative council are held when and as required. They are open to the public; and a further guarantee for publicity is ensured by the proviso that draft bills must be published a certain number of times in the 'Gazette.' As a matter of practice, these draft bills have usually been first subjected to the criticism of the several provincial governments. Provincial legislative councils have also been appointed for the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and for the lieutenant-governorships of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma. The members of these local legislative councils are appointed in the case of Madras and Bombay by the governors of these Provinces; in the other provinces by the lieutenant-governor subject to the approval of the viceroy. The Acts of these provincial councils, which can only deal with provincial matters, are subject to the sanction of the governor-general in council.

The presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, have each a high court, supreme both in civil and criminal business, with an ultimate appeal to the judicial committee of the privy council in England. Of the minor provinces the Punjab has a chief court, with six judges; Oudh, a chief court with two judges, styled the judicial and the assistant

judicial commissioner; Lower Burma, a chief court with four judges; the Central Provinces and Upper Burma have each a judicial commissioner, who sits alone. For Assam the high court of Calcutta is the highest judicial authority, except in three hill districts, in which the chief commissioner is judge without appeal.

The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of—(1) the enactments of the Indian legislative councils (imperial and provincial), as above described, and of the bodies which preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament which apply to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance, and their domestic law in causes affecting Hindus and Muhammadans; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races. Much has been done towards consolidating special sections of the Indian law; and in the Indian penal code, together with the codes of civil and criminal procedure, we have memorable examples of such efforts.

But, although the governor-general in council is theoretically supreme over every part of India alike, his actual authority is not everywhere exercised in the same direct manner. For ordinary purposes of administration, British India is partitioned into provinces, each with a government of its own; and certain of the native states are attached to those provinces with which they are most nearly connected geographically. These provinces, again, enjoy various degrees of independence. The two sister presidencies of Madras and Bombay still retain many marks of their original equality with Bengal. They are each administered by a governor appointed direct from England. They have each an executive and a legislative council, whose functions are analogous to those of the councils of the governor-general, although subject to his control. They thus possess a domestic legislature; and, in administrative matters, also, the interference of the viceroy is sparingly exercised.

In the other great provinces of India the governments are differently constituted. Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Burma are administered by lieutenant-governors. They must be chosen from officers in the service of the crown, who have served in India for at least ten years; they are appointed by the governor-general, with the approval of the crown, and, with one exception, they have always been members of the covenanted civil service. The lieutenant-governors have no councils for executive business, but the governor-general in council may establish for each province a council for legislative purposes only. This power was exercised in Lower Bengal in 1861, and in the North-Western Provinces in 1887. Their legislative councils are precisely similar to those in Madras and Bombay, the lieutenant-governor taking the place of the governor.

Legislative councils have since been established in Burma and the Punjab. The governments of the Central Provinces and Assam are administered by chief commissioners. Excepting in name and dignity, and in amount of salary and patronage, there is little difference between them and lieutenant-governors. Ajmere, transferred from Rajputana, British Baluchistan, and the little territory of Coorg in the extreme south, are *quasi*-provinces under the immediate control of the governor-general.

Another difference of administration, although now of less importance than in former times, derives its name from the old regulations, or uniform rules of law and practice which preceded the present system of acts of the legislature. These regulations have been from time to time withdrawn as regards certain tracts of country which, from their backward state of civilisation or other causes, seemed to require exceptional treatment. In non-regulation territory, broadly speaking, a larger measure of discretion is allowed to the officials, both in the collection of revenue, and in the administration of civil justice; strict rules of procedure yield to the local exigencies; and the judicial and executive departments are to a great extent combined in the same hands. Closely connected with this indulgence in favour of the personal element in administration, a wider field is also permitted for the selection of the administrative staff, which is not confined to the covenanted civil service, but includes military officers on the staff and also uncovenanted civilians. The title of the highest executive official in a district of a regulation province is that of collector-magistrate. In a non-regulation district, the corresponding officer is styled the deputy-commissioner; and the supreme authority in a non-regulation province, with the exception of the Punjab and Burma, is called, not a lieutenant-governor, but a chief commissioner. The Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma are examples of non-regulation provinces; but non-regulation districts are to be found also in Bengal, Sind, and the United Provinces. Their character is always disclosed by the office of 'deputy commissioner.'

Alike in regulation and in non-regulation territory, the unit of administration is the district—a word of very definite meaning in official phraseology. The district officer, whether known as collector-magistrate or as deputy commissioner, is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. Upon his energy and personal character depends ultimately the efficiency of our Indian government. His own special duties are so numerous and so various as to bewilder the outsider; and the work of his subordinates, European and native, largely depends upon the stimulus of his personal example.

As the name of collector-magistrate implies, his main functions are two-fold. He is a fiscal officer, charged with the collection of the revenue from the land and other sources; he also is a civil and criminal judge, both of first instance and in appeal. But his title by no means exhausts his multifarious duties. He does in his smaller local sphere all that the home secretary superintends in England, and a great deal more; for he is the representative of a paternal, and not of a constitutional, government. Police, jails, education, municipalities, roads, sanitation, dispensaries, the local taxation and the imperial revenues of his district, are to him matters of daily concern. He is expected to make himself acquainted with every phase of the social life of the natives, and with each natural aspect of the country. He should be a lawyer, an accountant, a surveyor, and a ready writer of state papers. He ought also to possess no mean knowledge of agriculture, political economy, and engineering.

The total number of districts in British India is about 250. They vary greatly in size and

number of inhabitants. The Madras districts are both the largest and the most populous. In every province but Madras, the districts are grouped into larger areas, known as Divisions, each under the charge of a commissioner. But these divisions are not properly units of administration, as the districts are. They are aggregates of units, formed only for convenience of supervision, so that an intermediate authority may exercise the universal watchfulness which would be impossible for a distant lieutenant-governor.

The districts are again partitioned out into lesser tracts, called sub-districts, sub-divisions, *talukas*, or *tahsils*. The system of partitioning, and also the nomenclature, varies in the different provinces; but, generally, it may be said that the sub-division or *tahsil* is the ultimate basis of administration. Broadly speaking, the sub-division is characteristic of Lower Bengal, where revenue duties are less prominent, and the *tahsil* or *taluk* of Madras, Bombay, and Northern India, where the land settlement requires attention year by year. There is usually no administrative unit below the sub-division or *tahsil*. The *thana*, or police division, only exists for police purposes. The *pargana*, or fiscal division under native rule, has now only an historical interest. The village still remains as the agricultural unit, and preserves its independence for revenue purposes in certain parts of the country. The *myok*, or township, which corresponds very nearly to the sub-division, is peculiar to Burma.

The judicial jurisdictions coincide for the most part with the magisterial and fiscal boundaries. But, except in Madras, where the districts are large, a single civil and sessions judge, *i.e.* the chief judicial officer of the district, often exercises jurisdiction over more than one district. As has been already mentioned, in non-regulation territory, for the most part, the judicial and executive functions are combined in the hands of the deputy commissioner.

The preceding sketch of Indian administration would be incomplete without a reference to the secretariat, or central bureau of each province, which controls and gives unity to the whole. From the secretariat are issued the orders that regulate, or modify, the details of administration; into the secretariat come the multifarious reports from the local officers, to be there digested for future reference. The secretariat of the supreme government of India consists of seven branches, each of which deals with a special department of the administration. The officers who preside over them are named respectively, the foreign secretary, the home secretary, the secretary in the department of revenue and agriculture, the financial secretary, the military secretary, the public works secretary, and the secretary in the legislative department. In the presidencies, lieutenant-governorships, and chief commissionerships, the provincial secretariat is formed on the same model, but the secretaries are only from one to three or four in number.

The land furnishes the chief source of Indian revenue, and the assessment of the land-tax forms the main work of Indian administration.* The gross land revenue of 1902-03 was £18,436,845, showing an increase of £148,827 on the totals of the preceding year. The

average for the three years 1900-1902 was £18,075,965. Lower Bengal, and a few adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces and of Madras, have a permanent settlement, dating from 1793, by which the land revenue has been fixed in perpetuity, so no appreciable increase takes place under that head. Since the revenue was settled there has been a great increase in the area of cultivation, and in the value of the produce; but the amount of land revenue on these permanently-settled estates remains at the figure fixed a hundred years ago.

The land revenue on temporarily settled estates is fixed periodically at intervals of twelve to thirty years; the longer period being the more common. For estates held by proprietary brotherhoods or large proprietors the revenue is assessed on the cultivated area of a whole village or estate, averaging an area of about 800 acres, and no additional revenue is demandable on account of extensions of cultivation during the term of the settlement. Thus increases of revenue from such lands accrue only on the occasion of periodical revisions of the assessment; these revisions are called "settlements." The revising officer takes into consideration the extensions of cultivation, the variation of prices, and the change in rents since the last settlement. On lands held by petty proprietors, that is, on *rayatwari* tenures, the State obtains yearly increases of revenue as cultivation extends; a settler usually enjoys his grant revenue-free for a few years where the cost of clearing the land is heavy. At periodical settlements on *rayatwari* lands the rates of revenue per acre are revised in some proportion to the change in prices since the previous settlement. At present the land revenue on temporarily settled lands represents something less than one-half of the actual or estimated rental, and is probably about one-tenth to one-twelfth of the gross value of the produce.

Salt ranks next to the land revenue among the items of public income in India. Broadly speaking, the salt consumed in India is derived from four sources—(1) Importation by sea, chiefly from England and Germany; (2) solar evaporation in shallow tanks along the seaboard; (3) the salt lakes in Rajputana; (4) quarrying in the salt hills of the Northern Punjab. Until recently, the tax levied upon salt varied very much in different parts of the country; and a numerous preventive staff was stationed along a continuous barrier hedge, which almost cut the peninsula into two fiscal sections. The reforms of Lord Lytton's government in 1878, by which the higher rates were reduced and the lower rates raised, and their subsequent equalisation over the whole country, have effectually abolished this defective system. Railway communication has much facilitated the trade in salt, and it has been found that prices are lowered by thus bringing the consumer nearer to his market, even though the rate of taxation be increased. In the Punjab and Rajputana salt administration has now become, as in Lower Bengal, a simple matter of weighing quantities, and levying a uniform tax. In Bombay, also, the manufacture is now conducted with a minimum of expense, the large central depôts in Gujarat and the Konkan being under a thorough system of excise supervision. Along the western coast, how-

* Statistics relating to the revenues and expenditure of the Government of India are given on pp. 409-10.

ever, from Orissa to Cape Comorin, the process of evaporating sea-water is carried on as a private industry, partly on the government account and partly for large licensed dealers.

Like the poppy cultivation in Bengal, the manufacture of salt in Madras is a monopoly, which can be defended by the circumstances of the case. No one is compelled to manufacture, and rights of property in a salt-pan are strictly respected; while the state endeavours, by means of a careful staff of supervisors, to obtain the maximum of profit with a minimum of interference. The system, as at present carried on, has been gradually developed from the experience of nearly a century. The manufacturers belong to the same class as ordinary cultivators; and, as a rule, their condition is somewhat more prosperous, for they possess a hereditary privilege with a commercial value. They do not work upon a system of advances, as is the case with so many other Indian industries; but they are paid at a certain rate when they bring their salt to the government dépôt, or to the licensed dealer.

The salt duty, which had for some years stood at Rs. 2 a maund of 82½ lbs. for all India, and at 3 annas a maund for Burma, was raised on the 19th Jan., 1888, to Rs. 2½ a maund in India, and to one rupee in Burma. The alteration in the duty for the time checked consumption, which fell in 1888-89 below the average of the two previous years; but it has since recovered. From March, 1903, the duty for India is again reduced to Rs. 2 a maund.

Total Actual Consumption of duty-paid Salt in India, inclusive of Burma (in maunds of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois).

In the Year	
1893-94	34,028,000
1894-95	34,551,000
1895-96	35,187,000
1896-97	34,662,000
1897-98	35,125,000
1898-99	35,769,000
1899-1900	35,658,000
1900-01	36,421,000
1901-02	36,180,000
1902-03	37,477,000

The local salt consumed in Burma is not precisely known, but in the foregoing figures is estimated from the best materials available.

In the year 1861 the net salt revenue was £2,933,000, with a duty ranging from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3½, and averaging Rs. 2½. In the year 1875 the net salt revenue was £3,825,000, with the same rates of duty, and in the year 1886-87 it was £4,094,000, with a uniform rate of Rs. 2 all over India, except Burma. In the year 1902-03, the net salt revenue was £5,838,514, with a uniform rate of Rs. 2½ a maund, except in Burma, where the rate was Rs. 1 per maund.

Excise duties in India are levied with the twofold object of raising revenue and restricting the use of intoxicants and narcotics. On imported spirits, wines, and beer, duties are levied at rates ranging from Rs. 6 per gallon on London proof spirits to one anna a gallon on beer. A limited number of licenses to deal in imported liquors, according to the requirements of each city or tract, are granted on payment of a yearly fee, or are sold by auction to the highest bidder. Spirit is distilled in India for local con-

sumption from sugar, from the flower of the mowa tree, from the sap of palm trees, and sometimes from grain. Over the greater part of India licensed distillers work under supervision and pay a still-head duty, according to alcoholic strength, on all liquor they make. In tracts where the population is sparse, a distiller obtains a license to work an out-still of limited size and capacity, on payment of a monthly duty computed to cover the probable output of the still. Liquor shops are licensed at such places and in such numbers as the actual local demand may justify, such licences to occupy and to sell liquor at shops being usually sold to the highest bidder.

Licensed retail dealers are bound to get their liquor from a licensed still, to refuse liquor to children and intoxicated persons, to sell for cash only, and to close at specified hours. The wishes of the residents are allowed full weight when a licence for a new shop is proposed, or the transfer of an old shop is intended. Licences to open a shop, or a limited number of shops, for the sale of fermented toddy (palm tree sap), rice beer, and other fermented drinks, are usually sold by auction; and usually no distiller's or dealer's licence runs for more than a year, unless it be renewed. Hill and forest tribes are allowed to brew fermented drinks for their own use without duty. Beer brewed after English fashion, chiefly for European customers, has to pay the same duty as imported beer.

Excise duty on opium and other narcotic drugs is levied partly by charging a high price for the drug when delivered from public stores to licensed dealers, and partly by putting up to auction yearly licences to keep retail shops. Narcotic drugs sold at licensed shops consist almost entirely of different preparations of opium and of ganja, or other kinds of hemp. Tobacco is grown in nearly every village, and is smoked by most men, and by very many women and children in India; it is subjected to no duty.

The incidence of the excise revenue varies greatly in the different provinces of India. In one province there are millions who take liquor; in another drinking is comparatively rare; while in a third indulgence in opium is very common. The higher Hindu castes and the Moslems, as a rule, abstain from liquor; about one quarter of the whole Indian excise revenue accrues in ten or a dozen great cities.

The total of the excise and customs revenues on liquors and drugs in 1902-03 was £4,932,890, compared with £4,548,401 in 1901-02. This total gives an average of about four annas a head on the whole population of British India as the revenue charge on the drink and drugs consumed during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.—These are grouped under three general heads—irrigation, buildings and roads, and railways.

The class of works dealt with under the first head may be roughly divided into canals and tanks, though these two kinds of works are frequently used in combination. The storage of water in tanks for the purpose of irrigation is very common in Southern India. The works are for the most part of native origin; but much has been done under the British government in repairing and improving old tanks, and in constructing new works in Madras, the Bombay Deccan, and in Ajmir-Merwara. Canal irrigation, in which the water is drawn directly from

a river, has been practised on the largest scale and with the most successful results in the North Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the deltas of the large rivers in the Madras Presidency. Irrigation canals are of two descriptions, viz.: 'perennial' and 'inundation.' The former are furnished with permanent head-works and weirs, and are capable of irrigating large tracts of country throughout the year, independently of the local rainfall. The magnitude of some of the works of this class, which are almost entirely due to British enterprise and skill, may be judged by a few instances. The Upper Ganges Canal, which has been in operation since 1854, and has cost over £2,000,000, comprises 4,935 miles of main canal and distributaries, and supplies water to about three-quarters of a million acres. The Sirhind Canal in the Punjab was completed in 1887, has cost over £1,630,000, and consists of 3,044 miles of main channels and distributaries. In Madras the great deltaic irrigation systems of the Godavari, Kistna, and Kaveri have respective lengths of main channel and distributaries of 2,408, 1,997, and 2,094 miles, and together irrigate upwards of 2,400,000 acres. The inundation canals, which are peculiar to the Punjab and Sind, are of a much simpler and less costly description than the perennial canals. They are for the most part simply earthen channels, made without the expensive machinery of masonry, dams, and sluices, and are supplied with water by the annual rise in May of the Indus and its affluents. They constitute a very useful class of irrigation works, and in some cases have produced most successful financial results.

The works to which the preceding paragraph applies in most cases take water from the larger rivers, which, even in times of drought, can be depended upon for an unfailing supply of water. There is, however, a large class of works, chiefly tanks, in which the supply of water is more or less dependent on the local rainfall, either directly or through the medium of the smaller rivers which dry up in hot seasons. There remains the method of irrigation more extensively used in India than any other, viz., that by wells, which, however, does not come directly within the scope of operations of the public works department.

The buildings and roads branch embraces all the operations of the department which are not classed under the special heads of railways and irrigation. It includes the extension and maintenance of the road system, the construction and repair of government buildings, and a large miscellaneous class of works of public improvement, including lighthouses, harbours, embankments, boat bridges, and ferries, and the water supply and sanitation of towns.

The three systems on which railways have been constructed and worked in India, are the guaranteed, the state, and the assisted, though each of these, again, admits of subdivision. The original great trunk lines of India are due to the guaranteed companies. The contract between them and the government was as follows:—The government gave the land required, free of charge; it also guaranteed interest, generally at the rate of 5 per cent., on the share capital raised with its consent, and a lower rate upon debenture capital. A general supervision of the working of the railway was

also retained, and stores and troops were to be carried on favourable terms. If the net profits in any half year fell below the amount of guaranteed interest, the government made up the deficiency. If they exceeded this amount, the surplus was equally divided between the government and the company. Moreover, the government had the right of buying the undertaking at specified dates, on payment of the value of the stock calculated at its market price on the average of the three preceding years. In this way, the East Indian Railway was acquired in 1880, the Eastern Bengal Railway in 1884, the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Company's lines in 1885-86, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at the end of 1888, the South Indian Railway in 1890, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in 1900. In 1870, a new policy of railway development by the direct agency of the state was inaugurated; but in 1880-81 a return was made to the system of encouraging private enterprise by state assistance. Both agencies are now employed side by side. The experience gained of the working of the old guarantee system has, however, suggested various modifications in the relations between the state and the companies which have more recently been formed for the construction and working of railways, and the nature of the assistance granted now varies considerably. In some instances, of which the Bengal and North-Western Railway is the most important, lines have been constructed without any direct pecuniary assistance; in others a subsidy or limited guarantee has been granted. Special terms have been offered by the Government to attract private enterprise to the construction of branches and feeder lines to the larger systems. Those terms include the concession by the parent line of favourable working rates, and sometimes a rebate on traffic interchanged between the two lines, or a guarantee. The agency of private companies has also been employed by the government both in the construction and working of state lines. In all cases, the government has the power of taking over the railway at specified periods on stated terms.

On the 31st December, 1903, there were 26,953 miles of open railway in India, of which 1,054 miles were opened during the previous 12 months; 3,089 miles more were under construction or sanctioned for commencement. The chief extensions of the year were the Midnapur-Malkera section of the Bengal-Nagpur system, the Baroda-Godhra chord line, the Lakwa-Tinsukia and Damchara-Lumding sections of the Assam-Bengal Railway, the Kalka-Simla Railway, and the Kohat-Thal section of the Kushalgarh-Thal Railway, with the cable-way across the Indus at Kushalgarh. The total capital outlay on railways, up to the end of the year 1903, was £221,695,464, and the cost of the open lines averaged about £8,225 per mile. The gross earnings of all lines for the year 1903 were £23,768,099, or £1,149,987 more than in the previous year; working expenses came to nearly 48 per cent. of the gross earnings; and the net revenue yielded 5.39 per cent., as against 5.41 per cent. in the previous year, on the capital expenditure on the open lines.

Statistics of the length of the different lines will be found on pages 411-2.

The general results of the working of the various classes of railways up to 31st December, 1903, are given in the following table:—

RAILWAY STATISTICS, 1903.

CLASS.	Length of Line open on 31st December, 1902.	Total Capital Outlay on open Lines to 31st Dec., 1903, including Steam-boat Service and Suspense.	Total Number of Passengers Carried.	Total Weight of Goods Carried.	Gross Earnings, including Steam-boat Service.	Working Expenses, including Steam-boat Service.	Net Earnings, including Steamboat Service.
	Miles.	£	No.	Tons.	£	£	£
State lines worked by Companies	14,229	124,814,408	105,953,425	28,094,411	13,841,303	6,487,155	7,354,148
State lines worked by the State	5,370	54,298,870	43,182,422	10,621,834	5,453,851	2,680,002	2,773,849
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies	1,457	17,821,761	28,648,351	2,972,439	1,981,040	1,041,200	939,840
Assisted Companies	2,460	11,447,164	21,187,182	3,141,267	1,436,896	648,100	788,796
Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies	1,711	8,236,183	7,399,977	2,108,266	599,539	294,917	304,622
Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency	235	885,312	2,122,599	432,606	92,173	49,374	42,799
Lines owned and worked by Native States	1,317	2,971,878	3,186,509	566,147	303,230	152,219	151,011
District Boards' ...	100	216,333	1,437,000	161,000	26,533	12,267	14,266
Foreign Lines ...	74	1,004,555	707,291	242,365	33,534	18,333	15,201
Total ...	26,953	221,696,464	213,824,716	48,340,335	23,768,099	11,383,567	12,384,532
Total for 1902 ...	25,899	212,286,120	196,648,487	45,534,993	22,618,112	11,136,839	11,481,273

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—The extension of roads, railways, and canals, the improvement of seaports, the increase of the cultivated area, and the abolition of internal and reduction of external customs duties have caused a great expansion of Indian trade. The exchange of commodities between one province or one district and another has increased vastly, but we have no record of the internal trade of India before 1858. In that year the Court of Directors reported that the exports and imports of merchandise by sea from and into India were valued at 25½ and 14½ millions sterling respectively, or 39½ millions for the total foreign trade. The corresponding totals for the year 1903-04 were about 102 millions worth of exports and 62 millions worth of imports, or 164 millions of total trade.

In all parts of the world a large and regularly expanding trade is rightly regarded as a sign of national prosperity. While India's external trade has gone on increasing, there has arisen within her borders a great cotton spinning and weaving industry, which already competes successfully with European manufactures in Eastern markets; there has grown up a great and rapidly increasing production of Indian coal; at the same time, new and valuable agricultural staples have been naturalised in the country. The next generation may, perhaps, see iron-works and the production of machinery conducted in India on a large scale.

In old times India was a self-contained country, where every tract, more or less, made its own clothes from its own cotton, produced its own iron and made its own tools, grew and consumed its own food. Yarn was spun, cloth was woven, iron was smelted, and tools were made on a small scale by individual workmen after rude methods. But even before 1858 the old order was changing, and the change has been still more rapid since.

The domestic industries of India, such as weaving and spinning, pottery, brass-work, iron-work, and art work of many kinds, continue to be practised after ancient methods all over the continent of India. But Indian fabrics and products, made on a small scale by workers at their homes, have for years past been giving way before the cheaper cotton yarn and fabrics of British and Indian mills and the iron and steel products of Europe. Meanwhile without any protection, favour or advantage, other than is afforded by cheap Indian labour, and by the production of raw materials in India, an important manufacturing industry is growing up, and steam-power factories are at work, among which those for spinning and weaving cotton, wool, and jute, for making paper, for husking and cleaning rice, for sawing timber, and for brewing beer, are the most important. Steam power is also largely employed in factories on tea gardens and in indigo factories. There were at

the end of the year 1902-03, 201 cotton mills at work, of which 131 were in the Bombay Presidency, and which represented a nominal capital of nearly £12,000,000. These cotton mills employed 178,000 hands with their 43,676 looms and 5,164,360 spindles. The industry has increased more than threefold since the year 1879. There has also been considerable progress in the jute industry; at the end of the year 1902-03 there were 36 jute mills with a nominal capital of about £4,668,000, employing 118,066 hands on 17,091 looms, and 350,130 spindles. Besides these, the rice mills, for husking and cleaning rice, and saw mills, most of which were in Burma, employed a large number of hands. There were also four woollen mills at work at the end of 1902, making blankets, serges, and cloths for the Army and Police. The produce of the paper mills was sufficient to meet local requirements and to leave a small surplus for exportation. There were 27 breweries at work, which produced, during 1902, nearly 6½ million gallons of beer and porter; the principal customer for this malt liquor is the commissariat department, which buys for the use of European soldiers.

The chief industry of India has always been agriculture, but it was not until about the year 1870 that the Indian government directed systematic attention to fostering and improving Indian agriculture. Since that time there has been established in every province of India a public department which collects and distributes early information concerning the crops, controls or advises upon model and experimental farms, introduces new agricultural appliances, tries new staples, and is organising schools for teaching the chemistry and science of agriculture. By these departments Indian students of good education have been sent to Europe to study at agricultural colleges. The indigenous field implements and methods have been found economically the best for agriculture of the kind prosecuted by the people, and it is chiefly in respect of the use of manures, of rotation of crops, of fodder-raising and storing, of new staples, and of such appliances as improved sugar mills, that the example or teaching of the agricultural departments and their agents is likely to have useful effect. Something has been done towards introducing better breeds of cattle into some provinces, and great attention has been paid to the improvement of the local breeds of horses, ponies, and mules. At the present time about 350 selected sires from Great Britain, from Arabia, and from good cross-breeds are being maintained by government in the chief horse-breeding districts, besides about 490 donkey stallions in the mule-breeding tracts.

Before 1857 the cultivation of tea, coffee, and jute had been begun, but the progress made was small, and these articles were not reckoned among the staple products or exports of India. Customs restrictions were withdrawn, and the acquisition of waste lands for such crops was facilitated, and now the tea industry has so far extended that in the year 1903-04 India exported tea to the value of £5,705,000, of which about 83 per cent. came to the United Kingdom.

Exclusive of government transactions, the seaborne foreign trade of India for the year 1903-04 stood in round numbers thus :—

Exports :—				£
Indian merchandise	...	...	...	99½ millions.
Foreign merchandise, re-exported	...	...	...	2½ "
Treasure	...	...	...	4 "
Total	...	...	...	£ 106 millions.

Imports :—				£
Merchandise	...	...	...	56½ millions.
Treasure	...	...	...	19½ "
Total	...	...	...	£ 76 millions.

The grand total of 182 millions was nearly 20 millions in excess of the corresponding total of the previous year. This remarkable result is due chiefly to an increase of nearly 16 millions in the value of exported merchandise.

The chief items of the exports in the last two years were :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Cotton (raw) valued at	£ 9,838,000	£ 16,251,000
Cotton yarn and goods	6,672,000	6,982,000
Jute and jute goods	13,431,000	14,125,000
Rice	12,598,000	12,723,000
Seeds	9,922,000	9,677,000
Opium	5,345,000	6,980,000
Wheat	3,323,000	7,746,000
Tea	4,908,000	5,705,000
Hides and skins	5,626,000	5,957,000
Indigo	804,000	717,000

Exports in 1903-04 showed an increase in value as compared with those of the preceding year of nearly 19 per cent. The direct influence of the seasons, which during the last three years have been favourable for agriculture, is as usual strongly marked. Thus the fall in the price of food grains, coupled with an abundant supply, has resulted in an unparalleled development of the exports of grain and pulse, and the trade in rice exceeded in value, though not in quantity, the phenomenal trade of the previous year. In the case of cotton an extraordinary demand coincided with an unusually heavy crop, and the quantity is the largest ever exported, but

the remarkable increase in value, compared with that of recent years, is due in a greater degree to the inflated price. Inflation of prices also accounts for the large improvement in opium. The tea industry has recovered from the state of depression, and a very heavy crop has been disposed of at a slight advance in price. The indigo industry shared in the general prosperity of the year to the extent of obtaining a much superior crop, but a slack demand and the competition of the chemical product have kept down prices to an unprofitable level.

A steady increase in the value of the tea imported into the United Kingdom has taken place for several years past, accompanied by a decrease in the value of tea imported from China. So recently as 1888 the United Kingdom took more tea from China than from India; whereas now about ten times as much tea is imported from India as from China. China has practically ceased to be a serious rival in the English tea market; but Ceylon tea has been advancing rapidly and is almost as popular as Indian tea.

The chief items of the import trade were :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
	£	£
Cotton yarns and goods ... valued at	20,297,000	20,674,000
Metals and Machinery, apart from railway materials ...valued at	8,523,000	9,976,000

There was an increase in value in all the principal branches of the import trade, with the exception of oils, in which there was a decrease of 4 per cent.

Of India's total seaborne trade, exclusive of treasure and Government stores, 40·5 per cent. was with the United Kingdom; 8·4 per cent. with China; 5 per cent. with France; 7·4 per cent. with Germany, and 4·5 per cent. with the United States. The total shipping entered and cleared to foreign countries at Indian ports during 1903-04 was 12,559,260 tons, an increase of 15 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

The frontier states or regions which have the largest land trade with India are :—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
	£	£
Nepal, with exports and imports of merchandise valued at...	2,562,000	2,635,000
Kashmir " "	1,368,000	1,574,000
Afghanistan " "	861,000	924,000
Shan States " "	944,000	1,040,000

There was on the whole a total trans-frontier trade in merchandise and treasure of about £9,178,000, showing an increase of about 7 per cent. as compared with 1902-03.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The following is a statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Government of India :—

Assets and Liabilities, 31st March, 1904.

<i>Assets.</i>	£
Railways constructed by the State	82,778,000
Purchased Railways (<i>i.e.</i> undertakings of which the cost has been supplied from England) ...	85,219,000
Advances to Railway Companies	11,407,600
Irrigation Works ...	25,542,000
Loans to Municipalities, &c. ...	12,451,300
Gold Reserve Fund... ..	6,376,500
Cash Balances in India	11,500,000
Cash Balances in England... ..	7,003,400
	242,277,800

<i>Liabilities.</i>	£
Debt in England	133,046,000
Debt in India... ..	79,949,000
Other obligations	16,073,000
	229,068,000
	242,277,800
Excess of Assets over Liabilities in India and in England ...	13,209,800

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

In the following rough calculation, the burden of the taxation on the people of British India is shown.

	Accounts, 1902-03.	Revised Estimate, 1903-04.	Budge Estimate 1904-05.
	£	£	£
Salt	5,931,900	4,890,700	4,872,700
Stamps	3,434,400	3,547,600	3,598,100
Excise	4,384,200	4,875,000	5,001,100
Provincial rates	2,741,500	2,793,300	2,828,900
Customs	3,829,800	3,805,000	3,819,700
Assessed taxes	1,402,700	1,206,800	1,250,500
Registration	312,700	328,000	333,100
Total	22,037,200	21,446,400	21,710,100
According to the census taken in March, 1901, the population of British India was 231,095,000. On this basis, and allowing for the increase of population at the rate of two-fifths of one per cent. per annum, the payment per head, on the assumption that the whole of the taxation from Salt, Excise, Customs, &c., is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is			
	s. d. 1 10½	s. d. 1 10	s. d. 1 10½
If the payment of Land Revenue be added the average becomes...			
	3 5½	3 5	3 5½

MADRAS.

Madras, officially entitled the Presidency of Fort Saint George, occupies, with its dependencies, and with the state of Mysore, the entire south of the Peninsula of India. Its extreme length from north-east to south-west is about 950 miles; its extreme breadth about 450 miles. The area of the British districts is 141,726 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 38,209,436 persons. The five native states in political dependence on Madras—Travancore, Cochin, Pudukota, Banganapalli, and Sandhur—have an additional area of 9,969 square miles, and 4,188,086 inhabitants; total area, 151,695 square miles; total population, 42,397,522. The seat of government is at the presidency town, Madras City.

On every side but the north, the Madras presidency is washed by the open sea. Along the east, or rather from south-west to north-east, extends the continuous coast-line of the Bay of Bengal, stretching for nearly 1,200 miles, from Cape Comorin to the Chilka Lake; the western coast is formed by the shore of the Indian Ocean, for about 540 miles. Off the south-east lies the British colony of Ceylon, separated by a shallow strait, across which runs the string of rocks and sandbanks known as Adam's Bridge. The irregular northern boundary of Madras has been formed by accidents of history. On the extreme north-east is the Bengal province of Orissa; next come the

wild highlands of the Central Provinces; then for a long stretch, the dominions of the Nizam of Haidarabad, separated by the Kistna river, and its tributary, the Tungabhadra; lastly, on the north-west by west, the districts of Dharwar and North Kanara in the Bombay presidency. The independent state of Mysore, which occupies a large portion of the centre of the area thus defined, may be regarded, for geographical purposes, as a part of Madras. The Laccadive Islands also form, for administrative purposes, a part of the presidency, being attached to the districts of Malabar and South Kanara.

With regard to native states, the largest, Mysore, was from 1831 to 1881 under the direct administration of the government of India; but in the latter year it was handed back to its native prince. Of those subordinate to Madras, Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties, preserved by British aid from falling under the Muhammadan yoke of Mysore. A joint rebellion was suppressed in 1808; and the history of both states has since been a continuous record of peace and commercial prosperity. Pudukota is the inheritance of a chieftain called Tondiman, who rendered valuable service to the British during their wars in the south. Banganapalli and Sandhur, two petty estates, lie in the centre of two British districts. The *samindaris* of Jaipur (Jeypore) and Vizagapatam are not native states with independent jurisdiction, but large landed properties under British administration.

Broadly speaking, the entire population of Madras may be described as belonging to the five linguistic offshoots of the great Dravidian stock dominant throughout Southern India. At an early period, before the dawn of history, these races appear to have accepted some form or other of the Brahmanical or Buddhist faiths. Many storms of conquest have since swept over the land, and a few colonies of Mughal and Mahratta origin are to be found here and there. But the evidence of language proves that the ethnical character of the population has remained stable under all these influences; and that the Madras Hindu, Muhammadan, Jain, and Christian are of the same stock. Of the five Dravidian dialects, Telugu is spoken by over 20,000,000 persons, spread all over the eastern coast of Madras, throughout the Ceded Districts above the Ghats, and in one half of the Nizam's territory; Tamil, by 16,500,000 persons, occupying the whole of Southern India up to Mysore and the Ghats on the west, and the Ceded Districts on the north; Kanarese, by over 10,000,000 persons, in the central districts surrounding Mysore, and in South Kanara; Malayalam, by over 6,000,000 persons, chiefly on the Malabar coast; and Tulu by about 500,000 persons, in a limited portion of South Kanara. For the rest, Uriyais the native tongue in the extreme north of Ganjam, bordering on Orissa; and various sub-dialects of Dravidian origin are used by the hill tribes of the Eastern Ghats, of whom the Konds may be taken as the type.

Madras can scarcely be regarded as a naturally fertile country. Over the greater part of its area, artificial irrigation is impossible; and cultivation is entirely dependent upon the local rainfall, which rarely exceeds 45 inches in the year, and seems liable to fail both irregularly and at recurrent intervals. The soil may be roughly classified into three varieties—(1) the well-known *regar*, or black cotton-soil, met with in isolated patches, or wide plains, all over the presidency; (2) red soil, deriving its colour from an admixture of the peroxide of iron, which is also very widely spread, and presents every degree of fertility and barrenness; and (3) grey soil. But the prospects of the cultivator are determined less by the character of the soil than by the facilities for irrigation. The Malabar coast is the only part where the natural rainfall, brought by the south-west monsoon, may be trusted both for its amount and its regularity. Other districts, such as Bellary, are also dependent upon this monsoon; but, in their case, the rain-clouds have spent themselves in passing over the barrier range of the Western Ghats, and cultivation becomes a matter of hazard. Over the greater part of the presidency, the rainy season is caused by the north-east monsoon, which usually breaks towards the end of September. The seed is sown in October, and the crop harvested in February. The fortunate deltas of the three great rivers—the Godavari, Kistna, and Kaveri (Cauvery)—are the only spots along the eastern coast which artificial irrigation is able to save from all risk of occasional scarcity.

The greater part of the soil of Madras is held by the cultivators direct from government, under the tenure known as *rayahudri*.

The earliest *rayatwari* settlement of which we have any knowledge in the Madras presidency, and which still survives in full operation, is that

of the district of South Kanara, framed in the fourteenth century, and revised in the sixteenth by the Bednur government. It was based on an estimate or valuation of the annual out-turn of the rice land and plantations then under cultivation within the properties, great or small, held by the agricultural population of the district. Each owner—and in the case of escheats to the state (*sarkar-gweni*), each tenant—was brought into account (*warg*) with the revenue officers in respect to the fixed land-tax (*kist*) assessed on his cultivation each year; and the settlement survived, with many vicissitudes and arbitrary additions to the demand (*shamilat*), in remarkable completeness, all things considered, until British rule superseded in 1799. The ancient *rayatwari* settlement was accepted and affirmed by the first settlement officer in the district, Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro; and it is this form of *rayatwari* settlement for which he successfully contended, in preference to the proposed parcelling out of the district amongst farmers of revenue, who could not even look to waste or forest for the improvement of their income, both being included in the immemorial possessions of the ancient proprietary.

The ancient Hindu village system still underlies every form of our land administration in South India. The *samindar* always treated his village communities as the units of rent and of revenue responsibilities, and almost invariably does so still. Where no such superior lord existed, or now exists, the village has always been, and is still, the unit of land revenue administration, and of rural social condition. It was so under the now obsolete village joint-rent settlement, which was the natural and prevailing form of revenue arrangement under the rulers who preceded the English, and, indeed, during the early years of our own rule. The abortive *muladari* settlement consisted in parcelling out the undivided villages of the country into convenient farms for the collection of the revenue. The village is still the unit of administration under the more recent and Europeanized *rayatwari*, or individual settlement with the sharers in village lands.

The difference lies in this, that under the former system, the village community as a body was responsible for the apportionment of the lump demand amongst their cultivating members and sharers in the village lands; under the *rayatwari* settlement, the head of the village and the village accountant keep accounts with each tenure-holder or cultivator within the limits or the village for the demand assessed on his individual holding, whether that demand be (as is still the case in districts not yet subjected to survey settlement operation), the old prescriptive demand, or the newly-determined claim under the survey settlement for thirty years. The *rayatwari* system of settlement has imparted more permanence to tenures. A separate fixed possession of land was inconsistent with the village joint-settlement. The demand to be paid by each sharer in the village lands is now fixed. But, on the other hand, this form of settlement, when extended to communities fully subject to the Hindu village organization, has traversed the spirit of that institution, and weakened, if not entirely relaxed, those ties of common interest, and of mutual support and liability, which were the bonds of Indian rural life. As regards the tenure of land under

a village *rayatwari* settlement,—subject to the punctual discharge of the assessed rent-charge or demand on his holding, and sale of the land by public auction, free of all encumbrances, in case of legal default—the control of a village landholder under a *rayatwari* settlement over his property is complete, and indefeasible as regards the exercise of all proprietary right; such as sale, gift, inheritance, alienation, partition, voluntary relinquishment (including the responsibility for the revenue), and the like. He can only be ousted by government by sale for default, or under the land appropriation laws. The main difference between the condition of landholders under a *zamindari*, and a *rayatwari* settlement, lies in the pledge held by the former against an increase in the fixed land revenue.

Though the *rayatwari* system of settlement may be regarded as the characteristic feature of Madras, yet proprietary estates on the Bengal model are by no means rare in parts of the presidency. These estates conform generally to one of two types. They are either the remains of ancient principalities, which the holder cannot sell or encumber beyond his own life interest, the succession being hereditary in the eldest son; or, they are creations of British rule, dating from 1802, and subject to the usual Hindu rule of partition. The chief *zamindaris* of the first class are those of Parla Kimeri in Ganjam, Vizianagaram in Vizagapatam, Pittapur in Godavari, Venkatagiri in Nellore, Ramnad and Sivaganga in Madras. The total area of the *zamindari* estates of both classes is roughly estimated at 19,000,000 acres, or nearly one-fifth of the whole presidency. The *peshkash* or tribute payable to government amounts to about £330,000.

It was the immemorial practice of native governments, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, to alienate the land revenue either for religious endowments, or in favour of certain classes of privileged persons, or for services rendered to the state or local communities. The British government has in the main adopted the alternative policy of granting pensions in money for service rendered; but it has always scrupulously respected ancient land grants.

Madras possesses few staple manufactures, apart from the village industries which supply the simple wants of the people. The preparation of the coffee-berry for export, scarcely a manufacture, was till lately the sole business carried on in the presidency by European capital, and under European supervision, with the exception of a little tea. Indigo, though largely manufactured in different parts of Madras, is of inferior quality. Repeated efforts have been made by English capitalists to introduce European methods of smelting iron in various parts of the presidency; but, hitherto, these attempts have not been very successful. The chief manufacturing industry of the presidency is weaving. Several cotton-mills and cotton-presses are now at work, and cigar-making and the manufacture of tiles and cement give employment to a considerable number of persons.

The Madras Railway, which connects at Raichor with the Great Indian Peninsula system, runs south-east to Madras, and then west across the peninsula to Calicut, with a branch to Bangalore. The South Indian Railway, on the narrow gauge, runs northward from Tut-

corin to Madras, with branches to Tirnevelly, Negapatam, Erode, Pondicherry, Arkonam, and through Pakal to Nellore; in Mysore, a line connects the capital with Bangalore, and then runs north-west to join the Southern-Mahratta Railway at Harihar; while the main line of the latter stretches across the peninsula from the Mormugao frontier to Bezvada on the Kistna. On the east coast an important line, linking Southern India with Cuttack and Calcutta, has recently been completed.

The continuous seaboard of the Madras presidency, without any natural harbours of the first rank, has tended to create a widely-diffused trade. Madras city, as by far the chief centre of population, and the eastern terminus of the railway system, conducts nearly one-half of the total sea-borne commerce; next comes Malabar district containing the western railway terminus near Calicut; then Godavari, with its cluster of ports along the fringe of the delta; Tinnevelly, with the new harbour at Tuticorin, which has opened large dealings with Ceylon and Burma; and then Tanjore, South Kanara, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam. As compared with the other presidencies, the trade of Madras is broadly marked by the larger proportion assigned to coasting trade with other Indian ports, and with Ceylon. The chief staples of the export trade are hides and skins, coffee and raw cotton.

The supreme executive authority is vested in the governor, with a council of two members, both of whom belong to the covenanted civil service. For legislative purposes, this council is increased by the presence of the advocate-general and from eight to twenty other members nominated by the governor, of whom not more than nine may be officials. The local administration is organised with the district or *sila* as its unit. Of these districts there are 22 in all, including the Nilgiris and Madras city, both of which occupy an exceptional position. Each of the remaining districts is under the jurisdiction of a collector-magistrate, and a sessions judge. The collector-magistrate, as his name implies, combines the functions of a fiscal and a judicial officer. Beneath him come deputy-collectors, assistants, and sub-assistants. Each district is subdivided into *taluks* or *talukas*, under the charge of a *talhsildar*. Each *taluk* comprises about 270 villages, which constitute the ultimate units for fiscal and administrative purposes. The hereditary village officials, to be found in almost every Hindu village, have always been utilized to perform minor public offices, revenue and judicial; being remunerated, either by fees in grain and other cases levied from the villagers, or by a partial reduction in their land assessment. The heads of villages, and village accountants (*karnam*), collect and account for all revenue, rates, and taxes within their respective villages or townships.

Local and municipal administration, including roads and communications, schools and primary education, public health and local endowments, together with the special taxation levied for any of these purposes, is provided for by uniform legislation throughout the presidency. With regard to population generally, entire districts or, where these are of unmanageable size, parts of districts, have been constituted local fund circles, each under the management of a board of commissioners, which is usually a mixed body;

consisting of official and non-official or representative members. To the local fund board so constituted, is entrusted the entire management of the above-named local interests, subject to the submission of their annual budget of income, and proposed expenditure, for the sanction of government, and of an annual report of the transactions of the board for the year, at its close. The government confides to the management of the local fund boards any assignments made from the provincial treasury towards the various local interests under their care. The sources of income at the disposal of these boards are the proceeds of a special land rate, not exceeding one anna per rupee of the government assessment on the land, tolls, school fees, local endowments, and other minor special and miscellaneous funds placed by government at their disposal.

BOMBAY.

The Western Presidency of British India, comprising 24 British Districts and numerous Native States under the protection of His Majesty's Indian Government. The territory thus composed extends from $28^{\circ} 45'$ to $13^{\circ} 53'$ N. lat., and from $66^{\circ} 40'$ to $76^{\circ} 30'$ E. long. The British districts, including Sind and the settlement of Aden, contain a total area of 123,064 square miles, and a total population in 1901 of 18,559,561 souls; the native states, excluding Baroda, cover an additional area estimated at 65,761 square miles, with a population of 6,908,648 souls. The state of Baroda, with an estimated area of 8,099 square miles and a population reckoned at 1,952,602, from a geographical point of view, may still be regarded as forming part of Bombay, but it has been placed in direct subordination to the supreme government of India. The Portuguese possessions of Goa, Daman, and Diu, are also included within the geographical limits of this presidency. The capital of the province, the residence of the governor, and the head-quarters of all the administrative departments, is Bombay city, situated on an island of the same name, on the shore of the Arabian Sea, in $18^{\circ} 55' 5''$ N. lat., and $72^{\circ} 53' 55''$ E. long.

Bombay presidency is bounded on the north by Baluchistan and Khelat, the British province of the Punjab, and the native states of Rajputana; on the east, by the native states of the Central India Agency, the Central Provinces, West Berar, and the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad; on the south, by the presidency of Madras, and the state of Mysore; on the west by the Arabian Sea.

The territory included within Bombay presidency was, in old times, partitioned among many independent kingdoms. The most ancient records and memorials, such as the inscribed rock of Girnar and the caves of Ajanta, carry us back to the period before, and at the commencement of, the Christian era, when Buddhism was prevalent as the orthodox creed throughout the peninsula of India. This early faith is now represented by the Jains, who are still an influential sect in this part of the country, adhering with tenacity to their ancient traditions.

The country is deficient in mineral wealth, though abundantly supplied with stone adapted for building and road-making. At Teagar, in the

district of Dharwar, iron ore is mined and smelted, but the scarcity of fuel prevents operations on an extensive scale. In the same district, large slate quarries are worked. There are five valuable limestone quarries near Karachi, and lime is burned in Belgaum district. The bordering mountains of Baluchistan are reported to contain large quantities of gypsum, copper, lead, antimony, and sulphur.

The classification into Marathi, Gujarathi, and Sindhi accurately enough represents the three principal nationalities of Western India, as determined by ethnical characteristics and a common history. The Mahrattas have a distinct national individuality. They are an active, energetic race, liable to religious enthusiasm, and full of military ardour. In their native mountains of the Deccan, they never submitted to the Muhammadan yoke; and, under the leadership of Sivaji, they not only asserted their independence, but laid the greater part of India under tribute. The chief tribe is the agricultural Kanbis, a name identical with the Kurmis of Hindustan. The inhabitants of Gujarat include a somewhat larger Muhammadan element, owing to local conversions on a large scale, though the Hindus among them are characterised by a strong sectarian feeling which has taken shape in the popular development of the Vallabhachariya and Swami Narayan sects. The superior castes of Brahmans and Rajputs are numerous represented, and the mixed community of traders is more influential and numerous there than in most other parts of India. The chief tribes forming the mass of the Gujarath population are the Kanbi (or Kurmi) and Talabda Koli; while the aboriginal race is rapidly rising in the scale of civilisation. The people of Sind are almost all Muhammadans by religion, for their country was the earliest field of Musalman conquest in India; but their preservation of a dialect derived from the Sanskrit, though with a large infusion of Arabic and Persian words, indicates that they are descended from the early Hindu inhabitants of the province, who are said to have been converted in a body during the reign of the Beni-Umayyih Khalifs.

The wide extent, and the varied configuration of the Bombay presidency, permit great variations of agriculture. The two most important food crops are *bajra* or great millet (*Sorghum vulgare*), and *joari* or spiked millet (*Holcus spicatus*), which are especially cultivated in the Deccan. Rice is chiefly grown in the low lands of the Konkan. Wheat is extensively cultivated in parts of Gujarat, and in Sind, and barley is grown in the same localities to a smaller extent. The aboriginal tribes mainly support themselves on inferior cereals, such as *nachani* (*Eleusine coracana*), and *kodra* (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), which they plant in patches of cultivation amid the primeval jungle that clothes the hillsides. The most important kinds of pulse are gram or chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*), *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*), *kulthi* (*Dolichos biflorus*), and *mung* (*Phaseolus mungo*). The oil-seeds are mustard, linseed (of which the fibres are not utilized as flax), castor-oil, *til* (*Sesamum orientale*), which yields the gingelly-oil of commerce, and *kasumba* or safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*). Among fibres, cotton holds by far the chief place both in the Deccan and in Gujarat; *ambari* or Deccan hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), and *san* or Konkani hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*), are also grown. The

miscellaneous crops include tobacco, of which the finest quality is produced in Kaira district; sugar-cane, which requires a rich soil and a perennial water supply; potatoes, grown in the hill country near Poona; red pepper, turmeric, other spices, and indigo. It will be observed that this list leaves few staples available for export, besides cotton, oil-seeds, and wheat. The revenue system of Bombay, based upon a cadastral survey of every cultivated field, allows the collection of elaborate agricultural statistics. Commencing from the village as the revenue unit, and rising through the *talukas*, or subdivisions, up to the district organisation, the minutest particulars affecting the administration of the land are carefully recorded year by year. The results, therefore, may be accepted as more trustworthy, at least for comparative purposes, than in most other parts of India.

Except in Sind, where the annual rainfall is insignificant, and the crops are entirely dependent upon artificial supplies of water drawn from the Indus by a network of canals, irrigation is not generally practised in the Bombay presidency. In bad seasons, every advantage is taken of the water that is available for use in river-beds, tanks, or wells; but there are no irrigation works constructed on a scale sufficiently large to give permanent benefit to wide areas of country. Within the last few years, some steps have been taken in this direction, but the broken character of the greater part of the country does not readily lend itself to such schemes.

The land revenue system of Bombay is based upon the principle of measuring every field separately, and assessing it at a sum fixed for a term of 30 years, the amount of assessment being determined by the quality of the soil and the crop. This plan was first introduced in 1836, in the case of the Indapur *taluka* of Poona district, and has since been gradually extended over the greater part of the presidency. It differs from the method adopted in the United Provinces, in that the assessment is made direct with the individual cultivators, and not with the village community. Prior to the introduction of the revenue survey, general anarchy prevailed, both with regard to the rights possessed by different parties in the soil, and also with regard to the proportion of the produce payable to government. There can be no doubt that the immediate result of the change was to improve the condition of the cultivator with marvellous rapidity. He has received a right of occupancy in his holding simply conditional on payment of the government demand. This right of occupancy, commonly known as 'the survey tenure,' has been described as 'a transferable and heritable property continuable without question at the expiration of a settlement lease, on the occupier's consenting to the revised rate.'

Side by side with the survey tenure, there exist various forms of land-holding which have come down from the days of native rule, though none of them is now prevalent to a wide extent. Among these, the *talukdari*, *wanta*, *narwadari*, and *maleki* tenures in Gujarat deserve mention. In the districts of the Southern Konkan, the survey has not yet been introduced. The land is there held by a class of petty landlords called *khots*, whose rights, as against the

government, have not yet been finally determined. The non-regulation province of Sind enjoys a land system of its own. The greater part of the land is cultivated by peasant proprietors. The rates of assessment depend upon the facility for irrigation from the Indus, and payment in cash has been substituted for the old practice of an actual division of the crop.

Apart from the new industry of cotton-spinning and weaving by means of steam machinery, the manufacture of cotton cloth in hand-looms is still conducted in almost every village throughout the presidency. A curious distinction in this respect separates the Gujarathi and Marathi-speaking races. The former prefer their cotton goods printed; while the latter only wear stuffs that have been dyed in the thread. The decoration generally consists of a simple border, but the more expensive articles are frequently finished off with silk, or with gold and silver lace. Sind weavers are reckoned the most skillful. The best *saris*, or women's robes, are printed at Ahmedabad and Surat. Even at the present day the majority of the population wear home-spun and home-woven goods; but, within the past few years, the twists and yarns produced in the Bombay mills have found great favour with native weavers. Carpets, rugs, horse-cloths, towels, napkins, &c., are manufactured in the jails throughout the presidency, especially in Sind. Ahmednagar is celebrated for its carpets, and Khandesh and Dharwar for drugget rugs and bullock-cloths. The raw material employed in manufactures of silk is imported from China. The chief seats of silk-weaving are Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona, Nasik, and Yeola. The two first of these places produce *kinkhab*s, or brocades of silk and gold and silver thread, which are famous throughout India; the three last have a reputation for silk or cotton *saris*, finished off with rich borders of gold, silver, or silk lace, and beautifully filled in with designs executed on the looms. The preparation of gold and silver thread is performed with great skill. It is said that one rupee's worth of silver can be drawn out into a thread 800 yards in length. The metallic thread is either twisted with silk before being used in the loom, or sometimes beaten out flat to form a warp by itself. The embroidery of various articles with gold and silver thread for the use of the Muhammadan and Parsi communities, or for the European market, is carried on at Hyderabad in Sind, in Kathiawar, and at Baroda, Surat, and Bombay. The manufacture of coarse paper from raw vegetable fibres is conducted in several of the large towns, especially at Ahmedabad and Baroda. Woollen manufactures are almost confined to the saddle-cloths, blankets, and felts of Sind. Among articles of leather-work may be mentioned the *debaro*, or large vessel used for holding oil, &c., which is formed by stretching a fresh skin round an inner mould of clay. Saddle-covers, shoes, leggings, and accoutrements are made in Sind, and the ancient manufacture of shields at Ahmedabad has not yet entirely died out. The common pottery of the presidency is of a very rude description, but Sind produces some of the best potters' ware of all India. Nasik and Poona are celebrated for their brass-ware. Bombay city and Ahmedabad also turn out large quantities of brass utensils, which have been hampered by native workmen out of sheets imported from

Europe. In the department of cutlery, spear-heads are made at Ahmednagar, and hunting-knives, swords, and chain-armour in Cutch, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Ironwork, besides cutlery, is still hammered with great skill at Ahmedabad, where the beautiful gates of the tomb of Shah Alam afford an example of an extinct industry in perforated brasswork. Fine art is represented by a large number of ornamental articles manufactured in all parts of the presidency. The personal decorations of the women of Gujarat are distinguished by solidity, and those of Marathi women by intricacy of design. The Muhammadans and Parsis also have each styles of ornament peculiar to themselves. The goldsmiths' work of Sind is very beautiful. The embossed gold and silver work of the Cutch workmen is much sought after, and they have established a colony at Ahmedabad and Bombay. The former city and Surat are also celebrated for wood-carving. Most of the houses are ornamented in this way, and furniture and boxes are carved in ebony and black-wood. The best sandal-wood carving comes from Coomta (Kumpta), in Kanara. Sculpture has been practised by the stone-cutters of Cutch and Kathiawar from time immemorial. The more elaborate portions of the stonework on the recently erected public buildings in Bombay were executed by these workmen, trained in the school of art and the public works department.

Within the last twenty years, the spinning and weaving of cotton by steam-machinery, and under European supervision, has become an important industry, but during the last few years its progress has been impeded by the prevalence of plague in Bombay.

The roads throughout the presidency are chiefly constructed and maintained out of local funds by the agency of the district officers. The two chief railways under the control of the Bombay government are the Great Indian Peninsula, with 1,562 miles open; and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, with 504 miles. Both of these railways have the standard gauge of 5 feet 6 inches; and in addition there are several minor branches. Both have their terminus in Bombay Island. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway runs due north along the coast to Palanpur. The Southern Mahratta, the Dhond-Manmad chord of the Great Indian Peninsula, and the various lines in Kathiawar should also be mentioned.

The government of the presidency of Bombay is administered by a governor and his council, consisting of two members chosen from the covenanted civil service. The various departments of the administration are portioned out among the several members of council, and for each department there is a separate secretariat staff. In addition to, and inclusive of, this executive council, there is a legislative council, containing, in addition to the advocate-general, from eight to twenty persons nominated by the governor, of whom not more than nine may be officials. The district is the actual unit of administration for both fiscal and judicial purposes. The regulation districts of Bombay number 17, each under the control of a magistrate-collector, who must be a member of the covenanted civil service. The province of Sind, and the Panch-Mahals, form 7 non-regulation districts, under

officers who may be either military, covenanted, or uncovenanted servants. The city of Bombay is regarded for many purposes as forming a district by itself. Each district is, on the average, divided into 10 *talukas*, or subdivisions; each of which again contains about 100 government villages, or villages of which the revenue has not been alienated by the state. Every village is, for fiscal and police, as well as social purposes, complete by itself. It has its regular complement of officials, who are usually hereditary, and are remunerated by grants of land held revenue free. The more important of these officials are the *patei* or headman; the *talati* or *kulkarni*, who is the clerk and accountant; the *mhar*, who is a kind of beadle; and the watchman. Over each *taluka*, or subdivision, is set a government officer termed a *mamlatdar*; and, on an average, about 3 *talukas* are placed in charge of an assistant or deputy collector. General supervision is exercised by revenue commissioners, three for the regulation districts and one for Sind. The supreme administration of justice in the regulation districts is entrusted to the high court, consisting of a chief justice and seven puisne judges, which exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. In Sind, the same functions are discharged by the judicial commissioner. The superior administration of both civil and criminal justice is vested in officials styled district and assistant district judges. Minor civil suits are decided by two classes of subordinate judges, and by the small cause courts; and the greater part of the original criminal work is disposed of by the executive district officers, who, in addition to their revenue duties, are entrusted with magisterial powers. The remaining principal departments of government are the police, public works, forests, education, jails, registration and medical departments; each of which possesses an organization extending throughout all the different districts of the presidency.

Political relations between the government and the native states in Bombay differ in two respects from the condition of affairs elsewhere. The states are not only very numerous and many of them petty chiefships, but they are also scattered all over the presidency, and include patches of foreign territory in the heart of the British districts. The government of India exercises a supreme control over the whole of the political administration of the local government, and with the larger states, Kolhapur, Kutch, and Khairpur, the relations of the British authorities are similar to those with the states under the direct control of the government of India. The rest of the states in Bombay are either clustered together into agencies, such as the Kathiawar, the Mahi Kanta, the Palanpur, or the Rewa Kanta agency, over which a political agent, with his assistants, presides, or they are placed under the supervision of the collector of the district within whose limits they are enclosed. In the clusters of states formed into one agency there is a great variety of authority and powers. The states are accordingly divided into jurisdictional classes, and the measure of direct control differs according to the class. There are even some petty states unclassified, in which the whole, or almost the whole, of the civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised on behalf of the chiefs by agency officers. In the case of the states enclosed

within British districts, there is also a considerable variety of authority and jurisdiction left to the chiefs. But the points of contact between the British administration and the native state are so constant and numerous that it has been found necessary to entrust the political relations of government with them to the chief officer or collector of the district which surrounds these native states. The collector, then, unites the functions of political agent and district magistrate, and in some districts there are as many as three separate states under the collector's supervision. The political relations of the supreme British authority with the native states are thus more close in Bombay than in any other part of India.

BENGAL.

Bengal (or, as it is more precisely designated, 'Lower Bengal'), the largest and most populous of the twelve local governments of British India, comprising the lower valleys and deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, lies between 19° $18'$ and 28° $15'$ N. lat., and between 82° and 97° E. long. Excluding Assam, which was erected into a separate administration in February, 1874, Bengal now includes the four great provinces of Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa, and Chhota or Chutia Nagpur. It forms a lieutenant-governorship with a population, according to the census of 1901, of 74,744,866 souls, and an area of 151,185 square miles.

Bengal is bounded on the north by Bhutan and Nepal; on the east, by Assam and Upper Burma; on the south, by the Bay of Bengal, Madras, and the Central Provinces; and on the west by the North-Western Provinces and by the plateau of the Central India Agency.

Three of the provinces of the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal—namely, Bengal Proper, Behar, and Orissa—consist of great river valleys; the fourth, Chhota or Chutia Nagpur, is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central India plateau. Orissa embraces the rich deltas of the Mahanadi, and the neighbouring rivers, bounded by the Bay of Bengal on the south-east, and walled in on the north-west by Tributary Hill States. Proceeding eastward, the province of Bengal Proper stretches along the coast from Orissa to Burma, and inland from the seaboard to the Himalayas. Its southern portion is formed by the united deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra; its northern consists of the valleys of these great rivers and their tributaries. Behar lies on the north-west of Bengal Proper, and comprises the higher valley of the Ganges, from the spot where it issues from the territories of the lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces. Between Behar and Orissa, but stretching farther westward, and deep into the hill country, lies the province of Chhota or Chutia Nagpur.

The territory thus hemmed in, except at its north-western angle, by the unchangeable landmarks of nature, consists chiefly of two broad river valleys. By the western one, the Ganges brings down the wealth and the accumulated waters of Northern India. The eastern valley forms the route by which the Brahmaputra,

after draining the Thibetan plateau far to the north of the Himalayas, and skirting round their passes, completes its tortuous journey of 1,800 miles. These valleys, although for the most part luxuriant alluvial plains, are diversified by spurs and peaks thrown out from the great mountain systems which wall them in on the north-east and south-west. They produce tea, indigo, turmeric, the opium poppy, innumerable grains and pulses, pepper, ginger, betel-nut, quinine, and many costly spices and drugs, oil-seeds of various sorts, cotton, the silk mulberry, inexhaustible crops of jute, and other fibres; timber, from the feathery bamboo and coronetted palm to the iron-hearted *sai* tree. In short, every vegetable product which feeds and clothes a people and enables it to trade with foreign nations abounds. Nor is the country destitute of mineral wealth. The districts near the sea consist entirely of alluvial formations; and, indeed, it is stated that no substance so coarse as gravel occurs throughout the delta, or in the heart of the provinces within 300 miles of the river mouths. But, amid the hilly spurs and undulations on either side, coal, and iron and copper ores hold out a new future to Bengal, as capital increases under the influence of a stable government, and our knowledge of the country becomes more exact. The coal-fields in Bengal have for a century been worked by English enterprise, and now yield over 6,000,000 tons per annum.

The climate varies from the snowy regions of the Himalayas to the tropical vapour-bath of the delta and the burning winds of Behar.

The most salient feature of Bengal is its rivers. These highways bring down, almost by the motive power of their own currents, the crops of Northern India to the seaboard, producing thereby an annual harvest of wealth to the trading classes.

The government in Bengal is complicated by the fact that, while this vast population is ruled by a single head, it consists of elements so dissimilar as to render it impracticable to place them under any one system of administration. They exhibit every stage of human progress, and every type of human enlightenment and superstition, from the highly educated classes, represented by the Hindu gentleman who distinguishes himself at Oxford or a London Inn of Court, to the hill chieftain, who, a few years ago, sacrificed an idiot on the top of a mountain to obtain a favourable decision in a privy council appeal.

The whole territory subject to the lieutenant-governor of Bengal is portioned into nine large tracts, officially called divisions, each of which is superintended by a commissioner. Six districts of Bengal Proper, west of the Bhagirathi, or Hugli, constitute the Bardwan division, and this tract is also known as Western Bengal; the Presidency, and the Rajshahi with Kuch Behar divisions, are comprised in Central Bengal. Eastern Bengal consists of the Dacca and Chittagong divisions; the province of Behar contains the Patna and Bhagalpur divisions; Orissa and Chutia Nagpur constitute each a separate division. These divisions are again divided into 47 districts, exclusive of Calcutta, and of the government estate of Banki.

For the purposes of revenue administration, the country was divided by the Mughal govern-

ment into *parganas*, each comprising a certain number of villages with their lands. This arrangement formed the basis of our own revenue system; but, from its want of compactness, as well as for other reasons, it has been found inconvenient; and in Bengal has fallen into such decay that, in some districts, the *pargana* boundaries can hardly be ascertained. Practically the *pargana* divisions have died out, except for purposes of land revenue payments, in favour of the simpler and more compact arrangements adopted for purposes of police. The *thana*, or police circle, is now the unit of local administration.

The Bengalis occupy Bengal Proper, with parts of Purniah Santal Parganas and Maldah and Manbhum districts. They number nearly 41 millions. The people of Behar are Hindustanis, speaking the same language as, and in their manners, &c., almost identical with, the Hindustanis who inhabit the North-Western Provinces. Oudh, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, &c. A good many are resident in the Santal Parganas. Altogether, the Hindustani or Hindi-speaking people within the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal number a little over 26 millions. The Uriya speakers of Orissa, including hillmen and dwellers on the plains, are about 4½ millions.

The large number of Muhammadans found in Lower Bengal was one of the most interesting of the facts brought out by the census of 1872; and in 1881, in 1891, and in 1901 this number was found to have largely increased.

The extraordinary absence of large towns is one of the most remarkable statistical features of Bengal. The population beyond Calcutta, and its suburbs, is almost wholly rural. Patna has a large population, and there are a few second-rate towns in Behar. In Bengal Proper, the largest town is Dacca (60,542). The city of Murshidabad, the seat of the Nawab Nazim and his followers, had in 1901 only 28,553 souls. Rangpur, the capital of the great district of Rangpur, contained 15,960 souls, and Jessor 8,054; these districts having a population of over 2,000,000 and 1,800,000 respectively. There were 183,123 villages with a population of less than 500 inhabitants; only 39 towns with a population above 20,000.

The villages in Bengal are isolated clusters of homesteads, whose inhabitants live very much among themselves, and cling tenaciously to their own homes. The old communal institutions by which the village was governed are fading away under the influence of British rule and the *zamindari* system. The ancient indigenous village system of India still exists in the hilly country attached to Bengal, but in the plains has almost disappeared. The traces that remain are scanty; in some places, village *panchayats*, or conferences, exist, but they are being supplanted by municipal institutions, law courts, and the influence of the landlord. The village headman has still, however, a recognised position in the rural community, although denuded of his authoritative powers. His functions are those of an arbitrator and general adviser; and the office is to a remarkable extent in the Bengal Delta hereditary in low-caste families.

The great staple crop of the province is rice, of which there are three harvests in the year,—the *boro*, or spring rice; *aus*, or autumn rice; and *aman*, or winter rice. Of these, the last or winter rice is by far the most extensively culti-

vated, and forms the great harvest of the year. The *aman* crop is grown on low land. An indigenous description of rice, called *uri* or *jaradhan*, grows in certain marshy tracts.

Jute (*pat* or *koshla*) now forms a very important commercial staple of Bengal. The cultivation of this crop has rapidly increased of late years. Its principal seat of cultivation is Eastern Bengal, where the superior varieties are grown.

Indigo cultivation is principally carried on with European capital. Notwithstanding the vicissitudes which it has encountered, it still forms one of the principal industries of the province. In the districts of Nadiya and Jessor, and throughout Central Bengal, in Purniah, and westwards in all Behar north of the Ganges, indigo is largely cultivated; and, from its mode of cultivation, it is in many places the staple which most engrosses the attention of the people.

Tea cultivation is the other great industry in Bengal carried on by European capital. It is produced in Darjiling and the Tarai.

The cultivation of opium is a state monopoly, no person being allowed to grow the poppy except on account of the government. The plant is successfully cultivated in the large Gangetic tract, which extends from the borders of Oudh to Agra on the west, and to the district of Bhagalpur on the east. The manufacture is carried on at two separate agencies,—that of Benares, in the North-Western Provinces, of which the head station is at Ghazipur; and that of Behar, with its head station at Patna.

The cultivation of the cinchona plant in Bengal was introduced as an experiment about 1862, in a valley of the Himalayas in Darjiling district, and the enterprise soon attained great success; but of recent years it has been declining.

The land revenue of Bengal and Behar is fixed under the permanent settlement, concluded by Lord Cornwallis in 1793. The government, by abdicating its position as exclusive possessor of the soil, and contenting itself with a permanent rent-charge on the land, freed itself from the labour and risks attendant upon a detailed local management. The land is held by *zamindars*, who pay their rent direct to government. In default of punctual payment of the revenue fixed upon the estates, these are liable to sale at public auction. The native *zamindars* in their turn have disposed of their *zamindaris* to under-tenants. The practice of granting under-tenures—permanent and temporary—has steadily increased, until at the present day only a small proportion of the whole permanently-settled area remains in the direct possession of the *zamindars*. This process of sub-infeudation has not terminated with the *patnidaris* (permanent tenure-holders) and *ijaradars* (lease-holders). Lower gradations of sub-tenures under them, called *dar-patnis* and *dar-ijars*, and even lower subordinate tenures, have been created in great numbers. These tenures and under-tenures often comprise defined tracts of land; but a common practice has been to sub-let certain aliquot shares of the whole superior tenure; the consequence of which is that the tenants in any particular village of an estate often pay their rents to many different landlords,—a fraction, calculated at the rate of so many annas or pice in the rupee, to each. All the under-tenures in Bengal have not, however, been created since the permanent settlement. Dependent *taluks*,

gaulis, *haolas* (*hawalas*), and other similar fixed and transferable under-tenures existed before the settlement, and their permanent character was recognised at the time. In addition to these numerous tenures, the country is dotted with small plots of land held revenue free, the large majority of them having been granted by former governments, or *samindars* under those governments, as religious endowments—grants which have since been recognised and confirmed by the English government.

The management by the state of the landed properties of minors who are wards of government, or adults incapacitated for the management of their own affairs, is one of the many duties undertaken by the government. In 1902-03 this management comprised 139 estates, with a rental of about £672,000 per annum. The care of government extends also to the minors themselves, and arrangements are made by which they are properly cared for, and receive a good education suitable to their station.

In Bengal Proper and Behar the general settlement is permanent, but a fraction of the revenue is derived from lands under temporary settlement. These lands consist chiefly of alluvial accretions and government estates. Orissa and the Chittagong district, with the exception of a few large estates, are under a temporary settlement. In 1837, a thirty years' settlement was concluded for Orissa, which, expiring in 1867, was renewed without alteration for another period of thirty years. In 1897 a fresh settlement was made.

All over Bengal there are the usual handicrafts, to supply local demand. Weaving and the manufacture of cotton thread occupy large numbers in every district; and, although the extensive imports of cloth and piece-goods from England are driving the finer native fabrics out of the market, the decline has been more than compensated by the increase of general trade. If the demand for the exquisite muslins of Dacca has been destroyed, native industry is still able to find profitable employment in weaving cloth of a stronger texture from English spun and imported yarns. The growth of the jute trade has given an impetus to the manufacture of gunny-bags over all the Eastern and Central districts. The spinning and weaving of the fibre into cotton bales and grain and sugar bags, and its preparation in the raw state for exportation, afford occupation to thousands; and, in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, many mills are established, in working which the natives have displayed great aptitude. Carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, potters, and oil-sellers are settled in almost every village. The manufacture of beads, which are universally worn in necklaces by the lower orders of Hindus, is a very common occupation, and one in which the women take a large share. The weaving of wicker and basket work is the special occupation of the Dom class, a low caste. The native shoes are always made by the Muchiis or Chamars. The *sola* weed grows with rice, and is manufactured by the gardener caste into the *sola* hats or *topis* worn by Europeans, and into artificial flowers and ornaments for native ceremonies. Among the important manufactures of Bengal calling for special notice are indigo, tea, silk, sugar, and saltpetre. The two first have already been mentioned.

The production of silk has also long been an

important industry. In the days of the East India Company, numerous large filatures, managed by the Company, did a very valuable trade. The ruins of some of these may still be met with, and on the sites of others are seen new filatures belonging to the firms which have succeeded to the trade. The industry, once so flourishing, has, however, for some time been in a declining state. The extensive importation of silk from Japan and China into Europe since the opening of the Suez Canal, and the abundant yield in Italy, have contributed mainly to this falling-off. But the quality of Bengal silk is also reported to be indifferent.

The cultivation of the date-tree, and the manufacture of date sugar, are extensively carried on in Jessor, and in parts of Nadiya, the twenty-four Parganas, and Faridpur. It is a popular and profitable business for the cultivators.

Saltpetre is refined in the northern districts of the Patna division in Behar. Like most branches of industry in India, its manufacture is based on a system of advances.

The most remarkable manufacturing feature of the present time, however, is the great development, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, of large steam mills for the spinning and weaving of jute and gunny-bags, in establishments of a European character under European management.

The position of the classes engaged in trade and commerce in Bengal is very prosperous. The boat trade on the rivers is, for magnitude and variety, quite unique in India. Some of these country craft, with their strong gear and equipment, and their skilled navigators, face the winds, storms, and waves of the estuaries of the great rivers, and will, under sail, carry a heavy cargo against the current; others, again, can only ply in the sheltered creeks and channels which spread their network over the country. In Eastern Bengal, every husbandman keeps his boat, just as in other countries he keeps his cart.

The foreign trade of Bengal is brisk and flourishing. For many years past the exportation of raw produce has been exercising a progressive influence on the condition of the peasantry.

The Ganges, the Brahmaputra, and, on a much smaller scale, the Mahanadi in Orissa, with the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the great East Indian Line, form the main arteries of commerce. From these great channels, a network of minor streams, and a fairly adequate, although not yet complete, system of raised roads, radiate to the remotest districts.

The unit of the executive administration is the magistrate and collector, known as the District Officer. The superintendent of police is the right hand of the magistrate. The district jails, although placed in the hands of an officer, usually the civil surgeon, selected for the duty, are under the general control of the magistrate. A similar arrangement has been carried into effect in the department of education. All district officers are *ex-officio* registrars of deeds. The district officer is practically the executive chief and administrator of the tract of country committed to him. At his disposal are the subordinate magisterial police and revenue authorities. The sub-divisional officers, who are assistant and deputy magistrates in charge of divisions of districts, exercise in their own juris-

diction the delegated authority of the district officer. The sub-deputies and the sub-divisional establishments are the agents of the superior executive officers. Above the district magistrates are the divisional commissioners. Their duties are to supervise the district officers, and to act as channels of communication between the local officers and government, bringing together in a compact form the information they receive.

The management of the whole is concentrated in a single man, the lieutenant-governor of Bengal, who is answerable to the government of India. His responsibility is divided by no executive council, as in Madras or Bombay. All orders issue through his secretaries in his own name; and although his policy is subject to the watchful control of the government of India, represented by the Viceroy, yet to the lieutenant-governor personally belongs the honour or dishonour of a successful or an inglorious administration. In making laws on matters relating specially to his province he is assisted by a legislative council of twenty members, composed partly of his principal officers, partly of leading members of the non-official European and native communities. In his legislative, as in his executive functions, a power of control, amounting if needful to veto, rests with the government of India.

Bengal is divided into regulation districts, whose advanced state has rendered it expedient to place them under the complete system of Anglo-Indian law; and non-regulation districts, in which this has not yet been found practicable. The latter contain territories of three distinct classes. The first of them consists, for the most part, of newly-acquired territory, to which the general regulations have never been extended in their entirety. The second, of tracts inhabited by primitive races specially exempted from the operation of the regulations, and to whom a less formal code of law is better adapted. The third, of semi-independent or tributary states, administered or partly administered by British officers.

Criminal justice is administered by the high court at Calcutta, the district courts of sessions, and the courts of magistrates. In respect of civil justice, the high court of Calcutta exercises original and appellate powers, together with an ecclesiastical, an admiralty, and a bankruptcy jurisdiction. Below the high court are the district and additional judges, the small cause court and subordinate judges, and the *Munsifs*, who are all civil judges.

ASSAM.

The province of Assam lies on the north-eastern border of Bengal, with Bhutan and Tibet beyond it on the north, and Burma and Manipur on the east. It comprises the valleys of the Brahmaputra and the Surma, together with the mountainous watershed which intervenes between these two rivers. It is situated between $24^{\circ} 0'$ and $28^{\circ} 17'$ N. lat., and between $89^{\circ} 46'$ and $97^{\circ} 5'$ E. long. The total area is 56,243 square miles, inclusive of South Lushai and Manipur; the total population, including the hill tracts, amounts to 6,126,343, according to the census of 1901. The administrative headquarters, and

residence of the chief commissioner, are at the station of Shillong, in the Khasi Hills.

Assam is bounded on the north by the eastern section of the great Himalayan range, the frontier tribes from west to east being successively Bhutias, Akas, Daslas, Miris, Abors, and Mishmis; on the north-east by the Mishmi Hills, which sweep round the head of the Brahmaputra valley; on the east by the unexplored mountains that mark the frontier of Burma, by the hills occupied by independent Naga tribes, and by the state of Manipur; on the south by the hills occupied by the Kukis or Lushais, by the state of Hill Tippera, and by the Bengal district of Tippera; on the west by the Bengal districts of Maimansingh and Rangpur, the state of Kuch Behar, and Jhalpaiguri district.

The province of Assam was constituted in the year 1874, when the eleven districts comprising it were separated from the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal, and erected into an independent administration under a chief commissioner. The tract thus united under one government is naturally divided into three portions,—the Brahmaputra valley, the Surma valley, and the intervening hill tracts,—each of which in former times possessed a separate history. To the Brahmaputra valley alone, covering an area of 20,869 square miles, or nearly one-half the whole, is the name of Assam properly applicable. This fertile valley, penetrated throughout its entire length by a great navigable river, has always been closely connected with the main course of Indian history; though it has never formed an integral part of the vast empires which dominated at various times over the rest of the peninsula. In ethnological features and in language, as well as in history, the population of Assam are distinct from the great body of Hindus, though in recent times they have adopted the Brahmanical religion. The earliest authentic traditions attest the existence of a Hindu kingdom of Kamrup, with its capital at Gauhati, still the most important town of the province. The area of this kingdom is said to have extended over a great part of Eastern Bengal, including the present district of Rangpur.

The three divisions of Assam are distinguished by well-marked physical features. Assam Proper, or the valley of the Brahmaputra, is an alluvial plain, about 450 miles long, with an average breadth of 50 miles. The Surma valley reproduces the same phenomena on a smaller scale. The district of Cachar is crossed by hill ranges running transversely to the main river; and, in Sylhet, the valley gradually expands until it merges into the wide expanse of Eastern Bengal. The central hill tract, comprising the districts of the Naga Hills, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills, forms a long, projecting outwork of the mountain system that intervenes between the watersheds of the Brahmaputra and the Irawadi.

The soil of the Brahmaputra valley is, for the most part, a rich, black loam, reposing on grey sandy clay, but in some tracts a light yellow clay appears on the surface. The mountains on the north and east are of igneous formation, being composed of primitive limestone, granite, serpentine, porphyry, and talcose slate. The hills of Assam abound in mineral resources, including coal, iron, and limestone.

Regarded ethnically, the population of Assam presents a great variety of races. As compared

with Bengal, tribes of aboriginal or semi-aboriginal descent are especially numerous.

The population of Assam is entirely rural. All alike depend for their livelihood upon agriculture. Not a single town contains a large commercial or industrial element.

The staple crop in all parts of Assam is rice. In the valley of the Brahmaputra the greater part of the total cultivated area is devoted to the growth of that cereal. The other crops include mustard-seed in abundance, chiefly sown on marshy tracts, pulses to a small extent, sugar-cane, Indian corn, betel-nut and betel-leaf, and tobacco. The cultivation of jute is confined to the Sylhet and Goalpara districts, and that of cotton to the hill tracts. The soil of Assam is extremely fertile. Neither manure nor irrigation is required, as the rivers rarely fail to overflow their banks, and deposit a fresh top-dressing of silt every year. There is abundance of waste land on all sides waiting for tillage. The pressure of the population is at present very light. The revenue demand is comparatively low, and is levied in a manner most convenient to the cultivators.

The cultivation and manufacture of tea, conducted with European capital and under European supervision, form the great commercial industry of Assam. The tea-gardens occupy only a very small area, but they are the principal source of wealth to the province, and supply the chief stimulants to its development. India-rubber and lac are also valuable products; while timber from the extensive forests of the province is in considerable demand.

The principal native industry in Assam is the weaving of coarse silk cloth. Cotton cloth, brass-ware, pottery, ivory ornaments, and the ordinary utensils are also manufactured; but the indigenous manufactures of Assam have suffered greatly from the competition of the cheaper articles imported from Bengal. In Sylhet and the Surma Valley, there are specialties of *sitalpāti* or grass mats, shell bracelets, ivory mats and fans, and inlaid iron-ware.

The external commerce is almost entirely conducted by water, though a railway from Chittagong to Dibrugarh is now in course of construction, and has been opened as far as Damchara. Both the Brahmaputra and Surma are navigable by steamers.

The administration of the province is entrusted to a chief commissioner, acting immediately under the orders of the government of India. Under him are the commissioner of the Assam Valley, and the political agent for Manipur State; next are eleven deputy-commissioners—one for each district—who conduct the various departments of the fiscal, executive, and, in some cases, judicial administrations. These posts are filled in accordance with the non-regulation system, being open to military officers and unconvicted civilians, with the exception of Sylhet, which is reserved for a covenanted servant. There are two judges—one for Assam Proper, and the other for the two districts of the Surma Valley. The heads of departments include an inspector-general of police, of jails, of registration, and superintendent of stamps, commissioners of excise, an inspector of schools, a conservator of forests, a superintending engineer of public works, &c.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

(Formerly known as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.)

Lieutenant-governorship and chief-commissionership of British India, lying between 23° 52' and 31° 7' N. lat., and between 77° 5' and 84° 40' E. long. Area, Agra, 83,198 square miles; Oudh, 23,966 square miles; total, 107,164 square miles. Population in 1901, Agra, 34,858,705 persons; Oudh, 12,833,077; total, 47,691,782. Including native states, these totals become 112,243 square miles, and 48,493,879 persons. The provinces are bounded on the north by Tibet; on the north-east by Nepal; on the east by Bengal; on the south by Chutia Nagpur, Rewah, the Bundelkhand states, and the Central Provinces; and on the west by Gwalior, Rajputana, and the Punjab.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh occupy, roughly speaking, the upper basin of the Ganges and the Jumna, corresponding to Hindustan Proper of the Muhammadan chroniclers. A large semi-circular tract, comprising the valleys of the Gogra and the Gunti, has long been artificially separated from the remainder of the great plain, as the kingdom of Oudh; and though now under the administrative charge of the lieutenant-governor at Allahabad, it remains, in respect of its courts, a distinct chief commissionership. With this exception, the Province of Agra includes the whole upper portion of the wide Gangetic basin, from the Himalayas and the Punjab plain to the Vindhyan plateau, and the low-lying rice fields of Behar. Taken as a whole, the lieutenant-governorship consists of the richest wheat-bearing country in India, irrigated both naturally by the rivers which take their rise in the northern mountains, and artificially by the magnificent system of canals and distributaries, which owe their origin to British enterprise. It is studded with villages, interspersed at greater distances with commercial towns. Except during the hot-weather months, when the crops are off the fields, the general aspect in normal years is that of a verdant and well-tilled but very monotonous plain, only merging into hilly or mountainous country at the extreme edges of the basin on the south and north. The course of the great rivers marks the prevailing slope of the land, which falls away from the Himalayas, the Rajputana uplands, and the Vindhyan plateau south-eastwards towards the Bay of Bengal. The chief natural features of the provinces are thus determined by the main streams, whose alluvial deposits first formed the central portion of the United Provinces; while the currents have afterwards cut for themselves deep channels through the detritus brought down by their own agency from the ring of hills or uplands on every quarter.

The great mass of the people are still Hindus, although the followers of Islam had long been established as the dominant race.

Most of the people are gathered into small villages. There are, however, including Oudh, no fewer than 317 towns with a population exceeding 5,000 souls; and 16 with a population exceeding 50,000. No other part of India con-

tains so large a proportion of cities famous in Indian history, though Delhi, the most famous of all, has been made over to the adjoining Punjab province.

Out of a total area of 107,164 square miles, over 58,000 square miles are under cultivation. No part of India bears finer or more luxuriant crops than these provinces; and the natural fertility has been much increased by a magnificent series of irrigation works. The course of tillage comprises two principal harvests—the *kharif*, or autumn crops, sown in June, and reaped in October or November; and the *rabi*, or spring crops, sown in October or November, and reaped in March or April. The great agricultural staple is wheat, but millets and rice are also largely cultivated. The chief commercial crops include indigo, cotton, sugar, opium, oil-seeds, and tea. Rice and sugar-cane grow chiefly in the river valleys, or in irrigated fields; wheat is raised on the uplands by the aid of canals and wells; millets and cotton grow on the drier soils, while tobacco, vegetables, and other richer crops occupy the manured plots in the neighbourhood of the villages. The system of land tenure is based upon the ancient Aryan communal type, with various modifications from the purest form of joint-village proprietorship down to the separate ownership of particular plots.

The cultivation and manufacture of tea is confined to the submontane districts of Kumaun, Garhwal, and Dehra Dun.

The export trade is chiefly confined to the raw produce of its agriculture. The principal staples include wheat, oil-seeds, raw cotton, indigo, sugar, molasses, timber, and forest produce, dye-stuffs, *ghi*, opium, and tobacco. The imports consist mainly of English piece-goods, metal-work, manufactured wares, salt, and European goods. The chief centres of trade are Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Meerut, Koil, Hathras, Muttra, Agra, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Chandausi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Ghaziabad, Kasganj, Bijnaur, Nagina, Najibabad, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Pilibhit, and Shahjahanpur.

The principal manufactures are those of sugar, indigo, and coarse cotton cloth. Ornamental metal-work is made at Benares. Among the factories on the English model are the Elgin and Muir Cotton Mills of Cawnpore, the Shahjahanpur rum manufactory, and the breweries at Mussooree and Naini Tal. The provinces contain little or no mineral wealth, the quarries being almost entirely confined to the supply of building stone, and of nodulated limestone (*kankar*) for road metal.

The great water-ways of the Ganges and the Jumna formerly afforded the principal outlet for the overflowing produce of the provinces, and they still carry off a large portion of the heavy traffic. The Gogra forms the main channel for the grain and cotton of Gorakhpur, Basti, and Azamgarh, and for the forest products of Nepal. But a network of railways has, to a large extent, superseded the navigable rivers as a means of communication. The Ganges, Lower Ganges, and Eastern Jumna canals are also navigable throughout their whole course.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh are under the administrative charge of a lieutenant-governor, who resides at Allahabad.

He has a legislative council established on the model of the Madras, Bombay and Bengal councils, in 1886, and enlarged to 15 members under the Indian Councils Act of 1892. For the purposes of this council he is lieutenant-governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

PUNJAB.

Province of British India, under the administration of a lieutenant-governor with a legislative council; lying between 27° 39' and 35° 2' N. lat., and between 69° 35' and 78° 35' E. long. Area under direct British administration, 97,209 square miles; population, according to the census of 1901, 20,330,339. The native states in dependence upon the lieutenant-governor of the Punjab have an area of 35,532 square miles, with a population of 4,424,398 persons. The total area of the province, accordingly, amounts to 133,741 square miles, and its gross population (1901) to 24,754,737.* The Punjab is bounded on the north by Kashmir, and the hill states of Swat and Boner; on the east by the river Jumna, the United Provinces, and Tibet; on the south by Sind, the river Sutlej, and Rajputana; and on the west by the river Indus and Khelat. The capital of the Punjab is Lahore, situated about the centre of the province, but the principal city in population and importance is Delhi, the ancient metropolis of the Mughal dynasty.

In its strict etymological sense, the Punjab, or region of the Five Rivers, comprises only the tract of country enclosed and watered by the confluent streams of the Sutlej, the Beas, the Ravi, the Chenab, and the Jhelum. But modern territorial arrangements have included under the same designation, three other well-demarcated tracts, namely—the Sind Sagar Doab, or wedge of land between the Punjab Proper and the Indus; the Derajat, or narrow strip of country west of the Indus, and stretching up to the Sulaiman Mountains; and the cis-Sutlej Districts, or table-land of Sirhind, between the Punjab Proper and the Jumna, the greater part of which belongs, historically and physically, to the United Provinces; though now transferred for administrative purposes to the lieutenant-governor at Lahore. The districts of Ludhiana, Umballa and Ferozpur, were placed under the resident at Lahore after the first Sikh war (1845-46); those of Delhi, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnal, Sirsa, and Hissar, under the Punjab government after the Mutiny. The political relations of the Sikh states were placed under the Punjab government as soon as it was constituted, and those of the petty Muhammadan states of Pataudi, Loharu, and Dujana, after the close of the events of 1857. The province also includes the isolated Himalayan valleys of Kangra, Kulu, Lahul, and Spiti.

The Punjab plain belongs naturally to the same wide and level table-land as the desert of Rajputana and the thirsty province of Sind. Suffering like the rest of Northern India from a scanty and precarious rainfall, it would present a similar

* In 1901, certain districts of the Punjab were transferred to the newly-formed North-West Frontier Province.

expanse of barren sand to that which stretches along its southern border, were it not for the fertilizing influence of the great rivers which take their rise among the snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas, and bring down a perennial supply of water during the driest seasons to the burnt and almost rainless country on either side.

Throughout the Punjab, except upon the hills, wood is scarce. The uplands are generally covered only with grass, shrubs, or low jungle of mimosa. Clumps of trees, however, cluster around the village sites; and government has done much to encourage arboriculture, both by forest conservation, and by planting groves round cantonments and public buildings, or along roads and canals.

In 1866, a chief court, consisting of two judges—a barrister, and a civilian—was substituted for the judicial commissioner, and was constituted the final appellate authority in criminal and civil cases, with powers also of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences, and of original civil jurisdiction in special cases. Since that date three other judges have been added to the court.

Among the Muhammadans, the Pathans are found chiefly in the north-western hill districts, where they form the bulk of the population. Of the Rajput Muhammadans, the Bhattis of the central divisions demand notice from their former dominant position; as do also the Ranghars of Delhi and Hissar, and the Janjuas of Rawal Pindi. The Jats, who have embraced the faith of Islam where the Musalmans predominate, and elsewhere either retain their original creed or have become Sikhs, form the backbone of the cultivating community, except in the trans-Indus region. The Gujars are chiefly herdsmen on the dry central plateaux. The Ghakkars of Rawal Pindi compose the gentry of the hill country in that neighbourhood. A large number of Kashmiri immigrants are found as weavers in the larger towns.

Among the Hindus and Sikhs, Brahmans are usually found. The Rajputs inhabit the hills and plains east of the Ravi. The Banias compose the trading class in the eastern districts; but beyond the Ravi and in the southern divisions, the Aroras take their place. The Chamars comprise the lowest stratum of the population, only just emancipated from serfdom under British rule. The agricultural classes are returned, in the census of 1901, at about 11,225,000.

The tillage of the Punjab extends mainly along the foot of the boundary mountains, and stretches in long strips by the side of the great arterial rivers. The agricultural year is divisible into the *rabi* or spring harvest, and the *kharif* or autumn harvest. For the former the principal crop is wheat. Next come barley and gram. Peas and other pulses cover a small area, and tobacco and vegetables are grown on garden-plots. Tea cultivation is followed with success chiefly in Kangra. The principal *kharif* crops are rice, millets, Indian corn, pulses, cotton, and sugar cane. The methods of agriculture still retain their primitive simplicity, scarcely differing from those in use during the Vedic period. Artificial irrigation is almost universal, except in the country immediately below the hills, and in the inundated tracts beside the great rivers. The

Bari Doab, the Western Jumna, the Sirhind, and the Sutlej inundation canals supply water to a large area. Taking the province as a whole, it may be estimated that between one-fifth and one-sixth of the area is the property of government; while upwards of four-fifths belong to private owners. The greater part of the area belonging to government is, however, little better than an arid prairie, and could not profitably be brought under cultivation without the aid of extensive works of irrigation. Some of the more favourably-situated portions are preserved as forest or grazing lands, and others are held under lease from government for purposes of cultivation; but almost the entire cultivated area of the province is included in the lands of private owners.

These lands are held subject to the payment of land revenue to the state, or to grantees holding from the state; and their revenue in 1901-02 amounted to £1,661,392. In some cases, these assignments are of the nature of the release of the revenue of lands belonging to the assignees, but they have no necessary connection with proprietary right; and in the majority of instances, the grantees are merely entitled to receive the revenue payable to government, the amount of which is limited in the same way as if it were paid direct to government.

The great mass of the landed property in the Punjab is held by small proprietors, who cultivate their own land in whole or in part. The chief characteristic of the tenure generally is, that these proprietors are associated together in village communities, having to a greater or less extent joint interests.

In some cases, all the proprietors have an undivided interest in all the land belonging to the proprietary community,—in other words, all the land is in common. It is, however, much more common for the proprietors to have their own separate holdings in the estate; and this separation may extend so far that there is no land susceptible of separate appropriation which is not the separate property of an individual or family.

The great centres of trade in the Punjab are Multan, Lahore, Amritsar, Ambala, Delhi, and Peshawar. The channels of traffic fall into four great divisions. That on the north frontier comprises the trade with Kashmir, Ladakh, Yarkand, Chinese Tibet, and Central Asia generally. That on the west frontier includes the trade with Kabul and Tihrah. By both these routes, the traffic inward consists of *charas* (an intoxicating preparation of Indian hemp), dyes of various kinds, goat's wool, raw silk, fruits and nuts, wood, furs and feathers, and shawl cloth; while indigo, grain, metals, salt, spices, tea, tobacco, Indian and European cotton cloth, hides and leather, form the chief items of return trade. As the Punjab is essentially an agricultural country, the exports consist chiefly of grain, cotton, salt, and other raw produce; while the imports comprise cloth, hardware, and other manufactured articles. The mineral wealth of the province is almost confined to its rich deposits of rock salt.

The railway system of the Punjab is a continuation of that which extends from Calcutta into the United Provinces, and it has now been put into direct connection with the sea at Karachi (Kurrachee) in Sind. The East Indian Railway sends a branch across the Jumna

at Delhi, whence the Rajputana State Railway runs southward through Delhi and Gurgaon districts into Rajputana, ultimately extended to Bombay. The North-Western Railway continues the main system through the Gangetic Doab, crossing the Jumna into this province from Saharanpur district, and runs *via* Ambala, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, and Amritsar to Lahore; and thence continues the line as far as Peshawar on the north-west frontier; while another branch unites Lahore and Multan with Bahawalpur, Sukkur (Sakhar), and Karachi. A large part of the heavy traffic is conveyed by country boats on the Five Rivers, and thence by the Indus to the sea. Excellent metalled roads also connect the main centres of trade and the district headquarters.

The province is divided into 13 divisions; namely, Delhi, Ambala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Kulu, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Jhelum, Amritsar, Lahore, Rawal Pindi, Multan, and Shahpur.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The name given to the territory under the administration of a chief commissioner, lying between 17° 50' and 24° 27' N. lat., and between 76° and 85° 15' E. long., nearly coincident with the old geographical division of Gondwana. The tract falls naturally into several distinct areas, marked out by their physical features, and in a great measure by geological structure. To the north extends the Vindhyan table-land (including the districts of Sagar and Damoh), which sheds its waters northwards into the valley of the Ganges. Throughout this region, the surface is formed by the deposits styled *Vindhyan*, except in the large tracts where the Vindhyan strata are concealed by the overflowing volcanic rocks of the great Deccan trap area. South of Sagar and Damoh, in the valley of the Nerbada, come Mandla (which includes the upper course of the river before it debouches into the plains), Jabalpur, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, and a part of Nimar, the rest of which lies in the valley of the Tapti. This area chiefly consists of alluvial and tertiary deposits, with a narrow belt of older rocks along the southern side of the valley. Continuing southwards, the next cluster of districts comprises Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, and Balaghat, which occupy the extensive highlands constituting the Satpura table-land, in great part formed of the Deccan traps resting upon crystalline rocks, or upon sandstone and other rocks of later date. These districts at their central plateaux attain a height of about 2,000 feet. Still farther to the south extends the great Nagpur plain, formed by the valleys of the Wardha and Wainganga, which comprises the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, and Chanda. This region has no great elevation. It rests principally on gneissose and trap rocks, the former predominating in Nagpur and Bhandara, the latter in Wardha, eastwards. Below the *ghats* lies the Chhatisgarh plain, a low expanse of red soil, containing the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur. In this division is also included the district of Sambalpur, a rugged and jungly country, composed of crystalline and metamorphic rocks. Sambalpur is not, however, part of Chhatisgarh proper, either geographically or historically. It was originally attached to the south-western frontier agency of Bengal, and lies principally in the valley of the Mahanadi.

Last of all, to the extreme south, almost cut off by forests and wild semi-independent states, is a strip of territory, of varied geological structure, stretching along the left bank of the Godavari, and attached to Chanda District.

The Central Provinces and the connected native states have (1901) a population of 11,873,029, and cover together an area of 115,894 square miles, of which little more than one-third is under cultivation. Yet the forests are not so important as might have been expected. The greater part of the waste land is covered by scrub jungle, and produces but little valuable timber.

The large coal-fields which extend under various parts of the Central Provinces, and the excellence of the iron ores, gave rise to expectations which at present seem unlikely to be realised. For the most part, on analysis, the coal has proved of inferior quality. It contains neither sufficient fixed carbon for iron smelting, nor combustible volatile gases to such an amount as to adapt it for generating steam. At present the only important colliery is that at Warora.

The Satpura plateau, stretching east and west for nearly 600 miles, with the wheat fields of the Nerbada valley on the one hand, and the rice lands of the Nagpur plain on the other, forms the true barrier between northern and southern India. In this natural fastness, the so-called aboriginal tribes have found refuge, retreating on either side before the waves of Aryan immigration which swept forward from the Deccan and from Hindustan.

The principal agricultural products of the Central Provinces are rice, wheat, and other food grains. Cotton is grown chiefly in Nagpur, Wardha, and Nimar, and these districts, with Raipur and Bilaspur, have also the largest area under oil-seeds. The cultivation of tobacco is almost confined to Raipur.

The only important manufactures consist of weaving, and working iron ore. The tissue work of Burhanpur, and the richly-embroidered wearing apparel produced in parts of Nagpur and Bhandara, command an extensive sale beyond the province; and the excellence of the ores smelted near Gadgarwara deserves notice. The internal trade is conducted by means of markets and fairs, the latter of which, for the most part, had a religious origin, and still retain a religious character. The chief external trade is with Bombay westward. The principal imports consist of cotton piece-goods, hardware, salt, cocoa-nuts, European liquors, tobacco, etc.; and the principal exports are raw cotton, grain, *ghi*, oil-seeds, and Indian piece-goods. Next in importance is the trade with the North-Western Provinces and Calcutta, the main imports being sugar from Mirzapur, piece-goods, indigo, jute bags, European liquors, etc.; and the exports, cotton for the mills at Cawnpore, lac, iron, grain, etc. With the Central Indian States a considerable traffic exists; but with the Nizam's dominions and Berar, and other parts of India, the trade is comparatively small. The Malwa opium, which passes through the province for export to China, now goes through Nimar to Bombay by rail.

The want of good means of communication, especially important in a land-locked region, has greatly retarded the progress of the Central Provinces. After the rains, the larger rivers become navigable, but the rocky barriers which

occur in their channels restrict the use of this mode of transit. The making of roads, which may be said to date from the establishment of the British power, is rendered difficult by the nature of the country. Nagpur forms the centre of the road system. From that city branch off—the northern road, to Seoni and Jabalpur; the eastern line, by Bhandara and Raipur, to Sambalpur; the north-western, to Chhindwara; and the southern and south-western, to Chanda or Wardha. But besides these roads, numerous ancient tracks wind over hills and across the rocky beds of streams, along which the Banjaras drive their long trains of pack-bullocks. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway enters the Central Provinces near Burhanpur, and runs along the valley of the Narbada, passing Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, and Jabalpur, till it emerges from the north-east corner of the province, near Balihiri. Starting from Bhusawal, a tributary line connects Wardha and Nagpur with the main railway, supplying communication with the coal-fields of Warora. A further branch has been constructed from Nagpur to Bilaspur, running thence east and north-east to join the East Indian Railway at Asansol; another line unites Bilaspur with Katni.

Nearly every form of land tenure found in India exists in the Central Provinces. Besides the estates of feudatory and of non-feudatory chiefs, known as *samindaris*, the succession to which follows the law of primogeniture, what is termed the *malguzari* tenure prevails most widely. The estate, whether the property of one or many owners, is managed by a single proprietor, and the land is chiefly held by cultivators whose rents are thrown into a common stock. The profits are divided, or the losses made up, in proportion to the respective shares of the different proprietors.

The administrative area of the Central Provinces was increased in 1903 by the incorporation of Berar, the permanent control of which had been acquired by the British Government in agreement with the Nizam. Area of Berar, 17,710 square miles; population (1901), 2,754,000.

BURMA.

The eastern-most province of British India, under the administration of a lieutenant-governor; bounded on the north and north-east by China, and tribes subordinate to China; on the north-west by Bengal, Assam, and the feudatory state of Manipur; and on the west and south by the sea. To the south-east lies the kingdom of Siam. The total area, including the Shan States, Chin Hills, and Karenni is about 236,738 square miles, and the population 10,490,624.

The portion of Asia in which Burma is situated slopes from the central mountains towards the south; and the province is watered by five great streams, viz., the Irawadi and the Kyendwen, which unite their courses at 21° 50' N. lat., the Sittaung or Paunglaung (Pounlaung), the Salwin, and the Myit-nge. The first two rivers have their sources somewhere in the northern chain of mountains in the interior, one head stream of the Irawadi probably coming from Thibet; the Salwin has its source farther to the east in Thibet; the Sittaung in the hills to the south-east of Mandalay; and the Myit-nge, a large affluent of the Irawadi, drains the

Shan States to the east of the capital. Except the last, which has a westerly direction, they all run in a southerly course to the Indian Ocean. The Irawadi and Salwin are large rivers, which, in the lower part of their course, overflow the flat country below their banks during the season of the rains, and higher up force their way through magnificent defiles. The former is navigable a considerable distance above Bhamo; but the latter is practically useless as a means of communication, owing to the frequent obstacles in its channel.

The northern portion of the province is, in the main, an upland territory, containing much rolling country, intersected by occasional hill ranges, and with a few isolated tracts of alluvial plain. Three chief ranges of hills traverse the southern portion from north to south, the Arakan Yoma, the Pegu Yoma, and the Paunglaung, of which the Tenasserim Hills, forming the boundary between our territory and Siam, may be regarded as a prolongation.

The country throughout the Delta is flat and uninteresting. Towards Prome, the valley of the Irawadi contracts, and the monotony of the plain is diversified by a wooded range of hills. The Salwin valley contains occasional harmonies of forest, crag, and mountain stream; but they bear the same relation to the wild sublimity of the Himalayas as the Trossachs to the Alps. On the other hand, the scenery in Tavoy and Mergui, and among the myriad islets which fringe the Tenasserim coast, is almost English in its verdure and repose. The forests of Burma abound in fine teak. Among these, teak holds a conspicuous place, some of the finest teak forests being in Pegu. Almost every description of timber known in India is produced in the forests, from which also an abundant supply is obtained of the varnish employed by the Shans and the Burmese in their manufacture of lacquered ware. Sticklac of an excellent quality is obtained in the woods, and rubber of late years has been largely exported.

Burma is rich in minerals. It produces gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, antimony, bismuth, amber, coal, petroleum, nitre, natron, salt, limestone, and marble, the jade or *yw* of the Chinese, sapphires, and other precious stones. Gold is found in small quantities at Shwe-gyin, in the sands of different rivers, and also towards the Shan territory on the eastern frontier; but the demand is very much greater than the native supply. There are silver mines near the Chinese frontier, but they have not been recently worked. The mountainous districts of the Shan territory contain almost all the other metals; but they are but scantily exported, and the copper and tin seen in Mandalay are mostly imported from China. Iron is found in several places, and is wrought especially at Poppa, near a mountain of that name to the eastward of the old capital Pagan, and also at Myedu, north-west of Mandalay; but, owing to ignorance and the want of proper methods, about 30 or 40 per cent. of the metal is lost in the process. Large deposits of rich magnetic oxide, as yet untouched, exist in the ridges east of the capital near the banks of the navigable river Myit-nge, and the same district contains lime in great abundance, and of remarkable whiteness; while statuary marble, equal to the best Italian kind, is found about 19

miles north of Mandalay to the east of the Irawadi. Mines of amber are wrought, among other places, at Hukhong or Payendwen, near the sources of Kyen-dwen. Nitre, natron, and salt are found in various quarters. Sulphur also occurs in some places, as in the district of Sale-myo, and in the neighbourhood of the petroleum wells; but the quantity is comparatively small. Coal has been discovered in various places. Petroleum is found in Kyauk-hpyu, the Boronga Islands, Thayet-myo, and Ye-nangyaung; and this industry is rapidly developing. The precious stones produced are chiefly the sapphire and the ruby. They are found about 60 or 70 miles in a north-east direction from Mandalay, over an area of about 100 square miles.

In Lower Burma, agriculture is the main employment of the people, and it may be assumed that the production and distribution of rice occupies three-fifths of the whole population. Cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also extensively grown; gardens and orchards are found near every village; but rice covers about six-sevenths of the total area under cultivation. The enormous foreign demand, and the large profits recently obtained, have greatly increased the cultivation of the cereal. The Burmese are content with a single annual crop, corresponding with the *aman ropa* of Bengal. It is sown in June, transplanted in September, and reaped about December or January. Their soil is lavish in its yield, requires little labour, and no artificial stimulus beyond the ash of the past year's stubble, which is burned down and worked into the land. Year after year, without a rest, the heavy rains and this primitive manure suffice to ensure an abundant harvest. The Irawadi valley and its delta furnish about three-fifths of the whole rice produce.

Upper Burma, though inferior in point of fertility to the low-lying tracts of Lower Burma, is far from unproductive. The chief crops are rice (of which the Burmese count 102 different sorts), maize, millet, wheat, various pulses, tobacco, cotton, sesamum, mustard, and indigo. The sugar-cane appears to have been long known to the Burmese; but, though the climate and soil are extremely favourable, it is not generally cultivated. A cheap and coarse sugar is obtained from the juice of the Palmyra palm, which abounds in the tract south of Mandalay. The cocoa nut and areca palms are not common. The tea-plant, which is indigenous, is cultivated in the hills by some of the mountain tribes at the distance of about five days' journey, and by others in still greater perfection at the distance of about ten days' journey from Mandalay. It seems, however, to be another plant, probably the *Elaeodendron persicum*, which furnishes the principal ingredient in the *hlapel*, or pickled tea, that forms a favourite Burmese delicacy, and is an essential accompaniment to every social or ceremonial incident. Cotton is grown chiefly in the dry lands and climate of the upper districts. Indigo is indigenous, and is universally cultivated, but in a very rude manner; it is still more rudely manufactured, so as to be wholly unfit for exportation abroad.

The commercial prosperity of Lower Burma has more than kept pace with its rapidly-increasing population. Rangoon absorbs over 80 per cent. of the whole foreign trade of the province.

The chief articles exported are rice, timber, catch, hides, petroleum, and precious stones. The chief imports are piece-goods, silk, cotton and wool, cotton twist, gunny-bags, betel-nuts, liquors, tobacco, iron, mill machinery, and sugar.

The main commercial industries are those connected with the rice and timber trade. The indigenous manufactures of the country produce little beyond what is required for home consumption. Silk, lacquered ware, and gold and silver work, are among the most justly-admired of Burmese manufactures. The characteristics of Burmese art are vigour and novelty of design, but want of delicacy and finish in execution.

One of the most urgent wants of Burma is land communication. There is abundance of water-way, however, throughout the delta all the year round, but the Sittang valley has no such advantages. The railway to Mandalay from Toungoo (the then terminus of the Sittang Valley line), for which a preliminary survey was sanctioned in November, 1886, was opened for traffic in March, 1889, and afterwards extended to Mogaung; while further branches have since been constructed to Myitkyina and Myingyan. Since the railway was opened the districts through which it runs have been the quietest in Upper Burma. The traffic on the line is already considerable. Large outlay has been incurred and still continues upon barracks, hospitals, roads, and necessary civil buildings.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

On 9th November, 1901, this new province was constituted by the transference from the Punjab of the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu (except the Mianwali sub-division) and Dera Ismail Khan (except its *cis-Indus tahsils*), and by the addition of the five trans-border political charges of Dir, Swat, and Chitral (with headquarters at Malakand), Khaibar, Kurram, Tochi, and Wana, together with three *tahsils* (Mansahra, Abbottabad, and Haripur) of Hazara. The province has an area of 16,466 square miles, and a population (1901) of 2,125,480.

NATIVE STATES.

That the territories of the Native States of India occupy no small proportion of the entire Indian peninsula and contain over one-fifth of the whole population of the country will be seen from the statistical table printed at page 357. The names of the principal chiefs, and the salutes allowed to each will be found at pp. 176A, 176B.

Many of the feudatory states are governed almost independently by their own rulers, but they are all subject in a greater or less degree to supervision and guidance at the hands of the British Government. They may be divided into two main heads: (1) states holding direct relations with the governor-general in council; and (2) states holding relations primarily with the several local governments of India.

STATES UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

1. *Hyderabad*. — The Hyderabad State is roughly co-extensive with the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India, and takes its name from its capital city. The total area of the territory governed by the Nizam is 82,698 square miles,

containing a population of 11,141,142, about one-tenth being Muhammadans. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, the name of the first sovereign being Chin Killich Khan, also known as Asaf Jah, who was appointed to be Viceroy of the Deccan with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk in the year 1713. During the dissensions in the empire subsequent to the death of Aurungzeb, Asaf Jah succeeded in asserting his own independence. The Assigned Districts of Berar were assigned to the British Government in 1853 to meet the cost, including arrears, of the Hyderabad Contingent, an auxiliary force of four cavalry regiments, four batteries of field artillery, and six regiments of infantry. The *raison d'être* of this force was primarily that it might be of use to the Nizam, but it was available also under treaty for general service with British troops when required. The surplus revenue derived from Berar, after paying for the cost of the administration, was paid to the Nizam's government. In 1903, however, the permanent administrative control of Berar was acquired by the British Government, by agreement with the Nizam, and for administrative purposes the Districts were incorporated in the Central Provinces. Revenue of Hyderabad, about £2,500,000.

2. *Mysore*.—The Mysore State is situated in Southern India, between 11° 40' and 15° N. lat., and between 74° 40' and 78° 30' E. long., and is surrounded on all sides by British territory. Its total area is 29,444 square miles, and it contains a population of 5,539,399. The inhabitants are almost exclusively Hindus, who constitute more than 94 per cent. of the whole population. In early times Mysore was the principal seat of the Jains, who have left many interesting memorials of their occupation. The state has always been under Hindu rulers, except during the short interval caused by the usurpation of power during the 18th century by Haidar Ali and his son, Tipu Sultan. After the death of the latter, at the capture of Seringapatam in 1799, the English restored a representative of the ancient line in the person of Krishna Raj, son of Chama Raj of Arakotara. His subsequent misrule, when admitted to power on attaining his majority, led to the resumption of the administrative control of the province by the British government in the year 1831. The government, however, continued to be carried on in the name of the native prince, and at his death an adopted son was recognised as successor. This chief, since dead, was duly installed on coming of age in 1881. The British chief commissioner thereupon handed over office to the native diwan, and a political resident was appointed to represent British interests. Revenue of Mysore, about £1,450,000.

3. *Baroda*.—This state includes all the territories of his Highness the Gaekwar. Its total area is 8,099 square miles, and it contains a population of 1,952,692 souls, the majority of whom (over 79 per cent.) are Hindus. The province of Gujarat was at one time included in the Mughal empire, but, in the early part of the seventeenth century, the Mahrattas, under the leadership of Damaji Gaekwar, and afterwards of his son, Pilaji, succeeded in wresting all power out of the hands of the Mughal officers. From that time Baroda has remained continuously under the sway of the Gaekwar family, who held it in the first instance under the Mahratta

Peshwa subject to a tributary payment, but afterwards threw off their allegiance and became feudatory to the British government under the guarantee of a treaty executed in the year 1817. The British government is represented at the court of the Baroda State by a political officer, called the resident and agent to the governor-general. Revenue of Baroda, about £1,000,000.

4. *Kashmir and Jammu*.—This native state includes, in addition to the district of Kashmir proper, Jammu, Punch, and the governorships of Ladakh and Gilgit. Subordinate to it are the petty chiefships of Chitral, Hunza, Nagar, &c. The area is estimated to be 80,900 square miles. The population, according to the census of 1901, amounts to 2,905,578. Kashmir became part of the Mughal empire in 1586 A.D., but it was afterwards subjugated both by the Afghans and the Sikhs. At the time of the Sikh war the state was under the government of Gulab Singh, a Sikh officer, who ruled as a feudatory of the Maharaja of the Punjab. After the victory of the British forces in 1846, the possession of the kingdom was confirmed to Gulab Singh, under certain specified conditions of alliance and subordinate co-operation, by a separate treaty executed at Amritsar in the same year. A political resident is permanently stationed in Kashmir. The ruling family is Hindu, but about three-quarters of the inhabitants of the country are Muhammadans, and chiefly of the Sunni sect. Revenue, £438,000.

5. *Kalat*.—The Khan of Kalat is head of the Baluchistan tribal chiefs whose territories are comprised under the following divisions:—Jhalawan, Sarawan, Makran, Las, and Kachh Gandava. These districts form what may be termed Kalati Baluchistan, and occupy an area of 86,511 square miles. The inhabitants of the country are either Brahuis or Baluchis, both being Muhammadans of the Sunni sect. The country is sparsely populated, the total number being about half a million persons only. It derives its chief importance from its position with regard to Afghanistan on the north-western frontier of British India. The Khan of Kalat is under a treaty obligation of subordinate co-operation with the British government. The governor-general's agent in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the government of India and the Khan, and exercises a general political supervision over the district. Revenue, about £26,000.

6. *Rajputana Agency*.—Rajputana is the name of a great territorial circle, situated between 23° and 30° N. lat., and between 69° 30' and 78° 15' E. long. Within these limits are twenty native states, having each its own autonomy and separate chief, together with the British district of Ajmere-Merwara. Of the Native States, 17 are Rajput, 2 are Jat (Bhartpur and Dholpur), and 1 only is Muhammadan (Tonk). Their combined area is 127,541 square miles, and they contain a population (1901) of 9,723,301. The chief administrative control of the British district is vested *ex officio* in the political officer, who holds the post of governor-general's agent for the supervision of the relations between the several native states of Rajputana and the government of India.

The following table gives a detailed statement of the estimated area and population (including forest tribes) and the approximate revenues of the states in the Rajputana Agency:—

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population, 1901.	Approximate Revenue.
			£
Alwar	3,051	828,888	194,000
Banswara and Kushalgarh	1,937	165,276	18,000
Bhartpur	1,961	626,120	211,000
Bikanir	23,090	584,712	133,000
Bundi	2,225	171,227	53,000
Dholpur	1,156	271,496	56,000
Dungarpur	1,440	100,018	15,000
Jaipur	15,349	2,658,075	425,000
Jaisalmir	16,039	73,436	7,000
Jhalawar	3,043	90,174	33,000
Karauli	1,229	156,786	28,000
Kishengarh	874	88,200	37,000
Kotah	3,803	544,349	213,000
Lawa	19	2,671	
Marwar or Jodhpur	37,445	1,935,909	388,000
Meywar or Udaipur	12,861	1,021,664	200,000
Partabgarh	959	52,029	26,000
Shahpura	406	42,617	20,000
Sirohi	1,966	154,350	20,000
Tonk (portion in Rajputana only)	1,415	273,035	100,000
Total	130,268	9,841,032	2,177,000

7. *Central India Agency.*—Central India is the name given to the country occupied by the native states grouped together under the supervision of the political officer in charge of the Central India Agency. These states lie between 21° 24' and 26° 32' N. lat., and between 74° 0' and 83° 0' E. long. The British districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur divide the Agency into two main divisions—Native Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand lying to the east, and Central India proper to the west. The total area covered is 78,772 square miles, and the population (1901) amounts to 8,628,781 (in 1891, 10,318,812). The great majority of the people

are Hindus. The principal states are eight in number—Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Dhar, Jaora, Datia, and Orcha, of which two, Bhopal and Jaora, are Muhammadan, and the rest are Hindu. Besides these there are a multitude of petty states held by their rulers under the immediate guarantee of the British government, but having feudal relations with one or other of the larger states. The total number of states amounts to 69, and the petty chiefships to 79—total, 148.

The list below gives the approximate size, population, and revenue of the eight principal states above detailed:—

Name.	Area.	Population, 1901.	Approximate Revenue.
	Sq. m.		£
Gwalior	25,041	2,933,001	984,000
Indore	9,500	850,690	506,000
Bhopal	6,859	665,961	266,000
Rewa... ..	13,000	1,327,385	107,000
Dhar	1,775	142,115	49,000
Jaora	568	84,202	71,000
Datia... ..	911	173,759	60,000
Orcha	2,080	321,634	60,000

STATES UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

1. *Under the Government of Madras.*—The Madras Presidency includes five native states covering an area of 9,969 square miles, with a population (1901) of 4,188,086 souls.

Of these states, Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukattai is the inheritance of a chieftain called Tondiman. Banganapalli and Sandur, two petty states, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts. The principal states are:—

Name.	Area.	Population, 1901.	Approximate Revenue.
	Sq. m.		£
Cochin	1,362	815,218	156,000
Pudukattai	1,101	380,440	66,000
Travancore	6,730	2,951,038	621,000

2. *Under the Government of Bombay.*—The native states in this presidency number about 370. Area, 65,761 square miles. Popula-

tion (1901), 6,908,648. The list below gives details of the area, &c., of the more important states:—

Name.	Area.	Population, 1901.	Approximate Revenue.
	Sq. m.		£
Bhaunagar	2,860	412,664	268,000
Dhrangadra	1,156	70,880	34,000
Gondal	1,024	162,859	100,000
Idar	1,900	168,557	40,000
Junagarh	3,284	395,428	200,000
Khairpur	6,050	199,313	83,000
Kolhapur	2,855	910,011	221,000
Kutch	7,716	488,022	113,000
Morvi	822	87,496	79,000
Nawanagar	3,791	336,779	210,000
Rajpipla	1,514	117,175	48,000

3. *Under the Government of Bengal* there are twenty-nine states. Area, 38,652 square miles. Population (1901), 3,748,544. Revenue, about £385,000.

These states may be divided into two groups: the first consisting of the petty states attached to the Orissa and Chota Nagpur divisions, 24 in number; and the other comprising the states of Kuch Behar to the north, and Hill Tipperah to the east, of Bengal. The inhabitants

of the first group are hillmen of Kolarian or Dravidian origin, and their condition is still very primitive. Kuch Behar is inhabited by a Mongoloid people, the Koch. The population of Sikkim consists of the Thibetan races of Lepcha and Bhōti, and the Nipali tribe, Limbu. Hill Tipperah is the home of a Mongoloid race, partly drawn from the Eastern Himalayas, and allied to the Kachāri of Assam. The principal states are:—

Name.	Area.	Population, 1901.	Approximate Revenue.
	Sq. m.		£
Kuch Behar	1,307	566,974	149,000
Hill Tipperah	4,086	173,325	42,000

4. *Under the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, the native territory comprises the following two states, the first

being ruled by a Muhammadan, and the second by a Hindu dynasty.

Name.	Area.	Population, 1901.	Approximate Revenue.
	Sq. m.		£
Rampur	945	532,067	212,000
Tehri (Garhwal)	4,164	267,608	21,000

Rampur is nearly equally divided between Muhammadans and Hindus. The inhabitants of Tehri are chiefly Hindus.

5. *Under the Government of the Punjab* there are 34 states, varying considerably in size and importance. Area, 36,532 square miles. Population (1901), 4,424,398. Revenue, about £1,000,000.

The Punjab states may be grouped under three main classes. The hill states, 23 in number, lie among the Punjab Himalayas and are held by some of the most ancient Rajput

families in all India. Along the western half of the southern border lies the Muhammadan state of Bahawalpur. The remaining states, including the Sikh principalities of Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot and Kalsia, and the Muhammadan chiefships of Maler Kotla, Pataudi, Loharu and Dujana, lie east of Lahore, and, with insignificant exceptions, occupy the centre of the eastern plains of the province.

The list below gives details of the area, population, and revenue of the more important states :—

Name.	Area.	Population, 1901.	Approximate Revenue.
	Sq. m.		£
Bahawalpur... ..	15,000	720,877	146,000
Chamba	3,216	127,834	36,000
Faridkot	642	124,912	28,000
Jind	1,259	282,003	76,000
Kapurthala	630	314,351	153,000
Maler Kotla	167	77,506	32,000
Mandi	1,200	174,045	30,000
Nabha	928	297,949	80,000
Patiala	5,412	1,596,692	463,000
Sirmur (Nahan)	1,198	135,687	34,000

6. *Under the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces* are 15 states. Their total area is 29,435 square miles, with a population (1901) of

1,996,383 persons. Revenues, about £120,000. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindus and aborigines. The principal states are :—

Name.	Area.	Population, 1901.	Approximate Revenue.
	Sq. m.		£
Bastar	13,062	306,501	22,000
Kalahandi	3,745	350,529	10,000
Patna... ..	2,399	277,748	12,000

7. *Under the Chief Commissioner of Assam* there is only one state—Manipur. Its area is 3,284* square miles, and it has a population (1901) of 284,465, of which about 60 per cent. are Hindus, 36 per cent. animistic forest tribes, and 4 per cent. Muhammadans. Revenue, about £26,000.

8. *Under the Lieut.-Governor of Burma*

there are a number of Shan states and other petty chiefships, the population of which is 1,228,460. The Shan States are, properly speaking, not Native States, the territory being part of British India. They are administered however, through the Sawbwas or hereditary chiefs.

* These figures are taken from the Assam Census Report, 1901, Part II. Recent maps show Manipur as having an area of about 9,100 square miles.

No. 1.—AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES: (Census of 1901.)

Province, State, or Agency.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns.	Villages.	Persons.		Total.	Population, Census, 1891.	Difference per cent. 1901 and 1891.
				Males.	Females.			
PROVINCES.								
1. Ajmer-Merwara ...	2,711	4	740	251,026	225,886	476,912	542,358	- 12.07
2. Andaman and Nicobar* ...	3,143	—	63	18,695	5,954	24,649	15,669*	—
3. Assam† ...	56,243	19	22,326	3,143,692	2,982,651	6,126,343	5,477,302	+ 11.85
4. Baluchistan* ‡ (Districts and Administered Territories) ...	45,804	6	1,274	178,526	120,720	308,246	—	—
5. Bengal ...	151,185	128	202,470	37,376,782	37,368,084	74,744,866	71,346,961	+ 4.76
6. Berar ...	17,710	44	3,710	1,394,300	1,359,716	2,754,016	2,897,491	- 4.95
7. Bombay ...	123,064	202	25,699	9,583,409	8,975,152	18,558,561	18,878,314	- 1.69
8. Burma ...	286,738	52	63,395	5,342,033	5,148,591	10,490,624	7,722,053*	—
9. Central Provinces ...	86,459	59	34,779	4,855,984	5,020,662	9,876,646	10,784,594	- 8.42
10. Coorg ...	1,582	5	479	100,258	86,349	186,607	173,055	+ 4.36
11. Madras ...	141,726	234	54,610	18,841,284	19,368,152	38,209,436	35,630,440	+ 7.74
12. North-West Frontier Province †	16,466	20	3,348	1,159,306	966,174	2,125,480	20,866,847	+ 7.61
13. Punjab ...	97,209	171	32,663	10,942,705	9,387,534	20,330,239	46,904,791	+ 1.68
14. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	107,164	453	105,068	24,616,942	23,074,840	47,691,782	—	—
Total, British Territory...	1,087,204	1,451	590,030	117,804,942	114,094,565	231,899,507	221,239,515	+ 4.82
STATES AND AGENCIES.								
15. Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)* ‡	86,511	—	780	266,994	235,506	502,500	—	—
16. Baroda State ...	8,099	47	3,035	1,008,634	944,058	1,952,692	2,415,396	- 19.16
17. Bengal States ...	38,652	9	19,188	1,901,404	1,847,140	3,748,544	3,326,837	+ 12.67
18. Bombay States ...	65,761	128	14,995	3,573,003	3,395,645	6,968,648	8,082,107	+ 14.50
19. Central India Agency ...	77,772	80	33,282	4,428,790	4,199,091	8,627,881	10,318,812	- 16.38
20. Central Provinces States...	29,435	16	11,983	988,830	1,007,553	1,996,383	2,160,511	- 7.60
21. Hyderabad State ...	82,668	78	20,011	5,673,659	5,167,513	10,841,172	11,537,040	- 3.43
22. Kashmir State ...	80,900	2	8,946	1,542,037	1,363,521	2,905,558	3,543,932	+ 14.22
23. Madras State ...	9,969	17	4,997	2,008,048	2,090,038	4,098,086	3,700,612	+ 13.15
24. Mysore State ...	29,444	128	16,884	2,797,024	2,749,375	5,546,399	4,943,664	+ 12.05
25. Punjab States ...	36,532	57	10,997	2,409,809	2,014,589	4,424,398	4,263,280	+ 3.78
26. Rajputana Agency ...	127,541	128	20,921	5,014,846	4,619,955	9,634,801	11,990,295	- 18.91
27. United Provinces States...	5,979	6	3,576	414,414	387,683	802,097	792,491	+ 1.21
Total, Native States ...	679,393	697	176,575	32,146,882	30,314,667	62,461,549	66,075,156	- 5.47
Grand Total, India ...	1,766,597	2,148	728,605	149,951,824	144,409,232	294,361,056	287,314,671	+ 2.45

* Enumerated incompletely in 1891.
 † Included in India.
 ‡ Includes Manipur.
 § Amalgamated for administrative purposes with the Central Provinces from 1903.

† The North-West Frontier Province was formed in 1901 out of certain Punjab Districts and areas not previously included in India.
 § Certain areas were imperfectly enumerated owing to tribal disputes.
 || Includes Shan States, Chin Hills, and Karen

NO. 2.—POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS OF INDIA AS SHOWN IN THE CENSUS RETURNS OF 1901.

The names of towns in Native States are printed in *italics*. The figures include the population of cantonments and military lines.

Calcutta and suburbs	1,106,738
Bombay	776,006
Madras	509,346
<i>Hyderabad</i>	448,466
Lucknow	264,049
Rangoon	234,881
Benares	209,331
Delhi	208,575
Lahore	202,964
Cawnpore	197,170
Agra	188,022
Ahmedabad	185,889
Mandalay	183,816
Allahabad	172,032
Amritsar	162,429
<i>Jaipur</i>	160,167
<i>Bangalore</i>	159,046
Howra	157,594
Poona	153,320
Patna	134,785
Bareilly	131,208
Nagpur	127,734
<i>Srinagar</i>	122,618
Surat	119,306
Meerut	118,129
Karachi	116,663
Madura	105,984
Trichinopoly	104,721
<i>Baroda</i>	103,790

No. 3.—POPULATION of INDIA according to LANGUAGE (CENSUS of 1901).

Language.	Spoken by
Bengali	44,624,048
Western Hindi	39,367,779
Bihari	37,076,990
Eastern Hindi	20,986,358
Telugu or Andhra... ..	20,696,872
Marathi	18,237,899
Panjabi	17,070,961
Tamil or Arava	16,525,500
Rajasthani	10,917,712
Kanarese	10,365,047
Gujarathi	9,928,501
Oriya	9,687,429
Burmese	7,474,896
Malayalam	6,029,304
Lahnda	3,337,917
Sindhi	3,006,395
Santali or Hor	1,790,521
Western Pahari	1,710,029
Assamese	1,350,846
Central Pahari	1,270,931
Pashtu	1,224,807
Gond	1,125,479
Kashmiri	1,007,957
Kol	948,687
Karen	887,875
Shan	753,262
Kurukh or Oraon	591,886
Tulu	535,210
Kandh or Kui	494,099
Gypsy Languages	344,143
Manipuri, Meithei, Kathe, or Pounu	272,997
Bodo (or Plains Kachari)	239,458
English	252,388
Garó	185,940
Chin	181,765
Khassi	177,827
Mon, Talaing, or Peguan	174,510
Savara	157,136
Baloch	152,188
Eastern Pahari or Naipali	143,721
Bhotia of Baltistan or Balti	130,678
Tipura or Mrung	111,974
Kharia	101,986

The above table only includes languages which are spoken by upwards of 100,000 persons. There are a large number of languages and dialects, each spoken by less than that number, which have been omitted through considerations of space. Altogether more than 100 distinct languages are spoken in various parts of India.

RELIGION.

No. 4.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION according to RELIGION (CENSUS OF 1901)

Administrations.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Muham- madans.	Christians.	Jews.	Animistic.	Minor Religions and Religions not returned.	Total.
PROVINCES.											
Ainor-Merara ...	380,819	264	19,222	—	164	71,031	3,712	—	—	—	476,012
Andamans and Nicobars ...	9,264	370	61	1,860	2	4,207	486	—	8,198	201	24,049
Assam ...	3,429,459	505	1,797	8,911	3	1,581,137	35,069	48	1,066,334	47	6,126,343
Baluchistan (Districts, &c.) ...	21,897	2,947	78	—	166	279,154	4,286	48	—	—	308,246
Bengal ...	46,740,061	338	19,457	210,668	388	25,265,342	275,125	1,939	2,242,770	228	74,744,866
Bihar ...	2,368,016	1,449	7,539	—	330	12,040	2,375	3	1,89,964	—	2,754,016
Bombay ...	14,200,047	1,122	227,696	547	76,059	3,760,175	208,030	12,028	66,930	2,177	18,559,561
Burma ...	285,484	6,595	93	9,184,121	245	339,446	147,525	685	399,390	127,039	10,829,924
Central Provinces ...	8,171,025	477	47,306	169	969	295,201	24,809	127	1,335,573	—	9,976,646
Coorg ...	159,817	—	107	—	41	13,654	3,683	—	3,305	—	180,607
Madras ...	34,048,097	92	27,431	243	356	2,467,351	1,024,071	45	64,1730	20	38,209,436
North-West Frontier Province...	134,252	28,091	37	—	46	1,057,777	5,273	4	—	—	2,125,480
Punjab ...	7,874,413	1,517,019	4,745	4,182	445	10,825,668	65,811	14	—	12	20,330,333
United Provinces ...	40,757,137	15,319	84,401	788	578	6,731,034	102,469	54	—	2	47,591,782
Total ...	158,601,288	1,574,579	478,700	9,411,449	79,942	53,804,517	1,904,264	15,848	5,999,194	129,726	231,899,507
STATES AND AGENCIES.											
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) ...	16,261	24	—	—	—	486,214	—	—	—	—	502,500
Baroda ...	1,545,992	38	48,290	—	8,409	105,014	7,691	8	176,250	—	1,952,692
Bengal States ...	2,040,872	12	374	27,255	1	230,074	3,741	7	537,608	—	3,748,544
Bombay States ...	5,719,116	451	308,420	—	2,871	840,701	11,157	991	24,915	26	6,938,648
Central India ...	6,983,348	2,004	112,998	—	1,602	588,833	8,114	24	992,458	—	2,628,781
Central Provinces States ...	1,573,634	95	877	—	11	12,011	782	—	408,973	—	1,996,383
Hyderabad ...	9,870,839	4,235	20,345	3	1,463	1,155,750	22,966	13	65,315	83	11,141,142
Kashmir ...	689,073	25,828	442	35,047	11	2,154,695	422	—	—	60	2,905,578
Madras States ...	2,978,374	15	6	227	7	265,580	910,409	1,288	32,175	5	4,188,285
Mysore ...	5,099,177	12	13,682	27	101	269,697	50,059	28	86,627	—	5,430,399
Punjab States ...	2,470,056	585,877	7,238	10	32	1,357,647	780	10	—	—	4,224,308
Rajputana ...	8,090,269	2,054	342,951	2,738	339	994,656	2,420	5	360,543	—	9,723,301
United Provinces States...	58,727	14	181	—	1	242,688	486	—	—	—	602,097
Total ...	48,545,738	630,760	855,448	65,310	14,248	8,653,560	1,018,977	2,380	2,684,954	174	62,461,549
Grand Total ...	207,147,026	2,195,339	1,334,148	9,476,759	94,190	62,458,077	2,932,241	18,228	8,884,148	129,900	204,361,056

No. 5.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS OF 1901).

Religions.	MALES.					
	Total Population.	Illiterate.	Literate.	Literate in		Literate in English.
				Provincial Vernaculars.	Other Languages.	
Hindu	105,163,432	95,241,156	9,922,276	9,761,766	318,090	675,429
Sikh	1,241,543	1,120,023	121,520	132,090	5,164	6,458
Jain	691,787	366,489	325,298	313,226	20,166	9,283
Buddhist	4,680,384	2,800,505	1,879,879	1,864,258	18,959	11,126
Parsi	48,086	11,743	36,343	33,190	3,242	19,596
Muhammadian	31,843,565	29,916,414	1,927,151	1,732,440	226,327	101,718
Christian	1,508,372	1,068,759	439,613	291,316	60,271	194,395
Animistic	4,254,030	4,220,804	33,226	23,443	9,825	926
Minor and Unspecified	10,907	6,133	4,774	2,873	1,763	2,388
Total	149,442,106	134,752,026	14,690,080	14,154,602	663,807	1,021,319
	FEMALES.					
	Total Population.	Illiterate.	Literate.	Literate in		Literate in English.
				Provincial Vernaculars.	Other Languages.	
Hindu	101,945,436	101,468,049	477,387	466,616	15,379	9,442
Sikh	950,823	943,708	7,115	7,030	200	41
Jain	642,249	630,794	11,455	11,072	620	81
Buddhist	4,796,368	4,592,738	203,630	202,678	1,161	474
Parsi	45,883	21,214	24,669	23,172	1,377	4,411
Muhammadian	29,849,144	29,758,085	91,059	66,055	27,130	1,676
Christian	1,410,843	1,233,809	177,034	104,153	29,187	86,807
Animistic	4,321,926	4,319,958	1,968	1,611	348	49
Minor and Unspecified	10,128	8,104	2,024	1,128	718	931
Total	143,972,800	142,976,459	996,341	883,565	76,120	103,912
Total Population ...	293,414,906	277,728,485	15,686,421	15,038,167	739,927	1,125,231

N.B.—Literacy was not recorded in the case of 946,150 persons.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Administrations.	Area according to Survey.	DEDUCT		NET AREA.		CULTIVATED.		UNCULTIVATED.		Forests.	
		Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which no Returns exist.	Total.	According to Survey.	According to Village Papers.	Net Area Actually Cropped.	Current Fallows.	Cultivable Waste other than Fallow.		Not available for Cultivation.
Bengal	122,202,818	24,716,800	—	24,716,800	97,486,018	97,486,018	59,217,400	5,576,562	13,663,027	22,860,705	5,168,324
United Provinces (Agra)	57,018,599	4,421,168	1,583,395	6,004,563	51,013,966	51,089,492	26,231,854	1,680,258	8,073,676	6,423,679	8,680,095
„ „ (Oudh)	15,337,846	—	—	—	15,337,846	15,518,590	9,165,736	457,942	3,028,274	2,268,412	598,186
Punjab	86,749,771	24,227,360	5,022,720	29,550,080	57,199,691	57,324,137	22,705,117	4,090,661	18,718,309	8,204,846	3,531,204
North-West Frontier Province	8,497,558	—	140,800	140,800	8,356,758	8,461,071	2,024,784	567,796	2,311,624	3,210,474	346,393
Upper Burma	53,031,881	3,997,140	2,388,277	6,385,417	46,646,464	46,646,464	3,916,088	2,306,358	9,007,393	25,266,865	6,149,760
Lower Burma	54,981,152	—	—	—	54,981,152	54,981,152	7,447,485	556,482	15,465,901	25,232,263	6,779,021
Central Provinces	74,174,539	18,838,423	5,101,174	23,939,597	59,234,942	59,389,531	16,882,871	2,944,111	15,104,988	4,156,971	11,000,590
Assam	33,893,100	2,558,080	12,532,047	15,090,127	18,802,973	18,802,973	5,073,366	1,351,522	8,099,380	1,860,842	2,417,833
Ajmer-Merwara	1,693,728	—	739,910	739,910	953,818	953,852	306,530	95,172	111,219	351,962	89,060
Coorg	1,012,260	—	—	—	1,012,260	1,012,260	155,735	121,480	22,863	301,467	410,715
Madras	96,882,351	6,149,120	26,252,581	32,401,701	64,480,650	64,651,543	26,893,738	5,561,471	6,125,452	13,499,086	12,570,896
Bombay	86,887,889	38,306,560	4,856,820	43,724,599	43,163,380	43,724,599	23,737,814	6,360,738	1,412,210	4,999,347	7,214,400
Sind	33,947,559	3,872,000	13,385	3,885,385	30,062,174	30,062,174	3,200,685	4,914,339	6,728,183	14,533,964	685,003
Berar	11,332,580	—	—	—	11,332,580	11,356,181	7,228,668	666,905	217,180	816,196	2,417,262
Pargana Manipur*	38,871	—	—	—	38,871	38,871	7,218	655	99,10	1,315	29,773
Total	737,682,432	127,386,651	58,631,109	186,017,760	551,664,672	552,498,778	205,205,128	37,252,452	108,099,459	134,379,294	67,562,445

* A British district in Central India.

No. 7.—CROPS UNDER CULTIVATION IN 1902-03; in ACRES.

Admini- strations.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jawar or Cholam (Great Millet).	Bajra or Cumbu (Spiked Millet).	Ragi or Marua (Millet).	Maize.	Gram (pulse).	Other Food Grains and Pulses.	Total Food Grains and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til, Jingili or Ses- amum.	Rape and Mus- tard.	Other Oil Seeds.	Total Oil Seeds.	Condi- ments and Spices.	Sugar, and Cane.	Sugar, Other.
Bengal ...	37,056,500	1,445,900	1,456,600	134,700	62,400	995,900	1,956,600	1,078,500	5,339,600	49,556,700	864,100	384,800	1,997,300	478,700	3,634,900	269,100	659,700	51,200
U. Provs. (Ayra)	4,351,483	5,057,361	3,031,325	2,191,988	1,683,978	150,936	1,456,987	3,878,045	4,343,537	26,145,640	394,405	295,859	75,589	43,345	807,198	55,137	946,988	—
U. Provs. (Oudh)	2,659,059	1,877,700	1,057,825	317,004	329,828	77,922	690,477	1,579,104	2,342,364	10,901,373	144,554	20,298	84,057	32	248,941	8,623	204,941	—
Punjab ...	605,895	6,413,796	735,998	1,206,775	1,974,947	30,865	1,328,265	1,974,687	1,512,460	15,780,688	32,553	165,741	609,179	1,717	809,190	36,917	320,258	—
N.W. Frontier Province	25,536	699,107	179,508	75,502	163,677	—	357,649	152,027	101,468	1,745,474	520	6,461	59,109	193	66,283	4,253	26,478	—
Upper Burma	1,497,623	19,876	—	995,985	106,142	—	91,585	68,623	268,748	3,048,582	34	907,521	280	—	907,835	33,410	4,542	14,637
Lower Burma	6,798,412	7	—	217	—	—	20,643	1,599	27,093	6,847,971	37	60,981	2,119	—	63,137	22,969	11,730	750
Central Provinces	4,552,915	2,285,784	16,906	2,251,412	47,611	51,731	120,398	869,437	3,969,639	14,185,833	494,654	1,075,057	28,100	306,672	1,504,483	42,377	23,506	—
Assam ...	3,998,001	10,263	114	—	—	—	1,068	370	99,993	4,109,719	70,379	7,436	264,944	536	343,295	7,735	42,044	—
Ajmer- Merwara	170	13,803	46,385	75,456	43,465	48	74,161	11,519	19,275	284,282	71	17,091	—	—	17,162	1,065	226	—
Coorg ...	80,694	—	—	—	—	9,998	—	1,884	512	93,088	—	138	—	—	138	154	—	—
Madras ...	7,734,785	20,218	2,518	4,657,064	3,046,115	1,844,202	75,753	138,162	7,092,389	24,631,276	27,318	872,140	—	1,245,190	2,144,648	371,426	59,993	66,484
Bombay ...	1,441,380	1,241,072	26,536	7,402,848	5,372,708	4,77,022	151,214	506,779	2,920,630	19,540,189	188,207	399,437	3,068	834,128	1,424,840	164,301	53,835	—
Sind ...	787,202	313,299	7,910	642,544	767,450	975	1,597	70,420	194,811	2,786,118	—	112,047	78,821	191,210	382,078	4,641	2,636	—
Barar ...	36,852	216,956	252	3,169,232	67,713	—	4,422	140,318	409,791	4,045,536	120,753	138,092	—	81,897	340,722	48,221	1,308	—
Pargana Manipur	54	80	—	4,292	—	—	1,087	328	776	6,617	18	384	—	303	709	—	6	—
Total ...	71,596,561	10,615,382	6,540,877	23,125,019	13,666,034	3,630,599	6,331,816	10,401,802	28,662,996	183,679,086	2,335,603	4,463,483	3,112,566	3,183,913	13,095,565	1,070,320	2,358,101	133,071

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Administra- tion.	Cotton.	Jute.	Others.	Total Fibres.	Indigo.	Other Dyes.	Opium.	Tea.	Coffee.	Tobacco	Other Drugs and Nar- cotics.	Fodder Crops.	Orchards and Garden Produce.	Miscellaneous Crops.	Total Area Cropped.	Deduct Area Cropped more than once.	Net Area Cropped.	
Bengal ...	87,400	2,111,000	156,200	2,354,600	255,500	5,600	213,100	135,100	—	501,900	2,700	65,400	1,036,100	1,199,400	60,961,700	10,744,300	50,217,400	
U. P., &c. (Agra)	1,205,259	—	91,928	1,297,187	125,073	7,651	212,166	8,338	—	47,382	—	775,936	265,891	138,868	52,342	31,385,071	5,153,218	26,231,854
U. Provs. (Oudh)	33,949	—	19,782	53,731	10,738	1,595	173,706	—	—	15,063	—	101,155	93,533	57,404	3,687	11,873,800	2,708,154	9,165,736
Punjab ...	1,041,661	—	56,676	1,098,337	34,662	3,888	8,359	9,984	—	51,095	317	1,843,335	142,785	386,734	11,456	26,239,724*	3,534,607	22,705,117
N.W. Frontier Province	23,843	—	379	24,222	2	—	—	—	—	6,905	16	51,614	8,174	36,983	12,887	2,462,384*	437,600	2,024,784
Upper Burma	127,101	—	395	127,495	436	282	20	1,520	72	24,906	—	27,034	39,452	36,311	7,792	4,274,357	358,269	3,916,088
Lower Burma	14,428	—	235	14,663	24	—	—	—	28	34,900	643	2,513	339,522	39,072	74,300	7,452,222	4,737	7,447,485
Central Provinces	1,139,714	—	84,981	1,224,695	13	569	—	—	—	9,843	148	261,105	83,624	31,860	10,848	17,778,904	896,033	16,882,871
Assam ...	3,492	34,631	2,136	40,319	1	312	—	339,640	263	4,569	—	36,847	358,773	30,999	116,691	5,431,157	357,761	5,073,396
Ajmer- Merwara	32,638	—	5	32,643	2	—	—	—	—	14	—	79	252	4,616	744	341,937	35,398	306,539
Coorg ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,417	88	39	—	3,248	—	1,107	157,279	1,544	155,735
Madras ...	1,580,867	—	81,371	1,662,238	220,887	3,567	—	11,342	50,053	140,370	38,378	216,541	767,457	—	292,296	30,683,000†	3,789,262	26,893,738
Bombay ...	2,855,401	—	107,861	2,963,262	524	2,194	—	8	44	77,050	163	17,440	128,384	64	1,761	24,374,059	636,245	23,737,814
Sind ...	192,795	—	568	193,363	5,928	399	1	—	—	8,378	90	1,129	35,182	78	39,199	3,459,220	258,515	3,200,685
Behar ...	2,765,635	—	22,147	2,787,771	11	72	—	—	—	12,579	—	165	28,474	—	196	7,265,065	26,397	7,238,668
Pargana Manpur	115	—	56	171	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	7,642	424	7,218
Total ...	11,104,298	2,115,691	624,720	13,874,709	653,801	26,129	608,331	905,932	109,877	935,048	42,494	3,400,293	3,330,801	1,902,375	1,675,406	23,147,612	28,942,484	205,205,128

* This total represents the area sown, but details of each crop are conventional harvested areas of normal productiveness, the sum of which falls short of the total.

† Details are not available for 499,335 acres in the United Provinces (Agra) or for 6,134 acres in Madras.