



APPENDICES

TO THE

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS

(THIRD EDITION.)



CALCUTTA :
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1897.

Price One Rupee.



10244
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PART XII.—APPENDICES.

Appendix No. 1.—*Referred to in Article 63.*

Orders relating to admission of officers into the service at an advanced age.

EXTRACT I.—The Governor General in Council observes that the admission into the Service of Government of other than young men tends to throw upon the State an undue liability for pensions.

2. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to declare that, as a general rule, no person should be admitted into the Service of Government after he has attained the age of twenty-five years. But if, for special reasons, any one is, after this date, admitted at a later age, then, in the event of his being required to retire, under the operation of any Rule for the removal of officers from the Service as superannuated on their attaining a particular age, the pension to which he would, but for this Rule, be entitled, shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of years of pensionable service which he has completed bears to thirty years, the full period required for a Good Service (Retiring) pension.—(*Government of India, Finance Department No. 423, dated 20th January 1871.*)

EXTRACT II.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 816, dated 13th June 1871, enquiring whether the Rule of 20th January 1871, prohibiting the employment in the Civil Service of persons above the age of 25 years, except on special grounds, is to be applied to the case of persons who having voluntarily resigned the service, seek to obtain re-admission.

2. In reply, I am desired to say that, so far as regards the re-admission of persons so situated, it is a question for the officer appointing to determine, and, probably, previous service, if it proved the capacity of the person, might be a special reason for employment.

3. In the case of re-employment of such persons, the Rule for the reduction of pensions will apply.

4. In regard to this Rule, it should be remarked that it imposes no "specified disadvantage as regards pension," but only prevents the undue advantage which the persons to whom it applies would otherwise obtain by being permitted to earn a full pension by a service of less than thirty years.—(*Government of India, Finance Department, to Government of Madras, No. 2065, dated 15th July 1871.*)

EXTRACT III.—The Governor General in Council desires to draw the attention of the Comptroller General, the Director General of the Post Office of India, the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, the several Accountants General, and the several Deputy Accountants General in independent charge, to Resolution No. 423, dated 20th January 1871, by which the admission into the Service of any person after the age of twenty-five years was discouraged.

There is reason to believe that sufficient attention is not paid to the rule contained in this Resolution, and His Excellency in Council would remind Heads of Departments that men of advanced age ought never to be admitted to the Government Service, except upon public grounds of a special character.—(*Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1047, dated 5th June 1877.*)

Appendix No. 2.—*Referred to in Article 83 (b).*

Rules regarding the preparation of last-pay certificates in cases of transfers on duty.

RULE 1. Transfers on duty may be of two kinds:—

First.—An officer may proceed on duty from one Province or Circle of Audit to another.

Second.—An officer may proceed on duty from one place to another in the same Province or Circle of Audit.

First case.

RULE 2. In the first case the officer should obtain a certificate in the following form:—

(OVERSE.)

Last-pay certificate of A. B., of the _____ proceeding to _____
to join the appointment of (or to officiate as) _____

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_____ on duty _____
 He has drawn pay as _____ at the rate of R _____
 a month, and acting allowance as _____ at the rate of R _____
 a month, less the deductions shown below, up to the _____. He made over
 charge of the office of _____ on the _____ noon of
 the _____ of _____

No recoveries (or, the recoveries noted on the reverse) are to be made from the pay of this officer.

Deductions :

R a. p.

DATED AT

The _____ 189 .

Accountant General.

(REVERSE.)

Details of recoveries.

Nature of recovery _____
 Amount R _____
 How to be recovered (in one sum, or in what instalments) _____

RULE 3. If he be employed at the station of the *Accountant General* of his Presidency or Province, the certificate should be given by that officer.

RULE 4. If he have to pass through that station on his way to his new Presidency or Province, the certificate should be given by the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay, and countersigned by the *Accountant General*.

RULE 5. If he be not employed at, and have not to pass through, the *Accountant General's* station, the certificate should be given by the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay, and a duplicate of it should be forwarded by the Treasury Officer to the *Accountant General*, for countersignature and transmission to the *Accountant General* of the transferred officer's new Presidency or Province.

Second case.

RULE 6. In the second case the officer should obtain a last-pay certificate in the same form from the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay.

Appendix No. 3.—Cancelled.

Appendix No. 4.—Referred to in Article 385.

Correspondence regarding the compulsory retirement of inefficient Officers.

REFERENCE I.—We often experience great difficulty from the Rules in force not allowing the grant of a pension when, owing to inefficiency, which may, perhaps, not always be his fault, an officer is no longer able to perform satisfactorily the duties required of him.

3. We forward herewith a copy of papers relating to the case of A. B., as an illustration of this inconvenience. After serving Government for about 28 years, A. B. was removed for inefficiency, for which he was clearly not to blame.

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4. Even the rules applicable to pension on medical certificate would not always meet such cases; and we should be glad to be allowed to exercise a discretion in granting to officers whom it is desirable to remove from the Service for inefficiency, due to whatever cause, such pension as may in each case seem to us expedient. We should limit such pension, ordinarily, to the amount admissible under *Article 518 of the Civil Service Regulations*: it would probably be very seldom necessary to grant even so much.

5. What we wish is to be able to discharge, upon some reasonable conditions, an officer whom it is not desired to keep in the public service, but whose conduct has not been such as to justify his dismissal without any provision for his subsistence, or perhaps the infliction upon him of any penalty whatever.—(*Government of India to Secretary of State, No. 39, dated 17th January 1873.*)

REFERENCE II.—I cannot sanction any general arrangement by which pensions not authorised by existing Rules could be granted without reference to the Secretary of State. I shall, however, be prepared to consider any proposal you may make for the grant of a special pension in a case of the nature to which you refer; but such proposed grant should always be made to and be sanctioned by me, before any communication on the subject is made to the officer concerned.—(*Secretary of State, No. 133, dated 27th March 1873.*)

REFERENCE III.—I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 7th August 1876, No. 270, reporting the circumstances under which you have decided to dispense with the services of C. D., an Executive Engineer, giving him a gratuity of six months' pay, with a free passage to England or the Colonies.

2. It appears from the papers forwarded with your letter that C. D. has been in the Department about eleven years, but that he has not proved an efficient officer, which may, however, be probably accounted for in some measure by the bad health from which he has suffered, and that the Local Government are of opinion that the most economical course to pursue in his case would be to give him a gratuity, and dispense with his services.

3. You state that there were hardly sufficient grounds for C. D.'s dismissal, while, on the other hand, as the medical report on his case did not declare him to be permanently incapacitated for further service in India, he had no claim, under the Pension Rules, to any gratuity on removal from the Service, and that it appeared to you to be more advisable to dispense with his services on the terms above referred to than to retain him in the Department, even in reduced position.

4. Your proceedings are confirmed.—(*Secretary of State, No. 369, dated 5th October 1876.*)

Appendix No. 5.—Cancelled.

Appendix No. 6.—Referred to in Article 471.

Correspondence regarding the conditions on which a "compensation pension" is admissible.

REFERENCE I.—The Governor General in Council desires that the attention of the several Departments of the Government of India and of Local Governments be drawn to the conditions prescribed in the.....(*Civil Service Regulations*) for the admission of claims to Compensation pension. Such pension is only granted to an officer discharged from the public service when, on a *reduction of establishment*, his appointment is abolished. It is further prescribed that such abolition must produce a real saving to Government in respect of the cost of the appointment, and that the saving should always exceed the cost of the pension to be granted to the incumbent of the abolished appointment.

2. Notwithstanding these clear provisions in the Rules, applications are frequently made for the grant of pension to officers discharged from the public service, though the discharge of the officer does not result in any saving to the State. The consequence is that the Governor General in Council is under the necessity of rejecting such applications, or to refer cases of more than ordinary hardship to the Secretary of State for special consideration.

3. It is not desirable that frequent relaxations of the Rules should be permitted. At the same time it involves serious hardship if officers are thrown out of employment when they have not failed in the discharge of their public duties, and are refused all compensation therefor.

4. The Governor General in Council therefore deems it necessary to remind all Departments, Local Governments, and officers concerned that, in any scheme for reorganising an establishment

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the claims to pension that may arise in consequence of the reorganisation should always be considered before a change is made, and, except in cases of very urgent necessity, no revision of establishment should be carried out which would have the effect of giving rise to claims to Compensation pension, the cost of which cannot be met out of savings effected by the revision. As stated in..... (Article 471), if the saving does not exceed the cost of the pension, "it may be better to postpone the reduction of establishment or abolition of appointment."—*(Circular by the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1690, dated 22nd July 1878.)*

REFERENCE II.—5. It is, doubtless, the duty of all public officers to take every suitable opportunity to introduce improvements in the Administration, and as the Rules now stand, personal claims, such as those of A. B., often impede administrative reforms otherwise desirable. But it is easy to see that, if the Government were prepared to compensate every one whom it is desired to supersede on such occasions, reforms might indeed proceed more rapidly, but an indefinitely large expenditure for Compensation pensions might ensue; and this the Government of India is not at present authorised to incur, or prepared to recommend to the Secretary of State.

6. Local improvements must, therefore, be carried out with a due regard to these considerations; and it should be clearly understood that if a public servant is discharged, as, in the present instance, A. B. has been discharged, a remedy at the charge of the Public Revenues for the loss he sustains is not to be expected.—*(Government of India, Finance Department, to Bombay, No. 2753, dated 6th September 1878.)*

Appendix No. 7.—*Referred to in Article 514 (a).*

Orders of the Secretary of State deprecating recommendations for "special pensions."

EXTRACT I.—8. I take this opportunity of calling your attention to the practice of recommending Uncovenanted Servants for special pensions. The Code of Rules, which was published on the 4th of January 1831, prescribed that "the rates of pension shall be fixed on a graduated scale, within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service," and in my Financial Despatch of the 8th of December 1862, No. 205, I observed (*paragraph 9*) that "pensions of the full amount stated are to be granted only as the reward of approved service." It appears, however, to be the custom of heads of Departments in India to recommend, in nearly every case, the full amount of pension which the Rules permit; and whenever the service rendered has been at all above the average character, a special pension is recommended in excess of that which the Rules authorise.

9. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon, and made known to the whole body of Uncovenanted Officers, that the full pension authorised under the Rules is not to be given as a matter of course, but only when the service performed has been really such as to merit the approval of Government, and this should be invariably kept in view in considering recommendations for pension. It is easy for your Government to keep within the limits which the Rules authorise; but there is a manifest inconvenience in the Home Government refusing to grant a Special pension which may have been submitted to them with the weight which must always attach to a recommendation by your Government.—*(Secretary of State, No. 174, dated 30th September 1863.)*

EXTRACT II.—3. You enquire whether it is open to your Government, under * * (Article 519) to recommend to the Home Government the grant of Special pensions, not only in excess of the money limits prescribed by the Rules, but also in excess of the limits of one-third or one-half of Average Emoluments, as the case may be.

4. The Pension Code published by you merely embodies existing Rules as to the grant of pensions, and interpretations thereof, and is intended for the guidance and information of your officers; but it can scarcely be held to absolutely preclude your Government from making any special representation to the Secretary of State you may see fit in any particular case.

5. The inconvenience, however, of recommending Uncovenanted Servants for Special pensions unauthorised by the Rules was pointed out in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Financial Despatch, dated 30th September 1863, No. 174, and I see no reason to modify the opinion therein expressed.—*(Secretary of State, No. 401, dated 24th September 1872.)*

EXTRACT III.—2. I authorise you to grant Lieutenant A. B. the higher pension of a Deputy Commissary, in lieu of that of an Assistant Commissary, to which only he is entitled under the Regulations. I desire, however, to express my general disinclination to increase the Non-effective charges by the grant of any pensions in excess of what the Regulations of the Service provide

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save in cases of very exceptional and distinguished service. Mere length of Service, however faithfully performed, is not, I consider, in itself a sufficient ground for exceptional reward.—(*Secretary of State, No. 92, dated 8th March 1877.*)

EXTRACT IV.—4. The recommendations for the grant of pensions in excess of the amount admissible under Rule have of late been frequent, and it appears to have been occasionally overlooked that service of an approved character does not give an officer a claim to a Special pension, but as pointed out in the Despatch of 1863, above referred to, is the condition on which the grant of a pension of the full amount authorised by the Regulations should depend.—(*Secretary of State, No. 218, dated 30th June 1880.*)

RESOLUTION IN FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, No. 322 P.,
DATED 22ND JANUARY 1896.

READ—

Extract, paragraphs 6 and 7, from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—No. 44, dated 11th February 1886.

6. I am, however, unable to accede to your recommendation for the grant of a special pension to * * * * * as, although he is an efficient and meritorious officer, his qualifying period of service is comparatively short, and his services do not appear to be of such extraordinary merit as to give him a claim to a pension in excess of the maximum amount admissible under rule to an officer of approved service.

7. I take this opportunity of reminding Your Excellency that, if special pensions are given for anything short of the highest merit, they tend inevitably to be granted as a rule, and officers who receive, on retirement, only the maximum rate of pension for which they are eligible under rule will regard themselves, and will be regarded by their friends, as slighted.

Extract, paragraph 2, from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—No. 141 (Financial), dated 23rd July 1891.

2. In considering the grant of exceptional pensions, it is necessary to bear in mind the important difference in the case of civil officers who entered the service before the 19th of May 1855, for whom pensions exceeding R5,000 a year may, under the rules, be recommended if the service has been of extraordinary merit, and that of officers who entered, subsequently to that date, for whom there is no such provision. Special pensions which are in excess of the amounts authorized by the Regulations should, as was observed by the Earl of Kimberley in his Despatch of the 11th of February 1886, No. 44, be only granted for the highest merit.

Extract, paragraphs 3 and 4, from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—No. 133 (Financial), dated 8th August 1895.

3. In paragraph 9 of Sir Henry Fowler's Despatch, dated the 11th of April 1895, No. 59, the grant of an additional pension of R1,000 a year was sanctioned in the case of Heads of Departments, provided that they shall have rendered not less than three years' service in that capacity, and have shown during such service special energy and efficiency in the discharge of their duties.

4. The cases in which the grant to other officers of a pension of R6,000 a year is recommended should, therefore, be very exceptional; but in view of the opinions expressed in your Despatch as to * * * * * services, I sanction the grant to him of a special pension of R6,000 per annum.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India consider it desirable to circulate, for the information of Local Governments, the instructions quoted in the preamble, issued by the Secretary of State from time to time in regard to the class of cases in which proposals may be entertained for the grant of special additional pensions in excess of the maximum of R5,000 a year ordinarily admissible under rule.

2. It may be mentioned that since the beginning of the year 1882 forty applications have been made for special pensions in excess of R5,000 a year, out of which twenty-seven have been accepted. Of these twenty-seven cases, eleven referred to officers holding appointments which would now render them eligible by rule for an additional pension of R1,000 a year under the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 2958P., dated 22nd June 1895; so that only sixteen cases in all have been accepted during fourteen or fifteen years as coming within the limitations, as they now apply, of the orders quoted in the preamble.

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Appendix No. 8.—*Cancelled.*Appendix No. 9.—*Referred to in Articles 588 (a) and 1023.*

Rules relating to "Commutation of Pensions"; with Annuities and Assurance Tables.

COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

1. The only general rules for the commutation of pensions are those in this Appendix. The Government of India is opposed to the commutation of pensions save under very exceptional circumstances; the *Local Government* should invariably consult the Government of India before ordering (under section 10 of Act XXIII of 1871) the commutation of pensions otherwise than as provided for in this Appendix.

Section 10.—"The Local Government may, with the consent of the holder, order the whole or any part of his pension, or grant of money, or land revenue, to be commuted for a lump sum on such terms as may seem fit.

2. Rule 1 is not to be understood as interfering with the rules issued with the sanction of the Government of India for the commutation of any special classes of pension in any Presidency or Province.

3. (a) A life pension not exceeding twenty rupees a year may, at any time, on certificate of good health by the Medical Officer (whether commissioned or not) of the district, and provided the pensioner's age does not exceed seventy years, be commuted at the rates shown in the annexed table A.

(b) The pension of a pensioner whose age is more than seventy years cannot be commuted except by special order of the Government of India.

4. Before sanctioning, or submitting for the orders of the Government of India, as the case may be, an application for the commutation of a pension, the *Local Government* shall obtain a report from the *Audit Officer* as to the amount payable in commutation.

NOTE.—[This rule also applies to Political Pensions.]

5. If a pensioner whose pension has been commuted dies before receiving the commutation value, this value is payable to his heirs.

ANNUITIES AND ASSURANCE TABLES.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. J. WESTLAND, COMPTROLLER GENERAL, DATED 18TH MARCH 1882.

Tables of Annuities and Assurances prepared for the Post Office (Life Assurance Branch).

Tables of annuities and assurances depend upon two data.—(1) the rate of interest, (2) the rate of mortality.

As regards the first, I have the instructions of Government to adopt 3½ per cent. per annum as the foundation of my tables. The question is not what the present rate of interest is but what rate Government can afford to give for the next twenty or thirty years. The Government is to receive amounts now, which it is to repay, in the form of annuities or assurances any time within the next half century; and the question is therefore what it may take as the prevailing rate at which it can improve money during all that time. On this ground the rate has been taken at 3½ per cent.

As regards the second,—the rate of mortality,—the Uncovenanted Service Fund have kindly placed at my disposal the latest results of the investigation of the life rates prevailing among their subscribers. As is explained in my paper quoted in page 126 of the last edition of the *Pension Code*, there is a want of good statistics of Indian lives, and no rates can be given for India with such exactness, or with such a certainty of induction, as they can for Europe. But, all matters considered, I think the best rates available for my present purpose are those based on the recent (1837 to 1872) experience of the Uncovenanted Service Fund; and I have accordingly adopted them. The rates are stated in two columns of the table below, the former of which shows the number living at each age out of 10,000 living at age 21, and the latter of which shows the number dying in each year out of that number.

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The fact that the rate of interest is taken at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. instead of the present existing value of money (say 4 per cent.) practically affords to Government a certain small margin for the uncertainty of Indian rates of life; and seeing that in this respect a small margin exists, I have not made allowances in any other respect, but deduced and stated the values accurately upon the given data.

Age.	No. living at each age.	No. dying during year following age.	Age.	No. living at each age.	No. dying during year following age.	Age.	No. living at each age.	No. dying during year following age.
21	10,000	61	43	7,379	178	65	2,583	228
22	9,939	60	44	7,204	183	66	2,365	211
23	9,873	72	45	7,021	191	67	2,144	199
24	9,801	76	46	6,830	199	68	1,945	190
25	9,725	80	47	6,631	207	69	1,755	182
26	9,645	85	48	6,424	214	70	1,573	174
27	9,560	89	49	6,210	221	71	1,399	165
28	9,471	94	50	5,989	227	72	1,234	155
29	9,375	101	51	5,762	231	73	1,079	146
30	9,274	109	52	5,531	239	74	933	137
31	9,165	118	53	5,302	224	75	796	127
32	9,047	129	54	5,078	215	76	669	116
33	8,921	135	55	4,863	206	77	553	107
34	8,786	143	56	4,657	200	78	446	95
35	8,643	149	57	4,457	201	79	341	85
36	8,491	163	58	4,256	209	80	266	74
37	8,341	156	59	4,047	224	81	192	61'8
38	8,185	157	60	3,823	239	82	130'2	50'7
39	8,028	159	61	3,684	251	83	79'5	38'7
40	7,860	159	62	3,533	256	84	40'8	29'6
41	7,710	163	63	3,077	253	85	14'2	14'2
42	7,547	168	64	2,824	241	86	0	

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TABLE A.—Post

Present value of a monthly payment of

Nearest exact age.	Number of years for which															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21	11.7	23.0	34.0	44.5	54.0	63.3	72.3	81.1	89.7	97.9	105.7	113.0	119.9	126.4	132.6	138.4
22	11.7	23.0	34.0	44.4	53.9	63.2	72.2	80.9	89.5	97.5	105.4	112.6	119.5	125.9	131.9	137.6
23	11.7	23.0	34.0	44.4	53.8	63.1	72.1	80.7	89.3	97.3	105.0	112.2	119.0	125.4	131.3	137.0
24	11.7	23.0	34.0	44.3	53.8	63.0	72.0	80.5	89.0	96.9	104.6	111.8	118.5	124.8	130.6	136.2
25	11.7	23.0	33.9	44.3	53.8	62.9	71.8	80.3	88.7	96.5	104.2	111.4	118.0	124.2	129.9	135.4
26	11.7	23.0	33.9	44.2	53.7	62.8	71.7	80.1	88.5	96.2	103.8	110.9	117.6	123.6	129.2	134.6
27	11.7	23.0	33.9	44.2	53.6	62.7	71.5	79.8	88.1	95.8	103.3	110.4	116.9	123.0	128.5	133.8
28	11.7	22.9	33.9	44.2	53.5	62.6	71.3	79.6	87.7	95.3	102.8	109.8	116.3	122.3	127.7	133.0
29	11.7	22.9	33.8	44.1	53.4	62.5	71.1	79.3	87.4	94.9	102.3	109.3	115.7	121.5	126.8	132.0
30	11.7	22.9	33.8	44.1	53.4	62.4	70.9	79.1	87.0	94.6	101.8	108.7	115.0	120.7	125.9	131.1
31	11.7	22.9	33.8	44.0	53.3	62.3	70.8	78.9	86.8	94.4	101.4	108.3	114.6	120.1	125.6	130.4
32	11.7	22.9	33.7	44.0	53.3	62.1	70.6	78.7	86.6	94.0	101.1	107.8	114.2	119.8	124.8	129.7
33	11.7	22.8	33.7	43.9	53.1	62.0	70.5	78.5	86.4	93.6	100.7	107.3	113.5	119.0	124.0	128.8
34	11.7	22.8	33.6	43.8	53.0	61.9	70.3	78.3	86.2	93.2	100.3	106.8	112.9	118.3	123.2	127.9
35	11.7	22.8	33.6	43.7	52.8	61.8	70.2	78.1	85.9	92.8	99.8	106.2	112.3	117.6	122.4	127.1
36	11.7	22.8	33.5	43.6	52.8	61.7	70.1	77.9	85.7	92.5	99.3	105.6	111.5	116.8	121.6	126.2
37	11.7	22.7	33.5	43.6	52.7	61.6	70.0	77.7	85.5	92.1	98.7	104.8	110.6	116.0	120.7	125.3
38	11.6	22.7	33.4	43.5	52.5	61.5	69.8	77.5	85.1	91.6	98.0	104.0	109.7	115.0	119.7	124.2
39	11.6	22.6	33.4	43.4	52.4	61.4	69.7	77.3	84.7	91.2	97.4	103.3	108.9	114.1	118.7	123.1
40	11.6	22.6	33.3	43.3	52.3	61.2	69.5	77.0	84.2	90.7	96.8	102.6	108.0	113.0	117.6	122.0
41	11.6	22.6	33.2	43.2	52.2	61.0	69.2	76.7	83.8	90.5	96.2	101.9	107.2	112.1	116.8	121.1
42	11.6	22.6	33.1	43.1	52.1	60.8	68.8	76.3	83.3	89.6	95.6	101.1	106.3	111.2	115.5	119.5
43	11.6	22.5	33.1	42.9	52.0	60.5	68.4	75.9	82.9	88.8	94.6	100.1	105.2	109.9	114.1	118.1
44	11.6	22.5	33.0	42.8	51.8	60.3	68.1	75.4	82.1	87.9	93.7	99.1	104.1	108.7	112.8	116.6
45	11.6	22.5	32.9	42.7	51.6	60.0	67.8	74.9	81.5	87.2	92.8	98.0	102.9	107.5	111.5	115.2
46	11.6	22.5	32.9	42.5	51.3	59.7	67.4	74.4	80.8	86.4	91.8	96.9	101.8	106.3	110.2	113.6
47	11.6	22.4	32.8	42.4	51.0	59.4	67.0	73.9	80.3	85.7	90.9	95.9	100.6	105.0	108.8	112.2
48	11.6	22.4	32.7	42.3	50.8	59.1	66.7	73.4	79.6	84.9	90.1	94.9	99.5	103.7	107.4	110.6
49	11.6	22.4	32.6	42.1	50.5	58.8	66.3	72.9	79.0	84.2	89.2	93.8	98.2	102.3	105.9	109.1
50	11.6	22.4	32.5	42.0	50.5	58.5	65.9	72.4	78.6	83.6	88.4	92.9	97.1	101.0	104.5	107.8
51	11.5	22.4	32.4	41.9	50.4	58.3	65.6	72.2	78.3	83.4	87.8	91.9	96.1	100.0	103.5	106.4
52	11.5	22.3	32.2	41.7	50.3	58.1	65.4	72.0	78.0	83.2	87.0	90.8	95.0	98.8	102.0	104.8
53	11.5	22.3	32.1	41.6	50.3	57.9	65.1	71.5	77.5	82.2	86.3	90.0	93.9	97.4	100.4	103.0
54	11.5	22.2	31.9	41.5	50.1	57.7	64.8	71.0	76.7	81.2	85.4	89.2	92.7	95.8	98.6	101.1
55	11.5	22.2	31.8	41.3	50.0	57.3	64.2	70.2	75.7	80.0	84.1	87.7	91.0	94.0	96.6	98.9
56	11.5	22.1	31.7	41.0	49.6	56.9	63.5	69.2	74.4	78.6	82.4	85.9	89.0	91.8	94.2	96.3
57	11.5	22.1	31.6	40.6	48.9	56.9	63.2	67.7	72.7	76.7	80.4	83.6	86.7	89.2	91.4	93.4
58	11.5	22.0	31.3	40.2	48.2	54.9	60.9	65.2	71.0	74.8	78.3	81.5	83.9	86.6	88.6	90.4
59	11.4	21.9	31.2	39.8	47.3	53.8	59.5	64.7	69.2	73.8	76.1	79.0	81.6	83.9	85.7	87.3
60	11.4	21.8	31.0	39.3	46.6	52.7	58.2	63.3	67.6	71.3	74.4	76.9	79.3	81.3	82.9	84.3
61	11.4	21.7	30.8	39.0	46.1	52.0	57.6	62.3	66.3	70.2	72.9	75.2	77.5	79.4	80.9	82.1
62	11.4	21.6	30.6	38.6	45.5	51.5	56.8	61.5	65.4	68.8	71.4	73.7	75.7	77.3	78.7	79.8
63	11.4	21.5	30.4	38.3	45.0	50.9	56.1	60.7	64.5	67.5	70.0	72.2	73.9	75.3	76.6	77.6
64	11.3	21.4	30.2	38.0	44.7	50.3	55.6	60.0	63.6	66.4	68.6	70.6	72.2	73.5	74.7	75.3
65	11.3	21.3	30.0	37.7	44.3	49.9	54.8	59.1	62.6	65.2	67.2	68.8	70.3	71.6	72.6	73.1
66	11.3	21.2	29.8	37.4	43.8	49.3	54.0	58.1	61.4	63.8	65.8	66.9	68.2	69.2	70.2	70.7
67	11.3	21.1	29.5	36.9	43.3	48.6	53.0	56.8	59.9	62.1	63.6	64.8	65.9	66.8	67.7	68.1
68	11.2	21.0	29.3	36.4	42.5	47.5	51.7	55.4	58.2	60.2	61.5	62.5	63.3	64.0	64.8	65.4
69	11.2	20.9	29.0	35.9	41.7	46.4	50.3	53.7	56.2	58.0	59.1	59.9	60.6	61.0	61.7	62.7
70	11.2	20.6	28.7	35.4	41.2	45.4	49.0	52.0	54.2	55.8	57.0	57.8	58.4	59.0	59.6	
71	11.1	20.4	28.2	34.9	40.6	44.4	47.8	50.1	52.0	53.9	54.5	55.2	55.8	56.4		
72	11.0	19.9	27.7	34.3	39.7	43.5	46.2	48.2	49.8	51.2	51.9	52.4	53.0			
73	10.9	19.4	27.2	33.6	38.5	41.6	44.0	45.7	47.1	48.4	49.2	49.8				
74	10.8	19.0	26.5	32.7	37.2	39.9	41.7	43.1	44.1	45.3	46.4					
75	10.7	18.6	25.7	31.3	35.5	37.9	39.6	41.0	42.0	43.0						
76	10.6	18.2	24.7	29.9	33.7	35.9	37.3	38.4	39.5							
77	10.6	17.8	23.6	28.2	31.6	33.7	35.0	36.0								
78	10.4	17.3	22.5	26.5	29.3	31.3	32.5									
79	10.3	16.8	21.5	24.8	26.8	28.9										
80	10.2	16.2	20.2	23.2	25.2											
81	10.2	15.5	19.5	21.5												
82	10.1	14.7	17.8													
83	10.1	13.9														
84	10.1															
85																

Appendix No. 9.

OFFICE INSURANCES.

1 lasting during life or any number of years.

the monthly payment is to last.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Whole life.	Nearest exchange
144.0	149.4	154.6	159.6	164.3	168.6	172.6	176.3	179.7	183.0	186.2	189.2	192.0	194.5		21
143.2	148.5	153.6	158.5	163.1	167.4	171.4	175.0	178.3	181.5	184.6	187.5	190.2	192.6	219.1	22
142.5	147.7	152.8	157.6	162.1	166.3	170.2	173.8	177.0	180.1	183.0	185.8	188.5	190.9	215.9	23
141.6	146.8	151.8	156.5	160.9	165.1	168.9	172.4	175.5	178.5	181.4	184.1	186.7	189.0	212.8	24
140.8	145.9	150.8	155.5	159.8	163.8	167.5	171.0	174.0	176.9	179.6	182.2	184.7	187.0	209.8	25
139.9	144.9	149.7	154.3	158.5	162.5	166.2	169.5	172.4	175.2	177.9	180.4	182.8	185.0	206.9	
139.0	143.9	148.7	153.2	157.3	161.2	164.8	168.0	170.8	173.5	176.1	178.5	180.8	183.0	203.0	26
138.1	142.9	147.6	152.0	155.7	159.0	162.0	164.7	167.1	169.7	172.3	174.6	176.8	178.9	199.8	27
137.0	141.7	146.3	150.7	154.7	158.0	160.8	163.3	165.5	167.8	170.0	172.1	174.1	176.0	196.4	28
135.8	140.5	145.0	149.3	153.3	156.9	160.2	163.0	165.5	167.9	170.1	172.2	174.2	176.1	193.1	29
135.1	139.7	144.1	148.6	152.3	155.7	158.9	161.8	164.2	166.5	168.7	170.9	173.0	174.7	187.7	30
134.4	138.8	143.2	147.3	151.0	154.4	157.4	160.1	162.5	164.7	166.8	168.9	170.9	172.7	186.5	31
133.4	137.7	141.9	145.9	149.6	152.9	155.8	158.4	160.7	162.8	164.8	166.8	168.7	170.4	183.2	32
132.6	136.7	140.8	144.7	148.2	151.3	154.3	156.8	159.0	161.0	162.9	164.8	166.4	168.2	180.0	33
131.5	135.6	139.6	143.3	146.7	149.8	152.6	155.1	157.2	159.1	160.9	162.7	164.4	166.0	176.9	34
130.5	134.6	138.5	142.0	145.3	148.2	151.0	153.4	155.5	157.4	159.1	160.7	162.3	163.7	173.8	35
129.6	133.5	137.3	140.7	143.9	146.7	149.4	151.7	153.7	155.5	157.1	158.6	160.0	161.3	170.8	36
128.4	132.2	135.9	139.2	142.3	145.0	147.5	149.7	151.6	153.3	154.8	156.3	157.7	158.8	167.6	37
127.2	130.9	134.5	137.7	140.6	143.1	145.5	147.7	149.5	151.1	152.5	153.9	155.2	156.2	164.4	38
126.0	129.7	133.1	136.2	138.8	141.2	143.4	145.5	147.3	148.9	150.3	151.6	152.7	153.6	161.2	39
														157.9	40
124.8	128.3	131.6	134.8	137.5	139.6	141.4	143.7	145.4	146.8	148.1	149.3	150.3	151.0	154.4	41
123.4	127.0	130.1	133.2	135.6	137.3	138.9	141.1	142.8	144.1	145.3	146.4	147.4	148.0	151.6	42
121.9	125.2	128.2	131.0	133.4	135.0	136.8	138.5	140.1	141.3	142.4	143.4	144.3	144.9	147.4	43
120.3	123.4	126.3	128.8	131.3	132.7	134.4	136.0	137.5	138.6	139.6	140.5	141.3	141.8	143.9	44
118.7	121.7	124.5	126.8	129.3	130.6	132.1	133.6	134.9	136.0	136.9	137.7	138.3	138.8	140.5	45
117.1	120.0	122.6	124.7	127.1	128.1	129.6	131.0	132.3	133.3	134.1	134.8	135.3	135.8	137.1	46
115.4	118.1	120.5	122.5	124.9	125.6	127.0	128.4	129.6	130.5	131.2	131.8	132.3	132.7	133.8	47
113.6	116.3	118.5	120.4	122.7	123.3	124.6	125.8	126.9	127.7	128.3	128.8	129.3	129.7	130.6	48
112.0	114.4	116.5	118.2	119.9	120.9	122.1	123.2	124.2	124.9	125.5	125.9	126.2	126.6	127.3	49
110.5	112.6	114.5	116.1	117.4	118.6	119.7	120.7	121.6	122.3	122.8	123.2	123.5	123.7	124.2	50
109.0	111.2	113.0	114.4	115.6	116.6	117.6	118.3	119.1	119.7	120.1	120.4	120.6	120.7	121.1	51
107.2	109.3	111.0	112.3	113.4	114.2	115.0	115.8	116.5	117.0	117.3	117.5	117.7	117.8	118.1	52
105.2	107.2	108.9	110.1	111.1	112.0	112.7	113.2	113.8	114.2	114.4	114.6	114.7	114.8	115.1	53
103.2	105.0	106.5	107.6	108.5	109.2	109.8	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.2	111.4	111.5	111.6	111.8	54
100.8	102.5	103.9	104.9	105.7	106.3	106.8	107.2	107.7	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.6	55
95.1	99.6	100.9	101.8	102.6	103.1	103.5	103.8	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.7	104.8		100.7	56
95.0	96.0	97.5	98.3	99.0	99.4	99.7	99.9	100.2	100.4	100.6	100.7				57
91.6	93.0	94.1	94.8	95.4	95.7	95.9	96.1	96.3	96.5	96.7			96.7		58
88.6	89.7	90.6	91.1	91.7	92.0	92.2	92.3	92.4	92.6				92.8		59
85.5	86.5	87.3	87.8	88.2	88.5	88.7	88.9	89.0			89.0				60
83.0	83.8	84.3	84.7	85.0	85.3	85.6	85.7			85.7				61	
80.0	81.2	81.6	81.9	82.3	82.6	82.7			82.7					62	
78.2	78.7	79.0	79.3	79.7	79.9									63	
75.8	76.3	76.6	77.0	77.4		77.4								64	
73.0	74.1	74.5	74.8			74.8								65	
71.2	71.8	72.0												66	
68.5	69.1			69.1	72.0									67	
66.0			66.0											68	
		62.7												69	
		59.5												70	
56.4			71												
			72												
			73												
			74												
			75												

The tabular values are those of monthly sum, the payment to commence immediately and last so many years if the person lives so long. But the value of a monthly payment, which does not commence immediately, can also be found by the table, namely, by taking the difference between two values.

For the value of a monthly payment commencing after A years and lasting B years, is equal to the value of the payment commencing immediately and lasting for A + B years, less the value of the payment commencing immediately and lasting for A years.

Thus the value of a payment commencing after 13 years and lasting for 9 years, contingent upon the life of a person whose present age is 30, is 156.9 - 115.0 or 41.9.

Appendix No. 10.

Appendix No. 10.—*Referred to in Article 616 (b).*

Summary of the Rates for Subscription to Civil Funds.

A.—Bengal Civil Fund.

		<i>R a.</i>	
	Civil Fund ordinary	2 8 per centum.	
Additional.	{	Wife	2 0 „
		Sons, each	0 2 „
		Daughters, each	0 4 „

Widowers' subscriptions are the subscription to the ordinary branch and double rates for children. The subscriptions should be calculated on the rupee entry of the absentee allowance in the officer's Last-Pay Certificate; but in no case is subscription calculated on a smaller leave allowance than R416½, or on a higher allowance than R833½ a month. Payments made in England are converted into sterling at the rate of 2 shillings the rupee. If the officer is entitled to no absentee allowance, his contributions should be calculated as if he were in receipt of the subsistence allowance noted below:—

R250 a month—for an officer of not more than eight years' actual residence in India.

R320 a month—for an officer of more than eight but less than twelve years' actual residence in India.

R400 a month—for an officer of twelve or more years' actual residence in India.

B.—Madras Civil Fund.

During the first sixteen years' service in all cases R 2½ per cent.
At the same rate during the whole further service in the case of married men or widowers with families. In the case of unmarried subscribers and widowers without families, the rate is reduced to 1 per cent. after sixteen years' service, to be raised to the higher rate of 2½ per cent. on the remarriage of the subscriber.

The subscriptions to be paid on absentee allowance are reckoned on the rupee entry in the Last-Pay Certificate; but in no case is subscription calculated on a smaller leave allowance than R416½, or on a higher leave allowance than R833½.

In the cases of subscribers in England who are not in receipt of any absentee allowances and who are allowed by the Rules of the Fund to make payments in order to retain their interest in the Fund, the allowance on which the rates are calculated is the allowance from Government last drawn when on furlough or sick leave.

Payments made in England are converted into sterling at the rate of two shillings or one shilling and nine pence the rupee, according as the subscription is paid to the 8 per cent. or 4 per cent. Capital of the Fund.

C.—Bombay Civil Fund.

Married members	R 3 per cent.
Widowers or unmarried members	2 „
For daughters (if upon the Fund)—2 annas or 4 annas per cent.	
For sons (if upon the Fund)—2 annas per cent.	

A member on furlough and in receipt of an absentee allowance exceeding £500 a year contributes at the rates shown above on the amount in excess of £500 a year. Any member drawing no allowance, or drawing furlough or subsistence allowance of £500 a year or less, is not required to contribute.

Payments of subscriptions in England are converted into sterling money at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments.

Appendix No. 10.

D.—Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.

(These rates shew the monthly contribution and are subject to alteration, from time to time, by the Secretary of State.)

Class,	Years' service.	BY EACH MARRIED SUBSCRIBER.		BY EACH SUBSCRIBER WHO IS UNMARRIED OR A WIDOWER.	
		Fixed sterling rate.	Reduced temporarily 27½ per cent.	Fixed sterling rate.	Reduced temporarily 27½ per cent.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
V	0 to 7	1 13 4	1 4 2	1 5 0	0 18 2
IV	7 to 12	2 16 8	2 1 1	1 15 0	1 5 5
III	12 to 15	4 6 8	3 2 10	2 12 0	1 17 8
II	15 to 18	6 16 8	4 19 1	3 12 0	2 12 2
I	18 and over	9 13 4	7 0 2	...	...
	18 to 23 . . . . .	...	...	4 15 0	3 8 11
	23 to 28 . . . . .	...	...	5 15 0	4 3 5
	28 till retirement . . . . .	...	...	7 5 0	5 5 2
After retirement irrespective of class		4 3 4	3 0 5	2 1 8	1 10 3

Additional contribution in respect of children.	MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION.	
	Fixed sterling rate.	Reduced temporarily 27½ per cent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For a son	0 11 5	0 8 3
For a daughter	1 1 3	0 15 5

NOTE 1.—[The amounts in these tables are in pounds sterling and show the monthly rates of contribution payable *in Europe* from the 1st October 1896. The rates of monthly contribution payable *in India* can be ascertained by converting the sterling figures into rupees at the official rate of exchange for the year.]

NOTE 2.—[Pensions when paid in India to annuitants residing there must be issued at the official rate of exchange. The option of receiving the pensions in sterling in England may, however, be granted to annuitants residing in India, but this option having once been exercised, any subsequent change can only be permitted at the commencement of the official year.]

Appendix No. 11.

Appendix No. 11.—*Referred to in Article 678.*

Military Furlough Regulations of 1868.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

Extent of application.

RULES—

PRELIMINARY AND DEFINITIONS	I to IV
CHAPTER I.—FURLOUGH	V to XXIV
CHAPTER II.—GENERAL LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS AND MEDICAL CERTIFICATE IN INDIA	XXV to XXVIII
CHAPTER III.—PRIVILEGE LEAVE	XXIX to XXXII
MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY	XXXIII
SUBSIDIARY RULES	XXXIV

NOTE.—[All the headings except the above are introduced for facility of reference ; they do not form part of the regulations and must not be relied on in interpreting their meaning.]

Extent of Application.

PREVIOUS RULES	1	REGIMENTAL OFFICERS, BRITISH SERVICE	6
STAFF CORPS AND INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS	2	ROYAL ENGINEERS, IMPERIAL LIST	7
OFFICERS OF ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ROYAL EN- GINEERS	3	INDIAN SERVICE BEFORE JOINING STAFF CORPS	9
OFFICERS OF BRITISH SERVICE	4	WARRANT OFFICERS	10
INVALID OR INVALID PENSION ESTABLISHMENT	5	FURLOUGH PAY	14

Previous Rules.

1. The rules previously in force will be designated, as heretofore, the Furlough Rules of 1796 and 1854.

Staff Corps and Indian Army Officers.

2. These rules are applicable to all officers who, on the 1st July 1868, belonged to the several Indian Staff Corps, or to the Indian Army, and who have elected, or may elect, to adopt them ; officers of the British Army who entered the Staff Corps after that date, and prior to the 1st January 1876, are subject to them. (See Articles 696, 702, and 704 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.)

Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

3. In regard to the periods of leave of absence during which appointments may be held and in regard to the increased allowances, they are also applicable to officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, late of the Indian Army, holding permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature, and to such officers of the Engineers of the Imperial Establishment as may be permanently employed on the staff in India, or who are receiving a staff salary, as on the fixed establishment of the Sappers and Miners. (But see Article 702 of Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.)

Officers of the British Service.

4. Should an officer of the British Service holding such permanent staff appointment proceed on leave under circumstances which, by these rules would involve loss of appointment, he cannot take leave under them, but simply as a British officer holding no appointment. Such leave will, however, reckon as a portion of the aggregate eight years of furlough on pay to which an officer is restricted during his service by Rule XVI, should he again become permanently employed and resume his right of obtaining furlough under these rules.

Invalid or Invalid Pension Establishment.

5. These rules are not applicable to officers on the Invalid or Invalid Pension Establishment, even if previous to their transfer they should have elected them, being intended solely for officers on the effective list.

Appendix No. 11.

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Regimental Officers, British Service.

6. They are not applicable to regimental officers generally of the British service, whether formerly belonging to the Indian Army and now in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and new line regiments, or on the old line establishment; nor are they applicable to officers of the British Army holding staff appointments, the tenure of which is limited to five years. [See Articles 696, 702 and 704 of Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.]

Royal Engineers, Imperial List.

7. Officers of the Royal Engineers on the Imperial List in permanent staff employ, and those who receive a staff salary, as on the fixed establishment of the Sappers and Miners (but see Article 702 of Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I), will be entitled to a furlough of two years on private affairs after eight years' service in India from date of arrival, or at the expiration of such service in India from the date of their return (for a second tour of service) on the completion of the prescribed home service after the first period of seven years' service in India, as will entitle them to furlough under Rule IX of these Regulations. (See note following).

NOTE.—[Officers of the Royal Imperial Engineers proceeding to England on furlough and reverting to home duty after three months of the commencement of such furlough, but again returning to India for further service, must complete three years' service from date of such return before becoming eligible for any furlough earned by length of service. But officers reverting to home duty after qualifying for furlough under these rules, and again returning to India for service, must serve one year before they can avail themselves of the furlough at credit.]

8. Such an officer's claim to furlough pay and passage will be regulated under Articles 703 to 705 of Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

Indian Service before joining Staff Corps.

9. Officers of British regiments who have joined the Staff Corps can count as service towards furlough all their military service in India, provided that half of it (in no case less than four years) has been passed in the Staff Corps; but any leave to England, otherwise than on medical certificate, they may have taken during service so counted will be reckoned as furlough already taken. Officers of the British service who formerly belonged to the Indian Armies are exempted from the above proviso.

Warrant Officers.

10. These rules apply also to all Honorary Commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers holding Veteran Commissions who may elect them, the period of service qualifying for furlough being calculated from the date of the attainment of a Commission. They will receive during furlough half their total receipts, calculated as laid down in Rule V, but without any reference to a minimum or maximum rate. (But see Articles 911 and 912 of Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.)

11. Warrant Officers can obtain furlough under these rules only on medical certificate. Such furlough may be for two years (one year only or less being granted in the first instance) with retention of appointment and half of the aggregate allowances; but any extension of such leave (which will not be granted for more than one year in excess of the two years), or any leave taken within three years from the date of last return to duty, will be on "English furlough pay." [See Note (1) to para. 14.]

12. Every Honorary Commissioned or Warrant Officer who attained warrant rank before the 19th February 1869 and who has not made his election, will be required, on the first occasion of his applying for furlough out of India, to state whether he desires to take the furlough under these rules, or under those previously in force applicable to Warrant Officers, *vis.*, Government General Orders Nos. 518 and 531 of 1854, Government General Order No. 1559 of 1857, and subsequent orders. That election will be considered final. (See Articles 905 to 909, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, of 1888.)

13. Honorary Commissioned and Warrant Officers who attained Warrant rank between the 19th February 1869 and 1st January 1876 are subject to these rules, and cannot elect any previous rules.

NOTE.—[These rules respecting Honorary Commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers apply to Officers of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department.]

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Furlough pay.

14. The term "furlough pay" having now a changed and two-fold signification, in all future orders and references "furlough pay" will be understood as the half Indian salary within the prescribed limits specified in Rule V of these regulations, converted at 1s. 6d. the rupee the privileged rate of exchange, whilst "English furlough pay" will represent the rates heretofore allowed to the several grades as English pay under the rules of 1796 and 1854.

NOTE (1).—[Where in these rules English furlough pay is mentioned as that to which an Honorary Commissioned Officer or a Warrant Officer is to be restricted, the rates laid down in Articles 854-E and 855-D, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, are to be understood as intended.]

NOTE (2).—[(¹) Officers who *elect* these rules prior to 1st July 1871, or before Government General Order No. 588 of 1871 reached their stations, will receive pay during furlough at the exchange of two shillings the rupee.]

Rules.

Preliminary and Definitions.

FURLOUGH DEFINED	I.—1	RETENTION OF APPOINTMENT	I.—2
KINDS OF LEAVE	IV		

Furlough Defined.

RULE I.—1. The distinction with respect to allowances, which has been hitherto drawn between furlough on private affairs and sick leave, is abolished, both kinds of leave being included under the general term *furlough*; provision, however, being made for the obtainment of furlough under medical certificate without all the restrictions applicable to furlough when taken without medical certificate.

Retention of Appointment.

2. Leave under these rules will not involve forfeiture of appointment, except in the cases herein specially provided for.

RULE II.—All military and medical officers taking furlough or leave under these Regulations retain their appointments during *all* leave of absence granted by competent authority, but their pay during such absence will be the same as they would obtain under these rules, had this exemption from forfeiture of appointment not been granted.

RULE III.—The rules now prescribed do not affect the provisions of Act XXXIII of George III, Chapter 52, Section 70 (²); but an absentee cannot retain his appointment and draw absentee allowances except under the rules herein prescribed. Nor do they affect the regulations by which officers holding five-year appointments can only obtain limited periods of leave without forfeiting their appointments. (See Article 687 of Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.)

Kinds of Leave.

RULE IV.—Leave of absence will in future be of three kinds, *vis.*—

- (i) Furlough in or out of India.
- (ii) General leave on private affairs, or medical certificate in India or short leave to sea.
- (iii) Privilege leave.

(¹) This rule does not apply to Officers who were admitted to the Staff Corps on and after the 1st July 1868,—(G. G. O., Military Department, No. 991, dated 22nd September 1876.)

(²) The section referred to is quoted below :—
Section 70.—"And be it further enacted that no person who shall have held any civil or military station whatever in India, in the service of the said United Company being under the rank or degree of a Member of Council or Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and who, having departed from India by leave of the Governor-General in Council, shall not return to India within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office, or be capable of again serving in India either in the European or Native corps of troops, or in the civil line of the Company's service, unless, in the case of any Civil Servant of the Company, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in General Court specially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in *The London Gazette*, or unless, in the case of any military officer, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India that such absence was occasioned by sickness, or infirmity, or some inevitable accident."

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Chapter I.—Furlough.

ALLOWANCES DURING FURLOUGH	V	SUBSIDIARY LEAVES	XVIII
FURLOUGH ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS	VI	PAYMENT OF FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES AND ADVANCES	XIX
INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO FURLOUGHES	VIII	LAST-PAY CERTIFICATES	XXI
FURLOUGH EARNED	IX	ACTING ALLOWANCES	XXII
FURLOUGH ADMISSIBLE	X	LEAVES THAT COUNT AS SERVICE FOR PENSION UNDER RULES OF 1854 AND 1868	XXIII
RESIDENCE DURING FURLOUGH	XII	CALCULATION OF FURLOUGH ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS	XXIV
FURLOUGH ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE	XIII		
AGGREGATE FURLOUGH ADMISSIBLE	XVI		
BEGINNING AND TERMINATION OF FURLOUGH	XVII		

Allowances during Furlough.

RULE V.—1. An officer drawing staff pay in addition to pay of rank, proceeding on furlough, will be allowed pay at the rate of 50 per cent. of the salary of his substantive office. (1)

2. (2) But an officer in civil employ, and drawing consolidated salary, will be allowed 50 per cent. of the average salary drawn by him during the three years prior to his proceeding on furlough or during his actual service in India, should that be less than three years; and the time spent and the allowances drawn during any leave other than "privilege leave" will be omitted in the calculation of average salary.

3. No absentee shall in any case draw more than £1,000 or less than £250 per annum.

NOTE (1).—[Should the furlough pay of an officer in civil employ be less than the furlough pay of his substantive military rank, the difference will be passed to him as a charge of the department from which he draws his pay.]

NOTE (2).—When the Indian furlough pay of a Military Officer, Combatant or Medical, is less than his English furlough pay, he is entitled to the latter.

NOTE (3).—The maximum furlough allowance, if paid in India, is the equivalent of £1,000 at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments.

4. The term "salary" will signify the total amount drawn by an officer, whether as consolidated pay or staff allowances in addition to pay, but will not include any extra or special allowances. But in the case of a military officer in civil employ, his acting allowances shall be taken into account as a part of his salary in calculating his furlough pay.

NOTE.—[The personal allowance drawn by military officers in the Police under the order in the Finance Department, No. 999, dated the 19th May 1883, is included in the term "salary."]

5. An officer absent on furlough, who may be transferred to another office during his absence, shall be entitled, for the entire period of his furlough, to pay at the rate sanctioned to him when leaving India, whatever the salary of the office to which he may be transferred may be. This pay will be continued to an officer in military employ after his return to India, until he rejoins his appointment, provided it is not less than the military pay or pay and allowances of his rank.

NOTE.—[An officer promoted whilst on furlough to a higher grade in his own department is entitled, from the date of his return to India, to that on which he takes up the duties of his appointment, to the pay and Indian allowances of his rank, plus the half staff he was in receipt of when he proceeded on furlough.]

(1) For the purpose of this rule, the temporary promotion from one grade to another of an officer of the Royal Engineers employed in the Public Works Department is an acting appointment, and the grade to which the officer is permanently attached is his substantive office.—(Finance Order No. 893, dated 31st May 1879.)

(2) The allowance of a Commissioned Medical Officer in civil employ will not be less than half his unemployed pay, or if he was appointed to the Medical Service before the 7th November 1864, half the grade pay of his rank.

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6. But an officer whose term of office shall lapse, who shall vacate his appointment, or whose appointment shall be abolished during his furlough, will revert at once to the furlough pay which he would draw in virtue of his rank, as laid down in clause 8 of this rule. Any case of sudden abolition of appointment may, however, be specially considered in the department of the Government under which the officer may have been employed. An officer⁽¹⁾ will also be entitled to the benefit of his promotion to a higher Staff Corps or regimental rank whilst on furlough, subject to the maximum limit.

NOTE.—[A Staff Officer seconded in his regiment may, on the expiry of the tenure of his staff appointment whilst on furlough, fall back upon the furlough pay of his regimental appointment.]

7. Officers holding regimental medical charges will be allowed to retain such charges during the authorised periods of furlough, as if they were medical staff appointments. And the difference between the grade pay [See Article 306 (e), Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I] of the officer holding the substantive charge and the consolidated salary of the charge will be considered the staff salary divisible between the absentee and the officer officiating for him.

8. Officers not in staff employ will receive half the Indian pay of their rank, provided that an officer entitled to furlough shall in no case receive less than the minimum of £250 per annum.

NOTE.—[Officers who may be entitled to income allowance from the Military Fund during absence in Europe, will draw their half salary or minimum absentee allowance under the foregoing clause, subject to a deduction equivalent to the amount of such income allowance.]

Furlough on Private Affairs.

RULE VI.—All grants of furlough on private affairs are subject to the exigencies of the public service (of which exigency the Government is to be exclusively the judge), and to any regulations that may be found necessary for limiting the number of absentees.

NOTE.—[It is therefore within the competency of Local Governments and of the Commander-in-Chief to decline to forward the application of any officer whose absence would, in their opinion, be detrimental to the interest of the public service, until such time as arrangements can be made for removing the difficulty; and it is the duty of the head of every department to decline to forward any application for furlough whenever the services of the officer cannot be spared without risking the efficiency of the department, any doubtful case being referred for the orders of Government.]

RULE VII.—The maximum amount of furlough on private affairs to be taken at any one time carrying pay and retention of appointment will be two years; any extension of such furlough will be without pay, unless it is on medical certificate. [See rule XIII, and Notes (4) and (5), rule IX.] And no extension on private affairs beyond two years will be granted though without pay, except upon satisfactory evidence of very urgent necessity.

Interval between two Furloughs.

RULE VIII.—1. A period of at least three years' service after return from last furlough (except furlough for a period not exceeding six months under rule XI, and, in the case of an officer in civil employ, furlough in India not exceeding three months, or special leave under civil rules) must be completed before furlough can again be taken, unless obtained under medical certificate. [See rule XIII, rule XIV, clause 1, and rule IX, Note (4).]

NOTE.—[Although special leave under civil leave rules and furlough not exceeding three months taken by officers in civil employ are not considered as furlough requiring an interval of three years' duty, such absence will not be reckoned as part of three years' service required between two furloughs.]

(1) An officer in civil employ, who when on furlough, draws one-half of the salary of his substantive office under the first clause of rule V, Chapter I, derives no benefit as regards the rate of his furlough pay from departmental promotion and consequent increase to his staff salary during his furlough. His furlough pay will be increased beyond what he was entitled to at the commencement of his furlough only if he is promoted to a higher Staff Corps or Regimental rank while on furlough.—(Finance Order No. 3140, dated 29th August 1884.)

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2. An officer who, while on furlough, may be *ordered* out for special duty, or on account of the exigencies of the service, may take the balance of such furlough at any time after the termination of the duty for which he was recalled.

NOTE (1).—[Officers ordered out for special duty, or on account of the exigencies of the service, are allowed a free passage out, but not a return passage home, and furlough pay for the period of the voyage to India, and the voyage home, in the event of their returning to England to avail themselves of the residue of their furlough; as also the privilege of counting both periods as service for pension, and as exclusive of the residue furlough due.]

NOTE (2).—[Residue furlough is obtainable at any time either on medical certificate or on private affairs, provided the original furlough was earned by service. (See Note (3) to rule XVII.)]

Furlough earned.

RULE IX.—An officer will be eligible for two years' furlough on the completion of eight years' *actual service in India* (see para. 9); for a third year, after a further period of six years' actual service; and for a fourth and fifth year, after similar intervals of six years; and so on up to the maximum prescribed in rule XVI. The grant of furlough to an officer eligible for it will be subject only to the conditions specified in rules VI and VII. But see notes to this rule.

(1).—Furlough granted under these rules, without "furlough pay," will not reckon as furlough already taken in calculating the balance at an officer's credit, or as part of the total of eight years allowed, as shown in rule XVI; but all furlough with "furlough pay," whether on private affairs or on medical certificate taken under these rules, will so reckon.

(2).—Furlough and leave previously taken under the rules of 1796 or 1854, will count, as respects officers who have elected these rules, as follows:—

- (a) Furlough on private affairs, with pay, taken under the rules of 1796 or 1854 counts in all respects as furlough.
- (b) Furlough on medical certificate, under the rules of 1796, does not count in any respect as furlough.
- (c) Furlough on medical certificate, with pay, under the rules of 1854, counts as part of the maximum of eight years allowed under these rules; but until the maximum thus made up be reached, this furlough will not count as furlough already taken in determining the amount of furlough to which an officer is entitled.
- (d) Furlough without pay under the rules either of 1796 or 1854 does not count in any respect as furlough.

N.B.—Furlough on medical certificate with "furlough pay" obtained by officers under rule IX, Note (1) of these Regulations, between the publication of Government General Orders No. 171 of the 25th February 1874 and No. 197 of the 1st March 1877, will not be reckoned as "furlough already taken" in computing the amount of furlough at the credit of such officers; but it will form part of the aggregate of eight years allowed to officers.

NOTE (1).—[An officer of less than eight years' service in India may obtain furlough not exceeding two years on medical certificate, with furlough pay and retention of appointment, provided he has been three years in the Staff Corps, or—in the case of a Royal Engineer officer holding a permanent staff appointment, or an officer not in the Staff Corps—has served for three years in India; but such furlough will, in the first instance, be restricted to one year.]

NOTE (2).—[If the officer has not been three years in the Staff Corps, or served three years in India, as the case may be, he will receive "English furlough pay" only.]

NOTE (3).—[The rule in Note (2) and the proviso in Note (1) are not applicable to officers of the Indian Army who entered the new Line Regiments or Royal Artillery, and subsequently the Staff Corps.]

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- NOTE (4).**—[Unemployed General Officers of the Staff Corps or local service can be granted furlough without serving the interval of three years prescribed in rule VIII; and they can remain in Europe, after they have exhausted the full period of furlough allowed during an officer's service by rule XVI (eight years on the whole), on the English furlough pay of their rank.]
- NOTE (4a).**—[Officers residing out of India under the provisions of Articles 38, 270 (c) and 346, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, if subject to the furlough regulations of 1868 and entitled to furlough pay at two shillings per rupee, are allowed the benefit of that rate of exchange for any period of furlough standing at their credit, without the interval of three years' service in India ordinarily required between two furloughs.]
- NOTE (5).**—[A Major-General of the Staff Corps who proceeds to England on promotion to that rank, or on ceasing to be employed, can receive half his Indian pay for the period of furlough at his credit, but not exceeding the three years during which he would have been entitled to draw his full Staff Corps pay if he were in India.]
- NOTE (6).**—[A General Officer of the late Indian Artillery or Engineers, who may have never volunteered for general service, nor benefited by its rules, and who may have furlough at his credit, under the Regulations of 1868, when becoming unemployed, is eligible for furlough as if he were a General Officer of the Indian Army. (See above note.)]
- NOTE (7).**—[If an officer appointed to any *duty* in England draws his pay and Indian allowances with or without any portion of his staff salary, he can count the period of such employment as service towards furlough⁽¹⁾; but if he is appointed to an office in England to which a fixed consolidated salary is attached, he cannot reckon the time of such employment as service towards furlough.]

Furlough admissible.

RULE X.—An officer eligible for furlough need not take the whole amount to which his service entitles him, but may apply for any portion thereof as an instalment; and in that case the balance will remain at his credit in any future computation of the amount of furlough for which he may be eligible.

Illustrations.

1. An officer, who has served nine years in India, is entitled to two years' furlough. He takes only one year, and after his return remains in India for five years. He is then eligible for two years' furlough as follows:—

Total service in India	. . . . .	14 years.
Furlough due on that service	. . . . .	3 "
Furlough already taken	. . . . .	1 year.
Balance for which he is eligible	. . . . .	2 years.

2. An officer, who has served twenty years in India without taking furlough, is entitled to four years' furlough. He can only take, however, two years at one time carrying pay, the balance remaining at his credit in any future computation of furlough to which he may be entitled. He can take that balance after completing three years' service from the date of his return from the first instalment.

NOTE.—[An officer is said to have furlough at his credit, even though he may not be able to obtain it owing to the number of absentees or other causes, when the calculation of his service, as in illustration 1 above, shows a "balance for which he is eligible."]

RULE XI.—1. Furlough on urgent private affairs for six months on pay, equivalent to the British regimental pay of his rank, may be granted when the officer has less than six months' furlough at his credit, or when, from other causes, *e.g.*, the number of absentees, or his not having served three years since his last return to duty, etc., he is not able to take it.

(¹) This rule does not apply to a Military Officer in Civil employment who is otherwise subject to these rules. (See note to Article 105 in Chapter IV of these Regulations.)

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The said period may form part of the periods of either eight or six years referred to in rule IX, and of the three years which are required to intervene between two periods of furlough by rule VIII.

2. This furlough cannot be given in extension of any furlough, neither can it be extended beyond the six months, except on medical certificate, in which case the whole of the absence will be considered as furlough taken under rule XIV, clause 1.

NOTE (1).—[Furlough under this rule is not admissible to officers in civil employ. They are, however, eligible for "special leave" under the Civil Service Regulations. (See Note (2) to Rule XXXIII, Chapter III.)]

NOTE (2).—[Ill-health is not considered as warranting furlough under this rule to any officers who under the provisions of these regulations can obtain furlough on medical certificate.]

Residence during Furlough.

RULE XII.—Subject to State considerations, there will be no restriction as to the places to which an officer may resort during furlough. But if he desires to spend out of India any portion of a furlough taken in India, or *vice versa*, he must obtain permission to do so from the Government of his presidency, or from the Secretary of State for India, as the case may be; and on landing in either country, he must report his arrival accordingly to the Military Department of his own presidency, or to the India Office, forwarding a copy of the permission granted him to change his destination. He must also communicate his address. An officer who, on his return to India, reports his debarkation without forwarding *at once* a copy of the permission granted him to change his destination, or submitting an application for such permission, will be considered to have returned to his duty.

Furlough on Medical Certificate.

RULE XIII.—1. Furlough on medical certificate is obtainable under Notes (1) and (2) of rule IX and rule XIV to the extent of two years. Such furlough may, however, be extended on a fresh medical certificate up to a third year on "English furlough pay," and an officer on furlough on private affairs, who may be obliged to obtain an extension on medical certificate, will be thenceforward entitled to the same advantages, and subjected to the same disadvantages as to retention of appointment, pay, etc., as if he had originally obtained furlough on medical certificate.

2. In the event of an officer not being able to return to his duty after an absence of three years, it will rest with the Secretary of State for India in Council to order him to appear before a medical board, with a view to placing him on the retired list, if entitled to pension, or on the half-pay list.

3. Should the circumstances of the case, however, warrant a further extension of furlough it can only be granted without pay.

NOTE.—[All officers, however employed, and whatever the amount of furlough granted them may be, who leave India on medical certificate, are required to produce a certificate of fitness for duty before they can be allowed to return.]

RULE XIV.—1. An officer whose health may necessitate his taking furlough within three years from the date of last return from any furlough, except that taken for a period not exceeding six months under rule XI (and excepting also, in the case of an officer in civil employ *ordinary furlough not exceeding three months or special leave not exceeding six months under civil rules*), may obtain under the usual medical certificate such amount as may be duly certified to be necessary for the restoration of his health, not, however, exceeding one year in the first instance; but he will receive only "English furlough pay."

2. If, however, he shall have served three years since the date of his last return to duty, although there may be no balance of furlough at his credit, he will be entitled, on obtaining furlough on medical certificate, to receive "furlough pay," as laid down in rule V, for the entire period not exceeding two years. Should the latter period be exceeded, he will come under the provisions of rule XIII.

RULE XV.—1. An officer entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his absence from India, must take the leave as furlough under rule IX, but without forfeiting any

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passage-money to which he may be entitled under Military Fund Rules, or if a subaltern, by Regulation, when proceeding on medical certificate.

2. Should such an officer, however, be declared fit for duty before the expiration of two years, he may be granted an extension on private affairs up to that limit, provided he has so much furlough at his credit, and that if he remains he will not be in excess of the established proportion of absentees.

3. Any extension, on medical certificate, of furlough taken under this rule beyond two years must be on "English furlough pay" under rule XIII, and without pay if on private affairs.

NOTE.—[All officers in military or civil employ on furlough in Europe requiring extensions on private affairs must themselves obtain and attach to their applications to the India Office a letter from the Government under which they are serving, showing that there are no objections to the grant of the extension.]

Aggregate Furlough Admissible.

RULE XVI.—The aggregate amount of furlough, with pay and retention of appointment, on private affairs and on medical certificate that may be granted to an officer during his service, will be limited to eight years.

NOTE (1).—[This aggregate is calculated agreeably to clauses 1 and 2 of rule IX. (See also rule XXVI.)]

NOTE (2).—[Furlough allowed by proper authority to reckon as service for pension under the provisions of Government General Orders Nos. 1113 of 1857 and 95 of 1866, or in consequence of an officer's employment on any duty during his furlough, will not reckon as part of the aggregate period of eight years.]

Beginning and Termination of Furlough.

RULE XVII.—If taken in India, furlough is reckoned from the date of the absentee's quitting his station to that of his return thereto. If taken out of India, furlough commences from the date on which the vessel on which the officer embarks quits her moorings or anchorage, whether she leaves the limits of the port or not, and terminates on the day immediately preceding that on which the vessel on which he returns to India drops her anchor or is moored at any Indian port. 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 where he last quits her.

NOTE (1).—[Furlough out of India taken before the 17th November 1883, reckoned from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which an officer embarked, or (if from Calcutta) the date on which she left the Sandheads to the date of disembarkation, the latter being considered as a day of duty. But see exception in Note (2).]

NOTE (2).—[From the 4th April 1870 to the 14th September 1874, inclusive, the date of disembarkation was reckoned as a day of furlough and not of duty.]

NOTE (3).—[The furlough of an officer ordered to India before its expiration for special duty, or on account of the exigencies of the service, terminates on the day previous to that of his embarkation for India from any port in England or the Continent of Europe. When the officer avails himself of the balance of his furlough, it commences on the day of his first landing either in England or on the Continent of Europe.]

Subsidiary Leave.

RULE XVIII.—Subsidiary leave to embark for Europe or elsewhere on furlough will be granted for any period deemed necessary, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days. Leave up to the same limit, to enable him to rejoin on his return from furlough, will be granted from the date of his disembarkation in India. This applies equally to furloughs taken under rule XI. The authority, which has power to grant subsidiary leave, can, on due cause being shown, grant any necessary extension of it; but this can be done only on very sufficient reasons.

NOTE (1).—[The grant of furlough and leave out of India holds good only for three months from the date of the general order notifying it; officers must therefore embark

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within that period or take up the first portion in India, otherwise the furlough or leave out of India will lapse, and a fresh application must be submitted, which will be dealt with in all respects as the original application. Officers are forbidden to embark after the expiry of the three months, unless with the special sanction of the Government previously obtained. This period of three months is inclusive of all subsidiary leave. The only exception to this ruling is in the case of an officer detained on public grounds, who, in reporting his departure, should attach a certificate signed by the head of his department, or other authority, to that effect; but officers, whose furlough or leave out of India has appeared in orders, are not, if it can be avoided, to be placed on duties which are likely to cause their detention in India beyond the above-mentioned time.]

NOTE (2).—[The amount of subsidiary leave admissible, and the allowances of military officers in civil employ during such leave, will be adjusted according to Civil Rules.]

NOTE (3).—[Leave preparatory to retirement from the service does not reckon as service towards pension.]

NOTE (4).—[An officer unavoidably detained at the presidency for passage in a troop-ship, beyond the usual subsidiary leave, shall count the period of such detention as subsidiary leave.]

NOTE (5).—[An officer proceeding on furlough while on general leave, without rejoining, is not entitled to subsidiary leave.]

Payment of Furlough Allowances and Advances.

RULE XIX.—Furlough allowances are payable monthly in India and in England.

RULE XX.—Advances of furlough pay will continue to be made in India to those officers who desire it for three months from date of embarkation. Payments in continuation will be made in England on the expiration of four months from that date. [See rules on the subject, Articles 523 to 532 (1) and 883 of Army Regulations, Volume I, Part I.]

Last-pay Certificate.

RULE XXI.—The last-pay certificate issued to each officer who may be granted furlough, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, will specify the rate of the pay and staff salary of his last substantive appointment, and the rate to which he will be entitled in Europe in virtue of rule V.

N.B.—For rules regarding the obtainment of last-pay certificates by officers quitting India, see clause 46, India Army Circulars for May 1880.

Acting Allowances.

RULE XXII.—1. An officer acting in India for an absentee on furlough will be restricted, for the entire period that he may so act, to the half staff salary of the appointment in which he may be acting, in addition to the full pay of his rank and the half staff salary of his own appointment, if he possess one. The aggregate staff salary granted to the acting officer in such cases will not be less than R100 per mensem, unless the full staff salary of the post in which he is officiating is less than that sum.

NOTE.—[The indulgence granted by the above rule is only allowed to one *directly* officiating in the place of the officer absent on furlough, not to one acting in the room of an officer who is himself acting for an absentee on furlough.]

2. An Honorary Commissioned or Warrant Officer acting for one of a higher grade on furlough receives half of the aggregate allowances of the absentee, added to half of the aggregate of his own allowances.

Leave, that counts as service for Pension under the Rules of 1854 and 1868.

RULE XXIII.—1. Military and medical officers under the Regulations of 1854 and 1868 count the following proportion of leave taken under those Regulations as service for pension

(1) The provisions of Article 529 are not applicable to military officers in civil employ taking leave under the rules applicable to Members of the Indian Civil Service.

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subject (in the case of officers under the rules of 1796) to the condition laid down in clause 4 of rule XXXIV:—

MILITARY.			MEDICAL.		
Yrs.		Yrs.	Yrs.		Yrs.
2	in	20	1½	in	17
3	"	25	3	"	20
4	"	30	4	"	25
5	"	35	5	"	30
6	"	38			

NOTE (1).—[The following proportion of leave taken under the Regulations of 1854 and 1868 reckons for pension with effect from the 1st July 1891:—

MILITARY.			MEDICAL.		
Yrs.		Yrs.	Yrs.		Yrs.
2	in	20	2	in	17
3	"	24	3	"	20
4	"	28	4	"	25
5	"	32	5	"	30
6	"	38			

NOTE (2).—[Officers of the old Indian Cadres of Royal Artillery and Engineers, and of the 12 new Line Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, who are serving under Indian Pension Rules, are allowed to count all full-pay service, past or future, towards pension on retirement.]

2. Honorary Commissioned and Warrant Officers obtaining warrant rank after the 24th August 1872 can only reckon as service towards pension the following periods of leave whether taken in or out of India:—

15 months in 12 years' departmental service	} irrespective of whether taken in the non-commissioned or warrant grade.
20 " 14 " " " "	
24 " 16 " " " "	

3. Those who were promoted to warrant rank before that date are allowed to continue, if they prefer it, on the old rule, and reckon all leave in India as service, all out of India being deducted from their service for pension.

Illustration of the mode of computing service for pension in any case.

					Yrs.
Total service from date of arrival in India, say	.	.	.	.	30
Leave—					
		Yrs.	M.		
In Europe, say	.	6	7		
In India	.	3	5		
		10	0		
Of which he can reckon	.	4	0		
Remaining to be deducted	.	6	0	.	6
Service counting for pension	.	.	.	.	24

Calculation of Furlough on Private Affairs.

RULE XXIV.—In computing the furlough on private affairs to which an officer, who has already enjoyed some portion of such furlough, will be entitled under these rules, it will be necessary to deduct the total amount of the furlough with "furlough pay" of which he may have availed himself during his service from the total periods to which under rule IX he can lay claim. The balance (within the limit of eight years' total furlough on private affairs and medical certificate laid down in rule XVI) will represent the leave to which he will be entitled on the expiration of not less than three years from his last return to duty. (See sections 1 and 2 and the N.B. to rule IX.)

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Illustrations.

(1) An officer who had obtained under the existing rules two years' furlough after ten years' service returns to India on the date on which this order is promulgated. He accepts its conditions and serves four years longer in India. On the expiration of that term he can take one year's furlough, thus—

Total service in India	14 years.
Leave to which that service entitles him	3 "
Already enjoyed	2 "
	1
Balance	1 year.

(2) An officer of four years' service has proceeded on sick certificate to England for twenty months, extended afterwards to two years. He returns, serves six years in India, takes two years' furlough, and returns to India about the time of the promulgation of these rules, which he accepts. He must serve four years before he can take an additional year's furlough, thus—

Total service up to return from furlough	14 years.
Total service in India	10 "
Furlough enjoyed on that service	2 "
	4
Further period of service to entitle him to one year's furlough	4 "

Chapter II.—General Leave on Private Affairs and Medical Certificate in India.

GENERAL LEAVE IN INDIA XXV	SHORT LEAVE TO SEA XXVII
SHORT LEAVE ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE XXVI	GENERAL LEAVE COUNTS FOR PENSION XXVIII

General Leave in India.

RULE XXV.—An officer will be eligible, as at present, to take leave on private affairs or medical certificate anywhere in India for any period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Government under which he may be serving. During the entire period of his absence on this account the officer will be entitled, as at present, to his full pay and a moiety of his staff salary. Leave taken under this rule will form no part of the eight years' aggregate furlough. If this indulgence should be taken advantage of for a third year consecutively, the officer will lose his staff appointment, unless entitled to retain it under rule II.

NOTE.—[See Note (4) to rule XXXIII.]

Short Leave on Medical Certificate.

RULE XXVI.—Leave on medical certificate for a period exceeding six months, capable of extension under renewed medical certificate to a limit of one year, may be granted to any officer who, in the opinion of a medical board, may require it. Leave of this nature, taken after the promulgation of these rules, will be held to constitute a part of the maximum period of eight years' leave of absence to which an officer is entitled in his entire period of service, but will not be regarded as furlough, nor will it affect the intervals entitling to furlough laid down in rule IX. During this leave the absentee will draw a moiety of his staff salary in addition to the pay of his rank. But if the twelve months be exceeded, the whole leave must be reckoned as furlough, and allowances adjusted accordingly.

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Short Leave to Sea.

RULE XXVII.—Short leave, not exceeding three months, on private affairs or medical certificate, may also be taken to sea on the above condition ; but absence from India for any longer period will be treated as furlough.

NOTE.—[This leave is reckoned from the date of embarkation to that of debarkation ; but an officer is not permitted to visit Europe on such leave.]

General Leave counts for Pension.

RULE XXVIII.—All general leave taken in India counts as part of the leave reckoning against service for pension.

Chapter III—Privilege Leave.

CONDITIONS OF GRANT	XXIX	RESIDENCE DURING LEAVE	XXXI
SPECIAL LOCALITIES	XXX	RESTRICTIONS	XXXII

Conditions of grant.

RULE XXIX.—Privilege leave may be granted, as at present, for sixty days in each year to all officers in military employ, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by them. General leave, in extension of privilege leave, can only be granted on the ground of sickness or some other serious emergency which could not have been foreseen when the officer proceeded on privilege leave. Privilege leave may, however, be converted into general leave with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief or the Government.

NOTE (1).—[Privilege leave for ninety days, after thirty-three months' duty which may be spent anywhere, in or out of India, is admissible to Commissioned, Honorary 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 privilege leave for thirty-three 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 ninety 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 thirty-three months' duty ; but an officer who may have thirty-three 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).—[Honorary Commissioned and 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 Districts are not eligible for the ninety days' privilege leave referred to in the above Note (1).]

Special localities.

RULE XXX.—In the case of the stations noted in the margin privilege leave may, as at present, be granted for ninety days to officers of local corps, or of corps which are usually employed in one or other of the districts named.

Assam. (All stations.)	Dera Ghazi Khan.	
Kherwara.	Bajapur.	
Khotli.	Jacobabad.	
Edwardesabad.	Baluchistan. (All stations.)	
Dera Ismail Khan.		

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NOTE.—[The above rule is not applicable to officers of regiments moved in course of relief to any of the stations, or who are only temporarily employed there.]

Residence during Leave.

RULE XXVI.—An officer is at liberty to proceed wherever he may desire on privilege leave, provided he can ensure his return before the expiration of his leave.

Restrictions.

RULE XXXII.—Privilege leave cannot be taken in continuation of furlough, nor can furlough be obtained in continuation of privilege leave. If furlough be obtained by an officer while absent on privilege leave, the privilege leave will be converted into general leave, the officer for that period sacrificing a moiety of his staff salary.

Military Officers in Civil employ.

RULE XXXIII.—Military officers (including Honorary Commissioned Officers, as also Warrant Officers who hold veteran or unattached commissions) in civil or political employ who are subject to these rules when they take leave in India, come, as respect periods of leave obtainable and amount of pay to be granted, under the Civil Leave Rules. When they take leave out of India, they come under the Military Leave Rules. (But see the notes following.)

NOTE (1).—[Furlough in India under these rules, and privilege, subsidiary, and examination leave, as also special leave out of India, under Civil Leave Rules, is allowed to a military officer in civil employ by the Government to which he is subordinate.]

NOTE (2).—[An officer who has had furlough under rule XI of these Regulations, must complete six years' service from date of return therefrom before becoming eligible for special leave. The special leave is not admissible in extension of any furlough, neither can it be extended beyond the six months. If, however, an officer continues absent on medical certificate beyond the six months, the whole period of his absence will be considered as furlough on medical certificate under these Regulations.]

NOTE (3).—[When furlough in India is required by a military officer in civil employ, he must obtain from the Military Department, and submit to the Accountant-General, a "furlough certificate," and when furlough is granted by the Government to which the officer is subordinate, a copy of the order granting the furlough should be sent to the Military Department.]

NOTE (4).—[No officer in civil employ, except those employed in the Police and all such as have previously been refused permission to revert to military duty, is eligible for leave under Chapter II.]

NOTE (5).—[A continuous service Royal Engineer Officer who, at the time of coming under the Civil Leave Rules, was subject to these Regulations, may, if he desire it, take with him to the Civil Department such furlough as may have accrued to him, less any already taken, to be added to the furlough that may be earned in the Civil Department. The amount of furlough accrued shall, in that case, be calculated proportionately on the whole service qualifying for furlough, without reference to the minimum periods of eight or six years' service laid down in rule IX.]

Subsidiary Rules.

RULE XXXIV.—1. Officers of the Indian Military and Medical Services will be required generally to notify their intention to accept these rules, or to adhere to those now existing on the first occasion of their taking furlough or general leave after the publication of this order. Such election must be considered final, and under no plea whatever will an officer be subsequently relieved from the choice thus made.

2. Officers going home under these rules will pay English rates of subscription only to the Military Fund.

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3. Officers who may determine to abide by existing rules will be allowed to proceed on furlough on the conditions laid down in rules VII, VIII, and XIII to the extent to which they may be entitled under the Furlough Regulations of 1854 or of 1796, whichever of the two they may have elected, and on the rates of pay contemplated in those Regulations, but retaining their appointments. The principle laid down in rule XV must, however, be applied in those cases.

4. If an officer, under the Furlough Rules of 1796, elects the present rules, his service for pension will be reckoned under the former rules up to 1st July 1868, and thenceforward under the rules of 1868; and the fact of the officer having been on furlough on 1st July 1868, and not then having elected the rules of 1868, will not affect the case. All periods of leave out of Indian limits taken previous to 1st July 1868 will be wholly excluded from his service for pension; but he may reckon towards pension periods of leave taken subsequent to that date, according to the length of his service counting for pension, as shown in rule XXIII.

5. His election of these Furlough Rules in no way affects his right to *retire* under the Pension Rules of 1796.

Appendix No. 12.—Referred to in Article 678.

Military Furlough Regulations of 1875.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

PRELIMINARY.
FURLOUGH AND LEAVE RULES.
• SCHEDULE A.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.
SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS FOR MILITARY
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

NOTE.—[All the headings except the above are introduced for facility of reference; they do not form a part of the Regulations and must not be relied on in interpreting their meaning.]

Preliminary.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following revised Furlough and Leave Rules applicable to the Staff Corps and Indian Local and Medical Services.

NOTE.—[These rules are not applicable to officers of the Royal Artillery or Engineers, whether of the late Indian Army or not.]

Furlough and Leave Rules.

FURLOUGH EARNED	1	ADVANCES FOR PASSAGE-MONEY	9
FURLOUGH ADMISSIBLE	2	SPECIAL (SIX MONTHS') LEAVE	10
RETENTION OF APPOINTMENT	4	BEGINNING AND END OF LEAVE	11
FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES AND ADVANCES	5	OFFICERS NOT IN SCHEDULE A	12
FURLOUGH ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE	6	PENSIONARY SERVICE OF OFFICERS ELECTING THESE RULES	13
SPECIAL FURLOUGH	8		

Furlough earned.

RULE 1. 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

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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.)]

Furlough admissible.

RULE 2. An officer may receive at any time any portion of the furlough to which he is entitled, but, except under rule 8, 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 6, any further portion of the furlough to which he is entitled until after the interval of two years.

RULE 3. 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.

Retention of Appointment.

RULE 4. Furlough does not involve forfeiture of appointment, may be spent anywhere and counts as service for pension. (See rule 8.)

NOTE (1).—[All furlough necessitated by wounds or illness contracted by active service on 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.]

Furlough Allowances and Advances.

RULE 5. 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 Corps 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 6 and rule 8.)

NOTE 1.—[The equivalent in Indian money of £1,000 and £250 at the official rate of exchange should be held to be the maximum and minimum rates, respectively, of furlough pay issued in India on account of furlough taken out of India under these rules.]

NOTE 2.—[An officer may receive furlough pay for three consecutive years if he is entitled to, and is allowed so much furlough at one time, and is also entitled to increased pay if promoted during furlough from date of promotion.]

NOTE 3.—[When the Indian furlough pay of a Military Officer, Combatant or Medical, is less than his English furlough pay, he is entitled to the latter.]

An Honorary Commissioned 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.

NOTE.—[For rules regarding advances to officers proceeding on or returning from furlough out of India, see articles 523 to 532 and 883 of Army Regulations, Volume I, Part I.]

Furlough on Medical Certificate.

RULE 6. 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. [See Note (2) to this rule.]

NOTE (1).—[The grant of furlough on medical certificate is restricted to a maximum period of one year in the first instance.]

(1) Officers who, under the operation of rule III of the Supplementary Regulations on page 33, have become subject to Civil Rules, are entitled to the concession made by this note.—(Finance Order No. 2735, dated 2nd September 1885.)

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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, without the period of his furlough being fixed, on "English furlough pay," subject to the decision of Her Majesty's Government as to his ultimate disposal; a special report on each case being submitted to Her Majesty's Government by the Government of India, or, in the case of officers of the Madras or Bombay Army, by the Governments of those presidencies. (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 6, when the first anticipation was rendered necessary by wounds or illness contracted by active service in the field. (See Note to rule 4.)]

RULE 7. 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.

NOTE.—[An officer anticipating furlough a second time will be placed on half-pay at once, and allowed to proceed to England in the same manner as under Note (2) to rule 6 (But see Note (3) to rule 6.)]

Special Furlough.

RULE 8. 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 periods as the Government granting it is satisfied to be actually necessary, with reference to the urgency of the case.]

Advances for Passage-money.

RULE 9. Advances for passage-money, on need shown, will be granted to officers on furlough, to be recovered in manner specified at the time of the grant: in India, at the discretion of the local Government; and in England, at the discretion of the Secretary of State.

Special (six months') Leave.

RULE 10. Leave may be granted for any period not exceeding six months at a time, and may not, except for very urgent reasons, 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. The local authorities shall be defined for the purpose of this rule by the Government of India. (See Subsidiary Rules II and III.)

NOTE (1).—[If a Commissioned Officer, Honorary Commissioned or Warrant Officer, a Senior Assistant Surgeon or an Assistant Surgeon under these rules has had no leave on full Indian pay and allowances for thirty-three months, he can draw full staff salary for the first ninety days of any leave allowed under rule 10 (see Note (1) to clause (2), Subsidiary Rule III.)]

NOTE (2).—[If an officer exceeds the six months' leave admissible at one time under the above rule, the entire period will be converted to furlough, and his allowances adjusted accordingly.]

NOTE (3).—[An officer cannot take leave under rule 10 piecemeal. (But see clause (2) to Subsidiary Rule III.)]

Beginning and termination of Leave.

RULE 11. Leave and furlough are reckoned from and to the close of the day named in the order granting them. (But see articles 659 and 660 of Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I.)

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Officers not in Schedule A.

RULE 12. The position of officers not included in Schedule A will be unchanged as respects leave or furlough.

Pensionary service of Officers electing these rules.

RULE 13. 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 (1).—[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. Under the rules of 1854 and 1868 two years' leave in twenty years' service counts for pension; but in periods of less than twenty years no leave counts. Therefore, if an officer, now under the rules of 1854 or 1868, of twenty years' service with two years' leave, elects the present rules, his service for pension will be twenty years; if an officer of nineteen years' service, with the same amount of leave, elects these rules, his service for pension will be seventeen years only.]

NOTE (2).—[When, however, officers joining the Staff Corps and coming compulsorily under these rules have joined with less than twenty years' service under the rules of 1854 or 1868, they shall, after completing twenty years' service in all, be permitted to count as service for pension a proportion of any leave they may have taken under earlier rules, at the rate of two years' leave for twenty 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 2 years 142 days were on leave under the rules of 1868, would count 1 year and 156 days' leave, and would have 13 years and 113 days' total service for pension.]

Schedule A.

(Referred to in Rules 1 and 13.)

(1) Officers entering the Staff Corps or Indian Medical Service, and Warrant Officers attaining that rank, after the 31st December 1875; and

(2) Any other officers, Commissioned or Honorary Commissioned and Warrant, belonging to the Indian Army or Medical Service, or officers of the Staff Corps, who joined after the 31st December 1875, shall, before asking for leave or furlough, apply in writing to their local Governments to be placed definitely upon this schedule; but their service for furlough under rule 1 shall commence from the date of such entry or such application, respectively.

NOTE (1).—[The date of entry into the Staff Corps is that of entry 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 choice of rules; but an officer whose date of admission is after that date will have no option.]

NOTE (2):—

I.—[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 and only if they shall have served five years in India, of which not less than half shall have been in the Staff Corps; but any leave out of India on private affairs taken by them during service so counted will be reckoned as furlough taken under rule 1, and any leave taken on medical certificate will be reckoned as taken under rule 6.]

II.—[Should, therefore, an officer, who took leave out of India on medical certificate whilst in the British service, again require furlough on medical certificate on his admission to the Staff Corps, and proceed under rule 6, he will be granted, in the first instance, only so much furlough as will complete the period admissible under that rule. This furlough may be extended to two years on "English furlough pay," but it will rest with Her Majesty's Government to determine whether any, and, if so, what extension shall be granted.]

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NOTE (3).—[Honorary Commissioned and Warrant Officers, Senior Assistant Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons promoted to that 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 6.]

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 year's furlough, unless it be furlough on medical certificate under rule 6. 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.]

(3) Any officer 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 Honorary Commissioned and Warrant Officers so employed.]

(4) The last-pay certificate issued to an officer to whom furlough or leave has been granted shall state the pay to which, under rule 5, 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.

CALCULATION OF FURLOUGH PAY	. . . I	SPECIAL (SIX MONTHS') LEAVE	. . . III
LOCAL AUTHORITIES DEFINED	. . . II	LEAVE TO REJOIN APPOINTMENT	. . . <i>ibid.</i>

Calculation of Furlough Pay.

RULE 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 5).

Local Authorities defined.

RULE II.—The Governments of the three presidencies, or Their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief, in regard to officers serving directly under them, shall be held to be the "local authorities" named in rule 10.

Special (six months') Leave.

RULE III.—Pending further orders, a Staff Officer granted leave under rule 10 shall receive, as heretofore, the pay or Staff Corps 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.

Leave to rejoin Appointment.

CLAUSE (1). Leave under rule 10 may also be granted to an officer on return from furlough to enable him to rejoin his appointment. During such leave he will receive the pay of his rank and the half staff pay of the appointment held by him, or to which he may have been transferred or promoted while on furlough, the officer acting in the appointment being restricted to the half staff pay thereof.

CLAUSE (2). 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

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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. (See Note following.)

NOTE (1).—[Privilege leave for ninety days after thirty-three months' duty, which may be spent anywhere in or out of India, is admissible to Commissioned Officers, Senior Assistant Surgeons, Honorary-Commissioned or 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 thirty-three 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 ninety 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 thirty-three months' duty; but an officer who may have thirty-three 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).—[Honorary-Commissioned or Warrant Officers, Senior Assistant Surgeons, or Assistant Surgeons proceeding out of India on privilege leave under Note (1) above must deposit the amount of their return passage-money, or give security for the payment of the same.]

NOTE (5).—[General Officers Commanding Districts are not eligible for the ninety days' privilege leave referred to in the above Note (1).]

NOTE (6).—[The "Staff Officers" referred to in rule III on preceding page 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 10 is liable to be modified at any time in any way that the Government of India may deem expedient.

Supplementary Regulations for Military Commissioned Officers in Civil employ.

OFFICERS SUBJECT TO CIVIL OR OTHER RULES I

OFFICERS REVERTING TO MILITARY DUTY . IV

Officer subject to Civil or other Rules.

RULE I.—Any officer now in civil employ, who is subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1854 or 1868, shall remain so subject.

RULE 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 Rules of 1875 so long as he continues in civil employ.]

RULE 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 Service Regulations applicable to Members of the Indian Civil Service, both as regards furlough and leave taken out of India and in India.

NOTE (1).—[An officer counts his service for furlough in the Civil Department from the date of his substantive employment in that department.]

NOTE (2).—[An officer takes with him to the Civil Department furlough to the extent of one-fifth of his furlough service in the Military Department, less any already taken, to be added to the furlough that may be earned in the Civil Department.]

Appendices Nos. 13 and 14.

NOTE (3).—[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.]

Officer reverting to Military Duty.

RULE 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 subject 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 tenth 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.

Appendix No. 13.—*Referred to in Article 703.*

List of Civil Engineers with European training still in the service appointed to the Public Works Department in India and admitted by the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, to the benefits of the special pension rules for Civil Engineers contained in Section III of Chapter XXIX of these Regulations.—(*Public Works Department Notification No. 150, dated 17th May 1888.*)

Adams, J.	Cordner, R. A.	Martyn, G. V.
Algie, W.	Dempster, J. I. R.	Maclaren, F. B.
Anderson, J. A.	Duncan, P.	Meares, W. E.
Barron, A. H.	Gahan, H. H.	Stent, W. K.
Beeston, R. C.	Gerrard, A. S.	Thompson, T. M. L.
Brereton, A.	Hodges, R. N.	Toogood, J. H.
Cantopher, B. W.	Knolles, A. S.	Wallis, B. G.
Cloete, H. N. C.	List, G. H.	White, W. H.

Appendix No. 14.—*List of Civil Engineers referred to in Article 709.*(a) *Appointed in England by the Secretary of State.*

Ramsay, J., appointed 1st grade Assistant Engineer in October 1868.

(b) *Appointed in India.*

Names.	Grade in which appointed.	Date of appointment.
Anderson, J. A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	December 1871.
List, G. H.	Ditto ditto	March 1873.
Maclaren, F. B.	Ditto ditto	April 1875.
White, W. H.	Ditto ditto	April 1875.

Appendix No. 15.

Appendix No. 15.—*Referred to in Article 741 (b.)***Rules for allowances to Members of the Bengal Pilot Service.**

1. The following rules apply only to licensed pilots and to Government pilots on the free list. They shall not affect the right of the latter to revert to the salaried list, but such reversion shall be allowed only on the rates of salary in force previous to 28th March 1881. The term pilot in these rules includes a leadsmen.

2. Allowances to pilots who may be temporarily employed under orders of Government on special duties will ordinarily be granted at the following rates per mensem :—

	R
Branch pilots	1,000
Master "	700
Mate Pilots appointed before 1st October 1894	450
Mate Pilots appointed with effect from 1st October 1894,	400
1st Mate Leadsmen passed as Mate Pilots after 1st September 1894	175
Leadsmen	150

3. Allowances at these rates will be granted in the following cases :—

- (a) To pilots summoned as jurors in the Marine Court.
- (b) To pilots employed as assessors in cases tried under Act V of 1883.
- (c) To pilots serving on Departmental Committees of Enquiry held under the orders of the Port Officer.
- (d) To pilots serving on Examination Committees.
- (e) To pilots attending as witnesses on trials under Act XII of 1859, or Act V of 1883, or Departmental Committees of Enquiry : provided that the grant of allowances in such cases is recommended by the Port Officer.

(In all these cases the pilots shall, on the termination of the special duty, revert to the turn list in the position which they occupied when taken away for that duty.)

- (f) To pilots tried by the Marine Court and acquitted of all blame, for such time as they may have been suspended from duty.
- (g) In all other cases in which the Government may think fit to grant allowances at the above rates.

Pilots attending criminal or civil courts to give evidence on behalf of Government in matters of which they are cognizant shall not be entitled to allowances at these rates, unless the circumstances of the case are such that the Government consider it right to compensate them specially for their attendance.

4. Detention allowance shall be calculated at the above rates for all periods exceeding 24 hours; the 24 hours to be reckoned from the time at which the vessel was announced to sail, or from the time at which the stoppage necessitating the detention of the pilot off pilotage work began : provided—

- (i) That no detention allowance whatever shall be charged when a vessel is prevented from proceeding by stress of weather, insufficiency of water, or inability to procure a tug.
- (ii) That detention allowance shall be charged for the entire period (not excepting the first 24 hours) in the following cases :—
 - (a) When a pilot is detained on board at the request of the master, owner or agent.
 - (b) When a vessel is stopped to await orders from her owners or agents, or when she is detained for want of accommodation at Budge-Budge.
 - (c) When awaiting inspection in consequence of sickness on board or quarantine.
 - (d) When awaiting to discharge a cargo of gunpowder at Moyapore.
 - (e) When a vessel is blown on shore in a cyclone and the pilot is in no way held to blame for the accident, or when a pilot is sent on board of a vessel already on shore.
 - (f) When a vessel is detained by fire, unfitness or unseaworthiness. [But any latent defect in hull, machinery, equipment or fittings shall not be considered unfitness or unseaworthiness, provided the same shall not result from want of due diligence of the shipowner.]

5. Pilots carried off to sea under protest shall receive compensation for the period of their enforced absence from duty at the rate of R10 a day. The allowance of R5 a day now made to leadsmen in these cases shall also be continued.

6. The command allowance for the pilot-brigs is abolished. A branch pilot appointed to the command of a brig shall be entitled to draw pay at the rate specified above, provided that no allowance shall be granted to a pilot who is only in casual and temporary command, and who does not lose his chance of taking a vessel.

7. A pilot, whether acting or temporary in a grade, shall, in respect of these rules, be entitled to the same privileges as if he were permanent in the grade.

Appendices Nos. 16 and 17

8. A leadsman apprentice appointed to an outward-bound vessel shall receive his actual expenses of going on board and landing up to a maximum of R2-8 for each trip.

9. Actual expenses shall be allowed to pilots for joining a ship at Budge-Budge up to the amounts noted below, which are to be taken as maxima :—

	R	a	p.
Branch and master pilots	5	0	0
Mate pilots	4	0	0
Leadsman	2	8	0

Appendix No. 16.—*Referred to in Article 868.*

Formation of Local Fund Pension Funds.

Extract from a letter No. 3177, dated 31st August 1871, from the Government of India, in the Finance Department, to the Government of Bengal.

"4. The references made in your letter to a proposed formation of a Pension Fund by deduction from salaries probably arise from the orders in this Department, No. 940, dated 16th June 1870, which contained, as models, certain rules proposed by the Government of Bombay for the constitution of an Educational Pension Fund there.

"5. The Government of India, on a reconsideration of the whole subject, is disposed to withdraw the approval which it then expressed of the scheme set forth in these rules. There is an almost entire absence of data on which to estimate the amount of deduction which would be necessary to render such a Fund solvent; such calculations as can be made render it extremely doubtful whether five per cent. is nearly enough to cover the contingent charge; and it is of course out of the question to guarantee from Imperial Revenues the solvency of any such fund. A Pension Fund formed by deduction from salary is, perhaps, objectionable also on another ground, namely, that it, to a certain extent, unnecessarily fetters the hands of the employer.

"6. In the case, therefore, of Local Funds which will beyond a doubt, be able, without embarrassment, to meet the pensionary claims of employes, it seems to the Government of India that it would be best, should the Local Government think proper to grant to the employes a right to pension, to leave the pensionary claims to be met when they arise. And in the case of Local Funds regarding whose position there is not the same absence of doubt, it would appear to be the wiser course to abstain from making any absolute promise of pension. The ability of such funds to provide any pensions which, on special grounds, it may be deemed desirable to grant, can be more easily determined when the claim is presented for consideration than it can be at a time antecedent, by many years, to the actual accrual of the charge.

"7. It might even be a matter for the consideration of the Local Government whether, considering the peculiar constitution of Local Funds, it would not be well, especially in the case of such as are of uncertain solvency or stability, to credit to a separate account the capital value of any pension granted. The necessity of providing at once the entire value of a pension, instead of throwing the charge forward upon future years, would, perhaps, afford a useful check against indiscriminate recommendations by those who have the management of the funds."

Appendix No. 17.—*Referred to in Articles 936 and 1052.*

List of Colonial Treasurers, District Paymasters, and other Imperial Agents in the Colonies.

Bahamas	The Registrar of Deeds, Nassau, Bahamas.
Barbados (including British Guiana, Trinidad, etc.)	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	The District Paymaster, Cape Town.
Ceylon	The Colonial Treasurer, Ceylon.
Cyprus	The District Paymaster, Cyprus.
Falkland Islands	The Colonial Treasurer, Falkland Islands.

Appendix No. 18.

Fiji Islands	The Governor, Fiji Islands.
Gambia	The District Paymaster, Sierra Leone.
Gibraltar	The District Paymaster, Gibraltar.
Gold Coast	The Colonial Treasurer, Accra, West Africa.
Hong-Kong	The District Paymaster, Hong-Kong.
Jamaica	The District Paymaster, Jamaica.
Lagos	The District Paymaster, Sierra Leone.
Malta	The District Paymaster, Malta.
Mauritius	The District Paymaster, Mauritius.
Natal	The District Paymaster, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
New South Wales	The Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, New South Wales.
New Zealand	The Colonial Treasurer, Wellington, New Zealand.
Nova Scotia	Included in the Dominion of Canada (<i>see above</i>).
Queensland	The Colonial Treasurer, Brisbane, Queensland.
Sierra Leone	The District Paymaster, Sierra Leone, West Africa.
South Australia	The Colonial Treasurer, Adelaide, South Australia.
St. Helena	The Acting District Paymaster, St. Helena.
Straits Settlements	(a) Singapur.—The Colonial Treasurer, Singapur. (b) Penang.—The Assistant Treasurer, Penang.
Tasmania	The Colonial Treasurer, Hobart, Tasmania.
Transvaal	The District Paymaster, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
Vancouver's Island	Included in the Dominion of Canada (<i>see above</i>).
Victoria	The Colonial Treasurer, Melbourne, Victoria.
Western Australia	The Colonial Treasurer, Perth, Western Australia.

Appendix No. 18.—*Referred to in Article 1092, Rule 2.*

STATE RAILWAYS—RULES FOR FREE PASSES—[Enclosure to Public Works Department Circular No. XLII (Railway) of 1881.]

Nature of Passes.

1. Free passes are of four kinds—

- (A).—Gold Passes.
- (B).—Silver „
- (C).—Card „
- (D).—Cheque „

but it must be distinctly understood that these rules give no one a title to claim a free pass except those officers of the Postal Department hereafter mentioned.

2. A gold pass entitles the holder to travel at any time over all Indian State Railways.

3. A silver pass entitles the holder to travel at any time over the particular railway or railways for which it is granted.

A silver pass held by an officer of a Guaranteed Railway Company will permit the holder to travel over every State line in immediate connection with the railway to which the officer belongs.

A silver pass held by an officer of the Consulting Engineer's Department holds good over every State line on which officers of that Department have official business. This also applies to Chief Engineers of Provincial Railways, and to analogous cases.

4. A card pass entitles the holder to travel over the particular railway, or portion of the railway, for which it is granted, at any time within the dates specified on the pass.

As a rule, a card pass should only be issued for that portion of the railway over which the employé has to travel. It is left, however, to the discretion of the Manager to extend the privilege of the pass as occasion may require.

5. A cheque pass entitles the holder to travel on the particular railway, or portion of the railway, for which it is granted, on the date and within the limits of distance specified on the pass.

Appendix No. 18.

Issue of Passes.

6. The officers empowered to issue passes under the following rules are—

(A) Gold Passes	} The Director General of Railways. The Manager(*) of the Railway for which the pass is available.
(B) Silver „	
(C) Card „	
(D) Cheque „	

(*)—[By “Manager” in these rules is meant the Chief Officer charged with the executive control of the railway for the time being.]

As regards cheque passes, the Manager can depute this power to any officer of the railway being a head of a department, and also to the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs; but passes given by such officers must be confined to persons employed in their own departments.

The Director General of the Post Office can issue cheque passes to employes travelling on *bond fide* Railway Mail Service. He can depute this power to such officers of the Railway Mail Service as he may desire.

7. In the absence of any of the officers to whom power may be deputed, one assistant, to be named by each of them, may issue cheque passes for, and on the responsibility of, the said officer or officers.

8. The persons to whom passes may be given are—

(A) Gold Passes.

The Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.
 „ Director General of Railways.
 „ Director General of the Post Office of India.
 „ Director General of Telegraphs.
 „ Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways.
 „ Inspector General, Railway Mail Service.
 „ Accountant General, Public Works Department, or the officer of his Department in immediate charge of Railway Accounts.

(B) Silver Passes.

The Manager	} Permanently attached to, and actually employed on, the particular railway for which the pass is available.	
„ Superintendent of Way and Works		
„ Locomotive Superintendent		
„ Traffic Superintendent		
„ Examiner of Accounts		
„ Carriage and Wagon Superintendent		
„ Consulting Engineers to the Governments of India, Madras, and Bombay, and their Deputies.	} of each Guaranteed Railway in direct connection with a State Railway.	
„ Agent		
„ Chief Engineer		
„ Locomotive Superintendent		
„ Traffic Manager		
„ Chief Auditor		
„ Superintendents, Railway Mail Service		} when their beats of service extend over the whole length of the railway.
„ Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs		
„ Chief Executive Officer, Railway Police		

(C) Card Passes.

Executive Officer, Railway Police, over portion of line within his beat.

All other officers and employes permanently or temporarily attached to, and actually employed on, a particular railway, and whose duties demand frequent travelling over the railway, or portions of it.

The following officers and employes of the Post Office and Telegraph Departments :—

Local Heads of Postal Circles, over portions of lines within their circles.
 Superintendents, Railway Mail Service, over portions of lines within their beats.
 Inspectors
 Record Clerks
 Camp Clerks
 Superintendents
 Mail Overseers

} attached to the Railway Mail Service.
 } within their divisions.

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Village-postmen within their beats.

Such officers and employes of the Telegraph Department whose duties in regard to the Railway Telegraph necessitate constant travelling over the line, or over certain portions of it.

Also at the discretion of the Manager—

Ministers who constantly minister to the spiritual wants of the servants of the railway.
Contractors or Contractors' Agents employed in the construction or maintenance of the railway.

Refreshment Contractors.

(D) Cheque Passes.

Assistant Directors General of the Post Office, when travelling on *bonâ fide* Postal service.

Employes of the Railway Mail Service.

Persons other than those above mentioned, whose duties are connected with the railway service, but which do not involve frequent travelling on the railway.

Also to the following, at the discretion of the Manager :—

Officers of English, Foreign, Guaranteed, or other railways and their families.

NOTE.—[Officers travelling in the course of duty, and who are eligible for travelling allowance or the performance of that duty, are not entitled to a free pass.]

Wives and children of officers and subordinates employed on the railway.

Ministers when occasionally ministering to the spiritual wants of the servants of the railway.

Refreshment Contractors' Agents, and Managers attached to the Railway refreshment-rooms.

9. Gold and silver passes entitle the holders to 1st class accommodation.

10. On card and cheque passes the class in which the holders are to travel will be entered according to the following rules :—

All officers of the superior establishment	1st Class.
All persons employed in the subordinate establishment drawing salaries of more than R100 per mensem	2nd "
All persons employed in the minor establishment drawing salaries of R100 per mensem and less, down to R50, intermediate class, or where intermediate accommodation does not exist, 2nd class for those drawing salaries of not less than R50; otherwise	3rd "

(At the discretion of the issuer.)

All officials of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, according to the rule prescribed by the Government.

(E) Form of Passes.

11. Gold and silver passes will be of forms approved by the Government of India, and will have the name or official title (as the case may be) of the holder legibly engraved upon them. Each kind will be numbered consecutively.

12. Gold and silver passes will be provided and issued by the Director General of Railways, and must be returned to him on an officer vacating his appointment, and not handed over to his successor. Complimentary metal passes issued to officers of Guaranteed Railways will be issued through the Manager of the principal State Railway in connection, and must be returned through him on an officer vacating his appointment. Similarly metal passes for officers of State Railways will be issued through the Manager of each line, and returned through him on any change of appointment occurring.

13. Card and cheque passes will be written in the prescribed forms. The name and title of the holder must be entered in each pass, as well as the dates on which the cheque passes, and within which card passes, are available.

NOTE.—[When, in the case of subordinate members of the Railway Establishments, Police Force, Postal and Telegraph Departments, it is found impracticable to enter the names, they may be omitted at the discretion of the Manager. In the case of gangs, the name of the mate and number of men will be sufficient.]

14. Cheque passes will be issued for single journeys only.

15. Card passes should not be issued for a less period than one month, and may be for any length of time at the discretion of the Manager.

Appendix No. 18.

16. Card passes will be issued by Managers to employés of the Postal and Telegraph Departments on requisitions from authorised officers. The issue of these passes will be strictly confined to those employés specified in paragraph 8 (C); and they should be made available only over those portions of the railway within the respective circles or beats of the holders. The period for which these passes may be issued is left to the discretion of the Manager, but it should not exceed one year.

In the event of any officer having to be provided with card passes over several State lines or portions of them, the Director General of Railways or the Local Government administering its Provincial lines will arrange for one pass to hold good over the several portions.

17. Card and cheque passes will also be numbered consecutively.

Use of Passes.

18. Gold and silver passes can only be used by the holders, and are in every case to be considered personal.

Note.—[The gold passes held by the Directors General of the Post Office and Telegraphs may also be used by the Deputies Director General.]

19. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 13, card and cheque passes can only be used by the persons whose names are entered on the passes.

20. Card passes can only be used within the dates, and cheque passes on the dates, specified therein.

21. Each holder of a gold, silver or card pass must return it to the issuer on ceasing to hold office, or upon going on furlough or leave necessitating the appointment of a substitute.

22. Each holder of a card pass must return it to the issuer on the day next following that upon which the pass expires. (See Rule 38.)

23. Each holder of a cheque pass must deliver it up at the end of his journey under the pass whether called upon to do so or not.

24. All passes of every kind are to be examined by ticket collectors as minutely as ordinary tickets, whenever the tickets of other passengers are examined.

25. Ticket collectors are directed to enquire the name of every holder of a gold or silver pass and enter it, as well as the title engraved on the pass, in their reports.

26. Each holder of a pass who is unable to produce it when travelling, and called upon to do so by a ticket collector, will be required to pay full fare in precisely the same way as an ordinary passenger who is unable to produce his ticket.

Free Passes for Servants and Baggage.

27. All first class passes entitle the holders to take two servants, and all second class passes one servant, with them in a third class carriage free of charge.

Inspecting Signallers and Inspecting Telegraph Masters of the Government Telegraph Department whose salaries are R100 per mensem or less are, when travelling within the limits of the railway to which they are attached, entitled to take one servant with them in the lowest carriage free of charge.

28. The holder of any description of pass will be entitled to have his baggage conveyed free to the following extent:—

1st class pass	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 maunds.
2nd and intermediate class pass	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1½ "
3rd class pass	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 seers.

29. In the case of the first appointment or of the transfer of any officer or subordinate employed on the railway, or on the issue of a complimentary free pass under the last paragraph of Rule 8 (D), the Manager may, at his discretion, issue a cheque pass for additional servants, or for the carriage of a reasonable amount of baggage or such horses and other domestic animals as are really wanted for use in addition to the amount mentioned in the last rule. The Manager may also depute this power to any officer of the railway being head of a department, subject to the proviso attached to paragraph 6.

30. Railway employés who are obliged to reside at a distance from any centre of supply may, subject to the discretion of the Manager, have a package conveyed free daily between such centre of supply and the railway station nearest to them. The free conveyance of such a package is subject to the condition of its containing *bond fide* supplies for personal use, and not for sale. The size and character of the package and any other necessary regulations will be laid down by the Manager.

Refreshment contractors may also be allowed free carriage of a box of provisions and ice daily for each refreshment-room, at the discretion of the Manager.

Appendix No. 19.

A card pass may be allowed at the Manager's discretion for a servant of employes, and also one amongst the inferior native employes at remote stations for the convenience of obtaining supplies for daily use. This indulgence should, however, be only given in very special cases.

Audit of Passes.

31. A return of the card and cheque passes issued by every officer will be made to the Audit Office of the railway each month in the prescribed form (G. 21).

32. This return will be rigidly scrutinised in the Audit Office, and compared with the collected passes. It is the duty of the auditing officer to bring to the notice of the Manager every case in which it appears to him that passes have been irregularly issued.

The column of this return, in which the reason for the issue of every pass is to be entered must be invariably filled up.

33. An abstract statement of the numbers of free passes issued, together with a note of any passes to which he may take exception, is to be forwarded monthly by the Auditor to the Manager, and the return will be duly recorded in the minutes of the next official meeting.

34. The issue of any metal pass is to be promptly notified to the Manager of each railway for which such pass is available.

Miscellaneous Rules.

35. The transfer of passes is strictly prohibited.

36. Any pass used irregularly is liable to be stopped.

37. On short lines, where the ticket collectors and examiners can have no difficulty in making themselves acquainted with all the superior officers, metal passes are not required, and will not be issued. The Director General of Railways will take the orders of the Government of India in all such cases before issuing passes.

38. State Railway passes will not, as a rule, be issued for any State line worked by the East Indian or a Guaranteed Railway unless so stated in the Articles of Agreement. Instead the rules of such railway will have force on those lines.

39. A copy of these rules will be issued to an officer at the time he is provided with a metal pass. A receipt for the pass will be taken from the recipient, and will be returned on the return of the pass.

Appendix No. 19.—*Referred to in Article 1096.*

List of Officers rated as in the first class for the purposes of the Travelling Allowance Regulations.

LAND REVENUE—

- (i) Assistant Collectors in Sind.
- (ii) Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces, with the exception of the 2nd Assistant Commissioner in Coorg.
- (iii) Extra Assistant Superintendents, Port Blair.
- (iv) Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors employed under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in Bengal.
- (v) Officers of the Settlement Department in the Central Provinces whose pay and local allowance together exceed R500 a month.

OPIMUM—

Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

SALT DEPARTMENT—

- (i) Assistant Collectors, Borabay.
- (ii) Ditto Commissioners, Madras.

CUSTOMS—

- (i) Assistant to the Collector of Sea Customs, etc., Karachi.

FOREST—

- (i) Assistant Conservators.
- (ii) Forest Settlement Deputy Collectors, Madras.
- (iii) Extra Deputy Conservators.

POST OFFICE—

Superintendents, including those employed in the Directorate or as Personal Assistants to Post Masters General or to the Inspector General, Railway Mail Service.

Appendix No. 20.

TELEGRAPH—

- (i) Assistant Superintendents.
- (ii) Officers on the Mekran Line whose pay is not less than R250.
- (iii) Assistant Superintendent Apprentices in the Indian Telegraph Department.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—

- (i) Assistant to the Commissioner in Sindh.
- (ii) Superintendent of the Toshakhana Establishment attached to the Foreign Department.
- (iii) Enrolled Officers in Class vi and Probationers of the Financial Department.
- (iv) Deputy Examiners of the Military Accounts Department.

JAILS—

- (i) Assistant Superintendents of Jails, Bengal.

POLICE—

- (i) District Superintendents.
- (ii) Assistant ditto.
- (iii) Probationers.

MARINE—

- (i) Senior Port Officers.

EDUCATION—

- (i) Inspectress of Schools, Madras, Calcutta and the Punjab.
- (ii) Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the graded Educational Service.
- (iii) Superintendent of the School of Arts, Madras.
- (iv) Deputy Inspectress of Schools, Lucknow.

MEDICAL—

- (i) Chemical Examiner, Burma.
- (ii) Uncovenanted Medical Officers.
- (iii) Assistant Sanitary Engineer, Madras.

POLITICAL—

- (i) Assistant Political Agents.
- (ii) Native Attachés, Foreign Department—
 - (a) Baluchistan.
 - (b) Indore.
 - (c) Rajputana.
- (iii) Deputy Assistant Political Agent on the Somali Coast.
- (iv) Assistant Political Officer, Karenni.
- (v) Officer in charge of the Eastern Sub-Division of the Southern Shan States.

SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

- (i) Meteorological Reporter.
- (ii) Government Quinologist, Madras.
- (iii) Extra Assistant Superintendents, 1st and 2nd grades, of the Survey of India.
- (iv) Assistant Superintendents, 2nd and 3rd classes and Probationary Assistant Superintendents, Madras Survey.
- (v) Assistant Superintendents, Geological Survey.

PUBLIC WORKS—

- (i) Apprentices.
- (ii) Assistant Engineers (including Warrant Officers and Civil Upper Subordinates holding the rank of Honorary Assistant Engineers, provided they forego their claim to horse allowance).
- (iii) Assistant Examiners (including Accountants holding the rank of "Honorary Assistant Examiners").
- (iv) Deputy Examiners.
- (v) Officers of class III and Apprentices or candidates of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways.
- (vi) Mining Manager of the Khost Colliery, North-Western Railway.

Appendix No. 20—Referred to in Article 3.

Travelling Allowance Rules for Officers of the Royal Indian Marine on the Graded and Supernumerary Lists of Executive Officers and Engineers, for Warrant Officers on the Afloat Establishment and for Crews of vessels.—(Marine Circulars No. 5, dated 30th January 1883, and No. 2, dated 20th February 1893.)

NOTE (1).—[These rules do not apply to the Director or Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, or to Port Officers, who come under the ordinary Civil rules.]

NOTE (2).—The travelling allowances of the Marine Transport Officer and of the Superintending Engineer, Government vessels and launches, Mandalay, are governed by the Marine Regulations.

2. Officers are for the purposes of these rules divided into the following classes:—

Class I.—Commanders of marine vessels, Dockyard Gazetted Officers, Marine Survey Officers, and all other Executive Officers, Engineers and Assistant Engineers.

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Class II.—All other European employés and native employés in receipt of R50 per mensem and upwards.

Class III.—All others.

3. An officer is entitled to travelling allowance—

(a) When transferred from one appointment to another for the public convenience, and not at his own request.

(b) When ordered by competent authority to proceed on any Government duty.

NOTE.—[Travelling Allowance is not granted to an officer going on, or returning from, leave.]

4. An officer of the 1st class travelling by sea, or in a river steamer, or by railway, is entitled to carry with him at Government expense two servants.

5. (i) When travelling by sea or in a river steamer, an officer is entitled to free passage or passage-money according to his class.

NOTE.—[No more personal luggage can be carried at the expense of the State than the quantity the freight on which is by custom included in the charge for passage. A Marine Survey officer may, however, carry personal luggage to the extent of 6 cwt. by weight and not exceeding 30 cubic feet by measurement.]

(ii) If board is provided on the vessel, either by its owners or its commander or otherwise, the charge for such board, whether included in the charge for passage or not, is paid by Government; but in that case table-money is recovered from an officer of the 1st class (other than an officer proceeding from and to appointments in which he is entitled to rations) at the following rates for every day on which dinner is provided for him on board:—

(a) If the board includes wines and liquors, three-twentieths of salary up to a maximum of RS.

(b) If the board does not include wines and liquors, three-fortieths of salary up to a maximum of R4.

(iii) If board is not provided on the vessel, an officer of the 1st class proceeding from and to appointments in which he is entitled to rations will be reimbursed his actual messing expenses (exclusive of wines and beer) up to a limit of R4 a day; and an officer of the 2nd or 3rd class is entitled to table-money at the rate of three-teenths of salary, subject to a maximum of R3 and a minimum of annas 4 for every day on which he dines on board.

(iv) An officer serving afloat travelling in a Marine vessel, will join the mess, and receive rations in the same way as the permanent Officers of the vessel.

Officers not serving afloat, travelling in a Marine vessel, will be treated as ordinary passengers will pay the usual messing rates, and draw any deputation allowances they may be entitled to.

(v) An officer of the 2nd class is not entitled to be messed at the general table, unless no other mess is provided on the vessel.

(vi) Officers of the Royal Navy employed in the Royal Indian Marine, and officers of the Royal Indian Marine when granted passages to India by the Secretary of State, whether on first appointment or otherwise, and whether by Troopship or private vessel, will be charged messing at the following rates:—

Ranks.	FOR ENTITLED PASSAGES.		FOR NON-ENTITLED PASSAGES.		REMARKS.
	Rate per diem.		Rate per diem.		
Officers of the Royal Indian Marine—	S.	d.	S.	d.	
Commanders	2	0	6	0	
Lieutenants	2	0	6	0	
Sub-Lieutenants	1	0	6	0	
Chief Engineers	2	0	6	0	
Engineers	0	9*	1	9*	
Assistant Engineers	0	9*	1	9*	
Families—					
Ladies	5	0	5	0	
Children over 7 and under 16	3	4	3	4	
" " 1 " " 7	2	6	2	6	
" " under 1	Free.		Free.		
Servants—male	0	9	2	6	
" female	2	0	2	0	
Officers of the Royal Navy appointed to, or serving in, the Royal Indian Marine—					
Officers	2	0	6	0	
Families—					
Ladies	5	0	5	0	
Children over 7 and under 16	3	4	3	4	
" " 1 " " 7	2	6	2	6	
" " under 1	Free.		Free.		
Servants—male	0	9	2	6	
" female	2	0	2	0	

* When granted 2nd class passages. When granted 1st class passages, they should pay 2 s. a day for entitled, and 6 s. a day for non-entitled passages.

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6. For journeys by rail, an officer is entitled to travel under a Marine Railway Warrant (Marine Form 55) with accommodation according to his class, and with free carriage of baggage according to the subjoined scale, including the railway free allowance:—

	lbs.
Officers of the Marine Survey	500
Dockyard Gazetted Officers	400
Other officers of the 1st class	320
Officers of the 2nd class	160
" " 3rd "	40

7. Marine Railway Warrants are obtainable—

At Bombay, from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
At Calcutta, from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
At Madras, from the Presidency Port Officer.

The officer who signs a warrant is personally responsible for its correctness in every particular. Warrants are never to be granted on the condition that if the Warrant is checked the amount will be refunded.

8. Charges for cartage, carriage hire to stations, and other small incidental expenses incurred by officers travelling by railway may be charged for in contingent bills.

9. For journeys by land otherwise than by railway, an officer is entitled to mileage allowances at the following rates:—

Officers of the 1st class	8 annas.
" " 2nd "	4 "
" " 3rd "	2 "

10. An officer travelling by land from and to appointments in which he is entitled to rations will be granted the following allowance, which includes compensation in lieu of provisions, lodging, servants, etc.:—

Officers of the 1st class	R	a.	} per diem.
" " 2nd "	4	0	
" " 3rd "	2	0	

Appendix No. 21.—Referred to in Articles 1122 and 1123.

(EXTRACT FROM THE MARINE REGULATIONS REGARDING SCALES OF TABLE-MONEY.)

1235. The following rules apply to vessels of the Royal Indian Marine:—

Class.	Passengers.	ALLOWANCE PER DIEM.			
		For Males.	For Females.	FOR CHILDREN OF BOTH SEXES.	
				Between 16 and 7 years.	Under 7 years.
	<i>Captain's Table</i>	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I	Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Each individual composing the suite.	68 0 0 for the first 7 days 14 0 0 afterwards 14 0 0 for every day	} 9 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
II	Governors and Commanders-in-Chief. Each member of their suite.	45 0 0 for the first 7 days 12 0 0 afterwards 12 0 0 for every day				} 8 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
III	Lieutenant-Governors, Bishops, and Chief Commissioners. Each member of their suite.	34 0 0 for the first 7 days 12 0 0 afterwards 12 0 0 for every day	} 8 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
IV	Members of Council, General Officers, Political Residents, and Secretaries to Governments of India, Madras or Bombay. Political Agents, Assistant Political Agents and Assistant Political Residents.	34 0 0 for the first 7 days 12 0 0 afterwards 12 0 0 for the first 14 days 8 0 0 afterwards			

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The rates are intended to cover all charges for messing, including wines, etc.

The above rates will be allowed for officers under class IV only when embarking under special circumstances; when travelling as ordinary passengers, the rates laid down in para. 1298 will be allowed.

1286. When the Viceroy, a Governor, or Commander-in-Chief proceeds in a ship on a tour of inspection which requires him to disembark at various ports, the higher rate a day will, in general, only be paid for the seven days' entertainment following his first embarkation. If there are special reasons for repeating this payment, the Officer in command of the vessel may represent the circumstance to the official entertained for consideration; and, if subsequently necessary, to the Government of India.

1287. When more than one distinguished person is embarked at the same time, the person of the highest rank is to be paid for according to the scale, and the other or others only at the rate of R14 or R12 a day per head, as the case may be.

1288. The sums specified in the scale include provision for a reasonable number of servants and for extra expenses of every kind.

1289. Rations are issued on account of the entertainment of a reasonable number of servants belonging to and embarked with passengers, and the cost of which is borne by the Government of India; while any further expense, except for bedding and such fittings as a dockyard may be ordered to furnish, is to be covered by the sum paid on account of the Officer's entertainment.

1290. The periods for which the rates are to be paid shall commence on the day on which the first, and terminate on that on which the last, dinner is taken on board.

1291. Should a passenger for whom provision is made under competent authority not embark, or having embarked, subsequently disembark, or be transferred to another ship, the mess will be entitled to half the allowance to cover the expenses incurred in making the necessary preparations. No deduction is to be made from the allowance for the time passengers may land at intermediate places for their own pleasure.*

1292. When any official is ordered a passage, the Officer commanding the vessel will inform such passenger of the rate authorised for his entertainment, and arrange for payment of the amount before the passenger leaves the ship. Paragraph 880 † of these Regulations applies to all Royal Indian Marine vessels whether troopships or not.

1293. Should the passenger not be satisfied with the statement of the commander of the vessel as to the class in the scale under which he is required to pay, the matter is to be at once referred to the authority ordering the passage. In the event of the latter Officer agreeing with the passenger, the rate specified by the commander of the vessel should be paid and the circumstance reported to the Government of India.

Classification of passengers, their families and servants, in hired transports, and when travelling as ordinary passengers in Royal Indian Marine ships.

1294. *First Class.*—Covenanted Civil Servants (including Native Civil Servants and probationers for the Native Civil Service), Military Commissioned Officers, Warrant Officers of the First Class, including Senior Apothecaries, Chaplains, Officers mentioned in Appendix 19 of the Civil Service Regulations, and any other officer who holds an appointment the pay or maximum pay of which exceeds R500.

1295. *Second Class.*—Warrant Officers of the Second Class, Non-Commissioned Officers, Assistant Surgeons, Probationary and Assistant Superintendents of the Post Office, Sub-Deputy Collectors in Bengal and Assam, and any other Officer in Superior Service not included in the first class.

1296. Commanders of vessels employed in trooping are granted an allowance of R3 per day per head for the supply of food to Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department, whilst employed on embarkation duty. The men thus fed will not be entitled to rations for the days on which they are messed on boardship.

* Applicable to all Royal Indian Marine vessels when carrying passengers.

† Para. 880, *Marine Regulations.*—

All messing charges recoverable under the regulations from officers, whether Military or Civil, on account of themselves, their wives and families, whether entitled to a passage at the public expense, or travelling by special permission, as well as all charges for breakages for damage of mess or cabin articles by officers or their families or for extras, are to be paid in cash before the officer or passenger leaves the ship.

Any difference between the amount so recoverable and that due to the mess of the vessel will be paid by the Commander and charged in his cash account supported by the usual certificate from the passenger.

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1297. *Third Class.*—All Officers in Inferior Service, including menial servants of the State.
1298. The following rates are to be charged for the messing of the various classes, etc. :—

First Class.

	<i>R a. p.</i>
Officers, Civil or Military	4 0 0 per diem.
Lady or female child of 16 years and upwards	3 0 0 "
Children of 2 and under 16 years of age	2 0 0 "
Children under 2 years of age	Free.

First-class rates are exclusive of the charges for liquors, etc.

Second class.

Passengers messed at the warrant officers' or second-class table	3 0 0 "
Passengers messed at the commander's table when only one mess is maintained in the vessel	4 0 0 "
Wife or female child of 16 years of age and upwards at any mess	2 0 0 "
Children of 2 and under 16 years of age	1 8 0 "
Children under 2 years of age	Free.

Second class rates include an imperial pint of good ale or beer.

Third Class.

Inferior and menial servants of Government	0 4 0 "
------------------------------------------------------	---------

Servants of First and Second Class Passengers.

Servants, European, male or female	2 0 0 "
Servants, Native, male or female	0 3 0 "

Appendix No. 22.—*Referred to in Article 1133.*

List of Officers not entitled to Travelling Allowance for journeys on tour.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Limitations and Exceptions.
LAND REVENUE.		
1	Clerks to Sub-Deputy Collectors in the Assam Valley Districts.	
2	Field establishments of the Revenue Settlement Department, Madras.	
3	Menials attached to Survey parties in the field.	
4	Peons accompanying Settlement Officers in the Central Provinces on tour.	Entitled to the free carriage of their necessary baggage including utensils.
5	Save in Madras, Bengal, and Assam, peons and other petty officers (Jemadars, etc.) attached to the office of the District Officer or his assistants or deputies of all grades, to whatever Department their salary may be charged.	Entitled to have their necessary baggage, including utensils, conveyed at Government expense when employed on escort duty. Peons travelling in the Melghat, Berar, are allowed travelling allowance at the ordinary rates, not subject to increase under Article 1252.

Appendix No. 22.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Limitations and Exceptions.
LAND REVENUE—contd.		
6	Settlement Field Establishments in the Punjab and Central Provinces, including Deputy Superintendents and Munserims and chaprasis of District Settlement Establishments.	Chaprasis are entitled to have their necessary baggage, including utensils, conveyed at Government expense when employed on escort duty.
7	Sub-Deputy Collectors in Bengal and Kanungoes in Bengal and Assam.	<p>For journeys in a boat, they are entitled to travelling allowance; for journeys in a public conveyance, they are entitled to travelling allowance at mileage rates for the whole distance on a certificate from the Controlling Officer that it was necessary to travel by such means of conveyance. For other journeys of more than 15 miles in one day, they may draw travelling allowance for the excess over 15 miles on a certificate from the Controlling Officer that it was necessary for them to travel at so rapid a rate. The expression "other journeys" includes a journey the first part or any intermediate part of which is by boat or public conveyance.</p> <p>The daily rate for Sub-Deputy Collectors employed in the Western Doars of Jalpaiguri has been fixed at Rs. 3.</p> <p>Sub-Deputy Collectors in the Sonthal Pergunabs and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal, are entitled to travelling allowance under the ordinary rules.</p>
8	Subordinate Officers of Revenue Survey, Madras, with the exception of office establishment of the Superintendent and Deputy and Assistant Superintendents.	Entitled to travelling allowance when employed on Topographical and other special surveys.
9	Supervisor and Registrar of Kanungoes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
10	Tahsildars and Tahsili Officials	<p>Tahsildars in Chittagong and Orissa, and Tahsili Officials in Chittagong and in the Angul and Khond Mahals of Orissa, are entitled to travelling allowance.</p> <p>Tahsildars in the Dacca Division are entitled to travelling allowance for journeys by boat.</p> <p>Tahsildars in the Madras Presidency, and, with the exception of the Tahsildar* on political duty in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars in the Punjab, are entitled to a daily allowance of Re. 1 while on tour within their respective jurisdictions.</p>

* This officer draws Rs. 2-3-0 a day not subject to increase under Article 1252.

Appendix No. 22.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Limitations and Exceptions.
LAND REVENUE—contd.		
11	Talatis (Village Accountants) in Bombay.	As in Article 1188 (a).
12	Taluk officials in Madras and Coorg .	Gumashtas, shroffs, peons and masalchies in Madras are excepted. Taluk officials in Madras are allowed to draw travelling allowance at the ordinary rates (I) when travelling in the Bhadrachellam Taluk, and (II) when travelling in any of the tracts mentioned in appendix 26 C. for which an increase of 50 per cent. over ordinary travelling allowance is sanctioned. The Revenue Inspectors of Shendamangalam and Thammampatti receive an allowance of eight annas a day for each day of a halt on the Kollimalai Hills in the Salem District.
13	Tent-pitchers in the Punjab . . .	Entitled to draw travelling allowance when accompanying an officer on tour if travelling allowance for more than two men on the menial establishment, whether tent-pitcher or orderly, is not drawn.
SALT.		
14	Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kharagora (Bombay Presidency).	
15	Kotegasts, Jemadars, and peons of the Northern India Salt Department.	
16	Sub-Inspectors and other subordinates of the Madras Salt Department, except office establishment of Commissioners and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners.	Entitled to travelling allowance for forced marches by road under special orders.
EXCISE.		
17	Darogahs in the Punjab . . .	
FOREST.		
18	Foresters not in charge of Ranges and Forest Guards (elsewhere than in Madras).	(a) All Foresters whose duties necessitate the keeping of a horse or pony or the maintenance of other carriage may, under the orders of the Local Government, draw travelling allowance at the ordinary rates. (b) In Burma, Foresters not in charge of Ranges and Forest Guards may draw actual expenses for journeys by boat where this is the ordinary mode of travelling.
19	Peons on the establishments of Divisional Forest Officers in Bombay.	
REGISTRATION.		
20	Rural Sub-Registrars in Bengal.	

Appendix No. 22.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Limitations and Exceptions.
POSTAL DEPARTMENT.		
21	Overseers of Mail Lines	May be granted horse allowances not exceeding R20 a month under the special sanction of the Director General, Post Office, provided the pay and allowance together do not exceed R100.
TELEGRAPH.		
22	Telegraph Department Sub-Inspectors, Linemen, and Battery men.	May be granted travelling allowances under the special sanction of the Director General of Telegraphs, who may impose any restrictions he thinks fit. Linemen may draw actual ferry charges.
ADMINISTRATION.		
23	Mahuts and grass-cutters attached to elephant establishments maintained by Heads of Departments and District Officers in Assam.	
LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.		
24	Civil Courts Amins in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
25	Court-criers in Bombay.	
26	Havildars and peons of Civil and Sessions Judges, Assistant Sessions Judges and Subordinate Judges in Bombay.	
27	Process-servers and Bailiffs	In Bombay bailiffs or process servers may draw actual ferry charges.
POLICE.		
28	Police Officers and men of all grades (including the Najib establishment ⁽¹⁾ of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department) below the rank of Assistant Superintendent, with the following exceptions :—	Entitled to have their necessary baggage, including utensils, conveyed at Government expense when employed on escort duty.
	(a) Bombay. Mounted policemen in —, when deputed beyond their districts for the purpose of receiving instruction in cavalry drill and as farriers.	NOTE (1).—[The ordinary jurisdiction of Police officers attached to this establishment is confined to a radius of 50 miles from the head-quarters of each sub-agency in Rajputana, Central India, and Hyderabad territory.] Entitled to batta at the rate of 3 annas a day for the whole period of their absence.
	(b) Burma. European Inspectors in the interior of districts in—.	
	(c) Madras Presidency. District Armourers in the —.	

Appendix No. 23.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Limitations and Exceptions.												
	<i>POLICE—contd.</i>													
(d)	Port Blair Police. Officers of the —, when employed on special duty beyond their district.	Entitled to daily allowances at the maximum rates noted below, in accordance with section 20 of the Police Manual of the Andaman and Nicobar Settlements:— <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td style="text-align: right;">European Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors</td><td style="text-align: right;">R</td><td style="text-align: right;">a.</td><td style="text-align: right;">p.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">2</td><td style="text-align: right;">0</td><td style="text-align: right;">0</td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: right;">Native Inspectors and Chief Constables</td><td style="text-align: right;">0</td><td style="text-align: right;">8</td><td style="text-align: right;">0</td></tr></table>	European Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	R	a.	p.		2	0	0	Native Inspectors and Chief Constables	0	8	0
European Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	R	a.	p.											
	2	0	0											
Native Inspectors and Chief Constables	0	8	0											
(e)	Punjab. Policemen employed as clerks in district or divisional offices in the —.													
(f)	Punjab. Policemen travelling on escort duty in the —.	May draw travelling allowances, under special sanction given in each case by the Local Government, when the Local Government considers the circumstances of the journey such as to require this concession.												
(g)	Punjab Border Militia. A Subordinate Police officer employed as commandant of the —.													
(h)	Railway Police. Officers and men of —.													
(i)	Officers entered in Appendix No. 24 as entitled to a fixed monthly travelling allowance.													
(j)	Head Constables and Constables other than those in receipt of permanent monthly travelling allowance.	May draw actual expenses for journeys by boat where this is the ordinary mode of travelling.												
(k)	European Inspectors and Head Constables of the Burma Police when on duty outside Burma.	Entitled to daily allowance at R2.												
(l)	Kumaon-Garhwal District. Inspector of Police of —.	Entitled to travelling allowance of R1-8 a day during absence on duty from headquarters.												
(m)	Sowars in the Police Department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh who are employed on patrol duty beyond a limit of five miles from their headquarters.	Entitled to have their necessary baggage including utensils, conveyed at Government expense, provided that the conveyance of baggage is certified to be necessary by the chief Police Officer of the District.												
(n)	Native officers, Non-commissioned officers and men of the Military Police in Upper and Lower Burma.	May charge for the conveyance of their baggage in all cases in which journeys are undertaken on duty, under proper authority, when permanent transport is not available and when the conveyance of baggage is certified to be necessary.												

Appendix No. 22.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Limitations and Exceptions.
MEDICAL.		
29	Officers of the Vaccination Department below the rank of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner elsewhere than in Madras, Bengal, Burma and Assam.	Vaccinators on the staff of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in the Punjab may be granted travelling allowance at mileage rates with the sanction of the Local Government, when required to travel rapidly to a distant place.
	Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination in Bombay and Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination in the Western Guzerat Circle receive fixed monthly travelling allowance. (<i>Vide</i> entry No. 95 in Appendix No. 24.)	The Native Superintendent of Vaccination in Ajmere is entitled to a travelling allowance of eight annas a day while on tour.
	SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.	Vaccinators in Coorg, as well as the Inspector of Vaccination in that Province, receive fixed allowances. (<i>Vide</i> entries Nos. 97 and 99 in Appendix No. 24.) Native Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination in Bombay receive fixed monthly travelling allowance. (<i>Vide</i> entry No. 95 in Appendix No. 24.)
30	Salutries, Ziladars and Nalbands of the Horse-Breeding Department.	Branders of the Horse-Breeding Department are entitled to travelling allowance when accompanying Assistant Superintendents on inspection duty.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
31	Petty establishments expressly engaged for services in the field.	The Local Government in case of doubt may decide whether any particular officer or class of Officers comes within this term or not.
32	Sub-Overseers	} May be granted conveyance allowance under Article 1183. And allowed mileage under the special order of the Executive or Assistant Engineer.
33	Surveyors	
STATE RAILWAYS.		
34	Train staff or running establishment of a State Railway.	Are not entitled to any allowance under Articles 1105 to 1108, both inclusive.

Appendix No. 23.

Appendix No. 23.—*Referred to in Article 1112.*

List of "Tentage Allowances" and of Officers entitled to them.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Monthly Tentage Allowance.
PART I.—MADRAS.		
LAND REVENUE—		
		<i>R a p.</i>
1	Collectors and Magistrates	50 0 0
2	Sub-Collectors and Principal Assistant Collectors, and Head, Senior, and Special, Assistant Collectors	35 0 0
3	Passed and Unpassed Assistant Collectors	11 1 9
4	Such Deputy Collectors as the Local Government require to maintain the proscribed equipment of tents	11 1 9
FOREST—		
5	Deputy Collectors employed on Forest Settlement work	25 0 0
PART II.—BOMBAY.		
LAND REVENUE—		
<i>District Administration—</i>		
1	Collectors, including those in Sind	30 0 0
2	Deputy Commissioners in Sind	30 0 0
3	First and Second Assistant Collectors	25 0 0
4*	Head Assistant Collectors in Sind	22 3 6
5	Assistant Collectors (in charge of Talukas)	11 1 9
6	District Deputy Collectors in Bombay Proper and in Sind	11 1 9
7	Daftardars to Collectors, including those in Sind	10 0 0
<i>Survey and Settlement—</i>		
8	Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, of Revenue Survey	75 0 0
9	Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat	25 0 0
<i>Land Records and Agriculture—</i>		
10	Director of Land Records and Agriculture	25 0 0
11	Superintendents of Land Records and Agriculture	25 0 0
FOREST—		
12	Professor of Forestry in the College of Science at Poona	25 0 0
SALT—		
13	Collector and Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue	30 0 0
14	Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the Goa Frontier	25 0 0
15	First and second class Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue	25 0 0
16	Third and fourth class Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue	11 1 9
17	Native Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue	10 0 0

* Note.—Members of the Indian Civil Service serving in Sind draw the tentage to which they would have been entitled had they served in the Presidency Proper.

Appendix No. 23.

Appendix No. 24.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Monthly Tentage Allowance.
PART II.—BOMBAY—contd.		
<i>R a. p.</i>		
CUSTOMS—		
18	Commissioner	50 0 0
19	Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Excise	15 0 0
ADMINISTRATION—		
20	Commissioners of the three Revenue Divisions	50 0 0
21	Assistant Commissioner in Sind	30 0 0
22	Native Assistants (Deputy Collectors) to the three Divisional Commissioners, and Assistants (Deputy Collectors) to the Commissioners, Northern Division and Southern Division	15 0 0
23	Native Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind	11 1 9
POLICE—		
24	Inspector General of Police	30 0 0
EDUCATION—		
25	Educational Inspectors (excluding Sind)	11 1 9
26	Educational Inspector in Sind	20 0 0
MEDICAL—		
27	Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination	20 0 0
POLITICAL—		
28	Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha	25 0 0
29	Such Deputy Assistant Political Agents as the Local Government may require to maintain the prescribed equipment of tents	11 1 9
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—		
30	Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department	25 0 0

Appendix No. 24—Referred to in Article 1150 (a).

List of Permanent Monthly Travelling Allowances.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Permanent Travelling Allowance.
LAND REVENUE.		
<i>R a. p.</i>		
District Administration—		
1	Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parker	175 0 0
2	Collectors and Magistrates and Head Assistant Collectors in Sind	150 0 0

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No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Permanent Travelling Allowance.
<i>LAND REVENUE—contd.</i>		
<i>R a. p.</i>		
<i>District Administration—contd.</i>		
3	Deputy Commissioner of Arakan Hill Tracts	150 0 0
4	Deputy Commissioner of Upper Sind Frontier District	150 0 0
5	Deputy Commissioner of the Salween District	150 0 0
6	Collectors and Magistrates in Bombay	125 0 0
7	First and Second Assistant Collectors in Bombay	125 0 0
8	Assistant Collectors in charge of Talukas, Bombay	100 0 0
9	District Deputy Collectors in Bombay and Deputy Collectors in charge of Sub-divisions in Sind	75 0 0
10	District Deputy Collectors not in charge of Sub-divisions in Sind, including the Native Assistant to the Commissioner	50 0 0
11	Mamlatdars and Survey Mamlatdars in Bombay	25 0 0
12	Mahalkaris in Bombay	15 0 0
13	Sheristadars of Assistant Collectors and Magistrates, of District Deputy Collectors, and of the Talukdari Settlement Officer in Bombay	15 0 0
14	Karkuns of Assistant Collectors and Magistrates, of District Deputy Collectors, and of the Talukdari Settlement Officer in Bombay and the Head Karkun on the Boundary Mark Inspecting Establishment attached to the office of the last-mentioned officer	10 0 0
15	Writer attached to the office of the Inkunwon of the Thongwa District in Burma	10 0 0
<i>Survey and Settlement—</i>		
16	Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujerat	200 0 0
17	Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement, Bombay	150 0 0
18	Assistant Settlement Officers in the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department, Bombay	100 0 0
19	Assistant Superintendents of Revenue Survey of the 1st and 2nd grades in Bombay	60 0 0
20	Assistant Superintendents of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th grades, and qualified acting Assistant Superintendents (on R150 a month), Revenue Survey in Bombay	30 0 0
21	Surveyors in Sind, for seven months in the year during the working season	15 0 0
22	Supervising Measurers (Tappedars) in Sind	8 0 0
23	Measurers (Tappedars) in Sind	7 0 0
24	Peons of Surveyors in Sind, for seven months in the year during the working season	2 0 0
<i>Land Records and Agriculture—</i>		
25	Superintendents of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay	125 0 0
26	Circle Inspectors in Bombay	7 0 0
SALT.		
27	Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the Goa Frontier	200 0 0
28	Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, when in charge of the Northern Frontier Range	150 0 0

Appendix No. 24.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Permanent Travelling Allowance.
<i>SALT—contd.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>
29	Collector, Deputy Collector, and Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue, Bombay, save as provided for in Entries Nos. 27 and 28	100 0 0
30	Native Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay	75 0 0
31	Inspector in the Salt Department in Sind	50 0 0
32	Sheristadars of Deputy and Assistant Collectors and of the Native Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay	15 0 0
33	Head Clerks of Deputy and Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue in charge of the Northern Frontier and Kharagora Ranges in Bombay	15 0 0
34	Superintendent of the Salt Preventive Establishment, Thar and Parkar district	15 0 0
35	Head Clerk and Sheristadar on the Establishment of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the Goa Frontier	15 0 0
36	Clerks and Karkuns (not otherwise provided for) of Deputy and Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue in charge of Ranges in Bombay	10 0 0
37	The Clerk and two Karkuns on the Establishment of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the Goa Frontier	10 0 0
38	Second Karkuns in the Office of the Native Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay	10 0 0
<i>EXCISE.</i>		
39	Assistant Inspector of Excise, South Arcot District	60 0 0
40	Inspector and Assistant Inspector, Madras Town Excise	60 0 0
41	Abkari Inspector, Aden	30 0 0
42	Excise Sub-Inspector, Mymensingh	25 0 0
43	Sub-Deputy Collector of Nowgong employed in supervising ganja cultivation	25 0 0
44	Assistants to the Ganja Supervisor, Rajshahye	20 0 0
45	District Inspectors of Excise in the Central Provinces	15 0 0
<i>CUSTOMS.</i>		
46	Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Excise, Bombay	200 0 0
47	Personal Assistant to ditto	100 0 0
<i>FOREST.</i>		
48	Conservators of Forests, Bombay	200 0 0
49	Deputy Conservators of Forests in charge of the Sind Circle and of the Northern Forest Circle in Bombay	200 0 0
50	Assistant Collectors employed as Forest Settlement Officers in Sind.	200 0 0
51	Deputy Conservators of Forests in Bombay (but see Entry 49)	150 0 0
52	Assistant Conservators of Forests in Bombay who have passed in a vernacular language	150 0 0
53	Assistant Collectors appointed Forest Settlement Officers, Bombay, any allowance the Local Government may grant, subject to a maximum of	150 0 0
54	Forest Ranger in charge of the Ratnagiri Sub-Division	80 0 0

Appendix No. 24.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Permanent Travelling Allowance.
FOREST—contd.		<i>R a. p.</i>
55	Forest Rangers in Bombay (except the officer in charge of the Ratnagiri Sub-Division)	15 0 0
56	Sheristadars of Divisional Forest Officers and of Forest Settlement Officers in Bombay	15 0 0
57	Foresters in charge of Ranges in Madras	12 0 0
58	Karkuns of Divisional Forest Officers and of Forest Settlement Officers in Bombay	10 0 0
59	Foresters on pay of R20 and upwards in Bombay, if in charge of Ranges	10 0 0
REGISTRATION.		
60	Inspectors of Registration Offices, Bombay	75 0 0
61	Inspectors of Village Registration in the districts in which the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, is in force	25 0 0
62	Karkuns of Inspectors of Registration and Stamps, Bombay	15 0 0
POST OFFICE.		
63	District Dak Inspectors, Punjab	30 0 0
64	Coorg Anché Inspector	10 0 0
ADMINISTRATION.		
65	Commissioner in Sind	250 0 0
66	Commissioner of Division (including the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts), except in Bombay and Ajmir	250 0 0
67	Assistant Commissioner in Sind	200 0 0
68	Commissioner of Division, Bombay	200 0 0
69	Native Assistants (Deputy Collectors) to the three Divisional Commissioners and Assistants* (Deputy Collectors) to the Commissioners, Northern Division and Southern Division * (For six months only during the touring season).	100 0 0
70	Officers on the establishments of Commissioners of Divisions, Bombay :—	
	(i) Head Clerks and Chitnis	30 0 0
	(ii) whose pay is less than R100, but not less than R75 a month.	25 0 0
	(iii) whose pay is less than R75, but not less than R50 a month.	20 0 0
	(iv) whose pay is less than R50 a month	15 0 0
	In the case of the Northern and Southern Divisions these allowances are as regards that portion of the staff left in central camps, admissible for 6 months of the year only.	
JAILS.		
71	Inspector-General of Prisons and Registration, Bombay	200 0 0
LAW AND JUSTICE.		
72	Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore and Dum-Dum Cantonments	60 0 0

Appendix No. 24.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Permanent Travelling Allowance.
POLICE.		
		<i>R a. p.</i>
73	Inspector-General of Police, Bombay	200 0 0
74	Superintendents of Police, first grade, Bombay	200 0 0
75	Superintendents of Police below the first grade in Bombay, and the six Assistant Superintendents of Police in that Presidency, who are posted, two to Khandesh, and one to Ahmedabad, Thana, Kathiawar and Thar and Parkar	150 0 0
76	Assistant Superintendent of Police, Arakan Hill Tracts	100 0 0
77	Inspectors of Police in Bombay	25 0 0
78	Inspectors, Thagi and Dakaiti Department	25 0 0
<p>NOTE.—[These permanent monthly travelling allowances have been sanctioned in lieu of the allowances at ordinary rates admissible only for journeys beyond jurisdiction (as defined in Note (1) to entry No. 23 in Appendix No. 22). The option of exchanging these permanent allowances admissible under Article 1147 can therefore be exercised only in the case of very special journeys, and with the special sanction of the General Superintendent of Thagi and Dakaiti.]</p>		
79	The two special Sub-Inspectors of Police in Bengal employed for the purpose of dealing with cases of robbery by the administration of stupefying drugs	20 0 0
80	Sub-Inspector of Police for the Desert Talukas of the Thar and Parkar District in Sind	15 0 0
81	Chief and Head Constables of Police in Bombay who have separate charges	10 0 0
82	Sheristadars, Clerks, and Karkuns of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police in Bombay, excluding Sind	10 0 0
EDUCATION.		
83	Educational Inspector in Sind	125 0 0
84	Educational Inspectors in Bombay	100 0 0
85	Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the Hill Tracts of the Northern Circars	50 0 0
86	Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Burma	50 0 0
87	Sub-Inspectors of Schools in Burma— (a) when in charge of a whole district (b) in other cases	50 0 0 30 0 0
88	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nilgiri District	37 8 0
89	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools in Malabar and South Kanara and North Coimbatore	37 8 0
90	Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the town of Bombay	25 0 0
91	Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Madras Presidency, except in the Nilgiris District, North Coimbatore, Malabar, South Kanara, and the Hill Tracts, Northern Circars	25 0 0
92	Deputy Inspector of Schools in Coorg	25 0 0
93	District Inspectors of Schools in the Punjab (except the District Inspector employed as Personal Assistant to the Additional Inspector of Schools, Derajat Circle)	20 0 0
94	The Inspecting Pandit of the Primary Schools within the South Suburban, Manicktola, Kossipore, Chitpore and Barabnagar Municipalities in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs	5 0 0

Appendix No. 24.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Permanent Travelling Allowance.
MEDICAL.		
95	Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination and Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination in Bombay—	
	(i) Whose pay is R100 per mensem	30 0 0
	(ii) Whose pay is R75 " "	25 0 0
	(iii) Whose pay is R55 " "	20 0 0
96	Hospital Assistants in the Punjab engaged upon itinerant duties	15 0 0
97	Inspector of Vaccination, Coorg (for eight months in the year only)	10 0 0
98	Vaccinators in Sind	5 0 0
99	Vaccinators in Coorg (for eight months in the year only)	3 0 0
POLITICAL.		
100	Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan	250 0 0
101	President of Rajasthanik Sabha in Kathiawar (payable by the Native States)	250 0 0
102	Political Agent, Kathiawar	200 0 0
103	Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	200 0 0
104	Superintendent of Surveys under Rajasthanik Court (payable by the Native States)	200 0 0
105	Joint Administrator of the Gondal Estate (payable by the Native State)	200 0 0
106	Political Agent in Zhob	180 0 0
107	Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps	150 0 0
108	Political Agents, Mahi Kantha, and Political Superintendent, Palanpur	150 0 0
109	Political Officer in the Khyber	150 0 0
110	Assistant Political Agent in Zhob	150 0 0
111	Assistant Political Agents in the Southern Mahratta Country and Mahi Kantha	150 0 0
112	Joint Administrator of the Rajpipla Estate (payable by the Native State)	150 0 0
113	Assistant Political Agents in Kathiawar	100 0 0
114	Political Agent, Kutch, and Political Superintendent, Sawantwadi	100 0 0
115	Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan for the Bolan and Khojak	90 0 0
116	Extra Assistant Commissioners in Pishin, Sibi, Duki, and Zhob	90 0 0
117	Vice-Consul, Chiengmai	60 0 0
118	Head Clerk to the Assistant Political Agent at Thal-Chotiali	25 0 0
119	The two Infanticide Censors attached to the Kathiawar Agency (payable by the Kathiawar Infanticide Fund)	18 0 0
120	Sheristadars of Assistant Political Agents in the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha	15 0 0
121	Karkuns of Assistant Political Agents in the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha	10 0 0
122	Sheristadar and Karkun of the Western Bbil Agent in Khandeish	10 0 0
123	Clerk attached to the office of the Agent for Wild Tribes, Khandeish	10 0 0

Appendix No. 25.—*Referred to in Article 1167. Note.*

List of Daily Allowances.

NOTE.—[When used in this Appendix the term "Local Government" includes only the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Buzul, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.]

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Daily Allowance.
		<i>R a. p.</i>
PART I.—OFFICERS OF THE 1st CLASS.		
LAND REVENUE.		
1	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal	10 0 0
2	Director of Agriculture and Commerce, Assam and Burma	10 0 0
3	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab	7 8 0
4	The three Deputy Commissioners of Almorah, Garhwal and Naini Tal	} For tours in the hills.
5	The Assistant Commissioners in the Almorah, Garhwal and Naini Tal Districts	
6	The Superintendent of Dehra-Dun when travelling in the Jaunsar Bawar tract of that District	7 8 0
7	Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras	7 8 0
8	District Officers (Collectors and Deputy Commissioners) in Bengal and Collectors in Madras	7 8 0
9	Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces	7 8 0
10	Sub and Head, Senior, and Special Assistant Collectors in Madras	4 0 0
11	Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras	4 0 0
12	Deputy Collector of the first class (except in Madras), or Extra Assistant Commissioner of the first class	4 0 0
13	Assistant Commissioners of Revenue Settlement, Madras	4 0 0
14	Deputy Commissioners of Settlement in Madras	4 0 0
15	Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Madras	4 0 0
16	Assistant Collector and Deputy Collector of the first class in Madras	3 0 0
EXCISE.		
17	Commissioner of Excise, Bengal	10 0 0
18	Commissioner of Excise, Stamps and Registration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7 8 0
19	Commissioner of Excise, Stamps and Registration in the Punjab	6 0 0
OPIMUM.		
20	Opium Agents	10 0 0
SALT.		
21	Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue	10 0 0
22	Deputy Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue	7 8 0
23	Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind	7 8 0
24	Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras	6 0 0

Appendix No. 25.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Daily Allowance.
PART I—OFFICERS OF THE 1st CLASS— <i>contd.</i>		R a. p.
FOREST.		
25	Inspector General of Forests	15 0 0
26	Assistant Inspector General of Forests :—	
	(i) When travelling with <i>camp equipment</i>	7 8 0
	(ii) When travelling without <i>camp equipment</i>	5 0 0
27	Superintendent of Forest Surveys	7 8 0
28	Conservators of Forests, Madras	7 8 0
29	Conservators of Forests, elsewhere than in Bombay and Madras	6 0 0
30	Extra Deputy Conservators of Forests	4 8 0
31	Deputy Collectors employed on Forest Settlement work in Madras	4 0 0
32	Assistant Conservators of Forests	4 0 0
REGISTRATION.		
33	Inspector General of Registration, Madras	7 8 0
34	Inspectors of Registration Offices in Bengal	4 0 0
POST OFFICE.		
35	The Director General	10 0 0
36	Deputy or Assistant Director General	6 0 0
37	Postmaster General, Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, or Deputy Postmaster General	6 0 0
38	Superintendents, including those employed in the Directorate or as Personal Assistants, etc., to Postmasters General or to the Inspector General, Railway Mail Service	4 0 0
NOTE.—[The Superintendent of Post Offices, Kumaon Division, draws R 6 a day when travelling in the hills.]		
TELEGRAPH.		
39	Director General of Telegraphs	10 0 0
40	Director of the Persian Gulf Division of the Indo-European Telegraph Department	10 0 0
41	Deputy Director General of Telegraphs	7 8 0
42	Director of Traffic and Director of Construction, Telegraph Department	7 8 0
43	Assistant Superintendent of the Mekran Telegraph Line	7 8 0
44	Superintendent, Telegraph Department	6 0 0
45	Engineer and Electrician and Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Division of the Indo-European Telegraph Department	6 0 0
46	Superintendent, Persian Telegraph Line	4 0 0
47	Assistant Superintendent Apprentices in the Indian Telegraph Department	4 0 0
48	Assistant Superintendents in the Persian Division of the Indo-European Telegraph Department	3 0 0
MINT.		
49	Mint Masters	10 0 0

Appendix No. 25.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Daily Allowance.
PART I.—OFFICERS OF THE 1ST CLASS—contd.		R a. p.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.		
50	Members of the Executive Councils in Bombay and Madras	15 0 0
51	Chief Commissioners	15 0 0
52	Secretary to the Government of India or to a Local Government	10 0 0
53	Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara	10 0 0
54	Members of Board of Revenue	10 0 0
55	Financial Commissioners, Punjab and Burma	10 0 0
56	Comptroller and Auditor General	10 0 0
57	Accountants General	7 8 0
58	Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India	7 8 0
59	Deputy Auditor General	6 0 0
LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.		
60	Judges of a High Court	15 0 0
61	Judges of Chief Court, Punjab	10 0 0
62	Judicial Commissioners	10 0 0
63	Recorder of Rangoon	10 0 0
64	District and Sessions Judges in Bengal and Bombay, including the Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act :—	
	(i) When travelling with camp	10 0 0
	(ii) When travelling without camp	7 8 0
65	District and Sessions Judges, except in Bengal, Bombay, and the Punjab	7 8 0
66	Two Judicial Assistants and Divisional Judge, Central Provinces	7 8 0
67	Legal Remembrancer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bombay, or Bengal	7 8 0
68	Divisional Judges, Punjab	7 8 0
69	Joint Judge and Assistant Judge with the full powers of a Judge, Bombay	7 8 0
70	Subordinate Judge or Munsiff (when belonging to the first class)	4 0 0
JAILS.		
71	Inspector General of Jails or Prisons except in Bombay	7 8 0
72	Assistant Superintendents of Jails in Bengal	4 0 0
POLICE.		
73	Inspectors General of Police, except as noted in Appendix No. 24	10 0 0
74	General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thugi and Dakaiti :—	
	(i) When travelling with <i>camp equipment</i>	10 0 0
	(ii) When travelling without <i>camp equipment</i>	7 8 0
75	Deputy Inspectors General of Police	6 0 0
76	District Superintendent of Police, Kumaun Division	6 0 0
77	Assistant Superintendents of Police, including probationers, except as noted in Appendix No. 24	4 0 0
MARINE.		
78	Senior Port Officers and the Port Officer, Bassein	4 0 0

Appendix No. 25.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Daily Allowance.
PART I.—OFFICERS OF THE 1st CLASS—contd.		
EDUCATION.		
79	Directors of Public Instruction with a Local Government	7 8 0
80	Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee	6 0 0
81	Principals, Professors, and Inspectors who are Members of the Indian Educational Service or on the graded list* of the Educational Department; the Inspectress of Schools in Madras, Calcutta, and the Punjab; Deputy Inspectress of Schools, Lucknow; the Principal and Vice-Principal, Agricultural College, Madras; the Principal, Teacher's College, Madras; and the Superintendent of the School of Arts, Madras	4 0 0
*Note.—[Officers in the graded service of the Educational Department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh draw Rs 9 a day, when travelling on duty in the hills within their respective charges.]		
MEDICAL.		
82	Surgeon-General with the Government of India	10 0 0
83	Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal	7 8 0
84	Surgeons-General with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Inspectors General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and Administrative Medical Officer, Central Provinces	7 8 0
85	Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7 8 0
86	Sanitary Commissioner and Sanitary Engineer, Madras	6 0 0
87	Sanitary and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Sanitary Engineer, Bombay	6 0 0
88	Assistant Sanitary Engineer, Madras	4 0 0
89	Uncovenanted Medical Officers in Madras on pay exceeding Rs 500 a month	4 0 0
90	Uncovenanted Medical Officers in Madras on pay not exceeding Rs 500 a month	3 0 0
POLITICAL.		
91	Resident at Hyderabad or Mysore	15 0 0
92	Agent to the Governor-General for Central India or Rajputana	15 0 0
93	Agent to the Governor-General at Paroda and in Khorassan	10 0 0
94	Resident at Aden, in the Persian Gulf, in Turkish Arabia, or in Travancore, and Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan	10 0 0
95	Political Agent, Jeypur, Jodhpur, Oodeypur, and Gwalior	7 8 0
96	Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Su'angarh	7 8 0
97	Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar	7 8 0
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.		
98	Surveyor General	10 0 0
99	Director, Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Palaeontologist, and Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey	10 0 0
100	Director of the Botanical Department, Northern India	10 0 0
101	Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta	10 0 0

Appendix No. 25.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Daily Allowance.
PART I.—OFFICERS OF THE 1ST CLASS— <i>concl'd.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS— <i>cont'd.</i>		
102	Superintendent-General of Horse-Breeding Operations :— (i) When travelling with <i>camp equipment</i> (ii) When travelling without <i>camp equipment</i>	10 0 0 7 8 0
103	Deputy Surveyor General	7 8 0
104	Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India	7 8 0
105	Assistant Superintendents and Extra Assistant Superintendents, 1st and 2nd grades, in the Survey of India	4 0 0
106	Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India or a Local Government or Administration	4 0 0
107	Superintendent of Government Gardens, Saharanpur	4 0 0
108	Government Quinologist, Madras	4 0 0
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
109	Chief Engineers	7 8 0
110	Superintending Engineers and Examiners, first, second, or third class, in the Public Works Department	6 0 0
111	Executive and Assistant Engineers stationed in the Kumaon Division for <i>bonâ fide</i> travelling in the hills <small>NOTE.—[This special rate of daily allowance does not apply to Upper and Lower Subordinates in the Kumaon Division who may become entitled under Article 1103 (c) to the travelling allowance admissible to an Assistant Engineer in consequence of being in charge of a District.]</small>	6 0 0
112	Assistant Engineers in charge of Divisions	5 0 0
113	Assistant Engineers when not in charge of divisions and (except in the Madras Presidency) Apprentice Engineers	4 0 0
114	Mining Manager of the Khost Colliery, North-Western Railway	4 0 0
115	Deputy Examiners, second grade, or Assistant Examiners in the Public Works Department and (except in the Madras Presidency) Apprentice Examiners	4 0 0
116	Apprentice Engineer or Examiner in the Madras Presidency	3 0 0
STATE RAILWAYS.		
117	Officers of Class I of the Revenue Establishment, State Railways	6 0 0
118	Officers of Class III and apprentices or candidates of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways	4 0 0
PART II.—OFFICERS OF THE 2ND AND 3RD CLASSES.		
LAND REVENUE.		
1	Deputy Collectors or Magistrates or Extra Assistant Commissioners (when belonging to the second class) and Tahsildars in the Central Provinces employed as Assistant Settlement Officers of the second class	3 0 0
2	British Girasia Agent, Baroda	3 0 0

Appendix No. 25.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Daily Allowance.
PART II.—OFFICERS OF THE 2ND AND 3RD CLASSES— <i>contd.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>
LAND REVENUE—<i>contd.</i>		
3	Daftardar of Collectors and Magistrates in Bombay	3 0 0
4	Tahsildars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for halts during journeys beyond their ordinary jurisdiction	1 0 0
5	District Kanungoes in the Punjab	0 8 0
OPIUM.		
3	Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent	3 0 0
SALT.		
7	Inspectors in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department	3 0 0
8	Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of the Madras Salt and Abkari Department (Preventive circle)	3 0 0
9	Assistant Inspectors, Northern India Salt Revenue Department	2 0 0
10	Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of the Madras Salt and Abkari Department (Factory circles)	2 0 0
ASSESSED TAXES.		
11	Income Tax Assessors and Assessor Inspectors (Excise and Income Tax), Bengal (Mofussil)	3 0 0
<p><small>NOTE.—[The total amount in any one month (including horse allowance, if any, sanctioned under Article 1184 A.) not to exceed Rs. 90, in the Districts of 24 Pargunnahs, Khulna, Jessore, Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Mymensing, Tipperah, and Chittagong; Rs. 90 in the districts of Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Malda, Balasore, and Puri; and Rs. 60 in other districts.]</small></p>		
12	Income Tax Assessors, Calcutta	1 0 0
FOREST.		
13	Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests	3 0 0
14	The officer who holds the combined appointments of Port Officer, Karwar, Customs House Officer, Karwar, and Forest Ranger in charge of the Coast Timber Depôts in the Southern Forest Division, Bombay	3 0 0

Appendix No. 25.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Daily Allowance.
PART II.—OFFICERS OF THE 2ND AND 3RD CLASSES— contd.		
POST OFFICE.		
15	Assistant or Probationary Superintendent, Postal Department . . .	3 0 0
16	Inspector, Postal Department	2 0 0
17	Inspector, Postal Department, of the 3rd grade, in the Madras Presidency	1 8 0
REGISTRATION.		
18	District Registrars in Madras	3 0 0
TELEGRAPH.		
19	Sub-Assistant Superintendent of the Telegraph Department	3 0 0
20	Inspecting Telegraph Masters and Signallers other than those sent out on casual inspection duty	2 0 0
ADMINISTRATION.		
21	Local Auditors on the establishment of the Accountant General, Bengal, and Assistant Inspectors of Local Fund Accounts on the establishment of the Accountant General, Madras	2 8 0
22	Clerks of the Deputy Auditors General, not being Superintendents	2 0 0
23	Clerks and Potadars in the Office of the Commissioner of Issue, Bombay, when travelling in charge of remittances	1 8 0
LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.		
24	First class Subordinate Judges in Bombay employed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act irrespective of the grade to which they may belong	4 0 0
25	Subordinate Judges, except those provided for in the preceding entry, and Munsiffs (when belonging to the second class)	3 0 0
POLICE.		
26	Inspectors of Police when placed in charge of a district in Assam	3 0 0
MARINE.		
27	Junior Port Officers, except the Port Officer, Bassain. (See Entry No. 78 of Part I)	3 0 0

Appendix No. 26.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Daily Allowance.
PART II.—OFFICERS OF THE 2ND AND 3RD CLASSES— concl'd.		<i>R a. p.</i>
EDUCATION.		
28	Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Punjab, and of Kumaon in the North-Western Provinces	3 0 0
29	The District Inspector employed as Personal Assistant to the Additional Inspector of Schools, Derajat Circle	3 0 0
POLITICAL.		
30	Attaché to a Resident, etc. (when belonging to the second class)	3 0 0
31	Native Agent of the Bagdad Residency	3 0 0
32	Native Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Baroda	3 0 0
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.		
33	Sub-Assistant Superintendent in the Survey of India	3 0 0
34	Head Clerk in the Office of the Meteorological Reporter, Bengal, who acts as Inspector of Meteorological Observatories	2 0 0
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
35	Qualified students of the Thomason Engineering College at Rurki under practical training	3 0 0
36	Sub-Engineers in the Public Works Department	3 0 0
37	Supervisors in the Public Works Department	2 0 0
38	Overseers or Canal Zilladar of the Public Works Department (Provided a Canal Zilladar maintains at least one habitable tent.)	1 8 0

Appendix No. 26.—*Referred to in Article 1181.*

List of Conveyance Allowances.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Conveyance Allowance.
LAND REVENUE.		<i>R a. p.</i>
1	Tahsildar of Madras Town	40 0 0
2	Head Surveyor on the establishment of the Collector of Bombay	35 0 0
3	Sub-Deputy Collector, Darjeeling	30 0 0

Appendix No. 26.

Appendix No. 26.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Conveyance Allowance.
LAND REVENUE—contd.		
4	Sub-Deputy Collectors employed in the Jalamatha and Majnamatha Estates in the Midnapore District	25 0 0
5	Registrar of Town lots, Mandalay	25 0 0
6	Tahsildars of Jalpaiguri	20 0 0
7	Three Revenue Inspectors, Madras Town Deputy Collector's Office	20 0 0
8	Naib-Tahsildar of Bhulka	15 0 0
OPIUM.		
9	Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department in Bombay when his salary does not exceed Rs300 a month	20 0 0
10	Two Inspectors of the Opium Department in Bombay	20 0 0
11	Two Assistant Inspectors of the Opium Department in Bombay	15 0 0
SALT.		
12	Superintendent of the Calcutta Circle, Northern India Salt Revenue Department	30 0 0
13	Sar Karkun of Matanga	25 0 0
14	Officers holding charge of ranges in the Preventive Department, North Goa and Damaun Frontiers, Bombay and Kharagora	25 0 0
15	Salt Inspector, Shikarpur (Sind)	15 0 0
16	Two Sub-Inspectors employed in guarding the Cochin Frontier	15 0 0
17	Two Sub-Inspectors employed in the Wynaad and Nilgiri ranges	15 0 0
18	Sub-Inspector of Salt Revenue employed on the Goa Frontier	15 0 0
19	Sub-Inspector employed in connection with the preventive establishment maintained for the guarding of the great swamp in the Vedarauniyam Circle, Tanjore district	15 0 0
20	Salt Assistant Superintendents, Thar and Parkar, and Salt Inspectors, Hyderabad (Sind)	10 0 0
21	Two Inspectors and one Sub-Inspector of the Salt Tax Department, Karachi	10 0 0
22	One Salt Inspector and three Sub-Inspectors, Shikarpur (Sind)	10 0 0
ASSESSED TAXES.		
23	Collector of Income Tax, Bombay	100 0 0
24	Assistant to the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay	50 0 0
25	Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Calcutta	50 0 0
26	Assessor of Income Tax, Rangoon	50 0 0
27	Assessors of Income Tax, Calcutta	30 0 0
28	Income Tax Inspectors, Madras Town Deputy Collector's Office	20 0 0
EXCISE.		
29	Surveyor of Distilleries in Calcutta and its suburbs and Howrah	130 0 0
30	The Assistant in charge of Excise Detective Force, Calcutta	50 0 0

Appendix No. 26.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Conveyance Allowance.
<i>Excise—contd.</i>		<i>₹ a. p.</i>
31	First Assistant Collector of Land Revenue and Excise and Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay	50 0 0
32	The Superintendent of Excise Department, Aden	30 0 0
33	Inspectors of the Excise Department in the Town and Island of Bombay, who, if posted in the districts, would be entitled to an allowance of R15 under entry No. 36	30 0 0
34	Excise Deputy Collector of Patna for visiting the Sudder Distillery	25 0 0
35	Deputy Collector of Calcutta	15 0 0
36	Inspectors of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency (outside the Town and Island of Bombay) who are not in charge of distilleries and whose pay is not less than R100, also all such Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors (whatever their pay) whose charges extend over more than two talukas	15 0 0
37	Excise Inspector in charge of a portion of the Alibag Taluka of the Kolabag Collectorate	15 0 0
38	The Sub-Inspector employed in connection with the prevention of smuggling of Cochin liquor into the Coimbatore District	15 0 0
39	Excise Sub-Inspector, Poona	10 0 0
<i>CUSTOMS.</i>		
40	Assistant Collector in charge of the Branch Custom House, Prince's Dock, Bombay	35 0 0
41	Superintendent and Inspectors of the Customs Preventive Service in Bombay	35 0 0
42	Two Inspectors of the Tobacco Department under the Collector of Customs, Bombay	30 0 0
43	One Inspector of the Tobacco Department under the Collector of Customs, Bombay	25 0 0
44	One Supervisor of the Tobacco Department under the Collector of Customs, Bombay	25 0 0
45	Port and Customs Officer, Mangalore, for duties connected with the Coir Depôt at that place	25 0 0
46	Supervisor, Bonding Department, Sea Customs Office, Madras	25 0 0
<i>FOREST.</i>		
47	Officer in charge of the Government Agency and Timber Depôts at Rangoon for a conveyance for his own use and that of his office	90 0 0
48	The Forest Officer in charge of the Changamanga Plantation in the Punjab, provided his pay does not exceed R250	30 0 0
49	Forest Rangers of the 1st and 2nd classes in Madras	25 0 0
50	Forest Rangers of the 3rd class in Madras	20 0 0
51	Forest Ranger, Battery Point Depôt, Kado Division, Moulmein	20 0 0
52	Forest Rangers of the 4th and 5th classes in Madras	15 0 0
53	Forest Ranger in charge of firewood stations in Rangoon	12 0 0
54	Forest Ranger of the Changamanga Plantation of the Lahore Forest Division	12 0 0

Appendix No. 26.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Conveyance Allowance.
POST OFFICE.		
		₹ a. p.
55	Superintendent, Town Sub-Offices, Calcutta	90 0 0
56	City Inspectors in the Postal Department, any amount the Director General may grant, not exceeding	30 0 0
57	Superintendent of Post Offices of the Persian Gulf Division during his stay in Bombay	30 0 0
58	City Inspector, Lahore	20 0 0
59	Town Inspector, Sub-Post Offices, Delhi, City Inspectors, Rawal Pindi and Amritsar Post Offices	15 0 0
TELEGRAPH.		
60	The Director and Superintendents of the Persian Telegraph Division	60 0 0
61	Assistant Director of the Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department	60 0 0
62	Officers in charge of Telegraph sub-divisions at Calcutta, Bombay Island, and Rangoon	35 0 0
63	Medical Superintendents and all Assistant Superintendents of Persian Telegraph line, Inspectors of such line in charge of sections, and the Head Clerk of the Director's Office	30 0 0
64	Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, in charge of the Store Department at Karachi	30 0 0
65	Officer in charge of the Telegraph sub-division at Madras	30 0 0
66	Officer in charge of the Telegraph sub-divisions at Lahore	25 0 0
67	Line-riders of the Telegraph Department in Baluchistan, and in the tract of country between Tank and Mogulkot <i>via</i> Kajuri Kuch, but not including Tank	20 0 0
68	Line-riders of the Telegraph Department, with the exception of those provided for in entry No. 67	15 0 0
ADMINISTRATION.		
69	The Officer of the Finance Department in charge of outside audits in Calcutta	25 0 0
LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.		
70	Coroner, Bombay	60 0 0
71	City and Cantonment Magistrates, Poona	50 0 0
72	Coroner of Calcutta	36 0 0
73	Coroner's Interpreter and Coroner's Constable, Bombay	30 0 0
74	Court Prosecutor at Poona	15 0 0
75	Bailiffs (two) at Aden	10 0 0
76	Head Clerk of the Establishment of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras	5 0 0
77	Second Clerk of the Establishment of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras	4 0 0
JAILS.		
78	Superintendent of a Central and a District Jail which are at a distance from each other—any allowance the Local Government may grant, not exceeding	50 0 0
79	Superintendent of Prisons, Madras	30 0 0
80	Superintendent, Deccan Convict Gang	25 0 0
81	Superintendent of Sind Gang	20 0 0

Appendix No. 26.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Conveyance Allowance.
<i>JAILS—contd.</i>		
82	Jailor of Shikarpur	15 0 0
83	Jailors of Hyderabad (Sind) and Nara	15 0 0
84	Jailor of Bijapur whenever an extramural party is employed at a distance from the Jail	15 0 0
<i>POLICE.</i>		
85	The Superintendent of the Detective Branch, Bombay City Police	75 0 0
86	Two Superintendents of Police of the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Suburbs of Calcutta	72 0 0
87	Assistant District Superintendents of Police in charge Patna City and Karachi	50 0 0
88	European Assistant Superintendents of Police of the Rangoon Town District	50 0 0
89	European or Eurasian Inspector of Police, placed in charge of an office usually held by an Assistant Superintendent of Police, in the Rangoon Town District	50 0 0
90	Police Probationer doing duty at Poona as a temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police	50 0 0
91	Three Superintendents of the Calcutta Police	50 0 0
92	Six Superintendents, and one Inspector in charge of a Division, City Police, Bombay	50 0 0
93	Assistant Superintendent of Police, Secunderabad	30 0 0
94	Honorary Assistant District Superintendents of Police, Baluchistan	30 0 0
95	European Inspector, Poona and Kirkee Cantonments	30 0 0
96	Superintendent of the Foot Police in the Town of Madras	25 0 0
97	Police Inspectors in Madras, whatever their grade, employed in the Nilgiri Hills	25 0 0
98	Chief Constable of the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments	20 0 0
99	Police Inspectors of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore	20 0 0
100	Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay	15 0 0
101	Three Police Inspectors (Kotwals), Karachi	15 0 0
102	Police Inspectors of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and (except in the town of Madras) 4th class in the Madras Presidency	15 0 0
103	Chief Constable of the Rajkot Civil Station	15 0 0
104	Police Inspectors of the 4th class in the Town of Madras	10 0 0
105	Chief Constables of Police employed in the cities of Poona, Surat, and Ahmedabad	10 0 0
106	European Chief Constable of Police, Ahmednagar Cantonment	10 0 0
107	Chief Constable of Police, Bijapur	10 0 0
108	Head Constables in charge of the cart-road patrol and the five Patrol posts along the Nepal frontier in Darjeeling	10 0 0
109	Head Constables employed at the cost of opium farmers in Sind	5 0 0
<i>Note.</i> —The number of Head Constables in each district to whom the allowance is admissible is noted below:—		
	Karachi District	11
	Hyderabad	13
	Shikarpur	6
	Upper Sind Frontier	2
	Thar and Parkar	9
	TOTAL	41

Appendix No. 26.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Conveyance Allowance.
MARINE.		<i>R a. p.</i>
110	First and Second Engineers and Shipwright Surveyors at the Port of Calcutta	35 0 0
111	Assistant Shipping Master, Calcutta	30 0 0
EDUCATION.		
112	Head Mistresses, Female Normal Schools, Poona and Ahmedabad	50 0 0
113	Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras	50 0 0
114	Assistant Lady Superintendent, Female Normal School, Poona	40 0 0
115	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Calcutta	35 0 0
116	The Inspector of Schools in Bengal stationed at Calcutta	30 0 0
117	The Agricultural Inspector, College of Science, Bombay	30 0 0
118	Inspector and Assistant Inspector of European Schools in Bengal stationed in Calcutta for journeys in Calcutta and suburbs	30 0 0
119	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division	30 0 0
120	Sub-Inspector of Schools, Calcutta	30 0 0
121	Assistant Lady Superintendents (two), Ahmedabad Female Normal School	20 0 0
122	Teacher of the Agricultural Class, Hyderabad (Sind)	20 0 0
123	Second Assistant Lady Superintendent, Poona Female Normal School	20 0 0
124	Inspecting Schoolmaster of the Muhammadan Schools in the Town of Madras	10 0 0
125	Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education in the Presidency Circle and Orissa Division, Bengal	10 0 0
126	The Lady Superintendent of the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.	10 0 0
127	Pandits employed for the inspection of Patshalas in connection with the scheme for the administration of primary education in Calcutta.	3 0 0
128	Drawing Master, Patna Training School	3 0 0
ECCLESIASTICAL.		
129	Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, while also in charge of Pallavaram	150 0 0
130	The Episcopal Chaplains of Aden, Agra, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Anarkali, Howrah, Meerut, Mhow, Mian Mir, Peshawar, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Secunderabad, Sialkot, Trimulgheri, and Umballa	50 0 0
131	The Senior and Junior Chaplains of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, for visiting the Presidency Jail and Presidency General Hospital, respectively	50 0 0
132	The Presbyterian Chaplain of Bombay appointed to perform funeral services at Sewree	50 0 0
133	The Episcopal Chaplain of Bombay appointed to perform funeral services at Sewree	50 0 0
134	The Presbyterian Chaplains of Aden, Allahabad, Calcutta, Poona and Secunderabad	50 0 0
135	A Roman Catholic Priest of the St. Xavier's Institution, Calcutta, who ministers to the Roman Catholic Students of the Sibpore Engineering College. (This includes contingent expenses for the maintenance of Divine Service.)	50 0 0

Appendix No. 26.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Conveyance Allowance.
<i>ECCLIASTICAL—contd.</i>		
136	Each of the two Roman Catholic Chaplains visiting respectively the Presidency General Hospital and the Jail at Calcutta	50 0 0
137	Chaplain of Karachi, when left in sole charge of the station	45 0 0
138	Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind) for visiting Kotri	30 0 0
139	The Episcopalian Chaplain of Kampti	30 0 0
140	The Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel who performs the pastoral duties of Civil Station at Cawnpore	30 0 0
141	Chaplain of St. Paul's Church, Poona	25 0 0
142	Chaplains of Multan, Jhansi, Ranikhet, Mussoorie and Lucknow, and the Cantonment Chaplain of Lucknow.	25 0 0
143	Chaplains of Dinapore and Bankipore	20 0 0
144	Chaplain (Additional Clergy Society) of the Railway Church, Rawalpindi	20 0 0
145	Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Murree, for visiting Cliffton Barracks to hold Divine Service during the seven months of the year that they are occupied by the troops	20 0 0
146	Chaplain of Chinsura, for visiting Chandernagore	15 0 0
147	Roman Catholic Priest at Poona, for visiting the Yerrowda Central Jail	15 0 0
148	Each of the two Chaplains of Karachi, for visiting Ghizri	10 0 0
<i>MEDICAL.</i>		
149	Civil Surgeon of Chittagong as Health Officer of that Port	100 0 0
150	Medical Inspector of Emigrants, Calcutta (Inland Emigration)	60 0 0
151	Health officer of the port at Karachi	60 0 0
152	Officer in Medical Charge of the Government of India Secretariat Establishments at Simla	50 0 0
153	District Medical Officer of South Arcot for the medical charge of the Cellular Jail at Cuddalore	50 0 0
154	Professor of Chemistry, Elphinstone College and Grant Medical College, Bombay.	35 0 0
155	Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta and Suburbs	30 0 0
156	Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle, Bombay	30 0 0
157	Assistant Surgeon, Kelat	30 0 0
158	Assistant to Civil Surgeon, Naini Tal	30 0 0
159	Civil Surgeon, Lohardugga { (debitable to Inland Labour Trans- port Fund)	25 0 0
160	Civil Surgeon, Manbhoom Ditto	25 0 0
161	Assistant to the Civil Surgeons of Allahabad and Lucknow	25 0 0
162	Military Assistant Surgeon holding the appointment of Assistant to the Civil Surgeon of Lahore	25 0 0
163	Hospital Assistants and Native Doctors when placed in temporary charge of a Civil Station elsewhere than in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (see entry No. 165)	25 0 0
164	Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Civil Station Dispensary at Lahore	20 0 0
165	Hospital Assistants and Native Doctors when in temporary charge of a Civil Station in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	15 0 0
166	Hospital Assistant attached to the Ramnagar Branch Dispensary in the Bara Banki District for visiting employés of the Forest Department at the Bahraughât Timber Depôt	7 8 0

Appendix No. 26.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Convey- ance Allowance.
<i>MEDICAL—contd.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>
167	Sanitary Inspector employed on the North-Western Railway at Rawalpindi.	7 8 0
168	Hospital Assistants of the Karinganj and Fenchuganj Charitable Dispensaries in Sylhet for visiting the cooly cholera hospital at that station during that period of the cold weather when immigration is taking place on an extensive scale	6 0 0
<i>SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.</i>		
169	Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta	100 0 0
170	Superintendent, Geological Survey	60 0 0
171	Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta: Provided that the total emoluments of the officer holding the appointment, including this allowance, do not exceed Rs650	50 0 0
172	Assistant Collector performing the duties of Inspector of Factories, Bombay	50 0 0
173	Principal of the Veterinary College, Bombay, for visiting the Lazaretto at Sewree in that city	35 0 0
174	Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, for the performance of his duties in connection with the Glanders and Farcy Act	35 0 0
175	Superintendent, Government Farms, and Agricultural Reporter to Government, Madras	30 0 0
176	Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, Geological Survey	30 0 0
177	The Assistant Gardener whose charge includes the trans-Tista Plantations	30 0 0
178	Special Inspector of Factories for Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, while in Calcutta	30 0 0
179	The two Inspectors of Factories, Bombay and Ahmedabad	30 0 0
180	Deputy Superintendent of the Cinchona Plantations, Darjeeling	30 0 0
181	Superintendent of Model Farm, Cawnpore	25 0 0
182	Superintendents, Experimental Farm, Khandesh	25 0 0
183	Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Experimental Farm at Poona	20 0 0
184	Superintendent of Taj Gardens, Agra	20 0 0
185	The Officer on special duty in the Andamans in connection with the cultivation and curing of tobacco	20 0 0
186	Assistant Manager of Government Tea Gardens at Port Blair	20 0 0
187	Veterinary Inspector under the Glanders and Farcy Act in charge of the Lazaretto at Sewree in the city of Bombay	20 0 0
188	Lecturer on Anatomy in the Veterinary College, Bombay, for visiting the dissecting rooms at the Sewree Lazaretto	15 0 0
189	European Assistant Gardeners of Cinchona Plantations, Darjeeling	15 0 0
190	Veterinary Surgeon appointed under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, for duty in the Harbour of Bombay	15 0 0
191	District Veterinary Assistants in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8 0 0
192	Museum-keeper, Dehra Dun Forest School, for visiting the Kaouli Garden, and the Ramgarh Meteorological Observatory and Phanda-walla	5 0 0

Appendix No. 26A.

No. of Entry.	Designation of Officer.	Rate of Conveyance Allowance.
	STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	<i>R a. p.</i>
193	Superintendent, Government Press, Madras	40 0 0
	MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.	
194	Store-keeper, Jhansi Military Works Division	7 8 0
	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	
195	Executive Engineer, Jubbulpore, while in charge of the Jubbulpore Water Works (paid by the Municipality)	50 0 0
196	Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras	50 0 0
197	Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department at Aden	35 0 0
198	Public Works Lower Subordinates in Coorg	30 0 0
199	Presidency Store-keeper, Public Works Department, Madras	30 0 0
200	Store-keeper, Rangoon Division	30 0 0
201	Overseer of the Bhabar Canals	30 0 0
202	Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, and his Assistant	30 0 0
203	Assistant Engineer in charge of the Head-Quarter Sub-division of the Poona District	30 0 0
204	Store-keeper at Karachi	30 0 0
205	District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, for journeys on duty between Karachi and Kiamari	30 0 0
206	Executive Engineer, Cuddapa Division, while in charge of the Cuddapa water-supply project	25 0 0
207	Lower Subordinates at Aden and the Somali Coast	22 8 0
208	Mining Engineer, Dandote Colliery	15 0 0
209	Interpreters employed in the Irrigation Circle, Upper Burma	15 0 0
	STATE RAILWAYS.	
210	Executive Engineer, Sind-Pishin State Railway, employed at Mangi (the allowance is temporary)	75 0 0
211	Assistant Engineers, 2nd Division, Sind-Pishin State Railway, while they are employed at Mangi or until the rails are laid and trolleys can work through the rift	50 0 0
212	Port Store-keepers, Calcutta and Bombay	35 0 0
213	Store-keeper, Burma State Railway, Rangoon	35 0 0

Appendix No. 26A.—*Referred to in Article 1160.*

List of Officers and Establishments exempted from the operation of Article 1159 on the understanding that they maintain Camp Equipage.

(a) Officers in Sind and Baluchistan and their establishments (subject to the necessity for the production of certificates similar to that mentioned in Article 1164(b)).

Appendix No. 26 A.

Appendix No. 26B.

- (b) Political officers in Turkish Arabia and the Persian Gulf and their establishments.
 (c) The British Girasia Agent, Baroda.
 (d) Officers of the Forest Department and their establishments.
 (e) Officers of the Public Works Department employed on Surveys.
 (f) A Police or any other officer attending a fair, darbar, or agricultural exhibition, when the Magistrate of the district certifies the necessity of his presence.

Appendix No. 26B.—*Referred to in Article 1162.**List of Officers and Establishments exempted wholly from the operation of Article 1159.*

- (a) The Secretariat staff and establishment of the North-Western Provinces Government when halting with the Government at Lucknow, and the Burma Secretariat staff and establishment when halting with the Lieutenant-Governor at Mandalay.
 (b) The Deputy Auditors General and the Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, and their establishments.
 (c) The Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, and his assistants.
 (d) Chief Superintendents and clerks of the Accountant General's Office, Bombay, when deputed on inspection duty under orders of the Accountant General.
 (e) Officer of the Opium Department employed on settlement or weightment duties.
 (f) Establishments accompanying Revenue Officers on their visits to the Laccadives.
 (g) Clerks and Potadars of the Currency Department travelling in charge of remittances: Provided that the Commissioner of Paper Currency certifies that detention for a longer period than ten days was unavoidable.
 (h) Draughtsmen in the Divisional Offices under the control of the Quarter Master General, Bombay, when specially detached on survey duty.
 (i) The Assistant Superintendent in the Special Branch of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department when in Calcutta with the head-quarters of the Government of India.
 (j) Menial servants in all departments.
 (k) Local Auditors in Bengal.
 (l) Officer in charge of light-houses on the Coast of Burma, while actually detained on duty in any of those light-houses.
 (m) The clerk who accompanies the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, on tour to Bombay.
 (n) The establishments of the Military Accounts Department drawing salaries of less than R200 per mensem, when they accompany an officer of the Military Accounts Department inspecting accounts, and are halting at Bombay, Mhow, Aden or Karachi.
 (o) Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India.
 (p) The under-mentioned Sessions Judges in Bengal and their establishments—
 Judge of Bhagalpur and Monghyr.
 " Cuttack, Puri and Balasore.
 " Dinajpur and Darjeeling.
 " Jessore and Khulna.
 " Pabna and Bogra.
 " Rajshahye and Malda.
 " Rangpur and Jalpaiguri.
 " Saran, on the occasion of his holding Sessions at Motihari.
 " Muzaffarpur, on the occasion of his holding Sessions at Darbhanga.
 Additional Judge, Hooghly and 24-Pergunnahs.
 " of Jessore, Backergunge, Dacca and Mymensingh, on the occasion
 of his holding Sessions at Khulna.
 Judicial Commissioner, Chota-Nagpur.
 (q) The Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
 (r) The clerks of the Inspectors of Schools and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools, in Madras, subject to the condition that every charge made under the concession must be supported by a certificate from the Inspector or Inspectress to the effect that the sum charged is not in excess of the expenses for locomotion only for the journey on which the halt occurred.
 (s) The Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
 (t) Auditors and Assistant Auditors on the Staff of the Examiner of Local Accounts in the Central Provinces.

Appendix No. 26C.

Appendix No. 26C.—*Referred to in Article 1252.***List of special daily and mileage allowance rates in special localities.**

1. In the Provinces, Districts and Tracts mentioned below, daily allowances are, subject to the provisions in Article 1251, increased in the proportions stated against them.

Names of Tracts.	Increases.
Kashmir, Ladak and Nepal.	Double.
Simla including Simla Hill States and the Hill country of the Patiala State—and Darjeeling (confined to officers stationed in these two districts).	
Periyar, i.e., West of Kuravanath	
Coorg	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or two thirds as much again.
Agency Tracts of Northern Circars [but see also rule (1) under "Madras"]	50 per cent., or half as much again.
Kollegal Taluk, that portion of the Satyamangalam Taluk which lies above the Ghâts and the Anamalai Hills in the Coimbatore District	
Wynaad Taluk of the Malabar District [but see also rule (ii) under "Madras"] and South-East Wynaad	
Nilgiris	
Upper and Lower Palney Hills	
Assam, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Baluchistan, places beyond the North-Western Frontier of the Peshawar and Derajat Divisions of the Punjab, Mekran coast west of the River Hubb, and Southal Pergunnahs	
Travancore State.—Mountainous portions of the Thoduvila Meenachil, Changanacherry, Chengannur, Pathanapuram, Kottaracara, Neduvengad, Villavaugode, Neyyatinkarai, Kaculam, Thovala, Allengad, and Kunathnad taluks	
Cochin State.—The Nelliampathi and Kodashery Hills and the portion of the Anamalai Hills, in the Cochin State	
For journeys by boat only in the several Districts of the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions and the Districts of Pabna, Khulna, Jessore and Twenty-four Pergunnahs in Bengal	
Burma generally	
Ditto for journeys—	Double.
(1) In the Bhamo, Myitkyina and Upper Chindwin Districts	
(2) By land in the Katha and Ruby Mines Districts; in the Shan State of Momeik administered by the Deputy Commissioner of the adjoining Ruby Mines District and in the Shan States administered by the Superintendent of those States	
(3) In the Chin Hills, i.e., in the area under the control of the Political Officer of the Chin Hills, and the area under the control of the Sub-divisional Officer, Yadwin	25 per cent., or one quarter as much again.
Melghat in Berar	

Notes.—The rate of daily allowance of an officer who spends a part of a day in one of the localities specified in this Appendix, and the rest of the day in a district in which the ordinary rate prevails, is determined according to the place at which he halts after the journey.

2. In the Provinces, Districts and Tracts mentioned below, mileage allowances are, subject to the provisos in Article 1251, increased in the proportion stated against them.

Appendix No. 26C.

Appendix No. 26C.

Names of Tracts.	Increase.
Kashmir, Nepal, Periyar, i.e., West of Kuravannth, and Ladak	Double.
Coorg	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., or two-thirds as much again.
Baluchistan, places beyond the North-Western Frontier of the Peshawar and Derajat Divisions of the Punjab, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the portions of the Travancore and Cochin States mentioned in rule 1	50 per cent., or half as much again.
Burma generally	50 per cent., or half as much again.
Ditto for the journeys mentioned in paragraph 1	Double.
The special tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, the Nilgiri Hills and Wynaad	Mileage rates by road 50 per cent., or half as much again.

NOTE.—In Sind, mileage is allowed to an Officer of any class only for journeys on transfer, or by special conveyance, or at times when the officer is not maintaining permanent carriage. When an Officer, who maintains permanent carriage, travels partly by road and partly by rail on the same day, he may draw, in addition to the allowance admissible for the journey by rail, actual expenses for the journey by road, within the limit of the daily allowance.

3. The following rules regulate the allowances of particular officers in special tracts :—

BENGAL AND ASSAM.

(i) A Commissioner of a Division in Bengal or the Chief Commissioner in Assam, may grant a monthly Boat Allowance not exceeding R40 to a Sub-Inspector of Schools employed in a river district to be drawn during the marching season; no allowances except those admissible for travelling by railway under Chapter XLVIII, Articles 1105 to 1109, may be drawn in addition to this allowance.

(ii) The Deputy Collector, Sunderbans, draws the following Boat Allowances during absence on tour, in addition to the daily allowance admissible under these Regulations :—

	R
(1) For himself	100 a month.
(2) For establishment and records	45 „

Item (2) is a maximum, the whole or part of which may be drawn at the discretion of the Commissioner, Sunderbans.

(iii) The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling and the Political Agent, Sikkim, are entitled to a special daily allowance of R15 for journeys in Independent Sikkim only.

(iv) The Deputy Commissioner of Angul in Orissa is allowed a daily allowance of R5.

(v) The Sub-divisional Officers of Palamow in the Lohardugga District, and Alipore in the Jalpaigori District, in Bengal, are entitled, when on tour, to draw a daily allowance of R5 or 8 annas a mile for journeys by road whatever their branch of the service may be.

(vi) The Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of the Sub-division of Palamow is allowed to draw the daily allowance of a District Superintendent of Police.

(vii) A Sub-Deputy Collector, placed in charge of the Sungoo Sub-division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is entitled to travelling allowance at the rates admissible to the lowest grade of Deputy Collectors.

(viii) Officers of the Postal Department travelling on inspection duty in Sikkim, are entitled to double the ordinary rates of daily allowance.

MADRAS.

(i) The Superintendent of Hill Schools, Northern Circars, and the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, Ganjam and Vizagapatam, also the members of the office establishment of the Agents, Principal, Senior, Head and Special Assistant Agents, Ganjam and Vizagapatam, when travelling

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in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, receive daily allowances as in the following scale :—

Rate of pay.		Travelling Allowance admissible.	
R	R	R	
250 and above	.	.	4
Less than 250 but not less than 200	.	.	3
" 200	" 150	.	2½
" 150	" 100	.	2
" 100	" 50	.	1½
" 50	" 25	.	1
" 25	" 15	.	Annas 8
" 15	" 8	.	" 4
" 8	.	.	" 2

Allowances on the above scale are also granted to the members of the office establishments of the Agent and Special Assistant Agent in Godavari when touring in the Agency Tracts.

(ii) An Officer of the third or fourth class travelling in the Malabar or South Kanara district draws increased daily allowances, as below :—

(a) In the Wynnad—three times the ordinary allowances, subject to a maximum of R 1½.

(b) While absent from the mainland on visits to the Laccadives—four times the ordinary allowances, subject a maximum of R 2.

(c) Elsewhere—twice the ordinary allowances, subject to a maximum of R1.

(iii) Deputy Inspectors of Schools, while travelling in those tracts in Madras for which an increase of 50 per cent. over ordinary travelling allowance is sanctioned, draw a mileage at ordinary rates for the distance travelled in addition to their permanent allowance.

(iv) In the Hill Tracts of the Northern Circars, the mileage of the Inspectors of Schools is increased in the same proportion as the daily allowance.

(v) Postal officials, when travelling on duty in the Shimoga, Kadur, and Hasan Districts of Mysore, are entitled to the same rates as are admissible for journeys in Coorg.

(vi) In the Nallamalai Hills, Kurnool District, the daily allowance admissible to officers of the Forest Department is increased by 50 per cent.

BURMA.

(i) An Inspector of Police placed on column or escort duty in the Northern Division or the Shan States may, while employed on such duty, draw, under the special orders of the Local Government, travelling allowance at the rates admissible to an Assistant Superintendent of Police serving in the same locality.

(ii) The Assistant Political Officers in the Chin Hills are treated as officers of the first class irrespective of pay.

(iii) The European Inspector of Police in the Southern Shan States draws a daily allowance of R6.

(iv) In the Public Works Department officers of the second and of the third class are allowed actual travelling expenses up to a maximum of R1-8-0 and R1 per mile respectively, when travelling on transfer in the Chin Hills, and in the Gangaw Sub-division of the Chindwin Public Works Division.

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SIND.

Officers of the second and third classes stationed in Sind draw daily allowance at the following rates:—

(a) Head Clerk to the Commissioner in Sind; Chief Clerk to the Judicial Commissioner in Sind; Head Clerk to the District Judge of Karachi; Head Clerk to the Superintending Engineers in Sind and Assistant Sindi Translator in Sind; and Head Clerk to the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar	} R2 or any higher rate admissible under Article 1167.
(b) Other members of the office establishment of the—	
(i) Commissioner in Sind,	
(ii) Sindi Translator,	
(iii) Superintending Engineers, Sind, and	
(iv) Judicial Commissioner in Sind—	
	R
(1) if their pay is not less than R50	1½
(2) if their pay is less than R50	14
(c) Members of the office establishment of the—	
(i) Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle,	
(ii) Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District,	
(iii) Educational Inspector, Sind, and	
(iv) Collector of Salt Revenue and such of the Clerks of the Customs Department as may accompany that officer on tour—	
	R
(1) if their pay is not less than R70	1½
(2) if their pay is less than R70	14
(d) Members of the office establishment of—	
(i) Collectors,	
(ii) Assistant* and Deputy Collectors in charge of talukas,	
(iii) Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,	
(iv) Executive and Assistant Engineers,	
(v) Deputy Educational Inspectors,	
(vi) Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer,	
(vii) District Superintendents of Police,	
(viii) District Judges in Sind, and	
(ix) Officer in charge of the Department of Land Records in Sind—	
	R
(1) if their pay is not less than R70	1½
(2) if their pay is less than R70	1
(e) Members of the office establishment of the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, except the Head Clerk—	
	R
(1) if their pay is not less than R50	1½
(2) if their pay is less than R50	1

KASHMIR.

For journeys between Srinagar and Sialkot the members of the office establishment of the Resident in Kashmir, and of his Assistant for Leh when required to accompany the Resident's office establishment, are entitled to the rates of travelling allowance laid down in Article 1205, subject, for journeys by road to a maximum of four times the rate of mileage admissible under Article 1127. This rule also applies to the office establishment of the Resident for journeys from Srinagar to Gulmurg and back.

GILGIT.

* Members of the office establishment of the Gilgit Agency are exempted from the operation of Article 1159, and are entitled while on tour to draw travelling allowance at the rates specified below:—

If a clerk	R1 a day.
If a chuprasi	Annas 4 a day.

* Note.—Munshis on R10 a month attached to the offices of Assistant Collectors are entitled to a daily allowance of one rupee.

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ADEN.

On the conditions of Rule 3 (b) under Article 1092 officers of the Political and Military Works Departments in Aden are, when travelling by road, provided with camels on the following scale :—

Resident	not exceeding 20 in number.	
Assistant to Resident and the Deputy Assistant Political Agent in the Somali Coast	not exceeding 10 in number.	
Native Assistants and Interpreter to the Resident	not exceeding 6 in number.	
Executive Engineer	not exceeding 10 in number.	} whether stationed on the Arabian or African Coast.
Assistant do.	not exceeding 6 in number.	

PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF.

(i) An Officer of the second, third, or fourth classes, in the Persian Gulf Telegraph Division, or in the Political Residency, Persian Gulf, is entitled to a daily allowance one-third greater than the ordinary rate.

(ii) The Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph Division, may exercise the power referred to in Article 1164 in regard to Officers of the Indo-European Telegraph Department on the Mekran Coast, the period of halt at Head-quarters being twenty-one days, as in Sind and Rajputana.

(iii) (a) The following members of the establishment of the Bagdad Residency draw daily allowances at rates noted below, instead of the allowances admissible under Article 1164 :—

Vernacular clerks	12 annas a day.
Jamadar	12 "
Cavasses	6 "

(b) The grooms attached to the establishment draw a daily allowance of four annas each when accompanying the Resident on tour.

(iv) On the conditions of Rule 3 (b) under Article 1092, Officers of the Political Residency, Persian Gulf, are entitled, when travelling by road, to be provided with mules not exceeding the number in the following scale :—

	NUMBER OF MULES.		
	With tents.	Without tents.	
Resident	36	30	
Political Assistant, including Medical Officers—			
(i) When accompanying Resident	10	6	
(ii) When travelling independently	10	10	
Other Assistants—			
(i) When accompanying Resident	7	4	
(ii) When travelling independently	9	6	
Clerks, Native Agents, Moonshis and others	4	3	Including one riding animal.
Inferior servants	1	1	
Sowars, for every two	1	1	

(v) On the conditions of Rule 3 (b) under Article 1092, the Agent to the Governor General of India and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Khorassan and Seistan, and his establish-

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ment, are entitled, when travelling by road, to be provided with mules according to the following scale:—

	NUMBER OF MULES.	
	With tents.	Without tents.
The Governor General's Agent	36	25
Political Assistant, including Medical Officers—		
(i) When accompanying the Governor General's Agent	8	6
(ii) When travelling independently	12	8
Other Assistants—		
(i) When accompanying the Governor General's Agent	6	4
(ii) When travelling independently	8	6
Translators, Clerks, Munshis, Native Agents, and others	4	3
Hospital	6	4
Inferior servants	1	1
Sowars for every two	1	1
For the Agency Office	10	4

(vi) Officers of the Persian Telegraph Division are entitled in lieu of the mileage rates in Article 1127, to draw, when travelling by road, the daily allowances to which they are entitled and to be provided with mules and riding-horses according to the following scale:—

(i) *For journeys on transfer*:—
 Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Medical officers—20 mules.
 Inspectors and Signallers—10 mules and one riding-horse.

(ii) *When marching within their circle*:—

	NUMBER OF MULES.	
	With tents.	Without tents.
Director	20	14
Superintendent	16	10
Assistant Superintendent	14	8
Inspector	7	3

The Director General of Telegraphs, when travelling within the limits of the Persian Telegraph Division, is provided with the same number of mules as the Director. (*Public Works Department No. 210 T. E., dated 27th December 1888.*)

NOTE (1).—The Assistant Superintendent, in charge of the Tebran-Meshed line draws a permanent monthly allowance of R65 in lieu of daily allowance.

NOTE (2).—In cases where officers are compelled in the interests of the public service to travel by post horses (*chapar*) they may, in lieu of the rates prescribed in this rule, draw mileage under Article 1127 in addition to the actual cost of carriage of baggage by mules; provided the total cost of such journey does not exceed what it would have been under clause (ii).

NOTE (3).—Officers travelling by post horses (*chapar*), who may have to incur abnormal expenses owing to their encountering snow-blocked passes or flooded rivers, may draw any actual expenses incurred for guides, clearing snow, etc.

(vii) The Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, may grant any officer of the second, third, or fourth class of his Department employed in the Persian Gulf a free passage to India (Karachi) for himself and his family, on dismissal or retirement.

(viii) The Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph Division, may, in addition, also pass to any officer of the second or lower class, amounts not exceeding the maxima shown below to cover certain special actual expenses incurred by those officers at the ports named, which are not included in the expenses incurred in embarking and disembarking:—

	R
Karachi, if one passenger	3½
" if two or more, each	3
Ormara	1
Gwadur	1
Jask	1
Inschire, if one passenger	7
" if two or more, each	5
Reshire	2

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(ix) Officers of the second or lower class attached to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Division are also entitled to daily allowance for halts at a seaport while waiting for the arrival of a mail steamer, or of a departmental steamer.

(x) Officers of the first class employed in the Persian Gulf Telegraph Division are entitled, when travelling on tour by steamer, to half daily allowance in addition to passage-money.

NOTE.—[This rule applies to the Director General of Telegraphs and to the Examiner or Deputy Examiner of Indo-European Telegraph Accounts when travelling within the limits of the Persian Gulf Division.—(Public Works Department No. 210 T. E., dated 27th December 1888.)]

(xi) (a) Officers of the Persian Gulf Telegraph Division, when on board the vessel attached to the Department for Telegraph duties, will for the purpose of messing, be divided into two classes, i.e.—

Class A.	{	Director-in-Chief.
		Directors.
		Assistant Director, Persian Telegraphs.
		Examiner or Deputy Examiner, Indo-European Telegraph Accounts.
		Engineer and Electrician.
Class B.	{	Superintendents.
		Assistant Superintendents.
		Inspectors.
		Clerks and others.

- (b) For officers of the class A, the general mess will receive the sum of R4 per head a day, exclusive of wines, beer, etc.
- (c) For officers of the class B, the general mess will be paid the sum of R3 per head a day, exclusive of wines, beer, etc.
- (d) Families of officers will be entertained at the rates fixed in Article 1122.
- (e) Table-money will be recovered from officers of Class A for themselves and families at the rates laid down in Article 1115, but no recovery will be made from officers of Class B.

Telegraph Officers in Special Localities.

The daily allowances of Telegraph Officers in the following localities are increased as specified below :—

Name of locality.	Increase.
Nilgiris, west of Ootacamund	Double ordinary rates.
Portuguese Territory of Goa	Double ordinary rates.
Between Deesa and Hyderabad (Sind) and Deesa and Cutch Mandvi	25 per cent. above the ordinary rates.
Between Chittagong and Prome	50 per cent. above the ordinary rate from 16th November to 15th May; and 100 per cent. above the ordinary rate from 16th May to 15th November.
Between Moulmein and Siamese Frontier	

Appendix No. 27.—Referred to in Articles 1233 to 1235.

Extract from Army Regulations, India, Volume X, Part II.

EXTRACT (1).—Referred to in Article 1233(b).

Commissioned Officers.

518. An officer is not entitled to travelling allowance, or railway or river passage warrant, or to be reimbursed the cost of the journey.

- (iii) When proceeding on leave of any description (officers of the British service and Subalterns and Surgeon-Lieutenants of the Indian service proceeding out of India on leave on medical certificate excepted, but see paragraph 519 (ii) (a)).

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- (ie) Returning from leave of any description (except officers of the British service as well as Subalterns and Surgeon-Lieutenants of the Indian service returning from leave out of India on medical certificate, but see paragraph 519 (ii) (a)). *

519. Except as detailed in the foregoing paragraph (518) free passage by rail and river is allowed to all officers—

- (i) Travelling "on duty," which term covers all movements of officers from one station to another in the interests of the public service, as distinct from their personal convenience, and not at their own request or in consequence of misconduct.

Officers proceeding to another station to appear before a Medical Board with a view to obtaining a medical certificate to England are granted a free passage by rail only if they are entitled to a free passage to England.

- (ii) Travelling to or from a port when entitled to free passage by sea.

(a) Free passage under this rule for officers of the British service and Subalterns and Surgeon-Lieutenants of the Indian service when proceeding on, or returning from, leave on medical certificate out of India is restricted to rail only.

523. Except as detailed in paragraph 522 free passage *by railway only* (or by river steamer when there is through booking and the journey by rail and Railway Company's steamer is continuous and viewed as one) is allowed for the family of an officer.

- (i) Travelling to or from a port when furnished with a free regulation passage by sea for himself, except when he is proceeding on active service.

Departmental Honorary Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Indian Lists.

Paragraph 571.—Honorary Commissioned and Warrant Officers proceeding to Bombay in view to being provided with passages in one of Her Majesty's troopships, or when ordered to England on duty or on medical certificate, are entitled to free passages *by rail* to the port of embarkation for themselves and families, as also on their return to their stations on the expiration of such leave, except in the case of leave being overstayed, when the privilege will be forfeited.

Paragraph 572.—Honorary Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Public Works and Military Departments proceeding to England or the Colonies on medical certificate, in view to retiring at the end of their leave, or on being admitted to the Europe rate of pension, and who are entitled to the passage-money of their ranks to Europe, or when invalided in India but qualified by service to retire in Europe, if desirous of admission to the English rate of pension, are, on finally relinquishing all claims to the Indian rate of pension, entitled to a free passage, or the regulated passage-money of their rank to Europe, and are also entitled to free passage for themselves and their families by railway to the port of embarkation.

Paragraph 575.—An Honorary Commissioned Officer, when entitled to free conveyance, is in respect of accommodation on the same footing as a Commissioned Officer of corresponding substantive rank.

Paragraph 584.—A Warrant Officer returning from leave on *medical certificate* is considered to be travelling on duty, and is allowed to travel in the next higher class of carriage to that for which he purchases a ticket on producing a certified extract of orders directing him to travel on duty.—This privilege does not extend to his family. (See paragraph 517-1.)

Regimental Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

Paragraph 603.—Warrant Officers promoted under the terms of the Royal Warrant, dated 11th March 1882, and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Indian Unattached Lists or serving with the Sappers and Miners, when proceeding to England on medical certificate, are allowed free

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passages by rail to the port of embarkation for themselves and families, and back to their stations on the expiration of such leave. Any charges incurred for their transport other than by rail must, as in the case of Warrant Officers similarly situated, be defrayed by themselves.

Paragraph 623.—Free passage by rail is not admissible to British Non-Commissioned Officers or soldiers when on short furlough in India.

EXTRACT (2).—*Referred to in Article 1234(b).*

Paragraph 661 (c).—A free passage by rail is granted to an Hospital Assistant, who may be invalided or discharged with gratuity as physically unfit for further service, when such mode of conveyance is available for his homeward route.

(k).—The rules under which free passages by rail and steamer are allowed to Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, to Native soldiers, and medical subordinates, when proceeding on, or returning from, leave on medical certificate, are not applicable to unpassed Native pupils.

Paragraph 671.—Free conveyance to their homes, with return passage, is allowed to all Native Commissioned Officers and soldiers of the Native Army, mahouts and drivers of heavy field batteries, drivers of mountain batteries of Royal Artillery and of the Punjab Frontier Force, as well as to Hospital Assistants and passed medical pupils attached to corps, when travelling on medical certificate from station of regiment by railway or by Government steamer by sea or river, whether in the presidency to which they may belong or beyond its limits. If a Government vessel is not available, passage by a private one is allowed if it is certified by a Medical Officer that a passage by water is absolutely necessary on medical grounds. A free passage by rail is also allowed to any of the above grades who may be invalided or discharged as physically unfit for further service, when such mode of conveyance is available on their homeward routes; also to Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers returning home after being pensioned.

EXTRACT (3).—*Referred to in Article 1235(b).*

1. The rules regarding passages prescribed for officers are generally applicable to Warrant Officers, whether holding honorary commissions or not. (Paragraph 574, Army Regulations, India, Volume X, Part II.)

2. *Paragraph 228, Army Regulations, India, Vol. X, Part I.*—Free passage is allowed to all officers—

(i) Travelling "on duty" which term covers all movements of officers from one station to another in the interests of the public service, as distinct from their personal convenience, and not at their own request or in consequence of misconduct.

(ii) Proceeding on medical certificate from any station beyond sea at which employed to their own Presidency, and back to their station on return from such leave.

3. Married officers doing duty with troops on boardship will be entitled to free cabin accommodation for their wives and children, if permitted to accompany the officers. If accommodation not required for the public service can be provided without cost to the public in a vessel belonging to, or wholly freighted or chartered by, the Government, the wife or children of an officer accompanying him, when he is not doing duty with troops, will be allowed free accommodation. This indulgence, however, is under no circumstance to be given to the exclusion of those entitled to passages at the public expense. (Paragraph 50, Army Regulations, India, Volume X, Part I.)

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Appendix No. 28.—*Referred to in Article 1281.*

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department (Railway Traffic), No. 0030 R. T., dated 13th December 1890.

Reserved accommodation to be provided for Ordinary Members of the Governor-General's Council whilst travelling by Railway.

Read—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 189 (Financial), dated 29th August 1889.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 171—189 R. T., dated the 5th March 1883, laying down rules under which the Ordinary Members of the Governor-General's Council will travel over any railway in India on duty.

Read also—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 191 R. T., dated 3rd February 1888, laying down that special carriages should be provided for Ordinary Members of the Governor-General's Council whilst travelling on any railway in India otherwise than on duty (*e. g.*, on proceeding or returning from leave, or on joining or resigning office).

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that when an Ordinary Member of the Supreme Council travels on duty over any railway in India, he shall be provided with a reserved carriage for himself on the railway lines on which he travels, together with such accommodation, not exceeding one compartment, as he considers needful for his personal servants.

2. The Member of Council is on such occasions entitled to the conveyance of all his personal luggage at the public expense, whether taken in the luggage van of the train to which his reserved carriage is attached, or whether sent by him by any other train. All freight charges for stores or goods so carried shall be paid for by the Member out of his private funds, but whatever the Member vouchers for as personal luggage should pass as such.

3. In future special carriages shall not be reserved for the exclusive use of Members of Council. The existing special carriages may be used for any purpose for which they are suited, but shall, when practicable, be supplied for the use of Members of Council.

4. Members of the family of a Member of Council are not entitled to conveyance at the public expense, and should pay the ordinary fares whether they are travelling with the Honourable Member or not.

5. The reserved carriage referred to in these rules is to be entirely at the disposal of the Member of Council when used by him, and must be detached and detained at any station on his requisition.

6. When travelling under the above rules, the Member of Council should send to the Agent or Manager of the Railway on which the journey commences a requisition in the form annexed, on receipt of which the Agent or Manager will send all necessary instructions to the Station Master or other Railway officials of that or other railway over which the journey is made or the luggage sent. He will also, after obtaining the Honourable Member's signature to the certificate that the accommodation has been provided, draw up a bill for the cost of the journey, which, together with the requisition, will be submitted by the Auditor or Examiner of Accounts of the railway on which the journey is commenced to the Civil Accountant General with whom he is in account for payment, all such vouchers being accepted as sufficient authority for pre-audit payment. Should the Accountant General desire further information before according final audit, he should refer the matter to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Extract from Circular No. XV, Railway, by the Government of India, Public Works Department (Railway Traffic), dated 26th October 1895.

Third class accommodation for servants in the carriages reserved for Honourable Members of the Supreme Council.

RESOLUTION.—In amplification of previous orders, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that a Member of Council, when travelling in a reserved carriage other than one of those specially constructed for the purpose, is entitled to separate accommodation for servants not exceeding one-half or the whole of a third class compartment, according as the carriage provided does or does not contain a servant's compartment.

2. The annexed form of requisition for the provision of special accommodation for Members of Council will in future be used by them in substitution of the form which was issued with Government of India letter No. 749 R. T., dated the 28th December 1894.

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(Enclosure to Government of India Circular No. XV, Railway, dated the 26th October 1893.)

CHARGEABLE TO GOVERNMENT.

Requisition for special accommodation for Ordinary Members of the Supreme Council when travelling on duty by railway.

To _____
Dated _____

Nature of accommodation.

- (1) Haulage of special carriage, or
- (2) Haulage and hire of a saloon or family carriage (containing servants' accommodation) and four seats together in a 3rd class carriage for servants, or of a
- (3) Reserved 1st class carriage and one reserved compartment of a 3rd class carriage for servants.
- (4) Extra luggage not carried in the above, mds. _____
- (5) Government chappasies, etc., in ordinary 3rd class. Number _____

From _____ station
To _____ station
By train leaving _____ m., on _____
at _____

Certified that conveyance as above has been provided on this requisition; also that the conveyance is required for a journey on public duty.
Dated _____

Requisition for special accommodation for Ordinary Members of the Supreme Council when travelling on duty by railway.

To _____
Dated _____

NATURE OF ACCOMMODATION.

- (1) Haulage of special carriage, or
- (2) Haulage and hire of a saloon or family carriage (containing servants' accommodation) and four seats together in a 3rd class carriage for servants or of a
- (3) Reserved 1st class carriage and one reserved compartment of a 3rd class carriage for servants.
- (4) Extra luggage not carried in the above, mds. _____
- (5) Government chappasies, etc., in ordinary 3rd class. Number _____

By train leaving _____ station at _____ m. on _____

Certified that conveyance as above has been provided on this requisition; also that the conveyance is required for a journey on public duty.
Member of Council.
Dated _____

Member of Council.
Note.—When on tour the Honourable Member will sign a fresh requisition at the commencement of each journey in order that a complete record may be maintained of the accommodation supplied, and each requisition should clearly show whether the carriage was hauled empty or loaded.
This order should be sent as a voucher by the Auditor or Examiner of Accounts of the railway on which the journey is commenced to the Civil Accountant General with whom he is in account, in support of the charge.

RAILWAY.
Station. _____
Dated the _____

Certified that the Honourable _____ has furnished the necessary voucher for the haulage of—

- (1) A special carriage.*
- (2) A saloon or family carriage (containing servants' accommodation) and four seats together in a 3rd class carriage for servants.*
- (3) A reserved 1st class carriage and one reserved compartment of a 3rd class carriage for servants.*

from _____ station to _____ station, and is entitled to be conveyed between those stations with _____ Government chappasies in the ordinary 3rd class, and with _____ mds. _____ seats of personal luggage.

* Station Masters should strike out the items not supplied.
Station Master.
Station. _____

Note.—This certificate is to be given by the Station Master at the starting station to the Honourable Member in lieu of the ordinary ticket, and is to be given up by the Honourable Member to the Station Master at destination. This certificate will not be required when the carriage is hauled empty.

 Appendices Nos. 28A and 29.

 Appendix No. 28A.—*Referred to in Articles 1278 and 1281 Note.*

Provision of reserved accommodation for Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Ordinary Members of the Governor General's Council, when travelling by railway otherwise than on duty.

READ:—

Government of India Resolution No. 450-R. T., dated 5th August 1892.

Read also—

Government of India Despatch No. 20, Railway, dated 4th March 1896.
Secretary of State's Despatch No. 82 (Financial), dated 21st May 1896.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of Government of India Resolution No. 450-R. T., dated 5th August 1892, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that when a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Ordinary Member of the Supreme Council travels by railway *otherwise than on duty*, that is, before joining or after resigning office or when proceeding on or returning from leave:—

- (I) Any special carriage usually assigned to such Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Honourable Member, should, whenever practicable, be placed at his disposal if so desired.
- (II) The charges for the haulage of such carriage, whether empty or occupied, will be borne by the Government as in the case of journeys made on duty; but the ordinary fares that would be paid if such accommodation were not provided shall be paid by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Honourable Member in question, except in the cases stated in clauses (III) and (IV).
- (III) A Governor or Lieutenant-Governor resident in India at the time of his appointment, is for the journey to join his appointment, exempted from the payment of ordinary fares and is entitled to *actual travelling expenses* for himself and for any members of his family travelling with him.
- (IV) A Governor or Lieutenant-Governor retiring from the service and leaving India is exempted from the payment of ordinary fares and is allowed the *actual travelling expenses* of any members of his family travelling with him.

2. The prescribed procedure, both as to the issue of requisition forms and payments to Railway Administrations, in regard to journeys performed on duty shall be followed, the necessary modifications being made in the requisition forms, and the fares payable being subsequently recovered by the Account officer.

 Appendix No. 29.—*Referred to in Article 1195.*

Rules made under the Statute 43 Victoria, Chap. 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, Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, dated the 3rd day 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/.

Appendices Nos. 28A and 29.

Appendix No. 29.

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 troop-ships.

5. No grant from Indian revenues will be made to any *ex* Governor-General for his homeward journey from Suez.

6. An *ex* Governor-General returning to Europe may be accompanied by two officers of his personal staff, for whom free passages to England will be allowed according to the rules in the Military Department, and also free return passages to India, if they start on their return voyage within two months from the date of quitting India.

7. In the event of a Governor-General dying and leaving a widow in India, a steamer belonging to the Indian Marine Service will (if consistent with the requirements of the public service) be provided to convey her to Suez in like manner as in the case of an *ex* Governor-General. The widow of a deceased Governor-General so returning to Europe may be accompanied by one officer of the personal staff on the conditions mentioned in the preceding rule, and shall bear all such expenses as would, in ordinary course, be borne by an *ex* Governor-General returning to Europe.

II.

8. The allowances for equipment and voyage of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, of Madras, and of Bombay, if resident in Europe at the time of appointment, respectively, are fixed as follows:—

	£
The Governor of Madras	1,000
The Governor of Bombay	1,000
The Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India	500
The Commander-in-Chief, Madras	500
The Commander-in-Chief, Bombay	500

9. A Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India proceeding from Europe to assume his command may be accompanied by three combatant Military Officers for his personal staff, and newly-appointed Governors of Madras and of Bombay and Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and of Bombay proceeding from Europe to take up their duties may respectively be accompanied by two combatant Military Officers for their personal staff, the passages of these officers being provided at the expense of Government according to the rules in force in the Military Department as to Military Officers proceeding to India on duty; but, with these exceptions, Government will make no arrangements for, and will defray none of the expenses connected with, the passage or conveyance of any of the officers mentioned in Rule 8, or of their families, to or from India.

10. An *ex* Governor of Madras or Bombay or an *ex* Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, or of Madras or Bombay, or the widow of a Governor or of a Commander-in-Chief who may die in India leaving a widow there returning to Europe, may be accompanied by one officer of his personal staff, for whom a free passage will be allowed by Government according to the rules in force in the Military Department, and also a free return passage if he starts on the return voyage within two months from the date of quitting India.

Appendix No. 29A.

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

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 Vict., Chap. 104, Sect. 6, by the Secretary of State in Council of India, fixing the expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justice and Judges of the several High Courts established under the said Statute, dated the 31st 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.

Appendix No. 29A.—*Referred to in the note to Article 600, Section III, Rule 40.*

Extract from the Old Statutory Rules regarding the Pensions of High Court Judges.

SECTION III.—PENSIONS.

Chief Justices.

27. A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta after an actual service of eleven and 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*l.* per annum.

Appendix No. 29A.

Appendix No. 29B.

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*l.* per annum.

Judges.

29. A Judge of a High Court not being eligible for pension at a higher rate under Rule 27 or 28, shall, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge, receive a pension not exceeding 1,200*l.* per annum.

Invalid Pensions.

30. A Chief Justice or Judge who retires on medical certificate after six years and nine months' actual service, shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

Previous Service.

31. In the event of a Judge receiving a pension under these Rules, he will not be entitled to any other pension or retiring allowance.

32. When a Judge, who at the time of his appointment to a High Court was a member of one of the Government services in India, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service qualifying him for pension as a Judge of a High Court, he shall receive such a pension as he might receive under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged when so appointed, reckoning the period of his service as a Judge of a High Court towards service for that pension.

Appendix No. 29B.—*Referred to in the note to Article 607.**Special Pensions to Barristers.*

Special pensions are admissible as follows, but the officers named in Article 604 are otherwise subject to the "Ordinary Pension" regulations in Part IV :—

- (I) After not less than six years and nine months' active service in one or other of the offices specified in Article 604,—an Invalid pension of £300 a year.
- (II) After not less than eight years and eight months' such service,—an Invalid pension of £500 a year.
- (III) After not less than eleven years and six months' such service,—a Retiring pension of £750 a year.

The Active service of the officers referred to in Article 604 includes, besides time spent on duty, whether in substantive or acting service, Privilege leave, Subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the officer is not on Furlough or Extraordinary leave.

Appendix No. 30.

Appendix No. 30.

List of Engineer and Telegraph Officers specially authorised to receive leave allowances at the rate of exchange of 2 shillings to the rupee (see exception to Article 945).

(1) *Engineers who entered Cooper's Hill College between the years 1871—74, including non-collegiate and non-resident students of corresponding years.*

Allen, W. G.	Home, W.
Anderson, G. A.	Horn, D. B.
Arundell, E. W.	Inglis, W. A.
Atkinson, R. P.	Ivens, J. H. A.
Baker, E.	Jacob, E. F.
Baker, H. V. S.	Jacob, L. M.
Pellasis, E. S.	Johns, E. H.
Benton, J.	Joyce, A.
Bewley, A.	Kennedy, R. G.
Bickerton, C. H. C.	Knox, H. C.
Rolinarayana Borrah.	Lambert, G. B.
Boyce, H. G.	LaQuesne, W. H.
Brodie, W. P.	Leslie, M.
Brown, J. S.	Leventhorpe, J. B.
Burlton, C. H. B.	Lewis, W. C.
Cameron, W. L. S. L.	Malet, A. A. G.
Carless, G. P.	Marsh, H.
Clementson, E. H.	Michell, W.
Clifton, C. N.	Michell, T.
Cole, W. H.	Mills, C. A.
Colebrook, H. W. V.	Molloy, R. A.
Coles, G. E.	Montague, J. M.
Coode, M. P.	Morley, G. S.
Crampton, A. C.	Moyle, G.
Curry, T. E.	Mullaly, J. J.
Dallas, J. E.	Newcombe, A. C.
Dashwood, F. A.	Newton, W. G.
Davidson, J. P.	Oddie, H. J.
DeMorgan, W. C.	Pargiter, E. H.
deWinton, W. B.	Parkes, B.
Dunn, G. O. W.	Paul, J. E.
English, R. A.	Penny, E.
Finney, S.	Perrin, C.
Fox, H. H.	Pinhey, E.
Gabbett, J. E.	Rebsch, S.
Garrett, A. H.	Reynolds, G. B.
George, D.	Roberts, R. W.
Gilbert, C. F.	Rose, G. P.
Goodfellow, A. T.	Routh, R. S. J.
Haddon, H. E.	Russell, A. S.
Harington, H. S.	Savielle, G. A.
Harris, G. S. T.	Scobie, M. J.
Harrison, A. G.	Shadbolt, E. I.
Hatten, J. J.	Smithe, E. duC.
Hebbert, F. B.	St. Clair, Hon'ble L. M.
Hight, A. E.	Summers, T.
Hodson, C. W.	Sutherland, A. S.
Holme, C. H.	Tebbs, F. R.

Appendix No. 30A.

Tickell, C.
 Ussher, C. J.
 Vincent, C.
 Wallace, J.
 Watson, C. J. K.
 Watts, G. K.

Way, R. A.
 White, G. G.
 White, J. C.
 Wilson, W. J.
 Wolley-Dod, F.

(2) *Telegraph Officers.*

Hensley, F. F.

Hutchinson, S. H. C.

Appendix No. 30A.

List of appointments of the Provincial services.—*Referred to in Article 125, rule 3.*

Madras.

Magistrate and Collector.
 District and Sessions Judge.
 Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
 Under Secretary to Government.

Bombay.

Magistrate and Collector.
 District and Sessions Judge.
 Joint Judge.
 Assistant Judge.
 Talukdari Settlement Officer.
 Registrar of the High Court.

Bengal.

Magistrate and Collector.
 District and Sessions Judge.
 Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
 Under Secretary to Government.

N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Magistrate and Collector.
 District and Sessions Judge.
 Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue.
 Assistant Settlement Officer.
 Assistant Director of Land Records and
 Agriculture.
 Small Cause Court Judge, Allahabad or
 Lucknow.

Punjab.

Deputy Commissioner.
 Divisional Judge.
 District Judge.
 Junior Secretary to Financial Commission.
 Settlement Collector.

Central Provinces.

Deputy Commissioner.
 Small Cause Court Judge.

PART XIII.—FORMS.

LIST OF FORMS.

Leave Procedure Forms.

- | | | | |
|-----|------|------------------|-------|
| No. | 1.— | Military Form A. | |
| " | 2.— | Ditto | B. 1 |
| " | 3.— | Ditto | B. 2 |
| " | 4.— | Ditto | D. |
| " | 5.— | Ditto | E. |
| " | 5A.— | Ditto | 5A. |
| " | 5B.— | Ditto | 5B. |
| " | 5C.— | Ditto | III. |
| " | 5D.— | Ditto | IIIA. |
- } Military Department Certificates of title to Leave, —see *Articles 93d and Rule 1 of Article 949(a).*
- | | | | |
|---|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| " | 6.— | Accountant General's letter to officer proceeding on leave out of India. | } <i>see Article 958.</i> |
| " | 7.— | Information to be given by officer in reply to Form No. 6. | |
| " | 8.— | Last pay Certificate to an officer proceeding on leave in India or to Europe, —see <i>Articles 955 to 979.</i> | |
| " | 9.— | Last-pay Certificate to an officer proceeding on leave to a Colony, —see <i>Articles 959 (ii) to 977.</i> | |
| " | 10.— | Letter from an Accountant General to the Treasury officer when an officer proceeding on leave is unable to call at the Accountant General's office, —see <i>Article 960.</i> | |
| " | 11.— | Report of date of actual sailing, —see <i>Article 961.</i> | |
| " | 12.— | Treasury officer's report of having complied with No. 10, —see <i>Article 962.</i> | |
| " | 13.— | Colonial (leave allowance) warrant, —see <i>Article 966 (b).</i> | |

Pension Procedure Forms.

- | | | |
|---|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| " | 14.— | Quarterly return of pending pension applications, —see <i>Article 994 Note.</i> |
| " | 15.— | Application for pension, —see <i>Articles 990 to 994 and 1019.</i> |
| " | 15A.— | Do. of certain gazetted officers, —see <i>Article 993 (b) and 1019.</i> |
| " | 16.— | Permanent pay-order, —see <i>Article 1020.</i> |
| " | 16A.— | Do. of certain classes of pensioners, —see <i>Articles 1020 and 1026 Note.</i> |
| " | 17.— | Colonial (pension payment) warrant, —see <i>Article 1053.</i> |

Forms Nos. 1 to 3 (Leave).

Forms Nos. I to 5D (Leave).—*Referred to in Article 934 and Rule 1 of Article 949.*

Military Department Certificates of title to Leave.

FORM No. 1 (MILITARY FORM A).

[OVERSE.]

Furlough Rules of 1854.

Certified that A B, has _____ years _____ months _____ days' furlough on private affairs at his credit, and is under the Furlough Rules of 1854:

A B, is eligible for such furlough for _____ years _____ months _____ days on English Furlough Pay, and to such extension on medical certificate without pay as may be granted.

Should A. B. proceed on medical certificate, he will be eligible for furlough for twenty months on pay in the first instance, drawing for the first six months Indian Pay (or Pay and Allowances) and Half Staff Salary, and for the remaining fourteen months English Furlough Pay. Extension of this leave up to three years in all on English Furlough Pay can be given on medical certificate, but any further extension will be without pay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT
or ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
(as the case may be.)Secretary to the Government of India,
or Adjutant General of the Army
(as the case may be)

The _____ 18 _____ .

NOTE.—[On the back is noted the date of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the nature of such leave, and the rule under which it was taken.]

[REVERSE]

LEAVE ALREADY TAKEN.		Nature of leave.	Rule under which taken.
Date of beginning.	Date of ending.		

FORM No. 2 (MILITARY FORM B (1)).

[OVERSE.]

*Furlough Rules of 1868.*Certified that _____
has _____ years _____ days' furlough at his credit, and is under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

He is eligible for furlough on "furlough pay" up to _____ years _____ days in all, on private affairs, also to _____ year _____ days more, if granted an extension on medical certificate.

Thereafter on "English furlough pay" only for one year if further extension is granted on medical certificate.

But no pay can be granted under any circumstances after he has been three years absent.

He is not entitled to draw furlough pay at the rate of exchange of two shillings the rupee.

NOTE.—[If the Officer is entitled to draw furlough pay at the rate of exchange of two shillings the rupee, blue paper is used in this Form, the word *not* being omitted from the last clause of the certificate.]MILITARY DEPARTMENT;
The _____ 18 _____ .

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTE.—[On the back are noted the dates of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the nature of such leave, and the rule under which it was taken.]

[REVERSE.]

(As in Form A.)

FORM No. 3 (MILITARY FORM B (2)).

[OVERSE.]

*Furlough Rules of 1868.*Certified that _____
has _____ year _____ days' furlough at his credit, and is under the Furlough Rules of 1868 but cannot obtain any on private affairs, not having served three years since last return to duty.*Forms Nos. 1 to 3 (Leave).*

Forms Nos. 4 and 5 (Leave).

He has obtained furlough on medical certificate on "English furlough pay" only for —, which can be extended on medical certificate up to three years in all on the same pay.

But no pay can be granted under any circumstances after he has been three years absent.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT ;
The _____ IS . }

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTE.—[On the back are noted the dates of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the nature of such leave, and the rule under which it was taken.]

[REVERSE.]
(As in Form A.)

FORM No. 4 (MILITARY FORM D).

[OBSERVE.]

Furlough Rules of 1868.

Certified that _____

has no furlough at his credit, and is under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Having served three years since last return to duty he is eligible for furlough on "furlough pay" up to two years on medical certificate, and thereafter on "English furlough pay" only for one year if extension is granted on medical certificate.

But no pay can be granted under any circumstances after he has been three years absent. He is not entitled to draw furlough pay at the rate of exchange of two shillings the rupee.

NOTE.—[If the officer is entitled to draw furlough pay at the rate of exchange of two shillings the rupee, blue paper is used for this Form, the word not being omitted from the last clause of the certificate.]

MILITARY DEPARTMENT ;
The _____ IS . }

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTE.—[On the back are noted the dates of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the nature of such leave, and the rule under which it was taken.]

[REVERSE.]
(As in Form A.)

FORM No. 5 (MILITARY FORM E).

[OBSERVE.]

Furlough Rules of 1868.

Certified that _____

has no furlough at his credit, and is under the Furlough Rules of 1868, but cannot obtain any on "furlough pay," not having served three years since last return to duty. He can obtain furlough on medical certificate on "English furlough pay" only for one year, which can be extended on medical certificate up to three years in all on the same pay.

But no pay can be granted under any circumstances after he has been three years absent.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT ;
The _____ IS . }

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTE.—[On the back are noted the dates of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the nature of such leave, and the rule under which it was taken.]

[REVERSE.]
(As in Form A.)

Forms Nos. 4 and 5 (Leave).

Forms Nos. 5A to 5C (Leave).

FORM No. 5A (MILITARY FORM 5A).

[OBVERSE.]

Furlough Rules of 1875.

Certified that _____
 who is subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1875, has under those regulations _____
 years and _____ days' furlough at credit, which he can take either on private affairs or on
 medical certificate, or on furlough pay.
 2. He is not entitled to any extension of this furlough excepting on urgent private affairs
 without pay (or for _____ year and _____ days on medical certificate on furlough
 pay).

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
 FORT WILLIAM ;

The _____ IS

}

Secretary to the Government of India.

N.B.—Strike out the portion bracketed when the furlough at credit amounts to two years or more.

[REVERSE.]

See Reverse.

(As in Form A.)

FORM No. 5B (MILITARY FORM 5B).

[OBVERSE.]

Furlough Rules of 1875.

Certified that _____
 who is subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1875, has no furlough at credit under
 these regulations; but he is eligible for two years on medical certificate on English furlough pay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
 FORT WILLIAM ;

The _____ IS

}

Secretary to the Government of India.

N.B.—Strike out the word "English" when the furlough is under rule VI.

[REVERSE.]

See Reverse.

(As in Form A.)

FORM No. 5C (MILITARY FORM III).

RECORD of Service of

_____ who has been
 granted furlough out of India

for

under rule

_____ of the Furlough Regulations of

by Government

General Order No. _____ of

Forms Nos. 5A to 5C (Leave).

Form No. 6 (Leave).

LENGTH of Service and periods of Absence from Duty.

				Years.	Days.
Date of first arrival in India	.	.	18		
Date of first commission	.	.	18		
Service from	to		18		
Service	.	.	.		
TOTAL					

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE IN OR OUT OF INDIA.				PERIOD OF ABSENCE.	
From	To	Nature of leave.	Rules under which taken.	Years.	Days.

Forms Nos. 6 and 7 (Leave).—*Referred to in Article 958.*

FORM No. 6 (ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S LETTER TO OFFICER PROCEEDING ON LEAVE OUT OF INDIA).

To _____

SIR,

With reference to the order noted in the margin, granting you leave out of India, I have the

(Here enter the number and date of the order, name of Authority granting the leave, and page of the Gazette in which the leave is notified.)

honour to say that it is necessary for you to obtain from me a Last-pay certificate, stating the circumstances of your leave.

2. If you are in, or intend to pass through (Accountant General's Station), your certificate will be prepared, and your allowances up to the date before you leave India paid, on your calling personally at my office, and presenting a Last-pay certificate from the Treasury Officer of the District where you last drew your allowances.

NOTE.—[Omit the italicised parts of this paragraph and the whole of paragraph 3 if the officer draws pay from Accountant General's Office direct.]

3. Otherwise, I shall cause the Last-pay certificate to be delivered to you, and the allowance to be paid through the Treasury Officer of your District; but to enable me to do so, it is necessary that you send me the information in the enclosed form, so as to reach me one clear week before you make over charge and can receive the certificate.

4. You are requested to note that the Subsidiary leave admissible to you is—

- (i) If you are to embark at Bombay days.
 (ii) If you are to embark at ”

If you exceed this period without special order of Government, your leave to Europe dates from the day you give over charge.

Form No. 6 (Leave).

Forms Nos. 7 and 8 (Leave).

FORM No. 7 (INFORMATION REQUIRED BY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL BEFORE LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE CAN BE DRAWN UP).

1. On what date do you intend to make over charge of your office?
 2. Before or afternoon?
 3. At what port do you intend to embark?
 4. By what ship will you sail, and on what date?
 5. At what Treasury do you wish to draw your leave allowances?
 6. What advance, if any, do you require now?
 7. How do you propose to pay your subscriptions to the (Bengal, Bombay or Madras) Civil Fund during your absence on furlough?
- (Column 6 is for Military Officers subject to the Military Leave Rules, and for Chaplains only.)

(Signed)

(Designation)

DATED AT _____
 of _____ 18 ____
 The _____
 TO THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL OF _____

Form No. 8 (Leave).—Referred to in Articles 955 to 979.
 LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE

OF (title and name) OF THE (Corps or Service) PROCEEDING ON (nature of leave) TO
 (name of station in India or to Europe as the case may be).

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Government under which employed | 1 |
| 2. Substantive appointment | 2 |
| 3. Acting appointment, if any | 3 |
| 4. Date of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the nature of such leave, and the rule under which it was taken. | 4 |
| 5. Article and clause of the Civil Service Regulations under which the leave is granted | 5 |
| [NOTE.—Distinguish Furlough granted on medical certificate from Furlough granted without medical certificate.] | |
| 6. Period of leave. | 6 |
| †7. Date of commencement of leave. | 7 |
| 8. Monthly rate of absentee allowance. | 8 |
| (Subject to the deductions noted at foot in the case of Members of the Indian Civil Service.) | |
| 9. Place of payment. | 9 |
| 10. Date from which first payment is to be made. | 10 |
| 11. Amount, if any, paid in advance. | 11 |
| 12. Source from which absentee allowance is payable. | 12 |
| •13. Period for, and terms on which, leave may be extended or commuted otherwise than to Extraordinary leave. | 13 |

NOTE.—[See Note under Article 265.]

(SIGNATURE)

(Place and date.)

Audit Officer.

NOTE.—(1) When the leave cannot be extended or commuted, the fact should be stated. In the case of an officer not being a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules, note whether he is entitled to the full amount of Furlough permitted by the Regulations.

NOTE.—(2) The date to which recovery has been made in India on account of payments made from the Home Treasury of the Government of India for the Family allotments of a Civil Officer should be entered in the certificate of such an officer proceeding on leave to Europe.—

Annuity Fund deductions			
Civil Fund Subscriptions (1)	}	Ordinary	—
		For wife . . . . .	.
		Sons . . . . .	.
		Daughters . . . . .	.
		TOTAL	—
or			
Subscriptions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund	}	For self . . . . .	.
		Sons . . . . .	.
		Daughters . . . . .	.

NOTE.—(1) [These details relate to the Bengal Civil Fund; for details of the subscriptions to the Madras and Bombay Funds, see Appendix No. 10.]

† When an officer, subject to the leave rules of the Staff Corps, proceeds on leave on medical certificate out of India, the date of being struck off duty is the date of commencement of leave for certain purposes and that of embarkation for others; both these dates should accordingly be entered here.

* In filling up entry 13 the Audit Officer should always mention that no extension or commutation of the leave, otherwise than on medical certificate, will be allowed by the Secretary of State for India, unless the previous consent of the Local Government has been obtained. It should also be noted that an extension of leave on medical certificate is not granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for a longer period than six months, subject to renewal if necessary. (Despatches from Secretary of State, Nos. 25 and 212 (Financial), dated respectively 29th January 1891 and 15th November 1894.)

Forms Nos. 7 and 8 (Leave.)

Forms Nos. 11 to 13.

FORM No. 11.—REPORT OF ACTUAL SAILING.

FROM _____
To ACCOUNTANT GENERAL OF _____

SIR,
I have the honour to report that I sailed from India by the steamer "_____" which left _____ on _____ day the _____ of _____ 18_____. I have, etc.,
(Signed)

FORM No. 12.—TREASURY OFFICER'S REPORT.

FROM THE TREASURY OFFICER OF _____
To THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, _____

SIR,
With reference to your letter No. _____, dated _____, I have the honour to report that the bill for R_____ therein enclosed was delivered to _____ on his giving me a certificate of having made over charge of his office; and, further that the bill having been paid, Mr. _____'s Last Pay certificate was delivered to him together with a blank form (No. 11) of report of date of leaving India.

I have, &c.,

Treasury officer.

(Place and date)

Form No. 13 (Leave).—Referred to in Article 966 (b).

COLONIAL (LEAVE ALLOWANCE) WARRANT.

[OVERSE.]

WARRANT No. _____ OF 18 ____.

A. B. having been granted _____ for a period of (x) months under the orders of the Government of _____ is hereby allowed the privilege of drawing his leave allowance (y) from _____ during the above-mentioned period, commencing from _____

Leave allowance (y) equivalent at the rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee to £ (yy) ⁽¹⁾ a month.

To be paid quarterly.

Signature of A. B. (to be entered in the original only).

DATED AT _____

The _____ 18 ____.

Comptroller (or Accountant) General.

NOTE.—(1) [The actual net amount of the allowance payable is to be shown here, *e. g.*, in the cases of Members of the Indian Civil Service after Civil Annuity and Civil Fund deductions].

[REVERSE.]

Name, rank, and description of Payee.	Period for which payment is made.	Monthly rate.			Amount.	Signature of Paying Officer.
		£	s.	d.		

This certificate will be returned by A. B., and will be given up to the Account Office in India on his return to India. Each payment will be recorded on the reverse, certified by the Paying Officer, and received by A. B.

Forms Nos. 11 to 13.

Form No. 14 (Pension).

Form No. 14 (Pension).—*Referred to in Article 994, Note.*

QUARTERLY RETURN OF PENDING APPLICATIONS.

Applications for Pensions and Gratuities received and disposed of during the Quarter ended , showing also cases not disposed of.

1	2			3			4
Number received during the quarter.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE QUARTER BY SUBMISSION IN COMPLETE FORM TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.			REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF AT THE END OF THE QUARTER.			Particulars of each case not disposed of within two months from the date of receipt. (See entries in columns 2 (c) and 3 (b) and (c), with explanation of the cause of the delay.)
	(a) Within one month from receipt.	(b) Within two months from receipt.	(c) More than two months from receipt.	(a) Received less than two months before the end of the quarter.	(b) Received two months or more before the end of the quarter.	(c) Received during the previous quarter.	

Form No. 14 (Pension.)

Form No. 15 (Pension).

Form No. 15 (Pension).—(Four pages). Referred to in Articles 990 to 994 and 1019.

APPLICATION FOR PENSION.

HISTORY OF SERVICE (SHOWING INTERRUPTION) OF											
Establishment.	Appointment.	Pay.	Acting allow- ance.	Date of begin- ning.	Date of end ing.	Period recko- ned as service.		Period not reck- oned as ser- vice.	Remarks.	How verified.	Remarks by the Audit Officer.
						Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.				
Collector of Hughli .	Mohurrir .	10	...	1st May 1851	16th Aug. 1861	...	0 3 16	Inferior grade.	By Ac- countant General, Bengal.— See encl- sure A.		
Ditto .	Ditto .	15	...	16th Aug. 1851	30th Sept. 1862	...	1 1 15	Under 22 years of age.			
Ditto .	Ditto .	15	...	1st Oct. 1852	7th May 1866	3 7 7	...	...	
On sick leave .	...	...	...	8th May 1866	7th Nov. 1866	...	0 6 0	...			
Collector of Hughli .	Mohurrir .	15	...	8th Nov. 1856	15th Jan. 1859	2 2 8	...	...	Resigned to join new ap- point- ment.		
Out of employ .	...	...	...	16th Jan. 1859	17th Jan. 1859	...	0 0 2	...			
Post Office, Burdwan .	Deputy Post Master .	25	...	18th Jan. 1869	11th July 1865	6 6 24	...	...	Suspension ad- judged as a pe- nalty.	By Comp- troller, Post Office.— See encl- sure B.	
Under sus- pension .	...	...	...	12th July 1865	1st Sept. 1865	...	0 1 21	...			
Post Office, Burdwan .	Deputy Post Master .	25	...	2nd Sept. 1865	3rd Mar. 1868	2 6 2	...	...	...
Ditto .	Ditto Offg, Post Master	25	10	4th Mar. 1868	3rd Dec. 1869	1 9 0	...	...	
Out of employ in consequence of abolition of Judge of Nuddia .	Clerk .	40	...	4th Dec. 1869	1st Nov. 1870	...	0 10 29	...			
				2nd Nov. 1870	30th June 1871	0 7 29	...	...	By Account- ant Gen- eral, Bengal.— See encl- sure C.		
Total Period of superior service .						17	2 10				

SECOND PAGE.

SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF OFFICE.

FIRST PAGE.

APPLICATION FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.

1. Name of applicant.

2. Father's name.

3. Race, sect, and caste.

4. Residence, showing Village and Pergunna.

5. Present or last employment, including name of establishment.

6. Date of beginning of service 1st May 1851.

7. Date of ending of service 30th June 1871.

8. Length of service, including interruptions Y. M. D.
of which Superior 20 3 0
Inferior 17 2 10
non-qualifying and interrup- 1 5 0
tions 1 6 22

9. Class of pension or gratuity applied for, and cause of application.*

10. [Average] Emoluments or pay.

11. Proposed pension.

12. Proposed gratuity.

13. Date from which pension is to commence.

14. Place of payment.

15. Date of applicant's birth by Christian era.†

16. Height.

17. Marks.

18. Date.

* If the application is for a compensation pension or gratuity, the nature of the change of establishment which has given rise to the claim should be fully stated.

† If not known, exactly, must be stated on the best information or estimate.

Form No. 15 (Pension).

Form No. 15 (Pension)—continued.

<p style="text-align: center;">FOURTH PAGE—(DOCKET).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">APPLICATION FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.</p>	
Date of Application.	
Name of Applicant.	
Last appointment.	
Class of pension or gratuity	
Amount of pension sanctioned.	
Amount of gratuity sanctioned.	
Date of commencement.	
Date of sanction.	

<p style="text-align: center;">THIRD PAGE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REMARKS BY HEAD OF OFFICE.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SIGNATURE</p>
<p>1. As to character and past conduct of applicant.</p>	
<p>2. Explanation of any suspension or degradation.</p>	
<p>3. Regarding any gratuity or pension already received by applicant — (See Chapter XXI.)</p>	
<p>4. Explanation under Article 469 so far as the Head of the Office can give it.</p>	
<p>5. Any other remarks.</p>	
<p>6. Specific opinion of Head of Office, whether the service claimed is established and should be admitted or not.—(See Article 991 (b).)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">CERTIFICATE AND REPORT OF THE Audit Officer.</p>	
<p>Certified that (subject to the remarks below recorded) qualifying service in [<i>Inferior or Superior</i>] grades has been duly proved for _____ years _____ months _____ days; and that a (<i>pension or gratuity</i>) not exceeding R _____ is admissible under Article _____ of the Civil Service Regulations. The calculations have been duly verified. The (<i>pension or gratuity</i>) is chargeable to (<i>here specify whether to General Revenues, or to what Fund</i>).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Audit Officer.</p>

Form No. 15A (Pension).

Form No. 15A (Pension)—continued.

FORM No. 15A.

NOTE.—This form is to be used by Gazetted Officers of the classes mentioned in Articles 330 (c), 724 and 748 of the Civil Service Regulations.

FIRST PAGE.

Application for pension or gratuity.

1. Name of applicant (in full)
 2. Last substantive appointment
 3. Date of commencement of service
 4. Date of termination of service
- Years. Months. Days.
5. Length of service including interruptions
Deduct—
 Interruptions including leave . . . _____
 Balance . . . _____
Add—
 Leave counting as service . . . _____
 Total qualifying service . . . _____
 6. Class of pension or gratuity . . .
 7. Average emoluments* . . .
 8. Proposed pension . . .
 9. Proposed gratuity . . .
 10. Date from which pension is to commence
 11. Place of payment . . .
 12. Date of applicant's birth . . .
Date

Signature of Applicant.

SECOND PAGE.

Particulars of leave and other interruptions in the service of _____

(a) Leave of absence, other than privilege and subsidiary, taken during service as detailed below—

Kind of leave.	From (date).	To (date).	Period. Y. M. D.
" "	" "	" "	" " "
" "	" "	" "	" " "
" "	" "	" "	" " "
" "	" "	" "	" " "
" "	" "	" "	" " "

(b) Other interruptions of active service (overstay of leave, period out of employ, etc.)

Nature of interruption.	From	To	Y. M. D.
" "	" "	" "	" " "
" "	" "	" "	" " "
Total leave and interruptions			" " "

* Or emoluments in case of applications for gratuity.

Form No. 15A (Pension).

Form No. 15A (Pension)—continued.

Particulars of appointments held and pay drawn during last five years of service.

Appointment.	From (date).	To (date).	Pay	Acting allowance.	Period. Y. M. D.		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
TOTAL				"	"	"	"

THIRD PAGE.

Remarks by Head of Department.

1. As to character and past conduct of applicant
2. Explanation of any suspension or degradation
3. Regarding any gratuity or pension already received by applicant (See Chapter XXI)
4. Explanation under Article 469 so far as the Head of the Department can give it
5. Any other remarks
6. Specific opinion of Head of Department, whether the service claimed is established and should be admitted or not (See Article 991 (b)).

*Signature.*CERTIFICATE AND REPORT OF THE *Audit Officer*, (1)

Certified that (subject to the remarks below recorded) qualifying service in superior grades has been duly proved for—years—months—days; and that a [*pension or gratuity*] not exceeding R is admissible under Article—of the Civil Service Regulations. The calculations have been duly verified. The (*pension or gratuity*) is chargeable to (*here specify whether to General Revenues, or to what fund*).

Audit Officer.

FOURTH PAGE—(Docket.)

Application for pension or gratuity.

- Date of Application.
- Name of Applicant.
- Last appointment.
- Class of pension or gratuity.
- Amount of pension sanctioned.
- Amount of gratuity sanctioned.
- Date of commencement.
- Date of sanction.

Signature.

(1) In the case of Officers who are eligible for the additional pensions authorized in Articles 519, 714, and 714A, the following addition should be made to the usual form of certificate:—
He has served for three years as _____ and is eligible for a special additional pension of R_____ if he is considered to have rendered service of a character deserving the concession.

Form No. 16 (Pension).

Form No. 16 (Pension).—Referred to in Article 1020.
PERMANENT PAY-ORDER (OBVERSE).

1905 Place for signature of pensioner on the first payment made hereon _____ COLLECTOR'S HALF.	PENSIONER'S HALF. NAME OF PENSIONER _____ HEAD OF CHARGE _____	Class of pension, and date of order sanc- tioning it.	Date or approx- imate date of birth.	Sect. Residence show- ing Village and Pergun- nah.	Amount of monthly pen- sion.
Personal Ident- ification.	Height. Feet, Inches.	Class of pension, and date of order sanc- tioning it.	Date or approx- imate date of birth.	Sect. Residence show- ing Village and Pergun- nah.	Amount of monthly pen- sion.
No. _____ Str. _____ Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to A. B. the sum of R _____ pension, as being the amount of _____		ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE ; Calcutta, _____ IS _____		ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE ; Calcutta, _____ IS _____	
upon the production of the counterpart hereof taking from the claimant a receipt for the amount according to usual form. To the Collector of _____ Accountant General.		upon the production of this order and a receipt according to usual form. To the Collector of _____ Accountant General.		upon the production of this order and a receipt according to usual form. To the Collector of _____ Accountant General.	
Note.—Payment under this order is to be made only to the pensioner in person with the following exceptions:— (a) To persons specially exempted by the Local Government. (b) To females unaccustomed to appear in public, and to persons unable to appear on account of illness or bodily infirmity. (Payment in both classes (a) and (b) is made on production of a Life certi- ficate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or other well known and trustworthy person) (Articles 1020 to 1029). (c) To any person sending a Life certificate signed by some person exercising the powers of a Magistrate of any class under the Criminal Procedure Code, or by any Registrar or Sub-Registrar under the Registration Act, or by any pensioned officer who, before retirement, exercised the powers of a Magistrate (Articles 1025 to 1029).		Note.—(1).—Payment under this order is to be made only to the pensioner in person, with the following exceptions:— (a) To persons specially exempted by the Local Government. (b) To females unaccustomed to appear in public, and to persons unable to appear on account of illness or bodily infirmity. (Payment in both classes (a) and (b) is made on production of a Life certi- ficate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or other well-known and trustworthy person) (Articles 1025 to 1029). (c) To any person sending a Life certificate signed by some person exercising the powers of a Magistrate of any class under the Criminal Procedure Code, or by any Registrar or Sub-Registrar under the Registration Act, or by any pensioned officer who, before retirement, exercised the powers of a Magistrate (Articles 1025 to 1029).		Note.—(2).—On the decease of the pensioner, this order should be immediately returned by his family to the District Officer, with a report of the date of his decease.	

Form Nos. 16A and 17 (Pension).

Form No. 16A. (Pension). *Referred to in Article 1020 and 1026 Note.*
[Obverse.]

Pay order No. _____ of _____
A. B. is permitted to draw his pension from the _____ Treasury
commencing from _____
at the following rate, on production of "the counterpart of" (Disbursing
Officer's copy only) this certificate.

Signature of A. B.

Signed.

Accountant-General.

Each payment should be recorded on the reverse of this order and certified
by the Paying Officer.

[Reverse.]

Name, rank, and description of payee.	Period for which payment is made.	MONTHLY RATE.			Amount paid.	Signature of Paying Officer.
		R	a.	p.		

Form No. 17 (Pension).—*Referred to in Article 1053.*
COLONIAL (PENSION PAYMENT) WARRANT.

[OBVERSE.]

WARRANT No. _____ OF 18 _____

A. B. is permitted to reside and draw his pension from _____
commencing from _____ at the following rate:—

*Signature of A. B. (to be entered
in original only).*

This certificate will be retained by A. B., and will be given up to the *Audit Officer* in India on his return to India. Each payment will be recorded on the reverse, certified by the Paying Officer and received by A. B.

[REVERSE.]

Name, rank, and description of Payee.	Period for which payment is made.	Monthly rate.			Amount.	Signature of Paying Officer.
		£	s.	d.		

Form Nos. 16A and 17 (Pension).



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