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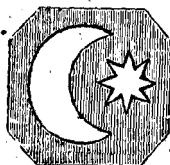
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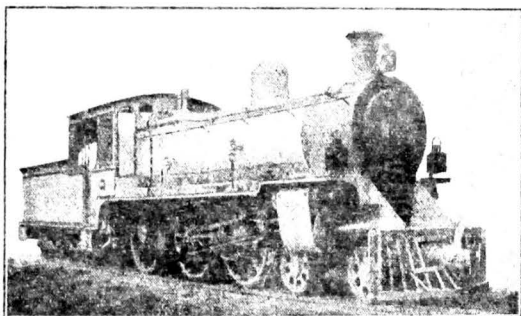
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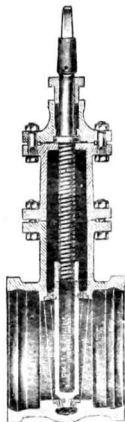
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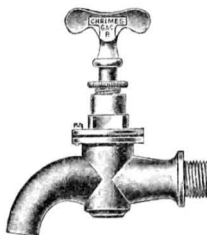
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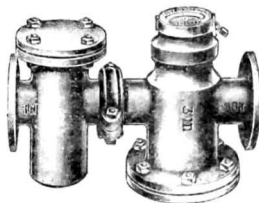


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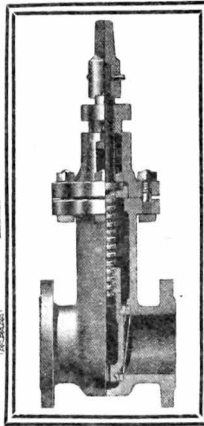
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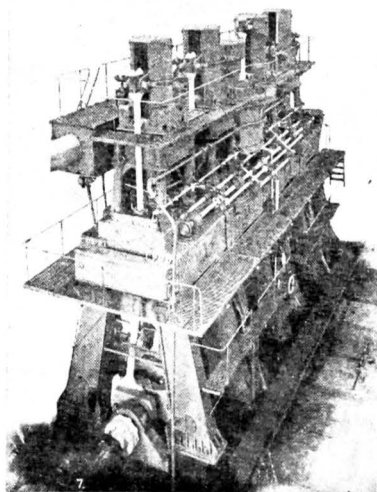
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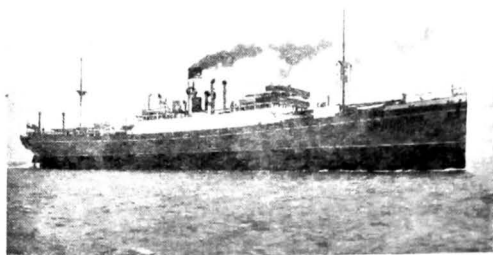


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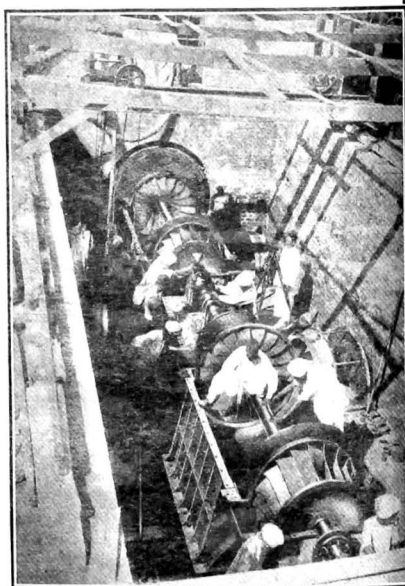
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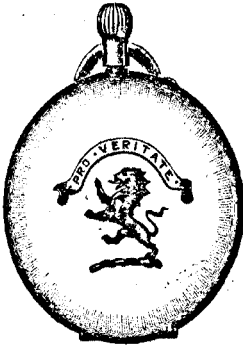
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Junior Clerk.—E. Aucott.
Staff Clerks.—A. Charlton, E. L. De Beaurepaire, R. W. Reay.
Acting Staff Clerk.—H. W. Martin.
Minor Staff and Second Class Clerks.—S. H. Wadsworth, J. W. Steadman, H. Wade, A. J. Rowe, W. Fitt, W. Stevens.
Clerical Officers.—H. F. Brandom, E. Griffith, O. P. Bouchier, L. W. R. Rickerby.
Note.—The services of the Staff of this Branch are on loan from the Accountant-General's Department of the Secretary of State's Establishment.

INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Joint Secretary.—N. C. Sen, O.B.E.
Assistants.—V. I. Gaster, J. M. J. Knaster.

OFFICE KEEPER AND MESSENGERS.

Office Keeper.—S. Steven.
Messengers, First Class.—I. Whitten, A. Lawrence, F. Howlett, R. W. Cooke.
Ditto, Second Class.—E. Chapman, M.C., H. C. H. Katon, S. C. A. Wyles, F. A. Griffin, C. C. B. Turner, M. Meaburn.

Indian Trade Commissioner.—D. T. Chadwick, C.I.E., 60, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Right Hon. EARL OF READING, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., K.C.V.O.
assumed charge of office, 2nd April, 1921.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

<p><i>Private Secretary</i>, S. R. Hignell, C.I.E. <i>Assistant Private Secretary</i>, H. St. C. Freitas, M.B.E. (<i>officiating</i>) <i>Military Secretary</i>, Lt.-Col. C. Kennedy Crau- furd Stuart, C.B.E., D.S.O. <i>Comptroller</i>, Major W. W. Muir, O.B.E. <i>Surgeon</i>, Major T. J. Carey Evans, I.M.S. <i>Aides-de-Camp</i>, Capt. D. S. Fraser, 18th Lancers; Lieut. H. C. H. Illingworth, M.C., King's Royal Rifle Corps; Capt. A. E. C. Harris,</p>	<p>M.C., 7th Lancers; Capt. R. Burton, Cold- stream Guards, Reserve of Officers. <i>Extra Aides-de-Camp</i>, Capt. R. T. Lawrence M.C., 10th Lancers; Flight-Lieut. A. F. S. Leslie, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. <i>Indian Aides-de-Camp</i>, Subadar Major Dalpat Singh Bahadur, I.O.M., 6th Jat Light Infantry; Subadar Major (Hon. Lieut.) Gulab Shah Bahadur, O.B.E., 1/127th Baluch Light In- fantry.</p>
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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

<p>General Baron Rawlinson of Trent, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. Sir George Stapylton Barnes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. Sir W. H. H. Vincent, K.C.S.I. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, C.I.E. W. M. Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E. Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Rao Bahadur Bayya Narasinhswara Sarma Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, LL.D.</p>	<p>Took his seat, 20 November, 1920.</p> <p>Took their seats from 16 July, 1920, the date on which sec. 28 of the Govern- ment of India Act (9 & 10 George V. cap 101) was brought into operation.</p> <p>20 December, 1920.</p>
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THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

President: MR. ALEXANDER PHILLIPS MUDDIMAN, C.S.I., C.I.E.

MEMBERS.

A.—Official (Nominated).

Name.	
General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.	}
Sir George Barries, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	
Sir William Vincent, K.C.S.I.	
Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, C.I.E.	
Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma	
Sir John Barry Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	
Major-General William Rice Edwards, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.	
Mr. Edward Mitchener Cook, C.I.E.	
Mr. Denys De Saumarez Bray, C.I.E., C.B.E.	
Mr. Henry Moncreiff Smith, C.I.E.	
Mr. Atul Chandra Chattarjee, C.I.E.	
Mr. Claude Alexander Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E.	
Mr. James Alexander Richey, C.I.E.	
Mr. Ernest Sampson Lloyd	
Mr. Charles Norman Seddon	

Government of India.

(Madras).
(Bombay).
(Bengal).
(United Provinces).
(Bihar and Orissa).
(Punjab).

B.—Non-Officials (Nominated).

Name.	
Raja V.S. Govinda Krishna Yachendruvaru of Venkatagiri	(Madras).
Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Kt.	(Bombay).
Maharaja Shoshi Kanta Acharyya Chaudhuri of Muktagacha	
Mymensingh	(Bengal).
Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Muzammil-Ullah Khan	
of Bhikampur, O.B.E.	(United Provinces).
Nawab Sir Bahram Khan, K.C.S.I., K.B.E.	(Punjab).
Raja Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E.	Punjab (Indian Christians).
Mr. Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde	(Berar).

C.—Elected.

	Constituency.
Rao Bahadur S. Rm. M.A. Annamalai Chettiyar	Madras (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar	" "
Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri	" "
Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu	" "
Khan Bahadur Ahmedthamby Maricair	Madras (Muhammadan).
Mr. Lalubhai Sainaldas Mehta	Bombay (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna	" "
Mr. Waman Govind Kale... ..	" "
Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer	Bombay Presidency (Muhammadan).
Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Khan Bhurgiri... ..	Sind (Muhammadan).
Mr. Arthur Henry Froom	Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Raja Pranada Nath Roy of Dighapatia	East Bengal (Non-Muhammadan).
Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy, K.C.I.E.	West Bengal (Non-Muhammadan).
Sir Rashbehary Ghose, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.F.	" "
Mr. Altaf Ali	East Bengal (Muhammadan).
Haji Chowdhuri Mohammad Ismail Khan	West Bengal (Muhammadan).
Sir Alexander Robertson Murray, Kt., C.B.E.	Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Raja Sir Rampal Singh, K.C.I.E.	United Provinces Central (Non-Muhammadan).
Lala Sukhbir Singh	United Provinces Northern (Non-Muhammadan).
Raja Moti Chand, C.I.E.	United Provinces Southern (Non-Muhammadan).
Nawab Muhammad Abdul Majid, C.I.E.	United Provinces West (Muhammadan).
Saiyid Raza Ali	United Provinces East (Muhammadan).
Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, C.I.E.	Punjab (Non-Muhammadan).
Sardar Jogindra Singh	Punjab (Sikh).
Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Kt., C.S.I.	East Punjab (Muhammadan).
Colonel Sir Umar Hayat Khan, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O.	West Punjab (Muhammadan).
Maharajadhiraja Sir Rameshwara Singh, G.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Darbhanga	Bihar and Orissa (Non-Muhammadan).
Maharaja Bahadur Keshava Prasad Singh, C.B.E., of Dumraon	Bihar and Orissa (Non-Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur Saiyid Zahir-ud-din	Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadan).
Sir Manakjee Byrainjee Dadabhoy, Kt., C.I.E.	Central Provinces (General).
Mr. Malcolm Macgregor Hadow	Assam (Non-Muhammadan).
Maung Po Bye	Burma (General).
Mr. Edgar Joseph Holberton, C.B.E.	Burma Chamber of Commerce.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President: MR. ALEXANDER FREDERICK WHYTE, M.A.

MEMBERS.

A.—Officials (Nominated).

Name.		
Mr. William Malcolm Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E.	} Government of India.	
Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.		
Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru		
Mr. Henry Sharpe, C.S.I., C.I.E.		
Sir Sydney Crookshank, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.		
Mr. Charles Alexander Innes, C.I.E.		
Mr. John Hullah		
Colonel William Denvers Waghorn, C.B., C.M.G., R.E. ...		
Mr. Samuel Perry O'Donnell, C.I.E.		
Mr. Henry Norton Hutchinson, O.B.E.		
Mr. Ernest Burdon... ..		
Sir Godfrey Butler Fell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.		
Mr. John Forbes Bryant		Madras.
Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswami Rao		"
Mr. Francis Bradley Bradley-Birt		Bengal.
Mr. Debendra Kumar Mitter	"	
Mr. Charles Edmund Wild	United Provinces.	
Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Wajid Hussain	"	
Mr. Winter Charles Renouf, C.I.E.	Punjab.	
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ullah	Bihar and Orissa.	
Mr. William Newton Maw, C.I.E.	Central Provinces.	
Mr. Arthur William Dentith	Assam.	
Mr. William John Keith, C.I.E.	Burma.	
Mr. Phillip Edward Percival	Bombay.	
Mr. Jahangir Kaikhosru Navroji Kabraji	"	

B.—Non-Officials (Nominated).

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar	Madras.
Mr. J. T. Cotelingam	" (Indian Christian).
Mr. M. M. Samarth	Bombay.
Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy	"
Nawab Khwaja Habibulla of Dacca	Bengal.
Rai Sheo Prasad Tulshan Bahadur	Railway Interest.
Raja Bahadur Parab Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., of Qila Partabgarh	United Provinces.
Sardar Bahadur Gajjam Singh	Punjab.
Rai Sahib Lakshmi Narayanlal	Bihar and Orissa.
Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Quadir	Central Provinces.
Rai Bahadur Nagendra Nath Chaudhury	Assam.
Lieut.-Col. H. A. J. Gidney	Anglo-Indian Community.
Mr. Narayan Malbar Joshi	Labour Interests.
Mr. H. H. Gibbs	Railway Interests.
Mr. Bhimrao Hanumant Rao Jatkar	Berar.

C.—Elected.

	Constituency.
Rao Bahadur Tiruvenkata Rangachariar	Madras City (Non-Muhammadian Urban).
Mr. Bhupatiraju Venkatapatiraju Garu.	Ganjam cum Vizagapatam (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Mr. Ramayya Pantulu Garu-Jayanti	Godavari cum Kistna (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Rai Bahadur Patri Venkata Srinivasa Rao Garu	Guntur cum Nellore (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Rao Bahadur C. S., Subrahmanyam	Madras ceded districts and Chittoor (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar	Salem and Coimbatore cum North Arcot (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Mr. M. Krishnaswamy Reddiyar	South Arcot cum Chingleput (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Tanjore cum Trichinopoly (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Mr. M. G. Mukundaraja Aiyangar	Madura and Ramnad cum Tinnevely (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar... ..	West Coast and Nilgiris (Non-Muhammadian Rural).
Mr. T. Muhammad Hussain Sahib Bahadur	North Madras (Muhammadian).

C.—Elected—continued.

Name.	Constituency.
Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur	South Madras (Muhammadan).
Mr. Mahmood Schammad Sahib Bahadur	West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan).
Mr. Eardley Norton	Madras (European).
Mr. Rama Varma Valia Raja Chirakkal	Madras Landholders.
Mr. Narayandas Girdhardas	Madras Indian Commerce.
Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas	Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Urban).
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.	Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Urban).
Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas	Sind (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Sardar Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal... ..	Bombay Northern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Sardar Gulamjilani Bijlikhan	Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat	Bombay Central Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. Keshao Ganesh Bagde	Bombay Central Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. Anna Babaji Latthe	Bombay Southern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla	Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban).
Mr. Ali Bukash Mohamed Hussain	Sind (Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussainally... ..	" " " "
Mr. Reginald Arthur Spence	Bombay (European).
Mr. Edwin Lessware Price, O.B.E.	" " " "
Mr. Manmohandas Ramji... ..	The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce).
Mr. Sabibsingh Chandasing Shahani	Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars (Landholders).
Mr. Rehimtoola Currimbhoy	The Bombay Millowners' Association (Indian Commerce).
Sir Deva Prasad Sarbadhikari, Kt., C.I.E.	Calcutta (Non-Muhammadan Urban).
Babu Jogendra Nath Mukherjee	Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadan Urban).
Rai Taraprosanna Mukherjee Bahadur	Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Rai Jadu Nath Majumdar Bahadur, C.I.E.	Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Khitish Chandra Neogy	Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri... ..	Chittagong and Rajshahi Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Prince Afsar-ul-Mulk Mirza Muhammad Akram Hussain Bahadur	Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan Urban).
Mr. Saiyed Muhammad Abdulla	Burdwan and Calcutta Presidency Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).
Khan Bahadur Zahiruddin Ahmed	Dacca Division (Muhammadan Rural).
Munshi Abdul Rahman	Chittagong Division (Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. Kabeeruddin Ahmed	Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural).
Sir Frank Carter, Kt., C.I.E.	Bengal (European).
Mr. A. D. Pickford	" " " "
Mr. D. Lindsay, C.B.E.	" " " "
Babu Satish Chauder Ghosh	Bengal Landholders.
Mr. Nibaran Chandra Sircar	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.
Munshi Iswar Saran	Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muhammadan Urban).
Mr. Pyari Lal	Meerut Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Lala Girdhari Lal Agarwala	Agra Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Pandit Radha Kishen Dass	Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).

C.—Elected—continued.

Name.	Constituency.
Rai Bahadur Bishambhar Nath	Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Munshi Mahadeo Prasad	Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Rai Bahadur Sankata Pershad Bajpai	Lucknow Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Raja Suraj Bakshi Singh, O.B.E.	Fyzabad Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Haji Wajihuddin	Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadan Urban).
Mr. Mohammad Yamin Khan	Meerut Division (Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. Mohammad Faiyaz Khan	Agra Division (Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. Syed Nabi Hadi	Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. S. M. Zahid Ali Subzposh	United Provinces Southern Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. Syed Haider Karrar Jafri	Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).
Sir Logie Pirie Watson, Kt.	United Provinces (European).
Raja Kushalpat Singh	United Provinces (Landholders).
Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal Bhargava	Ambala Division (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Bahadur Bakshi Sohan Lal	Jullundur Division (Non-Muhammadan).
Dr. Nand Lal	West Punjab (Non-Muhammadan).
Lieut. Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan... ..	East Punjab (Muhammadan).
Chaudhri Shahab-ud-Din... ..	East Central Punjab (Muhammadan).
Khan Sahib Mirza Mohamad Ikramullah Khan	West Punjab (Muhammadan).
Khan Sahib Choudhari Ghulam Sarwar Khan	North Punjab (Muhammadan).
Mr. Ahmad Baksh Khan... ..	North-West Punjab (Muhammadan).
Mukhdom Sayad Rajan Bekhsh Shah	South-West Punjab (Muhammadan).
Bhai Man Singh	East Punjab (Sikh).
Sardar Gulab Singh	West Punjab (Sikh).
Baba Ujagar Singh Bedi	Punjab Landholders.
Babu Baidyanath Prashad Singh	Tirhut Division (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Adit Prashad Sinha	Orissa (Landholders).
Babu Braja Sundar Das	Orissa (Landholders).
Rai Bahadur Nimai Charan Mitter	Patna (Landholders).
Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha	Patna (Landholders).
Rai Bahadur Lachmi Prasad Sinha	Gya (Landholders).
Rai Bahadur Nishikanta Sen	Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Sen	Chota Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadar Saiyid Muhammad Ismail	Patna and Chota Nagpur (Landholders).
Maulvi Miyan Asjad-u-lah	Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan	Tirhut Division (Muhammadan).
Raja Sivanandan Prasad Singh, O.B.E.	Bihar and Orissa Landholders.
Dr. H. S. Gour	Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. Pyare Lal Misra	Central Provinces Hindi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. Kunj Bihari Lal Agnihotri	Central Provinces Hindi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. Muhammad Ahsan Khan	Central Provinces (Muhammadan).
Bechar Raghubir Sinha	Central Provinces (Landholders).
Srijut Debi Charan Barua	Assam Valley (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Bahadar Girish Chandra Nag	Surma Valley (Landholders).
Mr. Amjad Ali	Assam (Muhammadan).
Lieut.-Colonel Douglas Herbert... ..	Assam (European).
Mr. Padamji Pestonji Ginwala	Burma (Non-European).
Mr. J. C. Chatterji	Burma (European).
Maung Maung Sin	Burma (European).
Mr. Frank McCarthy	Burma (European).
Sheikh Abdul Majid	Delhi (General).

SECRETARIAT.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, J. Hullah (*offg.*).
Deputy Secretary, C. W. Jacob.
Under Secretary, J. C. B. Drake, O.B.E.
Inspector-General of Forests, Sir G. S. Hart,
 K.B.E., C.I.E.
Assistant Inspector-General of Forests, R. D.
 Richmond.
Registrar, W. A. Threlfall.
Superintendents, C. H. Martin, T. McDouneil,
 H. H. Lincoln, A. B. E. Thomson.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary Branch.

Secretary, E. M. Cook, C.I.E.
Joint Secretary, J. E. C. Jukes.
Officer on Special Duty, G. G. Sim, C.I.E.
Deputy Secretary, A. F. L. Brayne.
Under Secretary, J. C. Nixon.
Assistant Secretary, A. V. V. Aiyar.
Registrar, E. W. Baker, I.S.O.
Superintendents, G. J. Piper, G. N. Chakraburty,
 V. K. Menon, W. M. Mather, Ram Nath.

Military Finance Branch.

Financial Advisers, E. Burdon, B. N. Mitra,
 C.I.E., C.B.E. (*addl.*), A. A. L. Parsons
 (*addl.*).
Deputy Financial Adviser, Lieut.-Col. G. W.
 Ross, D.S.O.
Additional Deputy Financial Adviser, Major
 W. D. Gray, O.B.E.
Assistant Financial Adviser, H. S. Cumber,
 G. E. Hodges, M.B.E. (*offg.*).
Military Accountant-General, Col. C. N. Baker.
Deputy Military Accountant-General, Lieut.-Col.
 D. A. F. Will.
Registrar, W. C. Gleeson.
Superintendents, Major and Commy. T. A. Duffy,
 O.B.E., G. M. Turner, A. W. Woods (*Prov.*),
 F. J. Woolmer (*Prov.*).

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Foreign Secretary, Sir H. R. C. Dobbs, K.C.I.E.,
 C.S.I.
Political Secretary, Sir J. B. Wood, K.C.I.E.,
 C.S.I.
Deputy Secretaries, Major G. D. Ogilvie, A. N. L.
 Cater, and G. F. de Montmorency, C.I.E.,
 (*addl.*).
Under Secretaries, K. S. Fitz, C. P. Skrine
 (*offg.*).
Assistant Secretary, Capt. P. G. Loch.
*Adviser to Government of India for Far Eastern
 Questions*, Major A. M. Cardew.
Attache, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Murtaza Khan.
Registrar, T. G. B. Waugh.
Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, Maj-
 Gen. Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.,
 C.I.E., M.V.O.
Superintendents, D. A. Clarke, M.B.E., C. W.
 Kirkpatrick, M.B.E., C. O'H. Teeling, I.S.O.,
 F. P. Buckner, M.B.E., J. W. S. Inglis,
 K. D. Fink, M.B.E., R. C. Albert, E. B. Higgs,
 M.B.E., F. S. Hosley.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, S. P. O'Donnell, C.I.E. (*offg.*).
Officer on Special Duty, W. F. Rice, C.S.I.
Offg. Additional Secretary, H. D. Craik.
Deputy Secretaries, C. W. Gwynne, O.B.E.
 (*offg.*), H. Tonkinson (*addl.*).
Under Secretary, F. J. Nobes.
Additional Under Secretary, J. D. V. Hodge.
Officer on Special Duty, L. F. R. Williams, O.B.E.
Registrar, G. F. Winn, I.S.O.
Superintendents, A. S. Lawrence, M.B.E., P. K.
 Basu, Bijay Krishna Banerji, R. M. Ganguli,
 U. C. Stuart, K. P. Anantan, Tarapada Roy.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Assistant Secretaries, Rai Jamini Mohan Mitra
 Bahadur and Dr. Wali Muhammad (*offg.*), J. M.
 Mitra.
Registrar, Rai Manmatha Nath Chakrabati Bah-
 adur (s.p.t.).
Superintendents, A. H. Bartlett, P. N. Sen,
 G. E. Jackson.
Curator, Bureau of Education, G. R. Kaye.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, H. M. Smith, C.I.E., H. P. Duval
 (*offg.*).
Officer on Special Duty, A. E. Brown.
Joint Secretary, W. T. M. Wright (*offg.*).
Offg. Deputy Secretary, Satish Chandra Gupta.
Solicitor, Lieut.-Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E.,
 D.S.O.
Assistant Solicitor, Capt. S. W. Johnson.
Registrar, C. H. F. Pereira.
Superintendents, Amrita Lal Banerji, E. H.
 Brandon.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. H. Bingley, K.C.I.E.,
 C.B.
Deputy Secretary, Lieut.-Col. A. Shairp, C.M.G.
Assistant Secretaries, A. A. Whelan, Lt.-Col. F.
 G. Moore, G. W. Marshall, I.S.O., Lt.-Col.
 A. B. Harley, D.S.O., Capt. R. Tharle-Hughes,
 M.B.E.
Registrar, A. B. Kunning, M.B.E.
Superintendents, S. C. Biswas, P. P. Hypher,
 J. C. R. Leslie, E. A. Daniel.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Irrigation, Roads, and Buildings,
 Maj.-Gen. Sir S. D'A. Crookshank, K.C.M.G.,
 C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Deputy Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. de L. Pollard-
 Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Under Secretary, A. Brebner.

SECRETARIAT—continued.

Assistant Secretary, W. G. Dollman.

Registrar, ————

Superintendents, W. I. Tilden, R. R. Reaks, H.

M. Marchant, L. Bloemink, W. R. Chambers.

Inspector-General of Irrigation, Sir T. R. J.

Ward, Kt., C.I.E., M.V.O.

Consulting Architect, J. Begg, F.R.I.B.A.

Electrical Adviser, J. W. Meares.

Superintending Engineer, A. J. R. Hope.

Executive Engineer, Khan Bahadur Abdul Ahad.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, C. A. Innes, C.I.E.

Deputy Secretary, G. L. Corbett, C.I.E., R. B.

Ewbank, (offg.), J. G. Beazley (addl.).

Under Secretaries, E. C. Ansorge, J. C. Nixon.

Controller of Patents and Designs, H. G.

Graves.

Registrar, E. P. Jones.

Superintendents, B. B. Banarji, S. N. Banarji,

C. H. Baldrey, Choudhry Fateh Din, D.

O'Sullivan, Kali Das Banerji, J. F. Reed.

RAILWAY BOARD.

President, Col. W. D. Waghorn, C.B., C.M.G.

Member, E. A. S. Bell, C.I.E.

Secretaries, H. L. Cole, S. C. Tomkins (Joint).

Assistant Secretaries, B. Stanley, M. W.

Brayshay, S. D. Manson, R. D. Alexander,

D.S.O., O.B.E.

Registrar, R. Thomas.

BENGAL ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

SEE OF CALCUTTA.

Westcott, The Most Rev. Foss, M.A.	Lord Bishop of Calcutta, also Metropolitan of India.
Firminger, The Ven. W. K., M.A., B.D.	Archdeacon and Commissary.
Godber, Rev. J., M.A.	Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.
James, J. W.	Registrar of the Archdeaconry (offg.).

SEE OF LAHORE.

Durrant, The Right Rev. H. B., C.B.E., M.A.	Lord Bishop of Lahore.
Wheeler, Ven. H. T., M.A.	Archdeacon and Commissary.

SEE OF RANGOON.

Fyffe, The Right Rev. Rolleston Sterritt, M.A.	Lord Bishop of Rangoon.
Seeley, Ven. G. H.	Archdeacon and Commissary.
Hamlyn, C.	Registrar.

SEE OF LUCKNOW.

Rt. Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A., D.D.	Lord Bishop of Lucknow.
Chapman, The Ven. P. H., M.A., LL.D.	Archdeacon and Commissary.

SEE OF NAGPUR.

Chatterton, The Right Rev. E., D.D.	Lord Bishop of Nagpur.
Martin, The Ven. F. W., M.A.	Archdeacon and Commissary.

Senior Chaplains.

BENGAL
 Stuart, R. W. H., M.A.
 Smith, J. F., M.A., B.D.
 Firminger, W. K., M.A., D.D.
 Stokoe, C. G., M.A.
 Keeling, E. W. P., M.A.
 Drawbridge, W. H., M.A.
 Parker, W. A. H., M.A.
 Crozier, P. H.
 Penley, H. O., M.A.
 Ridsdale, A. C., M.A.
 Godber, J., M.A.
 Dyer, B. S., B.A.

PUNJAB.
 Muspratt, W., M.A.
 Hickox, S. E., M.A.
 Stewart, C., B.A.
 Cole, A. B. F., M.A.
 Markby, F. E., M.A.

PUNJAB—continued.

Thomas, E. S., B.A.
 Fagan, H. W. F., B.A.
 King, J. B., B.A.
 Buckwell, F. C.
 Castle, W. W., B.A.
 Rintoul, C. R., M.A.
 Selwyn, A. L. H., B.A.
 Campbell, R. W., B.A.
 Stephenson, H. S., B.A.
 Maunsell, A. P. G., B.D.
 Williams, J. E. H., M.A.
 Proby, R. S. B., B.A.
 Henry, W. E. C., M.A.
 Dixon, T. H., M.A.

BURMA.

Ellaby, G. A., B.A.
 Price, H. E.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Menzies, H., M.A.
 Nisib, R. D., M.A.
 Bell, W. L., M.A.
 Smith, H. T. P., M.A.
 Kitching, W. L. W., M.A.
 Irwin, B. C. B., M.A.
 Irwin, R. J. B., D.S.O., M.C.,
 M.A.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Clarke, W. L., M.A.
 Molony, P. J., M.A.
 Clough, E. R.
 Wardell, A. F. G., B.A.
 Carter, B. B., M.A.
 Ledgard, R. G., B.A.

BENGAL ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT—*continued.*

<i>Junior Chaplains.</i>		
<p style="text-align: center;">BENGAL.</p> <p>Birch, O. W., M.C. Thomson, T. A. Williams, H. F., M.A. <i>Wilkinson, E. R., M.A.</i> Grimes, C. J. <i>Tambling, F. G. H.</i> <i>Young, E. J., B.A.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">PUNJAB.</p> <p><i>Barne, G. D., M.A.</i> Crabtree, H. G., M.C., B.A. England, H. G., M.A. Strand-Jones, J., M.A. <i>Hemming, C. H.</i> Spooner, H. F. Carden, H. C., M.A. <i>McKelvie, R. F. S., M.A., B.D.</i> Hosbons, P. R.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PUNJAB—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>Kettlewell, H. H., B.A. Storr-Fox, E. A.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BURMA.</p> <p>Cowper-Johnson, W. H., M.A. Kerr, G. H. B. Anderson, N. K., M.A. Park, W. R., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.A. Thursfield, G. A. R., M.A. Lister, J. G., M.A. Dunkley, E. H., B.A.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">UNITED PROVINCES.</p> <p>Padfield, G. A. S. Meyler, E. M., M.A. Cotton, B., M.A. Smith, F. H., M.A. Bennet, N. O. G., M.A.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">UNITED PROVINCES—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>Bill, S. A., M.A. Cohu, C. J., M.A. Maynard, B. M. Dunlop, D. L. C., M.A. Talbot, A. D. Saunders, C. J. G., M.A. Rigg, A. C. P., M.A. Broughton, A. H., M.A. Hare, A. N., B.A.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTRAL PROVINCES.</p> <p>Clarke, R. C. B., M.A. Roberts, A. B. Bridges, F. L., M.A. Marshall, N. E., M.A. Martin, F. W.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BIHAR AND ORISSA</p> <p>Tambling, F. G. H.</p>

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Senior Chaplains.

<p>Thomson, W., M.A. Jamieson, R. G., M.A. <i>Macfarlane, A., D.S.O., B.D.</i></p>	<p>Wright, J. J. Gordon, J. D., M.A., B.Sc., B.D.</p>
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Junior Chaplains.

<p>Warren, A.</p>	<p>Dodd, G. E., M.A., B.D.</p>	<p><i>Macpherson, G. C., O.B.E., M.A., B.D.</i></p>
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LAW DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, CALCUTTA (ESTABLISHED 1862).

Chief Justice—Sir Lancelot Sanderson, K.C.

Puisne Judges—Sir J. G. Woodroffe, Kt., Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., C.S.I., Sir Nalini Ranjan Chatterji, W. Teunon, T. W. Richardson, C. P. Beacheroff, H. Walmsley, W. E. Greaves, B. B. Newbould, Nawab Saiyid Sir Shams-ul-Huda, K.C.I.E., G. C. Rankin, Charu Chunder Ghose, P. L. Buckland, E. B. H. Panton (*acting*), A. H. Cuming (*acting*), H. G. Pearson (*addl. acting*).

OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

<p><i>Taxing Officer, Registrar, Keeper of Records, Accountant-Gen., and Sealer, &c. (Original Jurisdiction)</i>—J. H. Hechle. <i>Master and Official Referee</i>—Nalini Mohan Chatterji. <i>Registrar in Insolvency</i>—M. Remfry. <i>Deputy Registrar</i>—G. Ryper. <i>Asst. Referee</i>—Satish Chandra Mitra. <i>Secretary to the Chief Justice and Head Clerk, Decree Dept.</i>—J. A. Kirkham. <i>Clerk of the Crown</i>—</p>	<p><i>Asst. Registrars</i>—Jyotish Chandra Mitra, Sarasi Mohan Roy, Narsing Chandra Mukerji, S. N. Roy, S. N. Banarji. <i>Coroner of Calcutta</i>—F. K. Dobbin. <i>Official Receiver</i>—K. K. Shelley Bonnerjee. <i>Official Assignee</i>—G. Mc. D. Falkner. <i>Registrar and Taxing Officer, Appellate Jurisdiction</i>—N. G. A. Edgley. <i>Deputy Registrar</i>—F. B. Counsell. <i>Asst. Registrar</i>—P. S. Paulit.</p>
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LAW OFFICERS.

<p><i>Advocate General</i>—T. C. P. Gibbons. <i>Standing Counsel</i>—S. R. Das. <i>Government Solicitor</i>—Sir C. H. Kesteven. <i>Supt. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs</i>—H. P. Duval, G. M. Ray (<i>offg.</i>).</p>	<p><i>Depty. Supt. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs</i>—J. W. Orr. <i>Editor of Law Reports</i>—Barada Das Bose. <i>Senior Govt. Pleader</i>—Rajn Charan Mitra, C.I.E. <i>Public Prosecutor</i>—Rai Bahadur Tarak Nath Sadhu.</p>
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POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs—G. R. Clarke, C.S.I., O.B.E.
Personal Assistant—W. S. McMillan.
Chief Engineer—R. Meredith, C.S.I., C.I.E., W. Sutherland (*offg.*).
Deputy Directors-General—P. G. Rogers, R. W. Hanson (*offg.*), C. J. E. Clerici, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Assistant Directors-General—A. J. Hughes, Hemanta Kumar Raha, Rai Bahadur, F. F. Shout, E. A. Faithfull.
Personal Assistants—A. G. L. Gonet, M.B.E., M. N. Banarji, P. N. Mukharji.

TELEGRAPHS (ENGINEERING).

Assistant to Chief Engineer—W. D. MacGregor.
Chief Electrician—C. Lawton.
Superintendent of Workshops—E. Thompson, O.B.E.

WIRELESS BRANCH.

Director—Lieut.-Col. A. H. F. S. Simpson, C.M.G.
Research Officer—Capt. P. J. Edmunds.
Traffic Manager—N. H. Swinstead.
Instructor—Capt. R. N. Hawes.
Assistant Instructor—S. W. Longhurst.

TRAFFIC.

Deputy Director-General—M. A. Thompson, C.I.E., J. D. Macrae.
Asst. Directors-General—H. R. W. Charles, F. T. de Monte, S. W. Bunyan.
Asst. to Deputy Director-General—W. G. Wells.
Postmasters-General, 1st Grade—H. N. Hutchinson, O.B.E., H. A. Sams, C.I.E.
2nd Grade—H. S. N. Pilkington, C.I.E., M.V.O., P. G. Rogers.
3rd Grade—D. J. Murtrie, O.B.E., I.S.O., J. Monteath, W. A. Roussac.
4th Grade—G. W. Talbot, A. W. L. Ryan, J. R. T. Booth, C. D. de V. Babington, G. P. Roy, R. W. Hanson.
Deputy Postmasters-General, 1st Grade—C. A. Stowell, M. J. Stephen.
2nd Grade—S. C. W. Rose, K. P. Sen, Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Gany, P. N. Basu.
3rd Grade—O. H. G. Rulach, R. M. Ghosh, Dorabji Sorabji Captain, M. N. Lahiri, Lieut.-Col. K. A. Appleby, O.B.E., P. L. Tandan, Syed Niar Qutb.
Superintendent Postal Workshop and Press, Aligarh—A. F. Slater, M.B.E.
Presidency Postmasters—J. Fisher Rodericks, C. D. Rae, J. S. Buckner, N. W. Vaughan, H. M. Richardson, W. Rehill.

TELEGRAPHS.

Directors, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents—

Coode, J. M.	Shields, J. C.	Fairley, J.	Cameron, J. G. P., C.I.E.
<i>Sutherland, W.</i>	<i>De Monte, F. T.</i>	Landon, C., M.C.	<i>Brokenshaw, A.</i>
*O'Connell, M. J.	Whitting, J. M.	Lawton, C.	McMillan, W. S.
Thompson, M. A.	*Singh, Gurbaksh,	France, H. C. N.	De Smidt, G. E. O.,
Roy, G. P.	M.B.E.	<i>Ffitch, H. M.</i>	D.S.O.
Talbot, G. W.	*Banarji, Abhaya	Burlingham, G.	Garnier, C. N., O.B.E.
<i>Babington, C. D. de V.</i>	Charan	*Biswas, Pramatha	*Mitra, Sarat Chandra
*Morgau, J. G.	MacGregor, W. D.	Naravan	*Hrishikosh Sur
Macrae, J. D.	McNeil, J.	Pursell, R. S., O.B.E.	*Ram Chand, M. K.
Bagshawe, E. L., C.I.E.,	Parker, J. N.	*Mitra, Phanindra Nath	G. Wren.
O.B.E., D.S.O.	Reynolds, M. H.	<i>Board, A. C.</i>	Narendra Nath Banerji.
Wernicke, B. C.	Pasricha, Mukund Lal	Power, G. B., C.I.E.,	K. C. Menon.
*Mallik, Pramatha Nath	Hopkins, G. A.	M.C.	Batalia Ram.
*Banerji, Durga Das	<i>Sice, M. F. D. J.</i>	Manning, A. P., C.I.E.,	A. E. Walker.
Sunder Singh	*Mukerjee, Janaki Nath	M.C., O.B.E.	R. C. Wrinch.
Berrie, J. G.	James, T. L.	*Rau, Lajmi Lakshman	
Jones, M. E. N.	Crawford, M. N.		

* Provincial Service.

Superintendents, 1st Grade—Surendra Nath Das, F. A. von C. Sausman, T. R. Hill, G. J. H. Quilter, Raubai Rai, J. C. Banerji, R. D. Romer, C. S. Rao.
2nd Grade—P. G. Mukerji, F. F. Shout, R. D. Kalapesi, Salam-ul-Haqq, K. A. Pillai, E. A. Faithfull, K. D. Tembe, A. Angelo, O.B.E.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF AND PERSIAN SECTIONS.
(Amalgamated Staff.)

DIRECTORS.

E. E. Gunter, O.B.E.

ENGINEER AND ELECTRICIAN.

T. F. Tebbutt.

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS.

S. N. Wilson

SUPERINTENDENTS.

E. Capstick.
G. E. New.
E. E. Aickin.
P. Pinsent.
E. M. Norris.
J. A. Hamilton, I.S.O.

D. W. Gumbley, I.S.O., O.B.E.
W. F. Lovell.
A. Cane.
L. A. Brasley.
G. H. Meriton.

Medical Superintendent, Persian Section, Tehran—J. Scott, M.B., C.M.
Assistant ditto ditto Shiraz—P. C. Woollatt, F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MINTS.**CALCUTTA.**

Mint Master—Lieut.-Col. A. L. C. McCormick, C.I.E.
Dy. Mint Master—Major R. E. Stace.
Assay Master—Lieut.-Col. J. J. Bourke, C.I.E.
Dy. Assay Master—Dr. W. A. K. Christie.

BOMBAY.

Mint Master—Major G. H. Willis, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Assay Master—Lt.-Col. F. T. C. Hughes, Major H. B. Drake (*offg.*).
Offg. Dy. Mint Master—Capt. M. Stagg, R.E.
Dy. Assay Master—C. R. Robson.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioners—J. F. Connolly, J. C. Fergusson (offg.).

Deputy Commissioner—P. C. S. O'Connor.

Assistant Commissioners—C. S. Haygarth, H. A. R. Lyon, Lakhmir Singh, G. W. C. Lisle, E. D. Beaton, E. G. Wynne.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(For SECRETARIAT, see page 8.)

Comptroller and Auditor-General—M. F. Gauntlett, C.I.E., C.B.E., D. Dewar (offg.).

Accountant-General, Central Rev., Cal.—M. K. Ghatak.

Controller of Currency—E. M. Cook, C.I.E., W. Alder, O.B.E. (offg.).

Offg. Deputy ditto—H. Denning.

Assistant ditto ditto—C. A. G. Rivaz.

ACCOUNTANTS-GENERAL AND CHIEF AUDITORS OF STATE RAILWAYS.**Class I.**

W. Alder, O.B.E.
A. C. Badenoch (*offg.*).

Class II.

A. Newmarch.
H. G. Tomkins, C.I.E.
E. M. Cook, C.I.E.

Class III.

H. M. C. Trotter.
F. D. Gordon.
U. L. Majumdar.
E. Burdon.
A. A. L. Parsons (*provl.*).
K. Balarama Aiyar.
G. W. V. de Rhé Philipe,
O.B.E.
C. W. C. Carson, O.B.E.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS OFFICERS.

<i>Class I.</i> Jyotish Chandra Mitra W. D. Woollam J. S. Milne H. Denning D. R. Matheson (<i>Actg.</i>)	<i>Class II—continued.</i> Bhupendra Nath Mitra, <i>C.I.E., C.B.E.</i> A. C. Gupta, <i>O.B.E.</i> L. B. Ward C. W. Sandford A. J. Currie T. K. Rajagopalan O. A. Travers J. W. Ebden J. Bhandari W. P. Avery Dina Nath Dutt Muhammad Abdul Hafiz C. E. Gwyther G. H. Bailey B. L. A. Laville, <i>I.S.O.</i> C. A. Peters N. B. Deane K. Rama Rau Sada- shiva Rau L. J. Peck, <i>M.C.</i> A. V. Vegkataramana Aiyar, <i>C.I.E.</i> Upendra Lal Banarjee	<i>Class II—continued.</i> T. H. Pruce V. S. Sundaram P. B. Das B. Nehru. J. W. Young, <i>O.R.E.</i> K. C. Biswas. S. K. D. Gupta, <i>M.B.E.</i> M. E. Watts A. M. Hayman C. Reilly M. Butler J. J. Latta Moung Set R. W. Badock J. W. Kelly Mangudy Subrahman yam Pejava Mohan Rao Sheik Taj Muhammad T. P. R. R. Stracey F. D. Buxy W. J. Jones A. G. Hein Muhammad Hasan Khan	<i>Class II—continued.</i> S. V. Ayyar Pyare Krishan Wattal P. Raghavendra Rao F. W. Wilby E. Cornforth A. B. Cockburn G. W. Murphy Basanta Kumar Chatterjee R. E. G. Wendt. S. C. Das Gupta S. C. Mukerjee E. R. S. Ayyar S. P. Varma C. P. Srinivasa Rao C. B. Shah Rang Behari Lal Gobinda Charan Dass K. M. Abraham T. R. Sadasivam T. R. Panchapapagesan J. A. M. Wilson, <i>B.Sc.</i> H. K. Bose S. C. Gupta G. T. S. Milne
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PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAY ACCOUNTS OFFICERS.

<i>Class I.</i> W. G. G. Bayly C. S. B. Sinclair R. Srinivasa Aiyar	<i>Class II—continued.</i> C. C. Fink T. C. Fisher W. H. Scott B. Stanley T. Ryan, <i>C.I.E.</i> Munindra Kumar Mitra W. F. Milne J. C. Bell N. C. McLeod A. W. Smart R. A. O'Connor A. D. Butterfield J. O'Brien, <i>O.B.E.</i>	<i>Class II—continued.</i> A. Rajagopala Aiyar F. J. Wood L. S. Deane B. N. Mitra C. H. James R. F. G. Scott H. F. P. Judge A. G. F. Napier K. V. Aiyar A. N. J. Harrison S. M. L. Bean R. G. Vernon J. H. Griffie-Williams	<i>Class II—continued.</i> R. Sundarachari S. R. Ewing C. Subramanya Aiyar W. A. W. Ford A. S. B. Bayley T. R. V. Sarma E. L. Gavaghan A. W. Wood B. A. Harris C. V. Baylisa R. H. D. Lacey T. S. Sankara Ayyar Taj-ud-din-Malak
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Assistant Accounts Officers—J. M. Hooper, E. C. Peterson (*offg.*), G. E. Chatre, K. C. Das, G. C. Ghose, A. Aukim, C. W. Lauder, Bipindra Kumar Ray Chaudhuri, J. K. Shaw, C. M. Correa, E. W. Saxton, A. St. Pourcais, Pramatka Nath Mukerji, J. C. Chatterjee, F. C. Rosair, Rai Mati Lal Ganguli Bahadur, R. K. Mukherji, T. K. Acharya, A. K. Rao Mudaliar, W. King, F. L. Silva, A. H. King, G. D. Datta, S. C. Bhattacharyya, N. S. Ayyar, T. E. McCullagh, N. C. Ganguli, G. W. Glass, A. R. Ayyar, M. S. Muzumdar, H. M. Roy.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTS OFFICERS, PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works—R. C. D. Calder, T. R. Masilamori, W. H. J. Lett, J. C. Connell, J. E. Walsh, Lahauri Lal, R. V. Rege.

Assistant Audit Officers—Bisheshar Nath Razdan, H. O'Callaghan, F. S. Vaughan, D. D. Roy, R. C. Mukerji, J. A. Shaw, H. De Lange (*offg.*), W. R. F. Robinson, G. Z. Khan (*tempy.*), K. D. Bhargava (*tempy.*), H. A. James (*tempy.*), K. S. Gopalan (*offg.*).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(The names of Chief and Superintending Engineers will be found under the Provinces and Administrations to which they are attached.)

(For SECRETARIAT, see page 8.)

RAILWAYS.

(For BOARD, see page 9.)

Secretary to Board—H. L. Cole.
 Assistant Secretary, Establishment—B. Stanley.
 Assistant Secretary, Finance—S. C. Tomkins.
 Assistant Secretary, Projects—J. C. Highet.
 Assistant Secretary, Traffic—S. D. Manson.
 Assistant Secretary, Stores—M. W. Brayshay.
 Registrar—R. Thomas.
 Chief Engineer to Board—F. G. R. Dawson.
 Mining Engineer and Metallurgist—R. W. Church.
 Accountant-General, Railways—H. M. C. Trotter.
 Deputy Accountant-General, Railways—A. M. Hayman.
 Assistant Accountant-General, Railways—H. O'Callaghan.

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.—CHIEF ENGINEERS.

Howard, W. H. K., O.B.E.
 Sutherland, J.
 Dawson, F. G. R.

Pakenham-Walsh, A. R.
 Harvey, F. J.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. C. W., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Muter, Major R. S.
 Richards, G.
 Heap, J. H.
 Walton, H. R.
 White, J. H., C.M.G.
 Allum, F. W., C.B.E.

Verrieres, E.
 Barrie, C. B.
 Hearn, Lt.-Col. G. R., D.S.O., R.E.
 Barnardiston, Lt.-Col. E., D.S.O., R.E.
 Lister, E. A. C.
 Coates, J.

EXECUTIVE AND ASSISTANT ENGINEER CLASS.

Affleck, J. O.
 Alexander, R. D. T.,
 D.S.O.
 Aserappa, R. H.
 Batra, Dina Nath.
 Bayley, V., C.I.E.
 Beatson, E. B.
 Bell, J. A.
 Benton, W. S.
 Berrie, W. C. K.
 Bhupat Rai, Rai Sahib
 Bingham, Hon. H. T.
 Blackwood, J. F.
 Bond, F. S.
 Bowder, F. M.
 Brayshay, M. W.
 Briggs, K. C.
 Brown, C. E.
 Buckley, T.
 Butcher, W. V.
 Byron, R. R.
 Campbell-Thomson,
 R. O.
 Casement, R. H.
 Casement, E. R.
 Christie, E. S.

Cookson, D. M.
 Craker, P. W.
 Creedy, H. D.
 Dani, D. G.
 De Souza, F. J.
 Dhawan, Purushottam
 Lal.
 Eagan, T. G. R.
 Edwards, C. A. H.
 Flowerdew, S. P.
 Fraser, E.
 Freeland, B. C. I.
 Furnivall, F.
 Glass, H. L.
 Gorton, W. H.
 Grant, J.
 Green, H. D.
 Gregory, M. S., M.C.
 Hadow, F. A.
 Halliday, R. J.
 Harvey, A. F.
 Hatt-Cook, R.
 Heinig, J. R.
 Highet, J. C.
 Horn, W. R.
 Irani, R. H.

Izat, J., C.I.E.
 Jackson, L. F.
 Janson, V. T.
 Joscelyne, H. A.
 Ker, S. D.
 Lane, T. R. P.
 Langley, H. V.
 Laughton, G. C.
 Lawton, H.
 Lines, A.
 Lovell, J. H.
 Mackinnon, J.
 McLean, R.
 McQuillen, D. W.
 Maffin, P. H., M.C.
 Manley, E. L.
 Marriott, R. E.
 Mathews, R. T.
 Mathur, K. B. L.
 Morgan, F. R.
 Moss, R. C.
 Muzaffar Hussain.
 Neilson, J.
 Newhouse, C. G.
 O'Leary, C.
 Pavry, F. C.

Pearce, N.
 Pushkar, Lal.
 Rae, C.
 Ram Kishen.
 Ram Singh.
 Richardson, A. A.
 Robertson, J. K.
 Robey, E. B.
 Rodgers, W. C.
 Rodwell, E. G.
 Rose, G. W. N.
 Scruby, J.
 Sethi, Dhan Raj.
 Shore, J. W.
 Singh, B. R.
 Sisson, W. A. C.
 Sleigh, A. I.
 Stanton, W. C.
 Stapleton, B.
 Sullen, A. E. B.
 Taylor, E. B. N.
 Taylor, R. W.
 Varvill, M. N., M.C.
 Watson, E.
 Weller, H. O.
 Wilson, D. H.

Anderson, W. A.
 Balki, H. M.
 Bennett, J. W.
 Datt, Dev
 Davis, P. W.
 Griffin, A. C., O.B.E.

Harvey, B. L., O.B.E.
 Hurst, T. A.
 Jameson, H. M.
 Judges, F. C.
 Lister-Jackson, A.
 Malet, G. R. L.

Misra, L.
 O'Neill, J. C.
 Reilly, C. O. C., M.B.E.
 Salmond, H. G.
 Salisbury-Trelawny,
 J. M.

Sims, A. M.
 Varma, Raghunandan
 Prasad
 Watkins, P.
 Watts, R. W.
 Whelan, E. C.

RAILWAYS—SUPERIOR REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT—continued.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENTS.		DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.		
<i>Chase, A. J., O.B.E.</i> Gregson, T., M.B.E. Harnett, W. F., C.B.E. Spalding, H. H.		<i>Class 2, Grade 1.</i> Cole, H. L. <i>McPherson, D. L.,</i> <i>M.B.E.</i> <i>Silvester, C. J., O.B.E.</i> Spurgeon, C. E. Thorpe, W. A. C., O.B.E.	<i>Class 2, Grade 4.</i> Jackson, H., M.B.E. Tomlinson, J. A.	<i>Class 2, Grade 5—cont.</i> Thomas, C. G. Townshend, E. G. Trimming, G. A. R. Watkins, O. W. Webster, H. J. Wells, G. M.
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS.		ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.		
Burton, E. Hunt, E. (<i>offg.</i>). Joscelyne, A. H. Kirkhope, K. M., C.I.E. Pearce, W. R. Pearse, A. E. Robertson, A. C. (<i>offg.</i>). Scott, E. L., O.B.E. (<i>offg.</i>). Smellie, J. H., D.S.O., O.B.E. White, H. G. N. Wrench, T. W. E. S.		<i>Class 2, Grade 2.</i> Cardew, D. Furley, H. D. <i>Wrench, J. M. D.</i>	<i>Class 2, Grade 5.</i> Besmuk, T. Bloor, H. Bradley, C. A. K. Cameron, I. S. Cooper, H. H. Cornish, A. Gibson, J. C. Goss, J. S. Hartree, R. B. A. Huggins, N. W. Irwin, R. de V. Lacey, O. B. Mollett, J. D., M.C. Orme-Webb, J. R. <i>Saunders, H. H.</i> Strange, F. H. L.	<i>Class 3, Grade 1.</i> Aslett, E. S. Avril, — Helliwell, J. W. Lloyd, G. W. Morse, H. M. R.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.		Class 2, Grade 4.	TEMP. CARRIAGE AND WAGON OFFICER.
Hunter, J. C.		Manico, E. L.	Lovejoy, J. S.
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT.		Class 2, Grade 5.	
Armistead, H., M.B.E.		Fletcher, A. E. S. (<i>offg.</i>).	
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.		Mahony, J. S.	
Class 2, Grade 3.		Walker, H. M. (<i>offg.</i>).	
Charlton, H. J.		Wood, J. E. (<i>offg.</i>).	
Keelan, E. H.			
CONTROLLERS OF STORES.		DISTRICT CONTROLLERS OF STORES—contd.	SIGNAL ENGINEERS—contd.
Wadley, F. W.		Class 2, Grade 3.	Cole, F. E.
Langer, C. F., M.B.E.		Hudson, G. S.	Eades, G. J.
Freeman, F. C.		Williams, C. A.	Lawton, E. A.
DISTRICT CONTROLLERS OF STORES.		Amesbury, W. A.	McMahon, T. J.
		Hands, P. I. J.	Oram, E. M.
Class 2, Grade 1.		Class 2, Grade 4.	Pont, L. V.
Meade, G. A.		Woods, P. D.	Rose, H. E.
Maule-Cole, S. H.		Paterson, R. H.	Scott, E. A., O.B.E.
Thorp, F. W.		BRIDGE ENGINEERS.	Tuck, H. A.
		Everall, W. T.	Whitworth, R. W.
		Sales, H. S.	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
		Jones, E.	Brown, I. C.
Class 2, Grade 2.		SIGNAL ENGINEERS.	Gundry, A. R.
Connell, E. C.		Alder, W., O.B.E.	Preston, K.
Goodall, F. E.		Bennet, W. R. R. M.,	Durtell, W. H.
Muirhead, A. K.		M.C.	MARINE SUPERINTENDENT.
McGregor, W. M.		Cargill, W. M.	Hannah, A. S.
Mahony, F. V.			MINING MANAGERS.
			Calland, R.
			Mort, A., O.B.E.
			MINING ENGINEERS.
			Church, R. W.
			Atkinson, C. A.
			Marshall, J. J.
			Nash, E. G.
			Whitworth, C. S.
			Harrison, J. R.
			Rayneau, C. A.
			Wallace, W.
			Davanport, E. B.
			Campbell, J. B.
			Birney, W. S.
			MEDICAL OFFICER.
			Bishop, T. H.,
			M.R.C.S.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Surveyor-General of India—Col. C. H. D. Ryder, C.I.E., D.S.O.

IMPERIAL SERVICE.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Col. T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, C.B., C.S.I.	Lieut.-Col. C. L. Robertson, C.M.G.
Col. Sir G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, Kt.	Lieut.-Col. W. M. Coldstream.
Lieut.-Col. R. T. Crichton, C.I.E.	

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Col. F. W. Pirrie, C.M.G., C.I.E.	Bt. Lieut.-Col. C. P. Gunter, O.B.E.	Bt. Lieut.-Col. R. H. Phillimore, D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. H. H. Turner.	Maj. E. F. Rich, C.I.E.	Maj. M. N. McLeod, D.S.O., M.C.
Lt.-Col. G. A. Beazeley, D.S.O.	Lt.-Col. A. A. McHarg, D.S.O.	Lt.-Col. F. F. Hunter, D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. H. L. Crosthwait.	Lt.-Col. M. O'C. Tandy, D.S.O., O.B.E.	Maj. L. G. Crosthwait.
Lt.-Col. E. A. Tandy.	Lt.-Col. R. H. Thomas, D.S.O.	Lt.-Col. H. J. Couchman, D.S.O., M.C.
Lt.-Col. A. Mears.	Maj. L. C. Thuillier.	Maj. O. H. B. Trenchard.
Lt.-Col. H. Wood.	Lt.-Col. C. M. Browne, C.M.G., D.S.O.	
Maj. H. McC. Cowie.		

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Lt.-Col. S. W. S. Hamilton, D.S.O.	Maj. F. J. M. King.	Capt. W. E. Perry, M.C.
Maj. V. R. Colter.	Maj. A. H. Gwyn.	Capt. R. S. Wauchops.
Maj. J. D. Campbell, D.S.O.	Bt. Maj. C. G. Lewis.	Capt. H. E. Roome, M.C.
Maj. R. Foster.	Maj. C. M. Thompson.	Capt. L. H. Jackson.
Lt.-Col. H. T. Morshead, D.S.O.	Maj. K. Mason, M.C.	Bt. Maj. E. O. Wheeler, M.C.
	Maj. F. B. Scott.	Capt. E. A. Glennie, D.S.O.

MATHEMATICAL ADVISER—J. de G. Hunter.

OFFICER IN CHARGE OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS—T. A. Ferrier, C.B.E.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

B. R. Hughes	H. W. Biggie	H. B. B. Hanby
J. H. Nichol	J. O. Grief	W. M. Gorman
C. H. G. Johnson	J. A. Freeman	M. C. Petters
J. H. Murphy	O. C. Ollenbach	J. O'B. Donaghey

ASSISTANT AND EXTRA ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

W. J. Baker	Jagdamba Prasad	B. M. Berrill	J. C. C. Lears
F. P. Walsh	C. E. C. French	P. Ray	J. H. Williams
G. J. S. Rae	C. C. Byrne	H. P. D. Morton	O. J. H. Hart
H. B. Powell	C. J. Veals	S. S. M. Fielding	Maya Das Puri
J. H. S. Wilson	E. G. Hardinge	A. C. Bose	E. Claudius
P. Williams	Hanuman Prasad	P. A. T. Kenny	H. B. Simons
E. J. Biggie	D. R. Verma	S. F. Norman	Rama Prasad Ray
E. C. J. Bond	W. G. Jarbo	Zille Hasnain Syed	

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Director—Sir H. H. Hayden, C.S.I., C.I.E.

<p>SUPERINTENDENTS. E. Vredenburg, B.Sc., F.G.S. L. L. Fermor, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.G.S. E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc. G. E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S. G. H. Tipper, M.A., F.G.S. G. de P. Cotter, B.A., F.G.S.</p>	<p>ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS. H. Walker, F.G.S. K. A. K. Hallowes, M.A., F.G.S. J. C. Brown, O.B.E., M.Sc., F.G.S. H. C. Jones, F.G.S. A. M. Heron, D.Sc., F.G.S. M. Stuart, D.Sc. (Bham.), B.Sc. (Research, London), F.G.S., F.C.S. C. S. Fox, B.Sc.</p>
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Chemist—W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph.D.

BOTANICAL SURVEY.

Directors—Col. A. T. Gage, M.B., I.M.S., C. C. Calder (*offg.*).

Economic Botanist—H. G. Carter.
Economic Botanist, Madras—F. R. Parnell.
Economic Botanist, Bombay—W. Burns, B.Sc.
Economic Botanist, United Provinces—H. M. Leake, M.A., F.L.S.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Director-General of Archaeology—Sir J. H. Marshall, M.A., C.I.E.
Deputy Director-General of Archaeology—D. B. Spooner.
Officer on Special Duty—Sir M. A. Stein, K.C.I.E.
Superintendent, Western Circle—D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.
Superintendent, Southern Circle—A. H. Longhurst.
Superintendent, Northern Circle—
Superintendent Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle—J. F. Blakiston.
Superintendent, Burma—C. Duroiselle.
Superintendent, Frontier Circle—H. Hargreaves.
Superintendent, Eastern Circle—

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS SERVICE.

COLLECTORS.		NON-CIVILIAN ASSISTANT COLLECTORS— <i>continued.</i>	
J. A. Stevens, C.I.E., O.B.E.	Coll. of Customs, Rangoon.	A. E. Boyd	Assistant Coll. of Customs, Madras (<i>offg.</i>).
F. S. Punnett	Coll. of Customs, Madras. Coll. of Customs, Karachi.	Framoz Dhanjishah Lalkaka	Assistant Coll. of Customs, Rangoon.
C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E.	Coll. of Customs, Calcutta.	W. W. Nind	Assistant Coll. of Customs, Calcutta.
P. Eccles	Coll. of Customs, Bombay.	Framji Jehangir Desabhai Framji Karaka C. R. Watkins, C.I.E.	Assistant Coll. of Customs, Calcutta.
CIVILIAN ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.		F. Buckney	Assistant Coll. of Customs, Rangoon.
A. H. Lloyd	Assistant Coll. of Customs, Calcutta.	G. N. Bower	Assistant Coll. of Customs, Madras.
—	Assistant Coll. of Customs, Calcutta.	A. R. Bennett, M.B.E.	Assistant Coll. of Customs, Bombay.
A. M. Green	Assistant Coll. of Customs, Bombay.	W. J. Ward	—
NON-CIVILIAN ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.		T. H. Potts	Assistant Coll. of Customs, Karachi.
Prabhakar Narayan Chandavakar	Assistant Coll. of Customs, Calcutta.	P. W. Single- ton	Assistant Coll. of Customs, Madras.
H. H. Hood	Assistant Coll. of Customs, Rangoon.		

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Under Government of India.)

(For SECRETARIAT, see page 8.)

AJMER-MERWARA.

Chief Commissioner—A. T. Holme, C.I.E.
 Commissioner—Major R. A. Lyall, D.S.O.
 Asst. Commissioner, AJMER—
 Civil Surgeon—Lieut.-Col. L. J. M. Deas.
 Cantonment Magistrate—Lieut. R. Irving.
 Dist. Supt. of Police—G. R. Higginson.
 Principal of Mayo College—F. A. L. Jones.

Vice Principal of Mayo College—S. F. Madden,
 O.B.E., B.A.
 Asst. Masters in the Mayo College—Col. C. C. H.
 Twiss, D.S.O., W. Fanshawe, B.A., Sangan
 Lal.
 Principal of Govt. Coll. and Inspector of Schools—
 E. F. Hattis, B.A.
 Inspector of Factories—

BARODA.

Resident—Lieut.-Col. C. J. Windham, C.I.E.
 First Asst. to ditto—Capt. P. R. Quayle.

Cantonment Magistrate—Lieut. J. Stevenson.
 Indian Asst. to Resident—M. C. Hora.

BALUCHISTAN.

Agent to Governor-General in BALUCHISTAN,
 and Chief Commissioner—Lieut.-Col. A. B.
 Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Judicial and Revenue Commr.—Lieut.-Col. H.
 Stewart, C.I.E.
 First Asst. to Agent and Secretary to Chief Com-
 missioner—Mr. H. D. G. Law.
 Second Asst. to Agent—Capt. B. Stuart-Horner
 Political Agent, ZHOB—Major R. H. Chenevix-
 Trench, O.B.E.
 Asst. Pol. Agent—K. B. Mir Sarbat Khan.
 Political Agent for CHAGAI—Lieut.-Col. A. L.
 Jacob, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Asst. for MERRAN to Political Agent—Capt.
 R. G. Hinde.
 Political Agent and Dy. Commr., QUETTA and
 PISHIN—Nawab Sir Mir Shamsa Shah, K.C.I.E.,
 I.S.O.
 Asst. Political Agent and Asst. Commr.—K. B.
 Sirdar Mir Ahmad Khan.

Cantonment Magistrate, QUETTA—Lieut.-Col.
 C. W. Field.
 Political Agent, KALAT and BOLAN PASS—Lieut.-
 Col. A. L. Jacob, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Asst. to ditto—J. H. Davies.
 Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in
 BALUCHISTAN—Major H. H. Thorburn, C.I.E.
 Civil Surgeon, QUETTA—Capt. (Lieut.-Col.) J. B.
 Hance.
 Supt. of Education in BALUCHISTAN—J. R.
 Cornah, B.A.
 Dist. Supt. of Police, QUETTA, PISHIN and
 SIBI.—F. M. A. Bealy.
 Pol. Agent and Dy. Commr., SIBI—Capt.
 C. E. U. Bremner, M.C.
 Civil Surgeon—Capt. J. N. Turner.
 Political Agent, LORALAI—Capt. H. W. C.
 Robson.
 Asst. ditto—
 Supt. of Police—E. J. Gleeson.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Agent to Governor-General—Lieut.-Col. F. G.
 Beville, C.I.E.
 First Asst. to Governor-General's Agent—Major
 H. V. Biscoe.
 Asst. to Agent in Criminal Branch—H. G.
 Waterfield.
 Second Asst.—Capt. W. K. Fraser-Tytler, M.C.
 Extra ditto—Rai Bahadur Pandit Nand Lal,
 I.S.O.
 Residency Surgeon and Administrative Medical
 Officer in Central India—Lieut.-Col. F. A.
 Smith.
 Principal, Daly College—P. Hide, M.A.
 Asst. Masters in the Daly College—J. G. C.
 Scott, B.A., V. A. S. Stow, C. S. Harper, M.A.
 GWALIOR, Resident—W. E. Jardine, C.I.E.
 Asst. ditto—Major C. Hoare.
 Residency Surgeon—Major J. Smalley.
 BHOPAL, Political Agent—Lieut.-Col. C. E.
 Luard.

Agency Surgeon—Major C. B. McConaghy.
 BAGHELKHAND, Political Agent—P. B. War-
 burton.
 Agency Surgeon—Major J. R. J. Tyrrell.
 BUNDELKHAND, Political Agent—Lieut.-Col.
 A. B. Minchin, C.I.E.
 Agency Surgeon—Major J. R. J. Tyrrell.
 SOUTHERN STATES, Political Agent—Lieut.-Col.
 H. A. K. Gough, C.I.E.
 Agency Surgeon—Major G. D. Franklin, O.B.E.
 MALWA, Political Agent—Lieut.-Col. H. A. K.
 Gough, C.I.E.
 MHOW, Cantonment Magistrate—Lieut.-Col.
 W. M. Fenning.
 NEEMUCH, Cantonment Magistrate—Major H. P.
 Pott.
 NOWGONG, Cantonment Magistrate—H. A. F.
 Gibb, n.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

GILGIT.

Political Agent—Major D. L. R. Lorimer, C.I.E.
Assistant Political Agent at CHILAS—Capt. A. F. Cook.

HYDERABAD.

Resident—C. L. S. Russell.
First Assistant—L. G. L. Evans.
Second Assistant—Rai Bahadar S. Aravamudu Ayyangar.
Personal Assistant to Resident—Lieut. C. C. L. Ryan.
Residency Surgeon—Charge held by Major D. S. Baker.
Deputy Inspector-General in charge of Railway Police—F. C. Crawford.
District Superintendent of Police—H. N. V. Treadgold.
Cantonment Magistrates—Major A. M. E. H. T. Walker, Lieut. H. C. Tripp, Major G. N. G. Monck-Mason, O.B.E.

KASHMIR.

Resident—Lieut.-Col. A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., C.V.O.
Assistants to Resident—B. J. Glancy, Capt. J. W. Thomson Glover.
Special Assistant to Resident—Major G. H. Anderson.
Settlement Officer—A. M. Stow, O.B.E.
Residency Surgeon—Lieut.-Col. G. Mcl. C. Smith, C.M.G.

KHORASSAN AND SEISTAN.

Consul-General and Agent to G. G. in KHORASSAN—Lieut.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Consul for SEISTAN and KAIN—B. J. Gould.
Agency Surgeon, and ex-officio Assistant to Consul, MESHED—Major T. J. Carey Evans, M.C.
Ditto SEISTAN—Capt. A. S. Fry.

MYSORE.

<i>Resident in MYSORE (and Chief Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner of COORG)</i> —W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E.	<i>District Magistrate and Collector, BANGALORE</i> —F. J. Tasker, O.B.E.
<i>First Asst. to Resident and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of COORG</i> —Major C. T. C. Plowden.	<i>District Judge, BANGALORE</i> —Nanguneri Sreenivasa Tirumalai Aiyangar.
<i>Dist. Supt. of Police, Civil and Military Station, BANGALORE</i> —H. G. Clinch.	<i>Residency Surgeon, BANGALORE</i> —Lieut.-Col. R. F. Standage.
<i>Asst. Supt. ditto</i> —H. G. Nettlefield.	

NEPAL.

British Envoy—Lieut.-Col. R. L. Kennion, C.I.E.
Legation Surgeon—Lieut.-Col. R. E. Molesworth, R.A.M.C.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE. (See page 69.)

PERSIAN GULF.

*Political Resident—**First Assistant—*Capt. D. de M. S. Fraser.*Political Agent at MASKAT—*R. E. L. Wingate.*Consul at KERMAN—*Major A. J. H. Grey, C.I.E.*Vice ditto—*Vacant.*Political Agent, KOWEIT—*Major J. C. More, D.S.O.*Political Agent, BAHREIN—*Major H. R. P. Dickson, C.I.E.*Consul for ARABISTAN and ex-officio Assistant to Political Resident—*C. H. Lincoln, O.B.E.*Consul at BUNDER ABBAS and Assistant to the Political Resident—*G. A. G. Mungavin.*Vice-Consul at AHWAZ—*E. G. B. Peel.*Residency Surgeon, BUSHIRE—*Major A. S. M. Peebles.*Agency Surgeon, MASKAT—*Lieut. P. S. Gupta.

RAJPUTANA.

*Agent to Governor-General, RAJPUTANA—*A. T. Holme, C.I.E.*1st Asst. to Governor-General's Agent—*R. R. Maconachie.*and Assistant ditto—*H. C. Greenfield.*Police Asst. to ditto—*R. E. Coupland.*Insp.-Gen. of Railway Police—*R. E. Coupland.*Chief Med. Officer—*Lieut.-Col. L. J. M. Deas.*MEWAR: Resident—*W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E.*Residency Surgeon—*Lieut.-Col. F. D. S. Fyrrer.*Agency Surgeon, MEWAR BHIL CORPS—*Lieut.-Col. F. D. S. Fyrrer.*Commandant, MEWAR BHIL CORPS—*Major H. G. Sutton.*Asst. ditto—*Lieut. R. Smallwood.*JAIPUR: Resident—*Lieut.-Col. R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E.*Residency Surgeon—**EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES: Political Agent—*C. C. Watson, C.I.E.*Asst. ditto—**Agency Surgeon—*Major J. McPherson.*WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES: Resident—*L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., M.C.*Residency Surgeon—*Lieut.-Col. J. W. Grant.*Southern Rajputana States—*W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E.*HARAOTI AND TONK: Political Agent—*Lieut.-Col. R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E.*KOTA AND JHALAWAR: Political Agent—*W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E.*Agency Surgeon—*Major R. H. Lee

TURKISH ARABIA.

*Political Resident and Consul-General—*Vacant.*Residency Surgeon and ex-officio Asst. to Pol. Residt.—*Vacant.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS IN POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*British Agent at Kandahar—*K. S. Nur-ul-Islam.*British Trade Agent at Gyantsu—*D. McDonald.*British Agent at Kabul—*

OFFICERS OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, ON SPECIAL DUTY, SECONDED OR EMPLOYED OUTSIDE THE DEPARTMENT.

*Bt. Lieut.-Col. Sir A. T. Wilson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.**L. M. Crump.**Brig.-Gen. Sir P. M. Sykes, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.**Capt. E. W. C. Noel, C.I.E., D.S.O.**E. B. Howell, C.S.I., C.I.E.**Lieut.-Col. R. E. A. Hamilton, C.I.E.**Capt. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon.**H. R. Lynch Bloese.**Lieut.-Col. E. T. R. Wickham.**Major N. N. E. Bray.**Lieut.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E.**R. I. R. Glancy, C.I.E.**Lieut.-Col. W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E.**Lieut.-Col. A. D. Macpherson.**Major R. J. Macnabb.**F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E.**Capt. C. G. Snelling.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

[The names of Conservators and Deputy Conservators of Forests will be found under the Provinces and Administrations to which they are attached.]

IMPERIAL FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND COLLEGE AT DEHRA DUN.

President, Research Institute, and Principal Forest College—W. F. Perrée, C.I.E.
Imperial Forest Botanist—R. S. Hole, C.I.E.
Imperial Forest Economist—R. S. Pearson, C.I.E.
Forest Zoologist—C. F. C. Beeson.
Forest Silviculturist—S. H. Howard (*offg.*).
Instructors (Imperial Service)—W. A. Robertson, B. R. Wood, J. D. M. Kirwan.
Assistant Instructor (Provincial Service)—G. T. Wrafter.
Chemist—Dr. J. L. Sitonsen.
Tannin Expert—J. A. Pilgrim.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa—J. MacKenna, C.I.E.
Asst. to ditto—M. W. Sayer.
Imperial Agricultural Chemist—W. H. Harrison, D.Sc.
Imperial Mycologist—E. J. Butler, C.I.E., M.B.
Imperial Entomologist—T. B. Fletcher, F.E.S., F.Z.S.
Second Imperial Mycologist—F. J. F. Shaw, B.Sc.
Imperial Pathological Entomologist—F. M. Howlett, B.A.
Imperial Agriculturist—G. S. Henderson.
Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist—C. M. Hutchinson, C.I.E., B.A.
Imperial Economic Botanist—A. Howard, M.A., C.I.E.
Second Imperial Economic Botanist—G. L. C. Howard, M.A.
Imperial Cotton Specialist—G. A. Gammie, F.L.S.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS UNDER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India—Lieut.-Col. F. H. G. Hutchinson.
Director-General, Indian Medical Service—Major-Gen. W. R. Edwards, C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy ditto—Lieut.-Col. R. A. Needham, C.I.E., D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. H. Ross, O.B.E. (*offg.*).
Asst. Director-General ditto—Lieut.-Col. A. A. Gibbs (*offg.*), Capt. H. K. Rowntree, M.C. (*addl.*).
Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli—Lieut.-Col. W. F. Harvey, C.I.E., M.B.
Assistants to Director ditto—Major F. W. Cragg and Major H. C. Brown, M.B., C.I.E.
Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory—Lt.-Col. W. G. Liston, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S.
Asst. Director, ditto—Major J. C. G. Kunhardt, I.M.S. (*offg.*).
Director, Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli—Major A. G. McKendrick, M.B., I.M.S., Lieut.-Col. E. D. W. Greig, C.I.E. (*offg.*).
Director, Southern India Pasteur Institute—Lt.-Col. J. W. Cornwall, M.D., I.M.S.; Major W. S. Patton (*offg.*).
Director, Pasteur Institute, Burma—Lt.-Col. C. R. Pearce, M.B., I.M.S.
Superintendent X-ray Institute, Dehra Dun—Lt.-Col. A. E. Walter, O.B.E., I.M.S.
Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine—Major J. Cunningham, M.D.
Civil Surgeon, Simla—Lt.-Col. F. A. F. Barnardo, C.B.E., C.I.E.; Major H. Halliday.
Director-General of Indian Observatories—G. T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Imperial Meteorologists—G. C. Simpson, D.Sc.; Hem Raj, C. W. B. Normand, M.A., B.Sc.
Director, Aerological Observatory—J. H. Field, M.A., B.Sc.
Asst. ditto, ditto—W. A. Harwood, M.Sc.
Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories—J. Evershed.
Asst. Director, Kodaikanal Observatory—T. Royds.
Director, Bombay and Akhagh Observatories, Bombay—M. V. Unakar.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS UNDER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—continued.

- Secretary, Board of Examiners—Major (Lt.-Col.) C. L. Peart, C.I.E.
 Keeper of the Records of the Government of India—R. H. Blaker, I.S.O.
 Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta—J. A. Chapman.
 Director, Zoological Survey—N. Annandale, B.A., D.Sc.
 Superintendents, ditto—S. W. Kemp, B.A., Major R. B. S. Sewell, I.M.S. (offg.).
 Asst. Superintendents ditto—Banawari Lal Chaudhuri, B.A., D.Sc.; Baini Prashad, D.Sc.
 Chief Inspector of Mines—
 Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps—M. J. Cogswell, C.I.E.
 Deputy ditto—E. Daltry.
 Superintendent of Government Printing—J. J. Meikle, O.B.E.
 Chief Inspector of Explosives—Lieut.-Col. C. A. Muspratt-Williams, C.I.E.
 Inspectors of Explosives—Hon. Major J. S. Rush, O.B.E.; Hon. Major J. W. Turner, O.B.E.
 Administrator-General of Bengal—C. E. Grey.
 Deputy Administrator-General of Bengal—A. Kinney.
 Official Trustee—C. E. Grey.
 Director of Statistics—G. F. Shirras.
 Director of Intelligence Bureau—Lieut.-Col. C. Kaye, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Deputy Director, Central Intelligence—H. V. B. Hare Scott.
 Asst. Directors, Central Intelligence—V. P. T. Vivian, O.B.E., and Abdul Majid, O.B.E.
 Personal Asst. to Director, Central Intelligence—H. E. Horsfield.
 Director-General of Commercial Intelligence—H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E.
 Assistant to ditto—J. C. Nixon.
 Curator, Commercial Museum—P. R. Rice.
 Actuary—H. G. W. Meikle, F.F.A.
 Wheat Commissioner for India—C. W. Jacob.
 Assistant Wheat Commissioner for India—
 Government Examiner of Questioned Documents—F. Brewster.
 Controller of Cotton Cloth, Bombay—F. Noyce, C.B.E.
 Chief Electrician—C. Lawton.
 Superintendent, Government Central Press, Simla—C. T. Letton.
 Manager, Government Monotype Press, Simla—J. S. Carbery.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

- Governor—Sir F. G. Sly, K.C.S.I., apptd. 17 Dec., 1920.
 Personal Assistant—J. Collaco.
 Chief Secretary—A. E. Nelson, O.B.E.
 Second Secretary—H. C. Gowan.
 Third Secretary—J. F. Dyer.
 Secretary, Legal Department—H. S. Munje.
 Under-Secretaries—J. B. Taylor; R. E. Pollock.
 Assistant Secretary—Hira Lal Verma.
 Registrar—R. W. Hart.
 Secretary, Public Works Department (Irrigation)—Lieut.-Col. S. G. Rivett Carnae.
 Secretary, Public Works Department (B. and R. Bch.)—Col. J. P. Blakeway, C.M.G.
 Under-Secretary, Public Works Department—G. H. Forrest.
 Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department—L. A. Bailey.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

CENTRAL PROVINCES—*continued.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

B. P. Standen, C.S.I., C.I.E., took his seat 17 Dec., 1920.
 Morshwar Vishwanath Joshi, took his seat 17th Dec., 1920.

MINISTERS.

Shankar Madho Chitnavis, I.S.O.
 Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Kelkar.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF 70 MEMBERS.

(31 nominated, 37 elected, 2 *ex-officio*.)

President—Sir Gangadhar Rao Madhar Chitnavis, K.C.I.E.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Financial Commissioner.—Sir H. A. Crump, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

COMMISSIONERS.

Sir F. G. Sly, K.C.S.I.
 B. P. Standen, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 H. F. Mayes.
 F. S. A. Siocock, C.I.E.
 E. R. K. Blenkinsop, C.I.E.

W. N. Maw, C.I.E. (*offg.*).
 R. C. H. Moss King (*offg.*).
 F. C. Turner (*offg.*).
 C. A. Clarke, C.B.E. (*offg.*).

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Rustomji Faridunji.
 Sir C. E. Low, K.C.I.E.
 Lt.-Col. T. C. Plowden.
 J. T. Marten.
 C. G. Leftwich, C.B.E.
 P. Hemingway.
 F. Dewar.
 J. T. Chamberlain.
 F. L. Crawford, O.B.E.
 Pestonji Sorabji Patuk.
 J. A. Bathurst.
 Kashinath Sriram Jatar.
 J. Hullah.
 G. A. Khan, O.B.E.
 A. E. Nelson, O.B.E.

W. E. Ley.
 C. U. Wills.
 C. G. C. Trench.
 H. R. Crosthwaite,
 C.I.E., C.B.E.
 A. K. Smith.
 R. A. Wilson.
 H. C. Gowan.
 J. F. Dyer.
 A. E. Mathias.
 C. J. Irwin.
 C. Brown.
 S. Waterston.
 P. Eccles.
 G. L. Corbett, C.I.E.

Birendra Nath De.
 R. Hamilton.
 K. L. B. Hamilton.
 Damodhar Bapu Rao
 Patwardhari, M.B.E.
 E. Gordon (*s.p.t.*).
 A. McDonald (*s.p.t.*).
 Saiyid Zakir Ali, I.S.O.
 (*offg.*).
 Raghunath Sadasheo
 Thakur (*offg.*).
 James May (*offg.*).
 Hira Lal (*offg.*).
 Saiyid Abdur Rahman
 (*offg.*).

Saiyid Misbahul Us-
 man (*offg.*).
 A. H. Bailey (*offg.*).
 Muhamad Abdus Sattar
 (*offg.*).
 Elijah Jacob (*offg.*).
 J. G. Bourne (*offg.*).
 N. J. Roughton (*offg.*).
 A. L. Hoyle (*offg.*).
 P. M. Baker (*offg.*).
 G. V. Bewoor (*offg.*).
 D. H. C. Drake (*offg.*).
 P. J. H. Stent (*offg.*).

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

G. A. H. Searle.
 G. P. Burton.
 F. R. R. Rudman.
 H. C. Greenfield.
 E. C. Gibson.

K. S. Fitz.
 C. F. Waterfall.
 M. C. Comrie.
 A. Macleod.
 C. K. Seaman.

K. G. Digby.
 J. B. Taylor.
 R. M. Crofton.
 R. E. Pollock.
 B. K. Parry.

C. M. Trivedi.
 P. S. Raw.

ASSISTANTS.

A. L. Binney.
 K. L. F. Armitage.

M. N. Clarke.
 D. J. N. Lee.

T. C. S. Jayaratnam.
 M. T. Porter.

C. D. Deshmukh.
 R. N. Banerji.

Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records.—C. G. Chenevix-Trench.
Settlement Officers.—R. S. Thakur, E. Gordon, S. I. Ahmad.
Survey Officer.—C. H. G. Johnson.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

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LAND REVENUE, &c.—continued.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

EXECUTIVE EXTRA ASST. COMMISSIONERS.

J. May. D. Chisholm. Hira Lal. Siraj Ahmad. Panda Baijnath, Rai Bahadur. Ganpat Rao Lothe. <i>Hafiz Muhammad Walayatullah.</i> Narayan Bhargao Gadgil. D. C. Anketell. A. H. Bailey. E. Jacob, Khan Bahadur. W. G. Slaney. Muhammad Abdus Sattar. D. G. Stracey. <i>Ramchandra Moreshwar Pardhi.</i> Saif-ud-din Khan. Vishnu Gangadkar Gadgil. J. A. Stephens.	Sorabji Shapurji, Khan Bahadur. <i>Yadao Wasudeo Dake.</i> <i>Raghunath Prasad.</i> Wali Muhamad. R. S. Thakur. W. A. Tucker. Waman Rustam Rao Mandloi. Balwant Yadao Kholkute. Muhammad Abdus Subban Khan. <i>Dhanjishah Dorabji Dadi-master.</i> Prem Shankar. Durga Prasad Pande. Jai Narayan. Saiyid Ahmad Husain. Balkrishna Ramchandra Bahale. Kunj Bihari Lal.	Dattatraya Vithal Saranjame. Muhammad Abdus Samad. Saiyid Misbahal Usman. Sitaram Ramchandra Pandit. Anand Balkrishna Pande. <i>Mahmud-ul-Hasan.</i> Sheo Prasad Royzada. Lakshmi Narayan Dube. Krishna Prasad Verma. H. A. R. Dewey. Kaikobad Edalji Jamshedji Samyana. B. G. Steinhoff. Saiyid Izz-ud-din Ahmad. <i>Akbar Khan.</i> Manzur Ahmad. Balkrishna Bhasker Kekre. Ishtiaq Ali, M.B.E. Saiyid Mushin Husain. <i>Jawahiralal Pradhan.</i>
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JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Judicial Commissioner—Sir H. V. Drake-Brockman, Kt., J. K. Batten (*offg.*).

Additional Judicial Commissioners—J. K. Batten, H. F. Hallifax, F. W. A. Prideaux, O.B.E. (*offg.*), P. S. Kotval (*temp.*), and R. H. McNair (*offg.*).

Legal Remembrancer—H. S. Munje.

Standing Counsel—G. P. Dick, C.I.E.

Registrar—F. L. Grille.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

Lt.-Col. D. O. Morris, C. S. Findlay, A. D. St. C. Barr, R. H. Macnair, E. M. Kiernander, Wasudeo Ramchandra Dhoble, Rao Bahadur, D. G. Mitchell, A. C. Beet, Narayan Dajiba Wadegaonker, Rao Bahadur, S. G. V. FitzGerald, Prem Narayan.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

F. H. Staples, R. J. Jackson, H. G. Gruer, R. C. Richardson, F. J. Woodward, F. L. Grille.

JUDICIAL BRANCH OF THE PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Kunj Behari Lal Misra. Yogesh Chandra Chatarji. Lakshmi Narayan. Ramlal Dinanath Pande. Mukund Raghava Pathak. Ramchandra Wasudeo Paranjape. Shankar Balwant Chitnavis. Digambar Krishna Kolhatkar. Vinayak Mereshwar Khare. Nilkanth Ganpat Subhedar. Ram Narayan Trivedi. Achyut Sitaram Sathe. Sadasheo Madhe Parande. Shripati Balwant Gharpure. Bhaskar Mereshwar Vighne. Ramchandra Janardar Amardekar. Hari Sheoram Munje.	Ram Rao Madhao Wathodkar. Har Prasad Bhargav. Saiyid Alai Raza. Saiyid Alai Hasan. Raghunath Purushottam Warad Pande. Kashav Balkrishna Palsule. Virayak Sitaram Deo. Narhari Kashinath Mohgaonkar. Ramkrishna Vittal Atre. Sheo Shanker. Mahadeo Ambadas Amraotkar. Shridhar Madho Bhagade. Mulchand Tiwari. Khan Sahib Muhammad Abdul Haidi. Bhupendra Nath Ghosh. Faramurs Rustamji.	Balkrishna Bandhuji Chaubal. Raghunath Balwant Gharpure. Krishna Gopal Khandekar. Raghunath Madho Bhagade. Satyendra Krishna Ghosh. Murlidhar. Shripat Govind Bapat. Jamna Shanhar Jha. Mukund Madho Golwalkar. Pundarik Jnaneshwar Joshi. Keshao Balwant Sheore. Jewahir Lal. Ganpat Mahadeo Pendharker. Madho Abaji Vaidya (<i>temp.</i>) Vishnu Krishna Deshpande (<i>temp.</i>). Kashinath Gajanan Kothé (<i>temp.</i>).
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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Director of Public Instruction.—A. I. Mayhew, C.I.E.

R. McG. Spence, M.A.	...	...	Principal Training College, Jubbulpore.
M. Owen, M.Sc.	...	...	Professor of Physics, Victoria College of Science, Nagpur.
J. Cays-Evans, B.A.	...	...	Asst. Director of Public Instruction.
A. C. Sells, M.A.	...	...	Principal, Robertson College, Jubbulpore.
E. A. Macnee, M.A.	...	...	Inspector of Schools, Nerbudda Circle.
E. G. G. Kilroe, M.A.	...	...	Additional Inspector of Schools, Berar Circle.
F. P. Tostevin, B.A.	...	...	...
R. H. Beckett, B.Sc.	...	...	Principal, Victoria College of Science, Nagpur.
W. S. Kowlands, B.A.	...	...	Professor, Robertson College, Jubbulpore.
G. G. R. Hunter	...	...	Professor, Robertson College, Jubbulpore.
H. E. F. Craddock, B.A.	...	...	...
F. M. Cheshire, B.A.	...	...	Professor, Morris College, Nagpur.
F. K. Clark, M.A.	...	...	Head Master, Patwardhan High School, Nagpur.
L. J. Goldsworthy, B.A.	...	...	Inspector of European Schools and of Science.
A. G. Dix, B.Sc.	...	...	Head Master, Offg. Principal, Training College, Jubbulpore.
H. S. Staley, M.A.	...	...	Inspector of Schools, Nagpur Circle.
C. E. W. Jones, M.A.	...	...	...
Miss E. Chamier	...	...	Inspectress, Jubbulpore Circle.
J. B. Raju, M.A., B.Sc.	...	...	Professor of Philosophy, Morris College, Nagpur.
PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.			
Nizam-ud din Ahmad, O.B.E.	...	...	Inspector of Schools.
Kanbayal Guru	...	...	Inspector of Schools.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The names of chaplains on the Bengal Establishment employed in the Central Provinces will be found under "India," page 10.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General—K. W. Deighton.

Deputy Inspectors-General.

F. C. Crawford.
G. W. Gayer.T. Latham (Provl. Service).
G. G. Wright (Provisional).

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

W. E. Hankin.	A. E. M. Le Marchand.	B. W. Drury.	G. W. Benton (<i>offg.</i>).
D. G. Orchard.	Maj. J. E. B. Scrafton.	E. F. Neilson.	R. E. Bromley (<i>offg.</i>).
A. Brooke-Mearns.	A. R. Bambawala.	H. H. Tayler, M.C.	T. M. Collins (<i>offg.</i>).
R. H. H. Thomas.	R. W. Illing.	Agha Muhammad Akram.	A. E. Turner (<i>offg.</i>).
H. W. Merrick.	H. N. V. Treadgold.	M. D. Morgan (<i>s.p.t.</i>).	Gopal Rustam Rao
J. H. McNeale.	C. C. Chitham.	F. H. G. Taylor (<i>offg.</i>).	Deahmukh Rao Sahib
J. C. T. Fairweather.	D. A. Smyth.	A. P. Jack (<i>offg.</i>).	(<i>offg.</i>).
W. P. White.	J. A. Duke.	B. C. Taylor (<i>offg.</i>).	Khawaja Muhammad
T. H. Morony.	A. C. Armstrong,	D. G. Watson (<i>offg.</i>).	Akram Khan (<i>offg.</i>).
M. F. Wren.	O.B.E.	E. D. J. Jones (<i>offg.</i>).	L. E. C. Hurst (<i>offg.</i>).
F. C. Coventry.	C. E. M. Stewart.	R. D. Blandy (<i>offg.</i>).	Badri Prashad Shukul
F. E. B. Mainwaring.	R. L. Johnston.		(<i>offg.</i>).
T. W. G. Davis.	F. A. R. Semphins.		

ASSISTANT DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

A. G. Scott.	G. A. Carroll.	O. H. Eliot.	Khawaja Muhammad
O. B. F. Sewell.	H. J. Vickers.	T. A. Bambawala.	Hussain.
G. B. Fulleyne.	C. F. Parry.		

Deputy Superintendent—J. R. James.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.**IMPERIAL SERVICE****CONSERVATORS.***Chief Conservator*—B. B. Osmaston, C.I.E.*Conservators*—A. V. Monro, H. H. Forteach, A. St. V. Beechey, A. A. Dunbar Brander, O.B.E.**DEPUTY CONSERVATORS.**H. E. Bartlett.
S. L. Kenny.
R. S. Hole, C.I.E.
D. O. Witt.V. G. Morgan.
C. A. Malcolm.
G. M. Townshend.
P. S. Corbould.J. W. Best, O.B.E.
C. F. Bell.
C. E. C. Cox.
J. Carr.L. Mason.
C. M. Harlow.
R. T. Jenkin.
H. C. B. Jollye.*Assistant Conservator*—H. S. George.**PROVINCIAL SERVICE.***Extra Deputy Conservators*—R. C. Thompson, S. Shrinivasulu Nayadu, M.B.E., L. K. Martin, W. G. Gilmore, S. R. Parsons, Inamati Sham Rao.*Extra Assistant Conservators*—Dhanjishah Nasarwanji Avasia, R. H. Cole.**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.****OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE IN CIVIL EMPLOY.***Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals*—Col. C. R. M. Green.**CIVIL SURGEONS.***Lieut.-Colonels*—A. Buchanan, M.D.; P. F. Chapman, C.I.E., M.B.; W. H. Kenrick; Padmakar Krishna Chitale; R. A. Needham, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.B.; A. M. Fleming, M.B.; J. C. S. Oxley; V. H. Roberts.*Majors*—G. Fowler; J. McC. A. Macmillan, M.B.; W. Tarr, M.D.; H. Watts, M.B.; C. C. C. Shaw, M.D.; R. A. Lloyd, M.D.; W. J. Fraser, M.B.; F. P. Wernicke, M.B.*Sanitary Commissioner*—Major T. G. N. Stokes, M.B.*Chief Plague Medical Officer*—Major A. E. Grisewood, M.B.**EXCISE, CUSTOMS AND SALT, STAMPS, REGISTRATION,
ASSESSED TAXES DEPARTMENTS.***Commissioner of Excise*—Ghazanfar Ali Khan, O.B.E.*Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Excise*—E. H. J. Eames.*Assistant Commissioner*—J. P. Brady.*Inspector-General of Registration*—Kashinath Shriram Jatar.**FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.***Accountant-General*—A. C. Badenoch.*Deputy Accountants-General*—J. De Vine, T. H. Pruce.*Assistant Accountants-General*—F. D. Buzy, G. T. S. Milne.*Assistant Accounts Officer and Inspector of Local Accounts*—Govind Chintaman Chhatre.

" " " A. K. R. Mudaliar.

Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs—R. V. Raghavar.*Assistant Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs*—E. R. Sesbu Ayyer.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Inspectors-General of Prisons—Lieut.-Col. W. B. Lane, C.I.E., C.B.E., Lieut.-Col. C. H. Bensley (offg.).

Superintendents of Central Jails—E. E. Thomas, I.S.O., Hon. Capt. R. T. Rodgers, M.B.E.; D. Ford.

[*Memo.*—The District Jails are usually in charge of the Civil Surgeon.]

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Postmaster-General—J. R. T. Booth.

Deputy Postmaster-General—W. A. V. D'Rozario.

Director of Telegraphs, Engineering, Southern Circle—W. S. Sharpe.

Personal Assistant to Ditto—R. Robertson, M.B.E.

Superintendent Telegraph Engineering—Narendra Nath Banerjee.

of Post Offices—G. Barton.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, Raipur—F. L. Crawford, O.B.E.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineers—Lieut.-Col. J. P. Blakeway, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. S. G. Rivett-Carnac.

Superintending Engineers—H. B. Learoyd, Lieut.-Col. H. de L. Pollard Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., W. H. Todd, J. Desmond, C.I.E., E. S. L. Beddy, E. L. Glass, B. C. Dube (temp.).

J. A. Baker (offg.), W. C. N. Shilstone (offg.), A. E. Joyce (offg.), Sunderlal (offg.).

Executive Engineer Class—J. M. Ray, Narendra Nath Mukharji, G. A. Phear, C. Q. Henriques,

A. Davison, A. B. Madapa, Hari Ram Tandan, A. R. Pollard, P. Davies, G. C. Chopra,

H. A. Hyde, M.C., G. S. Sneyd, G. H. Forrest, K. Jhanji, H. J. Bell, C. G. H. Bellamy (offg.),

L. G. Constable (offg.), W. A. Boermel (offg.), J. C. W. Stone (offg.); D. R. Kochar (offg.).

Assistant Engineer Class—F. J. Tarleton, P. V. Chance, B. St. J. Newton, R. D. Ratnagar,

C. H. Bradbury, F. C. Gage, A. W. H. Dean, E. E. Barnard, P. H. Brown, E. E. Baxter,

M. T. Craig, E. W. Nix-James, G. D. Baxter, G. A. Allaway.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Director of Industries—H. R. Crosthwaite, C.I.E., C.B.E.

Director of Agriculture—D. Clouston, C.I.E.

Deputy Directors of Agriculture—F. J. Plymen, G. Evans, C.I.E., J. H. Ritchie.

Principal, Agricultural College, Nagpur—R. G. Allan.

Economic Botanist—R. J. D. Graham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Director of Civil Supplies—J. F. Dyer.

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department—C. W. Wilson.

Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Factories—E. R. Powell, M.B.E.

Textile Expert—W. Wight.

Superintendent, Government Press—T. G. Green, M.B.E.

COORG.

Chief Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner—W. P. Barton, C.I.E.

Commissioner—C. A. Souter.
1st Asst. Commr. and Dist. Mag.—F. L. Brigstocke.
Secretary to Chief Commr.—Major C. T. C. Plowden.
Civil Surgeon and Supt. of Jail—Lieut.-Col. E. H. Wright.
Deputy Conservator of Forests—H. C. Bennett.

Asst. Superintendent of Police—H. G. Nettelfield.
Executive Engineer—A. Vipan.
Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, and Revenue Settlement Officer—K. N. Subbaraya.
Subordinate Judge, Treasury Officer, and Registrar—A. B. Cariappa.

PORT BLAIR AND NICOBARS.

Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Beadon.
Deputy Commissioner—R. F. Lewis.
Asst. Commissioners.—W. H. Brookes; R. Wilkinson; Kurhi Ahmed Koya Sahab.
Commandant and Dist. Supt. of Military Police—Major F. G. Sanderson.
Medical Superintendent and Senior Medical Officer, Jails—Major J. H. Murray, C.I.E.

Dep. Conservator of Forests—W. R. Le G. Jacob.
Extra Dy. Conservators of Forests—M. C. C. Bonnington; W. R. French.
Exec. Engineer—R. P. Farr.
Chaplain—Rev. G. H. Bruce Kerr.

DELHI.

Chief Commissioner—C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E.
District and Sessions Judge—J. Coldstream.
Deputy Commissioner—R. C. Bolster (offg.).
Additional District Magistrate—H. L. II. Shuttleworth.
Secretary Municipal Committee—A. A. L. Roberts.
Judge, Small Cause Court—L. Ram Chandra.

Senior Subordinate Judge—Dewan Soru Nath.
Civil Surgeon—Lt.-Col. C. H. James, C.I.E.
Senior Superintendent of Police—G. B. Iver (offg.).
Additional ditto—R. C. Jeffreys.
Chaplain—Rev. F. F. Sherwood.
Health Officer—Major A. D. Stewart, I.M.S.

BENGAL.

Governor and President in Council—The Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E. Assumed charge of office, 26 March, 1917.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary—W. R. Gourlay, C.I.E.

Military Secretary—Major H. G. Vaux, C.I.E.

Surgeon—Mil.-Asst. Surg. J. C. Chalke (*offg.*).

Aides-de-Camp—Lieut. C. B. Lyon, Capt. E. A. Haskett Smith.

Extra Aide-de-Camp—Lieut. E. A. Carthew Yorston, M.B.E.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp—Lieut.-Col. (Hon. Col.) D. A. Tyrie, Capt. D. F. Vines, O.B.E.

Indian Aide-de-Camp—Risaldar Major Hira Singh Bahadur, I.D.S.M.

Honorary Indian Aide-de-Camp—Risaldar Faiz Muhammad Khan, I.O.M.

Commander of Body Guard—Major K. Robertson.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Took his seat, 3 Jan., 1921.

Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M. Took his seat, 3 Jan., 1921.

J. H. Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E. Took his seat, 3 Jan., 1921.

Sir Abd-ur-rahim, Kt. Took his seat, 3 Jan., 1921.

MINISTERS.

Sir Surendra Nath Banerji, Kt.

Provash Chandra Mitter, C.I.E.

Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF 139 MEMBERS.

(22 nominated, 113 elected, and 4 *ex-officio*.)

President—Nawab Sir C. Syed Shams-ul-Huda, K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to Government—H. L. Stephenson, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department—H. P. Duval.

Secretary, Revenue Department—M. C. McAlpin.

Secretary, General Department—L. S. S. O'Malley, C.I.E.

Secretary, Financial Department—A. Marr.

Under-Secretaries—K. B. Saiyid Abdul Latif, Satyendra Nath Ray, R. Douglas, T. M. Steven, H. Graham (*offg.*).

Secretary, Legislative Department, and Secretary to the Council—J. F. Graham, C. Tindall, C.I.E. (*offg.*).

Assistant Secretary—A. M. Hutchison.

Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer—C. P. Walsh.

Secretary to Government, Irrigation Dept., and Chief Engineer—C. P. Walsh.

Under-Secretaries, P.W.D., and Ass'ts. to Chief Engineers—C. P. M. Harrison, G. J. St. C. Sedgley.

Assistant Secretary, P.W.D. (Establ. and Marine)—C. B. Bayley, C.V.O.

Registrars—Rai Sahib Brojendra Mohan Gupta, A. W. Davis, Rebat Mohan Das, J. B. Watling, R. S. Narendra Nath Chatarji, Hari Sadhan Mukharji.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, CALCUTTA—(see under "India," page 10).

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

J. D. Cargill,
W. N. Delevingne,
Muhammad Yusuf,
M. Smither,
A. H. Cuming,
Abdul Majid, O.B.E.
H. P. Duval,
E. H. B. Panton,
A. J. Chotzner,
J. F. Graham,
P. E. Cammiade,
Satyendra Chandra Mallik,
J. Cornes,
F. W. Ward,
A. Mellor,
Gyanendra Nath Roy,
R. R. Garlick,
H. C. Liddell,
S. E. Stinton,
C. H. Moseley,
C. Tindal.

G. B. Mumford,
R. E. Jack,
Sarat Kumar Ghose,
D. C. Patterson,
J. A. Woodhead,
Mohim Chandra Ghosh,
V. Dawson, C.I.E.
J. H. A. Street,
J. C. H. Macnair,
J. Johnston,
Ashutosh Gupta,
Rajendra Nath Ray,
Kedar Nath Chaudhuri,
H. M. Veitch,
Sharat Chandra Ghosh,
Durga Das Chakrabatti,
W. A. Seaton,
B. C. Prance,
C. Bartley,
J. W. Nelson,
H. C. Maitland.

G. P. Hogg,
G. C. Sankey,
Probodh Chandra De,
E. Milsom,
Benegal Narsinga Rau,
J. A. Ross,
H. Graham,
Birendra Kumar Basu,
O. M. Martin,
Girish Chandra Sen,
Paresh Nath Ray Chaudhuri,
Shashi Bhushan Banarji,
Parada Kinkar Mukharji,
Krishna Kumar Sen,
Amrita Lal Mukharji,
Bijay Gopal Chatarji,
Hem Kumar Neogi,
Iradatulla,
Phanindra Mohan Chatarji,
Rajendra Lal Sadhu,
Banamali Sen.

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Chief Judge—T. Thornhill.

Judges—F. K. Dobbin, Z. Rahim Zahed Suhrawardy, Jatindra Chandra Gupta, N. C. Sen,
Kshetra Nath Banarji, A. S. M. Latif-ur-Rahman, S. C. Mitra.Registrar—Narendra Nath Lahiri (*off.*).

Clerk of the Court—H. H. Nuttall.

JUDICIAL BRANCH OF PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

1st Grade.

2nd Grade.
Banwari Lal Banarji,
Nagendra Nath Chatarji,
Kumudini Kanta Roy,
Kali Prasanna Sen,
Durga Kanta Roy,
Girish Chandra Sen,
Nagendra Nath Ghosh,
Jagadish Chandra Gosain,
Shashi Bhushan Banarji,
Kunja Bihari Biswas,
Paresh Nath Ray Chaudhuri,
Parada Kinkar Mukharji,
Hem Kumar Neogi,
Jitendra Prasad Chatarji.

3rd Grade.

Srish Chandra Chaudhuri,
Manmatha Nath Basu,
Iradat Ulla,
Bhupal Chandra Sen.

3rd Grade—continued.

Phanindra Mohan Chatarji,
Krishna Kumar Sen,
Amrita Lal Mukharji,
Bijay Gopal Chatarji,
Nirad Ranjan Guha,
Rajendra Lal Sadhu,
Ashutosh Pal,
Upendra Nath Biswas,
Hem Chandra Basu,
Nalini Mohan Banarji,
Banamali Sen,
Hari Pada Banarji,
Prabodh Chandra Basu,
Hari Pada Majumdar,
Baman Das Mukharji,
Satindra Nath Guha,
Nitai Charan Ghosh,
Debabrata Mukharji,
Nalini Kanta Basu,
Narendra Nath Lahiri,
Surendra Krishna Ghosh,
Sarada Prasad Banarji,
Abul Chandra Banarji,
Narendra Nath Ghosh,
Mali Lal Ray.

3rd Grade—continued.

Lal Bihari Chatarji,
Durga Prasad Ghosh,
MUNSIKS (1st Grade),
Usman Ali,
Tej Chandra Mitra,
Jatindra Chandra Lahiri,
Gyanendra Mohan Das,
Srish Chandra Banarji,
Abdul Khalig,
Kumud Nath Ray,
Jamini Kante Mukharji,
Jagadish Chandra Sen,
Pashupati Basu,
Naru Gopal Mukarji,
Sarada Kumar Sen Gupta,
Bipin Bihari Mukharji,
Narayan Chandra Ghosh,
Satish Chandra Basu,
Bihari Lal Sarkar,
Rohini Kanta Mitra,
Ashwini Kumar Das Gupta,
Girija Bhushan Sen,
Ram Chandra Banarji,
Nagendra Nath Bhattacharji,
Gopal Das Ghose.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

C. G. B. Stevens.

Station Staff Officers at Darjeeling and Dacca.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

Member—F. J. Monahan.

Secretary—F. D. Ascoli.

COMMISSIONERS.

F. C. French, C.S.I.
D. H. Lees.
J. Lang.
J. H. Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Kiran Chandra De, C.S.I.
J. T. Rankin (*offg.*).
Jnanendra Nath Gupta, M.B.E. (*offg.*).

MAGISTRATES AND COLLECTORS.

Satis Chandra Mukhajji.
J. T. Rankin.
J. N. Gupta, M.B.E.
T. Emerson, C.I.E.
S. G. Hart.
J. R. Blackwood.
A. H. Clayton.
W. A. Marr, C.I.E.
A. N. Moberly.
W. S. Adie.
H. F. Howard, C.S.I., C.I.E.
A. W. Cook, C.I.E.
F. W. Strong.
J. Vas.
L. Birley, C.I.E.
C. F. Payne, C.S.I.
F. B. Bradley-Birt.
J. G. Dunlop.
G. E. Lambourn.
J. A. L. Swan.
Jatindra Nath Roy, O.B.E.

W. D. R. Prentice.
S. W. Goode.
F. A. Sachse.
W. S. Hopkyns, O.B.E.
Rai Ambika Prasad Sen Bahadur.
H. E. Spry.
W. H. Nelson.
Guru Saday Dutt,
D. H. Wares.
P. H. Waddell.
J. H. Lindsay.
A. K. Jameson.
Srigopal Bhattacharji.
Suresh Chandra Sen Bahadur.
J. C. French.
H. M. Veitch.
K. B. Muhammad Abdul Mumin.
E. M. Mannooch.
F. D. Ascoli.
K. N. Reid.
B. C. Prance.

Nikhil Nath.
A. Cassells.
C. C. V. R. Sells (*offg.*).
J. G. Drummond (*offg.*).
F. W. Robertson (*offg.*).
A. J. Dash (*offg.*).
A. G. R. Henderson (*offg.*).
J. T. Donovan (*offg.*).
H. G. Blomfield (*offg.*).
H. C. V. Philpot (*offg.*).
L. R. Fawcus (*offg.*).
D. S. Fraser (*offg.*).
D. L. Vaughan Stevens (*offg.*).
J. M. Pringle (*offg.*).
Raman Mohan Das (*offg.*).
Girish Chandra Nag (*offg.*).
Debendra Kumar Mitra (*offg.*).
R. F. Lodge (*offg.*).
H. C. Stork (*offg.*).
H. Quinton (*offg.*).
Jatindra Kumar Biswas (*offg.*).

JOINT MAGISTRATES AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

W. A. Seaton.
C. Bartley.
J. W. Nelson.
H. C. Maitland.
G. P. Hogg.
J. G. Drummond.
G. C. Sankey.
Prabodh Chandra De.
W. H. Thompson.
E. Milsom.
J. Bartley.
Benegal Narsinga Rau.

H. J. Twynam.
E. N. Blandy.
G. H. W. Davies.
H. P. V. Townsend.
M. Thorp.
J. A. Ross.
A. A. Patterson.
H. R. Wilkinson.
M. H. B. Lethbridge.
J. D. V. Hodges.
H. Graham.
B. K. Basu.

O. M. Martin.
A. H. C. Jackson.
W. H. Carter.
Hubert Graham.
J. Younie.
D. G. Davies.
Satyendranath Modak.
T. Y. J. Roxburgh.
B. M. Staig.
Jnanankur De.
T. M. Dow.
S. K. Halidar.

ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES AND COLLECTORS.

C. G. B. Stevens.
J. R. Blair.
H. Grose-Hodge.
A. de C. Williams.
A. H. Kemm, M.C.

A. L. Blank.
D. MacPherson.
James Peddie.
H. W. Lyne.
J. D. Tyson.

J. B. Kindersley.
W. McC. Sharpe.
S. N. Gupta.
T. H. Ellis.

Director of Land Records—F. A. Sachse.

Settlement Officers—F. W. Robertson, H. C. V. Philpot, K. B. Muhammad Abdul Mumin, J. M. Pringle.

LAND REVENUE, &c.—continued.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

DEPUTY MAGISTRATES AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Selection Grade.

Brāja Durlabh Hajra.
Bisweswar Bhattacharji.
Suresh Chandra Singh.
Uma Prasanna Guha.
Girish Chandra Nag.
Khundkar Fazl-ul-Haq.
Abinash Chandra Basu.
Ramani Mohan Das.
Debendra Kumar Mitra.
Jyotish Chandra Sen.

Below Selection Grade.

Prasanna Kumar Das Gupta.
Mahima Nath Battacharji.
Rakkhal Mohan Banarji.
Bhabataran Chatarji.
Ashutosh Banarji.
Phakir Chandra Chatarji.
Harendra Kumar Ghosh.
Jatindra Mohan Singh.
Igadish Chandra Sen.
Annada Charan Gupta.
Atul Chandra Datta.
Akshay Kumar Sen.
Priya Lal Gangali Bahadur.
Bhupendra Nath Gupta.
Nagendra Chandra Sen.
Makhan Lal Chatarji.
Hem Chandra Chatarji.
Kumud Bandhu Das Gupta.
L. B. Burrows.
Charu Chandra Chatarji.
Upendra Mohan Sen Gupta.
Saiyid Abdus Salik.
Prabodh Chandra Chatarji.
Babani Prasad Neogi.
Satyendra Nath Das.
Saiyid Ali Ashraf.
G. D. Pyne.
Anath Bandhu De.
Abu Nasr Muhammad Ali.
Manmatha Nath Mukharji.
Ramesh Chandra Datta.
Gyanendra Nath Ray.
Rajnarayan Banarji.
Rebati Mohan Chakrabatti.
Lalbihari Das.
Praphulla Shankar Sen.
Hem Kumar Mallik.
Ambika Charan Datta.
Jatindra Mohan Banarji.
Tarak Chandra Ray.
Anis-uz-Zaman-Khan.
Bhupendra Nath Mukharji.
Paramesh Prasanna Ray.
Ashutosh Datta.
D. R. Ghosh.
Suresh Chandra Ghatak.
Jamini Mohan Mitra.
Satish Chandra Ghose.

Below Selection Grade—contd.

Abul Muzaffar Ahmad.
Afzal-ur-Rahman.
Bhujendra Nath Mukharji.
Harendra Kumar Ghosh.
Ashutosh Chatarji.
A. N. P. Chaudhuri.
N. K. Sen.
H. C. Bose.
Nasir-ud-din Ahmad.
Kali Mohan Sen.
R. M. Chakrabatti.
Suresh Chandra Basu.
Bijay Kumar Gangali.
Debendra Nath Bose.
Phanindra Nath Mukharji.
Rajmohan Gangali.
Akhil Kumar Chatarji.
Dasharathi Datta.
Mathura Nath Banarji.
Jogesh Chandra Datta, M.B.E.
K. B. Asad-uz-Zaman.
Atul Chandra Guba.
H. L. Fell.
Nagendra Nath Sen.
Kshirod Lal Mukharji.
Lalit Chandra Guha.
A. J. W. Harris.
Maulvi Muhammad Fazlul Karim.
Maulvi Abdul Aziz.
Rai Suresh Chandra Sinha Bahadur.
Gokul Chandra Mazumdar.
Amal Krishna Mukharji.
Chuni Lal Mukharji.
Suresh Chandra Sen (No. II).
Jatindra Mohan Chatarji.
Niranjan Ray, M.B.E.
Nirod Krishna Ray.
Rai Sahib Hara Kishor Biswas.
Srimanta Kumar Das Gupta, M.B.E.
Sarada Nanda Das.
Nrisinha Ranjan Mukharji.
Rai Sahib Rampada Chatarji.
Maulvi Abdul Bari.
Jitendra Nath Sarkar.
Praphulla Chandra Ghosh.
Gyanada Prasad Ghosh.
Radha Prasad Mukharji.
Satyendra Nath Batabyal.
K. B. Saiyid Abdul Lahif.
Gyanendra Nath Banarji.
K. B. Ata-ur-Rahman.
Rai Sahib Bijay Bihari Mukharji.
Sushil Chandra Ghosh.
Nihar Ranjon Banarji.
Anadi Ranjan Basu.
Dwijendra Mohan Sen (No. I).
Maulvi Shams-ud-din Ahmad.
Maulvi Abdul Ghaffar.

Below Selection Grade—contd.

Anadi Nath Sen.
Maulvi Abul Hasnat Muhammad Abdul Hye.
Maulvi Muhammad Mahmud.
Gopendra Kumar Ghosh Chaudhuri.
Maulvi Abu Ahmad Abjul Basit.
Sukesh Chandra Deb Ray.
Maulvi Atai Ilahi.
Sarada Prasanna Ghosh.
Maulvi Shams-ud-din Mubammad Abdul Aziz.
Banamali Bagchi.
R. W. Mordc.
Abdul Faiz Muhammad Abdul Ali.
Surendra Mohan Basu.
Maulvi Abdul Majid.
Jogendra Lal Nandi.
Lalit Kumar Sen.
Maulvi Mustafiz-ur-Rahman Khan.
R. S. Abul Khair Kabiruddin Ahmed.
Dhirendra Lal Dey.
Naba Gopal Chaki.
Kadhka Lal De.
A. P. Peters.
Maulvi Mirza Shigufsta Bakht.
Dasharathi Chatarji.
A. Bose.
Shitala Kanta Gangali.
K. B. Nazir-uddin Ahmad.
Nabagauranga Basak.
Sharat Chandra Ray.
Maulvi Talimuddin Ahmad Tariqul Alam.
Nirmal Shankar Sen, M.B.E.
Chittaranjan Mukharji.
Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri.
Manohar Gupta.
Manoranjan Maitra.
Sushil Kunar Gangali.
Jiban Chandra Chatarji.
Sushil Kumar Ghosh.
Jatindra Kumar Biswas.
Maulvi Akram-uz-Zaman Khan.
Maulvi Abu 'Ali Muhammad Chauhhuri.
Kumud Bihari Mallik.
Surendra Nath Basu.
J. A. Beale.
Nripendra Chandra Boec.
Phani Bhushan Mitra.
K. S. Tabibur Rahman.
D. Macdonald.
Shailendra Nath Basu Mallik.
Maulvi Muhammad 'Abdullah.
Krishna Gopal Ghosh.
Sukumara Chatarji, M.B.E.
Abani Chandra Chatarji.

LAND REVENUE, &c.—EXECUTIVE BRANCH, &c.—*continued.*DEPUTY MAGISTRATES AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS—*Below Selection Grade—continued.*

K. B. Qamar-ud-din Ahmad.	Hiranya Kumar Das Gupta.	B. A. Hollow.
Maulvi Lehaz-ud-din Ahmad.	Adwaita Charan Samanta.	Tara Nath Gupta.
Satyendra Nath Mustafi.	Radhakrishna Goswami.	A. G. Allison.
Bhabesh Chandra Ray.	Kunja Lal Ghosh.	Mahendra Nath Kundu.
Hriday Ranjan Sen.	Kashi Bihari Mukharji.	Nalini Ranjan Raha.
Rebati Raman Datta.	R. S. Mahendra Nath Gupta.	Girish Chandra Sen.
Maulvi Wali-ul-Islam.	K. S. Saiyid Muazzamud-din Husain.	Girjabhusan Ghoshal.
Binod Bihari Sarkar.		

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(For SECRETARIAT, *see* page 28.)

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

C. P. Walsh.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

C. Addams-Williams, C.I.E.
J. Zorab.
Amar Nath Das.G. G. Dey.
R. C. Hodgson.C. W. Sibold.
B. G. Gwyther.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER CLASS.

G. J. St. C. Sedgley.
Madhusan Sen Gupta.
C. Paresb Charan.
Bholanath Banarji.
G. A. Easson.
Shashi B. Mazumdar.W. J. Kerr.
A. F. L. H. Harrison.
C. P. M. Harrison.
H. C. Vieyra.
Anadi Nath Mitra.
Shailendra Nath Banarji.A. J. G. Maflin.
D. J. Blomfield.
C. W. T. Green.
Sarada Charan Mitra.
J. C. Stronach.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER CLASS.

Binay Ranjan Haldar.
Adya Nath Basu.
J. A. Stein.
Jatindra Nath Mullik.
A. J. King.Banke Lal Subarwal.
Prabhat Chandra Ray.
N. T. Calder.
Debendra Nath Sen Gupta.
F. H. Hogshaw.A. S. Ramalingam.
Sharat Chandra Sur.
J. Chambers.
V. Smith.
J. F. Russell.*Electrical Inspector—R. J. Browne.**Electrical Engineers, Calcutta Electrical Division—H. F. D. Jacob, W. J. Trusler.**Consulting Architects—H. A. Crouch, W. I. Keir.*

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

*Director of Surveys—Major F. C. Hirst.**Extra Assistant Superintendents—C. A. O'Donel, O. E. C. Judd.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF OFFICERS IN POLITICAL EMPLOY.

Appointment.	Place.	Name.
Governor-General's Agent for the affairs of the late King of Oudh	Calcutta	Sir C. H. Kesteven.
Supt., Pol. Pensions	Calcutta	Collector, 24-Parganas.
Political Agent, Tripura State...	—	Major B. A. Corbett.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

GAZETTED OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN INDIAN STATES.

H. J. Twynam...	...	...	...	Vice-President, Cooch Bihar State Council.
Prasanna Kumar Das Gupta	...	...	...	Deputy Collector, Tripura.
Karali Charan Gangali	...	...	...	In charge of settlement operations, Cooch Bihar.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Director of Public Instruction—W. W. Hornell, M.A., C.I.E.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

B. Heaton.	Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	T. T. Williams, M.A., B.Sc.	Professor, Dacca College.
H. E. Stapleton, M.A., B.Sc.	Inspector of Schools.	J. W. Gunn, M.A.	Asst. Director of Public Instruction.
C. E. Cullis, M.A., Ph.D.	Professor, Presidency College.	G. H. Langley, M.A.	Professor, Dacca College.
W. H. Everett, B.A.	Professor, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	M. P. West, B.A.	Vice-Principal, Dacca Training College.
T. H. Richardson, M.A.	Professor, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	A. Mercer, M.Sc.	Professor, David Hare Training College.
E. H. Robertson, B.A., M.Sc.	Professor, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	Bhupati Mohan Sen, M.A.	Professor, Dacca College.
W. C. Wordsworth, M.A.	Principal, Presidency College.	P. Brown.	Principal, School of Art, and Keeper of the Art Gallery.
F. C. Turner, M.A.	Principal, Dacca College.	Miss Lilian W. Brock, B.A.	Inspectress of Schools.
E. P. Harrison, Ph.D.	Professor, Presidency College.	W. Saunders, B.Sc.	Professor, Civil Engineering College.
T. S. Sterling, M.B.E., M.A.	Professor, Presidency College.	Kuruwila Zachariah, B.A.	Professor, Presidency College.
E. F. Oaten, M.A.	Professor, Presidency College.	W. A. Jenkins, M.Sc.	Professor, Dacca College.
J. W. Holme, M.A.	Professor, Presidency College.	W. F. Papworth.	Master, School for Indian Boys, Calcutta.
A. H. Harley, M.A.	Principal, Calcutta Madrasah.	Birendra Chandra Gupta.	Professor Bengal Engineering College.
R. N. Gilchrist, M.A.	Principal, Krishnagar College.	Prasanta Chandra Mahalanabis.	Professor, Presidency College.
W. E. Griffith, M.A.	Principal, David Hare Training College.	Rajendra Nath Sen.	Professor, Presidency College.
Jehangir Cooverjee Coyajee, B.A.	Professor, Presidency College.	Jogendra Nath Das Gupta, B.A.	Professor, Presidency College.
Prabhu Datta Shastri, M.A., B.Sc.	Professor, Presidency College.	Bhupati Nath Das, M.A., B.Sc.	Professor, Dacca College.
J. R. Barrow, B.A.	Principal, Chittagong College.	Debendra Nath Mallik, B.A., D.Sc.	Professor, Presidency College.
R. B. Ramsbotham, M.B.E., M.A.	Professor, Hooghly College.	Manomohan Ghose, B.A.	Professor, Presidency College.
T. O. D. Dunn, M.A.	Inspector of Schools.	Subodh Chandra Mahalanabis, B.Sc.	Professor Presidency College.
G. F. Shiras, M.A.	Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.	H. A. Stark, B.A.	Addl. Inspector of Schools.
E. E. Biss, M.A.	Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.	Pramada Kuma Basu, M.A.	Inspector of Schools.
J. A. Taylor, M.Sc.	Asst. Director of Public Instruction.	Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah, M.A.	Inspector of Schools.
E. Smith, M.A.	Professor, Dacca College.	Kumudini Kanta Banarji, M.A.	Principal, Rajshahi College.
C. J. Henderson, C.E.	Principal, Dacca School of Engineering.		
A. Macdonald, M.A.	Professor, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.		
J. M. Bottomley, B.A.	Principal, Dacca Intermediate College.		

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—continued.
PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

<i>Class I.</i>		<i>Class II.—continued.</i>	
Jyoti Bhushan Bhaduri, M.A.	Professor, Presidency College.	R. R. Biswas.	Professor, Krishnagar College.
J. U. Francies.	Assistant Professor, Bengal Engineering College.	H. C. Banarji.	Professor, Presidency College.
R. D. Ghosh.	Professor, Dacca College.	A. N. Mukharji.	Professor, Presidency College.
		C. L. Sarkar.	Teacher of Surveying, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
<i>Class II.</i>			
P. N. Sen,	Professor, Bethune College.	S. P. Das.	Professor, Presidency College.
S. C. De.	Professor, Presidency College.	B. G. Mukharji.	Professor, Bethune College.
M. Banarji.	Professor, Sanskrit College.	K. C. Bhattacharji.	Professor, Bethune College.

Superintendent of Industries and Inspector of Technical and Industrial Institutions—W. H. Everett.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The names of officers on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment will be found under "India." (See pages 9 and 10.)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL

R. B. Hyde.

DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL

R. H. Sneyd-Hutchinson, F. N. Warden, A. E. O'Sullivan, J. M. Coates, E. G. Hart, J. E. Armstrong, T. C. Simpson.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Senior Scale.

<i>W. A. Gayer.</i>	<i>G. C. Denham, C.I.E., C.B.E.</i>	<i>P. C. Bamford.</i>	<i>Muhammad Khurshed.</i>
<i>R. E. Bradley.</i>	<i>T. J. A. Craig.</i>	<i>A. E. Hayward.</i>	<i>R. P. C. Lahiri</i>
<i>C. F. Ezechiel.</i>	<i>L. H. Burton.</i>	<i>A. D. Gordon.</i>	<i>Bahadur.</i>
<i>W. H. Cornish.</i>	<i>J. V. B. R. Bromage.</i>	<i>J. M. Mackenzie.</i>	<i>E. B. Jones.</i>
<i>G. P. Whalley.</i>	<i>F. P. Walker.</i>	<i>A. W. Shallow.</i>	<i>C. E. S. Fairweather.</i>
<i>H. A. S. Burt.</i>	<i>F. J. Lowman.</i>	<i>S. S. Bellairs.</i>	<i>G. L. H. Stein.</i>
<i>E. H. Corbett.</i>	<i>P. L. Faulkner.</i>	<i>C. J. Leonard.</i>	<i>H. C. Hunt.</i>
<i>F. L. Peters.</i>	<i>F. S. R. Anley.</i>	<i>F. D. Bartley.</i>	<i>F. S. Sheridan.</i>
<i>F. Roddis.</i>	<i>Lt.-Col. P. H. Kitson.</i>	<i>J. A. M. J. Goldie.</i>	<i>M. J. Willmott.</i>
<i>A. O. Johnstone.</i>	<i>P. T. Monckton, O.B.E.</i>	<i>J. S. Wilson.</i>	<i>G. H. Mannooch.</i>
<i>R. Clarke, C.I.E.</i>	<i>C. H. Waterworth.</i>	<i>R. M. Wright.</i>	<i>Sukumar Sen Gupta.</i>
<i>C. A. Tegart, C.I.E., M.V.O.</i>	<i>G. W. Dixon.</i>	<i>L. N. Bird.</i>	<i>Bhola Nath Banarji.</i>
<i>R. G. Watling.</i>	<i>L. H. Colson.</i>	<i>G. R. MacDowell.</i>	<i>Shiv Charan Das Meh tr.</i>
<i>Major P. A. R. Pritchard.</i>	<i>J. C. Farmer.</i>	<i>T. Clear.</i>	<i>F. P. McKinty.</i>
	<i>H. Coates.</i>	<i>P. S. Quarry.</i>	<i>B. V. Shaw.</i>
		<i>Tuni Meerza.</i>	<i>R. E. A. Ray.</i>

Junior Scale.

<i>J. R. Phillips, M.B.E.</i>	<i>R. W. Bell.</i>	<i>E. Hodson.</i>	<i>D: R. Hardwick.</i>
<i>J. E. Spencer.</i>	<i>G. C. Sturgis.</i>	<i>S. G. Taylor.</i>	<i>W. A. Davies.</i>
<i>F. W. Kidd.</i>	<i>G. R. Smith.</i>	<i>D. M. C. Whitmore.</i>	<i>S. H. H. Mills.</i>
<i>H. E. Hansen.</i>	<i>L. N. Bavin.</i>	<i>Clarke.</i>	<i>W. C. Plumb.</i>
<i>D. L. Stewart.</i>	<i>W. G. Thrupp.</i>	<i>J. S. Hannah, M.C.</i>	<i>J. R. Johnson.</i>
<i>B. Wardle.</i>	<i>A. E. F. Wood.</i>	<i>M. F. Cleary.</i>	

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT.

A. J. M. Matthews.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—*continued*.
CALCUTTA POLICE.

COMMISSIONER,
R. Clarke, C.I.E.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

F. D. Bartley.
L. N. Bird.
J. S. Wilson.
B. V. Shaw.

M. F. Cleary.
Rai Purna Chandra Lahiri
Bahadur.
F. P. McKinty.

J. S. Hannah, M.C.
G. W. Dixon.

Commandant Military Police—Major D. I. Macpherson, O.B.E.

Assistant Commandants, ditto—Capt. M. H. Ravenhill, A. E. F. Wood, W. A. Davies.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

IMPERIAL SERVICE.

CONSERVATOR.

Sir H. A. Farrington, Bart.

DEPUTY CONSERVATORS.

J. L. Baker.
L. E. S. Teague.
E. O. Shebbeare.

J. Homfray.
H. T. Lewis.

J. R. P. Gent.
A. K. Glasson.

ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR.

J. M. Cowan.

EXTRA DEPUTY CONSERVATORS.

Lalit Mohan Sen. E. A. C. Modder.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(INCLUDING PROFESSORS AT MEDICAL COLLEGE, SUPERINTENDENTS OF HOSPITALS, &c.,

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Major-Gen. W. H. B. Robinson, C.B.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

O'Kinealy, F., C.I.E.
Deare, B. H.
Farry, E. R., M.B.
Rogers, Sir L., C.I.E., M.D.
Mulvany, J.
Waters, E. E., M.D.
Clemesha, W. W., C.I.E., M.D.
Wilson, R. P.

Windsor, F. N., M.B.
Newman, F. A. R., C.I.E.
Gage, A. T., M.B.
Thompson, F. S. C., O.B.E.,
M.B.
Leventon, A.
McCay, D., M.D.
Fry, A. B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D.

Leicester, J. C. H., M.D.
MacGilchrist, A. C., M.D.
Thurston, E. O., M.B.
Coppinger, W. V., M.D.
Hamilton, W. G.
MacKelvie, M., M.B.
Dickinson, W. H., M.B.
Knowles, R.

MAJORS.

Christian, J. B.
Gourlay, C. A., M.B.
Goil, Dwarka Prasad, M.B.
O'Brien, C. R., M.B.
Foster, H. B., M.D.

Steen, H. B., M.D.
Moses, O. St. J., M.D.
Barnardo, F. A. F., C.I.E.,
C.B.E.
Connor, F. P., D.S.O.

Salisbury, F. H., M.B.
Lloyd, R. E.
Godson, C. A., M.C.

BENGAL UNCONVENTED MEDICAL SERVICE.

Kumar Bhabendra Narayan.
Bentley, C. A., M.B.
T. D. Kar.
R. B. Khambata.
Mohamed Ibrahim Sufi.

Bipin, Bihari Bramachari.
C. H. Elmes, C.B.E.
R. C. Roy.
R. G. Griffin.
S. M. Ghosh.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

SANITATION AND VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal—Lieut.-Col. W. W. Clemesha, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S., Dr. C. A. Bentley (*offg.*).
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner—Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Sufi.
Special Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Malarial Research—Lieut.-Col. A. B. Fry, C.I.E., M.D.
Sanitary Engineer—G. B. Williams, F. C. Griffin (*offg.*).
Assistant Engineers—S. N. Ghose, K. C. Banerjee, Capt. W. J. Berry, R.E.
Health Officer, Port of Calcutta—Dr. C. H. Elmes, O.B.E., M.B.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Including the Preventive Service and Salt Department (Calcutta).

Chief Customs Officer, Chittagong... .. The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division (*ex-officio*).
Collector of Customs, Calcutta C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., A. H. Lloyd (*offg.*).
Assistant Collectors of Customs W. W. Niud, W. J. Ward, F. J. D. F. Karaka.
Chemical Examiner R. L. Jenks, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Officiating Collector of Customs, Chittagong A. E. McKenna.
Head Appraiser P. T. Moore, N. H. Foulds (*offg.*).

EXCISE AND SALT DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner—S. C. Mukerjee.
Deputy Commissioners—Ramapati Chatarji, Sharat Kumar Raha, Jogendra Lal Khastgir.
Superintendents of Excise and Salt—J. C. Platts, F. A. Wilson, R. N. Thorpe, Muhammad Chain-ud-din.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General—H. G. Tomkins
Deputy Accountants-General—F. J. Wood, M. A. Hafecz.

(See also under "India," pages 12 and 13.)

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Appointment.	Name.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal	Lieut.-Col. F. S. C. Thompson, O.B.E.
Supt., Presidency Jail	Lt.-Col. W. G. Hamilton.
" Alipore Central Jail... ..	Lt.-Col. J. Mulvany, Dr. R. S. Ashe.
" Central Jail, Midnapore	A. H. W. Leonard (<i>offg.</i>).
" " Dacca	Lt.-Col. E. R. Parry, Maj. F. H. Salisbury.
" " Rajshahi	Major D. P. Goil.

District Jails are in most cases in charge of the Civil Surgeon.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Director of Agriculture—G. Evans, C.I.E.

Deputy Directors of Agriculture—F. Smith, Rajeswar Das Gupta, K. McLean.

Personal Assistant to Director of Agriculture—J. C. Roy (*offg.*).

Agricultural Chemist—

Fibre Expert—R. S. Finlow.

Economic Botanist—G. P. Hector, M.V.O.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration—Major C. A. Gourlay, D.S.O., I.M.S.

Medical Inspector for Colonial Emigrants—Ditto.

EMIGRATION AGENTS.

British Guiana, Trinidad, Mauritius, Jamaica, Fiji, &c.—Protector of Emigrants.

Natal—Parry & Co.

French Colonies—C. Jambon.

Netherlands (Swirinam)—J. C. F. Deddes.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta—J. Donald, C.I.E.

Deputy-Chairman ditto—C. W. Gurner.

Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta—C. H. Bompas, C.S.I.

Chief Presidency Magistrate—D. Swinhoe.

Presidency Magistrates—E. H. Keays, Kumud Bandhu Das Gupta, Anisuzzaman Khan, Nitish Chandra Ghosh.

Municipal Magistrates—Nagendra Nath Gupta, K. B. A. N. M. Ali.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta—Col. A. T. Gage, C. C. Calder (*offg.*).

Quinologist—G. E. Shaw.

Coroner of Calcutta—F. K. Dobbin.

Collector of Income Tax, Calcutta—T. T. Williams.

Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta—

Chief Inspector of Factories in Bengal—R. P. Adams, O.B.E.

Inspectors ditto—J. Cowan, M.B.E., D. B. Mann, M.B.E.

Principal, Bengal Veterinary College—Lieut.-Col. A. Smith.

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Dept.—A. D. MacGregor (*offg.*).

Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies—J. T. Donovan.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Governor—LORD SINHA OF RAIPUR, P.C., K.C., K.C.S.I. Assumed charge of office, 29 December, 1920.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary—W. S. Hitchcock.

Aide-de-Camp and Commandant of Governor's Escort—Lieut. E. D. T. Rowley.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp—Hon. Capt. Sardar Bahadur Hira Singh, M.B.E., Subadar Major Sita Ram Singh, Major A. T. Peppe, Major J. A. M. Wilson.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H. Le Mesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E. Took his seat, 29 December, 1920.

Rai Bahadur Krishna Sanay. Took his seat, 29 December, 1920.

H. McPherson, C.S.I. Took his seat, 9 May, 1921.

MINISTERS.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Fakh-ud-Din.

Madhu Sudan Das, C.I.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF 103 MEMBERS.

(24 nominated, 76 elected, and 3 *ex-officio*.)

President—Sir Walter Maude, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to Government, Political, and Appointment Department—G. Rainy, C.I.E.

Secretary to Government, Financial Department—J. D. Sifton, C.I.E.

Secretary to Government, Revenue and Judicial Departments—J. A. Hubback.

Under Secretaries to Government—W. B. Brett, A. C. Davies, G. E. Owen, Shyam Narayan Singh, M.B.E. (*offg.*).

Secretaries to Government (P.W.D.), Irrigation Branch—C. B. Mellor (*offg.*).

Buildings and Roads Branch—W. S. Bremner (*imp.*). E. Blaber (*temp.*).

Under Secretary to Government (P.W.D.)—R. J. H. Hudson.

Assistant Secretary to Government (P.W.D.)—W. A. Samuel.

Registrars—W. I. Shepherd O.B.E., Rai Sahib Upendra Nath De, Rai Sahib Kailash Chandra Das (*s.p.t.*), Upendra Mohan Sen, Jaya Narayan Sahay, K. C. Das, Radha Kanta Datta (*offg.*).

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice—Sir T. F. D. Miller, Kt., K.C.

Puisne Judges—Sir Basanta Kumar Mullick, Rai Bahadur Jwala Prashad, W. S. Coutts, C.I.E., Pratulla Ranjan Das, L. C. Adami, Saiyid Sultan Ahmad (*acting*), Sir J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

1st Grade.
E. G. Drake-Brockman.
D. H. Kingsford.

2nd Grade.
R. Sheepsbanks.
H. F. E. B. Foster.
R. L. Ross.
G. J. Monahan.
T. S. Macpherson.

2nd Grade—continued.
H. L. L. Allanson.
C. H. Reid.
J. F. W. James.
A. E. Scroope.
Sankara Bataji Dhavle.
F. G. Rowland.
Jadunandan Prashad.
Ashutosh Chatterji (*s.p.t.*).
T. Luby (*offg.*).

2nd Grade—continued.
J. A. Sweeney (*offg.*).
W. H. Boyce (*offg.*).
A. D. Tuckey (*offg.*).
F. C. King (*offg.*).
Y. A. Godboie.
Ananta Nath Mitra (*offg.*).
Tulsi Das Mukharji.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

JUDICIAL BRANCH OF PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

1st Grade.
Muhammad Zahur.
Satish Chandra Mitra.

2nd Grade.
Ashutosh Chattarji.
Ananta Nath Mitra.
Damodar Prashad.
Tulsi Das Mukharji.
Jatindra Chandra Basu.
Abinash Chandra Nag.
Suresh Chandra Sen.

2nd Grade—continued.
Maulavi Wali Muhammad.
Radha Kanta Ghosh.

3rd Grade.
Mahmud Hasan.
Ashutosh Mukarji.
Akhauri Nityanand Singh.
Amrita Nath Mitra.
Nut Bibari Chattarji.
Brajendra Kumar Ghosh.
Brajendra Kumar Bishvas.

3rd Grade—continued.
Pramatha Nath Bhattacharji.
Amar Nath Chattarji.
Bijay Keshab Mitra.
Phanindra Lal Sen.
Kamala Prashad.
Shaikh Ahmad Husain Khan
(*s.p.t.*).
Maulavi Saiyid Ghalib
Hasnain (*s.p.t.*).
Saiyid Hasan (*s.p.t.*).
Babu Harihar Charan(*s.p.t.*).

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Member, Board of Revenue—L. F. Morshead (*s.p.t.*).

Secretary, Board of Revenue—T. W. Bridge (*offg.*).

COMMISSIONERS.

C. E. A. W. Oldham, C.S.I.
B. Foley.
J. F. Gruning, C.I.E.

H. T. S. Forrest.
F. F. Lyall, C.I.E.

Birendra Chandra Sen.
F. P. Dixon.

MAGISTRATES AND COLLECTORS.

D. Weston.
H. W. P. Scroope.
W. M. Crawford.
W. B. Heycock.
E. L. L. Hammond, C.B.E.
R. G. Kilby, C.I.E.
A. H. Vernède.
A. Garrett.
J. Johnston.
L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, C.I.E.
S. R. Hignell, C.I.E.
J. Reid, C.I.E.
Manmatha Krishna Deb.
E. H. Berthoud, O.B.E.
P. W. Murphy.
G. Milne.

F. M. Luce.
J. D. Sifton, C.I.E.
J. A. Hubback.
A. H. Ley, C.I.E.
H. K. Briscoe.
C. L. Philip.
E. L. Tanner.
H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E.
A. L. Inglis.
Khan Bahadur Muhi-ud-din
Ahmad.
J. A. Craven.
J. E. Scott, O.B.E. (*offg.*).
T. W. Bridge.
J. R. Dain (*offg.*).
E. H. Johnston (*offg.*).

A. P. Middleton (*offg.*).
P. C. Tallents (*offg.*).
E. S. Hoernle (*offg.*).
H. E. Horsfield (*offg.*).
W. Johnston (*offg.*).
J. L. Merriman (*offg.*).
W. H. Lewis (*offg.*).
J. P. J. Elmes (*offg.*).
R. E. Swanzy (*offg.*).
B. K. Ganguli (*offg.*).
S. N. Mazumdar (*offg.*).
Ashfaq Husain (*offg.*).
B. N. Ray (*offg.*).
H. L. Khastgir (*offg.*).

JOINT MAGISTRATES AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

A. W. Barnicott.
M. G. Hallett.
T. Luby.
J. A. Sweeney.
H. E. Beal.
W. H. Boyce.
N. F. Peck.
H. W. Williams.
J. A. Saunders.
A. D. Tuckey.

A. R. Toplis.
E. R. J. R. Cousins.
F. F. Madan.
F. C. King.
W. B. Brett.
R. E. Russell.
G. E. Owen.
A. C. Davies.
Y. A. Godbole.
H. C. Prior.

F. Williamson.
M. J. Dixon.
H. R. Meredith.
E. O. Lee.
P. T. Mansfield.
B. K. Gokhale.
A. Raisman.
N. P. Thadani.
J. G. Shearer.

Director of Surveys—P. W. Murphy.

Deputy ditto—J. H. Murphy.

Settlement Officers—J. A. Saunders, A. R. Toplis (*offg.*).

Lady Adviser to Court of Wards—Miss C. Sorabji.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—*continued.*

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

DEPUTY MAGISTRATES AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

<i>1st Grade.</i> Barada Kanta Gangali. Hiralal Banarji. Surenda Nath Mazumdar. Muhammad Habibullah, O. B. E.	<i>3rd Grade—continued.</i> Rajkishor Das. Basanta Kumar Raha. Rowland Chandra.	<i>4th Grade—continued.</i> Hara Krishna Mahanti. Rai Bahadur Purna Chandra Maulik. Piyari Mirza. Maulavi Abdul Majid. Saiyid Hasan Mirza. Surendra Nath Chakravarti. Sorab S. Day. Nilmani De. I. S. Mackay. S. Chandra. Dayanidhi Das. Maulavi Saiyid Abdus Samad. Babu Manmatha Nath Sarkar. Babu Manmatha Nath Sen. James McPherson. Babu Harbano Sahay. Rai Bahadur Durga Prashad. Babu Arun Kumar Bose. Chara Chandra Mukharji. Babu Satish Chandra Mukharji.
<i>2nd Grade.</i> Ashfaq Hussain, Khan Bahadur. Banka Bihari Singh. Jogendra Kumar Sinha. Charu Chandra Chatarji.	<i>4th Grade.</i> Nagendra Nath Mitra. Muhammad Yusuf Ali. Mati Lal Ray. Bipin Bihari Banarji. Atal Bihari Bose. Girish Chandra Datta. Modeswar Singh. Rai Krishna Bahadur. Khan Bahadur Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan. A. W. Warde-Jones. Nand Kishor Lal. Kshitish Chandra Sarkar. Manas Ranjan Sen. Murali Dhar Ray Chaudhuri. A. J. Ollenbach. Suresh Chandra Sarkar.	
<i>3rd Grade.</i> Maulavi Abdus Samad. L. T. R. Lucas. Sharat Chandra Sen Gupta. Sriram Chandra Bose. Brajendra Nath Ray. J. E. Friend-Pereira. Saiyid Ali Hasan. Hamendra Lal Khastgir. Muhammad Shams-uz-zoha. Shyam Lal Gupta.		

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Public Instruction—J. G. Fenning, C.I.E., G. E. Fawcus (s.p.t.), H. Lambert (offg.).

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

V. H. Jackson, M.A. <i>Lt. Tipping, B.A.</i>	Principal, Patna College. Head Master, Mazaffarpur Zila School.	F. R. Blair, M.A.	Asst. Dir. of Public Instruction.
H. Lambert, M.A.	Principal, Ravenshaw Coll.	J. H. Thickett, M.A.	Principal, Patna Training College.
J. Maclean, M.A.	Inspector of Schools.	W. O. Smith.	Professor, Patna College.
G. E. Fawcus, M.A.	Inspector of Schools.	J. S. Armour.	Professor, Patna College.
K. S. Caldwell, B.Sc.	Professor, Patna College.	P. O. Whitlock.	Professor, Ravenshaw Coll.
E. A. Horne, M.A.	Inspector of Schools.	F. B. Whitmore.	Vice Principal, Patna Training College.
W. V. Duke, M.A.	Head Master, Ranchi Zilla School.	Miss E. Dawson, M.A.	Inspectress of Schools.
T. C. Orgill, B.A.	Inspector of Schools.	Miss J. Parsons, B.A.	Principal, Training College for Women Teachers, Bankipore.
R. McCombe, M.C., B.A.	Principal, New College, Patna.		
<i>Ross Masu'id, B.A.</i>			

PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

<i>Class III—Harichand,</i> —	...	Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies.
„ Ashutosh Chattarji, M.A.	...	Professor, Patna College.
„ Jyotish Chandra Banarji	...	Professor, Patna College.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Insp. Genl.—R. T. Dundas, C.I.F.
Deputy Inspectors-General—W. Swain, R. S. F. Macrae, C.I.F., O. B. E.,
C. B. Drake Brockman (offg.), J. D. Boylan (offg.).

POLICE DEPARTMENT—*continued.*SUPERINTENDENTS—*Senior Scale.*

H. C. L. Bamber.	<i>R. J. Hirst.</i>	Major W. H. Hodgson.	E. F. Rawlins.
F. D. Savi.	W. A. Knyvett.	C. M. C. Marsham.	E. L. Marriott.
H. A. Kelso.	H. M. S. Clarke.	Sakhi Chand.	P. H. Butterfield.
<i>J. A. Stevens, C.I.E.,</i>	Lieut.-Col. A. E. J. C.	W. A. P. Sealy.	J. Fabre-Tonnerre.
<i>O.B.E.</i>	McDowell.	C. T. Brett.	T. A. Daff.
F. R. Ezechiel.	J. E. Bown.	W. H. M. Wilson.	
C. W. T. Feilman.	J. P. Feeny.	J. E. Lloyd-Williams.	
Lieut. F. S. McNamara.	J. F. Dickinson.	M. C.	

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS—*Junior Scale.*

E. A. O. Perkins.	C. R. B. Murray.	H. R. C. Guise, M.C.	Lieut. A. E. Blewitt.
M.A. MacKenzie, M.B.E.	<i>D. B. Cumming, D.F.C.</i>	<i>H. Studdy.</i>	Lieut. J. R. Seller.
C. W. Hodson.	G. P. Statham.	Alakh Kumar Singh.	Maulavi Abul Fazl
A. E. Heden.	J. W. C. Jackson.	C. J. Creed.	Abdul Hamid.
<i>W. S. Hitchcock.</i>	G. H. Puckle.	I. C. McNally.	H. St. J. Morrison,
<i>A. E. Bion.</i>	C. R. Leslie.	R. P. Wilson.	M.B.E.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS, 1st Grade.

Shahab-ud-din Khuda Baksh, Rai Bahadur Srikrishna Mahapatra.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Conservators—H. H. Haines, C.I.E., F. Trafford, Capt. D. O. Witt.

Deputy and Assistant Conservators—J. H. Lyall, G. M. Cooper, J. W. Nicholson, Lakhpat Rai Sabharwal, Capt. G. B. Walter (*temp.*), Lieut. C. Eaton (*temp.*).

PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Extra Deputy and Assistant Conservators—A. H. Mee, J. P. Haslett, R. G. A. Hannah, P. J. Draper, A. Punnaswami Mudaliar, E. R. Comber, W. Breakay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IMPERIAL ENGINEER SERVICE.

Chief Engineers—F. Clayton, W. S. Bremner (*temp.*), E. Blaber, C. B. Mellor.

Superintending Engineers—R. C. Edge, G. T. Huntingford, Bishun Svarup (*temp.*), Shish Chandra Chakravarti (*offg.*), H. H. Stevens (*offg.*), Kashi Ram Beri (*offg.*).

Engineer Class—Sarada Sunder Pal, L. D. Cross, H. Wardle, E. E. Desbruslais,* H. A. Gubbay, L. M. Friday, F. A. Betterton, A. Brebner, C.I.E., J. G. Powell, Manindra Nath Deb Balmakund, K.C. Sen, N. G. Dunbar, B. K. Ghosh, Lieut. C. A. Duncan, A. E. Marshall, C. S. Saunders, F. Lascelles, T. S. Malik, S. M. Gosvami, S. K. Ray, Capt. G. F. Hall, M.C., R. M. Ray, K. K. Chattarji, R. J. H. Hudson, R. C. L. Hewitt, W. G. Came, Capt. T. F. Carter, Capt. A. E. Collier, G. Stevenson, Capt. A. E. Green, Lieut. W. L. Murrell.

Sanitary Engineers—J. G. Alexander, P. F. P. Plomer.

Government Architect—A. M. Millwood, M.C.

* Provincial.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT—(see under "India," page 16).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals—Col. G. J. Hamilton Bell, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S.,
Lieut.-Col. H. A. Smith, C.I.E. (*offg.*).

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

J. C. S. Vaughan, M.B.
Bawa Jiwan Singh, C.I.E.,
C. E. Sunder, M.D.
B. R. Chatterton, M.D.
R. H. Maddocks, C.I.E., M.B.
A. F. Stevens.

S. Anderson, M.B.
J. G. P. Murray, M.D.
J. J. Urwin, O.B.E., M.B.
F. H. Watling, M.B.
M. H. Thornely.
J. Masson, M.B.

Majors.

W. C. Ross, M.B.
W. Gillitt, M.D., C.I.E.

A. S. M. Peebles, M.D.
L. Cook, M.B.

N. W. Mackworth, M.B.
H. R. Dutton.

SANITATION DEPARTMENT.

Sanitary Commissioner—Major W. C. Ross, M.B.

Deputy ditto—Dr. T. Sebastian, Dr. Shiva Nandan Tiwari, Dr. B. P. Mazumdar (*s.p.t.*), Dr. C. P. Trivedi (*temp.*).

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Prisons—Major W. Gillit, C.I.E. (*offg.*).

Superintendants of Central Jails—Lieut.-Col. F. H. Watling, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Maddox, C.I.E.,
Lieut.-Col. J. J. Urwin.

[District Jails are, in most cases, in charge of the Civil Surgeon.]

EXCISE AND SALT DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Excise and Salt—D. Weston.

Assistant Commissioner—J. P. Brady.

Deputy Commissioner—Satish Chandra Sen.

Superintendents—Chuni Lal Ray, Hari Das Chattarji, F. E. Ager, Ali Mazhar, Abul Fazail,
E. G. Tayler.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—D. Weston.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General—W. A. T. Carnduff.
Deputy Accountant-General—A. C. Anthony.
Assistant Ditto—Vaduvur Shrinivas Sundaram.
Assistant Accounts Officer—Gopal Chandra Ghosh.

(See also under "India," pages 12 and 13.)

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Postmaster-General—W. A. Roussac.
Deputy Postmaster-General—Durga Das Banarji.
Superintendent—T. Egan.
Director, Telegraph Engineering—B. S. Singh (*offg.*).
Personal Assistant—J. D. Bunyan.
Superintendent, Telegraph—P. N. Biswas.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The names of Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment employed in Bihar and Orissa will be found under "India," page 10.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Appointment.	Place.	Name.
Commissioner of Orissa	Orissa ...	The Commissioner of Orissa (<i>ex-officio</i>).
Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States	Orissa ...	L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, C.I.E.
Additional ditto	Orissa ...	P. T. Mansfield.
Deputy Commissioner	Angul ...	J. A. Craven.
Diwan Gangpur State	Orissa ...	L. T. R. Lucas.
Superintendent	Mayurbhanj	H. McPherson.
Forest Officer	Mayurbhanj	A. H. Mee.
Diwan, Patna State	Orissa ...	Nand Kishor Tripathi.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Director of Agriculture—A. C. Dobbs (*s.p.t.*).
Deputy ditto—G. C. Sherrard.
Professor of Agriculture—N. S. McGowan.
Superintendent, Sipaya Farm—M. M. Mackenzie.
Agricultural Chemist—C. Somers Taylor, B.A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies—Muhi-ud-din Ahmad (*offg.*).
Director of Fisheries—R. S. Finlow.
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department—D. Quinlan, I.C.V.D.
Port Officer, Cuttack and Balasore Points—W. G. Mayston.
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey—V. Natesa Aiyar (*s.p.t.*).
Chief Inspector of Factories—R. P. Adams, O.B.E.
Cantonment Magistrate—Maj. R. S. F. Beys.
Managers of Wards' Estates—Shyama Charan Ghosh, J. T. Whitty, C.I.E.; E. B. Clair-Smith; Nilmani De; A. McN. Walter; W. E. D. Waite; J. E. Rutherford;

ASSAM.

Governor—Sir W. S. Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Assumed charge of office, 3 April, 1921.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

W. J. Reid, C.S.I. Took his seat, 3 January, 1921.
Abdul Majid, C.I.E. Took his seat, 3 January 1921.

MINISTERS.

Rai Bahadur Ghanasyam Boraah.
Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul Majid.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF 53 MEMBERS.

(12 nominated, 39 elected, and 2 ex-officio.)

President—John Campbell Arbutnott, C.I.E.

Personal Assistant—

Chief Secretary—A. W. Botham, C.I.E.

Second Secretary—A. R. Edwards.

Under Secretaries—C. S. Gunning, G. F. Smith.

Secretary, Public Works Department—J. N. Taylor, C.I.E. (*acting*).

Under Secretary, ditto—B. F. Taylor.

Registrar—C. A. S. Perry.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

COMMISSIONERS.

W. J. Reid, C.S.I.

J. E. Webster, C.I.E.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

<i>1st Grade.</i>	<i>2nd Grade.</i>	<i>2nd Grade—continued.</i>
<i>Lieut.-Col. H. W. G. Cole,</i> C.S.I., O.B.E. <i>Lieut.-Col. H. M. Halliday.</i> B. C. Allen. F. E. Jackson. H. C. Barnes, C.I.E. L. O. Clarke.	<i>Lieut.-Col. W. M. Kennedy,</i> C.I.E. <i>Lieut.-Col. A. Playfair.</i> H. A. C. Colquhoun. A. W. Botham, C.I.E. A. W. Dentith. A. H. W. Bentinck.	A. R. Edwards. J. McSwiney. J. Hezlett. <div style="text-align: center;"><i>3rd Grade.</i></div> A. J. Laine. S. N. Mackenzie. W. A. Cosgrave.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

<i>1st Grade.</i>	<i>2nd Grade.</i>	<i>2nd Grade—continued.</i>	<i>2nd Grade—continued.</i>
W. L. Scott. R. Friel. N. E. Parry. G. T. Lloyd. A. Phillipson. G. D. Walker.	J. A. Dawson. G. C. Kerwood. C. G. G. Helme. J. H. Hutton. L. S. Bingham. K. Cantlie. H. M. Prichard. C. Gimson.	G. E. Soames. C. S. Gunning. F. A. S. Thomas. C. K. Rhodes. J. P. Mills. H. G. Dennehy. A. W. Fagan. C. G. Crawford.	J. C. Higgins. S. P. Desai. E. B. Shaw. A. G. Patton. S. L. Mehta. C. S. Mullan. C. R. Pawney.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—*continued.*

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

1st Grade.	4th Grade.	4th Grade— <i>continued.</i>	4th Grade— <i>continued.</i>
<i>Kanak Lal Barua.</i>	C. N. Shadwell.	Srijut Bharat Chandra	Mufizur Rahman.
F. M. Clifford.	Gopal Chandra Das.	Das.	Srijut Jogendra Nath Barua.
	Jagyeswar Das Gupta.	Faizuddin Ahmad.	Prabhat Chandra Chatarji.
	Rajani Kanta Ray	Abdur Rahmin.	Muhammad Chaudhuri.
	Dastidar.	Srijut Hem Chandra Goswami.	<i>William Shaw.</i>
2nd Grade.	Pancha Gopal Mukharji.	Dohory Ropmay.	Srijut Prabodh Chandra Bardalai.
Ahmadullah.	Radha Nath Phukan.	Srijut Benudhar Rajkhowa.	Muhammad Aziz-ur-Rahman.
	Mahendra Chandra De.	Tajammul Ali.	M. Ataur Rahman.
	Suresh Chandra Das.	Srijut Bishou Prasad Dowra.	<i>Srijut Kali Ram Medhi.</i>
3rd Grade.	B. Chandra De.	C. H. Bell.	Debi Charan Ray.
Kishori Mohan Sen.	J. N. D. Purkayastha.		
R. N. Thompson.	Debendra Kumar Mukharji.		

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Judges—Abdul Majid, C.I.E., A. Mellor, H. C. Liddell, B. N. Rau.

Subordinate Judges—Kali Prasanna Sen, Hem Chandra Basu, S. B. Banarji.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Public Instruction—J. R. Cunningham, M.A.

Inspectors of Schools—F. B. Wilkins, M.A., G. A. Small, B.A., Mrs. M. E. A. Fosbrooke.

Principal, Cotton College—F. W. Stüdmersen, B.A.

Professors, ditto—D. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., D. E. Roberts, M.Sc., A. E. Brown, M.A., LL.B., R. C. Goffin, M.A.

Principal, Mwarichand College—Apurba Chandra Datta.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The names of Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment employed in the Assam Administration will be found under "India," pages 9 and 10.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.*Inspector-General of Police*—A. A. Campbell.**SUPERINTENDENTS.***Seniors.*

W. C. M. Dundas, C.I.E.	C. H. J. Craven.	T. P. M. O'Callaghan.	S. O. Monies.
F. Boxwell.	M. L. A. Luffman.	T. E. Furze, M.C.	H. Beaumont.
A. R. Giles.	C. R. F. Bion.	W. J. H. Ballantyne.	A. C. de Clermont.
A. T. Halliday.	Capt. G. A. Nevill.	K. B. Ahmad	R. C. R. Cumming.
		Muhammad.	

Juniors.

H. G. Bartley.	J. Needham.	Ananda Chandra
J. H. Crace	G. E. S. McLeman.	Agarwala.
C. S. Hitchens.	J. E. Reid.	L. J. Fitzpatrick.

Deputy Superintendents of Police, 1st Grade—Muhammad Sadir, J. K. Basu.*Commandants, Assam Rifles*—Major A. Vickers, Major A. L. M. Moleworth, Capt. H. L. F. Falkland, Capt. G. B. Davies, Capt. P. B. Hebbert, Capt. W. B. Shakespear.*Assistant Commandants*—Lieut. R. P. Abigail, Lieut. E. J. Hooper, Second Lieut. L. R. Mawson, Lieut. C. F. Jeffery, Lieut. E. J. Asquith, Capt. D. P. Copeland, O.B.E.**FOREST DEPARTMENT.***Conservators*—A. W. Blunt, W. F. L. Tottenham, F. H. Todd.*Deputy and Assistant Conservators*—A. R. Dicks, F. H. Cavendish, W. R. le G. Jacob, H. L. Cooper, C. J. Rowboham, A. J. W. Milroy, J. S. Owden, G. N. Simeon, W. Meiklejohn, A. N. David, A. R. Thomas, C. G. M. Mackarness, C. E. Simmons.**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.***Chief Engineer*—J. N. Taylor, C.I.E.*Superintending Engineer*—O. H. Desenne, A. P. Mullik (*offg.*).*Executive and Assistant Engineers*—B. A. Blenkinsop, F. H. Hodgkins, G. S. Marsh, H. Estcourt (*Prov.*), M. Little, E. P. Burke, B. F. Taylor, *Brev.-Maj.* M. Everett, D.S.O., S. G. Butler, A. S. Harrison, E. Alexander, G. R. Shaw, *Capt.* K. E. L. Pennell, M.C., Ali Ahmad, F. E. Cormack, A. A. Barnard, O.B.E.**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals—Col. J. Garvie.*Sanitary Commissioner*—Major T. C. McC. Young, M.D.

CIVIL SURGEONS.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Macleod, Lieut.-Col. H. S. Wood, Major W. D. Ritchie, M.B., Lieut.-Col. H. Innes, M.D., Major J. W. McCoy, Major L. B. Scott, M.D.

EXCISE AND REGISTRATION DEPARTMENTS.*Officiating Commissioner of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration*—G. C. Kerwood.
Superintendent of Excise—Radha Mohan Das.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.*Postmaster-General*—G. P. Roy.*Deputy Postmaster-General*—M. J. Stephen.*Telegraph Engineering, In-charge, Eastern Circle*—Baba Sundar Singh.**SURVEY DEPARTMENT**—(see under "India," page 16A).**FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.***Comptroller*—T. H. Worgan (*offg.*).*Deputy Comptroller*—L. B. Ward.

(See also under "India," pages 12 and 13.)

JAIL DEPARTMENT.*Inspector-General of Prisons*—Col. J. Garvie.

[MEMO.—The District Jails are usually in charge of the Civil Surgeons.]

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.*Political Agent in Manipur*—L. O. Clarke.*Political Officer, Sadiya Frontier Tract*—W. C. M. Dundas, C.I.E.*Assistants to ditto*—T. P. M. O'Callaghan, R. C. R. Cumming.*Political Officer, Balipara Frontier Tract*—Capt. G. A. Nevil.**MISCELLANEOUS.***Director of Land Records and Agriculture*—J. McSwiney.*Deputy Director of Agriculture*—A. G. Birt, B.Sc.*Agricultural Chemist*—A. A. Meggitt.*Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department*—W. Harris, I.C.V.D.*Chief Inspector of Factories*—R. P. Adams, O.B.E.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Governor—SIR SPENCER HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Assumed charge of office, 3 January, 1921.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

L. C. Porter, C.S.I., C.I.E. Took his seat, 3 January, 1921.

Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Mahmudabad.
Took his seat, 3 January, 1921.

Private Secretaries—Capt. V. F. Gamble, Capt. A. D. G. S. Batty.
Hon. Aide-de-Camp—Hon. and Lieut. Shaik Imtiaz Rasul Khan.

MINISTERS.

C. Y. Chintamani.

Pandit Jagat Narain.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF 123 MEMBERS.

(21 nominated, 100 elected and 2 ex-officio.)

President—Michael Keane, I.C.S.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to Government—A. C. Chatterjee, M. Keane (*s.p.t.*).

Financial Secretary to Government—G. G. Sim, C.I.E., E. A. H. Blunt, O.B.E. (*offg.*).

Judicial " " —K. M. Singh (*offg.*).

Revenue " " —J. C. Nelson (*offg.*).

Under Secretaries—H. Minson, M.B.E., J. R. W. Bennett, A. B. Reid, G. S. Bajpai (*offg.*).

Secretary to Government, Public Works Dept. (Buildings and Roads, and Railways)—
H. M. Willmott, A. C. Verrieres, C.I.E.
(*offg.*).

" " " " (*Irrigation*)—A. W. E. Standley.

Under Secretary, P.W.D. (Irrigation)—W. Roche.

" " " (*Buildings and Roads, and Railways*)—L. B. Gilbert.

Assistant Secretary, P.W.D.—F. C. Richardson, V.D.

Registrars—F. E. Lowe, A. Grant, A. M. Jelly, C. St. L. Teyen, F. L' E. Phipps (*s.p.t.*),
A. R. Burns (*offg.*).

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD.

Chief Justice—Sir E. G. Mears, Kt.
 Puisne Judges—Sir G. E. Knox, I.S.O., Sir
 Pramada Charan Banarji, W. Tudball,
 Muhammad Rafiq, T. C. Figgott, C. Walsh,
 A. E. Ryves (*acting addl.*), G. Prasad (*acting
 addl.*), Dr. Shah Muhammad Sulaiman (*acting*),
 Kanhaiya Lal (*acting*).
Legal Remembrancer—S. R. Daniels, D. R. Lyle
 (*acting*).

Registrar—C. L. M. Smith (*s.p.t.*).
Dy. Registrar—S. E. J. Mills (*s.p.t.*).
Asst. Registrar—A. S. Day, M.B.E. (*s.p.t.*).
Government Advocate—A. E. Ryves, W.
 Wallach (*offg.*).
*Law Reporter and Secretary to Legislative
 Council*—W. K. Porter.

COURT OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, OUDH.

LUCKNOW.

Judicial Commissioner—B. Lindsay.
Additional Judicial Commissioners—L. Stuart, C.I.E., S. R. Daniels (*offg.*), Saiyid
 Wazir Hasan (*offg.*), Kanhaiya Lal Rai Bahadur.
Registrar—S. I. Husain.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

1st Grade.	4th Grade.	Officiating.
H. E. Holme.	V. E. G. Hussey.	O. F. Jenkins
H. N. Wright.	F. B. Sherring.	E. Bennet.
H. J. Bell (<i>s.p.t.</i>).	Sitta Prasad Bajpai.	H. G. Smith.
<i>and Grade.</i>	G. C. Badhwar.	H. J. Collister.
W. R. G. Moir.	E. R. Neave.	K. A. H. Sams.
J. H. Cuming.	T. K. Johnston.	L. S. White.
D. L. Johnston.	E. M. Nanavati.	Partab Singh.
S. R. Daniels.	C. H. B. Kendall.	Ganga Sahai.
D. R. Lyle.	Kunj Bihari Seth.	Baij Nath Das.
G. A. Paterson.	C. M. King.	Jotendra Mohan Basu.
<i>3rd Grade.</i>	Kunwar Sen.	Kshirod Gopal Banarji.
B. J. Dalal.	Murari Lal.	Saiyid Muhammad Raza.
F. D. Simpson.	A. G. P. Pullan.	Suraj Narayan Majju.
E. H. Ashworth.	Muhammad Abdul Ghani.	Shankar Dayal.
A. W. R. Cole.	Shekhar Nath Banarji.	Shankar Prasad Khattri.
Jagat Narayan.	B. C. Forbes.	Lala Sheo Darshan Dayal.

SESSIONS AND SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

O. F. Jenkins.	<i>Officiating.</i>
E. Bennet.	P. P. L. Katara.
I. B. Mandal.	C. S. Abdul Hasan.
B. S. Kisch.	Saiyid M. Raza.
	R. D. Shukul.
	M. M. Sanyal.

SMALL CAUSE COURT JUDGES.

H. Beatty.	Nitya Nand Pande.
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JUDICIAL BRANCH OF PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

Rai Jagat Narayan Bahadar.	Murari Lal.
Sitta Prasad Bajpai.	Muhammad Abdul Ghani.
Kunwar Sen Bahadur.	Shekhar N. Banarji.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

JUDICIAL BRANCH OF PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE—*continued.*

SUBORDINATE JUDGES—AGRA.

1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade— <i>continued.</i>
Partab Singh, O.B.E. Khwaja Abdul Ali. Ganga Sahai. Saiyyd Abdul Hasan. Ram Das. Ladli Prasad. Baij Nath Das. Jotendra Mohan Basu. Kshirod Gopal Banarji. Suraj Narayan Majju, M.B.E. <i>Shams-ud-din-Khan.</i>	Lal Gopal Mukharji. Piare Lal Katara. Sheo Darshan Dayal. Gopal Das Mukharji. Manmohan Sanyal. S. Muhammad Shafi. Chand Saksena. Hari Har Lal Bhargav. Kameshar Nath.	Kauleshar Nath Rai. Raghunath Prasad. Pran Kristo Ray. M. Muhammad Ali Ausat. Piare Lal Chaturvedi. Aghor Nath Mukharji. Shambhu Nath Dube. Rai Bihari Lal. M. Abdul Halim. Nitya Nand Prasad. Maheshar Prasad (<i>temp.</i>). Piare Lal Rastogi (<i>s.p.t.</i>). Kashi Prasad (<i>s.p.t.</i>).
	3rd Grade. Jogendra Nath Chaudhuri. Lalta Prasad Jauhari.	

SUBORDINATE JUDGES—OUDH.

1st Grade.	3rd Grade.
Kishan Kunmar. Shankar Dayal. Suraj Narayan. Muhammad Raza.	Mahmud Hasan. Mahmud Hasan Khan. Ashgar Hasan. Aprakash Chandra Basu. Thakur Rachhpal Singh. Bishambar Nath Misra. Shambhu Dayal. Siraj-ud-din. Gokul Prasad (<i>s.p.t.</i>). Sukhdeo Bihari Misra (<i>s.p.t.</i>). Sham Manchar Nath Shargha (<i>s.p.t.</i>).
2nd Grade. Raghubar Dayal Shukul. Shankar Prasad Khattri. Bhudar Chandra Ghosh. Fateh Bahadur Varma.	

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. Burton. Lieut.-Col. D. G. Peart. Lieut.-Col. F. G. A. Wimberly. Major E. A. Trafford. Lieut.-Col. W. C. S. Prince. Capt. A. H. C. Hamilton.	Major W. Williams. Lieut. G. T. Wards. Capt. G. R. Dowland, M.C. Lieut. N. H. Gordon. Lieut.-Col. H. F. W. Paterson.
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LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

Members—H. C. Ferard, C.S.I., C.I.E., H. M. R. Hopkins, L. C. Porter, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E. (<i>offg.</i>).	Joint Secretary—H. Bomford, G. B. F. Muir (<i>offg.</i>).
Secretary—E. A. Phelps.	Junior do.—Sheo Prasad, O.B.E. Registrar—W. P. J. Peal, E. C. Archer (<i>offg.</i>).

COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

D. Calnan, C.B.E. P. Wyndham, C.I.E., C.B.E. P. Harrison, C.I.E. F. J. Pert.	L. C. Porter, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E. H. K. Gracey, C.B.E.	S. H. Fremantle, C.S.I., C.I.E. R. Burn, C.S.I. J. R. Pearson, C.I.E.
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LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—continued.

MAGISTRATES, COLLECTORS, AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

T. A. H. Way.	V. A. Stowell, O.B.E.	G. F. Adams, C.B.E.
<i>J. H. Cox, C.I.E., C.B.E.</i>	W. E. M. Campbell.	S. G. de C. Ireland.
<i>T. W. Morris.</i>	<i>J. C. Fergusson.</i>	H. G. Walton.
J. C. Fauthorpe, M.C.	N. C. Stiffe, O.B.E.	<i>H. R. Nevill, O.B.E.</i>
H. R. C. Hailey, C.I.E., C.B.E.	E. A. Phelps.	A. F. Fremantle.
R. L. H. Clarke.	J. C. Smith.	C. E. D. Peters.
J. E. Goudge, O.B.E.	C. A. Mumford, O.B.E.	C. M. Collett.
A. W. McNair, O.B.E.	J. Campbell, O.B.E.	H. A. Lomas, O.B.E.
C. A. Silbertrud.	<i>S. P. O'Donnell, C.I.E.</i>	<i>E. A. H. Blunt, O.B.E.</i>
W. J. E. Lupton, O.B.E.	G. B. Lambert.	<i>G. G. Sim, C.I.E.</i>
W. H. Webb.	<i>W. S. Cassels, O.B.E.</i>	Kunwar Maharaj Singh, C.I.E.
W. B. Cotton.	<i>D. Dewar.</i>	D. L. Drake-Brockman.
F. S. P. Swann, C.I.E.	W. Gaskell.	K. N. Knox.
A. W. Pim, C.I.E.	C. L. Alexander.	D. M. Stewart.
H. G. S. Tyler.	L. M. Stubbs.	H. S. Crosthwaite.
J. S. Stevinson.	J. C. Nelson.	J. M. Clay, O.B.E.
R. Oakden, O.B.E.	E. P. Fawcett, C.B.E.	<i>H. Bomford.</i>
	E. F. Oppenheim.	W. C. Dible.
	F. F. Sladen.	H. A. Lane.
	Radha Raman Bahadur.	C. Moore (<i>s.p.t.</i>).
	L. M. Jopling.	G. Flowers (<i>s.p.t.</i>).
	A. C. Holme.	E. S. Liddiard, M.B.E. (<i>s.p.t.</i>).
	J. B. Ormrod.	Shaik Maqbul Husain, C.I.E. (<i>s.p.t.</i>).

OFFICIATING MAGISTRATES AND COLLECTORS, AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

C. W. Grant.	J. N. L. Sathe.	Muhammad Fasih-ud-din.
G. K. Darling.	H. Rutledge.	Muhammad Azim Khan.
A. P. Collett.	R. D. W. D. Macleod.	Muhammad Abdus Sami.
G. B. F. Muir.	A. W. Ibbotson, M.C., M.B.E.	Sayid Zain-ud-din.
P. W. Marsh.	C. L. Wallace, M.C.	Sham Bihari Misra, I.
V. N. Mehta.	W. Y. Madeley.	Sham Bihari Misra, II.
G. M. Harper.	K. G. Harper.	Sheo Prasad.
P. Mason.	F. W. W. Baynes.	Rafuddin Ahmad.
Panna Lal.	A. Monro.	Chaudri Wajid Husain.
J. F. Sale.	R. W. Bigg Wither.	Thakur Thamman Singh.
J. V. S. Wilkinson.	A. H. Gurney.	Jhumak Lal.
R. B. Smith.	P. M. Kharegat.	Sayid Ahmad Hasan.

JOINT MAGISTRATES, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES AND COLLECTORS.

Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, O.B.E.	J. C. Moore.	A. H. de B. Hamilton.	<i>J. G. Acheson.</i>
R. H. Williamson.	E. H. H. Edye, M.B.E.	D. C. Hunter.	S. S. Nehru.
A. C. McWatters, C.I.E.	G. O. Allen.	R. Milner-White.	<i>A. G. Clow.</i>
C. H. Marsh.	<i>E. L. Norton.</i>	<i>T. B. W. Bishop.</i>	A. A. Waugh.
W. E. J. Dubbs.	J. N. G. Johnson.	<i>L. S. White.</i>	B. E. Dreyfus.
<i>H. G. Haig.</i>	J. H. Darwin.	G. L. Vivian.	G. S. Bajpai.
<i>D. A. Barker.</i>	T. Sloan.	T. J. C. Acton.	R. F. Mudie, O.B.E.
R. C. A. S. Hobart.	<i>H. J. Collier.</i>	R. L. Yorke.	<i>N. C. Mehta.</i>
I. D'O. Elliott.	C. F. Wood.	W. Ameer All.	G. W. Bain.
F. C. M. Cruickshank.	B. J. K. Hallows.	<i>T. A. Stewart.</i>	A. R. Wallace.
A. G. Shirreff.	<i>K. A. H. Sams.</i>	E. T. Thurston.	H. Beatty.
H. G. Smith.	S. H. Thomson.	P. P. M. C. Plowden.	M. F. P. Herchenroder.
<i>C. W. Gwynne.</i>	H. S. Ross.	O. V. Calder.	S. P. Shah.
N. Walker.	J. J. W. Allsop.		C. K. Desai.
<i>B. H. Bourdillon.</i>			J. S. Eytan.*
			L. Owen.*
			C. M. D. Cade.*
			W. R. Tennant.*
			W. Husain.*

Settlement Officers—D. L. Drake-Brockman, H. A. Lane.
City Magistrate, Lucknow—H. Rutledge.

* Partly passed.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—*continued*.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

MAGISTRATES AND COLLECTORS.

Rai Rádhá Raman Bahadur.	Kunwar Maharaj Singh, C.I.E.	Muhammad Fasih-ud-din, Khan Bahadur (<i>offg.</i>).
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DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS (OFFICIATING).

Muhammad Azim Khan.

Muhammad Abdus Sami.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Avadh Bihari Lal.	Kharag Singh Pal.	Sunchri Lal.
Muhammad Muti-ullah Khan, Khan Bahadur.	Bisheshwar Nath Kak.	<i>Muhammad Ashfaq Hasau Khan.</i>
Janardan Joshi.	<i>Chaudhuri Wajid Husain.</i>	<i>N. H. Gordon.</i>
Raghunath Prasad.	J. B. Smart.	J. P. Nicholson.
Muhammad Alaul Hasan.	<i>Chandra Dat Pandé.</i>	E. Thomas.
Seth Lachman Sarup.	Abdul Qadir Alvi.	Mirza Muhammad Husain Ali Khan.
Chaudhuri Nathu Ram Taga.	Chaudri Jot Singh.	Thakur Hukm Singh.
S. E. Anthony.	Thakur Thamman Singh, Rai Bahadur.	Saiyid Mustafa Husain Rizivi.
Mahabir Prasad.	Kamlaka Dube.	Saiyid Ishrat Husain.
<i>Muhammad Habib-ullah, O.B.E.</i>	<i>Gur Sewak Singh Upadhya.</i>	H. C. Young.
Ram Sarup.	J. Michael.	Gobind Prasad Ghildial.
Saiyid Zain-ud-din.	Abdul Hamid Khan, Khan Bahadur, O.B.E.	M. Mazhar-ul-Haqq.
Sham Bihari Misra (1).	Zain-ul Ibad.	Kunwar Jasbir Singh.
Jwala Prasad (1).	Jhumak Lal.	<i>Bishambhar Nath.</i>
Muhammad Ahmad.	Amir Husain.	Saiyid Abu Muhammad, Khan Sahib.
Qasim Beg Chaghtai.	Muhammad Habib-ullah Khan.	Chandra Bali Rai.
<i>Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.</i>	<i>Muhammad Musanna,</i>	Thakur Sardar Singh.
F. G. Hoskins.	Gada Husain.	M. Abdul Karim Khan.
E. B. Dukoff-Gordon.	<i>Muhammad Malin-us-Zaman Khan.</i>	Ramji Das.
<i>Maqbul Husain, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.</i>	V. O. Augustine.	Sheo Karan Nath Misra.
Sham Bihari Misra (11).	Ashfaq Husain.	Brij Chand Sharma.
Radha Charan.	<i>Pateshri Prasad Singh.</i>	Mirza Ali Saijad Husain.
H. H. Shaw, M.B.E.	Ratan Chand Sahib.	Chhail Bihari Lal.
Thakur Bakhtawar Singh.	Ram Saran Das.	Saiyid Zamin Husain.
Brij Lal.	Budh Sen, M.B.E.	<i>Mirza Jafar Ali Khan.</i>
Sheo Prasad, O.B.E.	Bhagwati Prasad.	Har Bishan Dayal.
Rafi-ud-din Ahmad.	Tasadduq Ali Beg.	<i>Sohan Lal Srivastab.</i>
Aurudd Lal Mahendra.	Abdul Hadi Khan.	Mohini Mohan Lal.
Raj Narayan Brahmwar.	Mahadeo Prasad.	Bindaban.
Thakur Lekhraj Singh.	Abdur Razzaq.	Shaik Zamir-ud-din Khan.
Badri Narayan Misra.	Raj Bahadur.	Qazi Aziz-ud-din Ahmad
Maqsud Ali Khan.	Nasir-ud-din Haidar.	Bilgrami.
Hari Har Nath Mottu.	Ahmad Hasan.	Anand Sarup.
Gur Prasad.	Sheo Charan Lal Puthak.	Suraj Din Bajpai.
Muhammad Shafi Khan.	<i>Ghansham Das.</i>	Gur Saran Niwas Misra.
Ram Partab Singh.	Muinuddin Ahmad.	<i>Bem Prasad Misra.</i>
Abu Abdullah Muhammad Zaka ullah Khan.	<i>Madan Mohan Sinha, M.B.E.</i>	J. V. Lynch.
Chauhe Saligram Pathak.	Prem Lal Sah.	M. Bashir Ahmad.
Shambhu Nath.	Balbhaddar Singh.	Salig Ram Tandan.
Mahesh Bal Diksbit.	Tirbeni Sahai.	J. MacCutchan.
Saiyid I'jaz Ali.	<i>Kashi Nath.</i>	Shambhu Nath.
<i>Ifikhar Husain.</i>	Ibrahim Hasan.	Bishnath Prasad Sahib.
Raghunath Prasad.	Kishan Nand Joshi.	Ajodhya Prasad.
Lachhman Sita Ram Kher.	Shumbhu Narayan.	Saiyid Baha-ud-din.
Qasi Khalil-ud-din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur.	Radha Mohan.	Atbal Singh.
	Mauji Lal.	S. W. Bobb.
	Muhammad Raza.	Radhe Lal Chauhe.
	Muhammad Mammun Hasan.	Rafi-ul-Qadr Khan.

OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

Opium Agent, Ghasipur—C. E. Wild, T. A. H. Way (*offg.*).

Managing Director, Opium Factory, Ghasipur—G. A. Levett-Yeats, C.I.E., I.S.O.,
J. H. Hill (*offg.*).

SUB-DEPUTY OPIUM AGENTS.

C. H. S. Burt.	J. H. Hill.	Abinash Chandra Ray.
E. C. Godfrey.	J. E. Vaughan.	G. O'B. Power.
F. W. Harris.	M. Salim.	F. G. McGinn.
G. W. W. Oliphant.	C. J. Davey.	N. C. Wilcox.
A. H. Biss.	B. Mawson.	P. P. Donlea.
J. E. Powell.	A. G. S. Shuttleworth.	M. Cartland.
L. S. Grabam.	W. B. Talbot.	W. English.
C. F. Russell.	W. S. Dawe.	

ASSISTANT OPIUM AGENTS.

C. A. Levett-Yeats.	H. M. Ross.	L. P. Hutchison.
H. K. Ray.	A. F. Bryant.	G. S. V. Paterson.
M. Mackertich.	E. James.	J. A. St. J. Farnon.
H. A. Jones.	C. H. McBrien.	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FOR SECRETARIAT, *see* page 49.

IMPERIAL ENGINEERS.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.

A. W. E. Standley.	H. M. Willmott.	A. C. Verrieres, C.I.E.
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SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

Lall, B. C.	Bion, F. F.	L. B. Spilsbury.
Belcher, W. E. G.	C. E. Hall.	B. D'O. Darley, C.I.E.
Crookshank, Maj.-Gen. Sir S.	West, C. H.	G. McC. Hoey.
<i>D.A., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.,</i>	H. Rigg.	H. J. Oliphant.
<i>M.V.O., D.S.O.</i>	Hari Prasad Vidyant.	A. Woods.
Laurie, A. C. H.	P. A. L. Cantin.	

EXECUTIVE AND ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEER CLASS (IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL ENGINEERS).

<i>Wildeblood, J.P.</i>	P. H. Tillard.	<i>Bunting, S. A. S.</i>
Chhote Lal, O.B.E.	Raj Narayan.	Stampe, W. L.
<i>Hogg, Lt.-Col. C. C. H., C.M.G.</i>	Cornelius, E. H.	Anderson, F.
Wilkins, C. F.	<i>Graeme, Lieut.-Col. J. A., D.S.O.</i>	Haig, Maj. W. de H., D.S.O.
Cooper, W. C.	Gendi Rai.	<i>Humfress, H. T.</i>
<i>Giles, Lieut.-Col. V., D.S.O.</i>	Lane, H.	Karam Chand.
<i>Hogg, Maj. P. G. H., D.S.O.</i>	Ali Mahdi.	Dillon, H. V. S.
Raghubir Prasad Varma.	E. W. Clarke.	Woodhead, A.
<i>Rouse, A. M., C.I.E.</i>	<i>Roberts, R. F.</i>	Byrnes, W. F.
Nand Lal Bhattacharji.	<i>Pollock, Maj. H. C.</i>	Roche, W.
Richards, W. B.	A. T. Braybrooke.	Lewis, A. E.
Hope, H. J.	Briggs, A. B.	
<i>Jwala Prasad,</i>	Chhuttan Lal.	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*IMPERIAL ENGINEERS—*continued.*EXECUTIVE AND ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEER CLASS (IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL ENGINEERS)—*continued.*

W. M. Griffith.	G. Lacey.	E. C. Abbott Young.
Nand Kishor.	Mool Chand Bijawat.	R. A. B. Smith.
Harris, D. G.	Sham Lal.	W. Sinclair.
Hall, R. F.	K. Ram Chatarji.	Muhammad Zahur - ud - din
Hyde-Smith, V. G.	J. Gorman.	Ahmad Faruqi
Emerson, D. B.	E. J. Wallace.	W. H. Cooper.
Lec, J. S. S.	G. A. Campbell.	R. H. Paddison.
Salig Ram.	Chandra Kishore.	F. H. Hutchinson.
F. T. Jones, M.V.O.	Raj Bihari Lal Mathur.	Mian Muhammad Khan.
Amoore, H. J.	S. G. Edgar.	A. R. Clough.
Gadsby, R.	G. E. Rhodes.	W. M. G. Dawson.
Richardson, M. R.	L. C. Perrin.	R. H. Hood.
Minshull, W. T.	S. T. H. Munsey.	J. T. K. Crossfield.
Lemon, R. E.	W. J. O'G. Gill.	W. F. Walker.
Hickey, P. F. B.	Mahabir Prasad.	M. B. Hatfield.
Hunter, C. F.	Mohsin Ali.	A. N. Lyle.
Oliif-Lee, O.	W. E. Blizard.	Abdul Rahim.
Lyle, T. McE.	R. B. Connell.	Anand Prakash Watal,
Muhammad Abdul Aziz.	K. S. Varma.	J. A. Power.
Madan Gopal Sardana.	Surendra Singh Bhagat.	M. Basheer Farooki.
Dawson, L. E.	A. Eastmond, M.C.	J. Shelley.
Morphy, A. V.	C. W. Lacey.	H. Willcocks.
L. B. Gilbert.		

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

*Director—**Deputy Director, Land Records—*G. B. Lambert.*Deputy Directors, Agriculture—*A. E. Farr, B. C. Burt, M.B.E., L. C. Sharma, W. N. Harvey.*Principal, Agricultural College—*H. M. Leake.*Agricultural Chemist—*G. Clarke.*Agricultural Engineer—*F. H. Vick.*Economic Botanist—*H. M. Leake, W. Youngman (*off.*).*Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Dept.—*E. W. Oliver.*and Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Dept.—*S. G. M. Hickey.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The names of the officers of the Survey Department serving in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh are included in the General Lists of the Department under "India." (See page 16A.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Lt.-Governor's Agent, Benares—*The Commissioner, Benares Division,
 " " *Rampur—* " Rohilkand Division,
 " " *Tehri—* " Kumaun Division.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Director of Public Instruction—C. F. de la Fosse, C.I.E., M.A.
Assistant Director—E. A. Richardson, M.A.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

E. F. Tipple, B.A.	Inspector, Kumaun Division, &c.
C. M. Mulvany, M.A., B.Litt.	Professor, Queen's College, Benares.
P. S. Burrell, M.A.	Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
J. J. Durrack, B.A.,	Professor, Muir Central College.
E. A. Radford, B.A.	Professor, Muir Central College.
H. N. Randle, B.A.	Professor, Queen's College, Benares.
N. A. Rust, M.A.	Registrar, Depart'l Examinations, Allahabad.
H. Banister, B.Sc.	Inspector of Schools.
E. Stokes, B.A.	Head Master, Government High School, Bareilly.
Miss H. G. Stuart, M.A.	Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Lucknow.
S. G. Dunn, M.A.	Professor, Muir Central College.
A. H. Mackenzie, M.A.	Chief Inspector of Vernacular Education.
P. P. Phillips, Ph.D.	Professor, Thomason College.
J. L. Watson, M.A.	Principal, Training College, Allahabad.
R. S. Wear	Vice-Principal, Training College, Allahabad.
W. S. Armour, B.A., M.B.E.	Head Master, Queen's Collegiate School, Benares.
C. P. W. Lloyd, B.A.	Professor, Muir Central College.
H. P. Jordan, M.Sc.	Professor, Thomason College.
<i>H. R. Harrop, M.A.</i>	Inspector of Schools.
W. N. F. Woodland, D.Sc.	Professor, Muir Central College.
R. H. Moody, M.A.	Professor, Muir Central College.
A. P. Cox, B.A.	Inspector of Schools, Meerut.
<i>R. L. Turner, M.C., M.A.</i>	Professor, Queen's College, Benares.
H. B. Wetherill, M.A.	Inspector of Schools, Fyzabad Division.
A. A. Simpson, M.A.	Head Master, Govt. High School, Cawnpore.
H. Tinker, B.Sc.	Principal Training College, Allahabad.
J. A. Ewing, M.A.	Professor, Muir College, Allahabad.
O. J. Gardner, M.A., &c.	Head Master, Govt. High School, Meerut.
A. R. Burnett-Hurst, B.Sc.	Professor, Muir College, Allahabad.
Dr. Annada Prasad Sarker, M.A., D.Sc.	Professor, Muir College, Allahabad.
Dr. Nil Ratan Dhar, D.Sc.	Professor, Muir College, Allahabad.

PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Kailash Prasad Kichlu, M.A.	Inspector of Schools.
Haidar Hasan, B.A.	" "
Abdul Hasan, B.A.	" "
P. A. Lyons	Principal, Technical School, Lucknow.
J. C. Kempster, B.A., M.B.E.	Principal, Training College, Lucknow.
Abhay Charan Mukharji	Professor, Muir Central College.

Principal, School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow—N. Heard.
Principal, Government Central Weaving Institute, Benares—T. P. Ormrod,
Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies—Ganga Nath Jha.
Principal, Government Carpentry School, Allahabad—G. F. Worthen.

THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

Principal—W. G. Wood, C.S.I.
Professors—Major E. W. C. Saundes, C. J. Veale, M.A., P. P. Phillips, Ph.D.,
H. P. Jordan, M.Sc.
Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering—W. D. McLaren.
Instructor in Applied Science and Photography—Capt. F. W. Hart.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Memo.—The names of Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment employed in the United Provinces will be found under "India." (See pages 9 and 10.)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.*Inspector-General of Police*—L. M. Kaye.*Deputy Inspectors-General*—H. de L. Ross, H. G. Richardson, M. C. Tweedie, A. D. Ashdown, E. Kaye (*offg.*), L. B. Good (*offg.*), A. F. K. Begbie (*offg.*), R. E. Coupland (*offg.*), T. A. L. S. O'Connor (*offg.*).**SUPERINTENDENTS.**

M. L. Oakes.	E. J. W. Bellairs.	D. R. Wright.	H. R. Roe.
B. M. C. Hamilton,	A. W. Richardson.	J. E. Fife.	S. Newby, O.B.E.
P. F. N. Toulmin.	B. H. Burton.	W. E. Acock.	P. Biggane.
H. R. Warner.	F. G. Fox.	F. W. Galloway.	F. G. Marshall.
R. C. Bramley.	H. J. C. Molony.	E. H. Bruce.	A. G. Phillips.
E. St. J. Lawson.	R. J. Adams.	M. H. Eyre.	K. M. O'Riordan.
W. G. Willcocks.	T. A. C. Forbes.	S. T. Hollins.	R. A. Hortor.
W. F. Martin.	L. McL. MacDowell.	S. R. Mayers.	Tara Singh.
R. Kinloch.	R. J. S. Dodd.	J. B. O'Connor.	Rai Man Singh, M.C.
F. St. G. de Carteret.	A. A. Woodhouse.	R. S. Bell.	M. J. O'Driscoll.
H. A. C. Williams.	F. Reynolds.	C. H. L. Farran.	
C. E. W. Sands, O.B.E.	H. Williamson, M.B.E.	S. V. L. de M. Gerdon.	

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

B. G. P. Thomas.	D. L. Morgan.	J. R. H. Nott-Bower.	C. P. Luck.
J. L. Stronach.	H. A. M. Cones.	J. G. Hogan.	G. G. Field.
E. D. Smith.	J. C. T. Rivett-Carnac,	G. F. Caulton.	A. W. Robertson,
E. G. B. Peel.	M.C.	D. Pilditch.	D.F.C.
C. R. Peters.	E. T. Warren.	A. C. Blunden.	G. O. Bateman.
J. C. Weymouth.	R. Wilkinson.	P. H. J. Measures.	G. H. J. Coombes.
N. B. P. Shore.	F. Young.	G. A. Anderson.	D. B. C. Madge.
A. G. Crawford.	H. A. Inglis.	E. C. Robinson.	H. C. Mitchell.
G. R. Higginson.	W. Elliot.	C. S. Elmslie.	C. G. Parsons, M.C.
R. Powell.	R. N. Marsh-Smith.	F. C. S. Baker.	J. Ferguson, M.C.
E. A. C. King.	E. P. McIntosh, M.C.	H. A. Carless.	
E. B. Belcher, M.C.	C. E. Elms.	G. Waddell.	

FOREST DEPARTMENT.**IMPERIAL FOREST SERVICE.****CHIEF CONSERVATOR.**

P. H. Clutterbuck, C.I.E., C.B.E.

H. G. Billson (*offg.*).**CONSERVATORS.**

A. R. Dicks.	C. G. Trevor (<i>offg.</i>).
F. F. R. Channer, O.B.E. (<i>offg.</i>).	F. Canning (<i>offg.</i>).
R. St. G. Burke (<i>offg.</i>).	

DEPUTY CONSERVATORS.

E. R. Stevens.	V. A. Herbert, M.C.	S. H. Howard.	F. K. Mahing.
J. Whitehead, C.B.E.	J. N. Oliphant, M.B.E.	R. G. Marriott.	H. G. Champion.
A. E. Osmaston.	E. Benskin.	M. W. Chifford.	B. R. Wood.
E. A. Smythies.	J. V. Collier, M.B.E.	W. A. Bailey.	

ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR.

W. J. Lambert, D.S.O.

PROVINCIAL FOREST SERVICE.*Extra Deputy Conservators*—Gulab Rai, Saiyid Mahdi Hasan, G. O. Coomba, Mathura Prasad Bhole, J. E. C. Turner.

For Imperial Forest Research Institute, see page 20.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals—Col. J. K. Close, M.D., I.M.S. (*offg.*).
Sanitary Commissioner and Subdt.-Gen. of Vaccination—Major C. L. Dunn.
Depty. Sany. Commissioners—Major E. Bisset, M.B., Debi Dat Pandya, A. Sousa.
Professor of Pathology, King George's Medical College—Major J. W. D. Megaw, M.B.
Professor of Physiology, King George's Medical College—Major A. E. J. Lister, M.B.

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE IN CIVIL EMPLOY.*Civil Surgeons—Lieutenant-Colonels.*

L. G. Fischer.
 J. M. Crawford, M.B., O.B.E.
 W. Young, M.B.
 H. A. Smith, C.I.E., M.B.
 C. Milne, O.B.E., M.B.
 G. T. Birdwood, M.D.
 R. G. Turner, D.S.O.
 H. J. Walton, M.D.
 G. Hutcheson, M.D.
 T. Hunter, M.D.
 E. J. O'Meara, O.B.E.
 R. F. Baird.
 W. S. Willmore.
 J. N. Walker.
 W. MacM. Pearson, M.B.
 J. D. Graham, C.I.E., M.B.
 W. E. McKechmie, M.B.
 A. W. R. Cochrane, M.B.
 R. Steen, M.D.

Civil Surgeons—Majors.

C. A. Sprawson, C.I.E., M.D.
 W. Lapsley, M.B.
 F. W. Sumner, M.B.
 H. R. Nutt, M.D.
 E. C. Hepper.
 A. E. J. Lister, M.B.
 H. Ross, O.B.E.
 H. W. Illius.

Civil Surgeons (offg.)—Majors.

G. A. Jolly.
 A. Cameron.
 H. C. Buckley.
 J. S. O'Neill, M.C.
 M. R. C. McWatters.
 C. H. Reinhold, M.C.
 B. E. M. Newland.
 J. W. D. Megaw.
 H. P. Cook.
 C. H. Barber, D.S.O.

UNCOVENANTED AND SUBORDINATE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

H. A. Macleod, M.B.
 Hon. Major W. J. A. Hogan.

Hon. Major N. S. Harvey.

EXCISE AND REGISTRATION DEPARTMENTS.

Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise—T. A. H. Way, Deputy, T. Gibb.
Assistant Commissioners—Madho Prasad Misra, Saiyid Razi-ud-din, W. M. Paxton, A. Jefford,
 Madan Mohan Lal.
District Registrars—All District and Sessions Judges, the Subordinate Judge of Dehra Dun, the
 Deputy Commissioners of Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

See NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT, page 12.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General—W. G. G. Bayly (*offg.*).
Deputy Accountant-General—B. L. A. Laville, I.S.O.
Assistant Accountants-General—R. H. D. Lacey, M. Butler, R. W. Badock, Muhammad Hasan Khan.
Assistant Accountants Officers—W. King, Gosain Das Datta, Lala Lahauri Lal.
 (See also under "India," pages 12 and 13.)

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Prisons—Lieut.-Col. J. M. Woolley, Major J. E. Clements (*offg.*).

SUPERINTENDENTS OF CENTRAL PRISONS.

Major J. E. Clements,	Dr. A. McCurtis.
Major I. M. Macras.	Hon. Major N. S. Harvey.
Major C. E. Palmer.	Hon. Major J. T. Parkinson.
Major W. P. G. Williams.	Capt. P. B. Mills (<i>offg.</i>).
Major G. Holroyd.	

District Jails are in most cases in charge of the Civil Surgeon.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Postmaster-General—H. S. H. Pilkington, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Personal Asst. to Ditto—G. J. H. Quilter.
Deputy Postmaster-General—Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Gani (*Posts*).
Deputy Postmaster-General—P. N. Mitra (*Telegraph*).
Postmaster, Cawnpore—V. W. Coombes.
Postmaster, Lucknow—T. G. Chiodetti.
Directors, Telegraph Engineering—M. J. O'Connell, J. M. Coode.
Personal Assistant—F. Rodriguez.
Superintendent of Post Offices, Telegraph Traffic—W. G. W. O'Brien.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Superintendent, Government Press—W. C. Abel, M.B.E.
Chemical Examiner, Analyst, and Bacteriologist—E. H. Hankin, M.A., D.Sc.
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Agra—Major A. W. Overbeck-Wright, M.B., I.M.S.
Secretary, Board of Public Health—E. A. Kitchen.
Inspector of Factories and Boilers—L. A. Parker.
Director of Industries, Cawnpore—E. A. H. Binnt, O.B.E.

PUNJAB.

Governor—SIR E. D. MACLAGAN, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. •

Assumed Charge, 3 January, 1921.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sir H. J. Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Took his seat, 3 January, 1921.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, C.I.E. Took his seat, 3 January, 1921.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary—Lieut.-Col. E. C. Bayley, C.I.E., O.B.E., Major G. C. S. Black, O.B.E. (*offg.*).

Honorary Aides-de-Camp—Subadar Major Feroz Khan, Bahadur, Subadar Sainabir, Gurung, Bahadur, I.O.M.

MINISTERS.

Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain.

Lala Harkishen Lal.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF 93 MEMBERS.

(20 nominated, 71 elected, and 2 ex-officio.)

President—Montagu Sherard Dawes Butler, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.A.

SECRETARIAT.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Secretary—J. P. Thompson, C.S.I.

Revenue Secretary—E. A. A. Joseph.

Financial Secretary—B. T. Gibson.

Additional Secretary—Shaikh Asghar Ali, C.B.E.

Under Secretaries—J. D. Anderson, J. W. Hearn, Ram Chandra, C. V. Salusbury.

Under Secretary, Police Dept.—A. C. Stewart, M.V.O.

Personal Assistant—H. W. Waite.

Under Secretary, Education Dept.—W. T. Wright.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

Secretaries—F. W. Woods, C.I.E., H. W. M. Ives, C.I.E.

Under Secretaries—J. H. T. Middleton, A. Murphy, F. V. Elsdon, F. R. Grindal (*offg.*).

Assistant Secretary—W. Bwyne.

Buildings and Roads Branch.

Secretary—A. S. Montgomery.

Under Secretary—K. G. Mitchell.

Assistant Secretary—C. B. Salt.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Financial Commissioners—Sir H. J. Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., P. J. Fagan, C.S.I., H. A. Casson, C.S.I.

Director of Agriculture and Industries and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—C. A. H. Townsend, S. M. Jacob (*offg.*).

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner—H. S. Williamson.

Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner—Abdul Aziz.

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner—W. R. Pearce.

Director of Land Records, Inspector-Genl. of Registration, and Registrar-General—K. B. Rahim Baksh, Shaikh.

Director of Industries—E. A. Scott, O.B.E.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—H. Calvert.

Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies—M. L. Darling, W. W. Powell, O.B.E. (*offg.*).

OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB COMMISSION.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Sir H. J. Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. | P. J. Fagan, C.S.I. | H. A. Carson, C.S.I. (*offg.*).

COMMISSIONERS.

C. J. Hallifax, C.B.E.	|	Lt.-Col. P. S. M. Burlton, C.I.E. (<i>s.p.t.</i>).
H. A. Casson, C.S.I.		Lt.-Col. A. C. Elliott, C.I.E., C.B.E. (<i>offg.</i>).
C. M. King, C.I.E.		A. J. W. Kitchin, C.I.E. (<i>offg.</i>).
C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E.		E. R. Abbott (<i>offg.</i>).

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

W. C. Renouf, C.I.E.	|	J. P. Thompson, C.S.I.	|	A. W. J. Talbot.
W. S. Hamilton.		Lt.-Col. C. H. Buck.		G. F. de Montmorency, C.I.E., C.B.E.
H. P. Tollinton, C.I.E.		L. French, C.I.E., C.B.E.		H. A. Smith.
R. A. Mant, C.S.I.		Q. Q. Henriques.		D. J. Boyd.
W. M. Harley, C.S.I., C.I.E.		B. N. Bosworth Smith.		Sir Rahim Baksh, Khan Bahadur
R. T. Clarke.		H. Harcourt, C.B.E.		Shaikh, K.C.I.E.
Hari Kishan Kaul, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.		E. A. A. Joseph.		J. M. Dunnett.
Diwan Tek Chand, O.B.E.		B. T. Gibson.		H. S. Williamson.
A. Langley, C.I.E.		Ganga Sahai, Rai Bahadur, I.S.O.		R. C. Bolster.
Lt.-Col. H. C. Beadon, C.I.E.		C. A. H. Townsend.		A. Latif, O.B.E.
M. S. D. Butler, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.		H. Calvert.		V. Connolly.
A. M. Stow, O.B.E.		M. Irving, O.B.E.		R. B. Whitehead.
Shaikh Asghar Ali, C.B.E.		H. D. Craik.		S. M. Jacob.
F. H. Burton.		J. Wilson-Johnston, C.B.E.		H. H. Jenkyns.
Lt.-Col. A. J. O'Brien, C.I.E., C.B.E.		H. A. Sans, C.I.E.		Nawab Malik Talib Mahdi Khan.
		Lt.-Col. J. C. Coldstream, O.B.E.		

JUDICIAL BRANCH.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

1st Grade. Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan, Khan Bahadur, Khan of Zaida.	|	Lieut.-Col. B. O. Roe.	|	A. H. Parker, M.C.	|	Lt.-Col. R. W. E.
		Lt.-Col. A. A. Irvine, C.I.E.		Lieut.-Col. J. Frizelle.		Knollys.
A. E. Martineau.	|	S. Wilberforce.	|	Amir Ali.	|	Lala Damadar Das.
		B. H. Bird.		F. W. Kennaway.		J. A. Ross.
C. L. Dundas.	|	W. de M. Malan.	|	O. F. Lumsden.	|	J. Coldstream.
		T. P. Ellis, O.B.E.		A. H. Braasher.		A. Campbell.
				M. H. Harrison.		N. H. Prenter (<i>s.p.t.</i>).

OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB COMMISSION—*continued.*

GENERAL LINE.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Lt.-Col. G. B. Sanford, O.B.E.	P. J. Rust.	A. C. Macnabb.
<i>H. F. Forbes, C.I.E.</i>	A. A. McC. Mitchell.	R. H. Crump.
Major M. Ll. Ferrar, O.B.E.	<i>C. W. Jacob.</i>	<i>C. V. Salusbury.</i>
Lt.-Col. F. C. Nicolas.	<i>A. A. L. Parsons.</i>	G. B. Wilson.
<i>J. Addison.</i>	<i>A. L. G. Walker.</i>	<i>A. C. Badenoch.</i>
G. D. Rudkin, O.B.E.	<i>Mahadeva V. Bhide.</i>	<i>G. H. Spence.</i>
M. L. Darling.	J. R. S. Parsons.	P. P. Stuart.
B. H. Dobson.	W. R. Wilson.	<i>J. S. Thomson.</i>
F. W. Skemp.	W. W. Powell, O.B.E.	P. Marsden.
E. G. F. Abraham, C.B.	G. M. Young.	F. H. Puckle.
<i>J. A. Ferguson, O.B.E.</i>	L. Middleton.	Ram Chandra, M.B.E.
H. Fyson.	<i>J. G. Beasley.</i>	<i>R. E. L. Wingate.</i>
H. M. Cowan.	H. St. J. B. Philby, C.I.E.	C. Kjing.
C. F. Strickland, C.B.	<i>D. Johnstone.</i>	<i>H. A. C. Blacker.</i>
G. Worsley, O.B.E.	C. H. Malan, O.B.E.	R. B. Beckett.
<i>E. Burdon.</i>	G. C. Hilton.	S. L. Sale.
M. M. L. Currie.	E. Sheepshanks.	C. Mcl. G. Ogilvie.
<i>C. C. Garbett, C.I.E.</i>	A. A. L. Roberts.	<i>F. B. Wace.</i>
H. W. Emerson.	J. D. Penny.	<i>F. V. Wylie.</i>
F. L. Brayne, M.C.	J. D. Anderson.	W. G. Bradford.
H. K. Trevaaskis, O.B.E.	C. B. Barry.	R. J. S. Dodd.
<i>M. S. Leigh, O.B.E.</i>	J. W. Hearn.	H. R. Waugh.
<i>H. L. H. Shuttleworth.</i>	J. F. Mitchell.	C. L. Corfield.

SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

SETTLEMENT COLLECTORS.

W. R. Wilson.	C. V. Salusbury.
H. W. Emerson.	Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice—Rai Bahadur, Sir Shadi Lal, Kt., W. Chevis (*Acting*).

Judges—H. S. Smith, W. A. Le Rossignol, A. B. Broadway, L. H. Leslie-Jones, O.B.E.,
Abdool Raof, C. L. Dundas (*offg.*), S. Wilberforce (*temp.*).

Registrar—J. A. Ferguson, O.B.E.

Deputy Registrar—H. B. Gilmore.

Legal Remembrancer—T. P. Ellis, O.B.E., M. H. Harrison (*offg.*).

Government Advocate—H. A. Heibert.

[Divisional and District Judges will be found in the List of Officers in the Commission, above and extra Judicial Assistant Commissioners in the following List of Members of the Provincial Civil Service.]

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

EXTRA JUDICIAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Khuda Bakhsh, Khan, Tiwana,	Gunga Ram, Soni, Lalp.	Morari Lal, Khosta, Lala.
Nawab Malik, C.I.E., O.B.E.	Topan Ram, Lala.	G. H. Harris.
Zafar Ali, Mirza.	Ali Hussain Khan, Kazilbash,	Shibbu Mal.
Jwala Sahai, Misra.	Sirdar.	Ram Chandra, M.B.E.
Diwan Chand, Lala.	Rahim Bakhsh, Shaikh.	H. B. Anderson.
Sri Ram, Lala.	Sultan Asad Jan, Sardar.	Ibad-ullah.
Ku'n-ud-din, Shaikh.	Ganga Ram, Lala.	Maya Bhan.
Sadullah Khan, Khan.	E. R. Anderson.	Achbru Ram.
Tapp, J. K. M.	A. D. C. Barnes.	Lala Rangi Lal.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE—*continued.*

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Muhammad Aslam Hayat Khan, Khan.	Ghulam Rasul, Hafiz.	Shankar Das, Sahgal, Lala.
<i>Dalip Singh, Bhai.</i>	J. O. N. Shaw.	Gur Partab Singh.
<i>Clifford, F. M.</i>	Amin-ullah Khan, Mirza.	Mahbub Baksh, Shaikh, M.B.E.
Hari Chand, Lala.	L. A. Bull.	Nar Muhammad, Shaikh.
Gow, W. C.	Siraj-ud-din, Khwaja.	Amar Nath Mattu Pandit.
<i>Nihal Singh, Munshi, M.B.E.</i>	Jalal-ud-din, Fakir Sayad.	Sant Ram, Sahni, Lala.
Sultan Ahmad, Khan Sahib, Chaudri.	Charan Das, Rai Sahib Lala.	Sher Muhammad Khan Malik.
Siraj-ud-din, Shaikh.	Muhammad Shafi, Maulvi.	Kesar Ram, Rai Sahib Chaudhri.
Muhammad Hayat Khan.	Sri Rma, Sud, Rai Sahib Lala.	Sher Shah, Makhdum, Sayad
Manmohan Nath, Kaul, Rai Bahadur.	F. A. Connor.	Khan Sahib.
Zaman Mahdi Khan, Malik.	Chandu Lal, P. L.	<i>Faiz Muhammad Khan, Khan.</i>
Labhu Ram, Lala.	P. J. Anderson, M.B.E.	Bunyad Hussain, Sayad.
Ragbir Singh, Kunwar, M.B.E.	Gopal Das, Lala.	Sahib Khan, Nun, Malik, M.B.E.
Sardar Khan, Chaudhri.	T. B. Deeks.	E. H. Lincoln.
<i>Khan Sahib Mian Abdul Aziz.</i>	Autar Singh Sardar.	J. W. W. S. Fairlie.
R. F. Mitra.	Abd-ur-Rahman, Shaikh.	Raghunath Das, Lala.
Muhammad Din, Khan Sahib Chandhri.	Har Narayan, Lala.	Muzaffar Khau, Khan, Khan Bahadur.
Kahan Chand:	Kurshed Muhammad, Shaikh.	Sher Khan, Khan Sahib
Rahim Bakhsh.	Lal Singh, Munshi.	Munshi.
<i>E. J. Stephens.</i>	J. E. Keough.	Muhammad Afzal, Makdham
Taj-ud-din.	Abdul Majid Khan, M.B.E.	Munshi.
Arjun Das, Vasudev, Lala.	Janki Nath, Atal, Pandit.	Bhag Singh, Bawa, M.B.E.
Radha Kishan, Lala.	Ahmad Hassan Khan, Khan.	A. D. Grindal.
Rajendra Pal, Tika.	Sohan Lal.	Altaf Hussain, Mian.
	E. A. Penhearow.	
	Muhammad Zafar Khan, Khan.	
	Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan, Khan Sahib, Kwaja, M.B.E.	

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

Lieut.-Col. T. C. Browning.	Lieut.-Col. W. G. Hodgson.	Capt. D. A. G. Dallas.
Major H. V. Reynolds.	Major R. Scott.	Major P. H. Martin.
Lieut.-Col. H. A. Thewles.	Major J. K. Knowles.	Major A. C. D Thorne.
B. N. Bosworth-Smith.	F. B. K. Spencer.	Major E. C. S. Trotter.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FOR SECRETARIAT, see page 60.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

IMPERIAL SERVICE.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

A. S. Montgomery.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

E. P. Cockburn.

A. R. Ambury.

E. L. Crawford (*offg.*).

V. Stainton.

Major A. E. Holme, C.B.F., R.E.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER CLASS.

P. C. Penn Gaskell.

Armstrong, A. R. B.

Battye, Lt. Lieut.-Col. B. C., D.S.O.

Budh Singh, Bawa.

Cargill, A. K.

Chesney, Capt. C. H. R., D.S.O.

Dorman, W. S.

Garforth, Capt. W., D.S.O., M.C.

Griffiths H. M.

Gurbakhsh Singh, Bhai, M.P.E.

Heard, E. S.

Heathcote, L. H. M.

Lahna Singh, Sardar Bahadur.

Macfarlane, D.

Mitchell, K. G.

Oram, W. C.

Sant Ram, Lala.

Stubbs, S. G., O.B.E.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*
BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH—*continued.*

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Adlard, L. S.	Hunt, G. H.	Latif Hasan, Khwaja, Khan Sahib.
Amar Nath, Savara, Lala.	Jamshed Burjorji Vesugar.	Lyster, A. St. G.
Balwant Singh, Shiho.	Johnston, J. H.	Pound, G. T.
Bashiram, Sahgal.	Jones, R. T., M.C.	
Freak, L. A.	Knox, A. E.	
Gurcharn Das, Melita, Lala.	Kundan Lal Lala.	

Superintendent Hindu, Sec., Monuments—Daya Ram Sahni, R.B., Pandit.
Electrical Inspector—C. C. T. Eastgate.
Consulting Architect—B. M. Sullivan.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IMPERIAL ENGINEERS—

CHIEF ENGINEERS.

Woods, F. W., C.I.E. ; Ives, H. W. M., C.I.E.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

Bates, F. T.	Loughran, J. W. B.	Smith, J. B. G. (<i>offg.</i>).
Cannell, R.	Miller, W. C. W., O.B.E.	Taylor, J. N., C.I.E.
Foy, E. R.	(<i>offg.</i>).	White, N.
Gillmon, J. W.	Murray, A. R., O.B.E.	
Laurie, G. C.	Sangster, W. P., C.I.E.	

EXECUTIVE AND ASSISTANT ENGINEER CLASS.

Abdur Rahman.	Gemmell, G.	Phul Chand.
Allin, W. R.	Gibb, A. S.	Prabh Singh.
Ashton, H. F.	Glenn, H. J.	Prasad, Ambika.
Ball, G. W. M.	Gunn, J. P.	Protheroe, E. L.
Bedford, J. D. H.	Hadow, R. P.	Quinn-Young, C.
Bhagwati Prasad Varma.	Haigh, F. F.	Quinton, W. G.
Bigsby, S. H.	Hans Raj Anand, Lala.	Ram Lal Batra.
Blaker, C. E.	Harvey, W. B.	Ram Rakha.
Bostock, T. M.	Hindley, O. W.	Ray, C. C.
Boyes, W. R.	Hughes, I. D. E.	Raynor, A. B.
Brown, G. A. M.	Hukam Chand.	Robertson, A. N. McL.
Burkitt, F. H., O.B.E.	Iqbal Hussain, Mian.	Ross, G. M.
Canney, C. C.	Jackson, J. D.	Routh, R. A.
Carrick, H. E.	Jagan Nath Juneja, Lala.	Roy, J. L.
Chambers, H. A.	Jeffries, C. E.	Sale, J. L.
Chandar Bhan Pandit.	Jeffries, A. E.	Scott, C. V. G.
Colbourne, R. L.	Jesson, A. W. M.	Singh, Bur.
Colyer, C. A.	King, H. W.	Somers, W. T. W.
Cook, J. P.	Lindley, E. S.	Sopwith, Capt. G. E.
Cox, E. O., M.B.E.	Livingstone-Learmouth, A. P.	Sri Ram, Palta, Lala.
Croad, A.	MacGregor, R. M.	Sullivan, J. H.
Crump, E. S.	McCarthy, F. W.	Tate, T. B.
Curry, T. A.	McLeod, W. N.	Tej Ram, Rai Bahadur.
Dench, W. G.	Middleton, J. H. T.	Thakur Das.
Dhody Mangal Sen.	Mintaj-ud-din, Shaikh.	Thompson, W. P.
Dixon, T. I.	Montagu, A. M. R.	Tinsley, W. S.
Dundon, G. H., M.C.	Morris, D. J.	Townsend, F. O., D.S.O.
Duthy, G. W.	Morton-Mongrieff, A. O.	Walker, S.
Elsden, F. V.	Muhammad Fakkar-ud-din.	Waller, F. J.
Fane, A. G. C., M.C.	Murphy, A.	Waterhouse, J. O.
Farguharson, F. A., M.C.	Nariman Rustom Kaikhusro.	Wazir Chand Chopra.
Ferwick, E. N.	Natha Singh.	Wazir Chand Lala.
Ferrie, A.	Nicholson, H. W.	Williams, C. B.
Fieldsend, C. E.	Oram, A.	Wilson, R. C. R.
Fletcher, J. H., M.C.	Padday, A. C.	Yeaman, W. G.
Gee, C. D.	Perry, A. S. H.	

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The names of the officers in Survey Department serving in the Punjab will be found under "India." (See page 16A.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

AGENTS TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Commissioner of the Ambala Division for the time being, for Pataudi, Dujana, Loharu, Kalsia, Sirmur (Nahan).
 Do. of the Jullundur Division for the time being, for Kapurthala, Mandi, and Suket.
 Do. of the Lahore Division for the time being, for Chamba.
 Do. of the Multan Division for the time being for Frontier Tribes bordering on the districts of his Division.
 The Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, for the time being, for the Hill States.
 The Political Agent, Phulkian States, for the time being, for the Patiala, Jind, and Nabha States.
 The Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency, for the time being, for the Bahawalpur, Maler Kotla, and Faridkot States.

SIMLA HILL STATES.

Comprising Bilaspur (Kahlur), Bashahr, Nalagarh (Hindur), Keonthal, Baghal, Baghat, Jubbala, Kumharsain, Bhajji, Mailog, Balsan, Dharni Kuthar, Kunihar, Mangal, Bija, Darkuti, Taroch, Sangri, Kaneti, Dalti, Koti, Theog, Madhan, Ghend, Ratesh, Rawin, and Dhadi. The Deputy Commissioner of Simla is *ex-officio*-Superintendent.

FRONTIER TRIBES.

The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan is Political Officer with respect to the Independent Tribes bordering on his district.

PHULKIAN STATES AND BAHAWALPUR.

Political Agent—L. M. Crump, Lieut.-Col. A. C. Elliott, C.B.E. (*offg.*).

BAHAWALPUR AGENCY.

Political Agent—Lieut.-Col. A. J. O'Brien, C.I.E., C.B.E.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Appointment.
J. A. Richey, M.A., C.I.E.	Director of Public Instruction.
W. T. Wright (<i>offg.</i>)	" " "
<i>Indian Educational Service.</i>	
A. S. Hemmy, B.A., M.Sc.	Principal, Government College, Lahore.
D. Reynell, M.A.	Inspector of Schools.
H. G. Wyatt, M.A.	Principal, Central Training College, Lahore.
W. T. Wright	Inspector of Schools.
G. A. Wathen, M.A.	" " "
H. L. Heath	Principal Mayo School of Art.
H. L. O. Garrett, M.A.	Professor, Government College.
J. E. Parkinson, M.A.	Vice-Principal, Central Training College.
R. Sanderson, M.A.	Inspector of Schools.
J. Y. Buchanan	Instructor, Government College.
F. R. Tomlinson, M.A.	Principal, Government College.
Rev. H. T. H. Wightwick, M.A.	Principal, Laurence School.
H. B. Dunningcliff, M.A., B.Sc.	Professor, Government College.
B. H. Wilson, B.A.	Professor, Government College, Lahore.
J. R. Firth, M.A.	Government College, Lahore.
L. T. Watkins, M.A.	Professor, Government College.
J. H. Towle, M.A.	Assistant Director of Public Instruction.
H. Y. Langhorne, B.A.	Principal, Government College, Ludhiana.
Rev. G. D. Barne, M.A., C.B.E.	Superintendent, Government Training Class.
E. Tydeman, M.A.	Head Master, Central Model School, Lahore.
<i>Atchison College, Lahore.</i>	
James Kelly, M.A.	Principal.
A. A. Ritchie, M.A.	Assistant Principal.
R. G. Wright	" " "
<i>Provincial Educational Service.</i>	
Khan Sahib Sher Muhammad	Vice-Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.
Bhai Chawla Gopal Singh, M.A.	Professor, Government College.
Lala Sheo Ram, B.Sc.	" " "
Hari Das	Inspector of Schools. "

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The names of the Chaplains employed in the Punjab will be found under "India,"

(See pages 9 and 10.)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

A. C. Stewart, M.V.O. | E. W. Tomkins, C.I.E., O.B.E.*

DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

H. G. FitzGerald. | G. A. Cocks.
L. L. Tomkins, C.I.E. | C. G. D. Farquhar.

SUPERINTENDENTS—Seniors.

<p>H. L. Kemball. A. W. Mercer. E. P. Broadway. R. D. C. Spencer. S. J. F. Berkeley. H. V. B. Hare-Scott.* E. Chisholm. A. H. Wilkin. C. A. Macpherson. <i>F. M. A. Beaty.</i> D. S. Hadow. <i>R. C. Boyle, C.I.E.</i> F. C. Isemonger. M. G. Wall. J. F. Rehill. E. G. Gregson, C.M.G., C.I.E.</p>	<p>C. Stead, M.V.O. L. C. B. Glascock, M.V.O. W. A. Coventry. <i>D. Petrie, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O.</i> H. J. C. Baskett. G. G. B. Iver. <i>E. C. Handyside.*</i> <i>I. W. Bowring.</i> B. B. Howell. J. H. Adam, O.B.E.* W. H. Chadwick.* D. Fitzgerald. A. H. Marshall. H. T. Wickham.* V. A. Short.*</p>	<p>J. M. Ewart.* G. H. Prickard. C. W. Foster.* Ali Raza Khan, Agha, Khan Babadur. J. Slattery. V. P. T. Vivian, O.B.E. N. T. Duncan.* F. R. L. Crawford. F. W. Toms. N. S. Woodhouse. P. L. Orde. H. W. Waite. R. H. Fooks. R. H. Bennett. G. H. R. Halland, O.B.E.</p>	<p>B. C. A. Lawther.* A. L. F. Evans. H. Whistler. W. D. V. Slessor. N. L. K. Wilson. <i>P. C. Vickery.</i> T. F. Cooke, O.B.E. L. H. Khan. <i>W. Beaty.</i> <i>E. J. Gleason.</i> J. G. Hennessy.* H. E. C. Beaver (<i>offg.</i>). Khan Hamid - Ullah Khan.</p>
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ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

<p><i>R. T. Jones, M.B.E.</i> F. A. T. Heron. J. Coatman.* A. F. Horton.* V. W. Smith. T. Andrew.* H. Nevill. H. O. De Gale. R. C. Jeffreys. A. F. Perrott.*</p>	<p>R. W. Sanderson.* A. V. Askwith. G. D. Sanderson.* J. E. Ryall.* I. B. Nevill. E. W. C. Wace. J. T. M. Bennett, M.C. P. R. Higgs.* J. A. Scott. G. T. H. Harding.</p>	<p>J. A. Scroggie. T. R. Bassett. L. Derrick. J. C. L. O'Neil-Shaw. G. B. S. Prance. F. H. Du Heume. J. C. Lobb. G. C. R. Herdon. E. R. Taylor. C. E. Joyce.</p>	<p>W. N. P. Jenkin. H. D. M. Scott. D. Gainsford. Abdul Kaiyum Khan, Khan. Sant Parkash Singh, Sardar. Aitiziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Nawabzada.</p>
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PROVINCIAL POLICE OFFICERS.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS—1st Grade.

<p>Mian Muhammad Said. R. C. A. Plomer. Bishan Singh.</p>	<p>Sukha Singh. St. G. Beaty. Talia Muhammad Khan.*</p>
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FOREST DEPARTMENT.

CONSERVATORS.

R. McIntosh, J. W. A. Greeve, A. D. Blaschek (*offg.*), A. J. Gibson (*offg.*).

DEPUTY CONSERVATORS.

<p>E. A. Courthope. <i>R. N. Parker.</i> R. Parnell.* M. R. K. Jerram, M.C. H. M. Glover.</p>	<p>H. L. Wright. L. B. Holland. E. A. Greswell. O. H. Walters. <i>C. F. C. Baeson.</i></p>
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* In N.W. Frontier Province.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals—Col. R. C. MacWitt, C.I.E., M.D.

CIVIL SURGEONS.

<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>	<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>	<i>Majors.</i>
D. M. Davidson, C.I.E., M.D.	M. Corry, M.B.	W. W. Jeurwine, C.M.G., M.D.
A. Coleman, M.B.		H. C. Keates (<i>s.p.t.</i>).
C. H. James, C.I.E.	<i>Majors.</i>	
A. W. T. Buist, M.B.	D. H. F. Cowin.	Bt. Lt.-Col. C. A. Gill (<i>s.p.t.</i>).
H. Smith, M.D., C.I.E.	J. G. G. Swan, C.I.F., M.B.	R. T. Wells.
G. McL. C. Smith, C.M.G., M.P.	S. H. L. Abbott, M.B.	N. M. Wilson.
P. St. C. More, M.B., O.B.E.	H. Halliday, M.B.	K. S. Singh (<i>s.p.t.</i>).
J. Stephenson, C.I.E., M.B.	A. R. Louddie, M.B.	

CIVIL SURGEONS ON THE IMPERIAL LIST.

Major H. Halliday.

Major (Brev. Lieut.-Col. F. A. F. Barnardo, C.I.E., C.B.E.

UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS.

W. C. M. Charters, Major M. Courtney, I.S.O., Capt. W. C. L. Deeks, Capt. H. W. V. Cox.

LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Principal and Professor of Medicine—Lieut.-Col. D. W. Sutherland, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S.*Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery*—Lieut.-Col. H. Ainsworth, M.B., I.M.S.*Professor of Anatomy*—Major H. H. Broome, M.B.*Professor of Surgery*—Lieut.-Col. E. V. Hugo, C.M.G.*Professor of Physiology*—C. C. Cahle, M.B.*Professor of Pathology*—Lieut.-Col. W. H. C. Forster.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

Chemical Examiner to the Government of Punjab—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Black, M.B.

SANITATION AND VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

Sanitary Commissioner—Lieut.-Col. S. B. Smith, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. W. H. C. Forster (*offg.*).*Deputy Sanitary Commissioner*—Lieut.-Col. E. L. Perry, D.S.O.*Additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioner*—Khwaja Abdul Rahman.*Chief Plague and Malaria Medical Officer*—Bt. Lieut.-Col. C. A. Gill.

PUNJAB LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Superintendent—Capt. H. A. H. Robson, Major J. F. Fleming (*s.p.t.*).**CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.**

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Superintendents—Col. J. Farmer, C.I.E. (Chief); T. F. Quirke (*offg.* Chief Supt.); H. F. Cross; Jagdeo Singh, Garewal (*offg.*).*Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar*—R. Branford.

PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Principal—Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., O.B.E.*Professors*—W. Taylor; E. Sewell; Capt. K. J. S. Dowland.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Prisons—Lieut.-Col. E. L. Ward, C.B.E., Major R. M. Dalziel, Major W. T. Finlayson, D.S.O. (*offg.*).

SUPERINTENDENTS, CENTRAL JAILS.

D. Donald, O.B.E.

Major A. W. Greig, I.M.S.

Capt. H. W. V. Cox, I.M.D. (*s.p.t.*).

District Jails are in most cases in charge of the Civil Surgeon.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General—F. D. Gordon.

Deputy Accountants-General—J. Patch, Jagat Prasad.

(See also under "India," pages 12 and 13.)

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Postmaster-General—H. N. Hutchinson, O.B.E.

Deputy Postmasters-General—O. H. G. Rulach, *Lieut.-Col. K. A. Appleby,*

O.B.E., Niaz Quatab, Sayad, M.A. (*offg.*).

Director, Telegraph Engineering—J. M. Coode.

Superintendent—J. G. P. Cameron, C.I.E.

(See also page 11.)

SALT DEPARTMENT.

See NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT, page 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Director of Agriculture—S. M. Jacob.

Principal, Agricultural College, and Agricultural Chemist—W. Roberts.

Economic Botanist—D. Milne, B.Sc.

Superintendent Government Printing—T. Tyson.

Director of Industries—E. A. Scott, O.B.E.

Agricultural Engineer—B. Miller.

Agricultural Chemist—B. H. Wilsdon.

Inspector of Factories—

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

<p><i>Chief Commr.</i>—Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. <i>Resident, Waziristan</i>—J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, C.I.E., C.B.E. <i>Judicial Commr.</i>—F. P. Rennie (<i>offg.</i>). <i>Sec. to Chief Commr.</i>—P. J. G. Pison, C.I.E., M.C. <i>Asst. Sec. to Chief Commr.</i>—J. R. Makeig Jones. <i>Personal Asst. to Chief Commr.</i>—J. Almond. <i>Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps</i>—Major A. C. Tancock. <i>Revenue Commr. and Secretary</i>—H. N. Bolton, C.S.I., C.I.E. (<i>offg.</i>).</p>	<p><i>Secretaries, Public Works Department</i>—Col. H. O. Lathbury, R.E., J. P. Cook (<i>offg.</i>). <i>Chief Medical Officer</i>—Lieut.-Col. G. Tate, I.M.S. <i>Agency Surgeons</i>—Major N. E. H. Scott, C.I.E., I.M.S., Major J. Anderson, I.M.S. <i>Divisional and Sessions Judges</i>—Lieut.-Col. C. F. Minchin, D.S.O., T. B. Copeland, Major R. A. Yule (<i>addl.</i>). <i>District Judge, Peshawar</i>—Major D. G. Wilson. <i>City Magistrate, Peshawar</i>—Capt. P. Gaisford. <i>Census Superintendent</i>—Major R. J. Macnabb.</p>
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DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

<p>J. H. R. Fraser, O.B.E. C. Latimer. W. J. Keen, C.I.E., C.B.E.</p>	<p>Major F. H. S. James. Major M. E. Rae. Major C. W. Prescott.</p>
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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

<p>F. V. Wylie. Capt. G. L. Betham, M.C.</p>	<p>Capt. A. E. B. Parsons. Capt. G. T. Fisher.</p>
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POLITICAL AGENTS.

S. E. Pears, C.I.E.
 Major F. H. Humphrys, C.I.E.
 Major R. Garratt.
 Major C. G. Crosthwaite, O.B.E.
 Major R. J. W. Heale, O.B.E.—*Kurram*.
 Major I. A. Brett—*Dir. Swat and Chitral*.
 Major R. E. H. Griffith—*Gochi*.

ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENTS.

Major N. E. Reilly—*Chitral*; Capt. L. C. Barton—*Khyber*.

OFFICERS IN PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, I.S.O., M.B.E., Khan Bahadur Wazirzada Muhammad Akram Khan, Khan Bahadur Hamidullah Khan, Khan Bahadur Abdulla Khan, G. Connor, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Kadir Khan, M.B.E., Rai Bahadur Bhai Lehna Singh, M.B.E.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

<p>Capt. H. B. Grimley. Lieut.-Col. R. H. Palin, O.B.E. Lieut. R. S. Murphy.</p>	<p>Capt. S. M. Wright. Capt. W. A. Rose. Lieut. E. Eider.</p>
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POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Police—E. W. Tomkins, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Superintendents—R. C. Boyle, C.I.E., E. C. Handyside, J. H. Adam, O.B.E., H. T. Wickham, V. A. Short, J. M. Ewart, C. W. Foster, H. Lillie, N. T. Duncan, J. G. Hennessy, B. C. A. Lawther, W. H. Chadwick, J. Coatman (*offg.*).
Asst. Superintendents—R. W. Sanderson (*offg.*), G. D. Sanderson (*offg.*), P. J. H. Measures, A. F. Horton, T. Andrew, A. F. Perrott, J. E. Ryall, P. R. Higgs, H. J. Vickers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Director of Public Instruction—C. E. W. Jones, M.A.
Principal Islamia College, Peshawar—L. Tipping.

BURMA.

Lieutenant-Governor—SIR R. H. CRADDOCK, K.C.S.I., 15 February, 1918.
Private Secretary—Capt. P. W. Heanly.
Aide-de-Camp—Capt. F. T. Drake-Brockman.
Honorary Aide-de-Camp—Lt.-Col. A. W. H. Lee.
Indian Aides-de-Camp—Hon. Capt. Muzaffar Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, Subadar Seo Tong, T.D.M.,
 and Naib-Commandant Sardar Bahadur Sarjan Singh.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

<i>Officials.</i>	<i>Non-Officials.</i>	<i>Non-Officials—contd.</i>
W. Booth Gravely.	Maung May Oung.	Sir Abdul Karim Abdul
F. Lewisohn.	F. F. Goodliffe.	Shakur Jamal, Kt., C.I.E.
J. G. Rutledge.	E. O. Anderson, C.B.E.	Maung Po Tha, O.B.E.
R. E. V. Arbuthnot.	Sir Sao Mawng, K.C.I.E.	Maung Nyun, M.B.E.
J. M. S. Hunter.	Lim Chin Tsong, O.B.E.	Dr. Nasarwanji Nowroji
H. E. W. Martindell.	J. E. Du Bern, O.B.E.	Parakh.
J. McKenna.	Dr. San Crombie Po, M.D.	E. J. Holberton, C.B.E.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary—C. M. Webb, C.I.E.
Secretary—W. Booth Gravely (*offg.*).
Revenue Secretary—P. E. Jamieson.
Under Secretaries—J. E. Gillies, Maung Ba E. (*offg.*).
Assistant Secretary—K. M. Basu (*offg.*).
Secretary, P.W.D. and Chief Engineer—H. E. W. Martindell.
Joint Secretary, P.W.D.—J. D. Stuart (*offg.*).
Under Secretaries, P.W.D.—H. Walton, M.B.E., G. Holme.
Financial Commissioner—R. E. V. Arbuthnot.
Secretary to Financial Commissioner—E. H. Jones (*offg.*).
Assistant Secretary P.W.D.—G. T. Peters.
Senior Registrar—A. P. G. Benemy (*offg.*).
Registrars—W. J. Peters, W. Pilcher (*offg.*), A. Mackertoom.

OFFICERS IN THE BURMA COMMISSION.

COMMISSIONERS.

Lt.-Col. T. L. Ormiston (<i>offg.</i>).	W. V. Wallace.	W. H. L. Cabell (<i>offg.</i>).
Lt.-Col. F. R. Nethersole, C.I.E. (<i>offg.</i>).	J. P. Hardiman, C.B.E. (<i>offg.</i>).	Lt.-Col. F. C. Owens (<i>offg.</i>).
	W. J. Keith, C.I.E. (<i>offg.</i>).	G. P. Andrew (<i>offg.</i>).

DIVISIONAL JUDGES.

W. Carr.	A. G. Mosely (<i>offg.</i>).	D. D. Nanavati (<i>offg.</i>).
J. P. Doyle (<i>offg.</i>).	J. M. Baguley (<i>offg.</i>).	A. J. Darwood (<i>offg.</i>).
A. T. Rajant (<i>offg.</i>).		

DEPUTY AND ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

T. J. Metcalfe.	R. B. Smart.	J. J. Anderson.	J. Clague.
W. F. Grahame.	S. A. Smyth.	J. L. McCallum.	C. R. P. Cooper.
W. J. Smyth.	D. F. Chalmers.	H. Tomkinson.	E. H. Jones.
Maung Myat Tun Aung, C.I.E.	C. F. Grant.	Major G. R. K. Williams.	J. C. Mackenzie.
A. G. Cooke.	Lt.-Col. W. B. T. Abbey.	Major S. Bazett.	Major F. Butterfield, D.S.O.
W. A. Hertz, C.S.I.	E. O. Fowler.	P. E. Jamieson.	Major D. N. Stuart.
C. M. Webb.	J. S. Furnivall.	F. B. Leach.	Major H. P. M. Lord.
G. C. B. Stirling, C.I.E.	F. Lewisohn.	R. R. Brown.	W. Street.
H. N. Tuck.	I. G. Lloyd.	J. T. O. Barnard C.I.E.	A. H. Lloyd.
H. A. Thornton, C.I.E.	T. Couper.	Maung Po Pe.	H. H. Craw.
C. R. Wilkinson, D.S.O.	H. B. Holme.	J. A. Stewart.	H. H. Craw.
H. Clayton, C.I.E.	Major A. S. B. Roberts.	E. F. Baum.	A. J. Page.
C. S. Pennell.	J. E. Houldey.	E. J. Farmer.	H. F. Sitzler.
H. L. Stevenson.	W. B. Brander, C.B.E.	W. Booth-Gravely.	H. O. Reynolds.
G. Scott.	D. G. Robertson.	Major L. E. L. Burne.	Major G. H. Newcombe.
W. S. Morrison.	Lt.-Col. F. Bigg Wither.	Major A. P. Sandeman, O.B.E.	H. L. Nichols.
C. W. Dunn.	Lt.-Col. H. V. M. Langtry.	H. P. Hewett.	J. M. Wright.
A. G. H. Breithaupt.		S. G. Grantham.	G. C. Tew.

OFFICERS IN THE BURMA COMMISSION—*continued.*DEPUTY AND ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS—*continued.*

<i>A. E. Gilliat.</i>	H. H. Mackney.	F. W. Spargo.	B. A. Zaiman.
J. St. C. Saunders.	A. Williamson, O.B.E.	M. S. Collis.	J. J. Hennison.
E. G. Pattle.	<i>F. Fisher.</i>	<i>H. Parker.</i>	Capt. E. C. Kinnny.
J. B. Marshall.	Major H. F. M. Browne.	J. M. Conder.	Capt. F. L. Roberts.
Major H. H. Batten.	<i>R. G. McDowall.</i>	W. T. Palmes.	<i>C. B. De Kretser.</i>
B. W. Swithinbank.	T. Lister.	J. E. Gillies.	Bt. Major R. M. Jacob,
A. R. Morris.	F. W. Scott.	Capt. H. R. Pelly.	M.C.
O. M. Rees.	F. C. Barclay.	J. H. Wise.	Capt. R. R. Ewing.
P. C. Fogarty.	A. E. H. Killick.	R. Neild.	H. G. Wilkie.
F. H. Steavenson.	Capt. R. W. Barker.	J. F. Sheehy.	J. K. Stanford, M.C.
Major V. Beadon, M.C.	Major G. C. Slacke.	R. Mel. MacDougall.	A. M. Bown, M.C.
Major T. D. H. Hackett.	H. F. Searle.	W. H. Payton.	W. Q. Taggart, M.C.
H. F. Dunkley.	G. E. Harvey.	<i>A. McCracken.</i>	

DISTRICT JUDGES.

H. M. Lütter.	Maung Po Han (<i>offg.</i>).	Maung Maung.	Maung Ba (4).
D. O' Sullivan (<i>offg.</i>).	Maung Hla Baw.	Maung Kyaw.	Maung Kyaw U (1).

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records—W. H. Lowry, J. S. Furnivall (*offg.*).

Settlement Officers—Major H. H. Batten, H. F. Searle (*offg.*), O. M. Rees, A. Williamson.

Deputy Director of Land Records—L. E. Palmer (*s.p.t.*).

Assistant Director of Land Records—W. C. Godfrey (*s.p.t.*).

Superintendents of Land Records—*1st Grade*, W. J. Baker. *and Grade*, Maung Kyi O., H. B.

Powell. *3rd Grade*, L. Aubert, W. C. Godfrey, R. S. Carapiet, J. P. Connor (*s.p.t.*). *4th Grade*,

W. F. Ripley, San Shwe, C. S. McKertich, F. A. D'Souza, H. R. K. Littlewood, C. F.

Cooper, A. P. Nolan, H. A. Hardless, A. P. P. L'Estrange, W. S. O'Hara (*s.p.t.*).

Directors of Agriculture—D. F. Chalmers, C. R. P. Cooper (*offg.*).

Deputy Directors of ditto—E. Thompstone, A. McKerrall.

Agricultural Chemist—F. J. Warth.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Maung Tha Ban.	E. C. Turner.	L. T. Dann.	Maung Gale (2).
D. M. Gordon.	R. P. Pinto.	C. J. W. Donovan.	Maung Po Than (2).
C. M. W. de Facieu.	W. G. Wooster.	F. V. Clerk.	Maung Tun Ya.
Maung Po Hla.	A. R. Godber.	J. W. Adamson.	E. Richard.
E. Fowle, M.B.E.	A. Samuel.	B. Fischer.	Maung Ba Thin.
W. J. S. Carrapiett.	T. F. G. Wilson.	H. E. Fisher.	Maung Maung (5).
Sbaik Saifdar Hussain.	W. R. Head.	H. Rundle.	Maung Po The (1).
G. Blake.	Maung Shwe Zan Aung.	Maung Bya, M.B.E.	Maung Kyaw (2).
Maung Pein.	C. K. Davis.	<i>Maung Gale.</i>	Maung Tun Win.
Maung Po Thaw.	N. St. V. Nepean.	E. T. D. Gandoin.	Maung Ba Kin.
Maung Po Kyu.	Maung Me (2).	E. G. Dobson.	Maung Po Nu.
Maung Shwe Tha (?).	Maung Du Wun.	E. M. Kingsley.	Maung Tin Baw.
Maung Myat Tha Gyaw.	F. S. Grose.	K. Gibson-Nepean.	C. W. King.
M.B.E.	A. A. Cameron.	Maung Tin (2).	Maung Po Kyan.
Maung Kyaw (1).	Maung Kyaw Dun.	W. L. Barretto.	A. Vaillant.
Maung Po Than (1).	Maung Ba Ko.	Maung Sein Yo.	G. R. Cooke.
Maung Po Te (2).	J. E. Baker.	Maung Tin (1).	O. W. Terndrup.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

(For Divisional and District Judges, see pages 70 and 71, and Provincial Civil Service, see page 71.)

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Chief Judge—Sir D. H. R. Twomey, S. M. Robinson (*offg.*).

Judges—Maung Kin, A. E. Rigg, C. P. R. Young, A. McGregor (*offg.*).

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS, UPPER BURMA.

L. H. Saunders, B. H. Heald (*offg.*).

Additional Judge—H. A. Brown.

LAW OFFICERS.

Government Advocate—J. G. Ruttledge.

Assistant Govt. Advocates—P. P. Ginwala,

Maung May Oung, Maung Mya Bu, A. Eggar.

Official Assignee and Receiver, Rangoon—

O. de Glanville, O.B.E.

Registrar of Law Courts—H. F. Dunkley.

Deputy Registrars—Jivanji Hormasji, D.

O'Sullivan, Maung Gyi (*offg.*), E. W. W.

Xavier (*offg.*).

Assistant Registrar—S. Packiam.

JUDGES OF SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

Rangoon—J. E. Godfrey, J. Shaw (*offg.*).

Mandalay—Maung Bwin.

ASSISTANT JUDGES.

1st Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	4th Grade—continued.
Kyaw U.	Maung.	H. Po Saw.	Ba.
	Tha Hnyin.	Po Yeik.	P. W. Trutwein.
2nd Grade.	Ba Kyaw.	Bwin.	Ba San.
Maung Pe,			

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(For SECRETARIAT, see page 70.)

CHIEF ENGINEERS.

H. E. W. Martindell.

L. W. Lewis, C.I.E.*

J. D. Stuart (*offg.*).

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

Sir O. F. L. W. Cuffe, Bart.

P. F. Wickham.

F. R. Collins.

B. M. Samuelson, C.I.E.

C. E. Rushton,

A. J. R. Hope.

E. P. Dove (*temp.*).

J. Craig (*offg.*).

B. B. Scott (*offg.*).

H. L. H. Hunt, C.I.E.

(*offg.*).

L. G. Nunes (*offg.*).

EXECUTIVE AND ASSISTANT ENGINEER CLASS.

W. R. Wells.*

F. C. Lewis, C.I.E.

C. E. Scovell.

C. M. de Rosario.

C. G. Barnett.

R. P. Farr.

H. Walton, M.B.E.

A. O. Molesworth.

T. H. G. Stevens, O.B.E.

S. Dawson.

G. A. Grossett.*

G. Clarke.

E. D. Haffenden.

H. Marsland.

C. Innes, O.B.E.

Po Thong.*

J. M. B. Stuart.

J. H. Teulon.

G. Holme.

W. M. Hayfield.*

F. D. Flint.

E. W. Hill.

A. E. Anderson.

H. W. S. Smith.

G. P. Connor.

D. T. Wells.

T. Hare.

J. H. Taylor.

J. A. A. Morrison.

A. P. Morris.

R. Butcher.*

J. N. List.

H. Hughes.

A. A. H. Ricketts.*

G. E. Scott.

H. R. Aston.

J. H. Hill.

C. C. Mackintosh.

C. J. Homer.*

A. C. Willis.*

F. J. Kerwick.*

A. F. Chapman.

F. S. Vyall.

B. L. St. C. Miller.

S. R. Sharma.*

C. E. Whitcombe.*

W. A. Hall.

F. Marshall.

J. B. Nottage.

Ram Chandra.*

Maung Aye Mung (†).

L. L. Langley.*

L. St. C. Rundlett.

R. C. Bonnaud.

H. C. E. Cherry.

K. M. MacDowell.

A. A. McClelland.

P. Lowson.

E. M. Slater.

E. W. D. Jackson, M.C.

J. F. H. Nicolson, M.C.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR—B. Raikes, W. H. C. Prideraux (*offg.*).

CONSULTING ARCHITECT TO GOVERNMENT OF BURMA—E. J. Pullar, F.R.I.B.A.

* Provincial Service.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Supt. and Political Officer of the Southern Shan States—H. A. Thornton, C.I.E. | *Supt., Northern Shan States*—E. O. Fowler.
Asst. Supts.—N. St. V. Nepean, A. G. Gahan, | *Asst. Supts.*—G. Johnston, Capt. H. R. Pelly,
 F. S. Grose, D. M. Gordon, E. M. Kingsley, | E. T. D. Gaudoin, S. St. R. Korper.
 J. Shaw. | *Supt., Chin Hills*—W. R. Head (*offg.*).
Charge of Civil Police—H. F. Hertz, C.I.E. | *Supt., Mong Mit State*—A. R. Godber.
 | *Charge of Civil Police*—H. McCready.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Director of Public Instruction—J. M. S. Hunter, M.A.
Inspectors of Schools—W. G. Wedderspoon, M.A., LL.B.; A. E. Potter, M.A., B.Sc.;
 S. W. Cocks, M.A.; C. A. Snow, M.A.; J. M. Symms, M.A.; J. P. Bulkeley, M.A.; A. C. J.
 Baldwin, M.A.; P. B. Quinlan, B.A.; We Lin, B.A.; G. F. Munro; C. Pinto.
Principal, Rangoon College—M. Hunter, M.A., C.I.E., G. R. T. Ross, M.A. (*offg.*).
Professor of Chemistry, Rangoon College—A. E. Bellars, M.A.
Professor of Philosophy, Rangoon College—L. P. Saunders, B.A.
Professors of English, Rangoon College—G. H. Luce, B.A., A. Campbell, M.A., M.C.
Professor of Physics, Rangoon College—K. M. Ward, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics, Rangoon College—L. G. Owen, B.A.
Principal, Government High School, Rangoon—E. T. Gage.
Principal, Government High School, Bassein—L. F. Taylor, B.A.
Headmaster, Government School of Engineering—A. P. Morris, B.Sc.
Principal, Government High Schools, Maymyo—E. Birmingham (*offg.*).
Headmaster, Government School for Sons of Shan Chiefs at Taunggyi—F. R. Lee, M.A., M.B.E.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—(*see* pages 9 and 10).

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL—E. C. S. Shuttleworth, C.I.E. (*offg.*).

DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

M. J. Chisholm.	F. J. S. Whiting.	S. Jennings (<i>offg.</i>).
E. C. S. Shuttleworth, C.I.E.	H. C. Nangle (<i>offg.</i>).	J. L. Ommanney (<i>offg.</i>).
P. F. de la F. Sherman.		

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE SUPPLIES—T. Florde.

DISTRICT AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

R. E. Barber.	Maj. A. J. D. Thomson.	J. A. P. Stuart.	J. St. H. Cleburne.
W. S. Thom.	Maj. C. de M. Well-	C. N. James.	F. Newton.
H. D. Lucas.	borne, O.B.E.	C. M. Macloskey.	G. N. Hetley.
E. W. Trotter.	Maj. S. C. Gould.	G. Waterworth.	J. T. M. Cowan.
J. P. Algie.	W. H. A. Webster.	H. D. Grantham.	M. O. Tanner.
Bt. Lt.-Col. E. S. Percy	B. C. Rake.	R. C. Morris.	H. J. Todd.
Smith.	C. A. Reynell.	A. J. L. Corban-Lucas.	A. G. Adams.
Maj. R. W. Macdonald,	J. C. Halgood.	R. Hardie.	G. J. Harvey.
D.S.O.	P. Mc D. Burke.	H. F. Reynolds.	F. H. Robinson.
Maj. H. C. Prescott,	J. R. G. Hastings.	H. R. Alexander.	R. G. B. Lawson.
C.I.E.	D. J. Ross.	C. G. Stewart.	F. H. Fearnley-Whit-
Capt. A. McL. Finnie.	P. H. Mears.	C. W. Hill.	tingstall.
Bt. Lt.-Col. J. F. C.	M. S. Merrikin.	F. A. McMahon.	R. G. B. Prescott.
Carter.	A. Dunbar.	H. R. Lanktree.	
A. C. Bateman.	N. P. Morrison.	C. J. Heath.	
Maj. A. F. M. Slater.	A. P. Warburton.	P. J. Harvey.	

E. H. T. White.	Maung To Than.	Capt. A. Campbell.	H. Deighton.
Maung Ba (a).	Maung On Kyaw.	H. F. Hertz, C.I.E.	

PROVINCIAL POLICE SERVICE.

Deputy Superintendents—J. A. Vardon, E. J. B. Lee, B. I. Roussac, Kyin Han, Baw, E. C. Roussac, A. W. Cox, Hla Paw Thu, Melita Ramji Mal.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

MILITARY POLICE.

Deputy Inspector-General—Lieut.-Col. A. W. H. Lee (*offg.*).*Commandants*—*Bt. Lieut.-Col. A. E. S. Fennell*, Capt. H. F. E. Childers, Major H. H. McGann, Capt. R. R. Ewing, Major S. W. Egerton, Major P. J. Gout, M.C., Major W. G. K. Broome, Major R. Tilley, M.C., Major C. E. Daly, Major St. J. A. Browne.*Adjutants*—Lieut.-Col. H. V. M. Langtry, Major G. R. K. Williams.*Asst. Adjutants*—

RANGOON TOWN POLICE.

Commissioners—E. C. S. Shuttleworth, C.I.E., H. C. Nangle (*offg.*).*Asst. Commr.*—G. N. Hetley.*Superintendent*—H. D. Grantham.*Deputy Superintendents*—E. Browne, T. Austin, G. D. F. Colquhoun, Maung Kyan.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

IMPERIAL FOREST SERVICE.

CONSERVATORS.

Chief Conservator—F. A. Leete.*Conservators*—H. Carter, C. B. Smales, W. Maxes, G. K. Parker (*offg.*), H. W. A. Watson (*offg.*), J. J. Rorie (*offg.*), A. Rodger, O.B.E. (*offg.*), H. C. Walker (*offg.*), J. C. Hopwood (*offg.*), J. L. Baker (*offg.*), S. F. Hopwood, M.C.

DEPUTY AND ASSISTANT CONSERVATORS.

G. R. Long.
W. T. T. McHarg.
C. W. Doveton.
G. E. S. Cubitt.
R. S. Troup, C.I.E.
F. H. Todd.
A. Lawrence.
H. L. P. Walsh.
L. C. Davis.
R. E. Marsden.
F. W. Collings.
J. D. Clifford.
C. H. Philipp.H. R. Blandford, O.B.E.
J. B. M. Adam.
N. V. Holberton.
W. A. Robertson.
A. H. M. Barrington.
D. P. Hewett.
W. S. Powell.
C. G. E. Dawkins.
V. H. T. Fields-Clarke.
C. E. Milner.
E. A. Sitzler.
A. P. Davis.J. V. Young.
G. H. A. Golding.
J. W. Bradley.
D. H. M. Silvanus.
A. R. Villar.
A. B. Nixon.
G. S. Shirley.
J. M. D. Mackenzie.
A. W. Moodie, O.B.E.
G. H. Ogilvie.
R. Unwin.
G. C. Cheyne.C. K. Hargreaves.
E. F. A. Hay.
R. A. Cochrane.
H. Trotter, M.C.
W. S. Shepherd.
E. W. Carroll.
A. E. Eden.
H. C. Smith.
E. S. Hartnoll.
C. W. Scott.
H. L. E. Tyndale-Biscoe.
C. W. Allan.

PROVINCIAL FOREST SERVICE.

Extra Deputy Conservators—R. M. Kavanagh, F. Ryan, D. H. Allan, J. W. Ryan, R. L. Pocock, W. H. Craddock, T. I. Pocock, T. W. Forster, G. T. Wrafter, J. L. Heffernan, R. R. O'Hara, C. V. Ryan, P. E. Plunkett, S. E. F. Jenkins, B. P. Kelly, M. C. C. Bonnington, W. R. French, W. J. G. Cooper, F. C. Purkis, D. A. Allan.

EXTRA ASSISTANT CONSERVATORS.

Hatim Tai, J. D. Hamilton, C. C. Chill, A. R. Brown.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals—Col. P. C. H. Strickland, Lieut.-Col. J. Entrican (*s.p.t.*).*Sanitary Commissioner*—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Williams, M.D.*Deputy Sanitary Commissioners*—Major E. S. Phipson, M.B., C. G. Crow (*offg.*).

CIVIL SURGEONS.

Lt.-Col. R. H. Castor.
Lt.-Col. F. J. Dewes.
Lt.-Col. E. R. Rost,
O.B.E.
Lt.-Col. P. Dee.
Lt.-Col. J. Entrican.
Lt.-Col. J. Penny.
Lt.-Col. A. Fenton.
Lt.-Col. G. H. Stewart,
O.B.E.
Lt.-Col. F. V. O. Bail.
Lt.-Col. L. E. Gilbert,
C.I.E.Lt.-Col. J. Good.
Lt.-Col. H. A. Williams,
D.S.O.
Major A. Whitmore.
Major R. Kelsall,
D.S.O.
Major H. S. Matson.
Major L. A. H. Lack.
Major S. T. Crump.
Major E. T. Harris,
D.S.O.
Major H. B. Scott.*Major W. F. Bravnes.*
Major W. S. McGil-
*livray.**Assistant Surgeons.*
Pliny Majors.
P. McCarthy.
W. St. M. Heffernan.*Unconvenanted.*
R. A. Hollingsworth.
C. Martin.*Unconvenanted—con-*
*tinued.*C. G. Evers.
L. G. Fink.
H. J. Augustine.
H. E. Wells.*Burma Civil Surgeons.*
W. D. Jones.
The Nu.
Isa Charan.
K. K. Chatterjee.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*CIVIL SURGEONS—*continued.*

Superintendent, Rangoon General Hospital—Lieut.-Col. C. C. S. Barry, C.I.E., Maj. R. Kelsall, D.S.O. (*offg.*).
Ophthalmic Surgeon, ditto—R. D. Saigol.
Police-Surgeon—Major A. Whitmore, M.D.
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Rangoon—F. H. O'Leary (*offg.*).
Director, Pasteur Institute and Bacteriologist—Lieut.-Col. C. R. Pearce.

PRISON DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Prisons—Major H. H. G. Knapp, M.D., L.M.S., Col. Sir H. E. Banatvala, Kt., C.S.I. (*offg.*).
Superintendents of Central Jails—Major P. K. Tarapore, Maung Tun Ya, N. E. Seppelt, Lieut.-Col. E. R. Rost, Lieut.-Col. A. Fenton, Lieut.-Col. D. D. Warliker, Major L. A. H. Laek, Lieut.-Col. K. Prasad, *Capt. C. H. Fielding.*

District Jails are in most cases in charge of the Civil Surgeon.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

(Including Opium and Salt Department.)

Commissioner of Excise—W. B. Brander, C.B.E.
Chief Superintendent of Excise—F. W. Martin.
Superintendents, 1st Grade—W. J. S. Carrapiett, B. M. Thomas (*s.p.t.*); and *Grade*—J. J. Oxlade
3rd Grade—H. Munro, D. St. G. Hayock, M.B.E., L. A. Havelock (*s.p.t.*), W. E. Jones (*s.p.t.*)
4th Grade—G. E. Bolton, W. Law, T. W. Warrington, H. A. Stacey, G. Panioty (*s.p.t.*).

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Customs Authority—The Financial Commissioner.
Chief Collector of Customs—J. A. Stevens, C.I.E., O.B.E.

COLLECTORS.

The Port Officers at Bassein, Akyab and Moulmein, the Deputy Commissioners, Tavoy, Mergui, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway, and the Sub-divisional Officer, Victoria Point.
Assistant Collectors—A. E. Boyd, G. N. Bower, T. A. Stewart, C. B. de Kretser, A. S. Yettie.

STAMPS.

Superintendent of Stamps—J. C. Mackenzie.
Assistant Superintendent of Stamps—Maung Me, I.S.O.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General—U. Majumdar, R. Srinivasa Iyer (*offg.*).
Deputy Accountants-General—A. G. F. Napier, J. H. G. Williams.
 (See also under "India," pages 12 and 13.)

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Postmaster-General and Director Telegraph Engineering—C. D. de V. Babington (*offg.*).
Deputy Postmaster-General (Traffic)—S. C. Mitra.
Postmaster, Rangoon—H. M. Richardson.
Superintendents—E. H. B. Baxter, J. McNeil, A. E. Walker, R. Simmonds.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—(see under "India," page 15a).

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PORT OFFICERS.

Comdr. A. Hamilton, D.S.O.	Marine Transport Officer, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, and of Lighthouses. Agent for Govt. Consignments, Civil Dept., Rangoon.	Lt.-Comdr. L. W. R. T. Turbett, O.B.E.	Coll. of Customs, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Asst. Superintendent, Savage and Oyster Island Lighthouses, and Conservator of the Port, Akyab.
Lt.-Comdr. B. Gordon ...	Coll. of Customs, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, and Conservator of the Port, Moulmein.	Comdr. E. V. Whish, O.B.E.	Marine Transport Officer, Superintendent Mercantile Marine, Conservator of the Port, Collector of Customs, Bassein.

Asst. Port Officers, Rangoon—Comdr. E. H. Marsden, Lt.-Comdr. N. Wood-Smith.

River Surveyor—C. A. Labin, O.B.E.

Marine Transport Officers—Comdr. A. Hamilton, D.S.O., Comdr. J. F. Vibart, C.B.E.

Superintending Engineers, Rangoon—Engr. Lt.-Comdr. A. H. Baker, O.B.E., Engr. Lt.-Comdr. E. S. Borner.

PORT OF RANGOON.

Deputy Conservator—Capt. H. G. G. Ashton, D.S.O.

Health Officer—

Resident Engineer—W. Lindley, J. G. Grant (*offg.*).

MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

President, Rangoon Municipality—J. E. Houldey.

Cantonment Magistrates—Lt.-Col. A. T. Kirkwood, Capt. W. R. Jones, M.C.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Provincial Art Officer—A. P. Morris.

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey—C. Duroiselle.

Superintendent of Government Printing—R. W. Bishop.

Deputy Superintendent ditto—R. Baillie.

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department—Col. G. H. Evans, C.I.E., C.B.E.

and Superintendent " " —T. Rennie, I.C.V.D.

3rd " " " —C. J. N. Cameron, I.C.V.D.

Deputy " " " —Jamshedji Cowasji Bativala.

Chief Inspectors of Mines—G. F. Adams, R. R. Simpson (*offg.*).

Registrar under Co-operative Societies Act—H. Clayton, C. R. P. Cooper (*offg.*).

Assistants to ditto—J. St. C. Saunders, G. E. Harvey.

MADRAS.

Governor—HIS EXCELLENCY THE RT. HON. BARON WILLINGDON, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. Took his seat 10th April, 1919.

PERSONAL STAFF.

<i>Private Sec.</i> —A. C. Duff.	Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp Hon. Capt. V. S. Alexander, Sirdar Bahadur, Rissaldar Yakub Khan.
<i>Military Sec.</i> —Major K. O. Goldie, O.B.E.	<i>Surgeon</i> —Major D. P. Johnstone, O.B.E.
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> —Capt. H. F. Parbury, M.C., Capt. N. S. De Brath.	<i>Commandant of Body Guard</i> —Major J. F. W. Ogilvie, M.C., Lieut. A. E. F. Maconochie (<i>offg.</i>).
<i>Extra Aides-de-Camp</i> —Capt. D. Powell, Lt. A. C. Edmonstone, Capt. E. M. Allfrey, M.C.	
<i>Honorary Aides-de-Camp</i> —Capt. W. L. Ranking, J. Moore, Capt. E. W. Huddleston, C.I.E., C.B.E.	

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sir L. Davidson, K.C.S.I. Took his seat 17th December, 1920.	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibulla Sahib Bahadur. Took his seat 17th December, 1920.
C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I. Took his seat 17th December, 1920.	Kadamangudi Srinivasa Aiyangar. Took his seat 17th December, 1920.

MINISTERS.

Diwan Bahadur Agaram Subbarayalu Reddiyar Garu.	Rai Bahadur Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu.
Diwan Bahadur Panagante Rama Rayaningar Avergal.	

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF 127 MEMBERS.

(25 nominated, 98 elected and 4 *ex-officio*.)

President.—Diwan Bahadur Sir Perungavur Rajgopal Achariyar Avargal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

SECRETARIAT.

<i>Chief Secretary to Government</i> —A. R. Knapp, C.B.E.	LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL, AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.
<i>Chief Secretary to Government (acting)</i> —R. A. Graham.	<i>Secretary</i> —F. J. Richards.
<i>Under Secretary</i> —E. M. Gawne.	<i>Under Secretary</i> —L. A. Cammiade.
<i>Asst. Secretary</i> —L. E. Kershaw, J. M. Hooper (S.A.L.).	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
<i>Registrar</i> —V. S. Menon.	<i>Secretaries</i> —W. J. J. Howley, C.S.I., Lt.-Col. G. Barnardiston, D.S.O., R.E.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.	<i>Joint Secretary</i> —W. Hutton.
<i>Secretary</i> —N. E. Marjoribanks, C.I.E.	<i>Under Secretaries</i> —S. B. Ayyar, F. E. Morgan, A. W. Robert.
<i>Acting Secretary</i> —E. S. Lloyd.	<i>Deputy Secretaries</i> —P. Hawkins (<i>temp.</i>), A. H. Morin.
HOME DEPARTMENT.	<i>Consulting Architect</i> —W. H. Nicholls.
<i>Secretary</i> —Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avargal.	<i>Registrar</i> —G. D. Plummer.
<i>Under Secretary</i> —W. S. Brown.	

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Chief Justice—Sir J. E. P. Wallis, Kt.*Puisne Judges*—Sir Abdur Rahim, Kt.; Sir W. B. Ayling, Kt.; F. D. P. Oldfield; T. Sadasiva Aiyar, Diwan Bahadur; C. G. Spencer; V. M. C. Trotter; Tiruchendurai Vardyanatha Seshagiri Ayyar; W. W. Phillips; C. F. Napier; Calamur V. Kumaraswami Sastriyar.

LAW OFFICERS.

Advocate General—Chetpat Patabherama Ramaswami Ayyar.*Government Solicitor*—H. Brightwell.*Public Prosecutor*—E. R. Osborne.*Crown Prosecutor*—C. S. Smith.*Administrator-General and Official Trustee*—C. E. Odgers, D. Chamier (*acting*).

OFFICERS OF THE HIGH COURT.

Registrar—R. H. Courtenay.

ORIGINAL SIDE,

Deputy Registrar—J. R. Atkinson, I.S.O.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Deputy Registrar—G. S. White.*Sheriff of Madras*—Mirza Abd-ul-Husain Sahib, Khan Bahadur.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—JUDICIAL BRANCH.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

<i>1st Grade.</i>	<i>2nd Grade—continued.</i>	<i>3rd Grade.</i>
A. T. Forbes.	D. G. Waller.	R. W. Davies.
V. Venugopal Chetti.	H. R. Bardswell.	R. N. Ayyar.
	R. A. Jenkins.	M. G. Sykes.
	H. D'A. C. Reilly.	V. Panduranga Rao.
<i>and Grade.</i>	G. H. B. Jackson.	J. C. Stodart.
L. G. Moore.	C. Krishnaswami Rao, Rao	C. G. Austin.
J. W. Hughes.	Bahadur.	A. S. B. Ayyar.
J. J. Cotton.	A. J. Curgenvin.	A. N. Nambiyar.
J. G. Burn.	E. Pakenham-Walsh.	S. R. Mudaliyar.
A. Edgington.	T. S. Tyagaraja Ayyar.	T. Jivaji Rao.
F. A. Coleridge.	C. R. Tiruvenkata Achariyar.	P. C. Lobo.
P. A. Booty.	A. Fotheringham.	V. R. K. Ayyar.
E. H. Wallace.		

MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT.

Judge—C. V. Viswanatha Sastri.

SMALL CAUSE COURT, MADRAS.

Chief Judge—C. Krishnan.*Judges*—Paul Appaswami, K. Pandalai.*Registrar*—J. Krishna Rao.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES, MADRAS.

Chief Presidency Magistrate—J. C. Adam, Muhammad Bazul-lah (*acting*).*Second Presidency Magistrate*—Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib, J. Narayana Reddi (*acting*).*Third Presidency Magistrate*—J. A. D'Rozario (*acting*).*Fourth Presidency Magistrate*—Muhammad Munir Khan (*acting*).

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.—JUDICIAL BRANCH.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

C. K. Srinivasa Rao.	<i>Acting and Temporary,</i>
C. Krishnaswami Rao.	A. S. Balasubramanya Aiyar.
T. S. Tyagaraja Ayyar.	A. Narayanan Nambiyar.
C. R. Tiruvenkata Achariyar.	S. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
	T. Jivaji Rao.
	P. C. Lobo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*
 PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE,—JUDICIAL BRANCH—*continued.*
 SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

1st Grade.
 K. Krishnama Achariyar.
 T. Krishnaswami Nayudu.

2nd Grade.
 R. Gopala Rao.
 T. V. Narayanna Nayar.
 P. N. S. Nayudu.
 V. R. K. Ayyar.

2nd Grade—continued.
 P. S. Mudaliyar.
 V. S. N. Ayyar.

3rd Grade.
 G. G. Somayajulu.
 R. A. K. Ayyar.
 M. Fazl-ud-din.
 A. Venkataramayya.
 S. R. Ayyangar.

3rd Grade—continued.
 C. D. J. Pinto.
 K. S. Chetti.
 S. Venkatasubba Rao.
 G. A. Ayyangar.
 K. A. Kannan.
 V. S. K. Ayyar.
 A. S. K. Ayyar.
 A. Bhimeswara Rao.
 P. S. S. Ayyar.
 C. R. Nayudu.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

First Member—L. E. Buckley, C.S.I.
Second Member—M. E. Couchman.
Third Member—R. A. Graham, C.S.I., N. E.
 Marjoribanks, C.I.E. (*actg.*).
Fourth Member—L. T. Harris.
Secretary to Comms. of Land Revenue—H. R.
 Pate, J. A. Thorne (*actg.*).
Asst. Secretary to Comms. of Land Revenue—
 S. V. Narguman (*actg.*).

*Secretary to the Commr. of Salt, Abkari and
 Separate Revenue*—E. Graham, D. N. Strathie
 (*actg.*).
Asst. Secretary—J. W. Borebank (*actg.*).
*Secretary to the Commr. of Revenue Settlement,
 Survey, Land Records and Agri.*—
 P. Narayana Menon.

COLLECTORS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

R. Ramachandra Rao, Diwan
 Bahadur.
 S. W. G. I. MacIver.
 L. D. Swamikannu Pillai,
 Diwan Bahadur, I.S.O.
N. Macmichael.
 E. S. Lloyd.
 J. F. Bryant.
 R. B. Wood.
 A. R. Banerji, C.I.E.
 J. M. Turing.
 A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E.
 H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., O.B.E.
 E. W. Legh.
 P. L. Moore, C.I.E.
 G. F. Paddison.

A. R. Loftus-Tottenham.
 A. F. G. Moscardi.
 F. B. Evans.
 F. J. Richards.
 C. A. Innes, C.I.E.
 F. R. Hemingway.
 H. A. B. Vernon.
 T. E. Moir.
 C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E.
 J. R. Huggins.
 T. Raghavayya.
 S. M. V. M. Oosman.
 E. A. Davis.
 P. C. Dutt.
 G. A. D. Stuart.

A. M. A. C. Galletti.
 J. C. Molony.
 H. G. Charpuey (*actg.*).
 A. R. Cox (*actg.*).
 G. T. H. Bracken (*actg.*).
 R. H. Ellis (*actg.*).
 E. F. Thomas (*actg.*).
 C. F. Brackenbury (*actg.*).
 R. F. B. L. Guppy (*actg.*).
 P. Macqueen (*actg.*).
 A. R. Nerlungadi (*actg.*).
 T. H. Hill (*actg.*).
 H. M. Hood (*actg.*).
 A. G. Leach (*actg.*).
 A. Upendra Pai (*actg.*).

SUB-COLLECTORS AND JOINT MAGISTRATES.

R. W. Davies.
 R. Narayana Ayyar.
 H. H. Burhill.
 F. W. R. Robertson.
 C. G. Mackay.
 H. H. F. M. Tyler, C.I.E.
 J. K. Lancashire.
 W. G. McFarland.
 H. T. Reilly.
 J. W. Bhura, C.B.E.
 F. Noyce, C.B.E.
 M. G. Sykes.
 J. C. H. Fowler.
 C. D. A. Crofton.
 V. Randurang Rao.
 S. H. Slater, C.I.E.

J. C. Stodart.
 J. T. Guyan, C.I.E.
 J. F. Hall, O.B.E.
 S. Burn.
 C. A. Hendon son.
 A. McG. K. Tampos.
 J. Gray, O.B.E.
 C. G. Austin.
 D. R. Matheson.
 J. I. Smith.
 H. A. Watson.
 G. T. Boag.
 H. S. Shield.
 J. R. Krishnamma.
 F. W. Stewart.
 T. G. Rutherford.

G. W. Wells.
 F. G. Butler.
 D. N. Strathie.
 A. J. King.
 T. Austin.
 D. G. Bliss.
 S. V. Ramamurti.
 J. A. Thorne.
 L. H. Arndt.
 M. McGilligan.
 T. B. Russell.
 F. H. Senneck.
 S. Wadsworth.
 B. Rama Rao.
 J. B. Brown.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—*continued.*

ASSISTANT COLLECTORS AND MAGISTRATES.

H. R. Uzielli.
W. S. Brown.
R. L. McKernan.
G. R. F. Tottenham.

J. H. Davies.
C. H. Masterman.
P. I. Painter.

E. B. Cobbald.
W. O. Newsam.
S. Ranganathan.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.—EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

COLLECTORS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

R. Ramachandra Rao.
L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, I.S.O., Diwan Bahadur.
T. Raghavayya.
S. M. V. M. Oosman.

A. Ramacha Nedungadi (*acting*).
A. Vedachala Aiyar (*acting*).
A. Upendra Pai (*acting*).

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

1st Grade.
P. Sitaramayya.
K. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar.

2nd Grade.
W. S. Marshall.
U. Rama Rao.
M. S. Mascarenhas.
P. Srikrishnulu Patulu.
L. A. Cammiade.

3rd Grade.
V. Ramaswami Aiyar.
A. Rajnadar Mudaliyar.
V. T. Krishnama Acharya.
N. Gopalaswami Aiyangar.
Muhammad Bash-ul-lah.
S. N. V. Rajachar.
J. Narayana Reddi.
T. Rangaswami Ayyangar.

3rd Grade—continued.
A. Duraiswami Ayyar.
S. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu.

4th Grade.
K. S. Srinivasa Achari.
R. Nagasundaram Ayyar.
W. H. H. Chatterton.
K. Rangaswami Ayyangar.
A. Ramachandra Ayyar.
E. H. M. Bower.
N. Ramamurti Nayudu.
E. W. K. Green.
P. J. Srinivasa Acharyar.
T. Srinivasa Rao.
T. V. Srinivasa Ayyar.
Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib.
C. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar.
Muhammad Ghaus Sahib.

4th Grade—continued.
Joseph Alphonsus de Rozario.
Saiyud Ahmad Badshah Sahib.
S. V. N. Acharya.
C. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar.
K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu.
S. Tirumalai Ayyangar, Rao-Sahib.
P. N. Muhammad Miran Sahib.
N. D. Nadas.
T. V. Rao.
P. Venkantara Manujam Chetti.
K. E. Chidambara Ayyar.
J. Venkatanarayana Nayudu.
G. L. D' Cruz.
P. Kamaraju.
P. Krishnan Nambiyar.
M. Sundararaja Aiyar.
Muhammad Habib-ul-lah.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture—L. E. Buckley, C.S.I.
Secretary—T. V. Acharya, Rao Bahadur.

SPECIAL SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.

G. H. Jackson, A. H. A. Todd, G. W. Priestley, J. Venkatanarayana Nayudu.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.

C. E. Jones, P. Vankataramanujam Chetti, K. E. Chidambara Ayyar, C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, H. Subba Rao.

Director of Agriculture—G. A. D. Stuart, L. D. Swamikannu Pillai (*acting*).
Dy. Directors of Agriculture—H. C. Sampson, C. I. E., F. R. Parnell, A. Wilson, G. R. Hilson, R. Thomas.
Principal, Agricultural College and Research Institute, and Superintendent, Central Farm—R. C. Wood.

Agricultural Chemist—R. V. Norris.
Government Sugarcane Expert—T. S. Venkatanarayan (*acting*).
Government Economic Botanist—F. R. Parnell.
Mycologist—W. McRae.
Entomologist—E. Ballard.
Director of Land Records—H. A. Watson.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—F. Ware.

Principal, Madras Veterinary College—D. A. D. Aitchison.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Director—W. A. Hasted.

DEPUTY DIRECTORS,

1st Class.
Gompertz, F. V. P.and Class.
Bateman, W. F.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(For SECRETARIAT, see page 77.)

ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.

Howley, W. J. J., C.S.I.

Hutton, W.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

Morin, Maj. A. H., D.S.O.
Parker, J. M.
Ramalinga Aiyar, A. V.
Kharegat, M. R.
Hawkins, P.Venkatarama Aiyar, L. D.
Lutman, J. B.
Mullings, C. T.
Brown, M.Molesworth, W. G.
Rama Aiyar, G. S.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, R. N.
Stoney, R. F.

EXECUTIVE AND ASSISTANT ENGINEER CLASS.

de Chazal, A. R.
Peddie, C.
Laurie, A. S.
Lucas, P. N. A.
Greg, L. H.
Bushell, C. L.
Morgan, F. E.
Ferns, A. E.
Dawson, H. F.
Walsh, E. W. P.
Hart, V.
Robert, A. W.
Clift, F. C. L.
Lace, E. W.
Way, J. D., M.B.E.
Northey, H. S.
O'Brien, M.
Connell, C. B.Dowley, F. M.
J. J. O'Reilly.
H. W. Milner.
Vipan, A.
Davis, W. J.Nightingale, A. W.
Harber, C. G., M.B.E.
Harvey, T.
Dogra, H. R.
Westerdale, J. S.
Sneyd, R. T. S., M.C.
Smith, R. H.
Ireland, F. W.
Gollan, D. W.
Platts, M. G., O.B.E., M.C.Majumdar, S. C.
Barclay, A. G. G.
Mackay, T. I. S.
Richardson, C. R. S.
Howe, E.
Mariette, E. F.
Randall, C. F.
Tate, J., D.S.O., M.C.
Chave, E. H.
Philip, Capt., G. M., D.S.O.,
M.C.
Jackson, H. G.
Sawyer, W. H.
Stewart, E. J. H.
Schroff, S. J.
Dickinson, F. G., M.C.
Turner, W. H.
Barrett, L. M. F.

PROVINCIAL ENGINEERS.

Bhaskara Aiyar, S., Swaminatha Aiyar, N., Nilankanta Ayyar, M., Narasimha Ayyangar, R.,
Ramaswami Ayyar, G., Dillon, T. P., Ayyangar, V. T. S., Sankara Ayyar, K. V., Pillai, N. P.,
Nayudu, P. R., George, P. V., Ayyangar, G. R. R., Aiyar, V. A. A., Aiyar, S. K., Pillai, D. K.,
Aiyar, B. S. A. R., Aiyar, L. A. V., Rao, N. K., Govindarajan, N., Aiyar, N. A. D.

General Superintendent P.W. Workshops, Madras—Roberts, W. P.

Assistant Superintendent P.W. Stores—Wills, Major W. R.

Government Electrical Inspector—Greenwood, E. J. B.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Under Secy. to Government, Political Department—E. M. Gawne.
Political Agent for Banganapalle—J. C. Molony (*acting*).
Political Agent for the French Settlement of Karikal—P. C. Dutt.
Political Agent for the French Settlement of Mahe—E. F. Thomas.
Special Agent, French Settlements, and Political Agent for Pondicherry—R. F. B. L. Guppy.
Political Agent, Pudukkottai—E. W. Legh.
Political Agent, Sandur—A. F. G. Moscardi.
Political Agent for Yanam—G. T. H. Bracken (*acting*).
Resident, Travancore and Cochin—H. L. Braidwood.
Assistant ditto—Major R. E. G. Berkeley, O.B.E.
Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends—A. R. L. Toynham.
H.M.'s Consul, Pondicherry and Karikal—Capt. H. G. Tranchell.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Director of Public Instruction—R. Littlehales.

Name.	Appointment.
INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.	
H. C. Papworth (<i>actg.</i>)	Professor of English, Presidency College.
H. J. Allen, M.A.	Professor of Physics, Presidency College.
H. S. Duncan, M.A.	Principal and Professor of Economics, Presidency College.
E. W. Green	Professor of English, Presidency College.
K. Ananda Rao, B.A.	Additional Professor of English, Presidency College.
P. F. Fyson, B.A.	Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College.
H. B. Matthews	Professor of Botany, Presidency College.
H. W. Barker	Professor of Higher Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering.
J. A. Yates, M.A.	Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering.
N. R. Krishnamma	Inspector of Schools.
R. G. Grieve, M.A.	Inspector of Schools.
W. E. Smith, M.A.	Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
C. L. Cartwright	Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College.
W. S. Hadaway	Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering.
O. J. Couldrey	Superintendent, School of Arts.
H. O. Kershaw, B.Sc.	Principal, Govt. College, Rajahmundry.
C. de St. C. Ransford, B.A.	Inspector of Schools.
J. H. Melville	Inspector of Schools.
W. C. Douglas	Inspector of European and Training Schools.
R. M. Statham	Inspector of Schools.
M. A. Candreth	Principal, Govt. College, Kumbakonam.
Mrs. J. L. Drysdale	Professor of History, Presidency College.
W. B. Brierley	Deputy Directress of Public Instruction.
K. R. Menon, M.A.	Headmaster, Central High School, Mercara.
	Professor of Zoology, Presidency College.
PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.	
<i>1st Grade.</i>	
J. W. Coombes, B.A.	Deputy Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.
S. A. Steele, B.A.	Principal, Mangalore College.
C. A. Wilkinson, B.A.	Lecturer, Rajahmundry College.
<i>2nd Grade.</i>	
P. S. Chandra Sekhar, B.A., M.D.	Assistant to Professor of Hygiene, &c., Medical College.
H. A. Hart, M.A.	Inspector of Schools.
W. C. Old	Instructor in Surveying, &c., College of Engineering.
H. W. Callaghan	Temporary Inspector of Schools.
<i>3rd Grade.</i>	
P. Rajagopala Ayyar, M.A.	Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
H. Narayana Rao	Professor of Geology, Presidency College.
A. Rama Rao	Inspector of Schools.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

Registrar of the University of Madras—F. Dewsbury, B.A., LL.B.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—(See MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, page 85.)

LAW COLLEGE.

Principal and Senior Professor—A. Davies, M.A.

Professors—Madhavan Nayar, T. R. Achariyar.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Principal—W. H. James, M.Sc.

(For other Professors see Provincial Educational Service, page 82.)

Dyeing Expert—Dr. F. Marsden.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

SEE OF MADRAS.

the Right Rev. H. Whitehead, D.D. Lord Bishop of Madras.
 the Ven. L. E. Cox, M.A. Archdeacon and Commissary of the Diocese and
 Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.
 Rowlandson, B.A., LL.B. Registrar of the Diocese and Secretary to the Lord
 Bishop.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Senior Chaplains.

Cox, L. E., M.A.
 Giles, C. D., M.A.
 Heycock, F. W., M.A.
 Nuttall, F., M.A.
 Creak, E. H., M.A.
 Morton, B. M., M.A.
 Flynn, H. H., A.K.C.
 Stone, H. C. B., C.B.E., M.A.
 Lowsley, W. A., M.A.
 Jervis, E. O., M.A.
 Piers, S. O., M.A.
 Bridge, H. N., M.A.
 Proctor, F. O., M.A.
 Wright, G. A. A., M.A.
 Sell, C. E., B.A.
 Smith, G. C. A., M.A.
 Brownrigg, E. G., O.B.E., M.A.
 Borlase, J. J. D., B.A., LL.D., M.B.E.
 Loasby, H. C., M.A.
 Hacking, H., M.A.

Junior Chaplains.

Careless, W. E.
 Beeley, B. D.
 Bull, F. F.
 Jones, H., M.A.
 Smith, R. M. L., B.A.
 Price, J. S.
 Crichton, W. R., M.A.
 Price, A., B.A.
 Edmonds, H. J., M.A.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Senior Chaplains.

Gillan, D. H., M.A.
 McNeill, J. H. H., M.B.E., M.A., B.D.

Senior Chaplains—*continued.*

Philip, J. G., M.A.
 Mitchell, J. D., M.A., B.D.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General—P. B. Thomas.

Deputy Inspectors-General—F. Armitage, N. E. Q. Mainwaring, F. A. Dene, P. Hannington, C. B. N. Pelly, F. S. S. George, H. F. T. Phillips (*actg.*), E. T. H. Stevenson (*actg.*), and H. R. G. Hasted (*actg.*).Assistant Inspector-General—J. T. W. Filson, E. J. Rowlandson (*actg.*).

Personal Assistant to Deputy Inspector-General—J. Moore.

Commissioner for the Town of Madras—C. B. N. Pelly.

Deputy Commissioners for the Towns of Madras—P. Parankusam Nayudu, I.S.O., H. Dawson.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

P. P. Sweeting.
 F. A. Hamilton, O.B.E.
 R. M. Powell.
 F. E. Coningham.

G. W. Deans.
 S. F. Chetham.
 T. W. Blackstone.
 J. T. W. Filson.

B. Swire.
 J. Moore.
 E. H. Jones.
 H. E. Williams.

MADRAS.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—*continued.*DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS—*continued.*

E. B. Loveluck.	W. H. Pitt.	C. H. Gadsden.
C. M. Atkinson.	E. I. Skinner.	W. Foster.
R. H. Hitchcock, M.B.E.	O. E. Windle.	R. J. P. Dawson.
E. J. Rowlandson.	<i>H. G. Clinch.</i>	A. J. Happell.
G. S. P. Percival.	E. H. Sullivan.	F. L. Mullaly.
<i>C. B. Cunningham.</i>	H. Dawson.	T. Venkoba Rao.
P. Parankusam Nayudu,	F. Sayers.	
Rao Bahadur, I.S.O.	<i>L. Withinshaw.</i>	

ASSISTANT DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. S. Wilkes.	<i>C. A. Lidbury.</i>	C. S. V. Kearns.
E. J. Johnson.	H. G. Furness.	L. A. Bishop.
A. F. Bulkley.	J. Beckett.	V. K. R. Thamban.
C. E. Sweney.	G. V. Stanbury.	<i>Probationers.</i>
R. S. Milton.	W. H. Wright.	<i>F. W. R. Perry.</i>
L. E. Saunders.	<i>H. G. Nettlesfield.</i>	J. F. B. Kaye.
W. D. F. Liston.	W. R. John.	A. W. Miller.
J. Elliott.	W. J. D. Rowley.	G. A. Dillon.
L. B. Gasson.	A. C. Martin.	C. B. Lancaster.
L. Clift.	<i>H. E. C. Lushington.</i>	R. Peterson.
C. G. Tottenham.	C. W. Scott-Coward.	

Deputy Superintendents of Police— P. F. B. Ryan, E. H. H. Lewis, M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, R. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, F. D. D. Anderson, Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi, F. B. Selvanayakan, M. Govindan Nayyar.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF CONSERVATOR.

S. Cox.

CONSERVATORS.

C. D'A. McCarthy.	H. B. Bryant.	H. F. A. Wood.
	H. A. Latham.	

DEPUTY CONSERVATORS.

A. B. Jackson.	H. C. Bennett.	Framroz Rustonji Madan.
C. M. Hodgson.	B. F. Rigold.	J. H. Longrigg.
G. F. F. Foulkes.	D. T. Barry.	D. L. Sathe.
F. I. C. Cawley-Brown.	A. Wimbush.	G. C. Robinson.
H. Tireman.	T. A. Whitehead.	
C. E. C. Fischer.	C. C. Wilson.	ASSISTANT CONSERVATORS.
J. S. Scot.	T. Clear.	W. G. Dyson.
C. B. Dawson.	A. A. F. Minchin.	J. A. Master.
<i>R. D. Richmond.</i>	<i>R. Bourne.</i>	F. D. Ardagh.

EXTRA DEPUTY AND EXTRA ASSISTANT CONSERVATORS.

F. A. Seager.	<i>V. Raman Menon.</i>	H. W. A. Gaudoin.
A. B. Myers.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.	E. M. Crothers (<i>s.p.t.</i>).
	A. M. C. Littlewood.	

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Appointment.
Maj.-Gen. G. G. Giffard, C.S.I.	Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
Major A. S. Leslie	Personal Assistant to ditto.
Lieut.-Col. E. L. Perry, D.S.O.	Sanitary Commissioner.
Major J. Cunningham... ..	Director, the King Institute of Preventive Medicine.
Major W. S. Patton	Assistant ditto.
Major M. J. Quirke, M.B.	Depy. Sanitary Commr. and Insp. of Vaccination, Central Range.
—	Depy. Sanitary Commr. and Insp. of Vaccination, Northern Range.
—	Health Officer, Madras Municipality.
Lieut.-Col. J. W. Cornwall, M.D.	Director, Pasteur Institute of S. India, Coonoor.

PRESIDENCY HOSPITALS.

Lt.-Col. W. J. Niblock, M.B.	Professor of Surgery, Medical College, and First Surgeon, General Hospital.
Lt.-Col. T. H. Symons, O.B.E.	Superintendent, Government General Hospital.
Major A. J. H. Russell, M.D.	Professor of Pathology, Medical College, and Third Physician, General Hospital.
Major E. W. C. Bradfield, O.B.E.	Third Surgeon, General Hospital.
Major F. C. Fraser	Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, and Fourth Physician, General Hospital.
Lt.-Col. H. Kirkpatrick, M.B.	Professor of Ophthalmology, Medical College, and Superintendent, Ophthalmic Hospital.
Major C. A. F. Hingston, O.B.E.	Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital.
Major A. C. Ingram, M.D.	Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Medical College, and Second Physician, General Hospital, Surgeon, 3rd District, Professor of Medicine and Physiology.
Major F. F. Elwes, C.I.E., M.D.	Professor of Medicine, Medical College, First Physician, General Hospital, and Surgeon, 2nd District.

DISTRICT MEDICAL AND SANITARY OFFICERS.

1st Class Stations.	2nd Class Mofussil Stations.	3rd Class Mofussil Stations— continued.
Lt.-Col. E. M. Illington.	Lt.-Col. C. F. Fearnside.	<i>Unconvenanted Medical Officers.</i> L. W. Pereira. J. S. Evers. V. Verghese. M. C. Koman. K. M. Menon. R. Sundaram.
Lt.-Col. W. H. Tucker.	Lt.-Col. G. Bidie.	
Lt.-Col. T. S. Ross.	Lt.-Col. D. C. Kemp.	
Major T. W. Harley, M.B.	Major E. A. Roberts, D.S.O.	
Lt.-Col. R. K. Mitter.	Major P. L. O'Neill.	
Lt.-Col. M. N. Chaudhuri, M.B.	Major W. R. J. Scroggie, C.I.E.	
Lt.-Col. A. Chalmers, M.B.	Major L. Hirsch, C.I.E.	
	Major R. D. Willcocks.	
	Major J. Kirkwood, M.D.	
	Major D. G. Rai.	

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General and Commissioner of Paper Currency—A. Newmarch.
Deputy Accountants-General—H. Bhimasena Rao, T. J. Rajagopalan, G. H. Bailey.

(See also under "India," pages 12 and 13.)

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Prisons—Major J. P. Cameron.

Superintendents of Central Jails.—1st Class: Lt.-Col. C. F. Fearnside (*offg.*) (*Coimbatore*), G. W. Deane (*Madras*), Major J. J. Robb (*Trichinopoly*), Major G. W. Maconachie and R. W. Chester (*pravl.*) (*Rajahmundry*), W. E. Mitchell, I.S.O. (*Vellore*), Lieut. G. W. Clements, M.C. (*Vizagapatam*), C. O'D. Hervey (*Trichinopoly*), Capt. W. L. Forsyth (*offg.*) (*Salem*), W. S. Snow, (*acting*) (*Cannanore*), D. A. Greenwood (*acting*) (*Trichinopoly*).

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Postmaster-General, Madras—A. W. Lane Ryan.
Deputy Postmaster-General, Madras—R. M. Ghose.
Deputy Postmaster-General (Traffic)—J. G. Berrie.
Deputy Postmaster-General, Railway Mail Service—J. C. Banerji (*offg.*).
Presidency Postmaster—J. S. Bucknor, M.B.E.
Superintendents of Post Offices—C. S. Rao, K. A. Pillai.
Superintendent, Madras Central Telegraph Office—A. S. Brooks (*offg.*).
Director, Telegraph Engineering—M. E. N. Jones.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Collector of Customs—H. H. Hood.

Assistant Collectors—F. Buckney.

P. W. Singleton.

H. H. Graves (*offg.*).

A. E. Ramsbotham (*addl.*).

Head Appraiser—

SALT, ABKARI, AND SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue—N. E. Marjoribanks, C.I.E.

Secretary to the Commissioner—E. Graham.

Assistant Secretary—J. W. Borebank.

Deputy Commissioner, Northern Division—B. W. B. T. Flemyng.

Deputy Commissioner, Central Division—C. S. Rolland (*actg.*).

Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division—G. E. Johnston.

Deputy Commissioner of Abkari—S. Ramachandra Rao (*s.p.t.*).

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS OF SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.**1st Grade.**

F. W. Gooch.
R. P. Tillard.

2nd Grade.

H. B. Rendle.
Mir Riaz-ud-din Salub
Bahadur.

3rd Grade.

H. W. M. Brown.
M. Venkatarama Ayyar.
C. B. Beadnell.
G. Wilson.
E. J. Bower.
H. P. St. C. Bertie.
V. G. Shunker.
P. D. Ayyar.
J. W. Borebank.

3rd Grade—continued.

S. L. Narayana Rao.
T. A. K. Taylor (*acting*).
C. F. Sharp (*acting*).
S. D. Ayyangar (*acting*).
B. M. Marriott (*acting*).
E. W. Truter (*acting*).
L. K. Fearon (*acting*).
P. A. M. Ayyar (*acting*).

STAMPS AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENTS.

Superintendent of Stationery—A. R. L. Tottenham.
Superintendent of Government Press.—T. Fisher, I.S.O.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Registration—C. R. M. Schmidt.
District Registrars—M. Muhammad Husain Sahib, T. K. Ayyar.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Presidency Port Officer, Registrar of Shipping and Marine Transport Officer—Capt. E. W. Huddleston, C.I.E., C.B.E. (offg.).
Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras—Comdr. G. H. Finnis, C.B.E. (s.p.t.).
Agent for Government Consignments and Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer—F. G. Smith.

PORT OFFICERS.**1st Grade.**

J. H. White (Tuticorin).

PORT OFFICERS.**2nd Grade.**

F. G. Smith (Madras).
 Lt.-Comdr. W. R. Kelly,
 R.N.R. (retd.).

PORT OFFICERS.

L. B. Clarke.
 Lt.-Comdr. A. E. Godfrey
 (Cochin).
 H. F. Heycock (Mangalore).
 A. G. Bradley (Visagapatam).
 Lt.-Comdr. W. J. Swan, R.N.R.
 (Negapatam and Cuddalore).
 Lt.-Comdr. F. H. Cooke,
 R.N.R. (Cocanada).

OFFICERS LENT TO INDIAN STATES OR PUBLIC BODIES.

Additional Member of Council, Mysore—A. R. Banerji, C.I.E.
Commissioner, Corporation of Madras—H. H. Burkitt.
Diwan, Cochin State—T. V. Achariya.
Superintendent of Excise, ditto—H. W. M. Brown.
Superintendent for Pudukkottai—S. Burn.
Darbar Physician—Major W. H. Tucker.
Trustee, Visianagram Zamindari—V. T. Krishnama Achariyar.
Commissioner of Police, Travancore—C. B. Cunningham.
Diwan, Bobbili Estate—P. Srikrishnuulu Patruhu Nayudu.
Manager of the Estate of the Zamorin of Calicut—K. S. Rao.
Manager, Sivaganga Estate—T. N. Chokkalingam Mudaliyar.
Manager, Parlahimedi Estate—B. S. Venkatarama Sarma, Rao Bahadur.
Commandant, Brigade in Travancore Navar—Major H. C. Oakes.
Commandant, 1st Bn. Travancore Nayar Brigade—Capt. F. E. Welch.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Director of Industries—A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E.
Director of the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories—J. Evershed.
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey—A. H. Longhurst.
Curator, Madras Record Office—H. Dodwell.
Manufacturing Chemist—W. H. P. Collins.
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government—W. J. Premiergast.
Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies—F. R. Hemingway.
Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers—G. L. W. O'Brian.

BOMBAY.

Governor—SIR G. A. LLOYD, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.

Took his seat 17 December, 1918.

PERSONAL STAFF.

<p><i>Military Secretary</i>—Lieut.-Col. J. G. Greig, C.I.E., 121st Pioneers, <i>Private Secretary</i>—William Patrick Cowie, C.I.E., B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., J.P. <i>Surgeon</i>—Major W. Ross Stewart, I.M.S. <i>Aides-de-Camp</i>—Capt. A. K. MacEwan, O.B.E., 227th Brigade, R.F.A. <i>Extra Aides-de-Camp</i>—Lieut. K. H. Grant, R.N., Capt. C. J. Brigg, 8th Cavalry, Capt. C. Brooke Short, Royal Marines, Lieut. The Hon. J. A. P. Verney, M.C., 17th Lancers. <i>Honorary Aides-de-Camp</i>—The Hon. Capt. Nigel F. Paton, 15th Bombay Battn., I.D.F., Meherban Sir Parashramrav Ramchandravar,</p>	<p><i>alias</i> Bhausasheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Jamkhandi, Meherban Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of Savanur, Thakor Saheb Bahadursinhji Mansinhji of Palitana, Kumar Shri Shivaisinhji of Jamnagar, Shaikh Abdul Khaliq of Mangrel. <i>Commandant of the Governor's Body Guard</i>—Capt. J. Nethersole, M.C., 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force). <i>Adjutant of the Governor's Body Guard</i>—Capt. G. N. Vansittart, 39th Central India Horse. <i>Indian Aide-de-Camp</i>—Subedar-Major Balkrishna Rao, Bahadur, 110th Maharatta Light Infantry.</p>
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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

<p>Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., took his seat 3 January, 1921. M. H. W. Hayward, took his seat 3 January, 1921.</p>	<p>Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Kt., took his seat 3 January, 1921. H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I., took his seat 5 May, 1921.</p>
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MINISTERS.

Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah.
Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta.
Raghunath Purushottam Paranjype.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF III MEMBERS.

(21 nominated, 86 elected, and 4 *ex-officio*.)

President—Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt.

SECRETARIAT.

REVENUE, FINANCIAL, AND SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS.

Chief Secretary—P. J. Mead, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Deputy Secretary—H. F. Knight.
Under Secretary—A. F. L. Brayne.
Assistant Secretaries—Shamrao D. Mankar, M. K. Gazdar, S. V. Apte.

POLITICAL, SPECIAL, AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Secretary—J. Crerar, C.I.E., A. Montgomerie (*acting*).
Deputy Secretary—Capt. H. W. Wilberforce-Bell (*acting*).
Under Secretary—H. D. Baskerville.
Assistant Secretaries—W. T. Conway, J. A. Aratoon.

SECRETARIAT—continued.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs—
A. C. Wild, R. B. Milne (acting).
*Assistant Remembrancer and ex-officio Secretary
to Council*—G. Davis.
Assistant Secretary—Shankar Govind Kharkar.

GENERAL, EDUCATIONAL, MARINE AND ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Secretary—J. C. Keel.
Assistant Secretary—Edalji Janshedji Unvala.
Additional Secretary and Reforms Commissioner—C. N. Seddon.
Assistant to Reforms Commissioner—P. R. Kapadia.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*General, Buildings and Roads, and Irrigation
Branches.*
Secretary—F. St. J. Gibbie, H. O. B. Shoubridge
(acting).
Joint Secretary—R. J. Kent, E. M. Proes
(acting).
Under Secretaries—W. L. C. Trench, V. F.
Barker (acting).
Assistant Secretaries—R. B. C. S. Pandia, S. B.
Limaye (acting).

TRANSLATORS TO GOVERNMENT.

Oriental—Muhammad Kadir Shaikh, B.A.
Portuguese—C. F. Borges.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(Established 1862.)

Chief Justice—Sir N. C. McLeod, Kt.
Puisne Judges—Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Amberson B. Marten, Abdeali Muhammad Ali Kaziji,
M. H. W. Hayward, E. M. Pratt, C. G. H. Fawcett, L. C. Crump (acting).

LAW OFFICERS.

Advocate General—Sir T. J. Strangman.
Remembrancer of Legal Affairs—A. C. Wild,
R. B. Milne (acting).
Asst. Ditto—G. Davis.
Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor—
J. C. G. Bowen.

Clerk of the Crown—H. Campbell.
Reporter to the High Court—K. McL. Kemp,
G. G. Nadkarni (acting).
Official Assignee—B. N. Lang.

OFFICERS OF THE HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

*Master and Registrar in Equity and Commr. for
taking Accounts and Local Investigations, and
Taxing Officer*—Hirjibhai Hormasji Wadia.
*Prothonotary, Testamentary and Admiralty
Registrar*—P. B. Malbari.
*Head Asst., Prothonotary's Office, and Commr.
for taking Affidavits*—R. B. Patel.
*Asst. Commr. for taking Accounts and Asst.
Taxing Officer*—E. Gellert, H. P. Dastur
(acting).

Chief Clerk, Insolvent Debtors Court—K. A.
Bhojwani.
*First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for
taking Affidavits, &c.*—W. J. Howard.
Administrator General and Official Trustee—
Capt. H. C. B. Mitchell.
Sheriff—Purushottamdas Thakordas, C.I.E.,
M.B.E.
Deputy Sheriff—Ardeshir Phirozshah Mehta.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Registrar—A. F. Kindersley.
*Deputy Registrar and Sealer of the Appellate
Side*—Nasarwanji Dinshabji Gharda, S. M.
Mubedjina (acting).

*Asst. Registrar, and Superintendent of High
Court Press*—Mervanji Ardesabir Raniche,
S. S. Talmaki (acting).

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SINDH.

Judicial Commissioner—L. C. Crump, C. A. Kincaid (*acting*).*Additional Judicial Commissioners*—N. W. Kemp, E. Raymond (*temp.*), B. C. H. Calcraft Kennedy (*acting*), A. H. S. Aston.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy.
A. C. Wild.
Govind Dinanath Madgaonkar.
Dr. F. X. de Souza.
E. Clements.
P. E. Percival.
H. D. Rendall.
C. E. Palmer.
F. K. Boyd.
M. S. Advani.

P. J. Taleyarkhan.
J. D. Dikshit.
C. V. Vernon.
W. T. W. Baker.
G. D. French.
S. J. Murphy.
C. C. Dutt.
R. E. A. Elliott.
V. M. Ferrers.
K. W. Barlee.

Acting.
E. H. Waterfield.
Balak Ram.
J. T. Scotson.
A. F. Kindersiey.
R. S. Broomfield.
R. B. Milne.
G. C. Shannon.
C. N. Mehta.
Govind K. Kale.
K. B. Vasudev.

Judicial Assistant and Political Agent, Kathiawar—L. Graham.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

BOMBAY.

Chief Judge—Krishnalal Mohanlal Javeri.
Second Judge—Husain Badr-ud-din Tyabji.
Third Judge—Sorabji Framji Bilimoria.
Fourth Judge—Atmaram Anant Chitre.
Fifth Judge—Ratanji Sorabji Dadachanji.
Additional Judge—J. P. De Quadros.

POONA.

Judge—Hanumant Venkatesh Chinmulgund.

AHMEDABAD.

Judge—Vishveshwar Venkatesh Kalyanpurkar.

SURAT.

Judge—Mangesh Hari Wagle.

KARACHI.

Judge—Tirithdas Choitram.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Chief Magistrate and Revenue Judge—A. H. S. Aston.*Second*—F. Oliveira (*actg.*).*Third*—Ghulam Husain Rahmatullah Khairaz (*actg.*).*Fourth*—Bapu Narayan Athavale (*actg.*).*Fifth*—Dorab N. D. Khandalavala (*actg.*).

CITY MAGISTRATES.

A. F. Dalal.

W. N. Richardson.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES OF THE FIRST CLASS.

1st Grade.

Manchhubai Narsidas Choksi.
Venkatrav Vaikunth Wagh.
Subbaji Sheshgir Phadnis.
Jivanrao Hanumantuar Betigiri.
Eusebius Francis Rego.
2nd Grade.
Krishnaji Raghunath Natu.
Dattatraya Anant Idgunji.
Trimbak Ramchandra Kotval.
Janardan Nagesh Kale.
Nilkantha Krishna Bapat.
Mangesh Hari Wagle.

3rd Grade.

Karsandas Jaysingbhai Desai.
Narayan Govind Chapekar.
G. M. Pandit.
Vinayak Vaman Pataskar.
J. A. Saldanha.
Hari Vinayak Kane.
P. M. Bhat.
V. P. Raverkar.
Bhikaji Raghunath Mehendale.
Manilal Harilal Vakil.
Ganesh Lakshman Dhekne.
Ramchandra Keshar Bal.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

COMMISSIONERS.

1st Grade.
 Sir J. H. Du Boulay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E.
 E. Maconochie, C.S.I.
 F. G. Pratt (actg.).

2nd Grade.
 C. N. Seddon.
 I. J. Mountford, C.B.E. (actg.).
 B. A. Brendon (actg.).
 J. Ghosal, C.I.E. (actg.).

Commissioner in Sind—P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E. (actg.).

COLLECTORS AND MAGISTRATES.

J. K. N. Kabraji.
 F. G. H. Anderson.
 L. Robertson.
 G. W. Hatch.
 J. L. Rieu, C.S.I.
 W. C. Shepherd.
 P. J. Mead, C.S.I.,
 C.I.E.
 G. F. Keatinge, C.I.E.

A. H. A. Simcox.
 J. Ghosal, C.I.E.
 H. L. Painter.
 C. M. Baker, C.I.E.
 G. Monteath.
 J. H. E. Tupper.
 A. E. L. Emanuel.
 W. H. J. Wilkinson,
 C.I.E.

C. A. Beyts, O.B.E.
 S. M. Bharucha.
 C. C. Watson.
 E. G. Turner.
 E. G. L. Laird-
 MacGregor.
 O. Rothfeld.
 G. E. Chatfield, C.I.E.
 C. S. Campbell, C.B.E.

Acting.
 W. F. Hudson.
 P. W. Monis, C.S.I.
 J. P. Brander.
 C. H. Blathwayt.
 W. W. Smart.
 E. H. Waterfield.
 J. E. B. Hotson, O.B.E.
 G. A. Thomas.
 C. G. Henderson.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—SIND.

J. W. Smyth.

ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

Balak Ram.
 J. Crerar, C.I.E.
 H. B. Clayton.
 K. W. Barles.
 A. W. W. Mackie.
 J. R. Martin.
 E. L. Moysey.
 F. W. Alkison.
 W. C. Tudor-Owen.
 R. D. Bell, C.I.E.
 J. E. C. Jubus.
 P. B. Haigh.
 R. E. Gibson.
 J. T. Scotson.
 J. Monteath.
 J. C. Ker.
 C. W. A. Turney.
 A. M. Macmillan.
 E. J. Bolus.
 A. Montgomery.
 G. H. Cowan.
 A. F. Kindersley.
 B. W. Kissan.
 H. L. Fox.
 L. Graham.

Hamid Moizudin Abdul
 Ali.
 R. G. Gordon.
 G. Wiles.
 M. Webb.
 J. H. Garrett.
 J. W. Smyth.
 S. H. Cournton.
 R. S. Broomfield.
 R. T. F. Kirk.
 R. B. Milne.
 G. Leatham.
 O. H. B. Starte.
 N. H. Hey.
 J. A. Shillidy.
 A. Master.
 R. M. Maxwell.
 D. G. Mackenzie.
 L. J. Sedgwick.
 R. B. Fwbank.
 J. A. Pope.
 G. C. Shannon.
 G. S. Hardy.
 A. R. Dalal.
 A. F. L. Brayne.

W. P. Cowie, C.I.F.
 J. F. B. Hartshorne.
 H. Montgomery.
 E. H. P. Jolly.
 N. J. Wadia.
 J. A. Madan.
 H. Denning.
 J. Abbott.
 A. M. Green.
 G. E. L. Carter.
 H. V. Braham.
 H. F. Knight.
 H. Dow.
 L. N. Brown.
 S. N. Ziman.
 H. R. Lynch-Blosse.
 H. R. Gould.
 C. H. Bristow.
 H. D. Baskerville.
 G. F. S. Collins,
 O.B.E.
 J. R. Hood.
 Hiranand Khushiram
 Kirpalani.
 J. H. Sanders.

J. T. Lawrence.
 A. S. V. Acott.
 C. G. Freke.
 C. G. Adam.
 G. T. Garratt.
 A. S. R. Macklin.
 D. MacLachlan.
 K. C. Sen.
 G. Davis.
 D. R. Norman.
 I. H. Taunton.
 H. F. Ball.
 E. Gawan-Taylor.
 E. W. Perry.
 Hassamal Baharmal
 Shivdasani.
 H. T. Sorley.
 S. A. C. Green.
 H. M. Willis.
 E. Weston.
 V. S. Bhide.
 W. Dillon.
 W. N. U. Dunlop.
 C. B. B. Clee.

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER—Hiranand Khushiram Kirpalani.

MANAGER, SIND ENCUMBERED ESTATES—H. Montgomery.

ASST. MANAGER, SIND ENCUMBERED ESTATES—Chandrai Bulch.

LAND REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—continued.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

<i>Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records</i> —F. G. H. Anderson.	<i>Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sind</i> —T. F. Main, B.Sc.
<i>Superintendents of Land Records and Registration</i> —Ardeshir Rustamji Dalal, Vaman Bhivran Mardhekar.	<i>Principal, Agricultural College and Agricultural Chemist</i> —H. H. Mann, D.Sc.
<i>Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies</i> —G. F. Kentinge, C.I.E.	<i>Professor of Agriculture</i> —J. B. Knight, M.Sc.
<i>Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies</i> —R. B. Ewbank.	<i>Economic Botanist</i> —W. Burns, D.Sc.
<i>Deputy Directors of Agriculture</i> —G. S. Henderson, T. Gilbert.	<i>Agricultural Engineer</i> —W. M. Schutte.
	<i>Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Dept.</i> —Lt.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., O.B.E., J. G. Cattell, E. S. Farbrother.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Collector and Magistrate—Sorab Manekshah Bharucha.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS AND MAGISTRATES.

<i>1st Grade.</i>	<i>3rd Grade—continued.</i>	<i>4th Grade—continued.</i>
Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi.	Motabhai Sundarrav Jayakar.	A. R. Gulvadi.
Saiyid Fakkrudin Abubakr El Edrus.	Dosabhai Rustamji Moberji.	M. J. Dikshit.
Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha.	Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad, M.B.E.	<i>Nabi Baksh Muhammad Hussain.</i>
Abdullah Mian Oosman Mian Koreishi.	Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi.	N. M. Joshi.
	J. Rodgers.	J. F. Lobo.
		<i>Erachshah Jahangirshah Tale-yarkhan.</i>
<i>2nd Grade.</i>	<i>4th Grade.</i>	R. B. G. R. Ballkundri.
F. D'Abreo.	G. A. Hiremath.	A. F. Dalal.
S. A. Leao.	Ghulam Muhammad Mir Muhammad, O.B.E.	R. B. Kittur.
W. N. Richardson.	Yashavant Ballappa Borkar.	P. R. Kapadia.
	R. S. Ganpat Raghavendra Kalyanpurkar.	K. R. Panjikar.
<i>3rd Grade.</i>	Muhammad Kadir Shaikh.	G. Birch, M.B.E.
Gunvantrai Gulabrai Desai.	Narmadashankar Dershankra Mehta.	<i>Chainraj Bulchand.</i>
K. B. Muhammad Ibrahim Shaik Ismail.	Bapu Hari Godbole.	H. T. Lala.
Vaman Bhivran Mardhekar.	R. F. E. Cumming.	K. K. Lahori.
Hardasmal Udernomal.	S. K. Sathe.	S. M. S. Maulvi.
H. St. C. Smith.		Gurdasing Tenmal.
Mengbraj Hardasmal Kalvani.		N. N. Sathe.

MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Municipal Commissioner—P. W. Monie, C.S.I., H. B. Clayton (*acting*) (also Controller of Rents, Bombay City).

Controller of Rents, Hyderabad—Hotchand Chandumal.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

Lieut.-Col. H. O. W. Codrington.
Lt.-Col. C. J. Cumberlege.
Lieut.-Col. W. M. Fenning.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. Field.
Major O. H. C. Molony.
Major G. F. Peterson.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARIAT—See page 88A.

ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT.

Imperial Engineers.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.

1st Class.

F. St. J. Gebbie, C.I.E.
R. J. Kent.
H. O. B. Shoubridge.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

F. Wright.
Lieut.-Col. F. M. Westropp.

E. M. Procs.
R. T. Harrison.

V. N. Vartak.
K. S. Framji.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER CLASS.

Lalit Mohan Bose.
C. J. Hansoti.
J. K. Williams.
A. Nazareth.
V. M. Griffiths.
B. E. Vachha.
A. X. Moraes.
A. H. Whyte.
J. B. S. Thubron, C.I.E.
A. F. Thorpe.
C. S. C. Harrison.
C. B. Pooley.
C. D. A. McIver.
C. M. Lane.
D. R. H. Browne, O.B.E.
R. Haines.
A. W. Hanckel.
P. L. Bowers, C.I.E.
C. O. Lowsley.

S. C. Mould.
N. B. Baxter.
S. R. Perfect.
W. L. C. Trench.
H. J. M. Cousens.
E. M. Duggan.
M. A. Mirza.
W. R. Philpot-Brookes.
D. R. Sawhney.
C. C. Inglis.
T. S. Pipe.
Sulaiman Badruddin Tyabji.
W. N. Cartland.
F. J. Von-Bock.
R. B. MacLachlan.
A. A. Musto.
C. H. H. Philpot-Brookes.
H. C. Crossle.
C. W. E. Arluthnot.

T. A. Andrew.
F. L. Gordon.
Major F. H. E. Townsend,
O.B.E., M.C.
Bt. Major D. S. Johnston.
A. Gordon.
H. W. O. Taylor.
E. P. Watson.
R. A. Fitzherbert.
A. B. Timms.
W. Kirkpatrick.
S. A. M. Lewis.
H. H. M. Spink.
J. E. McDougall.
C. G. Hawes.
J. L. Grant.
W. A. Evershd.
H. A. MacArthur.
M. J. Manockjee Cursetjee.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER CLASS.

T. S. Mirchandani.
C. E. Aitken.

W. E. Bushby.
N. N. Farrell.

Provincial Engineers.

Executive Engineers.—Poyamoni Nagaswami Natesha Aiyar, A. B. de Souza, Dadabhai Ratanji Sataravala, Jotsing Harising Advani, Vishnu Naryan Parulekar, J. A. W. Cooper, A. B. Spencer, Manekchand Tarachand Adajja, *N. N. Ayyangar*, B. K. Bose, R. B. S. V. Rajadhyaksha, A. Bhattacharaya, R. B. S. S. Ayyangar, G. N. Gokhale, H. B. Parikh, R. G. Sule, V. G. Sule, G. S. Joshi.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Name,	Station
-------	---------

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR IN KATHIAWAR.

E. Maconochie, C.S.I. Kathiawar.

RESIDENT AND SENIOR POLITICAL AGENT.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Wodehouse, C.I.E. Southern Maratha Country and Kolhapur.

POLITICAL OFFICERS.

Lt.-Col. H. F. Jacob, C.S.I.	Aden.
Lieut.-Col. J. W. B. Merewether, C.I.E.	Palanpur.
Lieut.-Col. R. S. Pottinger	Cutch.
Lt.-Col. W. Beale	—
Major N. S. Coghill	Mahi Kantha.
Lieut.-Col. C. F. Harold	Kolhapur.
Lieut.-Col. H. Harrison	Kolhapur.
Lieut.-Col. E. O'Brien	—
Lieut.-Col. T. A. F. R. Oldfield	—
Lieut.-Col. H. W. Berthon	—
Lieut.-Col. W. M. P. Wood, C.I.E.	Kathiawar.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Strong	Kathiawar.
Major R. J. C. Burke	Kathiawar.
Major A. H. E. Mosse	Halar Prant.
Capt. C. C. J. Barrett, C.I.E.	Aden.
Capt. A. S. Meek	Aden.
Major B. R. Reilly, O.B.E.	Aden.
Capt. J. C. Tate	—
Major L. E. Lang, M.C.	Kathiawar.
Capt. H. M. Wightwick	Gohilwad Prant.
Capt. H. Wilberforce-Brill	—
Capt. J. de la H. Gordon, O.B.E., M.C.	—
Capt. A. W. T. Webb	Aden.
Capt. G. P. Murphy	—
Capt. C. P. Hancock	Probationary, Kolhapur.

OFFICERS OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT NOT ON THE GRADED LIST.

Major-Gen. J. M. Stewart, C.B.	Political Resident, &c, Aden.
Lieut. J. M. L. Grover, M.C.	Aide-de-Camp.
Capt. P. R. Quayle	Asst. Resident, Baroda.
H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I., P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E. (acting).	Commissioner, Sind.
D. MacLachlan	Assistant Commissioner, Sind, and Sindh Translator.
G. A. Richardson, O.B.E.	Assistant Resident, Aden.

DEPUTY ASSISTANTS TO THE POLITICAL AGENTS.

1st Grade.

Keshavlal Giridharlal Trivedi.
Harilal Nimchand Gosalia.

and Grade.

F. B. Garda.
R. M. Mehta.
R. B. M. R. Trivedi.
C. G. Mehta.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT—continued.

Name.	Designation.
OFFICERS HOLDING SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS UNDER CONTROL OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.	
W. C. Tudor Owen	Administrator, Bhavnagar State.
E. W. Proctor-Simms	Agency Engineer, Kathiawar.
T. F. Armstrong (acting)	Agency Engineer, Kathiawar.
V. K. Namjoshi	Administrator, Cambay State.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

J. G. Covernton, C.I.E. Director of Public Instruction,

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

A. C. Farran, B.A.	Professor of History and Political Economy Elphinstone College.
... ..	Principal (Senior) and Professor of History and Political Economy, Deccan College.
... ..	Principal, Training College for Teachers in Secondary Schools, Bombay.
C. J. W. Mayne, M.A.	Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot.
A. L. Covernton, M.A.	Principal and Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College.
H. N. Allen, B.Sc.	Principal and Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona.
A. C. L. Wilkinson, M.A.	Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College.
F. B. P. Lory, M.A.	Educational Inspector, Southern Division.
M. Hesketh, M.A.	Educational Inspector in Sind.
Miss M. E. Chubb	Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxmi College, Ahmedabad.
A. C. Millar, M.A.	Principal, Elphinstone High School.
Miss A. E. Brooke	Inspectress of Girls' Schools in Sind.
H. G. D. Turnbull, B.A.	Professor of English Literature, Deccan College.
J. T. Turner, M.A.	Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot.
F. W. Marrs, M.A.	Educational Inspector, Central Division.
O. H. T. Dudley, M.A.	Inspector of European Schools.
R. Marrs, C.I.E.	Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Elphinstone College.
H. G. Rawlinson, M.A.	Principal and Professor of History and English, Karnatak College, Dharwar.
R. S. C. Brown, B.Sc.	Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona.
G. Anderson, M.A., C.I.E.	Professor of History, Elphinstone College.
C. J. J. Fox, Ph.D., B.Sc.	Principal and Professor of Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.
C. Graham-Smith, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E.	Professor of Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona.
C. J. Sisson	Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College.
K. G. Joshi, B.A.	Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.
H. E. H. Pratt, M.A.	Inspector of Science Teaching.
C. R. W. Griffith, B.A.	Head Master, Poona High School.
A. N. Meldrum, M.A., D.Sc.	Professor of Physics and Chemistry, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
Rev. W. G. Robertson, M.A., B.D.	Principal and Professor of English and Logic, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
Miss E. Corkery	Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
F. Ludlow	Principal, Dayaram Jethmal Sind College.
W. T. Saxton	Professor of Botany, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
R. W. Cable	Professor of Architecture and Design, Sir J. J. School of Art.
H. V. Hampton	Professor of Logic and English, Gujarat College.
R. A. Hogarth	Inspector of Drawing, &c.
W. Grieve, B.Sc.	Head Master, Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi.
Miss M. Newland	Supt., Training College for Women, Dharwar.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

- Dinshah Dorabji Kapadia, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College.
B.Sc. ——— Professor of Oriental Languages, Elphinstone College.
- Balvantrai Kalianrai Thakore ... Professor, Deccan College.
Shiv Narayan ... Assistant Professor, College of Engineering, Poona.
Virmitra Bhimrao Divatia ... Professor of Science, Gujerat College.
K. A. Bala, B.A. ... Principal, Ahmedabad Training College.
Premchand Avatrai Jangiani, Principal, Hyderabad Training College.
B.A.
- K. J. Chainani, B.A. ... Head Master, Hyderabad High School.
Dinkar Shankar Savarkar ... Educational Inspector, Bombay Division.
Krishnaji Shrinavas Hungund, Educational Inspector, Southern Division.
B.A.
- R. G. Apte, B.A. ... Principal, Training College for Men, Poona.
N. N. Ayyangar ... Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona.
Dr. Shripad Krishna Belvalkar ... Professor, Deccan College.
Jalaludin Saiyid Mian Kadri ... Educational Inspector, Northern Division.
K. U. Lalvani ... Headmaster, Shikarpur High School.
S. G. Sathe ... Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Deccan College,
Poona.
- S. N. Moos ... Vice Principal, Sind College, Karachi.
G. G. Narke ... Professor, College of Engineering, Poona.
W. J. Ingham ... College of Engineering, Poona.
- W. E. G. Solomon, Principal, Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy School of Art.
E. R. Fern, Supdt. of Pottery, Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy School of Art.
P. L. Anstey, B.Sc., Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.
Fakirji Edalji Barucha, Asst. Professor, College of Engineering, Poona.
Mohan Lal Tannan, Professor, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

For Professors at GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY, see Medical Department, page 93A. The Superintendents and Teachers of the MEDICAL SCHOOLS at Poona, Hyderabad, and Ahmedabad, are drawn from the Civil Surgeons, page 93A.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

SEE OF BOMBAY.

- Right Rev. E. J. Palmer, M.A. ... Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Rev. C. M. Barham, M.A. ... Archdeacon and Commissary.
A. K. Smith ... Registrar of the Diocese.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Barham, C. M., M.A. | Mould, H. | Tibbs, P. G., B.A. |
| Kennelly, W. J. McK., M.A. | Foote, H. | Arnould, H. Ll., M.A. |
| Hatchell, C. F. W., M.A. | D'Alessio, E. S. J., B.A. | Hill, E. E., M.A. |

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS—continued.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Hamerton, F. W. M., M.A.	Sawtell, W. A.	Martindale, H., M.A.
Collier, C. B. G., M.A.	Ryall, C. R., B.A.	Wormaid, R. J.
Hewitt, G.	Mason, C. D. T., M.A.	Brown, W. Ashley.
Martin, H. C. L., M.A.	Dart, J. L. C., M.A.	
Harvey, G. F., M.A.	Hall, J. C., M.A.	

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

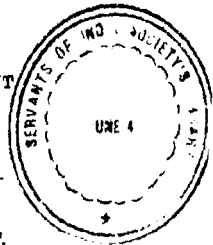
Mathew, J. C., M.A., B.D.	Gordon, J. D., M.A., B.D., B.Sc.
Cant, A., M.A., B.D., B.Sc.	Maclarlane, A., M.A.
Nelson, A. M.	

JUNIOR CHAPLAIN.

Lee, Rev. R. E., M.A., B.D., M.C.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT

See under INDIA, page 16A.



POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Police—L. Robertson, C.S.I.

Commissioner of Police, Bombay—F. C. Griffith, O.B.E.

DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

<i>1st Grade.</i>	<i>2nd Grade.</i>
J. A. Guider, C.I.E.	H. R. Hume.
W. H. Luck.	R. P. Lambert.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. W. Fellowes.	J. B. Jenkins.	A. C. Daniel.
J. V. Cooke.	R. L. McCulloch.	A. H. Gordon.
A. H. M. Ostrehan.	E. Priestley.	D. Healy.
R. M. Phillips.	J. A. Wallinger, C.I.E.,	P. O'Brien.
W. Heyland.	D.S.O.	W. B. Manley.
E. H. Ingle.	G. S. Wilson.	W. Sloane.
D. G. Ommanney.	H. Stanley.	E. P. White.
O. C. G. Hayter.	R. R. Boyd.	O. A. Harker.
C. S. Marston.	E. E. Turner.	D. Macdonald.
K. C. Rushton.	S. F. Ellis.	G. A. Shillidy.
G. H. White.	I. C. Boyd.	P. T. Kirkpatrick.
W. C. Holman.	P. A. Kelly.	A. C. J. Bailey.
		K. S. Abdul Rashid Khan.

BOMBAY.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—continued.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

A. S. Holland.	C. J. Butler.	H. B. Kidd.
P. McA. Stewart.	C. E. L. Blossie.	R. T. Barker, M.B.E.
J. C. Curry.	H. S. Needham.	G. G. Ray.
F. Trotter.	J. R. Jacob.	G. Y. S. T. Farrant.
W. R. G. Smith.	N. P. A. Smith.	J. A. Coghlan.
H. M. Haslebust, M.B.E.	J. R. Gregory.	H. M. Leverett.
F. W. Gerrard.	W. L. K. Herapath.	D'Maule Cole.
H. G. Lang.	F. W. O'Gorman.	M. A. O'Gorman.
F. E. Sharp.	W. Orr.	M. P. La Boucardiere.
W. C. Edwards.	H. E. Butler.	R. W. Pryde.
J. W. Rowland.	R. H. Haslam.	A. W. S. Barnard.
J. T. Tanner.	J. W. Bennett.	

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

W. H. Marston, Saiyid Muhammad Shah.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

I. C. Fleming, Zia-ud-din Ahmad, M. S. K. Fattehkhani, R. R. Shirgaonkar, R. B. R. Hanumant, H. R. Kothavala, M.V.O., S. Darashah.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

D. Williamson, C. Priestly, P. Sullivan, J. M. Walker, E. L. Cauty, J. Stenson, W. R. Jones, M. J. Giles, K. B. K. J. Petigara, J. Carter.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Chief Conservator—W. F. Copleston.

CONSERVATORS.

1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.
O. H. L. Napier.	W. F. D. Fisher.	D. A. Thomson, C.I.E.

DEPUTY CONSERVATORS.

J. Dodgson.	J. D. Maitland-Kirwan.	G. S. Butterworth.
A. G. Edie.	P. E. Aitchison.	A. C. Hiley.
E. M. Hodgson.	C. E. L. Gilbert.	R. W. Inder.
R. S. Pearson.	J. A. G. Douglas-Hamilton.	D. B. Sothers.
G. E. Marjoribanks.	D. R. S. Bourke.	H. W. Starte.
H. L. Newman.	W. A. H. Miller.	J. B. T. Brooks.
		R. P. Dalley.

EXTRA DEPUTY CONSERVATORS.

V. d' P. Rebeiro, B. H. Dalal, C. G. Dalia, A. F. Gonsalves, T. N. Koppikar, D. J. Navani.

EXTRA ASSISTANT CONSERVATORS.

A. N. Master, Lakshman Shamrao Koppikar, Mehtaram Devmal Jagtiani, H. A. Bhadbhade, H. V. Pethe, R. R. Hattangadi.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

Name.	Appointment.
Maj.-Gen. W. E. Jennings	Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
Major B. B. Paymaster	Personal Assistant to ditto.
AT THE PRESIDENCY.	
Lieut.-Col. G. McPherson, M.A., M.B.	Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College; Ophthalmic Surgeon, Jamssetjee Jijibhoy Hospital.
Lieut.-Col. E. F. G. Tucker, M.B.	First Physician, Jamssetjee Jijibhoy Hospital; Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College.
Bt. Lieut.-Col. R. M. Carter, F.R.C.S., D.T.M.	Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, and Curator of Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College.
Lieut.-Col. S. C. Evans, M.B.	Professor of Midwifery, and in charge Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals.
Lt.-Col. L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.D.	Professor of Physiology, Histology, and Hygiene, Grant Medical College.
Lt.-Col. W. H. Dickinson, M.B.	Professor of Chemistry, Grant Medical College; Chemical Analyst to Government.
Lieut.-Col. T. S. Novis, F.R.C.S.	Senior Medical Officer and Senior Surgeon, Jamssetjee Jijibhoy Hospital, and Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
Lieut.-Col. S. H. Burnett, M.D.	Presidency Surgeon, First District and Marine Surgeon. In Medical charge of Elphinstone College.
-----	Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College.
-----	Surgeon Supdt., St. George's Hospital, Bombay.
-----	Second Physician and Registrar, Jamssetjee Jijibhoy Hospital, &c.
Yashwant Govind Nadgir, M.S.	Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College.

CIVIL SURGEONS.

Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors.

A. Hooton.
 V. B. Bennett, M.B.
 H. Bennett.
 C. C. Murison.
 W. M. Houston, M.B.
 A. W. Tuke.
 J. H. McDonald, M.D.
 A. F. W. King.
 C. R. Bakhale.
 K. V. Kuklay.
 R. W. Anthony, M.B.

E. C. G. Maddock, M.B.
 L. P. Stephen, M.B.
 R. F. Steel, M.B.
 M. S. Irani.
 W. D. A. Keys, C.I.E., M.D.
 J. L. Lunham, M.B.
 I. D. Jones, M.D.
 A. F. Hamilton, M.B.
 G. E. Stewart.
 A. J. V. Betts.

Superintendent of Mahabaleshwar—Lieut.-Col. G. E. Stewart, Major R. F. Steel (acting).

Superintendent of Matheran—Major C. C. Murison, I.M.S., Lieut.-Col. W. A. F. Knapton (acting), V. S. Bhide (acting).

Port Surgeon and Medical Officer, Soc., Aden—Lieut.-Col. S. E. Prall, M.B.

Health Officer of the Port of Bombay—Lieut.-Col. S. E. Prall, M.B. (acting).

Health Officer, Port of Karachi—Dr. H. C. Venis.

Superintendent of Central Lunatic Asylums, Yeravda.—Major W. S. J. Shaw, M.B.

BOMBAY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

- Sanitary Commissioner*—Major W. O'S. Murphy, M.B., I.M.S., Bt. Lieut.-Col. H. M. H. Melhuish (*actg.*).
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District—Dr. Jamshed D. Munsiff.
Do. Do. Central Registration District—Dr. A. da Gama (*actg.*).
Do. Do. Southern Registration District—Dr. Ratanji Dinshab Dalal, M.R.C.S.
Do. Do. Sind Registration District—Dr. J. L. Pinto (*actg.*).
Do. Do. Gujarat Registration District—Major I. D. Jones (*actg.*).
Director Vaccine Institute Belgaum—R. W. Fisher, M.B.
Chemical Analyser, Bombay—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Dickinson, M.B.
Do. Kavachi—Capt. B. Higham, M.B.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Surgeon—Lieut.-Col. C. R. Bakhle (*actg.*).

PESTANJI HORMASJI CAMA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

First Physician—Miss E. T. Watts, M.D.

BOMBAY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

- Director*—Lieut.-Col. W. G. Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Assistants to Director—Major T. H. Gloster, M.B., I.M.S.; Capt. W. D. H. Stevenson, C.I.E.; Major J. C. G. Kunhardt (*actg.*); D. A. Turkhud, M.B.; Dr. Shamrav Narayan Gore, Dr. M. Soparkar, M.D.

VETERINARY COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

Principal and Professor of Veterinary Science—K. Hewlett, O.B.E.

Assistant Principal—M. H. Sowerby, I.C.V.D.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

- Assistant Accountant-General in charge of Paper Currency Office, Bombay*—J. W. Kelly.
 (See also under "India," pages 12 and 13.)

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Prisons—Lieut.-Col. F. O. N. Mell, C.I.E., I.M.S.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF CENTRAL PRISONS.

1st Class.

Major S. W. Jones, I.M.S., YERAVDA.

The District and Extramural Prisons are in most cases in charge of the Civil Surgeon.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

- Postmaster-General*—H. A. Sams, C.I.E.
Deputy Postmasters-General—K. B. D. S. Captain, P. L. Tandan.
Do. Do. (Telegraph Traffic)—L. R. Lami.
Superintendents of Post Offices—Do. —C. A. D' Souza, C. D. Vigers, P. Hierlehey.
Presidency Postmaster—N. W. Vaughan.
Superintendents of Post Offices—R. D. Romer, F. F. Shout.
Superintendent Bombay Telegraph Office—H. M. Finch.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

- Director*—W. S. Sharpe.
Superintendents—Gurubuksh Singh, N. N. Banerjee, P. N. Mallik, R. M. Kewalramani.
Asst. Superintendents—K. C. Menon, L. P. De Souza, W. H. King.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

- Commissioner of Customs, &c., and Reporter-General of External Commerce for Bombay*—
R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E.
Collector of Customs, Bombay—P. Eccles.
Assistant Collectors of Customs (Imperial Service)—G. S. Hardy, W. H. Carter, H. M. Willis,
J. R. Blair, F. D. Laikaka, A. R. Bennett, M.B.E., P. N. Chandavarkar.
Assistant Collector (Provincial Service)—R. W. Maidment.
Collector of Customs in Sind—P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*acting*).
Assistant Collectors—T. H. Potts (Imperial Service), J. M. Brennan (Provincial Service).

MINT—(*see under INDIA, page 12*).

SALT AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

- Commissioner*—R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E.
Dy. Commissioners of Salt and Excise—J. H. Garrett, R. L. Sinclair, S. D. Smith.
Dy. Commissioner of Excise—W. C. McDonald, F. A. Ingie.

ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

- 1st Grade*—G. A. Laughton, D. S. Proctor.
2nd Grade—G. L. Steele, R. Honner, A. G. H. Sievewright, M.B.E.
3rd Grade—L. H. Barford, C. Clifford, H. M. Kirkwood, E. W. Grennan.
4th Grade—F. De Souza, C. H. E. Wilson, G. R. Holland, J. D. Gandhi.

OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

- Commissioner*—R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E.
Collector—P. Eccles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust*—
Commissioner of Income Tax and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery—L. W. Hartley, C.I.E.
Collectors of Income Tax—K. B. J. B. Vachha, H. L. Shoveller.
Deputy Collector of Income Tax—M. J. Dikshit.
Superintendent of Stamps—J. P. Brander.
Assistant Superintendent of Stamps—S. A. Leao.
Inspector-General of Registration—F. G. N. Anderson.
Registrar of Companies—Capt. H. C. B. Mitchell.
Shipping Master, Bombay—J. E. P. Curry.
Engineers and Shipwright Surveyors, ditto—Engr. Comdr. F. B. Phillips, O.B.E., R.I.M., Engr.
Lt.-Comdr. G. Hull, R.I.M., Engr. Lt.-Comdr. T. Kerr, D.S.O., R.I.M.
Director of Civil Supplies—J. P. Brander.
Superintendent, Government Central Press—E. E. Coombs.
Manager, Yawarda Government Press—H. Skeen.
Manager, Photosincographic Press—A. W. Audy.
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey—R. D. Hanerjee, M.A.
Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers—D. R. MacIntosh.
Inspector, ditto—
Chief Inspector of Factories—J. D. F. Engel.
Inspectors of Factories—F. McCormack, W. Whitaker, T. W. Johnstone, M.B.E.
Medical Storekeeper, Bombay—Major C. F. Marr, I.M.S.
Officer in charge of Bombay City Survey—W. J. Newland.
Consulting Surveyor—A. E. Mirams.
Mechanical Engineer—G. H. Thistleton-Dyer.
Electrical Engineer—W. F. Stuart-Menteth.
Chief Inspector of Smoke Nuisance—A. H. Fell.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Director of Royal Indian Marine (Bombay).—Rear-Admiral H. L. Mawbey, C.B.
Deputy do. (Calcutta).—Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Marine Surgeon (Bombay).—Lieut.-Col. S. E. Prall, I.M.S.
Do. do. (Calcutta).—Major C. A. Gourlay, D.S.O., I.M.S.

DOCKYARDS.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD.

Commander ... Comdr. C. A. Scott, D.S.O.
Chief Constructor ... E. P. Newnham, C.I.E.
Constructor ... F. Williams.
Asst. Constructor ... W. G. J. Francis.
Marine Store Officer Engr. Lieut.-Comdr. R. H. Ansell.
Chief Engineer ... Engr. Capt. W. C. Constable, O.B.E.
1st Asst. to Chief Engineer ... Engr. Lieut. J. Beggs.
and Asst. to Chief Engineer ... Engr. Lieut. G. L. Annett.

KIDDERPORE DOCKYARD.

Capt. Superintendent Comdr. C. R. Campbell, D.S.O.
Staff Officer ... Comdr. P. C. H. Lane, Lieut.-Comdr. R. H. Garstin, O.B.E. (offg.).
Constructor ... W. J. Kenshett.
Asst. Constructor ... T. G. Bailey.
Marine Storekeeper G. Hainsworth.
Insp. of Machinery Engr. Comdr. R. E. C. Bolton, D.S.O., O.B.E. (offg.).
Engineer in Charge of Factory ... Engr. Lieut.-Comdr. H. O. Webb.

GRADATION LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

CAPTAINS.

C. S. Hickman, D.S.O.
 M. W. Farewell, C.I.E.
 D. F. Vines, A.D.C., O.B.E.
 C. B. Henley, A.D.C.
 E. J. C. Hordern.
 A. S. Balfour, O.B.E.
 B. H. Jones, C.B.E.
 T. H. H. Hand.
 A. E. Harold, D.S.O.
 E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 E. W. Huddleston, C.I.E., C.B.E., A.D.C.
 E. Stocken.

COMMANDERS.

A. Hamilton, D.S.O.
 G. N. Forteach.
 G. H. S. La Touche, O.B.E.
 A. St. C. Bowden.
 A. G. Bingham, C.I.E.
 A. P. Robinson.
 C. W. Ramsay, C.M.G.
 G. H. Finnis, C.B.E.
 O. Goldsmith.
 H. M. Saimond, C.I.E.
 R. G. Strong.
 W. K. Thyne.
 H. Morland.
 C. R. Goad.
 C. R. Campbell, D.S.O.

COMMANDERS—contd.

E. W. Danson.
 J. F. Vibart, C.B.E.
 H. M. K. Moilliet, O.B.E.
 J. C. Ward, C.I.E., M.B.E., D.S.O.
 E. V. Wish, O.B.E.
 B. C. Marsh, D.S.O.
 C. A. Scott, D.S.O.
 P. G. Glanville.
 E. H. Daughlish.
 E. H. Marsden.
 B. Hughes Hallett.
 H. A. B. Digby-Beste, O.B.E.
 P. C. H. Lane.
 E. C. Withers, C.I.E.

ENGINEER CAPTAINS.

C. F. Laslett, M.B.E.

W. C. Constable, O.B.E.

ENGINEER COMMANDERS.

W. C. Sharvell.
 H. Robertson, C.M.G.
 C. T. Amor.
 R. E. C. Bolton, O.B.E., D.S.O.

F. T. Frazer.
 E. E. Macpherson.
 E. Guppy.
 R. Vincent.
 J. W. M. Godden, O.B.E.

F. B. Phillips, O.B.E.
 T. B. Newton.
 T. G. J. Harvey.

MARINE SURVEY OF INDIA.

SURVEYOR IN CHARGE.

Comdr. E. H. Daughlish.

ASSISTANT SURVEYORS.

1st Class.

Lieut.-Comdr. R. A. Melhuish.
 Lieut.-Comdr. A. G. Maundrell.

and Class.

Lieut. T. M. S. Milne Henderson, O.B.E.
 Lieut. R. C. G. McClement.

SURGEON-NATURALIST.

Major R. B. S. Sewell, I.M.S.

PORT OFFICERS, &c.

The names of Port Officers will be found under the Provinces to which they are attached.

**CAPTAINS, COMMANDERS, ENGINEER CAPTAINS AND
COMMANDERS AND CHIEF ENGINEERS ON THE RETIRED
LIST OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.**

(With dates of retirement.)

Andrews, Chief Engr. J., 20 April, 1910.	Johnston, Chief Engr. H., 6 May, 1911.
Barwick, Capt. F. M., O.B.E., 14 Sept., 1903.	Jones, Chief Engr. C. J. J., 10 Sept., 1911.
Baugh, Capt. G. J., D.S.O., 31 July, 1907.	Kendall, Capt. C. J. C., C.I.E., D.S.O., 19 Nov., 1919.
Bean, Capt. M., 9 Oct., 1896.	Lamb, Chief Engr. F. S., 2 June, 1910.
Beauchamp, Capt. W. G., 9 Sept., 1910.	Luck, Comdr. C. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., 1 Dec., 1912.
Beaumont, Capt. E. J., 1 Oct., 1911.	McArthur, Capt. A. W., 13 April, 1912.
Bonny, Engr. Capt. A., 21 April, 1919.	McDonald, Engr. Comdr. A. A., O.B.E.; 13 May, 1920.
Brown, Chief Engr. J., 1 Nov., 1898.	Mathews, Chief Engr. W. G. K., 28 Oct., 1907.
Brownlow, Comdr. R. D. C., 13 Oct., 1907.	Mills, Capt. E. G., 25 June, 1917.
Bunyer, Chief Engr. B. C., 25 Sept., 1907.	Mitchell, Chief Engr. A., 8 June, 1913.
Calderon, Comdr. J. J. W., 13 May, 1914.	Mitchell, Capt. W., 18 July, 1911.
Chandler, Capt. W., 1 March, 1910.	Newman, Chief Engr. W. W., 8 June, 1901.
DeBerry, Capt. T. A. L., 6 March, 1914.	Olford, Engr. Capt. F., 6 April, 1919.
Dobson, Capt. F., 10 Feb., 1914.	Read, Chief Engr. B., 4 May, 1891.
Downes, Comdr. P., 29 March, 1903.	Rose, Capt. G. A., 14 Feb., 1913.
Elcock, Chief Engr. H., 1 Sept., 1893.	Rowand, Comdr. A., D.S.O., 21 May, 1909.
Elderton, Capt. F. H., C.M.G., D.S.O., 16 Dec., 1909.	Rowell, Capt. C. R., 1 Nov., 1911.
Ellery, Engr. Comdr. E. J., 10 Aug., 1920.	Searle, Comdr. W. H. W., 28 Feb., 1893.
Falle, Capt. P. J., 31 May, 1901.	Sharvell, Chief Engr. G. H., 6 Feb., 1913.
Fletcher, Comdr. C. F., 26 Nov., 1911.	Shearme, Capt. C. W., 25 June, 1917.
Fuller, Chief Engr. C., 22 Feb., 1904.	Slater, Chief Engr. F. T., 20 Dec., 1896.
Gadsden, Chief Engr. F. O., 19 Oct., 1903.	Stevenson, Chief Engr. S. H., 26 Jan., 1911.
Gardner, Capt. C., 3 March, 1920.	Taylor, Chief Engr. D. J., 17 Nov., 1911.
Gibson, Capt. D. H., 11 Jan., 1915.	Vale, Capt. S. D., C.I.E., 3 March, 1918.
Goodridge, Rear-Admiral W. S., C.I.E., R.N., 5 March, 1904.	Venn, Chief Engr. E. G., 5 Oct., 1911.
Hewett, Capt. G. S., C.B.E., 27 Aug., 1915.	Walker, Chief Engr. R., 1 May, 1910.
Hewett, Capt. C. W., 24 Aug., 1902.	Warden, Capt. St. L. S., D.S.O., 1 April, 1915.
Hext, Rear-Adml. Sir J., K.C.I.E., R.N., 27 Feb., 1898.	White, Chief Engr. H. F., 13 July, 1912.
Hooper, Capt. C. W. R., 1 Oct., 1908.	Wilson, Capt. G., C.I.E., 27 Feb., 1905.
Hooper, Comdr. H. B., 16 Sept., 1895.	Wilson, Capt. N. F. J., C.M.G., C.B.E., 28 Aug., 1920.
Huddleston, Capt. W. B., C.M.G., 14 Nov., 1916.	Wood, Engr. Comdr. G. E., 3 July, 1920.

THE LATE INDIAN NAVY.

OFFICERS RETIRED ON THE ABOLITION OF THE NAVY.

Appt.	Name.	Appt.	Name.
	LIEUTENANTS.		MIDSHIPMEN.
1850	<i>H. M. Liardet.</i>	1858	<i>G. D. Mercer.</i>
		—	<i>C. S. Munwaring.</i>
		—	<i>F. C. Turner.</i>
		—	<i>F. B. Girdleston.</i>
		—	<i>G. M. Richmond.</i>
		—	<i>F. W. T. Williams.</i>
	MATES.	1860	<i>W. A. Wheeler.</i>
1851	<i>L. G. Lewis.</i>	1861	<i>A. Fuller.</i>

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY.

The Library was founded in 1801 by the East India Company. It contains over 100,000 printed books, principally relating to the East, and 15,000 Oriental manuscripts and xylographs. There are the following catalogues, and others are in preparation :—

ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS AND XYLOGRAPHS.

IN PRINT.

- Sanskrit.**—Mackenzie Collection. H. H. Wilson. Calcutta, 1828, 2 vols.
 " General Collection. J. Eggeling. London, 1888, &c.
 " Burnell Collection (Vedic MSS.). A. C. Burnell. London, 1860.
 " Hodgson Collection. Sir W. W. Hunter. (*Life of B. H. Hodgson, London, 1896, p. 344.*)
 " Tagore Collection. S. Mohun Tagore. Calcutta, 1890.
 " " " T. Aufrecht. (*Zeitsch. der Deutsch. Morgenländ. Gesellschaft, lvi, pp. 525-38, 1904.*)
 " Bühler Collection. G. Bühler. (*Zeitsch. der Deutsch. Morgenländ. Gesellschaft, xlii, pp. 530-52, 1888.*)
 " Royal Society Collection. C. H. Tawney and F. W. Thomas. London, 1903.
 " Aufrecht Collection (MSS., Indices, Pratika-lists, &c.). F. W. Thomas. (*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, 1903, pp. 1029-63.*)
- Arabic.**—O. Loth. London, 1877.
Arabic and Persian.—Royal Society Collection. E. Denison Ross and E. G. Browne. London, 1902.
Persian.—H. Ethé. Vol. I. Oxford, 1903.
Chinese.—Rev. J. Summers. London, 1872.
 " (Tripitaka). S. Beal. Devonport, 1876.
 " Bunyiu Nanjio. Oxford, 1883.
Javanese.—S. Keyser. (*Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië. The Hague, 1854, part II, pp. 339-42.*)
Malay.—H. van der Tuuk. (*Tijdschr. voor Nederlandsch Ind., 1849 (1), pp. 385-400.*)
Pali.—H. Oldenberg. (*Journ. Pali Text Soc., London, 1882, pp. 59-128.*)
 " (Mandalay), V. Fausboll. (*Journ. Pali Text Soc., Woking, 1897, pp. 1-52.*)
Zend and Pahlavi.—M. N. Dhalla (*Iranian MSS. in the Library of the India Office, Journal of the R. Asiatic Society, 1912, pp. 387-98.*)

IN MANUSCRIPT.

- Sanskrit.**—Mackenzie Collections (R. Rost : *Chinese.*—By S. Beal.
 incomplete). " Royal Society Collection. By H. A. Giles.
Sanskrit MSS.—A. Berriedale Keith. *Burmese.*—By E. Chevillion.
Hindustani.—Delhi Collection. " (Mandalay), by Taw Sein Ko (Notes).
Arabic.—Delhi Collection. *Siamese.*—By H. Alabaster.
Persian.—Delhi Collection. *Batta.*—By H. Van der Tuuk.
Ethiopic and Syriac.—By W. Wright.

EUROPEAN MANUSCRIPTS.

- Catalogue of MSS. in European Languages, Oxford, &c., 1916—
 Vol. I. The Mackenzie Collections. Pt. 1 : The 1822 Collection and the Private Collection. By C. O. Blagden.
 Vol. II, Pt. 1 : The Orme Collection. By S. C. Hill.

PRINTED BOOKS AND LITHOGRAPHS.

- Catalogue, London, 1845, and Supplement, 1851 (superseded).
 " Vol. I and Index. London, 1858.
 " " Supplement. London, 1895.
 " Supplement 2 : 1895-1908. London, 1909.
 " Accessions : 1. 1911 (1) ; 2. 1911 (2) ; 3. 1912 (1) ; 4. 1912 (2). 5. 1913 (1). 6. 1913 (2).
 " Vol. II, Pt. 1. Sanskrit Books. R. Rost. London, 1897.
 " " Pt. 2. Hindustani Books. J. F. Blumhardt. London, 1900.
 " " Pt. 3. Hindi, Panjabi, Pushtu, and Sindhi Books. J. F. Blumhardt. Lond., 1902.
 " " Pt. 4. Bengali, Oriya, and Assamese Books. J. F. Blumhardt. London, 1905.
 " " Pt. 5. Marathi and Gujarati Books. J. F. Blumhardt. London, 1907.

Extract from the Rules for the use of the Library :—

1. The use of the Library (including the Reading Room) is restricted to (a) members of the establishment of the India Office, (b) persons named in the India Office List, (c) gazetted officers of the Indian Army or of the British Army in India, and (d) such other persons as have previously obtained tickets for that purpose.
2. Books can be borrowed only with the sanction of the Librarian, who shall require from each person an acknowledgment for whatever work he may be permitted to consult or take away on loan. In the case of an Oriental manuscript, the approval of the authorities must first be obtained : and, except in special cases, a bond for the safe return of the manuscript will be required.

PRINTED BOOKS AND LITHOGRAPHS—continued.

3. No book thus borrowed shall be kept *more than three months*; but when returned, it may be borrowed again by the same reader, unless wanted by another reader, or required in the Library for any purpose. In the case, however, of scholars engaged in special investigations, it shall be in the power of the Librarian to extend the loan of any book without insisting on its being previously returned, provided that the borrower has certified in writing that the book is in good condition. No periodical shall be kept longer than one week. A work may be recalled at any time, at the discretion of the Librarian.
4. The Library is generally open on ordinary weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Saturdays till 1 p.m. It is closed on Good Friday and the day following, Christmas Day, His Majesty's Birthday, and the Bank Holidays; also during one month in each year for cleaning purposes. No book or MS. will be issued less than half-an-hour before the time of closing.

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

For the period prior to 1858, see 1919 edition.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Name.	Date of acceptance of Seals of Office.	Name.	Date of acceptance of Seals of Office.
Lord Stanley, P.C. (a) ...	2 Sept., 1858	The Right Hon. Sir Richard Assheton Cross, G.C.B., created Viscount Cross, 19 Aug., 1896	3 Aug., 1886
The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart. (b)	18 June, 1859	The Earl of Kimberley, K.G., P.C. (3rd time)	18 Aug., 1892
Earl de Grey and Ripon, P.C. (c)	16 Feb., 1866	The Right Hon. H. H. Fowler (h)	10 March, 1894
Viscount Cranborne (d) ...	6 July, 1866	Lord George F. Hamilton, P.C.	4 July, 1895
The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. (e)	8 March, 1867	The Right Hon. St. John Brodrick (i) {O.M. (j)}	9 Oct., 1903
The Duke of Argyll, K.T., P.C.	9 Dec., 1868	The Right Hon. John Morley, The Earl of Crewe, K.G.	11 Dec., 1905 7 Nov., 1910
The Marquis of Salisbury, P.C. (2nd time)	21 Feb., 1874	The Right Hon. Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.	7 March, 1911
The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, P.C., created Viscount Cranbrook, 14 May, 1878 (f)	2 April, 1878	The Right Hon. The Earl of Crewe, K.G. (k)	25 May, 1911
The Marquis of Hartington, P.C. (g)	28 April, 1880	The Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P.	27 May, 1915
The Earl of Kimberley, P.C. ...	16 Dec., 1882	The Right Hon. E. S. Montagu.	20 July, 1917
Lord Randolph Churchill, P.C.	24 June, 1885		
The Earl of Kimberley, K.G., P.C. (2nd time)	6 Feb., 1886		

- (a). Afterwards (by succession) Earl of Derby.
 (b). " (by creation) Viscount Halifax.
 (c). " (by creation) Marquess of Ripon.
 (d). " (by succession) Marquess of Salisbury.
 (e). " (by creation) Earl of Iddlesleigh.
 (f). " (by creation) Earl Cranbrook.
 (g). " (by succession) Duke of Devonshire.

- (h). Afterwards (by creation) Viscount Wolverhampton, G.C.S.I.
 (i). " (by succession) Viscount Middleton.
 (j). " (by creation) Earl of Middleton, K.P.
 (k). " (by creation) Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.
 (l). " (by creation) Marquess of Crewe, K.G.

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTS OF

UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR INDIA.

PERMANENT UNDER SECRETARIES.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B.	30 Sept., 1858	Sir Richmond Ritchie, K.C.B.	11 Oct., 1909
Herman Merivale, C.B., D.C.L.	13 April, 1850	Sir Thomas W. Holderness, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.S.I.	13 Oct., 1912
Sir Louis Mallet, C.B. ...	16 Feb., 1874	Sir F. W. Duke, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1 Jan., 1920
Arthur Godley, C.B. (a) ...	30 Sept., 1883		

(a) Afterwards Sir Arthur Godley, G.C.B., and now Baron Kilbracken.

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Henry James Baillie, M.P. ...	30 Sept., 1858	Sir John E. Gorst, K.C., M.P. ...	4 Aug., 1886
Thomas George Baring, M.P. (a)	25 June, 1859	The Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P. (i)	9 Nov., 1891
Earl de Grey and Ripon (b)	21 Jan., 1861	G. W. E. Russell, M.P. ...	19 Aug., 1892
Thomas George Baring, M.P. (a)	31 July, 1861	Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. ...	11 March, 1894
(and time)		The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G. ...	5 July, 1895
Lord Wodehouse (c) ...	25 April, 1864	The Earl of Hardwicke ...	17 Jan., 1901
Lord Dufferin and Clarendon, K.P., K.C.B. (d)	16 Nov., 1864	Earl Percy, M.P. ...	18 Aug., 1902
James Stansfeld, M.P. ...	17 Feb., 1866	The Earl of Hardwicke (and time)	12 Oct., 1903
Sir James Ferguson, Bart., M.P.	6 July, 1866	The Marquess of Bath ...	20 Jan., 1905
Lord Clinton ...	31 July, 1867	John Edward Ellis, M.P. ...	12 Dec., 1905
M. E. Grant Duff, M.P. (g)	10 Dec., 1868	Charles E. H. Hobhouse, M.P. (j)	1 Feb., 1907
Lord George F. Hamilton, M.P.	22 Feb., 1874	Rt. Hon. T. R. Buchanan, M.P.	16 April, 1908
Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P. ...	6 April, 1878	The Master of Elibank, M.P. (k)	29 June, 1909
The Marquis of Lansdowne ...	29 April, 1880	Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P. (l) ...	21 Feb., 1910
Viscount Enfield (e) ...	1 Sept., 1880	Charles H. Roberts, M.P. ...	18 Feb., 1914
John Kynaston Cross, M.P. ...	16 Jan., 1883	The Right Hon. Lord Aslington, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.	31 May, 1915
Lord Harris ...	25 June, 1885	The Right Hon. Lord Sinha of Raipur, P.C.	15 Jan., 1919
Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P. (f)	7 Feb., 1886	The Right Hon. Earl of Lytton, P.C.	1 Oct., 1920
Edward Stafford Howard, M.P. (h)	12 April, 1886		

(a) Afterwards (by succession) Lord Northbrook, and (by creation) Earl of Northbrook.

(b) Afterwards (by creation) Marquis of Ripon.

(c) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Kimberley.

(d) Afterwards (by creation) Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

(e) Afterwards (by succession) Earl of Strathford.

(f) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Shuttleworth.

(g) Afterwards The Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff,
G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

(h) Afterwards K.C.B.

(i) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Curzon of Kedleston.

(j) Afterwards the Rt. Hon. Charles E. H. Hobhouse,
M.P.

(k) Afterwards (by creation) the Rt. Hon. Baron Murray
of Elibank.

(l) Afterwards P.C.

ASSISTANT UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
James Cosmo Melvill ...	3 Sept., 1858	Lionel Abrahams, C.B. (c) ...	28 May, 1911
Thomas L. Seecombe, C.B. (a) ...	11 July, 1872	Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K.C.B. ...	27 Mar., 1917
Horace G. Walpole, C.B. (b) ...	27 Nov., 1883	Sir Malcolm C. C. Seton, K.C.B.	1 Dec., 1919
Colin G. Campbell, C.B. ...	1 April, 1907		

(a) Afterwards Sir Thomas L. Seecombe, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.

(b) Afterwards Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B.

(c) Afterwards Sir Lionel Abrahams, K.C.B.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Charles Mills*		Resigned, 21 Sept., 1863.
John Shepherd*		Died, 12 Jan., 1859.
Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.*		Resigned, 25 Jan., 1872.
Elliot Macnaghten*		Resigned, 2 Nov., 1871.
Ross Donnelly Mangies*		Resigned, 1 Sept., 1874.
Capt. William Joseph Eastwick*	21 Sept., 1858	Resigned, 3 Sept., 1868.
Henry Thoby Prinsep*		Resigned, 29 April, 1874.
Sir Fredk. Currie, Bart.*		Died, 10 Sept., 1875.
Sir J. P. Willoughby, Bart.*		Died, 15 Sept., 1866.
Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Bart., K.C.B.*	{ 21 Sept., 1858.	Resigned, 16 April, 1859, on appointment as Envoy to Persia.
Sir R. J. H. Vivian, K.C.B.*	{ Re-appointed, 5 Oct., 1868	Died, 5 March, 1895.
Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart....	21 Sept., 1858	Resigned, 31 Dec., 1874.
	On transfer of Government to the Crown in 1858	Resigned, 13 Nov., 1876.
Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B.	Ditto Ditto	Resigned, 8 Dec., 1863, on appointment as Governor-General of India.
Sir P. T. Cautley, K.C.B. ...	Ditto Ditto	Resigned, 30 Sept., 1868.
W. U. Arbuthnot	Ditto Ditto	Died, 11 Dec., 1874.
Col. H. M. Durand, C.B. ...	18 Jan., 1859	Resigned, 3 Feb., 1861, on appointment as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.
Sir T. E. Perry, Kt.	8 Aug., 1859	Died, 22 April, 1882.
Col. W. E. Baker	18 July, 1861	Resigned, 1 Jan., 1876.
Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	14 Dec., 1863	Resigned, 28 Nov., 1876.
Sir H. B. E. Frere, G.C.S.I....	9 Nov., 1866	Resigned, 1 March, 1877.
Sir Robert Montgomery, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.	21 Sept., 1868	Died, 28 Dec., 1897.
Sir F. J. Halliday, K.C.B. ...	29 Sept., 1868	Resigned, 31 Dec., 1886.
Sir H. J. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.	2 Nov., 1871	Died, 3 Feb., 1888.
Sir Louis Mallet, C.B....	8 Feb., 1872	Resigned, 15 Feb., 1874, on appointment as Permanent Under Secretary of State. [Parliament.
Sir G. Campbell, K.C.S.I. ...	16 Feb., 1874	Resigned, 10 April, 1875, on entering Period of office expired, 29 April, 1884.
A. Cassels	30 April, 1874	Resigned, 6 Feb., 1877, on appointment as Member of Governor-General's Council in India.
Maj.-Gen. E. B. Johnson ...	1 Sept., 1874	Resigned, 12 July, 1878, on appointment as President of the Famine Commission in India (appointment not filled up in interval).
Maj.-Gen. R. Strachey, C.S.I.	{ 5 Jan., 1875	Resigned, 2 Oct., 1889, on appointment as Chairman of the East India Railway Company.
	Re-appointed, 11 March, 1879	Period of office expired, 8 Feb., 1885.
Hon. E. Drummond	9 Feb., 1875	Period of office expired, 13 July, 1885.
Sir B. H. Ellis, K.C.S.I. ...	14 July, 1875	Resigned, 14 May, 1889.
Col. Hy. Yule, C.B.	23 Oct., 1875	Died, 7 Feb., 1878.
Maj.-Gen. Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I.	1 Jan., 1876	Resigned, 24 June, 1878, on appointment as High Commissioner Cyprus.
Maj.-Gen. Sir G. J. Wolsley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (a)	13 Nov., 1876	Resigned, 15 Dec., 1885, on appointment as Principal, Edinburgh.
Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I....	28 Nov., 1876	Died, 9 Oct., 1877. [University
R. S. Ellis	17 April, 1877	Period of office expired, 31 Oct., 188
R. A. Dalvell, C.S.I.	1 Nov., 1877	Died, 4 Oct., 1880.
Col. Sir W. L. Mercwether, K.C.S.I., C.B.	1 Nov., 1877	

* Formerly Director of the East India Company.
(a) Afterwards (by creation) Viscount Wolsley.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.	25 Feb., 1878	Resigned, 30 Nov., 1883, on appointment as Governor of Jamaica.
Maj.-Gen. C. J. Foster, C.B....	22 July, 1878	Period of office expired, 21 July, 1888.
B. W. Currie	11 Dec., 1880	} Re-appointed, 11 Dec., 1890
Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I.	24 April, 1882		Period of office expired, 10 Dec., 1895 Died, 9 July, 1887.
Maj.-Gen. Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I.	1 Dec., 1883	Period of office expired, 30 Nov., 1893.
J. R. Bullen-Smith, C.S.I. ...	6 June, 1884	Died, 5 Jan., 1887.
Sir R. H. Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	3 March, 1885	Period of office expired, 2 March, 1895.
Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	14 July, 1885	Period of office expired, 13 July, 1895.
Gen. Sir D. M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	16 Dec., 1885	} Re-appointed, 16 Dec., 1895
Col. Sir O. T. Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1 Jan., 1887		Died 26 March, 1900. Period of office expired, 31 Dec., 1896.
R. Hardie	17 March, 1887	Period of office expired, 16 Mar., 1897.
Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1 Nov., 1887	Period of office expired, 31 Oct., 1897.
Sir J. B. Peile, K.C.S.I. ...	12 Nov., 1887	} Re-appointed, 12 Nov., 1897
Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.	17 Jan., 1888		Period of office expired, 11 Nov., 1902. { Period of office expired, 16 Jan., 1903.
Sir C. A. Turner, K.C.I.E. ...	21 Feb., 1888	} Re-appointed 17 Jan., 1898
Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Alison, Bart., G.C.B.	1 Jan., 1889		Period of office expired, 20 Feb., 1898. Period of office expired, 31 Dec., 1898.
Sir Charles H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.	3 March, 1895	Period of office expired, 2 March, 1905.
Sir Stuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	16 Sept., 1895	Period of office expired, 15 Sept., 1905.
F. C. Le Marchant	27 Feb., 1896	Period of office expired, 26 Feb., 1906.
Gen. Sir J. H. Gordon, K.C.B.	1 Jan., 1897	Period of office expired, 31 Dec., 1906.
Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.	24 April, 1897	Period of office expired, 23 April, 1907.
Sir J. L. Mackay, K.C.I.E. (b)	27 April, 1897	Re-appointed for 5 years, 27 April, 1907. Resigned, 12 July, 1911.
Sir John Edge, K.C.	30 March, 1898	Period of office expired, 29 Mar., 1908.
Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I. ...	1 Aug., 1898	Period of office expired, 31 July, 1908.
Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I.	8 Aug., 1899	Died, 9 May, 1903.
Lieut.-Gen. A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.	26 March, 1901	Died, 23 March, 1907.
Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I.	12 Nov., 1902	Period of office expired, 11 Nov., 1912.
Rt. Hon. Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, G.C.S.I. (a)	17 Jan., 1903	Resigned, Jan., 1905. Did not act, having held appointment of U.S. for Ireland concurrently.
J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.	10 May, 1903	Resigned, 4 Dec., 1906, on appointment as Member of Governor-General's Council in India.
[K.C.V.O.]		Resigned, 6 Nov., 1913.
Sir Hugh S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Col. Sir David W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.	9 May, 1905	Period of office expired 15 Aug., 1915.
Sir F. O. Schuster, Bart. ...	26 April, 1906	Period of office expired 25 Apr., 1916.
Sir T. Morison, K.C.I.E. ...	19 Dec., 1906	Period of office expired 18 Dec., 1916.
Gen. Sir Charles C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O.	5 Feb., 1907	Period of office expired 4 Feb., 1917 (afterwards Field Marshal).
Sir W. R. Lawrence, Bart., G.C.I.E. [K.C.S.I.]	16 Oct., 1907	Resigned, 2 March, 1909.
Sir James J. D. La Touche, Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, C.S.I.	1 Nov., 1907	Period of office expired, 31 Oct., 1914.
Sir Krishna Gobinda Gupta, K.C.S.I.	11 Nov., 1907	Resigned, 30 Nov., 1909.
	9 March, 1908	Period of office expired 8 Mar., 1915.

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.

(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Inchausti.

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MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, K.C.I.E.	30 March, 1903	Apptd. P.C. Resigned, 31 March, 1909, on appointment as Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.
Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I.	11 Sept., 1908	Period of office expired 10 Sept., 1915.
Sir Steyning William Egerley, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.	15 March, 1909	Period of office expired 15 Mar., 1916.
Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L. [C.S.I.]	2 April, 1909	Resigned, 30 June, 1913.
Sir Abbas Ali Baig, K.C.I.E., Laurence Currie ...	4 June, 1910 13 July, 1911	Term expired 3 June, 1917. Term expired 12 July, 1818.
Sir F. W. Duke, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1 Nov., 1914	Apptd. Permanent Under Secretary of State for India, 1 Jan., 1920.
Raja Sir Daljit Singh, K.B.E., C.S.I.	9 March, 1915	Resigned 27 June, 1917.
Sir Charles Arnold White ...	8 June, 1915	} Still Members of Council.
Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	16 Aug., 1915	
Sir C. S. Bayley, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.	10 Dec., 1915	
W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E. ...	17 April, 1916	} Resigned 31 Dec., 1919.
Sir Marshall Frederick Reid, C.I.E.	28 April, 1916	
Gen. Sir Edmund George Barrow, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	29 Jan., 1917	} Still Members of Council.
Sir James Bennett Brunyate, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	12 May, 1917	
Rhupendra Nath Basu ...	5 Nov., 1917	
Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan	10 Nov., 1917	} Resigned 31 Dec., 1919.
Sir Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, K.C.I.E.	8 Sept., 1917	
F. C. Goodenough ...	16 Oct., 1918	} Still Members of Council.
Sir G. O. Roos - Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	19 Dec., 1919	
Sir C. Sankaran Nair, C.I.E.	2 Jan., 1920	
Sir M. N. Hogg ...	1 May, 1920	

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Viscount Canning, P.C. (a) ...	1 Nov., 1858	First G.M.S.I. (1861).
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., P.C.	12 March, 1862	Died at Dharmasala, 20 Nov., 1863.
Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B. (b)	21 Nov., 1863	Officiating, pending the arrival of the Governor of Madras. Senior Member of Council.
Colonel Sir William T. Denison, K.C.B.	2 Dec., 1863	Officiating under the Act of 1851. Governor of Madras.
The Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.S.I. (c)	12 Jan., 1864	
The Earl of Mayo, K.P. ...	12 Jan., 1860	Assassinated at Port Blair, 8 Feb., 1872.
John Strachey (d) ...	9 Feb., 1872	Officiating, pending the arrival of the Governor of Madras. Senior Member of Council.
Lord Napier of Merchiston, K.T., P.C. (e)	23 Feb., 1872	Governor of Madras, Officiating.
Lord Northbrook, G.C.S.I., P.C. (f)	3 May, 1872	
Lord Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E. (g)	12 April, 1876	
The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., P.C.	8 June, 1880	

(a) Created Earl Canning, 21 May, 1860.
 (b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier (of Magdala).
 (c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence.
 (d) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.
 (f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook.
 (g) Created Earl of Lytton, 28 April, 1880.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA—*continued.*

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., P.C. (A)	13 Dec., 1884	First G.M.I.E. (1887).
The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.	10 Dec., 1888	
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., P.C.	27 Jan., 1894	
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., P.C.	6 Jan., 1899	
Baron Amphil	30 April, 1904	Governor of Madras, Officiating.
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., P.C. (i)	13 Dec., 1904	Re-appointed.
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., P.C.	18 Nov., 1905	
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.	23 Nov., 1910	(Aft. K.T.)
Lord Chelmsford, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	4 April, 1916	
Lord Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., K.C.V.O. (j)	2 April, 1921	

(A) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, 12 Nov., 1888.

(i) Created an Earl, June, 1911.

(j) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G.M.S.I. and G.M.I.E.). On quitting office, he becomes G.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E., with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
General Sir Hugh H. Rose, G.C.B. (a)	4 June, 1860	Extraordinary Member of Council; took his seat, 6 July, 1860.
General Sir Wm. Rose Mansfield, K.C.B. (b)	23 March, 1865	Extraordinary Member of Council; took his seat, 27 April, 1865.
General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	9 April, 1870	Extraordinary Member of Council; took his seat, 25 May, 1870.
General Sir Fred P. Haines, K.C.B. ...	10 April, 1876	Extraordinary Member of Council; took his seat, 15 April, 1876.
General Sir Donald M. Stewart, G.C.B., C.I.E.	8 April, 1881	Extraordinary Member of Council; took his seat, 8 April, 1881.
General Sir Fred. S. Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., C.I.E.	28 Nov., 1885	Aft. Field Marshal Earl, K.G., K.P., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; Extraordinary Member of Council; took his seat, 29 Jan., 1886.
General Sir Geo. S. White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.	8 April, 1893	Extraordinary Member of Council from 1 April, 1893.
Lieut.-General Sir Charles Edward Nairne, K.C.B.	20 March, 1898	Provisional. Extraordinary Member of Council from 4 April, 1898.
General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I.	4 Nov., 1898	Extraordinary Member of Council from 4 Nov., 1898. Died, 18 March, 1900.
General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B. ...	19 March, 1900	Provisional. Confirmed, 26 March, 1901. Extraordinary Member of Council from 22 April, 1901.
General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1902	Aft. K.G., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; Extraordinary Member of Council; took his seat, 28 Nov., 1902.
General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B.	10 Sept., 1909	Extraordinary Member of Council; took his seat, 10 Sept., 1909.
General Sir B. Duff, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.	8 March, 1914	Extraordinary Member of Council; took his seat, 8 March, 1914.
General Sir C. C. Monro, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	1 Oct., 1916	Extraordinary Member of Council; took his seat, 1 Oct., 1916.
General Baron Rawlinson of Trent, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.	21 Nov., 1920	Extraordinary Member of Council; took his seat, 21 Nov., 1920.

(a) Afterwards (by creation), Baron Strathairn.

(b) Afterwards (by creation), Baron Sandhurst.

HEADS OF ADMINISTRATION.

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MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,
EXCEPTING COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF (see page 102).

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Henry Ricketts	1 May, 1858	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Resigned, 4 Jan., 1860.
Major-Gen. Sir James Outram, G.C.B.	16 April, 1858	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Resigned, 18 July, 1860.
<i>Robert Montgomery</i>	...	<i>Provisional, 29 Sept., 1858.</i>
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B.	21 Dec., 1859	(Aft. P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., created a Baronet, 24 May, 1876.) Became Governor of Bombay, 24 April, 1862.
H. B. Harington... ..	17 June, 1859	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Temporary to 21 Dec., 1859.</i>
	11 April, 1862	Re-appointed. Resigned, 26 April, 1865.
Rt. Hon. James Wilson	29 Nov., 1859	Died, 11 Aug., 1860.
Samuel Laing	10 Jan., 1861	Resigned, 12 July, 1862.
Cecil Beadon	11 Aug., 1860	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Temporary.</i>
	30 Nov., 1860	Confirmed. Appointed Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, 23 April, 1862.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert C. Napier, K.C.B., R.E. (a)	11 Feb., 1861	Resigned, 10 March, 1865. Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 21 Nov. to 2 Dec., 1863.
W. Ritchie	18 Oct., 1861	(Law.) Died, 22 March, 1862.
W. Grey	23 April, 1862	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Temporary to 12 June, 1862. Provisional Member, 13 June to Nov., 1862.</i>
	30 Mar., 1863	Re-appointed. Became Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, 24 April, 1867
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B.	13 Jan., 1863	Resigned, 9 April, 1865.
Henry Sumner Maine	12 Nov., 1862	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) (Law.)
	3 Feb., 1868	Re-appointed. Resigned, 9 Oct., 1869.
G. N. Taylor	10 March, 1865	Resigned, 27 March, 1869.
Rt. Hon. William Nathaniel Massey...	10 April, 1865	Resigned, 25 April, 1868.
Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B.	27 April, 1865	(Aft. Maj.-Genl., K.C.S.I.) <i>Temporary.</i>
	25 July, 1865	Confirmed. Became Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, 1 June, 1870.
Sir G. U. Yule, K.C.S.I., C.B.	17 May, 1867	Resigned, 2 Jan., 1868.
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.	3 Jan., 1868	<i>Temporary. Resigned, 6 March, 1868.</i>
J. Strachey	7 March, 1868	(Aft. G.C.S.I.) Resigned, 18 Nov., 1872. Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 6 to 23 Feb., 1872.
Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.	25 April, 1868	(Aft. G.C.S.I.) Resigned, 8 April, 1874.
B. H. Ellis	27 March, 1860	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Temporary to 30 Oct., 1869.</i>
	2 May, 1870	Re-appointed. Resigned, 26 April, 1875.
James Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.	14 Dec., 1869	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) (Law.) Resigned, 22 April, 1872.
Major-Gen. Henry Wylie Norman, C.B.	1 June, 1870	(Aft. Field-Marshal, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. Resigned, 18 March, 1877.
Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C. (b)	25 May, 1872	(Law.) Resigned, 10 April, 1877.
E. C. Bayley, C.S.I.	13 June, 1872	<i>Temporary.</i>
	6 March, 1873	Resigned, 14 April, 1872.
<i>John Forbes David Inglis, C.S.I.</i>	9 April, 1874	<i>Temporary. Resigned, 16 Dec., 1874.</i>
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.	20 Nov., 1874	Resigned, 9 Nov., 1876.
<i>The Hon. A. Eden</i>	28 April, 1875	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Temporary. Resigned, 20 Oct., 1875.</i>
Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.	10 June, 1875	Resigned, 17 April, 1880.
Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.	15 June, 1875	Member for Public Works purposes under the Indian Councils Act, 1874. Resigned, 15 June, 1880.
Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I.	23 Dec., 1876	(Aft. G.C.S.I.) Resigned, 25 Dec., 1880.
Major-General Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., R.A.	19 March, 1877	(Aft. General, K.C.S.I.) Resigned, 13 Sept., 1880.
Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.	18 April, 1877	(Law.)
	10 April, 1882	Re-appointed. Resigned, 28 April, 1882.
A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.	18 April, 1878	Appointed Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, 24 April, 1882.

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier, of Magdala.
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Hobhouse.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—*contd.*

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
<i>Lieut.-General R. Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S.</i>	12 July, 1878	(Aft. G.C.S.I.) <i>Temporary to 29 Jan., 1879.</i>
<i>Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Browne, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.S.I.</i>	9 Aug., 1878	<i>Temporary to 5 Nov., 1878.</i>
<i>General Sir N. B. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.</i>	6 Nov., 1878	<i>Temporary to 14 Jan., 1879.</i>
<i>Major-General Alexander Fraser, C.B., R.E.</i>	2 March, 1880	<i>Temporary, to 14 June, 1880.</i>
James Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	10 May, 1880	Resigned, 9 May, 1885.
<i>Lieut.-General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, K.C.B.</i>	13 Sept., 1880	(Aft. G.C.B.) Appointed Commander-in-Chief, 7 April, 1881.
Major Evelyn Baring, R.A., C.S.I.(a)	27 Dec., 1880	Resigned, 28 Aug., 1883.
Major-General T. F. Wilson, C.B. ...	2 May, 1881	Died, 28 Feb., 1886.
Courtenay P. Ilbert ...	1 May, 1882	(Aft. G.C.B., K.C.S.I.) (<i>Law.</i>) Resigned, 30 Nov., 1886.
Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.I. ...	15 April, 1882	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Temporary, to 22 May, 1882.</i>
	22 July, 1882	Member for Public Works purposes under the Indian Councils Act, 1874. Resigned, 23 Dec., 1887.
Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	8 May, 1882	Appointed Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, 2 April, 1887.
Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G. ...	8 Oct., 1883	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Became Lieut.-Govr. of N.W. Provs. and Chief Commr. of Oudh, 21 Nov., 1887.
Major-General T. E. Hughes, R.A. ...	29 Jan., 1886	<i>Temporary.</i>
	1 March, 1886	Confirmed. Died, 24 May, 1885.
<i>Colonel O. R. Newmarch</i> ...	29 May, 1886	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Temporary, to 23 July, 1886.</i>
Major-General G. T. Chesney, C.S.I., R.E.	24 July, 1886	(Aft. K.C.B.) Resigned, 25 April, 1891, also temporary, 8 April to 1 May, 1881.
<i>J. B. Pile, C.S.I.</i> ...	4 Oct., 1886	(Aft. P.C., G.C.S.I.) <i>Temporary, to 21 March, 1887, and from 9 April to 8 Oct., 1887.</i>
Andrew R. Scoble, Q.C. ...	16 Dec., 1886	(Aft. P.C., K.C.S.I.) (<i>Law.</i>) Resigned, 7 April, 1891.
Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	2 April, 1887	Resigned, 17 Nov., 1888; also temporary, 12 July to 30 Dec., 1880.
Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I. ...	6 Jan., 1888	Became Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal, 17 Dec., 1890.
P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I. ...	17 Nov., 1888	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Resigned, 24 Nov., 1893.
David Miller Barbour, C.S.I. ...	22 Nov., 1888	(Aft. K.C.M.G.) Resigned, 29 Nov., 1893.
Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I. ...	18 Dec., 1890	Resigned, 14 Feb., 1891.
	7 April, 1892	Re-appointed. Became Lieut.-Governor of the N.W. Provs. and Chief Commr. of Oudh, 28 Nov., 1892.
<i>Col. R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.</i> ...	16 Feb., 1891	<i>Temporary, to 6 April, 1892.</i>
Sir A. E. Miller, Q.C., C.S.I. ...	8 April, 1891	(<i>Law.</i>) Resigned, 7 April, 1896.
<i>Lieut.-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.</i>	25 April, 1891	(Aft. P.C., G.C.B., K.C.S.I.) Resigned, 26 April, 1896.
Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ...	29 Nov., 1892	Resigned, 23 Feb., 1896.
Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (b) ...	30 Nov., 1893	Resigned, 7 April, 1895. Became Lieut.-Govr. of the N.W. Provs. and Chief Commr. of Oudh, 6 Nov., 1895.
James Westland, C.S.I. ...	27 Nov., 1893	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Resigned, 28 March, 1899; and temporary, 10 Aug., 1887, to 21 Nov., 1888.
Sir A. Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. ...	10 April, 1895	Became Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal, 18 Dec., 1895.
A. C. Trevor, C.S.I. ...	20 April, 1895	<i>Temporary, to 21 Oct., 1895.</i>
	2 May, 1896	Resigned, 18 May, 1901.
J. Woodburn, C.S.I. ...	23 Dec., 1895	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Became Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal, 8 April, 1898.
<i>A. Cadell, C.S.I.</i> ...	24 Feb., 1896	<i>Temporary, to 1 May, 1896.</i>
M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I. ...	8 April, 1896	(<i>Law.</i>) Resigned, 2 April, 1899.
Maj.-Gen. Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.	27 April, 1896	Resigned, 11 April, 1901.

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Cromer.

(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.

HEADS OF ADMINISTRATION.

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MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—*contd.*

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.	9 April, 1898	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>And temporary from 18 Oct., 1897, to 19 Feb., 1898.</i> Became Lieut.-Govr. of the Punjab, 5 March, 1902.
Clinton Edward Dawkins	29 Mar., 1895	(Aft. K.C.B.) Resigned, 30 March, 1900.
Thomas Raleigh, C.S.I.	3 April, 1899	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) (<i>Law.</i>) Resigned, 17 April, 1904.
<i>Lieut.-Col. Richard Gardiner, R.E.</i>	6 June, 1899	<i>Temporary, to 10 Oct., 1899.</i>
Sir E. FitzG. Law, K.C.M.G.	31 Mar., 1900	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Resigned, 9 Jan., 1905.
Maj.-Gen. Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.	11 April 1901	(Aft. Lieut.-Genl., G.C.I.E.) Resigned, 18 Nov., 1905.
A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.	18 May, 1901	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Resigned, 15 Oct., 1906.
D. C. J. Ibbetson, C.S.I.	5 Mar. 1902	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>And temporary, 4 Dec., 1899, to 5 April, 1900.</i> Became Lieut.-Govr. of the Punjab, 5 March, 1907.
<i>J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.</i>	5 April, 1902	<i>Temporary, to 25 Sept., 1902.</i> Reappointed, 1 Jan., 1907.
H. Erle Richards	18 April, 1904	(Aft. K.C., K.C.S.I.) (<i>Law.</i>) Resigned, 17 April, 1909.
J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E.	22 Aug., 1904	(Aft. G.C.S.I.) <i>Temporary, until 23 Dec., 1904.</i>
E. N. Baker, C.S.I.	23 Dec., 1904	Became Lieut.-Govr. of the United Provs., 1 Jan., 1907.
E. N. Baker, C.S.I.	10 Jan., 1905	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Resigned, 5 July, 1908.
Sir C. L. Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	27 April, 1905	Became Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal, 30 Nov., 1908.
Maj.-Gen C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.	27 April, 1905	<i>Temporary, to 19 Oct., 1905. Also from 2 April to 28 Sept., 1906.</i>
Maj.-Gen C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.	18 Nov., 1905	(Aft. K.C.B.) Retired, 31 March, 1900, on the abolition of the Military Supply Dept.
Sir Harvey Adamson, C.S.I.	15 Oct., 1906	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Became Lieut.-Govr. of Burma, 19 May, 1910.
J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.	1 Jan., 1907	Resigned, 28 Feb., 1908.
J. O. Miller, C.S.I.	6 Mar., 1907	Resigned, 3 July, 1910.
<i>W. L. Harvey, C.I.E.</i>	3 July, 1908	<i>And temporary from 5 March, 1908.</i> Resigned, 24 March, 1910.
J. S. Meston, C.S.I.	5 July, 1908	(Aft. K.C.S.I., and Baron Meston of Agra and Dunottar.) <i>Temporary to 9 Nov., 1908.</i>
Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	9 Nov., 1908	(Aft. G.C.I.E., P.C.) Resigned, 29 June, 1913.
Satyendra Prasanna Sinha	19 April, 1909	(Aft. Knight and P.C.) (<i>Law.</i>) Resigned, 21 Nov., 1910. Created Lord Sinha, Jan., 1919. K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
Sir H. H. Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	16 Aug., 1909	<i>Temporary to 11 Feb., 1910.</i>
B. Robertson, C.S.I., C.I.E.	24 Mar., 1910	(Aft. K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.) <i>Temporary, to 24 Nov., 1910.</i>
J. J. Jenkins, C.S.I.	19 May, 1910	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Died, 13 Jan., 1912.
Sir R. W. Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	4 July, 1910	Resigned, Dec., 1915.
Sir S. H. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	15 Nov., 1910	Resigned, 2 Nov., 1915. Became Lieut.-Govr. of Burma, 28 Oct., 1915.
Sir Saiyid Ali Imam, K.C.S.I.	23 Nov., 1910	(<i>Law.</i>) <i>And temporary from 21 Nov., 1910.</i> Resigned, 6 Dec., 1915. Puisne Judge of Patna High Court.
Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.	24 Nov., 1910	Resigned, Nov., 1915.
Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I.	2 Mar., 1912	<i>And temporary from 27 Jan., 1912.</i>
R. W. Gillan, C.S.I.	20 May, 1912	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Temporary to 17 Oct., 1912.</i>
Sir W. S. Meyer, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	30 June, 1913	<i>Temporary from 5 May, 1913.</i> Retired, 31 Oct., 1918.
General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.	7 Mar., 1914	Resigned, Sept., 1916.
Sir C. H. A. Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	5 July, 1915	
Sir C. Sankaran Nair, C.I.E.	2 Nov., 1915	Resigned, July, 1919.
Sir G. R. Lowndes, K.C.S.I.	20 Dec., 1915	
Sir George Stapylton Barnes, K.C.B.	6 April, 1916	
Sir W. H. Vincent, K.C.S.I.	21 April, 1917	

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—*contd.*

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir J. H. Du Boulay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	13 Oct., 1917	Temporary.
Sir J. S. Meston (Aft. K.C.S.I. and Baron Meston of Agra and Dunottar)	2 Nov., 1918	
Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	21 Feb., 1919	Temporary. Resigned, 6 June, 1919.
R. A. Mant	9 April, 1919	Temporary.
H. F. Howard, C.S.I., C.I.E.	28 May, 1919	Temporary.
Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, C.I.E.	5 Aug., 1919	Temporary from 28 July, 1919.
W. M. Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E.	1 Nov., 1919	
Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	16 July, 1920	
Rao Bahadur Bayya Narasimheswara Sarma.	16 July, 1920	
Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, LL.D.	20 Dec., 1920	

GOVERNORS OF MADRAS.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B.	28 March, 1859	
<i>William Ambrose Morehead</i> ...	8 June, 1860	<i>Acting governor.</i>
Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G.	5 July, 1860	Died at Madras, 2 August, 1860.
<i>William Ambrose Morehead</i> ...	4 Aug., 1860	<i>Acting governor second time.</i>
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B.	18 Feb., 1861	Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 2 Dec., 1863, to 12 Jan., 1864.
<i>Edward Maltby</i> ...	26 Nov., 1863	<i>Acting governor to 18 Jan., 1864.</i>
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, K.T. (a)	27 March, 1866	Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 23 Feb. to 3 May, 1872.
<i>Alexander John Arbuthnot, C.S.I.</i> ...	19 Feb., 1872	(Aft. K.C.S.I., C.I.E.) <i>Acting governor.</i>
Lord Hobart	15 May, 1872	Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875.
<i>William Ross Robinson, C.S.I.</i> ...	29 April, 1875	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Acting governor.</i>
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	23 Nov., 1875	
The Right Hon. W. P. Adam, C.I.E.	20 Dec., 1880	Died at Ootacamund, 24 May, 1881.
<i>William Hudleston, C.S.I.</i> ...	24 May, 1881	<i>Acting governor.</i>
The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff	5 Nov., 1881	(Aft. G.C.S.I., C.I.E.)
The Right Hon. Robert Bourke, P.C.	8 Dec., 1886	Lord Connemara, 12 May, 1887 (by creation).
<i>John Henry Garstin, C.S.I.</i> ...	1 Dec., 1890	<i>Acting governor.</i>
Baron Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	23 Jan., 1891	(Aft. K.C.B.)
Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.	18 March, 1896	(Aft. G.C.S.I.)
Baron Amphil, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	28 Dec., 1900	(Aft. K.C.B.) Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 30 April to 13 Dec., 1904.
<i>James Thomson, C.S.I.</i> ...	30 April, 1904	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Acting Governor to 13 Dec., 1904.</i>
<i>Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I.</i> ...	15 Feb., 1906	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Acting Governor pending the arrival of Sir Arthur Lawley.</i>
Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	28 March, 1906	(Aft. G.C.S.I.)
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (b)	3 Nov., 1911	Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April, 1912 aft. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.S.I.
<i>Sir Murray Hamrick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.</i>	30 Mar., 1912	<i>Acting Governor to 30 Oct., 1912.</i>
Right Hon. Baron Pentland, P.C., G.S.C.I., G.C.I.E.	30 Oct., 1912	
Sir A. G. Cardew, K.C.S.I.	29 March, 1919	Acting-Governor to 10 April, 1919.
Right Hon. Baron Willingdon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	10 April, 1919	

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.

(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling.

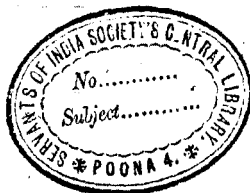
HEADS OF ADMINISTRATION.

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COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS FROM 1861-1895.

(For the previous years *vide* Colonel Love's Vestiges of Old Madras, Volume III.)

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks
Major-General Richard Budd...	27 Feb., 1861	
Lieut.-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B.	26 Dec., 1861	
Lieut.-General Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	25 May, 1865	
Major-General Thomas Assheton, Duke.	13 Oct., 1867	
Lieut.-General William Anson McCleverty.	8 Nov., 1867	
Major-General Richard Shubrick ...	5 March, 1871	
Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B.	22 May, 1871	
Major-General Charles Elmthirst, C.B.	25 Dec., 1875	
Lieut.-General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	2 Feb., 1876	
Major-General W. Payn, C.B.	3 Feb., 1881	
Major-General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E.	29 Nov., 1881	
Major-General Hugh Rowlands, C.B.	18 Aug., 1885	
Lieut.-General Sir Robert T. Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	1 March, 1886	Died, 20 October, 1886.
Major-General Hugh Rowlands, C.B.	21 Oct., 1886	
General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A.	9 Dec., 1886	
Lieut.-General the Honourable Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, K.C.B.	5 March, 1891	Died at Ootacamund, 3 May, 1893.
Major-General Campbell Stewart ...	4 May, 1893	Provisionally.
Major-General C. J. East ...	19 June, 1893	Provisionally.
Lieut.-General Charles Mansfield Clarke, C.B.	28 Oct., 1893	Post abolished 1 April, 1895.



MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

EXCEPTING COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF (*see above*).

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Edward Maltby	16 Dec., 1859	Acted as governor, 26 Nov., 1863, to 18 Jan., 1864. Period of office expired, 15 Dec., 1864.
Thomas Pycroft	29 Oct., 1862	Period of office expired, 28 Oct., 1867.
Henry D. Phillips	16 Dec., 1864	Resigned, 12 Nov., 1866.
Alexander J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.	29 Oct., 1867	Acted as governor, 19 Feb. to 15 May, 1872. Period of office expired, 28 Oct., 1872.
James D. Sim, C.S.I.	7 March, 1870	Period of office expired, 7 March, 1875.
Robert S. Ellis, C.B.	29 Oct., 1872	Temporary.
	26 Nov., 1872	Confirmed. Resigned, 5 Dec., 1873.
	9 March, 1875	Resigned, 12 March, 1877.
William Hudleston	8 Aug., 1873	Temporary. Resigned, 15 Aug., 1873.
	13 March, 1877	Temporary.
	12 June, 1877	Confirmed. Acted as governor, 24 May to 5 Nov., 1881. Period of office expired, 11 June, 1882.
William R. Robinson, C.S.I. ...	22 Aug., 1873	Acted as governor, 29 April to 23 Nov., 1875. Resigned the service, 5 Dec., 1878.

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTS OF

MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL—continued.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
David F. Carmichael	30 Aug., 1878	Temporary.
	10 Dec., 1878	Confirmed. Period of office expired, 9 Dec., 1883.
Henry E. Sullivan	12 June, 1882	Resigned, 7 Dec., 1886.
Charles G. Master	8 Jan., 1884	Period of office expired, 8 Jan., 1889.
Philip P. Hutchins, C.S.I.	8 Dec., 1886	Became member of Governor-General's Council, 17 Nov., 1888.
Henry E. Stokes... ..	9 Nov., 1888	Period of office expired, 9 Nov., 1893.
John H. Garstin, C.S.I.	9 Jan., 1889	Acted as governor, 1 Dec., 1890, to 23 Jan., 1891. Period of office expired, 9 Jan., 1894.
H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.	9 Nov., 1893	Period of office expired, 8 Nov., 1898.
James Grose	9 Jan., 1894	Died 7 June, 1898.
Arundel Tagg Arundel	20 Sept., 1898	Appointed member of Governor-General's Council, 18 May, 1901.
Henry Martin Winterbotham	19 Dec., 1898	Resigned 8 Nov., 1903.
J. Thomson	9 May, 1901	Acted as governor, 30 April to 13 Dec., 1904. Period of office expired, 8 May, 1906.
G. S. Forbes	12 June, 1906	And temporary, for various periods previously. Retired, 8 July, 1909.
Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I.	9 Nov., 1903	Acted as governor, 15 Feb. to 28 March, 1906.
Murray Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E.	10 Nov., 1908	And temporary, for various periods previously. Acted as Governor, 30 March, 1912—30 Oct., 1912.
H. Bradley, C.S.I.	14 Feb., 1908	Temporary.
J. N. Atkinson, C.S.I.	5 Aug., 1909	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) And temporary from 9 July, 1909.
Maharaja Sir Venkata Svetachalapati Ranga Rao, K.C.I.E. of Bobbili	24 March, 1910	Resigned, 16 Jan., 1911.
V. Krishnaswami Aiyar	17 Jan., 1911	Died 28 Dec., 1911.
Sir Pazhamanheri Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	27 Feb., 1912	Retired 27 Feb., 1917.
Sir H. A. Stuart, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.	4 July, 1913	And temporary from 30 Mar., 1912. Retired 12 Oct., 1916.
Sir A. G. Cardew, K.C.S.I.	26 Aug., 1914	Resigned, Sept., 1919.
H. F. W. Gillman, C.S.I.	15 Nov., 1916	Died 23 Nov., 1916.
Diwan Bahadur Perungavur Rajagopala Acharyar, C.S.I., C.I.E.	27 Feb., 1917	
Sir L. Davidson, K.C.S.I.	2 Nov., 1918	
C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I.	16 April, 1919	
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ullah Sahib Bahadur	30 July, 1919	Temporary.
A. R. Knapp, C.I.E.	3 Nov., 1919	Temporary.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibulla Sahib Bahadur	17 Dec., 1920	
Kadamangudi Srinivasa Aiyangar	17 Dec., 1920	

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B. (2nd time)	11 May, 1860	(Aft. G.C.S.I.)
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B.	24 April, 1862	(Aft. P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.)
The Right Hon. William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald.	6 March, 1867	(Aft. P.C., G.C.S.I.)
Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.	6 May, 1872	(Aft. G.C.S.I.)
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I.	30 April, 1877	(Aft. P.C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.)
Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I.	13 March, 1880	Acting governor.
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G.	28 April, 1880	(Aft. P.C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.)
James Braithwaite Peile, C.S.I.	27 March, 1885	(Aft. P.C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.) Acting governor.
Baron Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	30 March, 1885	
Baron Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	12 April, 1890	
Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I.	16 Feb., 1895	Acting governor.

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY—*continued.*

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Baron Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	18 Feb., 1895	(Aft. Viscount.)
Baron Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B. ...	17 Feb., 1900	
Sir James Montleath, K.C.S.I. ...	5 Sept., 1903	<i>Acting governor.</i>
Baron Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.	12 Dec., 1903	
I. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.I. ...	28 July, 1907	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Acting governor.</i>
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (a)	18 Oct., 1907	(Aft. G.C.S.I.)
Baron Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	4 April, 1913	
Sir G. A. Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	16 Dec., 1918	

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenham.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN BOMBAY.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Lieut.-General Sir Hugh H. Rose, G.C.B. (a)	— March, 1860	Became commander-in-chief in India, 4 June, 1860.
Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Rose Mansfield, K.C.B. (b)	16 May, 1860	Became commander-in-chief in India, March, 1865.
Major-General Sir Charles Van-Straubensee, K.C.B.	15 March, 1865	<i>Commanding the forces.</i>
Lieut.-General Sir Robert C. Napier, K.C.B. (c)	30 Nov., 1865	
Major-General the Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.B.	29 May, 1868	<i>Provincial commander-in-chief.</i>
Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Augustus A. Spencer, K.C.B.	27 Aug., 1869	
Major-General Sir Charles W. D. Staveley, K.C.B.	7 Oct., 1874	
Lieut.-General H. J. Warre, C.B. ...	9 Oct., 1878	
Lieut.-General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B.	30 March, 1881	
Lieut.-General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B.	12 Dec., 1885	<i>Provincial commander-in-chief.</i>
Lieut.-General Sir Charles G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B.	16 Feb., 1886	
Lieut.-General H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P., &c.	14 Dec., 1886	
Major-General A. Carnegie ...	31 May, 1887	<i>Provincial commander-in-chief during H.R.H.'s absence on furlough.</i>
Lieut.-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	14 March, 1890	
Lieut.-General Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B.	1 April, 1893	Died, 9 June, 1893.
Major-General R. Blundell-Hollins-head-Blundell	10 June, 1893	<i>Provincial commander-in-chief.</i>
Lieut.-General C. E. Nairne, C.B. ...	4 Sept., 1893	Post abolished on 1 April, 1895.

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Strathairn.

(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sandhurst.

(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala.

MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

EXCEPTING COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF (see page 109).

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
William E. Frere	7 April, 1860	Period of office expired, 7 April, 1865.
Jonathan D. Inverarity	24 March, 1862	Resigned, 14 March, 1865.
Barrow H. Ellis	13 April, 1865	Became member of supreme council, 14 May, 1869.
Claudius J. Erskine	31 Oct., 1865	Resigned, 14 May, 1867.
Samuel Mansfield, C.S.I.	14 May, 1867	Period of office expired, 13 May, 1872.
Henry P. St. G. Tucker	7 April, 1869	Period of office expired, 7 April, 1874.
Alexander Rogers	26 June, 1872	Period of office expired, 26 June, 1877.
James Gibbs	7 April, 1874	Period of office expired, 7 April, 1879.
Lionel R. Ashburner, C.S.I.	28 June, 1877	Temporary.
	1 Aug., 1877	Confirmed. Acted as governor, 13 March to 28 April, 1880. Resigned the service, 23 Dec., 1882.
Edward W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.	15 April, 1879	Resigned the service, 28 March, 1884.
James B. Peile, C.S.I.	23 Dec., 1882	Acted as governor, 27 to 30 March, 1885. Became temporary member of supreme council, 9 April, 1887.
Maxwell Melvill	8 April, 1884	Died 5 Aug., 1887.
James B. Richey, C.S.I.	27 Oct., 1886	Temporary.
	15 Aug., 1887	Confirmed. Resigned, 19 March, 1890.
Raymond West	12 Nov., 1887	Resigned, 24 April, 1892.
John G. Moore	19 March, 1890	Temporary to 9 Nov., 1890.
Charles B. Pritchard, C.S.I.	9 Nov., 1890	Became member of Governor-General's Council, 3 Dec., 1892.
Herbert M. Birdwood	24 April, 1892	Acted as governor, 17 Feb., 1895. Period of office expired, 23 April, 1897.
Arthur C. Trevor	16 Nov., 1892	Became member of Governor-General's Council, 2 May, 1896.
J. K. Spence	25 April, 1896	Temporary to 11 July, 1896.
J. Nugent	12 July, 1896	And temporary, 12 April, 1895, to 24 April, 1896. Died 5 Aug., 1900.
Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E.	24 April, 1897	Retired, 24 April, 1902.
H. E. M. James, C.S.I.	29 July, 1898	Temporary to 21 Jan., 1899; and again from 23 April to 13 Oct., 1899.
J. Monteath, C.S.I.	6 Aug., 1900	Acted as Governor, 5 Sept., 1903, to 12 Dec., 1903. Retired, 6 Aug., 1905.
J. McG. H. Fulton	24 April, 1902	Retired, 21 April, 1907.
E. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie	6 Aug., 1905	And temporary, 6 Sept., to 12 Dec., 1903. Acted as governor, 28 July, 1907, to 18 Oct., 1907. Retired, 6 Aug., 1910. (Aft. K.C.S.I.).
Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.	21 April, 1907	And temporary, 15 Oct., 1904, to 7 April, 1905. Retired, 16 March, 1909.
J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I.	4 March, 1909	And temporary previously. Became member of Governor-General's Council, 19 May, 1910.
W. T. Morrison	19 May, 1910	(Aft. K.C.S.I., C.M.G.). And temporary, July to Oct., 1907. Resigned, 1912.
Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal	9 March, 1910	Resigned, 1912.
Sir R. A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	6 Aug., 1910	Retired, 6 Aug., 1915.
Sir C. H. A. Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	28 March, 1912	Became member of Governor-General's Council, 5th July, 1915.
Sir Prabashankar Pattani, Diwan of Bhavnagar, K.C.I.E.	17 Dec., 1912	Temporary to 30 Sept., 1915. Member of Secretary of State's Council, 8 Sept., 1917.
W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E.	10 April, 1915	And temporary, 3 May, 1914. Resigned, 1916. (Aft. K.C.S.I.).
G. Carmichael, C.S.I.	6 Aug., 1915	
Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, C.S.I.	1 Oct., 1915	
Sir G. S. Curtis, K.C.S.I.	17 April, 1916	Period of office expired, 17 April, 1921.
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E.	1 March, 1918	
Sir J. N. Du Boulay, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	24 March, 1918	Temporary. Resigned.
L. C. Crump	23 July, 1919	Temporary.
M. H. W. Hayward	3 Jan., 1921	
Sir Chitmanlal Harilal Setalvad, Kt.	3 Jan., 1921	
H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I.	5 May, 1921	

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
John P. Grant	1 May, 1859	(Aft. K.C.B., G.C.M.G.)
Cecil Beadon	24 April, 1862	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
William Grey	24 April, 1867	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
George Campbell	1 March, 1871	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I.	9 April, 1874	(Aft. G.C.S.I.)
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.	8 Jan., 1877	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Confirmed, 1 June, 1877.
Sir Stewart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.	15 July, 1879	(Aft. G.C.S.I.) Officiating until 1 Dec., 1879, during the absence on special duty of Sir Ashley Eden.
A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E....	24 April, 1882	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I....	11 Aug., 1885	Officiating until 17 September, 1885, during Sir A. R. Thompson's absence on leave.
Sir Stewart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	2 April, 1887	(Aft. G.C.S.I.)
Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I.	17 Dec., 1890	
Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (a)	30 May, 1893	Officiating until 30 November, 1893, during Sir C. A. Elliott's absence on leave.
Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. ...	18 Dec., 1895	Retired 6 April, 1898.
Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I. ...	23 June, 1897	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Officiating until 21 Dec., 1897, during the absence of Sir Alexander Mackenzie on leave.
Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I. ...	7 April, 1898	Died, 21 Nov., 1902.
J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I. ...	22 Nov., 1902	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Officiating.
Sir A. H. Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I. ...	2 Nov., 1903	Died, 20 Feb., 1919.
Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E....	10 April, 1906	(Aft. K.C.S.I., C.I.E.) Officiating during the absence of Sir A. H. L. Fraser on leave. Became Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 20 August, 1906.
F. A. Slacks	16 Aug., 1906	(Aft. C.S.I.) Officiating until 8 Oct., 1906, during the absence of Sir A. H. L. Fraser on leave.
Sir E. N. Baker, K.C.S.I.	1 Dec., 1908	Retired 21 Sept., 1911.
Sir F. W. Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ...	14 July, 1911	(Aft. G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.)

NOTE.—The office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was abolished on 1st April, 1912, when Bengal was raised to a Governorship.

(a) Aft. (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Slacks, F. A., C.S.I.	19 Nov., 1910	
Duke, F. W., C.S.I.	19 Nov., 1910	(Aft. G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.)
Rai Kisoril Lal Goswami Bahadur ...	19 Nov., 1910	
Greer, R. T., C.S.I.	14 July, 1911	Temporary.

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	1 April, 1912	(Aft. G.C.S.I.) Previously Governor of Madras.
Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E.	26 March, 1917	

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTS OF

MEMBERS OF THE BENGAL COUNCIL SINCE 1912.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir F. W. Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ...	1 April, 1912	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Resigned, 31 October, 1914.
P. C. Lyon, C.S.I. ...	1 April, 1912	Resigned, 8 April, 1917.
Nawab Saiyid, Sir Shamsul Huda, K.C.I.E.	1 April, 1912	" 8 June, 1917.
Sir N. D. Beatson Bell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	1 Nov., 1914	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	9 April, 1917	
Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha ...	8 June, 1917	(Aft. Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha.)
J. G. Cumming, C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	24 Sept., 1917	Temporary. (Aft. K.C.I.E.)
Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	14 May, 1918	Temporary.
J. H. Kerr, C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	3 Jan., 1921	
Sir Abd-ur-Rahim, Kt. ...	3 Jan., 1921	

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
The Right Hon. the Governor-General administering the N.W. Provinces (Viscount Canning)	9 Feb., 1858	(Aft. Earl Canning, K.G.)
Sir G. F. Edmonstone, K.C.B. ...	19 Jan., 1859	
R. Money ...	27 Feb., 1863	<i>In charge.</i>
The Hon. Edmund Drummond ...	7 Mar., 1863	(Aft. K.C.I.E.)
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I. ...	10 Mar., 1868	
Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I. ...	7 April, 1874	(Aft. G.C.S.I., C.I.E.)
Sir George Couper, Bart., K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E.	26 July, 1876	Confirmed, 17 January, 1877.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
R. Montgomery ...	3 April, 1858	
C. J. Wingfield, C.B. ...	15 Feb., 1859	
Lieutenant-Colonel L. Barrow, C.B. ...	20 April, 1860	<i>Officiating.</i>
G. U. Yule, C.B. ...	4 April, 1861	<i>Officiating.</i>
R. H. Davies ...	26 Aug., 1865	<i>Officiating.</i>
J. Strachey ...	17 March, 1866	
R. H. Davies ...	24 May, 1867	<i>Officiating.</i> Confirmed 9 March, 1868.
Major-General L. Barrow, C.B.	18 Jan., 1871	
Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.	20 April, 1871	<i>Officiating.</i> Confirmed 8 December, 1873.
J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I. ...	15 March, 1875	<i>Officiating until 15 Nov., 1875, and from 26 July, 1876, to 15 Feb., 1877.</i>

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

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

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir George Couper, Bart., K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E.	15 Feb., 1877	
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B.	17 April, 1882	(Aft. K.C.S.I., C.I.E.).
Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.	21 Nov., 1887	
Sir Chas. H. T. Crosswaite, K.C.S.I.	28 Nov., 1892	
Alan Cadell	9 Jan., 1895	Officiating to 6 November, 1895.
Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (a)	6 Nov., 1895	
Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.	14 Nov., 1901	And officiating from 6 May to 6 Nov., 1898.

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.	22 Mar., 1902	
Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1 Jan., 1907	(Aft. G.C.S.I.).
L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I.	30 April, 1910	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Officiating to 20 Oct., 1910, and from 1 April to 16 Dec., 1911.
Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S.I.	15 Sept., 1912	
D. C. Baillie, C.S.I.	18 Sept., 1913	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Officiating.
Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S.I.	15 Nov., 1913	(Aft. Baron Meston of Agra and Dunottar.)
J. M. Holms, C.S.I.	7 Feb., 1917	Officiating.
Sir S. H. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	15 Feb., 1918	

GOVERNOR OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir S. H. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	3 Jan., 1921	

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
L. C. Porter, C.S.I., C.I.E.	3 Jan., 1921	
Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., and Mahmudabad	3 Jan., 1921	

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B. ...	1 Jan., 1859	(Aft. by creation, Baron Lawrence, G.C.S.I.)
Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B. ...	25 Feb., 1859	(Aft. G.C.S.I.) Officiating. Confirmed 1 May, 1859.
Donald Friell McLeod, C.B. ...	10 Jan., 1865	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
Major-General Sir Henry Durand, K.C.S.I., C.B. ...	1 June, 1870	Died at Tonk, in the Dehra Ismail Khan District, 1 January, 1871.
R. H. Davies, C.S.I. ...	20 Jan., 1871	(Aft. K.C.S.I., C.I.E.)
R. E. Egerton, C.S.I. ...	2 April, 1877	(Aft. K.C.S.I., C.I.E.)
Sir Charles U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	3 April, 1882	
James Broadwood Lyall ...	2 April, 1887	(Aft. G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.)
Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I. ...	5 March, 1892	(Aft. G.C.S.I.)
William Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I. ...	6 March, 1897	
Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I. ...	6 March, 1902	
Sir D. C. J. Ibbetson, K.C.S.I. ...	6 March, 1907	And Officiating 27 April to 19 October, 1905. Resigned 22 January, 1908.
<i>T. G. Walker, C.S.I.</i> ...	22 May, 1907	(Aft. K.C.I.E., C.S.I.) Officiating to 12 August, 1907, and from 22 January, 1908.
Sir Louis W. Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ...	25 May, 1908	(Aft. G.C.I.E.)
James McCrone Douie, C.S.I. ...	28 April, 1911	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Officiating to 4 Aug., 1911.
Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. ...	26 May, 1913	
Sir E. D. Maclagan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. ...	26 May, 1919	

GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir E. D. Maclagan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. ...	3 Jan., 1921	

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir H. J. Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ...	3 Jan., 1921	
Sardar Bahadar Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia, C.I.E. ...	3 Jan., 1921	

HEADS OF ADMINISTRATION.

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CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Colonel E. K. Elliot	11 Dec., 1851	
Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Spence	27 Feb., 1862	Officiating.
R. Temple... ..	25 April, 1862	(Aft. G.C.S.I., C.I.E.) Officiating.
Colonel E. K. Elliot	18 Dec., 1863	
J. S. Campbell	12 March, 1864	Officiating.
R. Temple	17 March, 1864	(Aft. G.C.S.I., C.I.E.)
J. S. Campbell	24 April, 1865	Officiating.
R. Temple	6 Nov., 1865	(Aft. G.C.S.I., C.I.E.)
J. H. Morris	4 April, 1867	Officiating.
G. Campbell	27 Nov., 1867	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
J. H. Morris	16 April, 1868	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Officiating. Confirmed 27 May, 1870.
F. C. Colonel R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I.	8 July, 1870	(Aft. General.) Officiating.
J. H. Morris, C.S.I.	6 July, 1872	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
C. Grant	11 April, 1879	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Officiating.
J. H. Morris, C.S.I.	15 Nov., 1879	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
W. B. Jones, C.S.I.	30 April, 1883	
C. H. T. Crosthwaite	1 April, 1884	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Officiating. Confirmed 27 January, 1885.
D. Fitzpatrick	15 Dec., 1885	Officiating.
J. W. Neill	19 Feb., 1887	Officiating.
A. Mackenzie, C.S.I.	24 March, 1887	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
R. J. Crosthwaite	22 July, 1889	(Aft. K.C.I.E.) Officiating until 17 Oct., 1880.
J. W. Neill	18 Nov., 1890	Officiating.
A. P. McDonnell, C.S.I. (a)	28 Jan., 1891	
J. Woodburn, C.S.I.	25 May, 1893	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Officiating. Confirmed 30 Nov., 1893.
C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., C.I.E.	21 Dec., 1895	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
D. C. J. Ibbetson, C.S.I.	14 July, 1898	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I.	27 Nov., 1899	Officiating. Confirmed 5 March, 1902.
J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E.	16 Sept., 1902	(Aft. G.C.S.I.) Officiating. Confirmed 2 Nov., 1902. Member of Govnr.-Gen.'s Council, 23 Dec., 1904.
F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I.	18 March, 1904	(Aft. K.C.I.E.) Officiating. Confirmed 23 Dec., 1904.
J. O. Miller, C.S.I.	4 May, 1905	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
S. Ismay, C.S.I.	21 July, 1906	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Officiating until 22 Oct., 1906.
F. A. T. Phillips	5 March, 1907	Officiating until 25 March, 1907. Also from 20 May to 22 Nov., 1909.
R. H. Craddock, C.S.I.	25 March, 1907	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
H. A. Crump	26 Jan., 1912	(Aft. K.C.I.E. and C.S.I.) Officiating.
M. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S.I.	17 Feb., 1912	Sub. pro tem.
Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.	3 Aug., 1912	
H. A. Crump, C.S.I.	1 Jan., 1914	(Aft. K.C.I.E.) Officiating.
Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.	9 April, 1914	
Sir F. G. Sly, K.C.S.I.	20 Jan., 1920	

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.

GOVERNOR OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir F. G. Sly, K.C.S.I.	17 Dec., 1920	

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
B. P. Standen, C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	17 Dec., 1920	
Moropant Vishwanath Joshi ...	17 Dec., 1920	

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF BRITISH BURMA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B.	31 Jan., 1862	(Aft. Lieut.-Genl., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.).
Colonel A. Fytche, C.S.I. ...	16 Feb., 1867	(Aft. Maj.-Genl.).
Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Ardagh ...	7 April, 1870	Officiating until 26 June, 1870.
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.	18 April, 1871	(Aft. K.C.S.I., C.I.E.).
A. R. Thompson, C.S.I. ...	14 April, 1875	(Aft. K.C.S.I., C.I.E.) Officiating. Confirmed 30 April, 1877.
C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I. ...	30 March, 1878	(Aft. K.C.S.I., C.I.E.).
C. E. Bernard, C.S.I. ...	2 July, 1880	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Officiating. Confirmed 4 April, 1882.
C. H. T. Crosthwaite ...	2 March, 1883	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Officiating until 28 Feb., 1884.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF BURMA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I. ...	25 Sept., 1886	
C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.I. ...	12 March, 1887	(Aft. K.C.S.I.).
A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I. (a) ...	8 Sept., 1889	Officiating until 8 December, 1889.
Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I. ...	10 Dec., 1890	(Aft. K.C.S.I.).
D. M. Smeaton ...	2 May, 1892	(Aft. C.S.I.) Officiating until 23 May, 1892, and from 25 April to 9 August, 1896.
Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	3 April, 1895	And officiating 23 May, 1892, to 3 May, 1894. Lieutenant-Governor, 1 May, 1897.

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BURMA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1 May, 1897	Formerly Chief Commissioner.
Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.	4 April, 1903	
Sir H. T. White, K.C.I.E. ...	9 May, 1905	
Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., I.L.D.	19 May, 1910	
Sir G. W. Shaw, Kt., C.S.I. ...	15 May, 1913	Officiating.
Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., I.L.D.	1 Nov., 1913	
Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	28 Oct., 1915	
W. F. Rice, C.S.I. ...	22 Sept., 1917	Officiating.
Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I. ...	15 Feb., 1918	

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF ASSAM.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
F. Colonel R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I.	7 Feb., 1874	(Aft. General.)
Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	22 June, 1878	Officiating. Confirmed 17 June, 1880.
C. A. Elliott, C.S.I.	25 March, 1881	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
W. E. Ward	8 July, 1883	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Officiating until 7 October, 1883, and again from 27 February, 1885.</i>
Dennis Fitzpatrick, C.S.I.	31 Oct., 1887	(Aft. G.C.S.I.)
J. Westland, C.S.I.	16 July, 1889	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
J. W. Quinton, C.S.I.	22 Oct., 1889	Murdered at Manipur, 24 March, 1891.
Brig.-General Sir H. Collett, K.C.B. ...	3 April, 1891	Officiating.
W. E. Ward, C.S.I.	27 May, 1891	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., C.I.E.	17 July, 1894	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Officiating until 4 Oct. 1894.</i>
H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I.	27 Nov., 1896	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
J. B. Fuller, C.I.E.	1 May, 1900	Officiating until 1 Aug., 1900.
J. B. Fuller, C.I.E.	29 April, 1902	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Officiating. Confirmed 20 October, 1902. Became Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 16 October, 1905.
C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.	27 April, 1903	Officiating to 30 July, 1903.
Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E.	1 April, 1912	
Sir P. R. T. Gurdon, C.S.I.	13 May, 1914	Officiating.
Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E.	Sept., 1914	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
Sir N. D. Beatson Bell, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. .	1 April, 1918	

NOTE.—The Chief Commissionership of Assam was revived 1st April, 1912.

GOVERNORS OF ASSAM.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir N. D. Beatson Bell, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	3 Jan., 1921	
Sir W. S. Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	3 April, 1921	

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
W. J. Reid, C.S.I.	3 Jan., 1921	
Abdul Majid, C.I.E.	3 Jan., 1921	

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
J. B. Fuller, C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	16 Oct., 1905	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) Resigned, 20 August, 1906.
Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	20 Aug., 1906	
Sir C. S. Bayley, K.C.S.I. ...	22 Aug., 1911	And officiating from 19 May to 15 Nov., 1908. (Aft. G.C.I.E., I.S.O.).

NOTE.—The Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam was abolished on 1st April, 1912.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir C. S. Bayley, K.C.S.I., I.S.O. ...	1 April, 1912	Resigned, 19 Nov., 1915. (Aft. G.C.I.E.).
Sir E. A. Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	19 Nov., 1915	
Sir E. V. Levinge, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ...	5 April, 1918	Officiating till 12 Aug., 1918.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir E. A. Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	1 Aug., 1912	Resigned, 18 Nov., 1915.
Sir E. V. Levinge, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ...	1 Aug., 1912	Resigned, 1 Nov., 1917.
Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameswar Singh, G.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Darbanga	1 Aug., 1912	Resigned. (Aft. Maharajadhiraja.)
Sir W. H. H. Vincent, K.C.S.I. ...	19 Nov., 1915	Resigned, 21 April, 1917.
Sir W. Maude, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ...	9 Dec., 1916	
Saiyid Sharf-ud-din ...	1 ...	Resigned, 12 February, 1919.
H. Le Mesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	1 Nov., 1917	
Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay ...	17 Aug., 1919	

GOVERNOR OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Baron Sinha of Raipur, P.C., K.C.S.I.	29 Dec., 1920	

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BIHAR
AND ORISSA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Sir Walter Maude, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ...	29 Dec., 1920	
H. Le Mesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	29 Dec., 1920	
Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay ...	29 Dec., 1920	
H. McPherson, C.S.I. ...	9 May, 1921	

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF COORG.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
L. B. Bowring, C.S.I. ...	24 Feb., 1869	
Col. R. J. Meade, C.S.I. ...	21 Feb., 1870	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
R. A. Dayell ...	1 April, 1875	(Aft. K.C.I.E., C.S.I.) <i>Officiating.</i>
C. B. Saunders, C.B. ...	5 June, 1876	
J. D. Gordon, C.S.I. ...	1 April, 1878	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
RESIDENTS IN MYSORE AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF COORG.		
J. D. Gordon, C.S.I. ...	25 March, 1881	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
J. D. Sandford ...	1 May, 1882	<i>Officiating until 4 December, 1882.</i>
J. B. Lyall ...	8 June, 1883	(Aft. G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.) <i>Officiating.</i> Confirmed 7 December, 1883.
Colonel T. G. Clarke ...	17 Dec., 1884	<i>Officiating until 2 March, 1885.</i>
A. H. T. Martinault ...	21 May, 1885	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Officiating.</i>
C. E. R. Girdlestone ...	2 June, 1885	<i>Officiating during Mr. Lyall's absence on furlough.</i>
Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I. ...	...	Gazetted 18 March, 1887, but did not assume charge.
D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I. ...	20 March, 1887	(Aft. G.C.S.I.) <i>Officiating during Sir Charles Bernard's absence on furlough.</i>
V.E. General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., R.F. ...	10 Oct., 1887	(Aft. G.C.B.) <i>Officiating.</i>
Colonel Sir Oliver B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E. ...	15 Jan., 1889	
V.E. General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., R.E. ...	1 June, 1891	(Aft. G.C.B.) <i>Officiating.</i>
Colonel P. D. Henderson, C.S.I. ...	16 April, 1892	(Aft. Maj.-Gen.)
Colonel H. P. Peacock ...	12 July, 1892	<i>Officiating until 13 October, 1892.</i>
W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I. ...	20 Feb., 1895	(Aft. G.C.S.I.)
W. M. Young, C.S.I. ...	18 Sept., 1895	(Aft. K.C.S.I.)
Lieut.-Colonel D. Robertson ...	7 Dec., 1896	(Aft. K.C.S.I.) <i>Officiating.</i> Confirmed, 10 Feb., 1897.
J. A. Crawford ...	28 June, 1899	<i>Officiating until 26 Nov., 1899, and from 29 May to 5 Dec., 1901.</i>
Sir J. A. Bourdillon, K.C.S.I. ...	5 Nov., 1903	
A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E. ...	29 July, 1904	<i>Officiating to 30 Oct., 1904.</i>
A. Williams ...	22 May, 1905	<i>Officiating to 22 Nov., 1905, and again from 15 March to 25 Nov., 1907.</i>
Sir S. M. Fraser, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	22 Nov., 1905	
Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Daly, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. ...	26 Aug., 1910	
H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. ...	7 April, 1916	
W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	8 Mar., 1920	

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF AJMER AND MERWARA.

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

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Y. E. Colonel R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I.	1 April, 1871	(Alt. General).
Colonel J. C. Brooks	1 April, 1871	Officiating.
Colonel Sir L. Pelly, K.C.S.I.	21 June, 1873	(Alt. Lieut.-Gen., K.C.B.) Officiating. Confirmed 6 February, 1874.
Colonel W. H. Beynon	6 April, 1874	Officiating until 6 July, 1874.
A. C. Lyall	12 Nov., 1874	(Alt. K.C.B., G.C.I.E.) Officiating.
Major C. K. M. Walter	18 Aug., 1876	Officiating until 5 March, 1877.
Lieut.-Col. E. K. C. Bradford, C.S.I.	12 Dec., 1878	
Lieut.-Col. C. K. M. Walter	17 March, 1881	Officiating until 28 November, 1882.
Colonel C. K. M. Walter	27 March, 1887	Officiating. Confirmed with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1887.
Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I.	20 March, 1890	
Colonel P. W. Powlett, C.S.I.	27 Aug., 1891	Officiating until 2 Dec., 1891.
Colonel W. F. Prideaux	22 Nov., 1893	Officiating until 11 Jan., 1894.
R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S.I.	20 March 1895	(Alt. K.C.S.I.).
A. H. T. Martindale	10 March 1898	(Alt. K.C.S.I.).
Lt.-Col. C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G. ... ..	...	(Alt. Bart.) Officiating for A. H. T. Martindale, Aug.-Oct., 1898.
Lieut.-Col. W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E.	1 May, 1900	(Alt. K.C.I.E., M.V.O.) Officiating to 1 April, 1901.
Lieut.-Col. A. P. Thornton	1 April, 1901	(Alt. C.S.I.) Officiating to 3 Feb., 1902.
E. G. Colvin	1 April, 1905	(Alt. K.C.S.I.) Officiating. Confirmed 1 Oct., 1905.
Lieut.-Col. Charles Herbert	10 July, 1906	(Alt. C.S.I.) Officiating to 8 Jan., 1907.
Lieut.-Col. A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E.	6 Nov., 1908	(Alt. K.C.S.I.) Officiating until 17 Oct., 1909.
Lieut.-Col. W. C. R. Stratton, C.I.E.	4 May, 1912	Officiating.
Sir E. G. Colvin, K.C.S.I.	4 Nov., 1912	
Y. E. Lieut.-Col. J. Manners Smith, C.I.E., C.V.O.	4 Jan., 1918	
A. T. Holme, C.I.E.	21 April, 1919	Officiating.
Lt.-Col. R. E. Holland, C.I.E. ... ..	...

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

(NOTE.—*The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is ex-officio Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan.*)

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Colonel Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I.	19 June, 1887	Appointed while on furlough. Died 29 Jan., 1892.
Colonel Sir O. B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I.	19 June, 1887	Officiating until 11 December, 1887. (1892.)
Y. E. General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., R.E.	3 April, 1889	(Alt. G.C.B.) Officiating until 8 October, 1889. [until 8 May, 1891.]
H. S. Barnes	23 April, 1891	(Alt. K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.) Held charge
Colonel Sir O. B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E.	9 May, 1891	(Alt. K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.) Officiating. Died 4 June, 1891.
H. S. Barnes	5 June, 1891	Officiating until 9 July, 1891.
Colonel J. Biddulph	10 July, 1891	Officiating until 16 November, 1891.
H. S. Barnes	30 Jan., 1892	(Alt. K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.) Sub. pro tem., after the death of Sir R. Sandeman, until 21 March, 1892.
[C.B., R.E.]		
Major-General Sir J. Browne, K.C.S.I.,	22 March, 1892	Died at Quetta 13 June, 1896.
J. A. Crawford	14 June, 1896	Officiating to 14 Nov., 1896.
H. S. Barnes	15 Nov., 1896	(Alt. K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.) Appointed 13 June, 1896, and officiating from 8 Oct. to 8 Dec., 1892.
Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I.	12 April, 1899	(Alt. Maj.-Gen.) Officiating until 21 Dec., 1899.
Lt.-Col. C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G.	20 Nov., 1900	Officiating. Confirmed 24 Dec., 1900.
Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E.	14 Jan., 1904	Retired 31 Oct., 1904. (Alt. Lieut.-Col., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.) Officiating to 12 April, 1904. Sub. pro tem., 4 Nov., 1904, to 23 Jan., 1905.
A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E.	23 Jan., 1905	Officiating to 2 April, 1907.
Major Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	2 April, 1907	(Alt. Lieut.-Col., and G.C.V.O.).
Lieut.-Col. C. Archer, C.I.E.	3 June, 1909	(Alt. C.S.I.) Officiating to 6 Sept., 1909.

HEADS OF ADMINISTRATION.

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CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN—continued.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Lieut.-Col. J. Ramsay, C.I.E. ...	25 April, 1911	(Aft. Lieut.-Col. and C.S.I.)
Lieut.-Col. C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E.	21 Oct., 1912	Officiating.
Lieut.-Col. J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E.	14 Nov., 1912	
Lieut.-Col. C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E.	2 April, 1914	Officiating.
Lt.-Col. Sir J. Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	23 May, 1914	
Lt.-Col. C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	15 June, 1915	Officiating.
Lt.-Col. Sir J. Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	5 July, 1915	
Sir H. R. C. Dobbs, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	5 Dec., 1917	

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Lieut.-Col. H. A. Deane, C.S.I. ...	9 Nov., 1901	Died, 7 July, 1908.
Bt. Lieut.-Col. Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, K.C.I.E.	8 July, 1908	
W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I. ...	16 Nov., 1909	Officiating to 31 Oct., 1910.
Lieut.-Col. Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1 Nov., 1910	
Sir J. S. Donald, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ...	28 Aug., 1913	Officiating.
Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	28 Jan., 1915	
Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ...	10 Sept., 1919	

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PORT BLAIR.*

Name.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Maj.-Gen. Donald Martin Stewart, C.B.	15 July, 1872	(Aft. Field-Marshal, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.) Officiating. Confirmed 18 February, 1873.
Captain Montague Protheroe ...	7 May, 1875	(Aft. Maj.-Gen., C.S.I., C.B.) Officiating.
Maj.-Gen. Charles Arthur Barwell, C.B.	26 May, 1875	Officiating. Confirmed 24 March, 1876.
Captain Montague Protheroe ...	27 Nov., 1876	(Aft. Maj.-Gen. C.S.I., C.B.) Officiating until 27 February, 1878.
Captain Reginald Justus Wimberley ...	13 Dec., 1878	(Aft. Col.) Officiating until 24 February, 1879.
Y. & Major Thomas Cadell ...	12 Dec., 1879	(Aft. Col., C.B.) Officiating. Confirmed 21 December, 1880.
Major Montague Protheroe ...	17 Oct., 1881	(Aft. Maj.-Gen., C.S.I., C.B.) Officiating until 28 February, 1883.
Lieut.-Col. Reginald Justus Wimberley	12 Feb., 1887	(Aft. Col.) Officiating until 25 February, 1887.
Lieut.-Col. Louis Henry Emile Tucker	5 Oct., 1888	(Aft. Maj.-Gen., C.I.E.) Officiating until 29 April, 1889.
Colonel Norman Macleod Thomas Horsford	16 April, 1892	
Edward Horace Mau, C.I.E. ...	25 July, 1894	Officiating until 3 August, 1894.
Col. Sir Richard Carnac Temple, Bart., C.B., C.I.E.	3 Aug., 1894	Officiating. Confirmed 3 September, 1895. Retired 25 January, 1904.
Col. Frank William Chatterton, C.I.E.	3 Sept., 1896	Officiating until 24 November, 1896.
Lieut.-Col. George Wenys Anson ...	21 Jan., 1898	Officiating until 31 January, 1900.
Colonel Somerset Henry Paul Graves	9 May, 1901	Officiating until 13 November, 1901.
F. E. Tison ...	1 May, 1903	Officiating until 25 Jan., 1904, and sub. pro tem. until 9 April, 1904.
W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I. ...	9 April, 1904	
Major H. A. Browning ...	15 April, 1905	(Aft. Lieut.-Col.)
H. G. Taylor ...	24 Sept., 1907	Officiating.
Brig.-Gen. L. Herbert, C.V.O. ...	10 Oct., 1907	(Aft. C.B.) Officiating to 16 Oct., 1908.
Lieut.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E. ...	16 Feb., 1913	
Lt.-Col. H. C. Beadon ...	21 May, 1920	

* Designation altered on 5 Dec., 1919, to "Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands."

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

INSTITUTED 1861. ENLARGED 1866, 1875, 1876, 1897, 1902, AND 1911.

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER.
THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

GRAND MASTER OF THE ORDER.

The VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA for the time being.
(His Excellency the Right Hon. RUFUS DANIEL, EARL OF READING, P.C., G.M.I.E.,
G.C.B., K.C.V.O.)

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

Prince and Duke Auguste Louis Albéric d'Arenberg, 1 Jan., 1909.
Hon. Gen. H.M. Sir Chowlā Mahi Vajiravadh, King of Siam, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., 1 April, 1918.

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

Her Majesty the Queen, L.G., G.B.E., C.I., 14 Dec., 1911.
Field-Marshal H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.,
K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., 1 Jan., 1877.

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

H.H. Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, of Baroda, G.C.I.E.,
15 Feb., 1887.
H.H. Maharaja-dhiraj Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, of Udaipur, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., 15 Feb., 1887.
H.H. Lieut.-Gen. Maharaja-dhiraj Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.,
of Jaspur, 1 Jan., 1888.
H.H. Maharaja Sir Bala Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., of Travancore, 24 May, 1888.
The Right Hon. Henry Charles Keith Petty, Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
10 Dec., 1888.
The Right Hon. Donald James, Baron Reay, K.T., G.C.I.E., 18 March, 1890.
Maj.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, Bahadur, of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.,
25 May, 1892.
Hon. Col. H.H. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, Maharaja of Kolhapur, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
1 Jan., 1895.
Hony. Lieut.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Sindhia Bahadur, of Gwalior, A.D.C., G.C.V.O.,
G.B.E., 25 May, 1895.
The Right Hon. George Robert Canning, Baron Harris, A.D.C., G.C.I.E., C.B., 25 May, 1895.
The Right Hon. Antony Patrick, Baron MacDonnell, K.C.V.O., 22 June, 1897.
Lieut.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja Bahadur Sir Partab Singh, A.D.C., G.C.B. (Hon.), G.C.V.O., of
Jodhpur, 22 June, 1897.
The Right Hon. George Nathaniel, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.I.E., 6 Jan., 1899.
The Right Hon. William Mansfield, Viscount Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., 9 March, 1900.
The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, 1 Jan., 1903.
H.H. Raja Sri Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
Arthur Oliver Villiers, Baron Ampthill, G.C.I.E., 2 Sept., 1904.
Hon. Gen. H.E. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.V.O. Prime Minister and Marshal of Nepal, 2 Jan., 1905.
H.H. Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., of Orchha, 1 Jan., 1906.
Hony. Col. H.H. Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Wadiyar Bahadur, of Mysore, G.B.E., 1 Jan., 1907.
H.H. Nawab Sultan Jahan, Begum of Bhopal, G.C.I.E., G.B.E., C.I., 1 Jan., 1910.
The Right Hon. Sir Charles Baron Hardinge, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.,
23 Nov., 1910.
Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley, C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1911.
Y.C. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., 20 June, 1911.
Col. The Right Hon. Baron Sydenham, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
The Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.B.E., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
Maj.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siromani Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, A.D.C.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B. (Hon.) Maharaja of Bikaner, 12 Dec., 1911.
Lieut.-Col. H.H. Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharao of Kotah, 12 Dec.,
1911.
Y.C. Gen. Sir Garrett O'Moore Creagh, G.C.B., 12 Dec., 1911.
Lieut. Col. H.H. Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir
Jugjit Singh Bahadur, of Kuparhala, G.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

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- Lieut.-Gen. His Exalted Highness Asafjah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk-Maamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jaug, of Hyderabad, G.B.E., Faithful Ally of the British Government, 12 Dec., 1911.
 H.H. Aga Sultan Sir Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, G.C.I.E., of Bombay, 12 Dec., 1911.
 H.H. Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur of Tonk, G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Gen. Sir Edmund George Barrow, G.C.B., 18 Feb., 1916.
 Baron Chelmsford, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., 4 April, 1916.
 Baron Carmichael, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., 30 April, 1917.
 H.H. Maharao Raja Sawai Sir Khengarji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Rao of Cutch, 4 June, 1917.
 H.E. the Right Hon. Sir John, Baron Pentland, G.C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 H.E. Sir Freeman, Baron Willingdon, G.C.I.E., G.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 General Sir Charles Carmichael Mouro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., A.D.C., 3 June, 1919.
 H.H. Maharao Raja Sir Raghuraj Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., of Bundi, Rajputana, 3 June, 1919.
 Field-Marshal Sir A. A. Barrett, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Lieut.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Parbhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Benares, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Major-Gen. H. H. Sir Bhupindar Singh Mohindar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of Patiala, 1 Jan., 1921.

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

- H.E. Sir Sardar Arfa, Amir Nuyan Sheikh Khazal, Khan-ibn-Haji Jabir Khan, Sheikh of Mohammerah, G.C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Ismail Mirza, Amir-i-Akram, 6 May, 1916.
 Genl. Comdr.-in-Chief Sir Bhim Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal, K.C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 General Sir Baber Shumshere Jang Bahadur Rana of Nepal, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., 4 Feb., 1919.

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

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| <p>Col. the Right Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 22 July, 1885.
 Sir David Miller Barbour, K.C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1889.
 Sir Philip Perceval Hutchins, 30 May, 1891.
 Sir Henry Edward Stokes, 25 May, 1892.
 The Right Hon. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1894.
 Sir Frederick William Richards Fryer, 1 Jan., 1895.
 H.H. Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., of Sirohi, 1 Jan., 1895.
 Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, G.C.B., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
 Sir William Mackworth Young, 22 June, 1897.
 Sir William John Cunningham, 22 June, 1897.
 Sir Richard Udny, 22 June, 1897.
 Colonel Sir Howard Melliss, 22 June, 1897.
 Sir John Frederick Price, 1 Jan., 1898.
 Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, 1 Jan., 1901.
 Sir James John Digges La Touche, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Sir Henry Martin Winterbotham, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Sir James Monteath, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Donald Robertson, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes, K.C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Hon'y. Col. Sir William Roe Hooper, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Sir Arundel Tagg Arundel, 1 Jan., 1904.
 Sir Arthur Henry Temple Martindale, 24 June, 1904.
 Sir James Thomson, 2 Sept., 1904.
 Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1906.
 Lieut.-Col. Arthur John, Baron Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 19 March, 1906.
 Sir Thomas William Holderness, Bart., G.C.B., 28 June, 1907.
 Sir Lancelot Hare, C.I.E., 28 June, 1907.
 Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, G.C.I.E., I.S.O., 26 June, 1908.</p> | <p>H.H. Maharaja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh of Jhalawar, 26 June, 1908.
 Raja Sir Tasadduk Rasul Khan of Jahangirabad, Oudh, 26 June, 1908.
 Sir James Wilson, 1 Jan., 1909.
 Col. H.H. Maharaja Sir Sawai Ja Singh Bahadur, of Alwar, G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Lt.-Col. H.H. Farzand-i Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia, Raja-i-Rajogan Maha Raja Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur of Jind, G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Sir Henry Erle Richards, K.C., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Sir George Stuart Forbes, 25 June, 1909.
 Col. H.H. Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, of Ratlam, 25 June, 1909.
 The Rt. Hon. Baron Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Sir Harvey Adamson, 1 Jan., 1910.
 Ihtisham-ul-Mulk Rais-ud-Daula Amir-ul-Omrah Nawab, Sir Asif Kadr Saiyid Wasil Ali Mirza, Khan Bahadur, Mahabub Jang-Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, K.C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Sir John Ontario Miller, 2 Jan., 1911.
 Sir Lionel Montague Jacob, 2 Jan., 1911.
 Sir Murray Hammick, C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Sir Krishna Gobinda Gupta, 20 June, 1911.
 Sir Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Robert Warrand Carlyle, C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Major H.H. Umdae Rajahae Baland Makan Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Krishanarh, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Reginald Henry Craddock, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir James McCrone Douie, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lord Weston, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.</p> |
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- Sir Richard Amphlett Lamb, C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Maharajahiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab Bahadur, K.C.I.E., I.O.M., of Burdwan, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Elliot Graham Colvin, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Trevellyn Rashleigh Wynne, K.C.I.E., V.D., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir George Casson Walker, 12 Dec., 1911.
 H.H. Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar, Raja of Dhar, K.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 H.H. Raja Sir Tukoji Rao Puar, of Dewas State (Senior Branch), 12 Dec., 1911.
 Surg.-Gen. Sir Francis Wollaston Trevor, C.B., M.B., 12 Dec., 1911.
 H.H. Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Ugyen Wangchuk, G.C.I.E., of Bhutan, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir John Nathaniel Atkinson, 14 June, 1912.
 Lt.-Col. Sir William Thomson Morison, C.M.G., 14 June, 1912.
 Sir George Head Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Willcocks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer, G.C.I.E., 3 June, 1913.
 Sir George Olaf Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., 3 June, 1913.
 Sir Syed Ali Imam, 1 Jan., 1914.
 Sir M. W. Fenton, 22 June, 1914.
 Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 22 June, 1914.
 Col. Sir Sidney Gerald Burrard, 22 June, 1914.
 Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.M.G., 1 Sept., 1914.
 Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1915; A.D.C., 3 Nov., 1917.
 Sir Pazhamarneri Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar, C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Sir F. W. Duke, G.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Sir E. A. Gait, C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 H.H. Nawab of Maler Kotla, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Lieut.-Col. H.H. Maharaja of Sirmur, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Sir W. H. Clark, C.M.G., 3 June, 1915.
 Sir W. S. Meyer, G.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir P. Z. Cox, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., 23 Oct., 1915.
 Sir S.W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Sir H. V. Lovett, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Sir R. W. Gillan, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Maharaj Sir Sri Bhairon Singh Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Sir A. G. Cardew, 3 June, 1916.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Daly, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Sir C. H. A. Hill, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 H.H. Maharaja Sir Malha Rao Baba Sahab Puar, Chief of Dewas (Junior Branch), 1 Jan., 1917.
 H.H. Sir Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, Maharaja of Cooh Behar, 1 Jan., 1917.
 H.H. Sir Shri Ranjitsinhji Vithaji, Maharaja of Navanagar, G.B.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 H.H. Maharaja Sir Ghamshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, Raj. Sahib of Dhrangadhra, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir F. E. Youngusband, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Major-Gen. Sir R. C. O. Stuart, 1 Jan., 1917.
 H.H. Maharaja Sir Lakendra Govind Singh Bahadur of Datia, 1 Jan., 1918.
 H.H. Maharajahiraja Major Sir Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur of Dholpur, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Sir G. R. Lowndes, 1 Jan., 1918.
 H.H. Maharajahiraja Maharawal Sir Jowahir Singh Bahadur of Jaisalmer, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Sir A. Earle, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Sir S. M. Fraser, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Sir J. S. Campbell, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Sir F. G. Sly, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. R. Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Sir W. H. Vincent, 3 June, 1918.
 Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Sir J. B. Brunyate, C.I.E., 17 July, 1918.
 Sir S. A. T. Rowlatt, 11 Nov., 1918.
 Sir O. V. Bosanquet, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.C., K.C.B., D.S.O., 5 March, 1919.
 Sir George Carmichael, 3 June, 1919.
 Sir M. E. Sadler, C.B., 3 June, 1919.
 Major-Gen. Sir G. F. MacMunn, K.C.B., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Major-Gen. Sir H. T., Brooking, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 Sir R. Nathan, C.I.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir F. J. S. Hopwood, Baron Southborough, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Lieut.-Col. H.H. Maharaja Sir Daolab Singhji, Maharaja of Idar, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Diwan Bahadur Sir Perungavar Rajagopala Achariyar Avargal, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Sir G. S. Barnes, K.C.B., 5 June, 1920.
 Colonel Nawab Muhammad Nasrulla Khan, 5 June, 1920.
 Sir E. D. MacLagan, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha, P.C., K.C., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Sir N. D. Beatson Bell, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Sir W. S. Marris, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Sir L. J. Kershaw, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Sir G. L. Curtis, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Sir L. Davidson, 1 Jan., 1921.

HONORARY COMPANION (C.S.I.).

- Bahreïn, Chief of, Sheikh Sir Esa bin Ali al Khalifa, K.C.I.E. (Hon.), 22 June, 1914.
 H.H. Saiyid Taimur-Bin-Faisal, Sultan of Muscat and Omar, 4 June, 1917.

COMPANIONS (C.S.I.).

- Major-Gen. Beresford Lovett, C.B., 14 Feb., 1873.
 Rt. Hon. Sir Henry William Primrose, K.C.B., I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1885.
 Lieut.-Gen. Michael Weekes Willoughby, 6 June, 1885.
 Raja Piari Mohan Mukharji, of Uttarpa, 15 Feb., 1887.
 Sir Frederick Russell Hogg, K.C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
 Col. Sir Charles Edward Yate, Bart., M.P., C.M.G., 15 Feb., 1887.
 William Rudolph Henry Merk, 15 Feb., 1887.
 Rao Chhatrapati Bahadur, Jagirdar of Alipura, 15 Feb., 1887.
 James Richards Naylor, 21 May, 1890.
 Sardar Jiwan Singh, of Shahzadpur, Umballa, 1 Jan., 1891.
 Col. George Herbert Trevor, 30 May, 1891.
 Lieut.-Col. Henry St. Patrick Maxwell, 15 May, 1892.
 Sir Jervoise Athelstane Baines, C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1894.
 Sir Thomas Salter Pyne, 2 Jan., 1894.
 Alan Cadell, 25 May, 1895.
 Sir Arthur Upton Fanshawe, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1896.
 James Fairbairn Finlay, 20 May, 1896.
 Joseph Parker, 17 Sept., 1896.
 Horace Frederick D'Oyly Moule, 22 June, 1897.
 Col. Thomas Gracey, 22 June, 1897.
 Sir Henry Babington Smith, K.C.B., 22 June, 1897.
 Henry Aiken Anderson, 22 June, 1897.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Sir Henry Evan Murchison James, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
 Charles William Odling, 1 Jan., 1898.
 Alexander Walmesley Cruickshank, 1 Jan., 1898.
 David Norton, 1 Jan., 1898.
 Thomas Stoker, 21 May, 1898.
 Sir Edward Richard Henry, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., 21 May, 1898.
 Sir Lucas White King, Kt., 21 May, 1898.
 Sir Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers, K.C.B., 31 Dec., 1898.
 Henry Farrington Evans, 3 June, 1899.
 Richard Gillies Hardy, 1 Jan., 1900.
 Herbert Charles Fanshawe, 23 May, 1900.
 Sir Frederick Styles Philpin Lely, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 George Robert Irwin, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Lloyd Reilly Richardson, K.C.B., C.I.E., 24 July, 1901.
 Robert Burton Buckley, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Arthur Frederick Cox, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Charles Gerwien Bayne, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Hartley Kennedy, 26 June, 1902.
 Sir Edwin Grant-Burles, 26 June, 1902.
 Major-Gen. Trevor Bruce Tyler, C.B., 1 Jan., 1903.
 William Charles Macpherson, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Col. James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery, C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Lt.-Gen. Henry Doveton Hutchinson, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Raja Ban Bihari Kapur, of Burdwan, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula Sir Mohammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., of Pahnasi, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Sardar Badan Singh, of Malauddh, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Col. James White Thurburn, 25 June, 1903.
 Alfred Brereton, 1 Jan., 1904.
 William Thomas Hall, 1 Jan., 1904.
 Richard Townsend Greer, 1 Jan., 1904.
 Sir Louis William Dane, G.C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
 Sir Alfred Macdonald Bulteel Irwin, Kt., 24 June, 1904.
 Col. James Bird Hutchinson, 24 June, 1904.
 Raja Ram Pal of Kotlehr, 24 June, 1904.
 Hermann Michael Kisch, 2 Jan., 1905.
 Sir Cecil Michael Wilford Brett, Kt., 1 Jan., 1906.
 Herbert Bradley, 1 Jan., 1906.
 Sir Frank Campbell Gates, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1906.
 John Mitchell Holms, 1 Jan., 1906.
 Percy Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, 1 Jan., 1906.
 Lt.-Col. Willoughby Pitcairn Kennedy, 29 June, 1906.
 Raja Narendra Chand, 28 June, 1907.
 Arthur Delaval Younghusband, C.B.E., 28 June, 1907.
 Oscar Theodore Barrow, C.B.E., 28 June, 1907.
 Col. Howard Goad, 28 June, 1907.
 Francis Alexander Slacke, 1 Jan., 1908.
 Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, 1 Jan., 1908.
 Percy Comyn Lyon, 1 Jan., 1908.
 Algernon Robert Sutherland, 1 Jan., 1908.
 Sir George Watson Shaw, Kt., 26 June, 1908.
 William Arbuthnot Inglis, 26 June, 1908.
 Romer Edward Younghusband, 26 June, 1908.
 Lt.-Gen. Sir Herbert Mullaly, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., 14 Aug., 1908.
 John Alexander Brown, 1 Jan., 1909.
 Col. Henry Finnis, C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred William Lambert Bayly, K.C.B., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Maurice Walter Fox-Strangways, 1 Jan., 1909.
 William Lochiel Sapte Lovett Cameron, 1 Jan., 1909.
 Raja Madho Lal, 1 Jan., 1909.
 Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Kt., 25 June, 1909.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Montague Pakington Hawkes, K.C.B., 25 June, 1909.
 Francis Capel Harrison, 25 June, 1909.
 Comdr. Sir Hamilton Pym Freer-Smith, 1 Jan., 1910.
 Andrew Edmund Castlestuart Stuart, 1 Jan., 1910.
 Norman Goodford Cholmeley, 1 Jan., 1910.
 Walter Francis Rice, 24 June, 1910.
 Havilland Le Mesurier, C.I.E., 24 June, 1910.
 Cecil Edward Francis Bunbury, 24 June, 1910.
 Maj.-Gen. Reginald Henry Mahon, C.B., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Rear-Admiral Allen Thomas Hunt, C.B., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Sir Walter Badcock, K.B.E., 2 Jan., 1911.

- James Mollison, 2 Jan., 1911.
 Pirajirao Sir Bapu Sahib Ghatge, K.B.E., C.I.E.;
 Chief of Kagal (Senior) in Kolhapur, 2 Jan.,
 1911.
 John Walter Hose, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Charles Ernest Vear Goument, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Herbert Lovely Eales, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Frederick Beadon Bryant, 12 Dec., 1911.
 George Moss Harriott, C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Edward Vere Levinge, K.C.I.E., 12 Dec.,
 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Charles Archer, C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 James Peter Orr, C.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Herbert Alexander Casson, 12 Dec., 1911.
 William Axel Hertz, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Mahadev Bhaskar Chaulal, K.C.I.E., 12
 Dec., 1911.
 Lt.-Col. Clive Wigram, C.B., C.V.O., 12 Dec.,
 1911.
 Herbert Thompson, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Surg.-Gen. William Burney Bannerman,
 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir John Ramsay, K.C.I.E., 12 Dec.,
 1911.
 Stuart Lockwood Maddox, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Gilbert Thomas Walter, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Philip Richard Thornhagh Gurdon,
 12 Dec., 1911.
 Surg.-Gen. George Francis Angelo Harris,
 12 Dec., 1911.
 Temp. Lieut.-Gen. Edmund Vivian Gabriel,
 C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir John Stuart Donald, K.C.I.E., 12 Dec.,
 1911.
 Henry Montague Segundo Mathews, 12 Dec.,
 1911.
 Arthur Crommelin Hankin, C.I.E., 12 Dec.,
 1911.
 Sir Faridoonji Jamshedji, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.,
 12 Dec., 1911.
 Maulvi Ahmad Hussain (Hyderabad), 12 Dec.,
 1911.
 Sir Horace Charles Mules, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E.,
 12 Dec., 1911.
 H.H. Raja Sir Bijje Chand, Chief of Kahlur
 (Bilaspur), K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Col. Arthur Russell Aldridge, C.B., C.M.G., 12
 Dec., 1911.
 Lt.-Col. Mathew Richard Henry Wilson, 12
 Dec., 1911.
 John Charles Burnham, C.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Col. Thomas Francis Bruce Renny-Tailyour,
 C.B., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Michael Kennedy, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Thakur Karansinhji Vajiraji, Chief of Lakhtar,
 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de
 Lotbiniere, C.B., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Vaughan Cox, K.C.B.,
 K.C.M.G., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Col. Robert Smeiton MacLagan, C.B., C.I.E., 12
 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Charles Mowbray Dallas, 12 Dec.,
 1911.
 Edward Henry Scamander Clarke, C.I.E., 12
 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, Kt., C.I.E., 12 Dec.,
 1911.
 Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan of Maler Kotla, Kt.,
 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Abbas Ali Baig, K.C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 Oswald Campbell Lees, 14 June, 1912.
 Paul Gregory Melitus, C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 Lieut.-Col. Albert Edward Woods, 14 June,
 1912.
 William Exall Tempest Bennett, 14 June, 1912.
 Hon. Maj. Sahibzada Obaidullah Khan, 14 June,
 1912.
 William Ogilvie Horne, 14 June, 1912.
 William Harrison Moreland, C.I.E., 14 June,
 1912.
 Dewan Bahadur Chaube Raghunath Das, of
 Kotah, 14 June, 1912.
 Col. Lestock Hamilton Reid, 14 June, 1912.
 Surg.-Gen. Henry Wickham Stevenson, 14 June,
 1912.
 Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir Raja Jai Chand of
 Lambagraon, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Sir Lionel Davidson, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Lieut.-Col. Donald John Campbell MacNabb,
 I.A., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Lieut.-Col. Henry Walter George Cole, O.B.E.,
 1 Jan., 1913.
 Henry Venn Cobb, C.I.E., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Lieut.-Col. Gerard Godfrey Giffard, I.M.S.,
 3 June, 1913.
 Frederick William Johnston, C.I.E., 3 June,
 1913.
 William Henry Lucas, C.B.E., 3 June, 1913.
 Vakhatsinghji Kesrisinghji, 3 June, 1913.
 Arthur Leslie Saunders, 3 June, 1913.
 Sir H. Wheeler, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Rajah, Sir Daljit Sing K.B.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Lt.-Col. Kumar Bir Bikram Singh, C.I.E., 22
 June, 1914.
 Sir W. Maude, K.C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 J. C. Godley, 22 June, 1914.
 W. G. Wood, 22 June, 1914.
 Sir H. A. Crump, K.C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 W. J. Reid, 22 June, 1914.
 Mysore Kantharaj Urs, 22 June, 1914.
 A. Butterworth, 3 June, 1915.
 S. M. Edwards, C.V.O., 3 June, 1915.
 Lieut.-Col. F. H. Elliott, 3 June, 1915.
 Sir H. J. Maynard, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Lieut.-Col. A. B. Dew, C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 W. M. Hailey, C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 H. T. Keeling, 3 June, 1915.
 Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 H. Sharp, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 L. C. Porter, C.I.E., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 R. R. Scott, C.B., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Brig.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu,
 K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Vice-Admiral A. Hayes-Sadler, 4 May, 1916.
 L. Robertson, 3 June, 1916.
 Sir J. G. Cunningham, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 T. A. Chalmers, 3 June, 1916.
 Lieut.-Col. S. L. Aplin, 3 June, 1916.
 Sir J. H. Du Boulay, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Sir J. B. Wood, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Sir H. R. C. Dobbs, K.C.I.E., 18 Aug., 1916.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. Money, K.C.B., K.B.E.,
 22 Dec., 1916.
 Maj.-Gen. L. A. C. Gordon, C.B., 22 Dec.,
 1916.
 R. Burn, 1 Jan., 1917.
 J. H. Kerr, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Sir G. H. B. Fell, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir W. C. Knight, K.C.I.E., C.B.,
 D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.

- Lieut.-Col. C. Kaye, C.I.E., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 P. J. Fagan, 4 June, 1917.
 Col. Sir Hormasjee Eduljee Banatvala, Knight, I.M.S., 4 June, 1917.
 Lieut.-Col. L. Impey, C.I.E., C.B.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Col. B. W. Mallow, C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Lieut.-Col. H. F. Jacob, 4 June, 1917.
 Lieut.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Brig.-Gen. H. W. Perry, C.B., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Lieut.-Col. S. G. Knox, C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917.
 H. C. Ferard, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 C. E. A. W. Oldham, 1 Jan., 1918.
 E. Maconochie, 1 Jan., 1918.
 F. C. French, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Major-Gen. C. W. G. Richardson, C.B., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Major A. P. Trevor, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 H. N. Bolton, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Major-Gen. J. C. Rimington, C.B., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. (Major-Gen.) H. R. Hopwood, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) R. H. W. Hughes, C.M.G., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Major-Gen. J. Mac N. Walter, C.B., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Major-Gen. R. Wapshare, C.B., 3 June, 1918.
 H. S. Lawrence, 3 June, 1918.
 L. E. Buckley, 3 June, 1918.
 C. H. Bompas, 3 June, 1918.
 M. M. S. Gubbay, C.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Brig.-Gen. T. Fraser, C.B., C.M.G., 3 June, 1918.
 Brig.-Gen. W. N. Campbell, C.M.G., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Col. T. A. Harrison, 3 June, 1918.
 Col. (Brig.-Gen.) W. G. Hamilton, C.B., 23 Aug., 1918.
 Lieut.-Col. A. W. N. Taylor, 23 Aug., 1918.
 Major A. J. Anderson, 23 Aug., 1918.
 Major-Gen. L. C. Dunsterville, C.B., 6 Nov., 1918.
 H. McPherson, 1 Jan., 1919.
 H. F. Howard, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Sir H. H. Hayden, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. H. Des Vœux, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Brig.-Gen. C. Rattray, C.B., 5 March, 1919.
 Temp. Lieut.-Col. E. B. Howell, C.I.E., 5 March, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) H. E. C. B. Nepean, C.B., C.M.G., 5 March, 1919.
 Major-Gen. F. F. Ready, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 5 March, 1919.
 Col. (Brig.-Gen.) H. Isacke, C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 Col. (Brig.-Gen.) S. G. Loch, C.B., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Col. (Brig.-Gen.) W. K. McLeod, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) F. J. Moberly, C.B., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Col. (Brig.-Gen.) R. F. Sorsbie, C.B., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Col. A. E. Tate, C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 Major-Gen. W. C. Barratt, C.B., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Brig.-Gen. Sir E. H. Bray, Kt., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) A. H. P. Harrison, 3 June, 1919.
 Major-Gen. F. E. Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Major-Gen. S. M. Reuny, C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Capt. W. Nunn, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Col. C. Mactaggart, C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 J. P. Thompson, 3 June, 1919.
 R. Meredith, C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 H. L. Stephenson, C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. T. W. Haig, C.B.E., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 H. C. Norman, C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Col. (Brig.-Gen.) A. J. H. Swiney, C.B., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 Col. (Brig.-Gen.) F. G. Lucas, C.B., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. A. T. Wilson, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 R. A. Mant, 3 June, 1919.
 Brev. Col. (Brig.-Gen.) J. W. O'Dowda, C.B., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 Brig.-Gen. C. E. G. Norton, A.D.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Maj.-Gen. R. A. Cassells, C.B., D.S.O., 15 Nov., 1919.
 C. G. Todhunter, 1 Jan., 1920.
 A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 F. C. Rose, 1 Jan., 1920.
 S. H. Fremantle, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 P. W. Monie, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Maj.-Gen. C. A. Fowler, C.B., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Maj.-Gen. H. Hendley, I.M.S., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Col. (Brig.-Gen.) M. E. Willoughby, C.B., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Brev. Col. (Brig.-Gen.) E. A. Fagan, C.M.G., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Brev. Col. (Brig.-Gen.) H. W. Jackson, D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Lieut.-Col. A. L. Jacob, C.I.E., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 W. P. Barton, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 W. J. J. Howley, 5 June, 1920.
 J. L. Malley, C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
 C. F. Payne, 5 June, 1920.
 J. L. Rietz, 5 June, 1920.
 B. P. Standen, 5 June, 1920.
 Lieut.-Col. J. L. W. French Mullen, C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
 H. M. R. Hopkins, 1 Jan., 1921.
 R. A. Graham, 1 Jan., 1921.
 P. J. Mead, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 G. Rainy, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 G. R. Clarke, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Douglas Donald, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Khad Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan Kazilbash, 1 Jan., 1921.
 C. A. Barron, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Nawabzada Haji Muhammad Hamdulla Khan, 1 Jan., 1921.

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER

Secretary—Sir J. B. Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Registrar—Comptroller of the Ceremonial Department for the time being, Colonel the Hon. George Arthur Charles Crichton, M.V.O.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

INSTITUTED DECEMBER, 1877, ENLARGED 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, AND 1911.

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER.

THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

GRAND MASTER OF THE ORDER.

The VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA for the time being
His Excellency the Right Hon. RUFUS DANIEL, EARL OF READING, P.C.,
G.M.S.I., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.

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

The ex-Emperor of Korea, 17 Dec., 1900.
H.E. The Sheikh of Mohammerah, K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1916.
Ruler of Nejd, El Hasa, Qatif and Jubail, 1 Sept., 1920.

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

Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C.,
G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., 21 June, 1887.

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

The Right Hon. Donald James, Baron Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I., 21 June, 1887.
H.H. Maharao Sir Khengarji Bahadur, Rao of Cutch, G.C.S.I., 30 June, 1887.
The Right Hon. Henry Charles Keith Petty, Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., G.C.S.I.,
G.C.M.G., 10 Dec., 1888.
The Right Hon. George Robert Canning, Baron Harris, A.D.C., G.C.S.I., C.B., 21 May, 1890.
H.H. Nawab Sir Mubammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, of Tonk, G.C.S.I., 21 May, 1890.
H.H. Beglar Begi Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, Wali of Kalat, 10 Aug., 1894.
The Right Hon. William, Viscount Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., 20 Feb., 1895.
H.H. Maharaja Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur, of Karauli, 22 June, 1897.
H.H. Sir Bhagwatsinghji Sagramji, Thakur Sahib of Gondal, 22 June, 1897.
H.H. Sir Waghji Ravaji, Thakur Sahib of Morvi, 25 July, 1897.
Sir George Faudel Faudel-Phillips, Bart., 15 Oct., 1897.
H.H. Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, of Benares, G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
The Right Hon. George Nathaniel, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., 6 Jan., 1899.
H.H. Lt.-Gen. Maharaja-dhiraj Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.,
Maharaja of Jaipur, 23 May, 1900.
H.H. Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Orchha, 23 May, 1900.
The Right Hon. Arthur Oliver Villiers, Baron Amphilill, G.C.S.I., 28 Dec., 1900.
H.H. Maharao Raja Sir Ranghubir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., of Bundi, 1 Jan., 1901.
H.H. Maharao Sir Kesri Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Sirohi, 9 Nov., 1901.
H.H. Agha Sultan Sir Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., 26 June, 1902.
H.H. Maharaja Sir Bala Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., of Travancore, 1 Jan., 1902.
Charles Wallace Alexander Napier Cochrane-Baillie, Baron Lamington, G.C.M.G., 12 Dec., 1903.
H.H. Nawab Sultan Jahau, Begum of Bhopal, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.I., 24 June, 1904.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond Roche Elles, K.C.B., 1 Jan., 1906.
Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan, of Janjira, 1 Jan., 1906.
Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., 19 March, 1906.
The Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., 28 March, 1906.
Major.-Gen. H.H. Maharajah Raj Rajeshwar Siromani Sri Sri Ganga Singh Bahadur, A.D.C.,
G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B. (Hon.), of Rikaner, 1 Jan., 1907.
Hon. Lieut.-Col. H.H. Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., of Kotah, 28 June,
1907.
Col. the Right Hon. Baron Sydenham, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., 18 Oct., 1907.
Maj.-Gen. Hony. Col. H.H. Nawab Sir Mubammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur of Rampur, G.C.V.O.,
1 Jan., 1908.
Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishan Parshad, 24 June, 1910.
The Right Hon. Sir Charles Baron Hardinge, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.,
23 Nov., 1910.
Baron Carmichael, G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., 3 Nov., 1911.
Maj.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I.,
G.B.E., Maharaja of Kashmir, 12 Dec., 1911.
Sir Louis William Dane, C.S.I. 12 Dec., 1911.

- Hon. Col. H.H. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., Maharaja of Kolhapur, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Maharaja Sri Rao Sir Venkatasvetachalapati Ranga Rao Bahadur, Zaminda of Bobbili, C.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Arthur John, Baron Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood Wilson, P.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir John Newell Jordan, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., 12 Dec., 1911.
 H.H. Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., of Udaipur, 12 Dec., 1911.
 H.H. Maharaja Sir Bhupindra Singh Mahindra Bahadur, Chief of Patiala State, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. H.H. Mir Sir Imam Baksh Khan, Ruler of Khairpur State, 12 Dec., 1911.
 H.H. Raja Sir Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 The Right Hon. John, Baron Pentland, P.C., G.C.S.I., 4 Sept., 1912.
 H.H. Raja Sir Martanda Bhairava Tondiman, Bahadur of Pudukkottai, 1 Jan., 1913.
 The Right Hon. Freeman, Baron Wiliingdon, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., 12 March, 1913.
 Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, Yuvaraja of Mysore, 1 Jan., 1915.
 Sir C. S. Bayley, K.C.S.I., I.S.O., 3 June, 1915.
 Maharaja Sir Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, of Darbhanga, K.B.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Lieut.-Col. H.H. Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Chief of Jind, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Baron Chelmsford, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., 4 April, 1916.
 Earl of Ronaldshay, 21 Feb., 1917.
 Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I., 4 June, 1917.
 Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., 4 June, 1917.
 Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Khan Bahadur, Prince of Arcot, 4 June, 1917.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir P. Z. Cox, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., 25 Aug., 1917.
 H.H. Maharajadhiraja Sawai Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, of Indore, 1 Jan., 1918.
 H.H. Maharaja Sri Sir Rama Varma, Maharaja of Cochin, 3 June, 1918.
 Sir Frederick William Duke, K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1918.
 Sir W. S. Meyer, K.C.S.I., 17 Sept., 1918.
 Capt. Sir G. A. Lloyd, D.S.O., 11 Oct., 1918.
 H.H. Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglisiah Maharaja Sir Sanyaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khe, Shamsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Baroda, 1st Jan., 1919.
 Col. H.H. Sawai Maharaja Sir Jai Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Alwar, Rajputana, 1st Jan., 1919.
 H.H. Maharaja Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhutan, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.

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

- Leon E. Clément-Thomas, 31 Aug., 1893.
 Sven Hedin, Ph.D., 9 Nov., 1909.
 H.H. Sultan Ghalib-bin-Awadth Al-Kayti, Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla, 8 Oct., 1914.
 Cavalier Filippo de Filippi, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Gen. Sir Baber Shumshere Jang Bahadur Rana, of Nepal, G.B.E. (Military), K.C.S.I., 16 Feb., 1916.
 Gen. Sir Indha Shumshere Jang Bahadur Rana, of Nepal, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Sir Abdul Karim Fadhli bin Ali, Sultan of Al Hauta (Lahej), 1 Jan., 1918.
 Sir A. Martineau, 1 Oct., 1918.
 Commanding Gen. Sir Padma Shumshere Jang Bahadur Rana, of Nepal, G.B.E., 4 Feb., 1919.
 Gen. Sir Tez Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, of Nepal, 4 Feb., 1919.
 Shaikh Sir Isa Bin Ali, Al Khaliiah, Chief of Bahrein, Persian Gulf, C.S.I. (Hon.), 3 June, 1919.
 Yang-tseung-hsin, 6 Aug., 1919.
 Mirza Ahmad Khan, Darya Begi, 2 Oct., 1919.
 Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Mowagar-ed-Jowlich, 2 Oct., 1919.
 H.E. Ahmad Khan, Qavam-es-Saltaneh, 25 Sept., 1920.

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

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| Surg.-Gen. Sir Benjamin Simpson, 15 Feb., 1887. | Maharana Sri Sir Wakht Singliji, Raja of Lunawara, 25 May, 1889. |
| Sir Albert James Leppoe Cappel, 15 Feb., 1887. | Sir Edward Charles Kayll Ollivant, 25 May, 1892. |
| Sir Alfred Woodley Croft, 15 Feb., 1887. | Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, 25 May, 1892. |
| Sir Bradford Leslie, 15 Feb., 1887. | Sir Henry Seymour King, 15 Aug., 1892. |
| Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., Baron Carnock, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 20 March, 1888. | The Right Hon. Baron Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1894. |
| Sir Guildford Lindsay Holesworth, 24 May, 1888. | Col. Sir Henry Ravenshaw Thudlier, 1 Jan., 1895. |
| Sir Frederick Russell Hogg, C.S.I., 24 May, 1888. | Sir William R. Brooke, 25 May, 1895. |
| Right Hon. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1890. | Maharaja Sir Ravaneshwar Prasad Singh Bahadur, of Gidhaur, 25 May, 1895. |
| Sir Arthur George Macpherson, 1 Jan., 1889. | |

- Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, of Loharu, 22 June, 1897.
- Rear-Admiral Sir John Hext, 22 June, 1897.
- Sir Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree, 22 June, 1897.
- Col. Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., 22 June, 1897.
- Sir Andrew Winzate, 31 Dec., 1898.
- Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, 31 Dec., 1898.
- Diwan Bahadur Sir S. Subramaniya Aiyar, 1 Jan., 1900.
- Sir Alexander Frederick Douglas Cunningham, Jan., 1901.
- Sir Henry Evan Murchison James, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1901.
- Sir James George Scott, 9 Nov., 1901.
- Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, P.C., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Sir Herbert Thirkell White, 1 Jan., 1903.
- Sir Frederick Augustus Nicholson, 1 Jan., 1903.
- Sir Arthur Upton Fanshawe, C.V.O., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Raja Dhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji, of Shahpura, 1 Jan., 1903.
- Sir Gangadhar Rao Ganesh, Chief of Mira (Senior Branch), 1 Jan., 1903.
- Col. Sir Buchanan Scott, 24 June, 1904.
- Col. Sir John Walter Otley, 24 June, 1904.
- Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward Young-husband, K.C.S.I., 16 Dec., 1904.
- Maj.-Gen. Sir James R. L. Macdonald, C.B., 16 Dec., 1904.
- Sir Frederic Styles Philpin Lely, C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1905.
- Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1906.
- Gen. Sir Donald James Sim McLeod, K.C.B., D.S.O., 29 June, 1906.
- Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh of Balrampur, K.B.E., 29 June, 1906.
- Sir Francis Whitmore Smith, 1 Jan., 1907.
- Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula Sir Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.B.E., of Pahasu, 28 June, 1907.
- Sir Arthur Naylor Wollaston, 1 Jan., 1908.
- H.H. Major Maharajahiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, of Kishangarh, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1908.
- Sir Thomas Henry Holland, K.C.S.I., 26 June, 1908.
- Nawab, Afsar-i-Jang, Afsar-ud-Daula Bahadur, Honr. Lt.-Col. Sir Muhammad Ali Beg, M.V.O., of Hyderabad, 26 June, 1908.
- Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Mahmudabad, 1 Jan., 1909.
- Sir Trevelyan Rashleigh Wynne, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Sir Richard Morris Dane, 1 Jan., 1900.
- Maharajahiraja, Sir Bijay Chand, Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwan, K.C.S.I., I.O.M., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Sir William Schlich, 25 June, 1909.
- Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1910.
- Gen. Sir Robert Irvin Scallon, G.C.B., D.S.O., 24 June, 1910.
- Sir John David Rees, M.P., C.V.O., 24 June, 1910.
- Vice-Admiral Sir Edmond John Warre Slade, K.C.V.O., R.N., 2 Jan., 1911.
- Sir John Benton, 2 Jan., 1911.
- Sir Archdale Earle, 12 Dec., 1911.
- Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, 12 Dec., 1911.
- Gen. Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover, K.C.B., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Sir Charles Raitt Cleveland, K.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Field-Marshal Earl Haig of Bemerseyde, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Sir Henry Parsall Burt, C.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Sir James Houssemayne Du Boulay, C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Sir Rajendra Nath Mukharji, 12 Dec., 1911.
- Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Beaufoy Thornhill, K.C.M.G., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Sir Gangadhar Rao Mahdo Chitnavis, 12 Dec., 1911.
- Major H.H. Fakur-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Muhammad Iftikar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jung, of Jaora State, 12 Dec., 1911.
- H.H. Raja Sir Ram Singh, of Sitamau State, 12 Dec., 1911.
- Capt. Raj Sahib Sir Amarsinhji Baneshinji (Vankaner), 12 Dec., 1911.
- Sir Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, 12 Dec., 1911.
- Sir Michael Filose, 12 Dec., 1911.
- Vice-Adm. Sir Colin Richard Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Sir John Stanley, C.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Sir Saint-Hill Eardley-Wilmot, 12 Dec., 1911.
- Sir Francis J. Edward Spring, 12 Dec., 1911.
- H.H. Sir Maharawal Raghunath Singh Bahadur, of Partabgarh, 12 Dec., 1911.
- H.H. Maharaja Sir Sawai Savant Singh Bahadur, of Bijawar State, Bundelkhand, 12 Dec., 1911.
- Sir John Twigg, 14 June, 1912.
- Sir George Abraham Grierson, 14 June, 1912.
- Sir Marc Aurel Stein, 14 June, 1912.
- Nawab Sir Bahram Khan, K.B.E., 14 June, 1912.
- Sir Henry Alexander Kirk, 14 June, 1912.
- Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Meherban Capt. Sir Parashramrav Ramchandrarav, alias Bhausaheb Patwardan, Chief of Jamkhaudi, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Sir Frank Campbell Gates, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Sir George Macartney, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Sir Edward Douglas MacLagan, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Maj.-Gen. Sir George John Younghusband, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Sir Brian Egerton, 22 June, 1914.
- Sir Stephen George Sale, 22 June, 1914.
- Sir Prabhshankar D. Pattani, 3 June, 1915.
- Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nundy, of Kusimbazar, 3 June, 1915.
- Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Ramsay, C.S.I., 3 June, 1915.
- Sir W. Maxwell, M.V.O., 3 June, 1915.
- Sir Faridooji Jamshejji, C.S.I., C.B.E., 3 June, 1915.
- Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, 3 June, 1915.
- H.H. Maharaja Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, Chief of Samthar, 3 June, 1915.
- Sir J. S. Donald, C.S.I., 3 June, 1915.

- Brig.-Gen. Sir P. M. Sykes, C.B., C.M.G., 3 June, 1915.
 Sir E. V. Levinge, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Nawab Sir Syed Shams-ul-Huda, 3 June, 1916.
 Raja Sir Rampal Singh, 3 June, 1916.
 Sir A. H. Diack, C.B.E., C.V.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Sir Sao Mawng, 3 June, 1916.
 H.H. Raja Sir Arjun Singh, Chief of Narsingarh, 3 June, 1916.
 Hon. Lieut.-Col. Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan, C.B.E., M.V.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Sir R. B. Clegg, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Sir H. Wheeler, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Sir Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, C.S.I., 4 June, 1917.
 Sir James Walker, 4 June, 1917.
 Sir Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I., 4 June, 1917.
 H.H. Raja Sir Bijie Chand, C.S.I., 4 June, 1917.
 Nawab Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Sir Abdul Qaiyum, 4 June, 1917.
 Brig.-Gen. Sir G. Buchanan, 25 Aug., 1917.
 Major-Gen. Sir R. G. Egerton, K.C.B., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Major-Gen. Sir H. D'U. Keary, K.C.B., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Major-Gen. W. G. L. Beynon, C.B., D.S.O., 17 Sept., 1917.
 H.H. Raja Bir Indra Singh, of Rajgarh, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Capt. H.H. Rana Sir Ranjit Singh, of Barwani, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Maharaja Bir Mitradaya Singh Deo, of Sonpur, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Raja Hari Singh, Commander-in-Chief of the Kashmir Army, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Sir J. B. Wood, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Sir A. H. Grant, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Major-Gen. Sir V. B. Fane, K.C.B., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Thakur Sahib Sir Lakhaji Raj Bawaji Raj, Thakur Sahib of Rajkot, 3 June, 1918.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir W. J. Buchanan, 3 June, 1918.
 Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir Raja Jai Chand, C.S.I., 3 June, 1918.
 Rear-Admiral Sir D. St. A. Wake, C.B., 3 June, 1918.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. H. Bingley, C.B., 3 June, 1918.
 Major-Gen. Sir G. Williams, C.B., 3 June, 1918.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. J. O'Donnell, C.B., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Sir G. B. H. Fell, C.S.I., 3 June, 1918.
 Sir J. H. Seabrooke, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Sir N. D. Beaton-Bell, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Sir W. S. Marris, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1919.
 H.H. Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk Mehtar, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sir Rabim Bakhsh, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Sir Charles Ernest Low, 3 June, 1919.
 Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhopal Singh, of Udaipur, Rajputana, 3 June, 1919.
 Nawab Khan Bahadur Mir Sir Shama Shah, C.I.E., I.S.O., Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, Baluchistan, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. L. Elliott, K.C.B., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. A. Altham, K.C.B., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. A. Anderson, K.C.B., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Hudson, K.C.B., 3 June, 1919.
 Major-Gen. Sir W. C. Knight, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Major-Gen. Sir H. A. Raitt, C.B., 3 June, 1919.
 Sir H. G. Dering, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Major Sir H. F. E. Freeland, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Brig.-Gen. Baron Montagu de Beaulieu, C.S.I., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir A. T. Wilson, C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Hon. and Lieut. Meherban Sir Malojirao Vyankatray Raje Ghornad, *alias* Nanasaheb, Chief of Mudhol, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Sir Walter Maude, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Kt., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Sir Charles James Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Hehir, C.B., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Wapshare, C.B., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Major-Gen. Sir W. Malleson, C.B., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Sir J. G. Cumming, C.S.I., 5 June, 1920.
 Capt. H. H. Nawab Sir Jaleq Muhammad Khan Sher Muhammad Khan, Nawab of Palanpur, Bombay, 5 June, 1920.
 Sir H. J. Maynard, C.S.I., 5 June, 1920.
 Sir H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Thakore Saheb Sir Dolatsinhji Jevantsinhji, Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Sardar Bahadar Sardar Sir Arur Singh, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Sir H. A. Crump, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Lieut.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Sirmur, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Lieut.-Col. H. H. Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Nawab of Maler Kotla, 1 Jan., 1921.

EX-OFFICIO COMPANION (C.I.E.).

Sir Courtenay P. Ilbert, G.C.R., K.C.S.I., 11 May, 1892.

HONORARY COMPANIONS (C.I.E.).

- Laurent Marie Emile Beauchamp, 30 July, 1897.
 Jean Ftienne Justin Schneider, 28 June, 1907.
 Haji Muhammad Ali, Rais-ut-Tujjar, of Moham-merah, 22 June, 1914.
 Abdulla Bin Esa, 1 Jan., 1915.
 Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, 1 Jan., 1915.

- Haidar Khan, Chief of Hayat Dand, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Mirza Ali Karam Khan, Shuja-i-Nizam, 4 June, 1917.
 Lieut.-Col. Ghana Bikram Rana, of Nepal, 3 June, 1918.
 Lieut.-Col. Pratap Jung Rana of Nepal, 3 June, 1918.
 Major A. P. J. Masson, 10 June, 1918.
 Lieut.-Col. G. Sugiyana, 14 Dec., 1918.
 Lieut. R. Beamish, 8 Jan., 1919.
 Lieut. F. P. P. Kazy, 8 Jan., 1919.
 Col. Indra Shumshere Jang Bahadur Rana, of Nepal, 4 Feb., 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. Bhuban Bikram Rana, 4 Feb., 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. Shamsheer Bikram Rana, of Nepal, 4 Feb., 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. Dumber Shamsheer Thapa, of Nepal, C.B.E., 4 Feb., 1919.
 Major Uttam Bikram Rana, of Nepal, C.B.E., 4 Feb., 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. Jit Jung Sahi, 4 Feb., 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. Bhairab Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, of Nepal, C.B.E., 4 Feb., 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. Madan Man Singh Basniat, of Nepal, 4 Feb., 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. Gambhir Jung Thapa, of Nepal, 4 Feb., 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. Chandra Jung Thapa, of Nepal, 4 Feb., 1919.
 Capt. Griha Mardan Thapa, of Nepal, 4 Feb., 1919.
 Capt. Narsingh Bahadur Basniat, of Nepal, 4 Feb., 1919.
 Shaikh Abdulla Bin Jasim, Ruler of Qatar, Persian Gulf, 3 June, 1919.
 Chu-jui Ch'ih, Taoyin of Kashgar, 6 Aug., 1919.
 Sheikh Abdulla Bin Jalowi, Amir of Hassa, 1 Jan., 1921.

COMPANIONS (C.I.E.).

- Thomas Mitchell Gibbon, 1 Jan., 1878.
 Col. John H. Rivett-Carnac, 1 Jan., 1878.
 Roscoe Bocquet, 1 Jan., 1878.
 Pierre Francois Henri Nauquette, 30 June, 1879.
 Stephen Paget Walter Vyvyan Luke, 1 Jan., 1880.
 Charles Edward Pitman, 1 Jan., 1880.
 Richard Isaac Bruce, 5 Feb., 1881.
 Sir Stuart Colvin Bayley, G.C.S.I., 24 May, 1881.
 Lieut.-Col. Charles William Owen, C.M.G., 24 May, 1881.
 George Felton Mathew, 1 Jan., 1882.
 Sir Henry Christopher Mance, 1 Jan., 1883.
 Maj.-Gen. Thomas Ross Church, 24 May, 1883.
 Thakur Bichu Singh, 24 May, 1883.
 Rev. William Miller, 23 May, 1884.
 Benjamin Lewis Rice, 23 May, 1884.
 Mortimer Sloper Howell, 1 Jan., 1886.
 Maj.-Gen. Viscount Downe, K.C.V.O., C.B., 10 March, 1886.
 Sir George Watt, 28 June, 1886.
 Lieut. Joseph Ralph Edward John Royle, 28 June, 1886.
 The Rt. Hon. Saiyid Ameer Ali, 15 Feb., 1887.
 Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.B., 1 Jan., 1888.
 Frederick Thomas Granville Walton, 1 Jan., 1888.
 Major-Gen. Charles Smith Maclean, C.B., 20 March, 1888.
 Major-Gen. James Cavan Berkeley, 24 May, 1888.
 Charles Henry Tawney, 24 May, 1888.
 Henry Irwin, 24 May, 1888.
 Sir James L. Walker, 24 May, 1888.
 Rayner Childe Barker, 10 April, 1889.
 Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, 25 May, 1889.
 Gen. William Percival Tomkins, 1 Jan., 1890.
 Langton P. Walsh, 1 Jan., 1890.
 Edmund Neel, 21 May, 1890.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir George L. Holford, K.C.V.O., 21 May, 1890.
 Maj.-Gen. L. H. E. Tucker, 1 Jan., 1891.
 Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., 30 May, 1891.
 Lieut.-Col. Henry Percy Poingdestre Leigh, 1 Jan., 1892.
 Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1892.
 Sir William Turner Thiselton-Dyer, K.C.M.G., 25 May, 1892.
 Major-Gen. G. F. L. Marshall, 2 Jan., 1893.
 Edward Horace Man, 2 Jan., 1893.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. L. R. Richardson, K.C.B., C.S.I., 28 July, 1893.
 Paul Gregory Melitus, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1894.
 Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Carnac Temple, Bart., C.B., 1 Jan., 1894.
 Edward C. S. George, 1 Jan., 1894.
 Col. Frank William Chatterton, 26 May, 1894.
 Rao Bahadur Sri Ram Bhikaji Jatar, 26 May, 1894.
 Fazulbhai Visram, 1 Jan., 1895.
 Arthur C. Hankin, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1895.
 Adam G. Tytler, 1 Jan., 1895.
 Charles E. Buckland, 25 May, 1895.
 Harry A. Acworth, 25 May, 1895.
 Col. C. A. Porteons, 25 May, 1895.
 Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., 25 May, 1895.
 Col. W. R. Yeilding, C.B., D.S.O., 25 May, 1895.
 Sir Henry J. Stanyon, Kt., 25 May, 1895.
 Frederick John Johnstone, 1 Jan., 1896.
 Col. Samuel Haslett Browne, 1 Jan., 1896.
 Frank Henry Cook, 1 Jan., 1896.
 Francis Erskine Dempster, 1 Jan., 1896.
 Lt.-Col. John Shakespear, C.M.G., D.S.O., 20 May, 1896.
 Capt. Norman Franks, 20 May, 1896.
 Sir William Earnshaw Cooper, 1 Jan., 1897.
 Maharaj Rajashri Sankara Subbairar, 1 Jan., 1897.
 Khan Bahadur Naoroji Pestonji, Vakil, 1 Jan., 1897.
 Col. Algernon George Arnold Durand, C.B., 22 June, 1897.
 Col. Robert Alexander Wauhope, C.B., C.M.G., 22 June, 1897.

- Edwin Darlington, 22 June, 1897.
 Dr. Waldemar M. Haflkine, 22 June, 1897.
 Rustamji Dhanjibhai Mehta, 22 June, 1897.
 Khan Bahadur Mancherji Rustamji Dhool, 22 June, 1897.
 Col. John Charles F. Gordon, 31 July, 1897.
 Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1898.
 Sir Duncan James Macpherson, Kt., 1 Jan., 1898.
 John Campbell Arbutnot, 1 Jan., 1898.
 Sir Robert Warrand Carlyle, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
 Henry Cecil Ferard, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
 Charles George Palmer, 1 Jan., 1898.
 Col. Samuel John Thomson, C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
 P. C. H. Snow, 21 May, 1898.
 Lieut.-Col. Kumar Bir Bikram Singh, of Sirmur, C.S.I., 21 May, 1898.
 Major A. B. Minchin, 21 May, 1898.
 W. T. Van Someren, 21 May, 1898.
 Col. Charles Sull, 21 May, 1898.
 Col. H. K. McKay, C.B., 31 Dec., 1898.
 Lieut.-Col. W. B. Browning, 31 Dec., 1898.
 Jack Francis Needham, 31 Dec., 1898.
 Robert Giles, 3 June, 1899.
 Vishwanath Patankar Madhava Rao, 3 June, 1899.
 Col. Walter Gawen King, 3 June, 1899.
 James Sykes Gamble, 3 June, 1899.
 Sir George William Forrest, Kt., 3 June, 1899.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Frank Popham Young, K.B.E., 3 June, 1899.
 Reginald Hawkins Greenstreet, O.B.E., 3 June, 1899.
 John Sturrock, 1 Jan., 1900.
 John Stuart Beresford, 1 Jan., 1900.
 Lieut.-Col. Malcolm John Meade, 1 Jan., 1900.
 Edward Louis Cappel, 1 Jan., 1900.
 Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1900.
 George Moss Harriott, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1900.
 Frederick George Brunton Trevor, 1 Jan., 1900.
 Sir Walter Charleston Hughes, 23 May, 1900.
 Henry Marsh, 23 May, 1900.
 Lieut.-Col. Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon, D.S.O., 23 May, 1900.
 Rai Bahadur Sir Kailash Chandra Basu, Kt., O.B.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Henry Felix Hertz, 23 May, 1900.
 Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, 21 June, 1900.
 Rear-Admiral Walter Somerville Goodridge, 1 Jan., 1901.
 Col. Solomon Charles Frederick Peile, 1 Jan., 1901.
 Bertram Prior Standen, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Henry Alexander Sim, 1 Jan., 1901.
 F. Col. John Crimmin, C.B., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Lieut.-Col. Granville Henry Loch, 1 Jan., 1901.
 Fardunji Kuvurji Tarapurvala, 1 Jan., 1901.
 Babu Kali Nath Mitter, 1 Jan., 1901.
 Sir William Jameson Soulsby, C.B., C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Col. William John Read Rainsford, 24 July, 1901.
 Col. Oswald Claude Radford, C.B., 24 July, 1901.
 Major Gen. Sir George Kenneth Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E., 24 July, 1901.
 Maj.-Gen. Thomas Edwin Scott, C.B., D.S.O., 24 July, 1901.
 Lieut.-Col. Laurence Austine Waddell, C.B., 24 July, 1901.
 Sardar Mir Asaf Ali Khan, 24 July, 1901.
 Subadar-Major Sardar Khan, 24 July, 1901.
 Hony. Capt. Yasin Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 24 July, 1901.
 Sidney Preston, C.B.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Sir Murray Hamnick, K.C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Sir Richard Amphlett Lamb, K.C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Diwan Bahadur Kanchi Krishnaswami Rao, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Lieut.-Col. John Clibborn, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Col. George Wingate, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Lieut.-Col. George Hart Desmond Gimlette, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Arthur Henry Wallis, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Alexander Johnstone Dunlop, 9 Nov., 1901.
 George Herbert Dacres Walker, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Major Frank Cooke Webb Ware, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Major Thomas Henry Hill, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Alexander Porteous, 26 June, 1902.
 Col. Thomas Elwood Lindsay Bate, C.B.E., 26 June, 1902.
 Hon. Lockhart Mathew St. Clair, M.B.E., 26 June, 1902.
 Sir Marshall Frederick Reid, Kt., 26 June, 1902.
 Rao Bahadur Lala Sheo Parshad, O.B.E., 26 June, 1902.
 Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser, K.C.S.I., 26 June, 1902.
 Lt.-Gen. Francis Edward Archibald Chamier, C.B., 26 June, 1902.
 Lt.-Gen. Sir E. De Brath, K.C.B., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Walter Bernard de Winton, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Algernon Elliott, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Lt.-Col. Charles Arnold Kembell, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Edward Giles, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Havilland Le Mesurier, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Sir Robert Nathan, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Lieut.-Col. Alfred William Alcock, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Arthur Hill, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Douglas Donald, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, Kt., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Mir Muhammad Nazim Khan, Mir of Hunza, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Raja Sikandar Khan, of Nagar, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Sir William Dickson Cruickshank, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Sir Thomas Jewell Bennett, Kt., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Charles Henry Wilson, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Rao Bahadur Shyam Sundar Lal, Diwan of Kishangarh, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Sir Robert Herriot Henderson, Kt., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Mir Mehrulla Khan, Raisani, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Nawab Fatch Ali Khan, Kazilbash, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Charles Henry West, 1 Jan., 1903.
 John Pollen, 26 June, 1903.
 Charles Brown, 26 June, 1903.
 George Huddleston, 26 June, 1903.
 Lieut.-Col. Montagu William Douglas, C.S.I., 26 June, 1903.
 Lieut.-Col. Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Bannerman, C.V.O., 26 June, 1903.

- Rai Bahadur Gunga Ram, M.V.O., 26 June, 1903.
- Robert Douglas Hare, 1 Jan., 1904.
- Sir C. H. A. Hill, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1904.
- William Bell, 1 Jan., 1904.
- Edward Henry Scamander Clarke, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1904.
- Webster Boyle Gordon, 1 Jan., 1904.
- Lieut.-Col. Robert Arthur Edward Benn, 1 Jan., 1904.
- Madhu Sudhan Das, 1 Jan., 1904.
- George James Perram, 1 Jan., 1904.
- Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, of Kila Partabgarh, 1 Jan., 1904.
- Sir C. Sankaran Nayar, Kt., 24 June, 1904.
- William Ninnis Porter, 24 June, 1904.
- Sir Stephen Finney, Kt., 24 June, 1904.
- Edward Waller Stoney, 24 June, 1904.
- Walter Home, 24 June, 1904.
- C. W. Waddington, M.V.O., 24 June, 1904.
- Khan Bahadur Barjorji Dorabji Patel, O.B.E., 24 June, 1904.
- Lieut.-Col. W. F. T. O'Connor, 16 Dec., 1904.
- Lionel Truninger, 16 Dec., 1904.
- David Bayne Horn, 2 Jan., 1905.
- Richard Grant Peter Purcell McDonnell, 2 Jan., 1905.
- Captain George Wilson, C.B., 2 Jan., 1905.
- Rear-Admiral Thomas Webster Kemp, C.M.G., 2 Jan., 1905.
- William Harrison Moreland, C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1905.
- Sir Pirajirao Bapu Saheb Ghatge, K.B.E., C.S.I., Chief of Kagal (Senior) in Kolhapur, 2 Jan., 1905.
- Surg.-Gen. William Richard Browne, 1 Jan., 1906.
- Sir Montague de Pomeroy Webb, Kt., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1906.
- Sir Hugh William Orange, Kt., C.B., 1 Jan., 1906.
- Lieut.-Col. Charles Archer, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1906.
- Lionel Maling Wynch, C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1906.
- Arthur William Uglow Pope, 1 Jan., 1906.
- Lieut.-Col. Alain Chartier de Lotbinière Joly de Lotbinière, C.B., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1906.
- Lieut.-Col. Aubrey John O'Brien, C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1906.
- Temp. Capt. Herbert Cunningham Clogstoun, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1906.
- Sir Thomas Robert John Ward, Kt., M.V.O., 1 Jan., 1906.
- Major-Gen. W. A. Watson, C.B., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1906.
- Geo. Fredk. Wm. Thibaut, Ph.D., 1 Jan., 1906.
- Lieut.-Col. Charles Ferguson Campbell, O.B.E., 19 March, 1906.
- Col. (Major-Gen.) Harry Davis Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., 19 March, 1906.
- Hon. Derek William George Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., 15 May, 1906.
- Capt. Sir Charles Leopold Cust, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., 15 May, 1906.
- Lieut.-Col. Sir David Prain, Kt., C.M.G., 29 June, 1906.
- Col. William John Daniell Dundee, R.E., 29 June, 1906.
- Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., 1 Jan., 1907.
- Sir Edward Albert Gait, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1907.
- Robert Greig Kennedy, 1 Jan., 1907.
- Hony. Col. Arthur Hills Gleadowe-Newcomen, 1 Jan., 1907.
- Edward Anthony Doran, 1 Jan., 1907.
- Col. Henry Thomas Pease, 1 Jan., 1907.
- Col. Malcolm Sydenham Clarke Campbell, C.B., 1 Jan., 1907.
- Lieut.-Col. Arthur Le Grand Jacob, C.M.G., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1907.
- Sir John Stratheden Campbell, K.C.S.I., 28 June, 1907.
- Frederick Palmer, 28 June, 1907.
- Surgn.-Lieut.-Col. Sir Warren Roland Crooke-Lawless, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., 28 June, 1907.
- Lieut.-Col. Alexander John Maunsel MacLaughlin, V.D., 28 June, 1907.
- George Claudius Beresford Stirling, 28 June, 1907.
- Francis St. George Manners-Smith, 28 June, 1907.
- Lieut.-Col. David Melville Babington, 28 June, 1907.
- Samuel Digby, 28 June, 1907.
- Sir Pazhamarneri Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1908.
- Francis Guy Selby, 1 Jan., 1908.
- Gen. Sir William Riddell Birdwood, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1908; A.D.C., 3 Nov., 1917.
- William Herbert Dobbie, 1 Jan., 1908.
- Lieut.-Col. John Norman MacLeod, C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1908.
- Rear-Admiral George Hayley-Hewett, 26 June, 1908.
- Ralph Buller Hughes-Buller, C.B.E., 26 June, 1908.
- Lieut.-Col. Francis Frederic Perry, C.M.G., 26 June, 1908.
- Lieut.-Col. Francis Granville Beville, 26 June, 1908.
- Rai Sahib Diwan Daya Kishes Kaul, K.B.E., 26 June, 1908.
- Lieut.-Col. Stuart Hill Godfrey, 14 Aug., 1908.
- Lieut.-Col. Denys Brooke Blakeway, 14 Aug., 1908.
- Maung Ba Tu, 1 Jan., 1909.
- Hon. Brig.-Gen. Ernest William Stuart King Maconchy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., I.A., 1 Jan., 1909.
- William Ellis Jardine, 1 Jan., 1909.
- Thomas Corby Wilson, 1 Jan., 1909.
- Sir Frederick Loch Halliday, Kt., M.V.O., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Percy Wyndham, C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Hugh Spencer, 1 Jan., 1909.
- Cecil Ward Chichele-Plowden, 1 Jan., 1909.
- Lieut.-Col. Richmond Trevor Crichton, 1 Jan., 1909.
- Albert Claude Verrières, 1 Jan., 1909.
- Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar, Diwan of Travancore, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Khan, C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Nilambar Mukharji, 1 Jan., 1909.
- Rai Bahadur Kati Prasanna Ghosh of Dacca, 1 Jan., 1909.
- John Newlands, C.H.E., 25 June, 1909.
- Col. James Henry Elias Beer, 25 June, 1909.
- Lieut.-Col. Henry Parkin, 25 June, 1909.
- Col. Sir Robert Neil Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.B. M.B., 25 June, 1909.

- Montagu Sherard Dawes Butler, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., 25 June, 1909.
 Lieut.-Col. Stuart George Knox, 25 June, 1909.
 Edgar Thurston, 25 June, 1909.
 Sir James Bennett Brunyate, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Frederick James Wilson, 1 Jan., 1910.
 Reginald Edward Enthoven, 1 Jan., 1910.
 Henry Venn Cobb, C.S.I., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Reginald Hugh Brereton, 1 Jan., 1910.
 Nrittya Gopal Basu, Rai Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1910.
 William Lochiel Berkeley Souter, 1 Jan., 1910.
 Joseph John Mullaly, 24 June, 1910.
 William Didsbury Sheppard, 24 June, 1910.
 Sir Oswald Vivian Bosanquet, K.C.S.I., 24 June, 1910.
 Sir John Hubert Marshall, Kt., 24 June, 1910.
 Charles Michie Smith, 24 June, 1910.
 Lieut.-Col. Arthur Grey, 24 June, 1910.
 Lt.-Col. George Grant Gordon, 2 Jan., 1911.
 Col. Frank Goodwin, A.D.C., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. George Frederick Chenevix-Trench, I.A., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Archibald Young Gibbs Campbell, 2 Jan., 1911.
 Andrew Bigoe Barnard, 2 Jan., 1911.
 James Adolpus Guider, 2 Jan., 1911.
 John Paul Warburton, 2 Jan., 1911.
 James William Douglas Johnstone, 2 Jan., 1911.
 Walter Culley Madge, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Wallace Christopher Ramsay Stratton, 12 Dec., 1911.
 James Scott, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Edward Charles Bayley, O.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Rai Bahadur Lala Sheo Prasad, O.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Frederick William Johnston, C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Edward Gelson Gregson, C.M.G., 12 Dec., 1911.
 William Malcolm Hailey, C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Col. Benjamin William Marlow, C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Herbert Gerald Tomkins, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Henry Whitty Smith, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lt.-Col. Francis Beville Prideaux, I.A., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Major Arthur Prescott Trevor, C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon, I.A., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Col. Charles MacTaggart, C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Leonard Rogers, Kt., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Nawab Abdul Majid, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Ludovic Charles Porter, C.S.I., O.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Henry Sharp, C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Mahamahopadaya Hara Prasad Shastri (Bengal), 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Allen McConaghey, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Nawab Kaisar Khan, Chief of the Magassi Tribe, Baluchistan, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamat Rai, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Robert Charles Francys Volkers, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Henry Hübert Hayden, C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Alexander Muirhead, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Alexander Emanuel English, 12 Dec., 1911.
 William Rucker Stikeman, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Edward Robert Kaye Blenkinsop, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir George Sankey Hart, K.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Nawab Muhammad Salamullah Khan Bahadur, Jagirdar of Deuighat, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Col. George Henry Evans, A.D.C., C.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 John Henry Kerr, C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Henry Burden, 12 Dec., 1911.
 George William Knight, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Rev. John Anderson Graham, D.D., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Francis Hugh Stewart, Kt., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Louis James Kershaw, K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 William Taylor Cathcart, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Maneckjee Byramjee Dadabhoj, Knight, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Hugh Murray, C.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Pundit Kailas Narayan Haksar (Gwalior), 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Rudolf Shakespeare Edward Trower Hogg, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Brig.-Gen. Ernest Douglas Money, C.V.O., D.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Major Hugh Roderick Stockley, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Richard Godfrey Jones, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Jagirdar Desraj Urs, M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Armine Brereton Dew, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir James Reed Roberts, Kt., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Lawrence Impey, C.S.I., C.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Col. Alexander William Macrae, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Arthur Ernest Lawson, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Albion Rajkumar Banerji, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Major Frederick Fenn Elwes, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Col. William Burgess Wright, C.B.E., V.D., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Cecil Archibald Smith, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sir Gurbaksh Singh Bedi, Kt., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Col. Gilbert Walter Palin, C.B., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lieut.-Col. Robert Edward Pemberton Pigott, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Col. Sir William Daniel Henry, Kt., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Gerald Francis Keatinge, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lt.-Col. John Glennie Greig, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sardar Naoroji Pudamji, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Vala Laksman Meram, Chief of Thana-Devli, Jitpur Taluka, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Claude Alexander Barron, C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Leonard William Reynolds, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Charles Archibald Walker Rose, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Major Arthur Denny's Gilbert Ramsay, O.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Major John Mackenzie, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Pierce Langrishe Moore, 14 June, 1912.
 Sir Alfred Chatterton, Kt., 14 June, 1912.
 Major Arthur Abercromby Duff, M.V.O., 14 June, 1912.
 Lieut.-Col. John Lawrence William French-Mullen, I.A., C.S.I., 14 June, 1912.
 Bernard Coventry, 14 June, 1912.
 Albert John Harrison, 14 June, 1912.
 Richard Hamilton Campoell, 14 June, 1912.
 Rao Bahadur Bangalore Perumal Annaswami Mudaliar, 14 June, 1912.
 Sir Pratulla Chandra Ray, Kt., 14 June, 1912.
 Col. Francis Raymond, 14 June, 1912.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Michael Joseph Tighe, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
 Maj.-Gen. William Bernard James, C.B., M.V.O., 14 June, 1912.

- Major-Gen. Sir Sydney D'Aguilar Crookshank, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
- Sir Edward Denison Ross, Kt., 14 June, 1912.
- John Hugh Cox, C.B.E., 14 June, 1912.
- Khan Bahadur Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan, 14 June, 1912.
- Brig.-Gen. Reginald O'Bryan Taylor, C.M.G., 14 June, 1912.
- David Wann Aikman, 14 June, 1912.
- Diwan Bahadur Daya, Sir Kishan Kaul, K.B.E., 14 June, 1912.
- Lieut.-Col. Frederick William Wodhouse, 14 June, 1912.
- Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Henry Ewart, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., 14 June, 1912.
- Maj.-Gen. Maitland Cowper, C.B., 14 June, 1912.
- Sir Thomas Walker Arnold, Kt., 14 June, 1912.
- Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry James, 14 June, 1912.
- Alexander Blake Shakespear, 1 Jan., 1913.
- John Hope Simpson, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Major Hugh Stewart, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Major William Glen Liston, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Brig.-Gen. Edwin Henry de Vere Atkinson, C.B., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Walter Stanley Talbot, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Frank Adrian Lodge, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Col. Robert William Layard Dunlop, D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Hrishi Kesh Laha, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Nalini Bhusan Gupta, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Joseph Terence Owen Barnard, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Lieut.-Col. Townley Richard Filgate, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Alexander Macdonald Rouse, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Charles Cahill Sheridan, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Bt. Lieut.-Col. (Lieut.-Col.) Herbert de Lisle Pollard-Lowsley, C.M.G., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Major William Wilfrid Bickford, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Henry Cuthbert Streatfeild, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Lieut.-Col. Cecil Kaye, C.S.I., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
- William Foster, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Lieut.-Col. George Kemp Walker, O.B.E., 3 June, 1913.
- Lieut.-Col. Victor North Hickley, 3 June, 1913.
- Sir Joseph Henry Stone, Kt., 3 June, 1913.
- Major George Standish Gage Craufurd, A.D.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 3 June, 1913.
- Lt.-Col. Henry Beauchamp St. John, C.B.E., 3 June, 1913.
- Sardar Lt.-Col. Sir Appaji Rao Sitole Ankar, K.B.E., 3 June, 1913.
- Alexander Phillips Muddiman, C.S.I., 3 June, 1913.
- Henry Fraser Howard, C.S.I., 3 June, 1913.
- Lawrence Mercer, 3 June, 1913.
- Major William Lachlan Campbell, 3 June, 1913.
- William Charles Michael Dundas, 3 June, 1913.
- Hhupendra Nath Mitra, C.B.E., 3 June, 1913.
- Patrick Robert Cadell, C.S.I., 3 June, 1913.
- Charles Cunningham Watson, 3 June, 1913.
- Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, C.S.I., 3 June, 1913.
- Abanindra Nath Tagore, 3 June, 1913.
- William Henry Heton Arden-Wood, 3 June, 1913.
- James Rae Pearson, 3 June, 1913.
- Col. Robert James Blackham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 3 June, 1913.
- William Caldwell Ashmore, 3 June, 1913.
- J. H. Lacey, 3 June, 1913.
- Hugh Edward Clerk, 1 Jan., 1914.
- Percy James Mead, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1914.
- Sir Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, 1 Jan., 1914.
- Frank Charles Daly, 1 Jan., 1914.
- Haji Bukhsh Ellahie, 1 Jan., 1914.
- James Gargrave Covernton, 1 Jan., 1914.
- Louis Eveleigh Bawtree Cobden-Ramsay, 1 Jan., 1914.
- William Pell Barton, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1914.
- George Batley Scott, 1 Jan., 1914.
- Ranganath Narsingh Mudholkar, 1 Jan., 1914.
- Lieut.-Col. (Col.) James Currie Robertson, C.M.G., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1914.
- Raghunath Venkaji Sabnis, 1 Jan., 1914.
- Col. William Molesworth, C.B.E., 22 June, 1914.
- Phillip Glynn Messent, 22 June, 1914.
- Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, 22 June, 1914.
- Leonard Birley, 22 June, 1914.
- Babu Mohendra Nath Ray, 22 June, 1914.
- Frank Frederick Lyall, 22 June, 1914.
- Col. George James Hamilton Bell, 22 June, 1914.
- Frank Currie Lewis, 22 June, 1914.
- Lewis French, C.B.E., 22 June, 1914.
- Maj.-Gen. Sidney Mercer Renny, C.S.I., 22 June, 1914.
- Lieut.-Col. Walter Hugh Jeffery, 22 June, 1914.
- Richard Meredith, C.S.I., 22 June, 1914.
- Albert Howard, 22 June, 1914.
- Maj. Edward David Wilson Greig, 22 June, 1914.
- Harold Arden Close, C.B.E., 22 June, 1914.
- Richard Hugh Tickell, 22 June, 1914.
- Francis Samuel Alfred Slocock, 22 June, 1914.
- Lieut.-Col. Fitzwarren Lloyd, 22 June, 1914.
- Major Arthur Leslie Jacob, O.B.E., 22 June, 1914.
- Nawab Khair Bakhsh, Khan Bahadur, 22 June, 1914.
- Thomas Summers, 22 June, 1914.
- Kiran Chandra De, 1 Jan., 1915.
- Sir F. W. Carter, Kt., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1915.
- C. M. King, 1 Jan., 1915.
- Khan Bahadur Sheikh Riaz Hussain, 1 Jan., 1915.
- E. R. Gardiner, 1 Jan., 1915.
- F. S. P. Swann, 1 Jan., 1915.
- B. J. B. Stephens, 1 Jan., 1915.
- Mir Kamal Khan, Jam of Las Bela, 1 Jan., 1915.
- Rear-Admiral W. Lumsden, C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1915.
- Rai Bahadur Maj.-Gen. Dewan Bishan Das, 1 Jan., 1915.
- M. F. Gauntlett, C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1915.
- Major S. R. Christophers, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1915.
- Colonel G. W. P. Dennys, 1 Jan., 1915.
- W. P. Sangster, 1 Jan., 1915.
- M. Hill, 1 Jan., 1915.
- Lieut.-Col. F. M. Bailey, 1 Jan., 1915.
- Sahibzada Abdus Samad Khan, 1 Jan., 1915.
- C. B. Cotterell, 3 June, 1915.
- Sardar Sahib Suleman Haji Casim Mitha, 3 June, 1915.
- G. P. Millet, 3 June, 1915.
- Babu Ram Charan Mitra, 3 June, 1915.
- Lieut.-Col. W. T. Grice, 3 June, 1915.
- Lieut.-Col. Sir H. T. Dennys, K.B.E., 3 June, 1915.

- S. H. Fremantle, C.S.I., 3 June, 1915.
 Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed, 3 June, 1915.
 Sir Abdul Karim Abdul Shakur Jamal, Kt.,
 3 June, 1915.
 Lieut.-Col. C. S. Barry, 3 June, 1915.
 J. F. Gruning, 3 June, 1915.
 Maj.-Gen. B. Holloway, 3 June, 1915.
 Col. C. M. Wagstaff, C.M.G., D.S.O., 3 June,
 1915.
 Sir A. R. Anderson, C.B.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Maj.-Gen. C. H. Cowie, C.B., 3 June, 1915.
 Kunwar Maharaj Singh, 3 June, 1915.
 D. Petrie, C.B.E., 3 June, 1915.
 G. C. Denham, C.B.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Lieut.-Col. C. J. Windham, 3 June, 1915.
 H. G. Chick, 3 June, 1915.
 Lieut.-Col. C. H. D. Ryder, D.S.O., 3 June,
 1915.
 G. F. de Montmorency, C.B.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Raja Partab Singh, 3 June, 1915.
 Lieut.-Col. C. J. L. Allanson, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
 1 Jan., 1916.
 Rao Bahadur Chunilal Hari Lal Setalvad, 1 Jan.,
 1916.
 J. A. Turner, 1 Jan., 1916.
 J. N. Taylor, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Khan Bahadar Sardar Din Muhammad Khan,
 Laghari, 1 Jan., 1916.
 L. L. Tomkins, 1 Jan., 1916.
 D. M. Straight, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Moti Chand, 1 Jan., 1916.
 M. Hunter, 1 Jan., 1916.
 J. T. Whitty, 1 Jan., 1916.
 M. M. S. Gubbay, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Lieut.-Col. C. A. Muspratt-Williams, 1 Jan.,
 1916.
 Raja Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, of Sohawal,
 1 Jan., 1916.
 Col. R. C. MacWatt, 1 Jan., 1916.
 G. P. Dick, 1 Jan., 1916.
 H. N. Bolton, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Lieut.-Col. W. J. Keen, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Lieut.-Col. W. M. Kennedy, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Khan Bahadur Sheikh Makbul Hosain, 1 Jan.,
 1916.
 Brig.-Gen. C. H. Roe, C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Brig.-Gen. O. B. S. F. Shore, C.B., D.S.O.,
 1 Jan., 1916.
 Lieut.-Col. G. S. Ogg, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Lieut.-Col. C. H. H. Nugent, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Comdr. M. W. Farewell, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Temp. Lieut.-Col. E. B. Howell, C.S.I., 1 Jan.,
 1916.
 Major J. B. Cunliffe, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Col. W. M. Ellis, 3 June, 1916.
 Raja Venganad Vasudeva, Raja Avergal Valiya
 Nambidi of Kottengode, 3 June, 1916.
 Lieut.-Col. J. Jackson, I.M.S., 3 June, 1916.
 J. A. D. McBain, 3 June, 1916.
 Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe, 3 June,
 1916.
 C. Addams-Williams, 3 June, 1916.
 Rai Bahadur Banshidhar Banerji, 3 June,
 1916.
 H. R. C. Hailey, C.B.E., 3 June, 1916.
 T. Avery, 3 June, 1916.
 R. T. Dundas, 3 June, 1916.
 R. G. Kilby, 3 June, 1916.
 R. E. Purves, 3 June, 1916.
 Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, 3 June,
 1916.
 A. B. Kettlewell, 3 June, 1916.
 Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, 3 June,
 1916.
 H. A. Thornton, 3 June, 1916.
 C. S. Middlemiss, 3 June, 1916.
 Major F. N. White, 3 June, 1916.
 J. L. Maffey, C.S.I., 3 June, 1916.
 Diwan Bahadur Tiwari Chhajuram, 3 June,
 1916.
 Seth Chandmul Dhudha, 3 June, 1916.
 S. E. Pears, 3 June, 1916.
 W. N. Maw, 3 June, 1916.
 J. E. Webster, 3 June, 1916.
 Major A. G. J. McIlwaine, 3 June, 1916.
 Lieut.-Col. T. G. Peacocke, 3 June, 1916.
 Major E. J. Mollison, 3 June, 1916.
 Comdr. E. W. Huddleston, C.B.E., 3 June,
 1916.
 Col. R. A. Steel, C.M.G., 3 June, 1916.
 Lieut.-Col. J. W. B. Merewether, 3 June,
 1916.
 Lieut.-Col. N. R. Radcliffe, D.S.O., 3 June,
 1916.
 Major A. Boxwell, 3 June, 1916.
 Major W. Gillitt, 3 June, 1916.
 G. B. Power, M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Brig.-Gen. D'A. C. Brownlow, C.M.G., 18 Aug.,
 1916.
 R. W. Bullard, 18 Aug., 1916.
 Lieut.-Col. F. W. Radcliffe, C.M.G., C.B.E.,
 18 Aug., 1916.
 Lieut.-Col. E. L. Bagshawe, O.B.E., D.S.O.,
 18 Aug., 1916.
 C. J. E. Clerici, O.B.E., 18 Aug., 1916.
 Lieut.-Col. A. K. Rawlins, C.B.E., D.S.O.,
 25 Aug., 1916.
 W. J. Keith, 1 Jan., 1917.
 H. Miller, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Lt.-Col. R. E. Holland, 1 Jan., 1917.
 A. J. W. Kitchin, 1 Jan., 1917.
 W. R. Gourlay, 1 Jan., 1917.
 W. S. Coultas, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Lieut.-Col. W. N. Hay, D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Major R. S. F. Macrae, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 C. A. Tegart, M.V.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Major R. E. H. Griffith, 1 Jan., 1917.
 P. A. Churchward, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Diwan Bahadur Lala Bisheshar Nath, 1 Jan.,
 1917.
 Rao Bahadur Appaji Ganesh Dandekar, 1 Jan.,
 1917.
 C. F. Fitch, 1 Jan., 1917.
 M. Y. Young, 1 Jan., 1917.
 S. M. Burrows, 1 Jan., 1917.
 P. J. Hartog, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Maj.-Gen. W. E. R. Dickson, C.M.G., 1 Jan.,
 1917.
 Lt.-Col. C. B. Stokes, O.B.E., D.S.O., 1 Jan.,
 1917.
 Lieut.-Col. H. A. Cameron, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Comdr. E. C. Withers, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Lt.-Col. W. E. Pye, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Lt.-Col. S. M. Rice, C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Lt.-Col. E. S. Gillett, 1 Jan., 1917.
 F. S. Grimston, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Col. H. A. Young, C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Col. N. Kirby, 1 Jan., 1917.
 V. Bayley, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Capt. D. W. Wilson, 1 Jan., 1917.
 W. Alexander, 1 Jan., 1917.
 J. D. Flynn, 1 Jan., 1917.

- Lient.-Col. J. H. Dickson, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Major E. Walter, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Col. S. L. Craster, C.B., 4 June, 1917.
 S. R. Hignell, 4 June, 1917.
 D. de S. Bray, C.B.E., 4 June, 1917.
 H. P. Tollinton, 4 June, 1917.
 J. MacKenna, 4 June, 1917.
 E. Lister, 4 June, 1917.
 Lt.-Col. D. W. Sutherland, 4 June, 1917.
 R. I. R. Glancy, 4 June, 1917.
 A. W. Cook, 4 June, 1917.
 T. E. Molt, 4 June, 1917.
 J. Crerar, 4 June, 1917.
 H. R. Crosthwaite, C.B.E., 4 June, 1917.
 H. L. Holman-Hunt, 4 June, 1917.
 G. A. Levett-Yeats, I.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Rai Bahadur Sir Hari Ram Goenka, Kt.,
 4 June, 1917.
 Taw Sein Ko, I.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Jivanji Jamshejdi Modi, 4 June, 1917.
 Dewan Bahadur Pandit Krishna Rao Luxman
 Paonaskar, 4 June, 1917.
 Dewan Bahadur Krishnarajapuram Pallegondai
 Puttanna Chetty, 4 June, 1917.
 Lt.-Col. J. Anderson, I.M.S., 4 June, 1917.
 R. G. Jaquet, 4 June, 1917.
 Col. A. H. O. Spence, C.B.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Lt.-Col. R. E. Carr-Hall, 4 June, 1917.
 Lt.-Col. C. A. E. O'Meara, 4 June, 1917.
 Lt.-Col. G. L. Carter, 4 June, 1917.
 Lt.-Col. E. A. F. Redl, C.M.G., 4 June, 1917.
 H. S. H. Pilkington, M.V.O., 4 June, 1917.
 J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, C.B.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Major D. L. R. Lorimer, 4 June, 1917.
 Lt.-Col. T. H. Keyes, 4 June, 1917.
 Major H. H. Thorburn, I.M.S., 4 June, 1917.
 Capt. C. S. Waite, 4 June, 1917.
 Major J. A. Yates, 4 June, 1917.
 Munro, Major D., 4 June, 1917.
 Park, Rev. W. R., O.B.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Pirrie, Col. F. W., C.M.G., 4 June, 1917.
 Salmond, Comdr. H. Mc K., 4 June, 1917.
 Mell, Lieut.-Col. F. O. N., 4 June, 1917.
 Moosus, Lieut.-Col. S. G. A. M., 4 June, 1917.
 Nauth, Lieut.-Col. B., 4 June, 1917.
 Dickson, Capt. H. R. P., 4 June, 1917.
 Hathi, Lieut.-Col. E., 4 June, 1917.
 Knox, Brig.-Gen. H. O., C.M.G., 4 June, 1917.
 Douglas, Major.-Gen. J. A., C.M.G., 4 June,
 1917.
 Watkins, C. R., 4 June, 1917.
 Owens, J. H., M.B.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Philby, H. St. J. B., 4 June, 1917.
 Capt. P. J. G. Pison, M.C., 11 Aug., 1917.
 Capt. Khan Mohammed Akbar Khan, 11 Aug.,
 1917.
 Risaldar Major Muhi-ud-din Khan, 11 Aug., 1917.
 Lieut.-Col. Haider Ali Khan, 11 Aug., 1917.
 Maj.-Gen. Natha Singh, 11 Aug., 1917.
 Maj.-Gen. Pooran Singh, 11 Aug., 1917.
 Lieut.-Col. Girdhar Singh, 11 Aug., 1917.
 Major L. C. Wagstaff, O.B.E., 17 Oct., 1917.
 Major C. P. Paige, 17 Oct., 1917.
 H.H. Maharaja Tashi Namgyal, of Sikkim,
 1 Jan., 1918.
 Sao Kawn Kiao Intaleng, Sawbwa of Kengtung,
 1 Jan., 1918.
 A. H. Ley, 1 Jan., 1918.
 P. H. Clutterbuck, C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 J. Donald, 1 Jan., 1918.
 W. W. Hornell, 1 Jan., 1918.
 H. Vishindas, 1 Jan., 1918.
 T. Ryan, 1 Jan., 1918.
 A. W. Botham, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Col. H. F. Cleveland, 1 Jan., 1918.
 A. H. Deane, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Lt.-Col. B. J. Singh, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Lt.-Col. W. B. Lane, C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 H. N. Heseltine, 1 Jan., 1918.
 A. Langley, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Lt.-Col. H. Smith, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Lt.-Col. F. W. Hallowes, C.B., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Major H. C. Brown, 1 Jan., 1918.
 R. C. Boyle, 1 Jan., 1918.
 L. W. Hartley, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Raja Saijidi Abu Jafar, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Rai Bahadur Pandit Gopinath, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Jhala Sri M. S. Singji, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Khan Bahadur Khan Ahmad Shah, 1 Jan.,
 1918.
 K. N. Das, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Brig.-Gen. J. L. Ross, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Lt.-Col. R. L. Kennion, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Lt.-Col. H. A. K. Gough, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Major J. A. Wallinger, D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Capt. E. W. G. Noel, D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Capt. R. E. Alderman, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Major C. C. J. Barrett, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Temp. Capt. J. G. P. Cameron, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Lt.-Col. H. J. Cotter, D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Lt.-Col. J. R. Darley, D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Brig.-Gen. A. B. H. Drew, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Col. W. Ewbank, C.B., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Col. C. M. Goodbody, D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Major J. Izat, 1 Jan., 1918.
 J. L. Kinloch, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Major C. F. Mackenzie, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Major W. D. H. Stevenson, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Brig.-Gen. R. F. Sorsbie, C.B., C.S.I., 1 Jan.,
 1918.
 Lt.-Col. J. G. G. Swan, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Major A. J. Hughes, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Khan Bahadur Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali
 Chandhuri, 3 June, 1918.
 C. F. de la Fosse, 3 June, 1918.
 H. R. A. Irwin, 3 June, 1918.
 B. M. Samuelson, 3 June, 1918.
 W. F. Holms, 3 June, 1918.
 Sir G. H. Collier, Kt., 3 June, 1918.
 T. Emerson, 3 June, 1918.
 Jyotsnamath Ghosal, 3 June, 1918.
 A. W. Pim, 3 June, 1918.
 G. Rainy, C.S.I., 3 June, 1918.
 Major G. H. Willis, M.V.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Lt.-Col. E. A. R. Newman, 3 June, 1918.
 E. C. Ryland, 3 June, 1918.
 F. W. Bain, 3 June, 1918.
 J. Desmond, 3 June, 1918.
 J. E. Jackson, 3 June, 1918.
 J. R. Henderson, 3 June, 1918.
 Sardar Bahadur Gurnam Singh, 3 June, 1918.
 Kunwar Unkar Singh, 3 June, 1918.
 C. A. Barber, 3 June, 1918.
 Nasarwanji Navroji Wadia, 3 June, 1918.
 Brig.-Gen. R. G. Strange, 3 June, 1918.
 Brig.-Gen. R. M. Poore, D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Brig.-Gen. C. F. Templer, C.M.G., 3 June,
 1918.
 Col. A. J. Caruana, 3 June, 1918.
 Lt.-Col. H. A. Smith, 3 June, 1918.
 Col. F. A. F. Barnardo, C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Capt. S. D. Vale, 3 June, 1918.

- A. C. McWatters, 3 June, 1918.
 Major D. Heron, 3 June, 1918.
 Major E. T. Rich, 3 June, 1918.
 A. V. Venkataramana Aiyar, 3 June, 1918.
 Sardar Bahadur Farman Ali Khan, 3 June, 1918.
 Qadir Baksh Khan, 3 June, 1918.
 Temp. Lt.-Col. L. W. Lewis, 3 June, 1918.
 R. K. Biernacki, I.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Col. H. J. Barratt, 3 June, 1918.
 Brig.-Gen. Earl of Radnor, 3 June, 1918.
 Col. H. J. Mahon, 3 June, 1918.
 Lt.-Col. F. W. Bagshawe, 3 June, 1918.
 Lt.-Col. F. E. Geoghegan, 3 June, 1918.
 Lt.-Col. R. St. J. Gillespie, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Lt.-Col. H. W. Woodall, 3 June, 1918.
 Lt.-Col. H. G. Le Mesurier, 3 June, 1918.
 Sir Kishan Singh, 23 July, 1918.
 Major W. F. C. Gilchrist, 23 August, 1918.
 Lieut. F. B. Davern, 23 August, 1918.
 Commdr. A. G. Bingham, 26 August, 1918.
 Lt.-Col. F. W. Gee, 26 August, 1918.
 Lt.-Col. Robert Edward Archibald, Baron Belhaven and Stenton, 26 August, 1918.
 Lt.-Col. G. Macpherson, 26 August, 1918.
 Major N. E. H. Scott, 26 August, 1918.
 Major W. R. J. Scroggie, 26 August, 1918.
 Capt. S. G. C. Murray, 26 August, 1918.
 Major A. M. Berkeley, 26 August, 1918.
 G. S. Bocquet, 26 August, 1918.
 C. V. Bliss, 26 August, 1918.
 C. C. Garbett, 26 August, 1918.
 Lt.-Col. W. M. P. Wood, 4 Sept., 1918.
 J. B. S. Thubron, 4 Sept., 1918.
 L. S. S. O'Malley, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Provash Chandra Mitter, 1 Jan., 1919.
 J. G. Jennings, 1 Jan., 1919.
 S. P. O'Donnell, 1 Jan., 1919.
 E. M. Cook, 1 Jan., 1919.
 C. Tindall, 1 Jan., 1919.
 A. I. Mayhew, 1 Jan., 1919.
 W. Crooke, 1 Jan., 1919.
 A. Low, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Lt.-Col. A. A. Irvine, 1 Jan., 1919.
 H. D. Watson, 1 Jan., 1919.
 G. E. Chatfield, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Lt.-Col. J. T. Calvert, 1 Jan., 1919.
 C. G. Rogers, 1 Jan., 1919.
 B. d'O. Darley, 1 Jan., 1919.
 T. R. D. Bell, 1 Jan., 1919.
 W. F. Perree, 1 Jan., 1919.
 B. B. Osmaston, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Major J. H. Murray, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Rev. Dr. W. Skinner, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Brig.-Gen. H. A. Iggulden, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Brig.-Gen. R. S. St. John, D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Lt.-Col. S. E. W. Paddon, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Lt.-Col. W. Mason, 1 Jan., 1919.
 W. A. R. Wood, 1 Jan., 1919.
 J. C. K. Peterson, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Lt.-Col. A. L. C. McCormick, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Lt.-Col. F. E. Swinton, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Lt.-Col. J. C. Lamont, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Capt. C. J. C. Kendall, D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Sardar Bahadur Lt.-Col. Muhammad Afzal Khan, 1 Jan., 1919.
 E. A. S. Bell, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Major F. R. S. Gervers, 1 Jan., 1919.
 C. J. Davidson, 1 Jan., 1919.
 A. H. Silver, 1 Jan., 1919.
 F. W. Hanson, 1 Jan., 1919.
- Hon. Major Nawa Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan Tiwana, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Khan Bahadur Maula Bakhsh, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Col. Vindeshri Prasad Singh, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Sardar Lakhangouda Basava Prabhu Sir Desai, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Col. W. W. Clemesha, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. N. G. B. Goodiellow, 5 March, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. P. F. Chapman, 5 March, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. H. J. Crossley, 5 March, 1919.
 Col. W. A. Gordon, C.M.G., D.S.O., 5 March, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. J. D. Graham, 5 March, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. E. C. Alexander, D.S.O., 5 March, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. W. H. Hamilton, D.S.O., 5 March, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. C. A. Sprawson, 5 March, 1919.
 Major H. C. Prescott, 5 March, 1919.
 Col. J. C. Ward, D.S.O., M.B.E., 5 March, 1919.
 Major C. F. Macpherson, 5 March, 1919.
 Capt. F. C. C. Balfour, M.C., 5 March, 1919.
 Col. P. L. Bowers, M.C., 5 March, 1919.
 H. A. Sams, 5 March, 1919.
 H. F. Forbes, 5 March, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. C. L. Peart, 5 March, 1919.
 Brig.-Gen. H. de C. O'Grady, 22 March, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. A. de V. Willoughby-Osborne, 22 March, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. F. McConaghey, 22 March, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. J. R. Gausson, C.M.G., D.S.O., 22 March, 1919.
 Major G. B. Murray, 22 March, 1919.
 Purushottandas Thakurdas, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusaf Shah, 3 June, 1919.
 N. E. Marjoribanks, 3 June, 1919.
 Atul Chandra Chatarji, 3 June, 1919.
 R. D. Bell, 3 June, 1919.
 Rai Bahadur Rala Ram, I.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. H. C. Beadon, 3 June, 1919.
 H. C. Barnes, 3 June, 1919.
 H. Clayton, 3 June, 1919.
 C. B. Petman, 3 June, 1919.
 F. A. M. H. Vincent, M.V.O., 3 June, 1919.
 R. Clarke, 3 June, 1919.
 M. J. Cogswell, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. J. J. Bourke, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. J. Stephenson, 3 June, 1919.
 H. H. Haines, 3 June, 1919.
 R. S. Hole, 3 June, 1919.
 Cursetji Nowruji Wadia, 3 June, 1919.
 E. Teichman, 3 June, 1919.
 D. Clonston, 3 June, 1919.
 C. A. Bell, C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 Raja Bahadur Rao Jogendra Narayan Ray, 3 June, 1919.
 W. J. Bradshaw, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. R. A. Needham, D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 J. Crosby, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 C. A. Innes, 3 June, 1919.
 P. P. J. Wodehouse, 3 June, 1919.
 Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, 3 June, 1919.
 S. F. Stewart, 3 June, 1919.
 Maj. M. C. Raymond, M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Capt. W. H. J. Wilkinson, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. J. B. Jameson, 3 June, 1919.
 Capt. C. R. Wason, C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.

- Capt. C. Mackenzie, D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Brig.-Gen. A. G. Wauchope, C.M.G., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Brig.-Gen. G. F. White, C.B., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 Major R. W. Hildyard-Morris, 3 June, 1919.
 Hon. Lieut. Mehr Mohammad Khan Bahadur, 3 June, 1919.
 Capt. J. Berchmans Hanafin, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. Mark Syngé, D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Brig.-Gen. R. M. Betham, 3 June, 1919.
 Col. W. C. Black, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. E. R. P. Boileau, C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. W. L. J. Carey, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. J. A. Cherry, 3 June, 1919.
 Brig.-Gen. G. Christian, C.B., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Brig.-Gen. H. R. Cook, 3 June, 1919.
 Brig.-Gen. F. W. H. Cox, C.B., 3 June, 1919.
 Col. G. M. Duff, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. E. G. Hall, 3 June, 1919.
 Major D. R. Hewitt, 3 June, 1919.
 Major L. Hirsch, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. C. Hodgkinson, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. G. Howson, M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. K. M. Kirkhope, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. F. C. Lane, 3 June, 1919.
 Col. J. H. Lawrence-Archer, 3 June, 1919.
 Col. R. S. MacLagan, C.B., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. G. G. C. Maclean, 3 June, 1919.
 Major C. N. Moberley, 3 June, 1919.
 Col. H. C. Nanton, C.B., 3 June, 1919.
 E. P. Newnham, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. S. J. Rennie, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. J. R. Reynolds, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. L. Stuart, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. J. W. Watson, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. R. B. Wilson, 3 June, 1919.
 Major-Gen. N. G. Woodyatt, C.B., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. H. N. Young, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. E. L. Mackenzie, D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Brig.-Gen. F. W. D. Quinton, 3 June, 1919.
 Col. C. N. Watney, 3 June, 1919.
 Ressaldar Habibur Rahman Khan Sahib, 3 June, 1919.
 Capt. H. H. F. M. Tyler, 3 June, 1919.
 Col. H. W. R. Senior, D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. R. H. Maddox, 3 June, 1919.
 Col. H. W. Bowen, D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. J. W. Milne, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. J. B. Keogh, D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. E. A. Porch, M.C., 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. A. B. Fry, D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. A. V. W. Hope, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. L. E. Gilbert, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. W. D. A. Keys, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. W. M. Anderson, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. H. Murny, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. C. de L. Christopher, 3 June, 1919.
 Major F. M. Carpendale, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. A. H. C. Trench, 3 June, 1919.
 Major L. F. Nalder, C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. C. G. Lloyd, 3 June, 1919.
 Capt. R. Marrs, 3 June, 1919.
 Col. G. Evans, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. S. H. Slater, 3 June, 1919.
 Agha Mirza Muhammad, 3 June, 1919.
 Sir E. Bonham-Carter, K.C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
- Lieut.-Col. J. H. Howell-Jones, D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. W. E. Wilson-Johnston, D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Major W. S. R. May, 3 June, 1919.
 Col. W. R. Dockrill, 3 June, 1919.
 Major G. M. O'Rourke, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Major H. Berridge, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. G. S. Douglas, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. C. E. Edward-Collins, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. P. L. O'Neill, 3 June, 1919.
 Major G. G. Jolly, 3 June, 1919.
 Major A. P. Manning, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Col. H. E. Herdon, 3 June, 1919.
 Lieut.-Col. C. F. Dobbs, D.S.O., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Col. M. R. W. Nightingale, C.M.G., D.S.O., 15 Nov., 1919.
 A. T. Holme, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia, 1 Jan., 1920.
 H. M. Smith, 1 Jan., 1920.
 F. St. J. Gebbie, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh Walad Mian Muhammad, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Seshadri Srinivasa Ayyangar, 1 Jan., 1920.
 J. A. Richey, 1 Jan., 1920.
 F. W. Woods, 1 Jan., 1920.
 G. G. Sim, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Lieut.-Col. C. A. Smith, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Lieut.-Col. F. R. Nethersole, 1 Jan., 1920.
 R. Scott-Troup, 1 Jan., 1920.
 M. A. Thompson, 1 Jan., 1920.
 K. B. W. Thomas, 1 Jan., 1920.
 J. A. Stevens, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 D. A. Thomson, 1 Jan., 1920.
 A. Brebner, 1 Jan., 1920.
 V. Dawson, 1 Jan., 1920.
 G. Anderson, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Col. Rao Bahadur Thakur Sadul Singh, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Saiyid Nur-ul-Huda, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Col. (Brig.-Gen.) J. A. Dealey, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Col. (Brig.-Gen.) H. C. Tytler, D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Bt.-Col. A. L. Tarver, D.S.O., A.D.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Bt.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) C. N. Macmullen, C.M.G., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Bt. Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) H. B. D. Baird, C.M.G., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Lieut.-Col. C. N. Baker, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Lieut.-Col. H. D. Packer, R.A.M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Lieut.-Col. J. F. Haswell, R.A.M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Bt. Lieut.-Col. H. C. S. Ward, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Bt. Lieut.-Col. H. F. Wickham, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Major (Lieut.-Col.) D. Ogilvie, R.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Major (Lieut.-Col.) J. S. Pitkeathly, C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Major C. E. Bruce, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Major A. F. Babonau, O.B.E., I.M.S., 1 Jan., 1920.
 and Lieut. (Lieut.-Col.) A. V. Hawkins, 1 Jan., 1920.
 E. W. Tomkins, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

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| <p>Col. C. Coffin, C.M.G., R.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 C. T. Allen, 5 June, 1920.
 Lieut.-Col. C. R. A. Bond, C.B.E., 5 June, 1920.
 C. W. E. Cotton, 5 June, 1920.
 W. P. Cowie, 5 June, 1920.
 Major F. W. Gerrard, 5 June, 1920.
 Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibulla Sahib Bahadur, 5 June, 1920.
 P. Harrison, 5 June, 1920.
 Major F. H. Humphrys, 5 June, 1920.
 C. M. Hutchinson, 5 June, 1920.
 Jehangir Cowasji (Junior), O.B.E., 5 June, 1920.
 C. B. La Touche, 5 June, 1920.
 Babu Ashkoy Kumar Maitra, 5 June, 1920.
 Abdul Majid, 5 June, 1920.
 Sorabji Bezonji Mehta, 5 June, 1920.
 R. S. Pearson, 5 June, 1920.
 W. C. Renouf, 5 June, 1920.
 John Reid, 5 June, 1920.
 E. C. S. Shuttleworth, 5 June, 1920.
 Khan Bahadur Raja Sifat Bahadur, 5 June, 1920.
 Lieut.-Col. R. Verney, 5 June, 1920.
 Col. L. W. Shakespear, C.B., 5 June, 1920.
 Col. C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, D.S.O., 5 June, 1920.
 Capt. E. J. C. Hordera, 5 June, 1920.
 J. C. Higgins, 5 June, 1920.
 J. H. Hutton, 5 June, 1920.
 J. B. Marshall, 5 June, 1920.
 Major C. T. Daukes, 5 June, 1920.
 Khan Bahadur Sayyid Mehdi Shah, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Michael Keane, 1 Jan., 1921.</p> | <p>J. D. Sifton, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Lieut.-Col. P. S. M. Burlton, 1 Jan., 1921.
 C. M. Webb, 1 Jan., 1921.
 D. T. Chadwick, 1 Jan., 1921.
 H. W. M. Ives, 1 Jan., 1921.
 C. M. Baker, 1 Jan., 1921.
 W. A. Marr, 1 Jan., 1921.
 G. L. Corbett, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Maj. E. H. S. James, 1 Jan., 1921.
 J. T. Gwynn, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Lieut.-Col. D. M. Davidson, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Lieut.-Col. F. O'Kinealy, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Lieut.-Col. W. F. Harvey, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Lieut.-Col. L. A. Grimston, V.D., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Lieut.-Col. J. L. Van Geyzel, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Major (Brev. Lieut.-Col.) S. F. Muspratt, D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Major H. G. Vaux, 1 Jan., 1921.
 A. C. Rumbold, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 H. C. Sampson, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Dr. E. J. Butler, 1 Jan., 1921.
 A. W. Dods, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Rai Bahadur Gopal Das Bhandari, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Rai Bahadur Jadu Nath Mazumdar, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Jehangir B. Murzban, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Narayan Malliar Joshi, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Hamid Khan, 1 Jan., 1921.
 H. E. A. Cotton, 1 Jan., 1921.
 F. H. Brown, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Jalal-ud-Daula Nawab Muhammad Khurshaid Ali Khan Bahadur Mustakil-i-Jang, C.B.E., Nawab of Dujana, 1 Jan., 1921.</p> |
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OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

Secretary—Sir J. B. Wood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Registrar—Col. The Hon. G. A. C. Crichton, C.V.O., Controller of the Ceremonial Dept. for the time being.

IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.

INSTITUTED 1ST JANUARY, 1878.

ENLARGED 30TH JANUARY, 1900.

GOVERNOR OF THE ORDER,
THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

LADIES OF THE ORDER (C.I.).

(With the Dates of their Appointments.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Her Majesty the Queen, L.G., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., 26 May, 1889.
 H.M. Queen Alexandra, G.B.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
 H.M. the Queen of Norway, 6 Aug., 1887.
 H.R.H. the Princess Royal (Duchess of Fife), 6 Aug., 1887.</p> | <p>H.R.H. the Princess Victoria, 6 Aug., 1887.
 H.H. Princess Christian, O.B.E., R.R.C., 1 Jan., 1878.
 H.R.H. the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), G.B.E., R.R.C., 1 Jan., 1878.
 H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, G.B.E., 1 Jan., 1878.</p> |
|---|--|

- H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, 26 April, 1892.
 H.R.H. the Princess Frederica, Baroness von Pawel-Rammingen, 27 June, 1878.
 H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, G.B.E., 25 May, 1869.
 H.I. and R.H. the Grand Duchess Cyril, 11 Dec., 1893.
 H.H. the Princess Marie-Louise, G.B.E., 11 Dec., 1893.
 Mary, Baroness Kinloss, 1 Jan., 1878.
 Lady Jane Emma Crichton, C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Edith, Dowager Countess of Lytton, 1 Jan., 1878.
 Mary Augusta, Dowager Lady Temple, 1 Jan., 1878.
 Mary Cecilia, Dowager Baroness Napier of Magdala, 31 May, 1879.
 Harlot Georgiana, Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, D.B.E., 16 Dec., 1884.
 Jennie, Mrs. Poroh, Lady Randolph Churchill, 18 Aug., 1885.
 H.H. Dowager Maharani Suniti Devi, of Cooh Behar, 16 March, 1887.
 Maud Evelyn, Marchioness of Lansdowne, G.B.E., 10 Dec., 1888; Companion of Honour of Order of British Empire, 24 Aug., 1917.
 Lucy Ada, Baroness Harris, 14 April, 1890.
 Constance Mary, Baroness Wenlock, 27 Jan., 1891.
 H.H. Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai Gaikwar, 2 Aug., 1892.
 H.H. Lady Nundkumar Bai Bhugwat Singh, Jareja, Rani Sahib, of Gondal, 2 Aug., 1892.
 H.H. the Dowager Maharani of Mysore, 3 June, 1893.
 Lady George Hamilton, 20 Nov., 1895.
 H.H. the Maharani Sahiba, Consort of Maharaja-dhiraja Sir Fateh Singh, of Udaipur, 15 Oct., 1897.
 Alice, Baroness Northcote, 17 Feb., 1900.
 Amelia Maria, Lady White, 6 March, 1900.
 Mary Katherine, Lady Lockhart, 30 Nov., 1900.
 Margaret, Baroness Amptill, G.B.E., 28 Dec., 1900.
 Mary Caroline, Dowager Countess of Minto, 9 Nov., 1902.
 Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay, 19 June, 1911.
 Margaret Etienne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe, 12 Dec., 1911.
 H.H. Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Begum of Bhopal, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Frances Charlotte, Lady Chelmsford, G.B.E., 4 April, 1916.
 Marie Adelaide, Baroness Willington, D.B.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 H.H. Maji Sahiba Girraj Kuar, of Bharatpur, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Dame Alice Edith, Countess of Reading, G.B.E., 14 March, 1921.

GENERAL ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PERSONS WHOSE NAMES ARE INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING HONOURS LIST, AND OF INDIAN OFFICIALS AND OTHERS WHO HOLD OTHER THAN INDIAN HONOURS.

(PAGES 120 TO 139.)

- Abbott, Capt. F. B., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1915.
 Abbott, Brig.-Gen. H. A., C.B., 20 May, 1898.
 Abbott, Col. H. E. S., D.S.O., 21 Jan., 1898.
 Abbott, Capt. J. F., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Abbott, J. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Abbott, Lieut.-Col. L. H., C.M.G., 3 June, 1916.
 Abbott, Capt. R. S., M.C., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Abdul Karim Khas, I.S.O., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Abdul Majid Khan, Nawab, C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Abdul Majid Khan, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Abdul Qayum Khan, Sahibzada Sir, K.C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Abdul Rahim Khan, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Abdul Rashid Khan, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Abdulla Bin Eas, (Hon.) C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Abdulla Bin Jasim, Shaikh, Ruler of Qatar, Persian Gulf, C.I.E. (Hon.), 3 June, 1919.
 Abdullah Khan, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Abdur Rahim, Sir, Kt., 3 June, 1919.
 Abdus Samad Khan, Sahibzada, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Abel, W. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Abercrombie, Lieut. J. R., M.C., 6 March, 1919.
 Abina, Chandre Koar, Koi Bahadur, I.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Abraham, Lieut. C. E. S., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Acharyar, P. Rajagopala, see Rajagopala Acharyar.
 Aekworth, Bt. Major D. H., M.C., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Aeworth, H. A., C.I.E., 25 May, 1906.
 Adam, Sir F. Forbes, Kt., 1889; C.B., 3 June, 1919, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1888.
 Adam, J. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Adams, Lieut.-Col. F., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 V.C. Adams, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Bullew, K.C.B., 14 June, 1912; V.C., 9 Nov., 1897.
 Adams, R. P., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Adamson, Lieut.-Col. Charles H. E., C.I.E., 25 May, 1889.
 Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Addams, Williams, C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Addie, F. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Adhikari, Subadar Bakht, M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Adlard, 2nd Lieut. F. A., M.C., 10 March, 1917.
 Afzal Khan, Sardar Bahadur Lieut.-Col. Muhammad, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Aga Khan, H.H., Aga Sultan Sir Mahomed Shah, G.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; G.C.I.E., 29 June, 1902.
 Agabeg, Col. F. J., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Agar-Robartes, Capt. The Hon. A. G., M.C.
 Agarwal, Sub.-Asst.-Surg. Gopi Nath, M.C., 22 Dec., 1918.
 Agnew, P. D., C.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Ahmad Ali Khan, Saïyid, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Ahmad Khan Arbab, Khan Bahadur Mir, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ahmad, Mas'udi Nizam-ud-Din, Nawab Nizam-ud-Din Bahadur, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ahmad, Mirza Ghulam, C.I.E., 24 May, 1881.

ALPHABETICAL HONOURS LIST.

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- Ahmed, Capt. Amir (Bhopal Lancers), M.V.O.,
 4 Jan., 1912.
 Ahmed, Ebrahim, *alias* Be Shive Mya, M.B.E.,
 1 Jan., 1919.
 Ahmed, Mir Khan, Khan Sahib, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Ahmed Nawaz Khan, Hon. Capt. Nawab, M.B.E.,
 3 June, 1918.
 Ahmed Sajid Khan, Nawab, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ahmed, Zia-ud-din, *see* Zia-ud-din, Ahmed.
 Aikenhead, Capt. (Major) D. F., M.C., 15 Feb.,
 1919.
 Aikman, D. W., C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 Ain-ud-Din Khan, Khan Bahadur, M.B.E., 1 Jan.,
 1919.
 Aitken, Capt. (Maj.) A. B., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919;
 M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Aitken, Sir B., Kt., 3 June, 1918.
 Aitkenhead, 2nd Lieut. J. D., M.C., 10 Mar., 1917.
 Aiyar, A. C., Pranarthihara, I.S.O., 3 June, 1913.
 Aiyar, A. V. Venkataramana, C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Aiyar, Chidambara Rajagopala, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Aiyar, Rao Bahadur Pinnavaasal Ramaswami Vengu,
 M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Aiyar, Sivaswami, *see* Sivaswami Aiyar.
 Ajab Khan (Hon. Capt.), I.O.M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Akbar Khan, Chandhri Ali, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Akbar, Subedar Gul, Bahadur, M.C., 22 Dec.,
 1916.
 Al Hauta, *see* Labej.
 Albany, H.R.H. the Duchess of, C.I., 26 April, 1882.
 Alook, Lieut.-Col. A. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Alder, W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Alderman, Capt. R. E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918; O.B.E.,
 3 June, 1919.
 Aldridge, Col. A. R., C.B., 1 Jan., 1918; C.S.I.,
 12 Dec., 1911; C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Aldridge, Miss W. M., Q.A.M.N.S.I., Royal Red
 Cross, 16 Nov., 1918; 1st Class, 3 June, 1919.
 Alexander, A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Alexander, Col. Aubrey de Vere, D.S.O., 26 June,
 1903.
 Alexander, Capt. C., M.C., 4 June, 1917.
 Alexander, Lieut.-Col. E. C., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919;
 D.S.O., 2 Sept., 1902.
 Alexander, Major (Lieut.-Col.) H. M., O.B.E., 3 June,
 1919; D.S.O., 8 Nov., 1915.
 Alexander, Mrs. J., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Alexander, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Alexander, R. D. T., D.S.O., O.B.E., 1919.
 Alexander, Major R. G., M.C., 2 Feb., 1916.
 Alexander, W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Alexandra, H. M. Queen, G.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918; C.I.,
 1 Jan., 1878.
 Ali, Shaikh Asghar, C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ali, Subedar Major Ashaq, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ali, Ishdiag, M.B.E.
 Ali, Khan Bahadur Mir Diwan, M.B.E., 30 Dec.,
 1919.
 Ali, Khan Bahadur Saifyid Zakir, I.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Ali Saifyid Ijas, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Ali, Khan Sahib Chaudhri Fozal, M.B.E., 3 June,
 1918.
 Ali, Khan Sahib Ishdiag, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ali Karam Khan, Shuja-i-Nizam, Mirza, C.I.E.
 (Hony.), 4 June, 1917.
 Ali Iman, Sir Saifyid, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Ali Khan, Mumtaz-ud-Daula Sir Muhammad Faiyaz,
 Nawab of Pabaso, K.C.I.E., 28 June, 1907;
 K.C.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Ali Muhammad, M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Ali, Subedar Maj. Farman, Bahadur, M.C., 22 Dec.,
 1916.
 Ali, Subedar Ghulam, M.C., *see* Ghulam Ali.
 Ali Sher Khan, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Alington, 2nd Lieut. N. S., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Allah, Baksh Khan, Malik, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Allahdad Khan, Nawab, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Allanson, Lieut.-Col. C. J. L., C.M.G., 3 June 1919;
 C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918; D.S.O., 4 Nov., 1915.
 Allen, 2nd Lieut. A. H. C., M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
 Allen, Chas. T., C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
 Allen, Col. H. M., D.S.O., 14 Aug., 1908.
 Allfrey, Capt. E. M., M.C.
 Allsebrook, Lieut. (Capt.) M. B., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
 Allum, F. W., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Allum, Lieut. H. G., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
 Allwright, Compy. and Major S. R., M.B.E., 3 June,
 1919.
 Alston, Mrs. F. C. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Altham, Lieut.-Gen. Sir E., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., 3 June,
 1919; C.M.G.
 Alwar, Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Sowai Jai Singh,
 Bahadur, of, G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919; K.C.S.I.,
 1 Jan., 1909.
 Amarpal Singh, Rai, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ambrose, Lieut. R. D., M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
 Ameer, Ali, Saifyid, the Right Hon., C.I.E., 15 Feb.,
 1887.
 Ames, Major W. R., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ami Lal, Jemadar, M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
 Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Nawab Bahadur, Chief
 of Loharu, K.C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Amir-ud-Din, Shaikh, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Amphill, Margaret, Baroness, C.I., 28 Dec., 1900.
 Amphill, the Right Hon. Baron, G.C.S.I., 2 Sept.,
 1904; G.C.I.E., 28 Dec., 1900.
 Anderson, Major A. J., C.S.I., 23 Aug., 1918.
 Anderson, Sir A. R., Kt., 1 Jan., 1918; C.I.E.,
 3 June, 1915; C.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Anderson, Capt. A. T. D., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Anderson, Major B. E., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Anderson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. A., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.,
 3 June, 1919.
 Anderson, Miss C. H., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June,
 1919.
 Anderson, Miss E. F., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Anderson, E. O., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Anderson, Capt. F. J., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Anderson, H. A., C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
 Anderson, G., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Anderson, Gen. H. C., C.B., 28 June, 1907.
 Anderson, Lieut.-Col. J., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Anderson, Major J. F. H., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1919.
 Anderson, Capt. J. M., M.C., 17 Oct., 1917.
 Anderson, P. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Anderson, Lieut. (Capt.) R. C., M.C., 29 Nov., 1919.
 Anderson, Col. W. C., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Anderson, Lieut.-Col. W. M., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Andrew, Lieut.-Col. A. W., C.M.G., 1 Jan.,
 1918.
 Andrew, Lieut.-Col. F. A., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Andrews, Capt. C. L., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Andrews, Capt. H. A., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Andrews, Lieut. H. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Angell, C. H. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ankar, Lieut.-Col. Sardar, Sir Appaji Rao Sitole
 K.B.E., 3 June, 1919; C.I.E., 3 June, 1913.
 Annaswami Mudaliar, B.P., Rao Bahadur, C.I.E.,
 14 June, 1912.
 Annealey, Lieut.-Col. and Lt. Col. A. S. R., C.M.G.,
 3 June, 1919.
 Ansoomb, Major A. M., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Anson, Major G. F. W., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Anson, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Anthony, Subedar, M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Antia, Jansetji Dinshaw, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.

- Aplin, Col. P. J. H., D.S.O., 6 Sept., 1904.
 Aplin, Lieut.-Col. B. L., C.S.I., 3 June, 1916.
 Appleby, Lieut.-Col. K. A., O.B.E.
 Apte, Lieut. V. K., M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
 Apthorp, Major S. E., D.S.O., 18 March, 1916.
 Arbab Dost Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur,
 O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Arbab Muhammad Azim Khan, Khan Bahadur,
 M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Arbery, Commy, and Hon. Major J., M.B.E., 3 June,
 1918.
 Arbuthnot, J. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1896.
 Archer, Lieut.-Col. G., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; C.I.E.,
 1 Jan., 1906.
 Archer, Major L. F., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Arcot, Prince of, Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Khan
 Bahadur, G.C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Arden-Wood, W. H. H., C.I.E., 3 June, 1913.
 Argyll, H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of, G.B.E.,
 3 June, 1918; C.I., 1 Jan., 1878; R.C.C.
 Armitage, Miss L. M., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Armitstead, H., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Armour, W. S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Armstrong, A. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Armstrong, Sir C. H., Kt., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Armstrong, Capt. F. H. C., O.B.E., 5 May, 1919.
 Armstrong, J. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Armstrong, Col. O. C., D.S.O., 26 June, 1902.
 Arnold, Sir T. W., Kt., 1 Jan., 1921; C.I.E., 14 June,
 1912.
 Arnolds, Lieut. V. D., M.C., 28 Oct. 1920.
 Arrindell, Lieut. C. D. S. M., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Artal, Rudraganda C., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Arthur, Major (Lieut.-Col.) L. F., D.S.O., O.B.E.,
 1 Jan., 1920.
 Arundel, Sir A. T., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Arur Singh, Sir Sardar Bahadur, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan.,
 1921.
 Asaf Ali Khan, Sardar Mir, C.I.E., 24 July, 1901.
 Ashburner, Major H. W., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Ash, Miss A. K., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ashford, J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ashmore, Capt. (Major) E. J. C., M.C., 26 Mar., 1918;
 D.S.O., 16 Feb., 1919.
 Ashmore, W. C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Asif Kadr Saiyid Wasif Ali Mirza, Sir, Nawab
 Bahadur of Murshidabad, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1910;
 K.C.V.O., 4 Jan., 1912.
 Athaide, Temp. Lieut. B. P., I.M.S., M.C., 27 Sept.,
 1920.
 Atkins, Major G. W., M.C., 2 Feb., 1916.
 Atkinson, Brig.-Gen. E. H. de V., C.B., 1 Jan., 1918;
 C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1917; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Atkinson, Brig.-Gen. F. G., C.B., 26 June, 1908.
 Atkinson, Sir J. N., K.C.S.I., 14 June, 1912.
 Atkinson, J. R., I.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Atmar Singh, Subedar, M.C., 16 Feb., 1918.
 Attar Singh, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Auchinleck, Major C. J. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919;
 D.S.O., 26 Aug., 1917.
 Avargal, Raja Vengannad Vasudeva Raja, C.I.E.,
 3 June, 1916.
 Avargal, M. R. Ry., Rao Bahadur Tiruvalyngudi
 Vijayaraghava Acharyar, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Avargal, M. R. Ry., Diwan Bahadur Mandayam
 Ananda Pillay Parthasarathi Ayyangar, M.B.E.,
 3 June, 1918.
 Avargal, M. R. Ry., Rao Sahib P. K. A. C., M.B.E.,
 30 Dec., 1919.
 Avant, Lieut. (Capt.) J. G., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Avery, T., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Ayling, Sir W. B., Kt., 3 June, 1918.
 Aylmer, Major G., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Aylward, Lieut. (Capt.) D., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Aymer, Lieut. A. J., M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
 Ayscough, Capt. W. G., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Ayyangar, S. S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Ayyar, Mrs. Visalakshi Narayana, M.B.E., 3 June,
 1918.
 Aziz-ud-Din Ahmad, Qazi Khan Bahadur, O.B.E.
 3 June, 1919; I.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Aziz-ud-din, Hussain M., see Muhammad Aziz-ud-
 din Hussain.
 Babington, Lieut.-Col. D. M., C.I.E., 28 June,
 1907.
 Babonau, Major A. F., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919; C.I.E.,
 1 Jan., 1920.
 Badan Singh, Sardar, of Malsudh, C.S.I., 1 Jan.,
 1903.
 Badcock, Lieut.-Col. F. F., D.S.O., 12 July, 1892.
 Badcock, Maj. and Lt. Lieut.-Col. (Lieut.-Col.) G.
 H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 B.G. Badli Singh, Resaldar, V.C., 27 Nov., 1918.
 Baddeley, Lieut. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Baddeley, Capt. R. J. H., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Badock, Sir Walter, C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1911; K.B.E.,
 1 Jan., 1920.
 Bagshaw, Lieut.-Col. E. L., C.I.E., 18 Aug., 1916.
 D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bagshaw, Lieut.-Col. F. W., C.I.E., 3 June,
 1918.
 Bahram Khan, Sir, K.C.I.E., 14 June, 1912; K.B.E.,
 3 June, 1919.
 Bahrein, Chief of, Sheikh, Sir Esabin Ali al
 Khalifa, K.C.I.E. (Hon.), 3 June, 1919; C.S.I.
 (Hon.), 22 June, 1914.
 Baig, Sir Abbas Ali, K.C.I.E., 4 June, 1917; C.S.I.,
 14 June, 1912.
 Bailey, Condr. G. W. B., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bailey, Lieut.-Col. F. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Bailey, Capt. P. H. H., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Bailey, 2nd Lieut. W. G., M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
 Bain, F. W., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Bainbridge, Capt. D., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Bainbridge, Brig.-Gen. W. F., C.M.G., 29 Oct., 1916;
 D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Baines, Lieut.-Col. E. F. E., D.S.O., 3 June,
 1919.
 Baines, Sir J. A., Kt., 30 June, 1905; C.S.I., 2 Jan.,
 1894.
 Baines, 2nd Lieut., R. H., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Baird, Lieut. (Capt.) A. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Baird, Brig.-Gen. H. B. D., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918;
 D.S.O., 23 June, 1915; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Baker, A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Baker, Engr. Lieut.-Commr. A. H., O.B.E., R.I.M.
 Baker, C., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Baker, Capt. C. H. N., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Baker, C. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Baker, Lieut.-Col. C. N., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Baker, E. W., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Baker, Major W. B., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Baker, Bt. Major (Acting Lieut.-Col.) W. H. G.,
 D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Baker, 2nd Lieut. W. S., M.C., 10 Mar., 1917.
 Bakhsb, Khan Bahadur Haji Karim, M.B.E.,
 3 June, 1918.
 Bakhsb, Nawab Khair, C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Bakhsb, Shaikh Mahbub, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Bakhsb, Maulvi Sir Rahim, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Bakhsb, Maulvi Rahim, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Bal, Capt. Narayan Krishna, M.C., 29 Oct., 1916.
 Balbir Singh, 2nd Lieut., R. B. Rao, O.B.E., 30 Dec.,
 1919.
 Bald, Capt. E. A., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.

- Bald, Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) J. A., C.M.G., 2 Feb., 1916.
- Baldwin, Mrs. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Baldwin, Brig.-Gen. G. M., D.S.O., 21 Jan., 1906.
- Baldwin, Capt. M. C., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Balfour, Capt. F. C. C., M.C., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919.
- Balfour, Capt. O. S., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Bali, Rai Rajeshwar, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Bali, Capt. (Major) E. P., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Bali, Major L. P., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
- Balrampur, Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh of, K.C.I.E., 29 June, 1906.
- Balchazar, Mrs. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Baluchistan, Nswab Sir Shabbas Khan, Bugti of, K.C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Balwant, Rao Bhaiya Scinda, C.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Bamber, Col. C. J., M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Barnfield, Lieut. H. J. K., D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
- Barnford, W. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Barnfield, Capt. G. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Bampton, Lieut. (Capt.) J. A. H., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Ban Bibari Kapur, Raja, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Banarji, Sir Guru Das D. L., Kt., 5 July, 1904.
- Banarji, Sir Pramada C., Kt., 3 June, 1913.
- Banavala, Col. Sir H. E., Kt., 5 June, 1920; C.S.I., 4 June, 1917.
- Banbury, Brig.-Gen. W. E., C.M.G., 3 June, 1916.
- Banerji, A. R., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Banerji, Rai Bahadur Bamshidhar, C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Banerji, Satish Chandra, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Bannerman, Lieut.-Col. A. D' A. G., C.I.E., 26 June, 1903; C.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Bannerman, Surg.-Gen. W. B., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Bannister, Lieut. (Capt.) F., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Bapty, 2nd Lieut. P. S., M.C., 17 Apr., 1916.
- Barber, C. A., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Barber, Lieut. (Capt.) C. G. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Barber, Major C. H., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- Barber, Sir E. F., Kt., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Barbour, Sir D. M., K.S.C.I., 1 Jan., 1889; K.C.M.G., 17 July, 1899.
- Barclay, Sir O. H., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1913; K.C.M.G., 1908; C.V.O., 20 Feb., 1906.
- Barjorji Dorabji Patel, see Patel, D. B.
- Barker, Lieut. A. R., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Barker, Capt. (Major) F. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Barker, Capt. J. S., M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Barker, Miss M. E., Q.A.M.N.S.I., Royal Red Cross, 21 April, 1899.
- Barker, R. C., C.I.E., 10 April, 1889.
- Barker, R. T., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Barlow, Lieut. W. N. C., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Barnard, A. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Barnard, A. B., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1911.
- Barnard, J. T. O., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Barnardiston, Lieut.-Col. E., R.E., D.S.O.
- Barnardo, Col. F. A. F., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918; C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Barno, Mrs. D. K., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Barno, Rev. Major G. D., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Barnes, Sir Geo. S., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., 5 June, 1920.
- Barnes, H. C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Barnes, Sir H. S., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903; K.C.V.O., 31 March, 1903.
- Barnes, Col. O. C. B., 3 June, 1893.
- Barnett Lieut. (Capt.) A. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Baroda, H. H., Sir Sayajirao Maharaja Gaekwar of, G.C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887; G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Barratt, Col. H. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Barratt, Maj.-Gen. William Cross, C.B., 20 June, 1911; C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 11 Oct., 1897.
- Barrett, Field-Marshal Sir A. A., G.C.B., 3 June, 1918; K.C.V.O., 4 Jan., 1912; A.D.C., 3 Nov., 1917; G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Barrett, Lieut.-Col. A. L., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Barrett, Major C. C. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Barrett, Capt. E. I. M., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Barron, Capt. A. H. D., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Barron, C. A., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Barron, Major (Lieut.-Col.) R. N., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Barrow, Gen. Sir Edmund George, G.C.B., 25 June, 1909; G.C.S.I., 18 Feb., 1916.
- Barrow, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. de S., K.C.M.G., 11 April, 1918; C.B., 23 June, 1915.
- Barrow, O. T., C.S.I., 28 June, 1907; C.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
- Barry, Lieut.-Col. C. C. S., C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
- Barry, Lieut. J. L., M.B.E., 28 Nov., 1919.
- Barstow, Capt. A. E., M.C., 23 June, 1915.
- Barstow, Major and Lt. Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) H., C.B.E., 8 June, 1919.
- Barstow, Capt. T. C. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Bartlett, Lieut. (Capt.) P. E., M.C., 18 Feb., 1921.
- Barton, Capt. A. G. A., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
- Barton, Mrs. L., M.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
- Barton, Mrs. S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Barton, Lt. Col. M. C., D.S.O., 16 May, 1899.
- Barton, W. P., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1914; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Barwani, Hon. Capt. H. H. Sir Rana Banjitsingh of, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Bassett, Major T. P., D.S.O., 23 Nov., 1918.
- Basu, Nrittya Gopal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1910.
- Basu, Rai Bahadur, Sir Kailash Chandra, Kt., 1 Jan., 1916; C.I.E., 23 May, 1900; O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Basu, Chuni Lal Rai Bahadur, I.S.O., 3 June, 1915.
- Basu, Rai Bahadur Prasanna Kumar, I.S.O., 5 June, 1920.
- Batchelor, Sir S. L., Kt., 22 June, 1914.
- Bate, Col. T. E. L., C.I.E., 26 June, 1902; C.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
- Bateman-Champain, Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) H. F., C.M.O., 3 June, 1918.
- Batra, Capt. H. L., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Batten, Lieut. (Capt.) E. F., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Batten, Col. F. G., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917.
- Battenberg, H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of, C.L., 1 Jan., 1878.
- Batterbury, Lieut. (Capt.) G. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Battine, Lieut.-Col. R. St. C., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
- Battye, Major I. U., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
- Battye, Major W. R., D.S.O., 2 Feb., 1916.
- Bawa, Bhag Singh, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Bawa Harkishan Singh, M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
- Bawa, Juvva Singh, Lieut.-Col., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Baxter, Lieut. C. W. W., M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
- Baxter, Capt. (Lieut.-Col.) R. H. N., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Bayley, C. B., C.V.O., 4 Jan., 1912.
- Bayley, Sir C. S., G.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915; K.C.S.I., 26 June, 1908; I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
- Bayley, Lieut.-Col. E. C., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Bayley, Sir S. C., G.C.S.I., 3 Jan., 1911; C.I.E., 24 May, 1891.

- Bayley, Lieut.-Col. S. F., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Bayley, V., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Bayly, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. L., K.C.B., 20 June, 1911; K.C.M.G., 1911; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1909; D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
 Bayly, 2nd Lieut., P. F. B., M.C., 30 May, 1916.
 Bayne, C. G., C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Beachcroft, Mrs. B., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Beadon, Lieut.-Col. H. C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Beadon, Capt. V. B., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
 Beamman, Capt. A. A. H., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Beamman, Sir F. C. O., Kt., 4 June, 1917.
 Bean, L. C. D., I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
 Beard, Asst. Commy. and Hon. Lieut. W., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Beardsell, Sir W. A., Kt., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Beatrice, H.R.H. the Princess, Princess Henry of Battenberg, G.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919; C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Beatson, Col. C. H., C.B., 28 June, 1907.
 Beatson-Bell, Sir N. D., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919; K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Beatty, F. M. A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Beatty, Bt. Col. (Br. Gen.) G. A. H., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 4 June, 1917; Bar, 4 Feb., 1918.
 Beatty, Col. (Br. Gen.) L. N., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Beauchamp, L. M. E., C.I.E. (Hon.), 30 July, 1897.
 Beazley, Major W. E., M.C., 1 Feb., 1917.
 Beckett, Col. S., C.B., 25 Aug., 1885.
 Beddy, Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. (Lieut.-Col.) P. L., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 11 Jan., 1919.
 Bedford, Lieut.-Col. Sir C. H., Kt., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Beer, Col. J. H. E., C.I.E., 25 June, 1906.
 Begbie, Sir J., Kt., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Begum Mustapha Khan, Miss, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Belhaven and Stenton, Robert Edward Archibald, Baron, C.I.E., 26 Aug., 1918.
 Bell, Lieut. (Capt.) A. J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bell, A. M., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Bell, C. A., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1915; C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bell, E. A. S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Bell, Mrs. E. M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bell, Col. G. J. H., C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Bell, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. A., K.C.V.O., 27 Nov., 1911.
 Bell, Lieut. (Capt.) J. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bell, Lieut.-Col. R. C., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Bell, R. D., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bell, T. R. D., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Bell, William, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Bell-Kingsley, Capt. H. E. W., D.S.O., 25 Au. 1917.
 Bellairs, R. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Benares, H.H. Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.K., 1 Jan., 1898; G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Bender, Lieut. (Capt.) W. E. G., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Benn, Lieut.-Col. R. A. E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Bennett, Capt. A. D., M.C., 17 Oct., 1917.
 Bennett, A. R., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Bennett, Sir C. W., Kt., 1 Jan., 1914; C.I.E., 28 June, 1900.
 Bennett, F. D., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Bennett, J. T. M., M.C.
 Bennett, Sir T. J., Kt., 1 Jan., 1921; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Bennett, W. E. T., C.S.I., 14 June, 1912.
 Bennett, Lieut. W. R. M., M.C., 28 Aug., 1917.
 Benson, Lieut. (Capt.) J. W. H., M.C., 1 Feb., 1919.
 Benton, Sir John, K.C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Benton, Capt. W. B., M.C., 29 Oct., 1915; Bar, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Beresford, J. S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
 Beresford, Capt. G. de la P., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Berkeley, Major A. M., C.I.E., 26 Aug., 1918.
 Berkeley, Maj.-Gen. J. C., C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
 Berkeley, Major R. E. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bernard, Major R. P. St. V., M.C., 10 Mar., 1917; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Berridge, Major H., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Berry, Lieut. (Capt.) W. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Berryman, Capt. and Bt. Major E. R. P., D.S.O., 23 May, 1919.
 Berthoud, E. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Best, J. W., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Betham, Capt. G. L., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Betham, Col. (Br. Gen.) R. M., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bethell, Major (Lieut.-Col.) L. A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Betteridge, Lieut. G. W., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Beyan, 2nd Lieut. G. J. B., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Beveridge, Lieut. (Capt.) E. W. St. C., M.B.E., 23 Nov., 1919.
 Beville, Lieut.-Col. C. H., C.B., 3 June, 1916.
 Beville, Lieut.-Col. F. G., C.I.E., 26 June, 1908.
 Bewley, Mrs. G., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Beynon, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. G. L., K.C.I.F., 17 Sept., 1917; C.B., 3 June, 1915; D.S.O., 16 July, 1895.
 Beyts, C. A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Beys, Col. W. G., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Bhagwat Singh, Raja, Raj Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Bhagat Singh, Subadar, I.O.M., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Bhagwan Singh, Sub. Asst.-Surgn., L.O.M., M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 Bhagwati Prasad Singh, Maharaja Sir, of Balrampur, K.C.I.E., 29 June, 1906.
 Bhai Arjan Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bhaipoon Singh, Maharaj, Sir Sri, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Bhajekar, Dr. Vinayak Narayan, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Bhandari, Rai Bahadur Gopal Das, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Bhandarkar, Sir Ramkrishna Gopal, K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Bharatpur, H.H. Maji Sahiba Girraj Kuar, of, C.I., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Bharucha, Capt. F. B., D.S.O., 17 Apr., 1916; O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Bhattacharji, Rai Sahib Makendra Nath, I.S.O., 5 June, 1920.
 Bhikaji Jatar, Rac Bahadur Sri Ram, C.I.E., 28 May, 1894.
 Bhikham Singh, Subadar, M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Bhikron, Lieut.-Col. Ghana, C.I.E. (Hon.), 3 June, 1918.
 Bhopal, H.H. Nawab Sultan Jahan, Begum of, G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1910; G.C.I.E., 24 June, 1904 C.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Bhonale, Lieut.-Col. Sambhaji Rao, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bhore, J. W., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Bhore, Mrs. M. W., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Bhowanagree, Sir Mancherjee Merwanjee, K.C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Bhuben Bikram Rana, Lieut.-Col., C.I.E. (Hon.), 4 Feb., 1918.
 Bhutan, H.H. Maharaja 5 Sri Sir Ugyen Wangchuk of, G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921; K.C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Bichu Singh, Thakur, C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
 Bickford, Major W. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Biernacki, R. K., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918; I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Biggs, Col. H. V., D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
 Bignell, Capt. G. N., M.C., 13 Feb., 1917.
 Bignell, Major R. L., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.

- Bijawar, H.H. Maharaja Sir Sawai Sawant Singh of, K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Bikaner (Rajputana), Maj.-Gen. H.H. Sir Ganga Singh, Bahadur, Maharaja of, A.D.C., G.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; C.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1907; G.C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1919; K.C.B. (Hon.), 1 Jan., 1918; G.B.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Bilgrami, Husain Saiyid, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1908.
 Bulimoria, Shapurji Bomanji, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Bingham, Commr. A. G., C.I.E., 26 Aug., 1918.
 Bingham, Hon. Lieut. E. G., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Bingley, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. H., K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1918. C.B., 3 June, 1915.
 Bingley, Mrs. M., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Binning, Sir A. W., Kt., 3 June, 1916.
 Bir Singh, Jemadar, M.C., 18 Feb., 1915.
 Bir Bikram Singh, Kumar, Lieut.-Col., C.S.I., 29 June, 1914; C.I.E., 21 May, 1898.
 Bir Singh, Subadar, M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Birch, G., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Bird, F. D., I.S.O., 3 June, 1915.
 Bird, H. K., M.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Bird, Major W. A. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Birdwood, Gen. Sir W. R., Bart., G.C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1919; K.C.B., 4 June, 1917; K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1915; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1908; D.S.O., 14 Aug., 1908; A.D.C., 3 Nov., 1917.
 Birckett, Sir T. W., Kt., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Birkmyre, Sir A., Kt., 21 Feb., 1917; C.B.E., 3 June, 1918; Baronet, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Birley, L., C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Bishop, Capt. H. C. W., M.C., 5 May, 1919.
 Bisham, Lieut. (Major) G., O.B.E., 3 Jan., 1919.
 Black, Bt. Major, C. H. G., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Black, Major G. C. S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Black, Rev. J., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Black, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Black, Col. W. C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Blackham, Col. R. J., C.B., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918; C.I.E., 3 June, 1913; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Blackstock, G., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Blackwall, Capt. (Major) H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Blackwood, Commy. and Major A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Blackwood, Lieut. (Capt.) N. P. O'R., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Blaker, R. H., I.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Blakeway, Lieut.-Col. D. B., C.I.E., 14 Aug., 1909.
 Blakeway, Mrs. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Bland, 2nd Lieut., G. H., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Blandy, Capt. R., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917; Bar, 11 Jan., 1919.
 Blanford, 2nd Lieut. A. W., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Blanford, H. R., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Blanford, Capt. P. T., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Blenkinsop, F. R. K., C.I.R., 15 Dec., 1911.
 Bliss, C. V., C.I.E., 28 Aug., 1918.
 Bliss Lieut.-Col. J. A., D.S.O., M.V.O., 24 July, 1912.
 Blood, Gen. Sir Bindon, G.C.B., 25 June, 1909.
 Blunt, E. A. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Booth, V. H., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Bocarro, J., I.S.O., 13 Dec., 1911.
 Boquet, G. S., C.I.E., 26 Aug., 1918.
 Boquet, Rowce, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Boggs, Capt. A. B., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bogie, Major (Lieut.-Col.) J. K., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Bori Khan, Khan Sahib, Bahadur, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Boilard, Asst. Surgeon E. H., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Boileau, Lieut.-Col. F. R. P., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 P.G. Boisragon, Bt. Col. G. H., V.C., 12 July, 1892.
 Bolton, H. N., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Bolton, Engr. R. E. C., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917.
 Bompas, C. H., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Bond, Bt. Lieut.-Col. C. R. A., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919; C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
 Bond, Brig.-Gen. F. G., C.B., 28 June, 1902.
 Bonham, Hony. Col. J., C.B., 29 June, 1906.
 Bonham-Carter, Sir E., K.C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1920; C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bonner, T. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Bonser, Miss S., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Booker, Mrs. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bookey, Col. John T. B., C.B., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Boome, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) E. H., C.B., 3 June, 1918; C.M.G., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Boor, Singh, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Borlase, Rev. J. J. D., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Borrodale, Col. G. W., C.B., 19 Nov., 1882.
 Borradaile, Col. H. B., D.S.O., 16 July, 1895.
 Bosanquet, Sir O. V., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1919; C.I.E., 24 June, 1910.
 Bose, Babu Arun Kumar, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Bose, Sir Bipin Krishna, Rai Bahadur, Kt., 28 June, 1907; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Bose, Mrs. Charulata, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bose, Sir Jagadish Chandra, Kt., 21 Feb., 1917; C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Botham, A. W., C.I.E., 1 March, 1918.
 Bott, Miss E. E., Q.A.M.N.S.I., Royal Red Cross (2nd Class), 1 Jan., 1920.
 Boulton, Col. H., I.M.S., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Bourke, Lieut.-Col. J. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bourne, Sir A. G., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Bourne, Lieut.-Col. W. F., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bourne, Major and St. Lieut.-Col. W. K., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bowen, Lieut. (Capt.) C. H. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Bowen, Col. H. W., D.S.O., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bower, Major-Gen. Sir Hamilton, K.C.B., 23 Aug., 1912.
 Bowers, Col. P. L., M.C., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919.
 Bowers, Lieut. T. L., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Bowle-Evans, Lieut.-Col. C. H., C.M.G., 23 June, 1915; C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bowles, 2nd Lieut. C. W., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bowman, H. E., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Bown, A. M., M.C.
 Boxwell, Major A., C.I.E., 22 Dec., 1918.
 Boyd, Capt. O. T., M.C., 19 Aug., 1916.
 Boyle, R. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Boyson, Sir John A., Kt., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Bradbury, Lieut. (Capt.) A. L., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bradfield, Major E. W. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Bradley, Lieut.-Col. C. R. S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bradley, Lieut.-Col. F. G., C.M.G., 3 June, 1916.
 Bradley, Herbert, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1906.
 Bradshaw, Maj.-Gen. L. J. E., C.B., 23 June, 1907.
 Bradshaw, W. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Brady, Lieut. R. M. E., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Braganza, Asst. Surg. F. B. A., M.C., 18 Feb., 1915.
 Bramley, Lieut. (T. Major, Local Lieut.-Col.), P. B., C.I.E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Brander, Col. H. R., C.B., 16 Dec., 1904.
 Brander, W. B., C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Branford, H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Bray, D. de S., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917; C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bray, Sir E. H., Kt., 4 June, 1917; C.S.I., 3 June, 1919.

- Bray, Capt. N. N. E., M.C., 4 Feb., 1918.
 Brayne, Lieut. F. L., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Brebner, A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Bremner, Capt. C. E. U., M.C., 13 Feb., 1917.
 Brent, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Breerton, Alfred, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Breerton, C. C. T., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Breerton, R. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Brett, Sir C. M. W., Kt., 14 Dec., 1911; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1906.
 Brewer, Capt. J. C., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Brown, Lieut. G. G., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Brown, Capt. T. J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Brickmann, Capt. F. I. O., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Bridge, Asst. Commy. and Lieut. J. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bridge, Capt. R. E. A., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Bridges, Lieut.-Col. A. H., D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Brierley, C. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Briggs, Dr. W. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Britto, V., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Broad, Capt. (Major) R. N. D., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Broadbent, Col. J. E., C.B., 20 May, 1898.
 Brook, Capt. (Major) C. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Brook, Capt. E. de L., M.C., 23 June, 1915.
 Broke-Smith, Major P. W. L., D.S.O., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Bromhead, Col. Sir B. P., Bart., C.B., 9 April, 1889.
 Bromilow, Major D. G., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917; Bar, 2 Apr., 1919.
 Brook, Major T. F., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Brookes, Capt. A. H., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Brookes, Capt. A. S., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Brookes, Lieut.-Col. H. M. M., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Brookes, Sir W. R., K.C.I.E., 25 May, 1895.
 Brookes, A. S., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Brookes, Miss E. L., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Brooke-Hunt, Capt. G. L., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Brooking, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Triscott, K.C.B., 22 Dec., 1916; K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; K.C.M.G.
 Broomfield, Mrs. D., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Brown, J. A., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Brown, Charles, C.I.E., 26 June, 1903.
 Brown, A. C., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Brown, Lieut. A. E., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Brown, F. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Brown, Major H. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Brown, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Brown, Mrs. S. K., see Frueh.
 Brown, Lieut.-Col. W. H., C.B., 3 June, 1916; D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Browns, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. G. F., K.C.B., 25 June, 1909; D.S.O., 28 July, 1890.
 Browns, Lieut.-Col. A. F., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Browns, C. E., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Browns, Lieut.-Col. C. M., D.S.O., 3 July, 1903.
 Browns, Lieut. (Lieut.-Col.) D. R. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Browns, Miss E. G., A.A.N.S., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Browne, J. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Browne, Col. S. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
 Browne, Surg.-Gen. W. R., M.D., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1908.
 Browning, Mrs. M. L., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Browning, Lieut.-Col. W. B., C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
 Brownlow, Col. C. C., C.B., 23 May, 1900.
 Brownlow, Brig.-Gen. D'A., C.M.G., 25 Aug., 1917; C.I.K., 18 Aug., 1918.
 Brownrigg, Rev. E. G., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1918.
 Browns, Lieut.-Col. G., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Bruce, Major C. E., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Bruce, Lt. Col. (Brig.-Gen.) Hon. C. G., C.B., 3 June, 1918; C.M.G., M.V.O., 21 July, 1903.
 Bruce, D. R. I., C.I.E., 5 Feb., 1881.
 Bruce, Hon. Mrs. F. M. G., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Bruce, Lt. Lieut.-Col. G. D., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Bruce, Capt. G. E., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Bruce, Capt. R. M., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Brühl, P. J., I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Brunskill, Capt. B. A. S., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Brunskill, Capt. G. S., M.C., 18 Feb., 1915.
 Brunyate, Sir J. B., K.C.S.I., 17 July, 1918; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Bryant, F. B., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Buchanan, Sir G. C., K.C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917; Kt., 1 Jan., 1915; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Buchanan, Col. K. J., C.B., 14 Aug., 1908.
 Buchanan, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Buchanan, Lieut.-Col. Sir W. J., K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Bucher, Capt. F. R. R., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Buck, E. J., C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Buckland, C. E., C.I.E., 25 May, 1895.
 Buckland, Capt. G. C. B., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1915; M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Buckley, L. E., C.S.I., 3 June, 1918.
 Buckley, R. B., C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Buckner, F. P., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Bugler, Lieut. (Captain) E. F., M.C., 29 Nov., 1919.
 Buist, Lieut.-Col. A. H., M.V.O., 10 Jan., 1902.
 Buist, Mrs. F., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Bullard, B. W., C.I.E., 18 Aug., 1916.
 Bullock, Lieut. (Capt.) H. P. S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Bulteel, Major C. E., I.M.S., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Bunbury, C. E. F., C.S.I., 24 June, 1910.
 Bunbury, Maj.-Gen. W. E., C.B., 20 June, 1911.
 Bundi, H.H. Sir Raghbir Singh, Bahadur, Maharao Raja of, G.C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901; G.C.V.O., 10 Jan., 1912.
 Bunting, Lieut. S. A. S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Bur Singh, M.C., 5 Nov., 1918.
 Burden, Lieut.-Col. H., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Burdett, Capt. E. W., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Burdwan, Maharajahshiraj Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Burgan, Capt. N., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919; Bar, 29 Nov., 1919.
 Burke, E., I.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Burke-Roche, Miss G., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Burkitt, F. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Boris, Sir E. Grant, Kt., 29 June, 1909; C.S.I., 26 June, 1902.
 Burlton, Lieut.-Col. P. S. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Burmester, Major (Lieut.-Col.) Z. G., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Burn, Capt. (Major) A. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Burn, R., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Burne, Capt. F. O. N., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Burne, Capt. R. H., M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
 Burnett, Capt. A. H., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Burnett, Major R. F. D., M.C., 2 Oct., 1915.
 Burnham, J. C., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Burn-Murdoch, Major I., C.B.E., 20 Sept., 1920.
 Burrard, Col. Sir S. G., K.C.S.I., 22 Jan., 1914.
 Burr-Cryan, W., I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Burrows, S. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Burrup, J. A. E., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919; I.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Burt, E. C., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.

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- Burt, Sir H. P., K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Burton, Col. E. B., C.B., 20 June, 1911.
- Batcher, Lieut. (Capt.) A. L., M.C., 23 May, 1918.
- Butober, Lieut. C. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Butler, Major C. W., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Butler, Dr. E. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Butler, M. S. D., C.B., 1 Jan., 1916; C.I.E., 25 June, 1909; C.V.O., 21 Dec., 1911; C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Butler, Major R. B., M.C., 23 Nov., 1916.
- Butler, Sir S. H., K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Butterfield, Major E., D.S.O., 17 April, 1916.
- Butterworth, A., C.S.I., 3 June, 1915.
- Bya, Maung Maung, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Byrne, Mrs. K., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Byron, Lieut. (Capt.) G., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
- Cable, Sir Ernest, Baron, 1 Jan., 1921.
- Caccia, A. M., C.B., 6 June, 1919; M.V.O., 31 Mar., 1903.
- Cadell, Alan, C.S.I., 25 May, 1895.
- Cadell, Major J. G., D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
- Caelli, P. R., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; C.I.E., 3 June, 1913.
- Zahusac, Col. W. F., C.M.G., 3 June, 1918.
- Join, Mrs. S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Caldecott, Maj.-Gen. F. J., C.B., 25 May, 1894.
- Calnan, D., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Calvert, Lieut.-Col. J. T., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Cameron, Major (Lieut.-Col.) A., I.M.S., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Cameron, C. C., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Cameron, Capt. D. A., M.C., 18 July, 1917.
- Cameron, Lieut. G. S., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Cameron, Lieut.-Col. H. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Cameron, Capt. J. G. P., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Cameron, W. L. S. L., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Campagna, C. H., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Campbell, Lieut. (Capt.) A., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Campbell, Lieut.-Col. A. J., D.S.O., 17 Oct., 1917.
- Campbell, A. Y. G., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1911; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Campbell, Lieut.-Col. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Campbell, Col. C. C., D.S.O., 1 July, 1867.
- Campbell, Lieut.-Col. C. F., C.I.E., 19 Mar., 1906 O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Campbell, Comdr. (Ly. Lieut.-Col. R. E.) C. R., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
- Campbell, Lieut. (Lieut.-Col.) C. E., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Campbell, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick, K.C.B., 3 June, 1916; D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Campbell, Lieut. F. C. G., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Campbell, Major H., C.V.O., 24 July 1906; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Campbell, J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Campbell, Capt. J., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Campbell, Sir J. S., K.S.C.B., 1 Jan., 1918; C.I.E., 28 June, 1907.
- Campbell, Brig.-Gen. L. W. Y., C.M.G., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Campbell, Capt. M. H. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Campbell, Col. M. S. C., C.B., 3 June, 1919; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1907.
- Campbell, R. H., C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
- Campbell, Col. Sir R. N., K.C.M.G., 4 June, 1917; C.B., 14 June, 1913; C.I.E., 25 June, 1909.
- Campbell, Capt. R. N. B., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Campbell, Major W., D.S.O., 23 Nov., 1916.
- Campbell, Major W. L., C.I.E., 3 June, 1913.
- Campbell, Brig.-Gen. W. N., C.S.I., 3 June, 1918; C.M.G., 25 Aug., 1917; D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Cappel, Sir A. J. L., K.C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
- Cappel, E. L., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
- Capper, Lieut.-Col. A. S., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Captain, Miss Manjeh Sorabjee, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Card, Lieut. F. W. F., M.C., 28 Nov., 1919.
- Cardew, Sir A. G., K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1916.
- Cardew, Lady Eva, C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Cardew, Major F. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Cardew, Capt. H. S., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Carey, Brig.-Gen. O. W., C.M.G., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Carey, Lieut.-Col. W. L. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Carleton, Lieut.-Col. H. A., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Carlyle, Sir R. W., K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
- Carmichael, Baron, K.C.M.G., 1908; G.C.S.I., 30 April, 1917; G.C.I.E., 3 Nov., 1911.
- Carmichael, Sir D., Kt., 21 Feb., 1917.
- Carmichael, Sir George, K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1919.
- Carmichael, Mrs. G., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Carnegie, A. A., O.B.F., 7 Jan., 1918.
- Carnegy, Col. C. G., M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Carney, Major G. P. O., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Carney, Maj.-Gen. F. M., C.B., 20 June, 1911.
- Carnock, Baron, see Sir A. Nicholson.
- Carpendale, Major F. M., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Carr, Capt. D. N., M.C., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Carr, R. C. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Carr-Hall, Lieut.-Col. R. E., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
- Carr-White, Col. P., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Carrick, Miss M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Carrigan, 2nd Lieut. B. W., M.C., Bar, 3 June, 1919.
- Carruthers, Major J. H. de W., M.C., 17 April, 1916; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Carruthers, Brig. Gen. R. A., C.B., 14 Aug., 1908; C.M.G., 2 May, 1916.
- Carson, C. W. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Carstairs, W. R., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Carter, E. C., O.B.E.
- Carter, Capt. (Major) F. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Carter, Sir F. W., Kt., 3 June, 1919; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916; C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Carter, Lieut.-Col. G. L., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
- Carter, Lieut.-Col. R. M., C.B., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Cartwright, Col. C. M., C.B., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Cartwright, Miss M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Caruana, Col. A. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Casals, Brig.-Gen. R. A., C.B., 26 March, 1918; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918; C.S.L., 15 Nov. 1919.
- Cassels, W. S., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Casson, Mrs. G., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Casson, H. A., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Casson, Major W. F. S., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Caston, C. W., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Catboart, W. T., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Catron, Capt. J. E. T., M.C., 27 Oct., 1917; Bar, 15 Feb., 1918.
- Cattell, Lieut.-Col. G. L., D.S.O., 23 May, 1919.
- Catterton-Smith, Capt. T. M. O., D.S.O., 27 Sept., 1920.
- Catty, Major (Lieut.-Col.) T. C., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919, D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Caulfield, Lt. Col. G. N., D.S.O., 29 Dec., 1893.
- Caulfield, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) F. W. J., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Chadwick, D. T., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Chakravarti, Rai Bahadur Gyanendra Nath, I.R.O., 3 June, 1918.
- Chalmers, Sir M. D., K.C.B., C.S.I., 31 Dec., 1896.
- Chalmers, T. A., C.S.I., 3 June, 1916.
- Chamberlain, Col. Sir N. F. F., K.C.B., 11 Aug., 1903.

- Chambers, Major P. R., D.S.O., 16 Aug., 1916.
 Chambers, Capt. R. A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Chamier, Major (Lieut.-Col.) J. A., O.B.E., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Chamier, Lieut.-Col. W., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Chamier, Lieut.-Col. W. St. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Chamier, Sir E. M. dea C., Kt., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Chamier, Lieut.-Gen. F. E. A., C.R., 8 June, 1907; C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
 Chamney, Lieut.-Col. Henry, C.M.G., 18 April, 1901.
 Chand, Babu Bishan, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Chand, Sir Bijay Maharajadhiraja, Mahtab Bahadur of Bardwan, K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Chand, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Chand, Diwan Tek, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Chand, Lala Fateh, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Chand, Capt. Hari, M.C., 26 Aug., 1917.
 Chand, Rai Bahadur Lala Karam, M.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Chand, Moti, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Chand, Rai Bahadur Pandit Davi, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Chand, Pandit Narayan, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Chand, Subadar Parbat, M.C., 15 Apr., 1916.
 Chand, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir Raja Jai of Lambagraon, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1918; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Chand, Raja Narendra, C.S.I., 28 June, 1907.
 Chand, Lala Ratan, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Chand, Tilk, I.S.O., 22 June, 1914.
 Chanda Singh, Brig.-Gen. Sardar Bahadur, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Chandavarkar, Sir Narayan G., Kt., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Chandra Jung Thapa, of Nepal, Lieut.-Col., C.I.E. (Hon.), 4 Feb., 1918.
 Chandra, Lala Ram, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Chandra Shumshere Jang, Hon. Gen. H.E. Maharaja Sir, Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister and Marshal of Nepal, G.C.B., 9 July, 1908; G.C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1905; G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G. (Hony.), 24 Dec., 1919.
 Channer, F. F. R., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Channer, Major G., D.S.O., 23 May, 1919.
 Channer, Lieut.-Col. G. K., D.S.O., 26 March, 1918.
 Channer, Capt. G. O. de R., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Chapman, Gen. Sir E. F., K.C.B., 29 June, 1906.
 Chapman, G. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Chapman, Lieut.-Col. P. F., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919.
 Charles, Surg.-Gen. Sir R. H., G.C.V.O., 4 Feb., 1912.
 Chase, A. J., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Chatterji, Atul Chandra, C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Chatfield, G. E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Chatrapati, Rao Bahadur, C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887.
 Chattera Singh, 19 June, 1916.
 Chatterjee, Babu Sukumar, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Chatterjee, Rai Ganga Charan, I.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Chatterji, Ambica C., I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Chatterji, Sir N. B., Kt., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Chatterji, Upendra N., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Chatterton, Sir A., Kt., 3 June, 1919; C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 Chatterton, Mrs. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Chatterton, Col. F. W., C.I.E., 26 May, 1894.
 Chatterton, Lieut.-Col. G. D. L., D.S.O., 18 Aug., 1916.
 Chaubal, Sir Mahadev Bhaskar, K.C.I.E., 4 June, 1917; C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Chaudhuri, Babu Guru Charan de, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Chaudar, Lala Ram, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Chaudhri, Amar Singh, Rosalder, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Chaudhri, Farzand Zili Khan, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Chaudhuri, Sir Ashutosh, Kt., 4 June, 1917.
 Chaudhuri, Surat Kunwar, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Chaudhuri, Raja Mahendra Ranjan Ray, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali, C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Chaytor-White, Lieut.-Col. J., M.D., C.M.G., 4 June, 1917.
 Cheers, Lieut. (Capt.) J. McG., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Chelmsford, Frances Charlotte, Lady, C.I., 4 April, 1916; G.C.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Chelmsford, Baron, G.C.S.I., 4 April, 1916; G.C.I.E., 4 April, 1918; G.C.M.G., G.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Cherry, Lieut.-Col. J. A., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Chester, 2nd Lieut. A. J. B., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Chettle, Mrs. L., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Chetty, Dewan Bahadur Krisinarajapuram Palle-gondal Puttanna, C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Chevenix-Trench, Lieut.-Col. G. F., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Chevenix-Trench, Major R. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Chhajuram, Diwan Bahadur Tiwari, C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Chhote Lal, Rai Bahadur, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Chiohele-Plowden, C. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Chiek, H. G., C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Chinwarh, Subadar Nain Sing, M.C., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Chisholm, Capt. D. K. J., M.C., 15 Nov., 1919.
 Chitale, Parashuram Krishna, I.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Chitnavis, Sir Gangadhar Rao Madhav, K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Chitnavis, Shankhar Madho, I.S.O., 22 June, 1914.
 Chitty, Sir C. W., Kt., 3 June, 1916.
 Chitty, Col. W. W., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 Cholmeley, N. G., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Cholmondeley, Miss F. B. (Q.A.M.N.S.I.), Royal Red Cross (2nd Class), 1 Jan., 1920.
 Choze, Capt. A. J. H., D.S.O., 29 Oct., 1915.
 Christian, H. H. Princess, G.B.E., 3 June, 1918; C.I., 1 Jan., 1878; R.R.C.
 Christian, Col. G., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Christie, Capt. R. C., M.C., 26 Aug., 1917.
 Christopher, Lieut.-Col. C. de L., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Christopher, Maj.-Gen. L. W., C.B., 20 May, 1898.
 Christophers, Major S. R., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916; O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Chu-jui Ch'ih, Tao-yin of Kashgar, C.I.E. (Hon.), 6 Aug., 1919.
 Church, Maj.-Gen. T. R., C.I.E., 24 May, 1883.
 Churchill, Lady Randolph, C.I., 18 Aug., 1886.
 Churchward, P. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Clancy, J. O., I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
 Claridge, Capt. J. W. L., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Clark, H. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Clark, Sir W. O., Kt., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Clark, Sir W. H., C.M.G., 1903; K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1915.
 Clarke, Mrs. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Clarke, Capt. A. O. K. S., M.C., 2 Feb., 1916.
 Clarke, C. A., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Clarke, D. A., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Clarke, E. H. S., C.S.I., 19 Dec., 1911; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Clarke, Miss F. M. (Q.A.M.N.S.I.), Royal Red Cross (2nd Class), 1 Jan., 1920.
 Clarke, G. R., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921; O.B.E.
 Clarke, Henry, I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Clarke, Lieut. P. S., M.C., 5 Nov., 1918.
 Clarke, R., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.

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- Clarke, R. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Clarke, Major (Lieut.-Col.) R. C., M.C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Clay, Mrs. I. M., Q.A.M.N.S.I., Royal Red Cross, 28 Nov., 1905.
 Clay, J. M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Clayton, Rev. A. C., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Clayton, H., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Clegg, Sir R. B., K.C.I.F., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Clément-Thomas, Leon E., K.C.I.E. (Hony.), 31 Aug., 1893.
 Clements, Lieut. G. W., M.C., 1 Feb., 1919.
 Clemesha, Col. W. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Clerici, C. J. E., C.I.E., 18 Aug., 1916; O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Clerk, Hugh Edward, C.I.F., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Clerly, Bt. Col. C. B. L., C.B., 18 Aug., 1916.
 Cleveland, Sir C. R., K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; K.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Clibborn, Lieut.-Col. John, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Clifford, Major E. S., D.S.O., 28 Jan., 1902.
 Clifford, Capt. R. C., M.C., 17 Apr., 1919; D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Clifford, Lieut.-Gen. R. C. R., C.B., 30 March, 1891.
 Clifton, Rev. E. J., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Climo, Bt. Col. S. H., C.B., 3 June, 1916; D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
 Clive, Lieut. J. McC., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
 Clouston, T. Capt. H. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1906; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Close, H. A., C.I.E., 22 June, 1914; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Clouston, D., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Clutterbuck, P. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918; C.B.F., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Coaker, Major (Lieut.-Col.) V. A., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Coates, Lieut. J. C., M.C., 5 Nov., 1918.
 Coates, Capt. S. B., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Cobb, Capt. (Major) C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cobb, H. V., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1910; C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 W. G. Cobbe, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. S., V.C., 20 Jan., 1903; K.C.B., 10 Mar., 1917; K.S.C.I., 5 Mar., 1919; D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Cobbe, Lieut.-Col. H. H., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1917; D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Cobden-Ramsay, L. E. B., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Coburn, M. R., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Cochin, H. H. Maharaja Sri Sir Rama Varma of, G.C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Cochran, A., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cochran, Major G. W., D.S.O., 18 Aug., 1916.
 Cookman, G. H., I.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Coffin, Col. C., C.M.G., R.E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Cogran, R. D., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Cogswell, M. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Colan, Capt. H. N.; D.S.O., 17 April, 1916.
 Colan, Lieut.-Col. W. R. B., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Coldstream, Major J. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cole, Lieut. C. W., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Cole, Col. E. H., C.B., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Cole, Lieut.-Col. H. W. G., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1913; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cole, Mrs. S., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Coleridge, Bt. Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) J. F. S. D., C.M.G., 3 June, 1918; D.S.O., 3 June, 1916; Bar, 2 Dec., 1918.
 Coleridge, Major (Lieut.-Col.) P. L., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Collier, Sir G. H., Kt., 1 Jan., 1921; C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Collier, J. V., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Collins, Capt. G. E., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Collins, Lieut. (Capt.) G. F. S., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Collins, Capt. H. M., O.B.E., 15 Nov., 1919.
 Collins, Major L. P., D.S.O., 8 May, 1916; O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Collinson, Comy. and Major J. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Collum, Capt. J. A., D.S.O., 17 Oct., 1917.
 Colomb, Brig.-Gen. G. H. C., M.C.G., 4 June, 1917.
 Colvin, C. P., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Colvin, Sir E. G., K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Combe, Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. S. B., D.S.O., 11 Jan., 1919.
 Compton, Major C. W. McG., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Compton, Mrs. E. K., M.B.F., 3 June, 1919.
 Comyn, Capt. G. V., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Coningham, Lieut.-Col. F. E., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918; C.B., 20 Sept., 1920.
 Connaught and Strattham, F.M. H.R.H. the Duke of, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., 28 Feb., 1901; G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1877; G.C.M.G., 1870; G.C.I.E., 21 June, 1887; G.C.V.O., 6 May, 1896; G.B.E., 24 May, 1917.
 Connor, Lieut.-Col. E. P., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Connor, Asst. Surgn. J. M., M.C., 15 Jan., 1920.
 Constable, Eng. Lt.-Com. W. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cooch Behar, H. H. the Maharani of, C.I., 18 March, 1897.
 Cooch Behar, Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Cook, A. W., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Cook, Lieut.-Col. C. C., D.S.O., 18 Aug., 1916.
 Cook, E. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Cook, F. H., C.I.F., 1 Jan., 1896.
 Cook, Maj.-Gen. James, C.B., 3 June, 1899.
 Cook, Br.-Gen. H. R., C.I.F., 3 June, 1919.
 Cooke, Lieut.-Col. A. St. J., D.S.O., 25 June, 1902.
 Cooke, Bt. Col. (Major-Gen.) H. F., C.B., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Cooke, H. M. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cooke, T. F., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Cockton, Maj.-Gen. G. A., C.B., 30 June, 1911; C.M.G., 3 June, 1916.
 Coombes, G. N., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Cooper, Capt. O. C., M.C., 15 Jan., 1920.
 Cooper, Capt. G. V., M.C., 4 June, 1917.
 Cooper, Sub-Comdr. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cooper, Capt. H. G., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Cooper, Capt. K. E., M.C., 29 Oct., 1915.
 Cooper, Sir W. E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1897.
 Cooper, Lieut.-Col. W. G., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Cooverji, K. S. Sorabji, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Copeland, Capt. D. P., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Corbett, G. L., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Corbett, Capt. T. W., M.C., 3 June, 1918; Bar, 5 Nov., 1918.
 Cordoux, Major H. E. S., C.B., 9 Nov., 1904; C.M.G., 25 June, 1902.
 Corker, Surg.-Gen. T. M., C.B., 3 June, 1915.
 Cormack, Capt. H. E., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Cornish, Major A. W. D., M.C., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Corridon, Sen. Major B., M.B.E., 5 May, 1919; M.V.O., 27 Feb., 1921.
 Corne-Scott, Capt. E. J., M.C., 23 June, 1915.
 W. G. Costello, Brig.-Gen. E. W., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918; C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1920; D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917; V.C., 9 Nov., 1897.
 Cotter, Lieut.-Col. H. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918; D.S.O., 17 April, 1918.
 Cotterell, C. B., C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Cottle, Mrs. A., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cotton, C. W. E., C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
 Cotton, H. R. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Cotton-Swanston, Lieut. W. L., M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.

- Conbrough, A. C., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Couchman, Sir F. D., K.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Courtney, Sent. Asst. Surg. and Hon. Major M.,
 I.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Counts, W. S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Coventry, R., C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 Covernton, J. G., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Cowan, J., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Cowaji, Mrs. Serene, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Cowie, Maj.-Gen. C. H., C.B., 1 Jan., 1919; C.I.E., 3
 June, 1916.
 Cowie, W. P., C.I.E., 6 June, 1920.
 Cowley, Bt. Col. J. W., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Cowley, R. M., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Cowper, Major-Gen. M., C.B., 22 Dec., 1916; C.I.E.,
 14 June, 1912.
 Cox, A. F., C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Cox, Mrs. E. F. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cox, Lieut. (Capt.) E. O., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cox, Mrs. E. S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cox, Br.-Gen. F. W. H., C.B., 3 June, 1918;
 C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cox, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. V., K.C.B., 1 Jan., 1918;
 K.C.M.G., 29 Oct., 1915; C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Cox, J. H., C.I.E., 14 June, 1912; C.B.E., 30 Dec.,
 1919.
 Cox, Lieut.-Col. Sir P. Z., G.C.I.E., 26 Aug., 1917;
 K.C.S.I., 29 Oct., 1915; K.C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Coxe, Sen. Asst. Surg. and Lieut. C. R., M.B.E.,
 3 June, 1919.
 Coxe, Lieut. (Capt.) K. H., M.C., 1 Feb., 1919.
 Crabtree, Rev. H. G., M.C., 16 Feb., 1919.
 Craddock, Lady F. H., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Craddock, Sir R. H., K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Crasmer-Roberts, Capt. M. T., D.S.O., 23 June, 1915.
 Craster, Major G., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918; O.B.E.,
 1 Jan., 1920.
 Craster, Col. S. L., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Craufurd, Major G. S. G., D.S.O., C.B., 3 June, 1919;
 C.M.G., 3 June, 1916; C.I.E., 3 June, 1913; A.D.C.,
 3 June, 1918.
 Craven, Commy. and Capt. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Crawford, F. L., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Crawford, H., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Crawford, Major J. D., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Crawford, Lieut.-Col. J. H., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Crawford, Lieut.-Col. J. M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Creagh, Lieut.-Col. A. H. D., C.M.G., 22 Dec.,
 1916; M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Creagh, Lieut.-Col. E. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 V. G. Creagh, Gen. Sir O'Moore, V.C., 17 Nov., 1879;
 G.C.B., 26 June, 1909; G.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Cresser, J., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Crews, Margaret Etienne Hannah, Marchioness of,
 C.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Crichton, Lady J. E., C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Crichton, Lieut.-Col. R. T., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Crichton, 2nd Lieut. T. C., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
 V. G. Crimmin, Col. John, I.M.S., C.B., 3 June, 1913,
 C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901; V.C., 17 Sept., 1889.
 Cripps, Col. A. W., C.B., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Crooker, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) S. F., C.B., 3 June, 1916.
 Crookett, W. G., M.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Croft, Sir A. W., K.C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1897.
 Crompton, Capt. J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cronan, T., I.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Crooks, W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Crooke-Lawless, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col. Sir W. R., Kt.,
 7 July, 1910; C.B., 4 June, 1917; C.I.E., 28
 June, 1907; C.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Crookshank, Major-Gen. Sir S. D'A., K.C.M.G., 3 June,
 1919; C.B., 3 June, 1918; C.I.E., 14 June, 1912;
 M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911; D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
- Crosby, J., O.B.E., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cross-Barratt, Mrs. M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Crossfield, Capt. E. A. K., M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 Crossley, Lieut.-Col. H. J., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919.
 Crosthwaite, Major C. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Crosthwaite, H. R., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917; C.B.E.,
 30 Dec., 1919.
 Croucher, Lieut. E. W., M.C., 27 June, 1919.
 Crowther, Lieut. (Capt.) H. O., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cruddas, Major (Lieut.-Col.) H. M., C.M.G., 1 Jan.,
 1916; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cruickshank, A. W., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
 Cruickshank, Capt. J. A., M.C., 18 Aug., 1916.
 Cruickshank, Sir W. D., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Crum, W. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Crump, Sir H. A., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921; C.S.I.,
 22 June, 1914.
 Cubbon, Capt. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cullen, 2nd Lieut. A. B., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Cullen, Lieut.-Col. E. H. S., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1916;
 M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911; D.S.O., 23 Aug., 1912.
 Cuning, Lieut.-Col. R. J., D.S.O., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Cumming, Lieut. A. E., M.C., 5 Nov., 1918.
 Cumming, Sir J. G., C.S.I., 3 June, 1916; K.C.I.E.,
 5 June, 1920.
 Cumming, Mrs. M. S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Cummins, Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. H. A. V., C.M.G.,
 3 June, 1919.
 Cunningham, Sir W. J., K.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
 Cunliffe, Major J. B., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Cunningham, Sir A. F. D., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Cunningham, Major (Lieut.-Col.) C. C., D.S.O.,
 3 June, 1919.
 Cunningham, G., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. P. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Cunningham, Capt. W. B., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Currimbhoy, Sir Fazulbhoy, see Ibrahim, Sir F.
 Currimbhoy.
 Cursetjee, Capt. H. J. M., D.S.O., 23 May, 1919.
 Curtis, Mrs. A., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Curtis, Lieut. A. C., M.C., 3 July, 1915.
 Curtis, Sir G. S., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Curton of Kedleston, the Right Hon. George
 Nathaniel, Earl, K.G., G.C.S.I., 6 Jan., 1899;
 G.C.I.E., 6 Jan., 1899.
 Cusins, Miss C. L., Q.A.M.N.S.I., Royal Red Cross,
 1 Jan., 1917.
 Cust, Capt. Sir C. L., Bart., C.B., C.M.G., 1901;
 C.I.E., 15 May, 1906; G.C.V.O.
 Cutch, H.H. Maharao Sawai Sir Kengarji Bahadur
 Rao of, G.C.S.I., 4 June, 1917; G.C.I.E., 30 June,
 1887.
 Cuthbert, A., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Cuthbert, Lieut. L. A., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
 Cuthbertson, Clive, O.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Cuttriss, C. A., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Cyril, H. R. and H.I., Grand Duchesses, of Russia,
 C.I., 11 Dec., 1893.
- Dabholkar, Ty, Lieut. A. Y., M.C., 10 Mar., 1917.
 Daboo, Ty, Lieut. E. R., M.C., 15 June, 1917.
 Dadabhoy, Mrs. Jarbanoo, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Dadabhoy, Maneekjee Byramjee, Sir Kt., 1 Jan.,
 1921; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Dadiha Merwanji Dalal, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Daintith, Capt. T. J., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Dalbir Gurung, Subadar, M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
 Daldy, Major (Lieut.-Col.) A. W., O.B.E., 30 Dec.,
 1919.
 Dale, Lieut.-Col. G. A., C.M.G., 17 Oct., 1917.
 Daljit Singh, Raja, Sir, K.B.E., 3 June, 1919; C.S.I.,
 23 June, 1914.

- Jallas, Col. A. E., C.M.G., 15 Feb., 1917; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Jallas, Lieut.-Col. C. M., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Jaly, F. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1914.
- Jaly, Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh, K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1916; K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Jandekar, Rao Bahadur Lala Bisheshwar, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Jane, Sir L. W., G.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; C.S.I., 24 June, 1904.
- Jane, Capt. R., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Jane, Sir R. M., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Daniell, Major J. A. S., D.S.O., 23 June, 1915; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Daniels, Capt. and Bt. Major A. M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Dann, Lieut. C. F., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Darbhanga, Sir Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, Muharaja of, G.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915; K.B.E.
- d'Arenberg, Prince and Duke Auguste Louis Albréric, G.C.S.I. (Hony.), 1 Jan., 1909.
- Darley, B. D'O., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Darley, Lieut.-Col. J. R., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918; D.S.O., 18 Aug., 1916.
- Darlington, Edwin, C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- Das, Babu Birendra Kishor, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Das, Bopca V., I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Das, Dewan Bahadur Chaube Raghunath of Kotah, C.S.I., 14 June, 1912.
- Das, Babu Kamini Kumar, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Das, K. N., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Das, Capt. M., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Das, Raj Bahadur Lala Ram Saran, C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
- Das, Madhu Sudhan, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
- Das, Raj, Bahadur, Maj.-Gen. Dewan Bishan, C.I.F., 1 Jan., 1915.
- Dase, Babu Pyari Lal, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Dastur, Mrs. Sunshi Kalkitbad, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Das Umesh, C., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- U. C. Dast, Jemadar Mir, I.O.M., 29 June, 1915.
- Datta, H.H. Maharaja Sir Lakendra Govind Singh, Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Dault Rai, Diwan Bahadur Diwan, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Daunt, Capt. C. O'B., M.C., 4 Feb., 1918.
- Davern, Lieut. F. B., C.I.E., 23 Aug., 1918.
- Davidson, C. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Davidson, Lieut.-Col. D. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Davidson, Brig.-Gen. James, D.S.O., 23 Aug., 1912.
- Davidson, Lieut. (Major) J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Davidson, Capt. J. R., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Davidson, Lieut. (Capt.) J. W., M.C., 2 Apr., 1919.
- Davidson, Sir Lionel, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Davidson, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Davidson, Brig.-Gen. S. R., C.M.G., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Davis, Lieut.-Col. J. H. M., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- Davies, Hon. Major A., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Davies, Brig.-Gen. C. H., C.M.G., 26 Aug., 1917; D.S.O. 3 July, 1903.
- Davies, Capt. C. N., M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
- Davies, Lieut. (Major) J. F., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Davies, Capt. H. L., M.C., 31 Oct., 1920.
- Davies, Lieut. J. T., M.B.E., 28 Nov., 1919.
- Davies, Miss A., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Davies, 2nd Lieut. W. T., M.C., 1 Feb., 1919.
- Davis, Major C. T., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Davis, Condr. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Davis, Lieut.-Col. G. J., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
- Davis, Mrs. G. J. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Davis, Lieut. (Capt.) W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Davidson, Capt. D. S., D.S.O., 15 Feb., 1919.
- Davidson, Maj.-Gen. K. S., C.B., 26 June, 1908.
- Davson, Major (Lieut.-Col.) H. J. H., D.S.O., 3 Jan., 1919.
- Davy, Mrs. M. L., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Dawson, Hon. Capt. F. D., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Dawson, Lieut. (Major), K. C. D., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Dawson, V., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Day, A. S., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Dayal, S. P., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- De, Kiran Chandra, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1915.
- De, Mrs. Sarojini, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Dean, Capt. G. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Deane, A. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Deane, Col. G. W., C.B., 30 June, 1905.
- Deaken, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Dealy, Col. J. A., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Deaso, Major (Lieut.-Col.) C. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Debenham, W. C., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- De Brath, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ernest K.C.B., 22 June, 1914; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- de Burgh, Bt. Major E., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
- De Butts, Capt. F. C., M.C., 23 June, 1915; D.S.O., 15 Feb., 1917.
- de Chazal, Mrs. D. S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- de Courcy, Capt. the Hon. M. W. R., D.S.O., 26 Aug., 1917.
- Deedes, Capt. R. B., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916; O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- de Glanville, O., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- de la Fosse, C. F., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Delamain, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. S., K.C.M.G., 23 Aug., 1918; C.B., 1 Jan., 1914; D.S.O., 14 April, 1905.
- Delme-Radcliffe, Major (Lieut.-Col.) S. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- De la Motte, Major R. B., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
- de Lisle, Col. G. de S., C.M.G., 4 June, 1917.
- de Lothkierne, Lieut.-Col. A. C. de L., Joly, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1908.
- de Montmorency, G. F., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916; C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- de Monte, Asst.-Sarg. A. N., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Dempster, F. E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1896.
- Denehy, Lieut. (Capt.) F. P. G., M.C., 15 Nov., 1919.
- Denham, G. C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Daning, Capt. R., M.C., 2 June, 1918.
- Dennie, R. H., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Dennys, Major G. T., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Dennys, Col. G. W. P., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1915.
- Dennys, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. T., K.H.F., 1 Jan., 1919; C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
- Dennys, Capt. L. E., M.C., 1 Jan., 1919; Bar, 8 Mar., 1919.
- Dennys, Mrs. L. M. M., M.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
- Dent, Capt. W., D.S.O., 17 April, 1916.
- de Rosse, Lieut. J. A., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Deo, Maharaja Ramanaji Saran Singh, C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Deo, Rani Chandelin Ju., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Deo, Raja Brij Mohan, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Deo, Raja Chandrashekar Prasad Singh, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Deo, Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja, O.B.F., 3 June, 1918.
- Deo, Raja Sudhal, C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Dering, Sir H. G., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., K.C.I.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Desai, Sardar Lakhmandas Basava Prabhu, Sar., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Desmond, J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- De Souza, Capt. P. J., I.M.S., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Des Voaux, Lieut.-Col. H., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1919.

- Devaraju, Subadar, M.C., 28 Oct., 1920.
 Devassayam, Hon. Capt., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 De Vine, J. L., I.S.O., 5 June, 1920.
 Dew, Lieut.-Col. A. B., C.S.I., 3 June, 1915; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 ewas (Junior Branch), H.H. Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Baba Sahab Puar, Chief of, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Dewas State (Senior Branch), H.H. Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Dowling, Lieut.-Col. E. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 de Winton, W. B., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Dhrangadhra, H.H. Maharaja Sir Ghamahyamsinbji Ajitsinghji, Raj Sahab of, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Dhar, H.H. Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar of, K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; K.R.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Dhattrak, Rao Sahib Rukhmoji Mankoji, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Dhirat Sing Pandir, Subadar, M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
 Dhiri Singh, Chaudhari, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Dholpur, H.H. Maharaja Sir, Major Sir Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur, of, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Dhola, Manoberji Rastaraji, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Dhudha, Seth Chandmal, C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Diack, Sir A. H., K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1916; C.V.O., 15 Dec., 1905; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Dial, Raghuber, I.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Dick, Col. Sir A. R., K.B.E., 3 June, 1919; C.B., C.V.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Dick, G. P., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Dickens, Lieut. (Capt.) W. S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Dickie, Maj.-Gen. J. E., C.B., 25 June, 1909; C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Dickinson, F. G., M.C.
 Dickson, Capt. A. N., M.C., 4 June, 1917.
 Dickson, Lieut. E. J., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Dickson, Capt. H. R. P., C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Dickson, Lieut.-Col. J. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Dickson, Mrs. L., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Dickson, Major-Gen. W. E. R., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Digby, S., C.I.E., 28 June, 1907.
 Digby-Beste, Lieut.-Commandr. (Commandr.) H. A. B., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Dimmock, Lieut.-Col. H. P., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Din, K. H., Maulvi Ahmed, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Din, K. B. Munshi Ahmad, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Din Muhammad Khan Laghari, Khan Bahadur Sardar, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Dinshaw, Hormusjee Cowasjee, M.V.O., 10 Jan., 1912; O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Dixon, E. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Dobbie, W. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1908.
 Dobbie, Brig.-Gen. W. H., C.B., 14 June, 1912.
 Dobbs, Lieut. (Capt.) A. F., M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
 Dobbs, Lt. Lieut.-Col. C. F., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917; C.I.B., 3 June, 1919.
 Dobbs, Sir H. R. C., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921; C.S.I., 18 Aug., 1916.
 Doholkar, V. A., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Dobson, 2nd Lieut. G. H., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Dockrill, Col. W. R., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Dodd, Major P. C. R., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Dods, A. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Dods, Lieut. E. R. S., M.C., 10 Mar., 1917.
 Dods, Lieut. B. W. F., M.C., 27 June, 1919.
 Donald, D., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Donald, Douglas, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Donald, Sir J. S., K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915; C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Donald, J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Dopping-Hepenstal, Major M. E., D.S.O., 24 June, 1916; C.B.K., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Doran, A. E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1907.
 Dotivala, Capt. N. M. P., I.M.S., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
 Douglas, 2nd Lieut. (Capt.) F. W., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Douglas, Mrs. H. M. L., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Douglas, Lieut.-Col. G. S., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Douglas, Maj.-Gen. J. A., C.M.G., 1913; C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Douglas, Lieut.-Col. M. W., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; C.I.E., 26 June, 1903.
 Douie, Major F. McG., M.C., D.S.O., 29th Oct., 1915.
 Douie, Sir J. McC., K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Dowdenwell, Lieut. W. H., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Dowding, Capt. C. G., M.C., 1 Feb., 1917.
 Dowland, Capt. G. R., M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
 Downe, Maj.-Gen. Viscount, K.C.V.O., 30 Dec., 1902; C.B., C.I.E., 10 March, 1886.
 Downie, T. S., O.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Doyle, Capt. (Major) E. R., I.M.S., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Doyle, Major I. P., D.S.O., 23 Aug., 1889.
 Drake, J. C. B., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Drake, T. O., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Drake-Brookman, Lieut.-Col. D. H., C.M.G., 23 June, 1915.
 Drake-Brookman, Sir H. V., Kt., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Drew, Brig.-Gen. A. B. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Drew, Col. (Br.-Gen.) B. C. H., C.M.G., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Driscoll, Capt. D. P., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Drummond, Capt. (Major) J. G. P., M.C., 2 Apr., 1919.
 Drysdale, Capt. A. E., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916; M.C., 1919.
 D'Souza, Capt. A. J., M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
 Dube, Subadar Gauri Shanka, M.C., 18 Feb., 1916.
 Duberly, Capt. M. R. W., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Du Bern, J. E., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Du Boulay, Sir J. H., K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; C.S.I., 3 June, 1916.
 Dudley, Lieut. (Capt.) S., M.C., 29 Nov., 1919.
 Duff, Major A. B., C.I.E., 14 June, 1912; M.V.O., 17 March, 1917.
 Duff, Col. G. M., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Dufferin and Ava, Harriot Georgiana, Dowager Marchioness of, C.I., 15 Dec., 1884; D.B.E., 24 Aug., 1917.
 Duffy, Commy. and Major T. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Dujana, Nawab of, O.B.E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Duke, Sir Frederick William, K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1915; G.C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Dumayne, Sir F. G., Kt., 25 June, 1909.
 Dunbar, Sir L. G., Kt., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Dunbar-Brander, A. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Duncan, Miss C., Royal Red Cross (2nd Class), 1 Jan., 1920.
 Duncan, H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Duncan, Major (Lieut.-Col.) H. C., O.B.E., 15 Nov., 1919.
 Dundas, Major and Br. Lieut.-Col. P. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Dundas, R. T., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Dundas, W. C. M., C.I.E., 3 June, 1913.
 Dundee, Col. W. J. D., C.I.E., 29 June, 1906.
 Dundon, G. H., M.C.

- Dunlop, A. J., C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Dunlop, Major C. A. M., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Dunlop, Major W. B., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916; O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Dunlop, Col. R. W. L., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913; D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Dunne, W. C. G., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Dunning, 2nd Lieut. A. G. A., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Dunscombe, Lieut.-Col. R. B., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Dunsford, Brig.-Gen. F. P. S., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Dunsterville, Maj.-Gen. L. C., C.B., 3 June, 1916; C.S.L., 6 Nov., 1918.
 Dunsterville, Col. K. S., C.B., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Duntun, 2nd Lieut. A. W., M.C., 27 Oct., 1917.
 Dunwoodie, Miss L. B., Q.A.M.N.S.I., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919; Royal Red Cross, 16 Nov., 1918.
 Durand, Col. A. G. A., C.B., 12 July, 1892; C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Durand, Right Hon. Sir H. M., G.C.M.G., 23 May, 1900; K.C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1894; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1899.
 Durand, 2nd Lieut. P. F., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Durham, Sen. Asst. Surg. and Major W. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Durrant, Rt. Rev. H. B., D.D., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Durrell, Desacombe M., M.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Dutt, Mrs., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Dutt, Babu Jogesh Chandra, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Dutt, Lieut. S., M.C., 4 Feb., 1918.
 Duval, Mrs. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Dwane, E. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Dwane, Lieut.-Col. H. M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Dyce, Col. G. H. G., C.B., 21 Jan., 1896.
 Dyer, Major H. L., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Dyer, Capt. A. J., M.B.F.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Dyer, Brig.-Gen. R. E. H., C.B., 17 Oct., 1917.
 Dyke, Col. P. H., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Eadie, Major J. I., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Eales, 2nd Lieut. C. H. H., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Eales, H. L., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Eardley-Wilmot, Maj.-Gen. R., C.B., 20 May, 1896.
 Eardley-Wilmot, Sir Saint-Hill, K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918; K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Eastmond, 2nd Lieut. A., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Ebrahimji, Khan Sahib Shaik, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Eccles, Capt. M., M.C., 29 Oct., 1915.
 Edalston, Lieut. (Capt.) E., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Edge, Rt. Hon. Sir John, Kt., 26 June, 1886.
 Edgerley, Sir S. W., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1916; K.C.V.O., 14 Nov., 1905; C.I.E., 25 May, 1895.
 Edward-Collins, Lieut.-Col. G. E., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Edwardes, Lieut.-Col. A. C., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Edwardes, Lieut.-Col. J. G., D.S.O., 27 June, 1919.
 Edwardes, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) S. M., C.B., 3 June, 1918; C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1917; D.S.O., 16 July, 1895.
 Edwardes, S. M., C.S.I., 3 June, 1915; C.V.O., 10 Jan., 1912.
 Edwards, Brig.-Gen. Fitz J. M., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1917; D.S.O., 20 May, 1898; A.D.C.
 Edwards, Surg.-Gen. W. R., C.B., 22 June, 1914; C.M.G., 29 Nov., 1901.
- Edward-Jones, Miss W. M., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Edye, E. H. H., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Egerton, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. G., K.C.B., 22 Dec., 1916; K.C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Eggar, Sir H. C., Kt., 7 July, 1910; M.V.O., 5 Jan., 1906.
 Eggar, Miss M. F., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Eiloart, Lieut. B. H., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Elderton, Comdr. F. H., D.S.O., 26 Nov., 1900.
 Elliott, Lieut.-Col. F. H., C.S.L., 3 June, 1915.
 Elkington, Capt. E. H. O., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Elkina, Lieut. (Major) W. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ellahie, Haji Bukhsh, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Elles, Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Roche, G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1906; K.C.B., 20 May, 1898.
 Elliot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Locke, K.C.B., 26 June, 1902; K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
 Elliot, Lieut.-Col. W. H. W., D.S.O., 26 June, 1902.
 Elliott, Algernon, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Elliott, Lieut.-Col. A. C., C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Elliott, Lieut. (Major) G. F., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ellis, Col. C. C., C.B., 26 June, 1908.
 Ellis, Mrs. K. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Ellis, T. P., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ellis, Col. W. M., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Elmes, C. H., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Elsmie, Brig.-Gen. A. M. S., C.B., 3 June, 1919; C.M.G., 28 Oct., 1915.
 Elwes, Mrs. A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Elwes, Major F. F., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Emerson, T., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ennis, Lieut. J. I., M.C., 23 May, 1918.
 Engineer, Miss Bhicaiajee Ardesahir, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Engineer, Capt. S. K., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 English, A. E., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Enthoven, R. E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Erskine, Capt. K. C. S., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Erskine, Lieut. W. R., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Eustace, Maj.-Gen. A. H., C.B., 1 Jan., 1916; C.B.E., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 6 Sept., 1904.
 Evans, Capt. D. MacN., M.C., 18 June, 1917.
 Evans, Rev. E., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Evans, Col. G., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Evans, Col. G. H., A.D.C., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Evans, H. F., C.S.I., 3 June, 1899.
 Evans, Gen. Sir H. M., K.C.B., 20 June, 1911.
 Evans, Capt. T. J. C., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Evatt, Brig.-Gen. J. T., D.S.O., 10 Jan., 1900.
 Even, Col. G. E., C.B., 25 June, 1909.
 Evill, Capt. C. P., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Ewart, 2nd Lieut. C. A., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Ewart, Mrs. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ewart, Major (Lt.-Col.) R. F., D.S.O., 26 March, 1918.
 Ewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. H., A.D.C., K.C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918; C.B., 3 June, 1915; C.I.E., 14 June, 1912; D.S.O., 27 Aug., 1895.
 Ewas Khan, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ewbank, Col. W., C.B., 3 June, 1919; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Ewing, Miss A., M.B.E., 2 June, 1918.
 Ewing, Rev. J. C. R. (Hon.) C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Exham, Major H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 27 Sept., 1920.
 Ershaw, Miss P., Q.A.M.N.S.I., 4 March, 1918.
 Essochiel, T. Lieut.-Col. J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Eyre, E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ezra, A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ezra, Lieut. (Capt.) E., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.

- Fagan Lieut. (Capt.) H. A., M.C., D.S.O., 27 Sept., 1920.
- Fagan, Lieut.-Col. B. J., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Fagan, Brig.-Gen. E. A., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Fagan, P. J., C.S.I., 4 June, 1917.
- Fagan, Mrs. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Fairbrother, Bt. Col. W. T., C.B., 25 June, 1909.
- Fairley, Lieut. J. W., I.S.O., 5 June, 1920.
- Faithful, Major (Lieut.-Col.) G. F. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Falconer, Lieut. J. F., M.C., D.S.O., 2 Dec., 1918.
- Faletti, John, M.V.O., 27 Feb., 1921.
- Felgar, Lieut. (Capt.) B. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Fene, Lieut. A. G. G., M.C., 4 Mar., 1918.
- Fene, Maj.-Gen. Sir Vere Bonamy, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918; K.C.B., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Fanshawe, Sir A. U., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1895; C.V.O., 19 March, 1906.
- Fanshawe, H. C., C.S.I., 23 May, 1900.
- Farewell, Commr. M. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Faria, Major J. G., O.B.E., 15 Nov., 1919.
- Farmán Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Farmán Ali, Risaldar Major, M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Farmer, Sen. Asst. Surg. and Major C. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Farquharson, Capt. (Major) C. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Farquharson, Capt. F. A., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Farran, Lieut.-Col. G. L., M.C., D.S.O., 17 Oct., 1917.
- Farrar, Lieut. W. B., M.C., 31 Oct., 1920.
- Farrrell, Capt. G. V., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Farrrell, Capt. R., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Fashon, Maj.-Gen. C. O. M., C.B., 6 Sept., 1904.
- Faskon, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) W. H., C.B., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Fateh, Ali Khan, Nawab, Kazilbash, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Fateh Singh, Raja, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Fateh Singh, Sardar, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Faudel-Phillips, Sir G. F., Bart., G.C.I.E., 15 Oct., 1897.
- Fawcett, E. P., C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Fazulbhai Virram, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
- Feiling, Lieut. (Capt.) K. G., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Feltham, Capt. W. I. P., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Fell, Sir G. B. H., K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1918; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Fenton, Brig.-Gen. A. B., C.B., 28 June, 1907.
- Fenton, Sir M. W., K.C.S.I., 22 June, 1914.
- Fenton, T. C., I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
- Ferard, H. C., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898.
- Ferard, J. E., C.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
- Ferguson, 2nd Lieut. D. H., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
- Ferguson, J., M.C.
- Ferguson, 2nd Lieut. J. A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Fermor, L. L., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Feroz Khan, Muhammad, Subadar Major, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Ferrar, Major M. L., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Ferrier, T. A., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Ferry, Major E. S. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Fetherstonhaugh, Bt. Lieut.-Col. W. A., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1909; O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- French, Capt. R. P. T., M.C., 24 Sept., 1918.
- French-Mullen, Major J. L. W., C.I.E., 14 June, 1912; C.S.I., 5 June, 1920.
- Fiddaman, Lieut. E., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Field, Lieut.-Col. C. D., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Field, Lieut. (Capt.) F. D. S., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Fieldsend, 2nd Lieut. C. E., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Fife, H.R.H. the Princess Royal, Duchess of, C.I., 6 Aug., 1887.
- Filgate, Lieut.-Col. T. R., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Filoso, Sir Michael, K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Fink, K. De Q., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Finlay, Sir C. K., Kt., 14 June, 1912.
- Finlay, Lieut. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Finlay, J. F., C.S.I., 20 May, 1896.
- Finlay, Bt. Lieut.-Col. R. F., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
- Finlayson, Major W. T., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Finnney, Sir Stephen, Kt., 3 June, 1913; C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
- Finnis, Col. Henry, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1909; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Finnis, Capt. H., M.C., 30 May, 1916.
- Finnis, Capt. H. C., M.C., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Firminger, Mrs. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Firth, Lieut.-Col. R. A., D.S.O., 2 Feb., 1916.
- Fisher, Lieut.-Col. John, D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Fisher, Col. John, C.B., 23 Aug., 1913.
- Fisher, T., I.S.O., 3 June, 1913.
- Fisk, Miss E. B., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Fitch, C. F., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Fitzgerald, Capt. (Lieut.-Col.) A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- FitzGerald, Capt. D. C. V., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
- FitzGerald, Major G. B. L., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
- Fitzgerald, P. S. V., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1906.
- FitzGibbon, Lieut. H. O. D., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
- FitzHugh, Maj.-Gen. Alfred, C.B., 22 Feb., 1881.
- Fitzpatrick, J. A. G., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Flanagan, Lieut. E. B., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
- Fleming, Lieut.-Col. A. N., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Fleming, Major (Lieut.-Col.) J. K. S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Fleming, Major W. E., M.C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Fletcher, Sir F. E., Kt., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Fletcher, J. H., M.C.
- Floyer, Lieut. E. A., M.C., 8 Aug., 1917.
- Flynn, J. D., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Forbes, A., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Forbes, Major A. E. B., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Forbes, Capt. A. F. G., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Forbes, Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col. and Ty. Br.-Gen.) Sir A. W., C.B., K.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Forbes, Major E. E., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- Forbes, Lieut. (Lieut.-Col.), G. H. N., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Forbes, Sir G. S., K.C.S.I., 25 June, 1909.
- Forbes, H. F., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919.
- Forrest, Sir G. W., Kt., 1 Jan., 1913; C.I.E.; 3 June, 1899.
- Foster, E. W. P., C.M.G., 21 May, 1898.
- Foster, William, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Foster, Capt. W. M. A., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Fowle, E., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Fowler, Brig.-Gen. C.A., D.S.O., 14 Aug., 1909; C.B., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Fowler, Capt. E. K., M.C., 23 June, 1915.
- Fowler, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) F. J., C.B., 1 Jan., 1916; D.S.O., 23 Aug., 1899.
- Fowler, Mrs. M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Fox, Lieut. E. L. W., M.C., 15 Nov., 1919.
- Fox, Capt. F. N., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Fox-Male, Major W. C. E. T., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Fox-Strangways, M. W., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Francis, Capt. R. F., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Franklin, Major G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Franklin, Lieut.-Col. (Br.-Gen.) H. S. E., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1919; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Franklin, Miss M., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Franks, Capt. (Major) K. F., D.S.O., 15 Feb., 1919.

- Franks, Capt. N., C.I.E., 20 May, 1896.
 Fraser, Major A. I., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Fraser, Lady Constance, C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Fraser, Lieut. C. J. S., M.C., 2 Apr., 1919.
 Fraser, Sir Gordon, Kt., 3 June, 1918.
 Fraser, Sir H. S., Kt., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Fraser, Capt. (Major) J. D., C.M.G., M.C., 18 Dec., 1919.
 Fraser, Capt. S. G. G., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Fraser, J. H. R., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Fraser, Sir S. M., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918; C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
 Fraser, Brig.-Gen. T. C. R., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919, C.M.G.
 Fraser, Capt. and Br. Major W. A. K., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916; D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Fraser, W. S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Fraser-Tyler, Capt. W. K., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Fraser, Col. G. S., C.M.G., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Frederica, H.R.H. the Princess, Baroness von Pawel-Rammingen, C.I., 27 June, 1878.
 Freeland, Major Sir H. F. E., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920, C.B., M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911; D.S.O.
 Freer-Smith, Comdr. Sir H. P., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Freeth, Miss Dorothy (now Mrs. S. K. Brown), O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Freeth, Lieut.-Col. W., M.V.O., 14 Oct., 1902.
 Freitas, H. St. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Fremantle, S. H., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920; C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Fremantle, Mrs. V., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 French, H. L., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 French, L., C.I.E., 22 June, 1914; C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Freyer, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Sir P. J., K.C.B., 4 June, 1917.
 Frizelle, Mrs. F. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Frost, Capt. and Br. Major (Br.-Gen.) F. D., M.C., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Frost, Capt. G. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Fry, A. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Fry, Lieut.-Col. A. B., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Fry, Maj.-Gen. C. L., C.B., 3 June, 1916.
 Fryer, Sir F. W. R., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1895.
 Fuller, Sir J. B., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1908; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1902.
 Fulton, Capt., J. D., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Fulton, Sir R. F., Kt., 26 June, 1903.
 Furze, Lieut. T. E., M.C.
- Gabriel, Ty. Lieut.-Col. E. V., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; C.M.G., 3 June, 1918; C.V.O., 5 Jan., 1906; C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gahan, F. J., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Gaiger, Sister G. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gaikwar, H.H. Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai, C.I., 2 Aug., 1892.
 Gait, Lady C. M., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Gait, Sir E. A., K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1915; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1907.
 Gajendragadkar, G. L., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Gajjan Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Galbraith, 2nd Lieut. I. W., M.C., 16 Aug., 1917.
 Gales, Sir R. R., Kt., 3 June, 1916.
 Galpin, Flt.-Lieut. C. J., D.S.O., 22 June, 1917.
 Galvin, Capt. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gall, R. L. B., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Gall, Capt. L., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Gambhir Jung Thapa of Nepal, Lieut.-Col., C.I.E. (Hon.), 4 Feb., 1919.
 Ganapathy, Capt. C. M., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Gamble, James Sykes, C.I.E., 3 June, 1899.
 Gamble, Sir R. A., Kt., 21 Feb., 1917.
- Gamlen, R. L., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Ganga Bakhsh Singh, Rai Bahadur Bhaiya, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Ganguly Bahadur, Rai Akhoy Bhusan, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Garbett, C. C., C.I.E., 26 Aug., 1918.
 Gardiner, E. R., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Gardiner, Major H. W., R.A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Garnett, Commy. and Major W., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Garrett, Capt. K. A., M.C., 16 Aug., 1917.
 Garstin, Sir W. E., G.C.M.G., 6 Dec., 1902.
 Garth, Sir William, Kt., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Gartsde-Tipping, Lt.-Col. R. F., C.B., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Garu, Diwan Bahadur Sir Pitti Thyagaraya Chetti, Knight, 5 June, 1920.
 Garu, M. R. Ky Diwan Bahadur Pasupuleti Parankusam Nayudu, I.S.O., 5 June, 1920.
 Gatacre, Maj.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.B., 28 June, 1907.
 Gatherer, Major (Lieut.-Col.) A. H. N., M.C., 3 June, 1916; Bar, 3 June, 1919.
 Gates, Sir F. C., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1906.
 Gauntlett, M. F., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1915; C.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Gausson, Lieut.-Col. J. R., C.M.G., 3 June, 1916; C.I.E., 22 Mar., 1919; D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Gayer, Mrs. M. H., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Geard, Capt. R. C., O.B.E., 30 June, 1920.
 Geary, 2nd Lieut. H. V., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Gebbie, F. St. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Gee, Lieut.-Col. F. W., C.I.E., 26 Aug., 1918.
 Gell, H. G., M.V.O., 14 Nov., 1905.
 Gell, Major P. F., D.S.O., 2 Dec., 1918.
 Geoghegan, Lieut.-Col. F. E., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Geoghegan, Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. N. M., D.S.O., 3 Mar., 1919.
 Geoghegan, Lieut.-Col. S. C. B., 29 Oct., 1915.
 George, Mrs. A. M., R.E.C., 3 Mar., 1919.
 George, E. C. S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1894.
 Gerrard, Major F. W., C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
 Gervers, Major F. R. S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Ghana Bikrum Bana, of Nepal, Lieut.-Col., C.I.E. (Hon.), 3 June, 1918.
 Ghatak, Narendra Nath, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ghatge, Pirajiro Bapu Sahob, Chief of Kagal, C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1911; C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Ghazanfer Ali Khan, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ghosal, Jyotananath, C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ghose, Babu Atal Chandra, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ghosh Kali Prasanna, Rai Bahadur of Dacca, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1908.
 Ghosh, Manmatha Nath, I.S.O., 22 June, 1914.
 Ghulam Ali, Subadar, M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Ghulam, Prince, Muhammad Ali Khan, Bahadur of Arcot, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Hon. Capt. Malik, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Ghulam Qadir Khan, Khan Bahadur, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ghulam Raza Khan, Risaldar Major, M.V.O., 31 March, 1903.
 Ghulium Mahomed Khan, Khan Bahadur Mir, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gibbon, T. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Gidhaur, Maharaja Sir Ravanaeswar Prasad Singh, Bahadur of, K.C.I.E., 25 May, 1895.
 Giffard, Lieut.-Col. G. G., C.S.I., 3 June, 1913.
 Gilbert, Lieut.-Col. G. E. L., D.S.O., 14 Aug., 1908.
 Gilbert, J. A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Gilbert, Lieut.-Col. L. E., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.

- Gilbert, Lieut. V. J., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Gilchrist, Major W. F. C., C.I.E., 23 Aug., 1918.
 Giles, Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. E. D., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1919; D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Giles, Edward, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Giles, Robert, C.I.E., 3 June, 1899.
 Gillan, Sir R. W., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Gillespie, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gillespie, Lieut.-Col. R. St. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918; O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Gillett, Lieut. (Capt.) B. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gillett, Lieut.-Col. B. S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Gillitt, Major W., C.I.E., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Gilmore, Miss A. M., Q.A.M.N.S.I., Royal Red Cross, 1 Jan., 1917; O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Gilroy, Capt. P. K., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Gimlette, Lieut.-Col. G. H. D., C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Girard, Mrs. M., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Girard, R. G., I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
 Giridhar Singh, C.I.E., 18 Aug., 1917.
 Gittings, Mrs. G., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Glacken, S. H., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Gladstone, Lieut. (Capt.) A. C., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Gladstone, 2nd Lieut. S. D. M.C., 10 Mar., 1917.
 Glancy, R. I. E., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Glanville, Lieut. (Capt.) E. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Glascock, L. C. B., M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Glasford, Lieut.-Col. A. L. R., C.M.G., 4 June, 1917; D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Gladstone-Newcomen, Hon. Col. A. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1907.
 Gleeson, E. J., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Goad, Capt. O. E. G. B., M.C., 26 Aug., 1917.
 Goad, Col. H., C.S.I., 29 June, 1907.
 G.C. Gobind Singh, Lance Dafadar, V.C., 11 Jan., 1918.
 Goddard, Lieut. (Capt.) E. N., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919; M.C., 16 Jan., 1920.
 Godden, Engr.-Lieut.-Commr. J. W. M., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Godfree, Lieut. A. S., M.C., 16 Aug., 1917.
 Godfrey, Sir G. C., Kt., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Godfrey, Lieut.-Col. S. H., C.I.E., 14 Aug., 1908.
 Godinho, Lieut. (Capt.) P. X., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Godkin, Major S. R., D.S.O., 26 Aug., 1917.
 Godley, J. C., C.S.I., 22 June, 1914.
 Godeall, Sir W., Kt., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Godson, Capt. O. A., M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
 Godwin, Brig.-Gen. C. A. C., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918; Bar, 4 Mar., 1918.
 Gonnka Rai Bahadur Hari Ram, Sir, Knight, 1 Jan., 1921; C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Gokaldas Khandas Parekh, Sir, Knight, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Goldfrap, Capt. H. W., M.C., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Goldie, Lieut. E. A. M. J., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Goldie, Major K. O., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Goldsmith, Capt. H. A., M.C., 18 Aug., 1916.
 Gomes, B. F., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Gondal, H. H. Sir Bhagwatinbji Sagramji Thakur Sahib of G.C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Gondal, H. H. Rani Sahib of C.I., 2 Aug., 1892.
 Gonat, A. J. L., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Goodbody, Col. C. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918; D.S.O., 1918.
 Goodfellow, Lieut.-Col. N. G. R., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919.
 Goodridge, Rear-Admiral W. S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Goodwin, Col. Frank, A.D.C., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Goodwyn, Major H. E., R.E., D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
 Goodwyn, Miss A., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Gopal Das Bhandari, Rai Bahadur, M.B.E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Gopal Lala Ram, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gopal Lala Ram, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1918.
 Gopal, Rai Sahib Lala Ram, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gopal, Singh, Capt. Sardar, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gopinath, Rai Bahadur Pundit, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Gordon, Lieut. C. A., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Gordon, Lieut. (Capt.) D. St. V., M.C., 2 Apr., 1919.
 Gordon, Lieut. D. H., D.S.O., 10 March, 1917.
 Gordon, Lieut.-Col. G. G., C.I.E., 3 Jan., 1911.
 Gordon, Capt. (Major) J. de la H., M.C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gordon, Col. J. C. F., C.I.E., 31 July, 1897.
 Gordon, Major J. G. B., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Gordon, Lieut.-Col. J. L. R., C.B., 3 June, 1916.
 Gordon, Major-Gen. L. A. C., C.B., C.S.I., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Gordon, Col. L. A., C.B., 25 June, 1909.
 Gordon, Lieut.-Col. P. J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gordon, Lieut.-Col. R. F. G., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Gordon, Col. S. V., D.S.O., 21 Jan., 1896.
 Gordon, Capt. S., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Gordon, Col. W. A., C.M.G., D.S.O., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919.
 Gordon, W. B., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Gore, Capt. F. L., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gorringe, Maj. Gen. Sir G. F., K.C.B., 29 Oct., 1915; K.C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918; D.S.O.
 Goss, Capt. E. S., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Goswami, Charn, C., I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
 Goudge, J. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gough, Lieut.-Col. H. A. K., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Gough, Lieut. W. G. H., M.C., 24 June, 1916.
 Gould, Major G., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Gould, Lieut.-Col. Jay, C.B.E., 24 Aug., 1917.
 Goulding, H. R., I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
 Goument, C. E. V., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Gourlay, W. R., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Gourlay, Lieut.-Col. C. A., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Gourlie, Major J., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Gout, Capt. P. J., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Gover, Capt. A. C., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Govindarajulu, Dr. Miss R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gow, Capt. P. F., D.S.O., 24 June, 1916.
 Grace, Capt. H. G., M.C., 16 Aug., 1917.
 Gracey, Lieut. (Capt.) D. D., M.C., 10 Mar., 1917; Bar, 3 June, 1919.
 Gracey, H. K., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gracey, Mrs. M. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gracey, Col. Thomas, C.S.L., 22 June, 1897.
 Gracias, Hyginus Dominic, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Graham, Capt. (Major) C. T., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Graham, Sir C. W. N., Kt., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Graham, Rev. J. A., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Graham, Lieut.-Col. J. D., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919.
 Graham, Capt. L. C. T., M.C., 4 Feb., 1918.
 Graham, Lieut. (Capt.) N. L., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Graham, Asst.-Commr. and Lieut. R., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Graham, R. A., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Graham, Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. R. B., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Graham, Maj.-Gen. Sir T., K.C.B., 26 June, 1908.
 Grainger, Surg.-Gen. Thomas, C.B., 20 June, 1911.
 Granger, Lieut.-Col. T. A., C.M.G., 3 June, 1918.
 Grant, Sir A. H., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918; C.S.I., 3 June, 1915.
 G. G. Grant, Col. C. J. W., V.C., 26 May, 1891.
 Grant, Major G. P., D.S.O., 2 Sept., 1902.
 G. G. Grant, Major J. D., V.C., 6 July, 1904.

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- Grant, N., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Grant, Capt. R.A.P., M.C., 23 Aug., 1918; Bar., 5 May, 1919.
 Graveson, Major H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gravett, Lieut. G. W., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gray, Major E. St. C., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Gray, Brig.-Gen. F. W. B., C.M.G., 18 Feb., 1915; D.S.O., 14 Aug., 1908.
 Gray, J., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Gray, 2nd Lieut. J. W., M.C., 18 June, 1917.
 Gray, Miss M. E., Q.A.M.N.S.I., Royal Red Cross, 10 Nov., 1908.
 Gray, W. D., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gray, Maj.-Gen. W. Du G., C.B., 24 June, 1904.
 Greaves, Miss L., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Green, Miss E., Q.A.M.N.S.I., 4 March, 1918.
 Green, L. B., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Green, Capt. T. G., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Green, Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) W. G. K., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Greenstreet, R. H., C.I.E., 3 June, 1899; O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Greer, R. T., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Gregory, Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. (Brig.-Gen.) C. L., C.B., 3 June, 1918; C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 Gregory, Lieut. M. S., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Gregson, E. G., C.M.G., 4 June, 1917; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Gregson, T., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Greig, Major E. D. W., C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Greig, Lieut.-Col. J. G., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Greig, Major W. B., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Grey, Lieut.-Col. A., C.I.E., 24 June, 1910.
 Grey, Capt. P., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Grice, Lieut.-Col. W. T., C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Grierson, Sir G. A., K.C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 Griffin, Lieut.-Col. C. P. G., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Griffin, Sir H. D., Kt., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Griffith, F. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Griffith, Major L., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Griffith, Major R. E. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Griffith, Capt. W. R. C., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Griffith-Griffin, Bt. Major F. M., M.C., 23 June, 1916.
 Griffiths, Lieut.-Col. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Griha Mardan Thapa of Nepal, Capt., C.I.E. (Hon.), 4 Feb., 1919.
 Grimston, F. S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Grimston, Lieut.-Col. L. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Grimston, Brig.-Gen. S. B., C.M.G., 3 June, 1918.
 Grover, Gen. Sir M. H. S., K.C.B., 22 June, 1914; K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Gruning, J. F., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gruzelier, O., M.V.O., 16 March, 1921.
 Guan, Quah Cheng, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Gubbay, M. M. S., C.S.I., 3 June, 1918; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Guider, J. A., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Guise, Lieut. (Capt.) H. R. C., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Guilford, Rev. Canon E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gumbley, Capt. D. W. M., I.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Gunga Ram, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 26 June, 1908.
 Gunning, Major G. H., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Gunn, Capt. A. D., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Gunter, S. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gupta, Ashoke Chandra, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gupta, Babu Shrianta Kumar Das, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gupta, Lieut. Bhola Nath, I.M.S., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Gupta, Rai Sahib Chandra Narayan, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gupta, Jnanendra Nath, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gupta Sarat Kumar Datta, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gupta, Sir Krishna Gobinda, K.C.S.I., 20 June, 1911.
 Gupta, Nalini Bhusan, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Gurbakhsh Singh, Bhai, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gurbakhsh, Singh, Sir, Kt., 1 Jan., 1916; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Gurdon, Mrs. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gurdon, Lieut.-Col. B. E. M., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900; D.S.O., 16 July, 1895.
 Gurdon, Lieut.-Col. P. R. T., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Gurnam Singh, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gurtu, Pandit Manmohan Nath, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Gurung, Jemadar Dhanlal, M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Guthrie, Capt. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Guthrie, Capt. J. D., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Guthrie, Miss I. M., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 H.D.C. Gwalior, Hon. Lieut.-Gen. H. H. Sir Madho Rao Sindia, Bahadur, Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., 25 May, 1895; G.C.V.O., 31 March, 1903; G.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Gwalior, H.H. the Maharani of, C.I., 1 Jan., 1891.
 Gwatkin, Col. F. S., C.B., 26 June, 1902.
 Gwatkin, Major F., M.C., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Gwynn, J. T., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Gyaw, Maung Myat Tha, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gyi, Ma Le, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Gwyn-Thomas, Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) G., D.S.O., C.M.G., 3 June, 1918.
 Gwynne, Lt. (Maj.) C. W., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Habib, Maulvi Muhammad Saran, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Habib-Ullah, Muhammad, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Habibullah, Khan, H.M., Amir of Afghanistan, G.C.B. (Hony.), 12 Jan., 1907; G.C.M.G. (Hony.).
 Hackott, Capt. H. M. M., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Hadden, 2nd Lieut. A., M.C., 3 Mar., 1919.
 Haffkine, Dr. W. M., C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Hai, Mian Abdul, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Haider Ali Khan, Lieut.-Col., C.I.E., 11 Aug., 1917.
 Haig, Major A. B., M.C., 3 June, 1919; Bar to M.C., 31 Dec., 1919.
 Haig, Capt. A. J. H., M.C., 5 May, 1919.
 Haig, Major C. J. B., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Haig, Field Marshal, Earl of Bessersyde, K.T., O.M., 3 June, 1919; G.C.B., 3 June, 1915; G.C.V.O., 16 Aug., 1916; K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Haig, Lieut.-Col. T. W., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; C.M.G., 14 June, 1912; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Hailes, Capt. W. L., M.C., 16 Sept., 1918.
 Hailey, H. R. C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916; C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Hailey, W. M., C.S.I., 3 June, 1915; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 H.C. Haines, Lieut. R. L., M.C., 29 Nov., 1919.
 Haines, Miss G., Q.A.M.N.S.I., Royal Red Cross, 4 March, 1918.
 Haines, H. H., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Haji Muhammad Hamidulla Khan Nawabzade, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Hajibhoy, Bosh Banderli, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hakim Khan, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Hakim, W. A., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Hakear, Kshilas Narayan (Lieut.-Col. Gwalior Army), C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Haldane, Lieut.-Col. C. L., C.M.G., 29 Oct., 1915.
 Hale, W. B., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Hales, Lieut. W. P., M.B.E., 2 June, 1919.
 Hall, Lieut. C. F., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Hall, C. N., I.S.O., 3 June, 1916.

- Hall, Lieut.-Col. E. G., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hall, F. J., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hall, Capt. G. F., M.C.
 Hall, G. T., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hall, H. A., I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
 Hall, J. F., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Hall, Brig.-Gen. L. M. M., C.B., 28 June, 1907.
 Hall, Major P. B., D.S.O., 26 June, 1903.
 Hall, W. T., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Halland, Lieut. (Major) G. H. R., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Halliday, Sir F. L., Kt., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909; M.V.O., 5 Jan., 1908.
 Halliday, F. C. T., M.V.O., 4 Jan., 1912.
 Hallifax, C. J., C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Halliley, Lieut. W. S., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Hallows, Lieut.-Col. F. W., C.B., 1 Jan., 1920; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hall-Wright, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Hamath Singh, Subadar, I.O.M., M.C., 24 Sept., 1919.
 Hamer, Major M. A., M.C., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Hamid, Khan Bahadur Sardar Abdul, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Hamid Khan, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Hamilton, Comdr. A., D.S.O., 29 Oct., 1915.
 Hamilton, Capt. A. F., M.C., 4 June, 1917.
 Hamilton, Major (Lieut.-Col.) F. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hamilton, Rt. Honble. Lord George, G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Hamilton, Lady George, C.I., 20 Nov., 1895.
 Hamilton, Surg.-Gen. Sir H., K.C.B., 3 June, 1913.
 Hamilton, Lieut. J. A., I.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. J. A., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. R. E. A., see Belhaven and Stenton.
 Hamilton, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) W. G., C.S.I., 23 Aug., 1918.
 Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. W. H., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919; D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Hamlyn, Mrs. H., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Hammersley-Smith, Major R. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hammick, Capt. E., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Hammick, Sir Murray, K.G.S.I., 2 Jan., 1911; C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Hammond, E. L. L., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hammond, E. W., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hanafin, Capt. J. B., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hance, Major H. M., M.C., 24 July, 1915; D.S.O., 22 Sept., 1916.
 Hancock, Lieut. (Capt.) O. P., M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 Hankin, A. C., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1905.
 Hanmer, Capt. L. A. G., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hannah, Lieut. (A.-Capt.) J. S., M.C., 16 Sept., 1918.
 Hannington, Mrs. M., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Haerahan, W. G. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hanrahan, Miss Q., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Hanson, F. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hanwant Singh, Risaldar, Major J., Hon. Capt., Sardar Bahadur, M.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Hara Singh, Sir Raja, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Harbord, Brig.-Gen. C. R., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 11 Apr., 1918.
 Harbord, Capt. L. B., M.C., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Harcourt, Capt. E. S., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Harcourt, H., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hardiman, J. P., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Harding, Lieut.-Col. M. F., 3 June, 1918.
 Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Baron, K.G., 1916; G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1905; G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., 9 Nov., 1905; I.S.O., 29 June, 1906.
 Hardwick, Lieut. (Capt.) N. de C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1913.
 Hardy, Mrs. I. G., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Hardy, R. G., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1900.
 Hardy, Major-Gen. T. H., C.B., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hare, Sir Lancelot, K.C.S.I., 28 June, 1907; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
 Hare, Richard Douglas, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Hargreaves, Lieut. (Capt.) H., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh, Raja, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Harrington, Capt. (Major) W. G., D.S.O., 25 Nov., 1916.
 Harrison, U., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Harley, Major A. B., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Harman, Lieut. (Capt.) O. A., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Harnam Singh, Kunwar Sir, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
 Harnam Singh, Subadar, M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Harnett, W. F., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Harold, Comdr. A. F., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Harold, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Harridence, Lieut. R. T., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Harrington, Major Sir J. L., K.C.M.G., 25 June, 1909; K.C.V.O., 9 Nov., 1903; C.B., 11 July, 1902.
 Harriott, George Moss, C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
 Harris, Capt. A. E. G., M.C., 4 June, 1917.
 Harris, the Rt. Hon. Baron, A.D.C., G.C.S.I., 25 May, 1895; G.C.I.E., 21 May, 1890; C.B., 3 June, 1918.
 Harris, Lieut. C. P., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Harris, Major E. T., D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Harris, Lieut. F. O., M.C., 10 Mar., 1917.
 Harris, Surg.-Gen. G. F. A., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Harris, Lucy Ada, Baroness, C.I., 14 April, 1890.
 Harris, Major T. G. M., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Harrison, Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) A. H. P., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919.
 Harrison, A. J., C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 Harrison, 2nd Lieut. A. M. L., M.C., 10 Mar., 1917.
 Harrison, Major C. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Harrison, F. C., C.S.I., 25 June, 1909.
 Harrison, Lieut. J. W. H., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
 Harrison, P., C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
 Harrison, Col. T. A., C.S.I., 3 June, 1918.
 Hart, Capt. E. G., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hart, Sir G. S., K.B.E., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Hart, H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Hart, M. R. W., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Hartigan, Lieut. (Capt.) G. E. R. S., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Hartley, Major (Lieut.-Col.) A. F., D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Hartley, L. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hartnoll, Sir H. S., Kt., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Hartog, P. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Harvey, Mrs. A., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Harvey, Major C. O., M.C., 3 June, 1918; Bar, 6 Mar., 1919; M.V.O.
 Harvey, Lieut. C. W. L., M.C., 15 Jan., 1920.
 Harvey, F. E., I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Harvey, Lieut. (Major) B. L., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Harvey, Miss M. E., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Harvey, Lieut.-Col. W. F., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Harvey-Kelly, Capt. and Bt. Major (Major) C. H. G. H., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Harward, Capt. R. B., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Harward, Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. A. J., C.B., 3 June, 1919.

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- Haslehurst, Major H. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hastings, Maj.-Gen. E. S., C.B., 29 June, 1906; D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
 Hastings, Bt. Major W. H., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Hasturam Gurung, Subadar Major, M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 Haswell, Lieut.-Col. J. F., R.A.M.C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Hathaway, Maj.-Gen. Harold George, C.B., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Hathi, Lieut.-Col. E., C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Hatton, Capt. F., M.C., 29 Nov., 1919.
 Haughton, Major E. J. H., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Havock, D. St. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Hawes, Lieut.-Col. C. H., M.V.O., 26 July, 1913; D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916; Bar, 27 June, 1919.
 Hawes, Major C. M., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Hawes, Lieut. E. J., M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 Hawinda, Jemadar, M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Hawken, Lieut. (Capt.) G. H., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Hawkes, Lieut. (Major) F. R., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hawkes, Capt. G. E., M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
 Hawkes, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. M. P., K.C.B., 20 June, 1911; C.S.I., 25 June, 1909.
 Hawkes, Major (Lieut.-Col.) W. C. W., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Hawkins, 2nd Lieut. (Lieut.-Col.) A. V., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Hawkins, W., I.S.O., 3 June, 1913.
 Hawks, Major (Lieut.-Col.) G. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hawley, Major W. G. B. I., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Hay, Bt. Lieut.-Col. C. J. B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Hay, Lieut.-Col. W. N., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917; D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Haycraft, Capt. W. C. S., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916; Bar, 3 June, 1919.
 Hayden, Sir H. H., Knight, 5 June, 1920; C.S.I., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Haydon, Lieut.-Col. W. P., D.S.O., 26 Aug., 1917.
 Hayes, Lieut. L., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hayes, Mrs. L. M. McC., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Hayes-Sadler, Vice-Admiral A., C.S.I., 4 May, 1916.
 Hayhurst, Commy. and Major J. H. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hayley Hewett, Rear-Admiral G., C.I.E., 26 June, 1908.
 Hayward, W., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Headley, R. H., M.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Headlam, Comdr. E. J., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Heale, Major R. J. W., O.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Hearn, Mrs. P., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hearn, Lieut. W. S. H., M.C., 2 Apr., 1919.
 Hearnsey, Lieut. L. D. W., M.C., 6 Nov., 1918.
 Heath, Col. H. H. R., C.B., 30 June, 1905.
 Heath, Capt. L. M., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Heaton, Capt. A. D., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Heaton, Sir J. J., Kt., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Heaton, Lady M. M., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Hector, G. F., M.V.O., 27 Feb., 1921.
 Hedin, Sven, P. D., K.C.I.E. (Hony.), 9 Nov., 1909.
 Hehir, Col. Sir P., C.B., 29 Oct., 1915; C.M.G., 16 Feb., 1917; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Helena Victoria, H. H. Princess, G.B.E., 3 June, 1918; C.L., 25 May, 1889.
 Helm, Lieut. (A-Capt.) F., M.C., 24 Sept., 1918.
 Hemingway, Mrs. S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Hem Raj, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Henderson, J. R., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Henderson, J. W., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Henderson, Major K., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Henderson, Sir R. H., Kt., 1 Jan., 1919; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Henderson, Major K. D. M., M.C., 4 June, 1917.
 Henderson, Major R. W., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Hendley, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) G. E., C.B., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Hendley, Maj.-Gen. H. I. M.S., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Hendry, Lieut. (Capt. F. C., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hennell, Col. Sir R., D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
 Hennessy, Lieut.-Col. J., P.C., C.M.G., 23 June, 1915.
 Henry, Sir E. R., Bart., 16 Oct., 1918; G.C.V.O., 20 June, 1911; K.C.B., 24 June, 1910; C.S.I., 21 May, 1898.
 Henry, Lieut.-Gen. G., C.B., 26 June, 1903.
 Henry, Col. Sir W. D., Kt., 1 Jan., 1918; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Henson, Lieut. R. K., M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 Hopper, Col. Sir H. A. L., Kt., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Herbert, Lieut.-Col. Claude, D.S.O., 27 Aug., 1895.
 Herbert, Major-Gen. Lionel, C.B., 14 June, 1912; C.V.O., 31 March, 1903.
 Herbert, Lieut. (Capt.) D. M. A., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
 Herbert, Col. L. N., C.B., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Herbert, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Herbert, Lieut. (A-Capt.) V. A., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Herdon, Bt. Col. H. E., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Heriz-Smith, Capt. G. V., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Heron, Major D., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Heron-Jones, 2nd Lieut. C. V., M.C., 17 Apr., 1916.
 Hermon, Miss J., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Herrick, Capt. R. de S. B., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Herrick, Lieut. R. L. W., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1919.
 Hertz, H. F., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Hertz, W. A., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Heseltine, H. N., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hewer, Lieut. J. A., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Hewett, Major G., D.S.O., 17 April, 1916.
 Hewett, Capt. G. S., R.I.M., C.B.E.
 Hewitt, Sir J. P., G.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; K.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917; C.I.E., 30 May, 1891.
 Howett, Lieut.-Col. M. S., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hewitt, Major D. R., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hewlett, Lieut. (Major) K., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hext, Major G. T. B., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917.
 Hext, Rear-Admiral Sir John, K.C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Heycock, Mrs. F., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Heyland, Major A. K., D.S.O., 23 June, 1915.
 Hezlett, Mrs. M. K., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Hibberd, Miss F. J., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Hickey, Capt. P. F. B., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hickey, Major H. W., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1918.
 Hickey, Mrs. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hickey, Lieut.-Col. V. N., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Hickman, Comdr. C. S., D.S.O., 17 April, 1918.
 Hickman, Capt. H. T. D., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Higgs, E. B., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Hight, Sir R. S., Kt., 3 June, 1916; C.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Highton, A. D. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hignell, S. R., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Hildyard-Morris, Major R. W., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hill, Arthur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Hill, Lieut. (Capt.) A. L., M.C., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hill, Sir C. H. A., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1907; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Hill, Bt. Lieut.-Col. E. F. J., M.C., 23 June, 1915.
 Hill, F. G., I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Hill, Lieut.-Col. H. C., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Hill, Major H. W. D., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Hill, Maj.-Gen. J., A.D.C., C.B., 11 April, 1918; D.S.O., 16 May, 1899.
 Hill, M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1915.

- Hill, Major T. H., C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Hills, Lieut. G. G., M.C., 16 Sept., 1918.
 Himatram, Vithalrai, I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
 Hind, Capt. N. G., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
 Hind, B. W., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hinde, Capt. (Major) H. T. L., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hindmarsh, E. A. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Hinds, Capt. W. A. G., M.C., 15 March, 1916; Bar, 3 June, 1919.
 Hingston, Major G. A. F., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hira Singh, Subadar-Major and Hon. Capt., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hirsch, Major L., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hirtzel, Sir F. A., K.C.B., 20 June, 1911.
 Hislop, Capt. J. H., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Hitchcock, Capt. R. H., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hmyin, Ma E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hoare, Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) C. G., C.M.G., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hobart, Capt. P. C. S., M.C., 23 June, 1915; D.S.O., 24 June, 1916.
 Hobbs, Commy. and Major W. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hobday, Maj.-Gen. T. F., C.B., 22 June, 1897.
 Hodgen, Capt. G. W., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hodges, G. E., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Hodgkinson, Lieut.-Col. C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hodgson, Major (Lieut.-Col.) E. C., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Hodgson, Bt. Lieut.-Col. G. C., D.S.O., 16 Dec., 1904.
 Hoernle, Dr. A. F. R., C.I.E., 23 June, 1897.
 Hogan, Mrs. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hogg, Lieut.-Col. C. H., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Hogg, Major C. M. T., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Hogg, Sir F. R. K.C.I.E., 24 May, 1888; C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887.
 Hogg, Maj.-Gen. G. C., C.B., 20 May, 1896.
 Hogg, Sir M. N., Kt., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Hogg, Lieut.-Col. R. S. E. T., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Hogg, Lieut. W. P., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918; Bar, 11 Jan., 1919.
 Holberton, E. J., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Holbrooks, Major (Lieut.-Col.) B. F. R., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Holden, Lieut.-Col. H. N., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1919; Bar, 8 Mar., 1919.
 Holder, C. H., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Holderness, Major H., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Holderness, Sir T. W., Bart., G.C.B., 4 June, 1917; K.C.S.I., 28 June, 1907.
 Holdich, Bt. Lieut.-Col. H. A., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Holdich, Col. Sir T. H., K.C.M.G., 11 Dec., 1903; K.C.I.E., 22 June, 1897; C.B., 26 May, 1894.
 Hole, R. S., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Holford, Lieut.-Col. Sir G. L., K.C.V.O., 3 June, 1910; C.I.E., 21 May, 1890.
 Holgate, Capt. (Major) M. J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Holiday, Sir F. C., Kt., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Holland, Lieut.-Col. G. L., M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Holland, Lieut.-Col. R. E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Holland, Sir T. H., K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1918; K.C.I.E., 26 June, 1908.
 Holland-Fryor, Brig.-Gen. P. C.B., 1 Jan., 1919; C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918; M.V.O., 9 July, 1909; D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Holliday, Major (Lieut.-Col.) J. C. H., O.B.E., 15 Nov., 1918.
 Holloway, Major-Gen. R., C.I.F., 3 June, 1916.
 Holman, Maj. Gen. Sir H. C., C.M.G., 18 Feb., 1915; D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900; K.C.B., 11 Nov., 1918.
 Holman-Hunt, H. L., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Holme, A. T., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Holme, Mrs. N., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Holmes, T., Lt. (Capt.) A. H. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Holmes, H. B., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Holmes, Lieut. R. E. J., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
 Holms, J. M., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1906.
 Holms, W. F., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Holmwood, Sir H., Kt., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Holworthy, Lieut. A. W. W., M.C., 15 Nov., 1919.
 Home, Bt. Col. J. M., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Home, Walter, C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
 Hook, 2nd Lieut. W. J., M.C., 15 Jan., 1920.
 Hooper, Hony. Col. Sir W. R., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Hope, Lieut.-Col. A. V. W., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hopkins, H. M. R., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Hopkins, R. H. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hopkyns, W. S., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hopwood, Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. (Maj.-Gen.) H. R., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hopwood, S. F., M.C.
 Horn, D. B., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Hornby, Brig.-Gen. M. L., C.M.G., 4 June, 1917; D.S.O., 27 Aug., 1895.
 Horne, Sir J. A., Kt., 3 June, 1919.
 Horac, W. O., C.S.I., 14 June, 1912.
 Horrell, W. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hornor, Capt. F. H. F., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hornaby, Capt. H. F. F., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Hornsby, Miss M. E. T., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Horseman, Lieut. E. V., M.C., 29 Nov., 1919.
 Horsfield, By. Sergt.-Major A., M.C., 24 June, 1916.
 Horsman, Lieut. H., M.C. (also Bar), 8 Mar., 1919.
 Hosain, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Makbul, C.I.F., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Hoss, J. W., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Hoskyn, Major (Lieut.-Col.) J. C. M., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 26 Mar., 1918.
 Hotson, Capt. J. E. B., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Honison-Craufurd, Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) J. A., C.B.E., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 Houston, Lieut.-Col. A. M., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Howard, A., C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Howard, Capt. (Major) C. A. L., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919; M.C., 1 Oct., 1920.
 Howard, H. F., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1919; C.I.E., 3 June, 1912.
 Howard, W. H. K., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Howell, Ty. Lieut.-Col. E. B., C.S.I., 5 Mar., 1919; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Howell, M. S., C.I.F., 1 Jan., 1886.
 Howell-Jones, Lieut.-Col. J. H., D.S.O., C.I.F., 3 June, 1919.
 Howlett, Capt. E. G., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Howley, W. J. J., C.S.I., 5 June, 1920.
 Howorth, Sir H. H., K.C.I.E., 25 May, 1892.
 Howson, Lieut.-Col. G., M.C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Huban, Capt. (Lieut.-Col.) J. P., I.M.S., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Huddleston, Comdr. E. W., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916; C.B.E., 4 July, 1919.
 Huddleston, G., C.I.E., 26 June, 1903.
 Huddleston, Lieut.-Col. H. B., O.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Huddleston, Comdr. W. B., C.M.G., 22 Dec., 1918.
 Hudson, Major C., D.S.O., 6 Sept., 1904.
 Hudson, Lieut.-Col. C. I., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hudson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H., K.C.B., 1 Jan., 1918; K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hudson, Lady Kathleen, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hugrins, Lieut.-Col. P. G., C.B., 25 June, 1909; D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
 Hugh-Jones, Lieut. (Capt.) N., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Hughes, Major A. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hughes, Maj.-Gen. G. F., C.B., 22 June, 1897.

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- Hughes, Major G. F. W., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Hughes, Capt. G. V., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hughes, Capt. L. W., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
 Hughes, Sir W. C., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Hughes-Buller, R. B., C.I.E., 26 June, 1908. C.B.E.
 Hughes, Lieut.-Col. R. H. W., G.M.G., D.S.O., C.S.I.,
 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hugo, Lieut.-Col. E. V., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Hugo, Lieut.-Col. J. H., D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
 Hukamchand, Rai Bahadur Sir Seth Sarupchand,
 Kt., 3 June, 1918.
 Hulbert, Lieut. L., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hulbert, Major T. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hulseberg, Major H., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Hume-Spry, Major W. E., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Humphries, 2nd Lieut., E., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
 Humphrey, Capt. (Major) J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Humphrys, Major F. H., C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
 Hungerford, Capt. S. A. H., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Hunt, Miss G., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Hunt, Mrs. G. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Hunt, Major H. R. A., D.S.O., 24 June, 1916.
 Hunt, Rear-Admiral A. T., C.B., 1 Jan., 1916; C.S.I.,
 2 Jan., 1911.
 Hunt, Capt. C. E., M.C., 23 June, 1915.
 Hunt, Lieut.-Col. F. D., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hunt, Major F. E., D.S.O., 18 Mar., 1901; O.B.E.,
 3 June, 1919.
 Hunt, Major W. H., R.G.A., M.C., D.S.O., 1 Jan.,
 1920.
 Hunter, Lieut.-Col. F. F., D.S.O., 17 Oct., 1917.
 Hunter, Col. J. G., C.B., 3 June, 1913.
 Hunter, M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Hunter, Sir W. B., Kt., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hunza, Muhammad Nazim Khan, Mir of, C.I.E.,
 1 Jan., 1903.
 Hurst, Lieut. (Capt.) J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Hussain Khan, Ahmad, K.B., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Hussain Ali, Capt., M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Hussain, C. M., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Hussain, K. S. Taseedug, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Hussain, Khan Bahadur Mir Tawaqqul, M.B.E.,
 3 June, 1918.
 Hussain, Shaikh Shahid, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hussain, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Riaz, C.I.E., 1 Jan.,
 1915.
 Hussain, Khan Sahib Sayad Nazir, M.B.E., 3 June,
 1918.
 Hussain, Maulvi Ahmad, C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Hutchins, Sir P. P., K.C.S.I., 30 May, 1891.
 Hutchinson, Rt. Lieut.-Col. C. A. R., D.S.O., 1 Jan.,
 1910.
 Hutchinson, Lieut. C. M., C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
 Hutchinson, Col. F. P., C.B., 14 June, 1912.
 Hutchinson, Lieut.-Gen. H. D., C.S.I., 1 Jan.,
 1903.
 Hutchinson, Col. J. B., C.S.I., 24 June, 1904.
 Hutchinson, Major W. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Hyderabad, Lieut.-Gen. His Exalted Highness
 Nawab Mir Sir Usman Ali, Khan Bahadur, Fatch
 Jang of, Faithful Ally of the British Govern-
 ment, G.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; G.B.F., 4 Dec.,
 1917.
 Hyde, H. A., M.C.
 Hyde-Smith, Lieut. (Capt.) V. G., M.B.E., 3 June,
 1918.
 Hyland, C. J., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Ibbotson, Lieut. (Capt.) A. W., M.C., M.B.E., 3 June,
 1919.
 Ibrahim, Sir Ferozshah Currimbhoy, Kt., 3 June,
 1913; C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Idar, Lieut.-Col. H. H., Maharajah Sir Daolot Singh,
 Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Iggulden, Brig.-Gen. H. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Iishi, Khan Bahadur Chaudhuri Karam, M.B.E.,
 3 June, 1918.
 Ilbert, Sir C. P., G.C.B., 19 June, 1911; K.C.S.I.,
 1 Jan., 1895; C.I.E., 1 May, 1882.
 Imam, Sir Saïyed Ali, see Ali Imam, Sir.
 Impey, Lieut.-Col. L., C.S.I., 4 June, 1917; C.I.E.,
 12 Dec., 1911; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Imrie, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Inchoape, the Right Hon. Baron, G.C.M.G., 9 Nov.,
 1903; K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1910; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan.,
 1894.
 Indar Singh, Jemadar, M.C., 18 Feb., 1915.
 Indore, H.H. Maharajahdiraja Sawaidukoji Rao
 Holkar Bahadur of, G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Inglie, Lieut. L. S., M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 Inglis, Major (Lieut.-Col.) A. F., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Inglis, Lieut. H. G., M.C., 30 May, 1916; Bar, 25 May,
 1919.
 Inglis, W. A., C.S.I., 26 June, 1908.
 Ingram, Capt. G. S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Inkson, Lieut. N. L., D.S.O., 10 March, 1917.
 Innes, C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Innes, C. A., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Innes Lillingston, Major (Lieut.-Col.) F. F., O.B.E.,
 1 Jan., 1920.
 Inskip, Capt. R. D., M.C., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Iqbal Mahomed Khan, Lieut.-Col., O.B.E., 30 Dec.,
 1919.
 Ironside, Sir W. A., Kt., 3 June, 1919.
 Irvine, Lieut.-Col. A. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Irvine, Lieut.-Col. G. B., C.B., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Irving, Capt. (Lieut.-Col.) M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Irwin, Sir A. M. B. Kt., 7 July, 1910; C.S.I., 24
 June, 1904.
 Irwin, G.R., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1901; O.B.E., 1 Jan.,
 1920.
 Irwin, Henry, C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
 Irwin, H. R. A., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Irwin, Rev. R. J. B., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916; M.C.
 Isaac, J. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Isa Bin Ali, Shaikh Sir, al Khalifah, chief of Bahrain,
 Persian Gulf, K.C.I.E. (Hon.), 3 June, 1919.
 Isaacks, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) H., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919,
 C.M.G.
 Ishar Singh, Lieut., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Ives, Lieut. G., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Ives, H. W. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Izat, Major J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Jackson, Mrs. D. S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Jackson, E. W. D., M.C.
 Jackson, Major F. A., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Jackson, Lieut. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Jackson, Lieut.-Col. H. W., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1919;
 C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Jackson, J. E., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Jackson, Lieut.-Col. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Jackson, Capt. M. H., M.C., 1 Jan., 1917; D.S.O.,
 8 Mar., 1919.
 Jackson, S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Jackson, Mrs. V., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Jacob, Major A. L., C.I.E., 22 June, 1914; O.B.E.,
 7 Jan., 1918; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Jacob, Lieut.-Col. A. Le G., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918;
 C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1907; D.S.O., 5 Oct., 1899.
 Jacob, Major-Gen. Sir C. W., K.C.B., 23 June,
 1915.
 Jacob, Lieut.-Col. H. F., C.S.I., 4 June, 1917.
 Jacob, Sir L. M., K.C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1911.

- Jacob, Capt. R. M., M.C., 1 Feb., 1917.
 Jacob, Capt. (Maj.) F. B. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Jador, Capt. Pandurang Rao, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Jadu Nath Mazumdar Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Jafar Ali Khan, Sahibzads Muhammad, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Jafar, Raja Sayyid Abu, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Jai Lal, Jemadar, M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Jai Singh, Resaldar, M.C., 3 Mar., 1917.
 Jaimal Singh, Subadar, M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 Jaipur, H.H. Lieut. Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, of, G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1888; G.C.I.E., 23 May, 1900; G.C.V.O., 31 Mar., 1903; G.B.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Jaisalmer, H.H. Maharajadhiraja Siehaharawal Jowahir Singh Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Jallah Khan, Sardar, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1905.
 Jamal, Sir Abdul Karim Abdul Shakur, C.I.E., 3 June, 1915; Kt., 5 June, 1920.
 James, Lieut.-Col. C. H., C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 James, Major E. H. S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 James, Capt. F. H., M.C., 30 May, 1916.
 James, Col. Herbert, C.B., 20 June, 1911.
 James, Sir H. E. M., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
 James, Miss J. M., Royal Red Cross, 11 June, 1907.
 James, Maj.-Gen. W. B., C.B., 1 Jan., 1918; C.I.E., 14 June, 1912; M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 James, Capt. W. R., M.C., 24 June, 1916.
 Jameson, Lieut.-Col. J. B., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Jankbaudi (Bombay), Capt. Meherban Sir Parashramwar Ramechandravar, alias Bhaui Sahab Patwardan, Chief of, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Jammu and Kashmir, Maj.-Gen. H.H. Sir Partab Singh, Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., 25 May, 1892; G.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Jamshedji, Sir Faridoonji, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915; C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; O.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Jan, Chaudhri Nahi, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Jang, see Chandra Shamsur Jang, Sir.
 Jang, Col. Ganpat Rao Raghunath R. S., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Jangia Rana Subadar, M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Jangul Khan, Khan Sahib, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Janjira, H.H. Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan, Nawab of, C.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1906.
 Jaura, Major H.H. Nawab Sir Muhammad Iftikar Ali Khan of, K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Jaquet, R. G., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Jardine, Sir J., M.P., Bart., K.C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Jardine, W. E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Jarry, Rev. F. W., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Jarvis, Major C., M.C., 1 Jan., 1917; D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Jatar, Lieut. N. S., I.M.S., D.S.O., 4 June, 1917; Bar to D.S.O., 27 Sept., 1920.
 Jatar, Sri Rana Bhikaji, see Sri Ram Bhikaji Tatar.
 Jatta, Rai Bahadur Onkar Mull, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Jaywant, Ram Krishna Raoji, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Jeffery, Lieut.-Col. W. H., C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Jeffery-Orchard, C. H., I.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Jehangir, B. Muraban, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Jehanger, Cowasji, O.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Jehangir, Cowasji (Junior), C.I.E., 6 June, 1920.
 Jehangir Doolbhai Framji, I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Jehangir, Mrs. H. C., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Jenkins, Lieut. (Capt.) F. A. M. B., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Jenkins, Sir L. H., P.C., K.C.I.R., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Jenkins, Lieut. S. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Jennings, J. G., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Jennings, Gen. Sir R. M., K.C.B., 25 June, 1909.
 Jeoraj Singh, Col. Kanwar, C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Jerram, 2nd Lieut. M. R. K., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Jessop, Miss G., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Jeadwine, Major W. W., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Jhalawar, H.H. Maharaja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh of, K.C.S.I., 26 June, 1908.
 Jhanda Singh, Subadar, M.C., 16 Feb., 1919.
 Jind, Lieut.-Col. H.H. Raja-i-Rajagan Maha Raja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur of, G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916; K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Jit Jung Sahi, Lieut.-Col., of Nepal, C.I.E. (Hon.), 4 Feb., 1919.
 Jiwan Singh, Sardar, of Shahzadpur, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1891.
 Jiwan Khan, Subadar, M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Jodhpur, Lieut.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja Bahadur Sir Partab Singh, of, A.D.C.; G.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897; G.C.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911; G.C.B., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Jodhpur (Marwar), Major H.H. Raj. Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Sir Sumer Singh Bahadur of K.B.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Jogalekar, Ramechandra N., I.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 John, E., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Johnson, Major (Lieut.-Col.) A. E., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Johnson, Major-Gen. F. E., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Johnson, Capt. G. F., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Johnson, Lieut.-Col. F. W. F., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Johnson, Lieut. (A.-Capt.) J. C., M.C., 16 Sept., 1918.
 Johnson, Mrs. M. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Johnson, Major M. E. S., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Johnston, Lieut.-Col. C. A., I.M.S., C.B., 4 June, 1917; D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917.
 Johnston, Mrs. E. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Johnston, F. W., C.S.I., 3 June, 1913; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Johnston, Mrs. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Johnston, Major R., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Johnston, W., M.C., Sept., 1917.
 Johnston, Major W., M.C., 17 April, 1916.
 Johnston, Lieut. W. C., M.C., 1 Feb., 1919.
 Johnstone, Major (Lieut.-Col.) B. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Johnstone, Sir D. C., Kt., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Johnstone, Major D. P., O.B.E.
 Johnstone, F. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1896.
 Johnstone, Dr. J. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Johnstone, J. W. D., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Johnstone, T. W., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Jolly, Major G. G., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Joly de Lotbinière, Col. A. C. de L., C.B., 1 Jan., 1917; C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1906.
 Jones, Mrs. A. M., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Jones, Major A. N. G., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Jones, Capt. B. H., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Jones, Capt. B. L., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Jones, F. H., M.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Jones, F. T., M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Jones, Lieut.-Col. H. J., D.S.O., 16 July, 1895.
 Jones, Lieut. H. R., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Jones, Capt. J. W., D.S.O., 22 Sept., 1916.
 Jones, Maj.-Gen. L. C., C.M.G., 3 June, 1918; M.V.O., 6 July, 1911.
 Jones, Lieut.-Col. R. G., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Jones, R. T., M.C.
 Jones, R. T., M.B.E.
 Jones, Major (Lieut.-Col.) S. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Jones, Major T. W. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.

- Jones, Capt. W. R., M.C.
 Jopp, Brig.-Gen. John. C.B., 26 May, 1894.
 Jordan, Sir J. N., G.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; K.C.B., 25 June, 1909; G.C.M.G., 5 June, 1920.
 Joseph, C. H., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1910.
 Joshi, Pandit Ganga Dutt, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Joshi, Pandit Satyanand, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Joshi, Rvi Bahadur Dharma Nand, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Joyce, 2nd Lieut. A. H. B., M.C., 23 March, 1918.
 Judd, G. W., I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Judge, Lieut. C. E. M., M.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Jukes, Bt. Major A. H., D.S.O., 15 March, 1916.
- Kagal (Senior), Pirajirao Bapu Sahab Ghatge, Chief of, C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1911; C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Kahlur (Bilaspur) H.H. Raja Sir Biye Chand, Chief of, K.C.I.E., 4 June, 1917; C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Kahar Sung Ale, M.C., 8 March, 1919.
 Kailash Chandra Bose, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Kaiser Khan, Nawab (Chief of Magasi Tribe), C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Kalat, Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, Wali of, G.C.I.E., 10 Aug., 1894.
 Kali Nath Mitter, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Kalika Dass Datta, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
 Kanchi Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Kane, Capt. (Major) J. L. K., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Kanoo, Khan Sahib Yusuf, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Kapurthala, Lieut.-Col. H.H. Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Karavli, H.H. Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo, Bahadur, Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., 23 June, 1897.
 Karki, 2nd Lieut. C. B., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Kashmir, Raja Sir Amar Singh of, K.C.S.I., 10 Nov., 1891.
 Kasinath Mane, Subadar, M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Kathait, Hon. Capt. Bishan Singh, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Kattri, Subadar Haridhij, M.C., 18 Feb., 1915.
 Kaul, Diwan Bahadur Sir Daya Kishan, K.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919; C.I.E., 24 June, 1912.
 Kauntzo, Lieut.-Col. B. C., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Kaye, Lieut.-Col. C., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1917; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913; C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Kealy, Mrs. Tempo, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Kearns, Lieut. (Major) W. I., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Keane, M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Keary, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry D'Urban, K.C.B., 22 Dec., 1916; K.C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917; D.S.O., 18 March, 1892.
 Keatinge, 2nd Lieut. (Temp. Capt.) F. W. G., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Keatinge, G. F., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Keelan, Lieut.-Col. H. P., D.S.O., 2 June, 1919.
 Keeling, H. T., C.S.I., 3 June, 1915.
 Keen, Major F. S., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Keen, Lieut.-Col. W. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1910; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Kehar Singh, Subadar, M.C., 27 June, 1919.
 Keighley, Lieut.-Col. V. A. S., M.V.O., 4 Jan., 1912; D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Keily, Lieut.-Col. F. P. C., C.M.G., 25 Aug., 1917; D.S.O., 14 April, 1918.
 Keir, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. L., K.C.B., 18 Feb., 1915.
 Keith, W. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Kellie, Capt. G. J. D., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Kelly, Miss E. S., Royal Red Cross, 19 Feb., 1914.
 Kelly, Col. J. G., C.B., 16 July, 1895.
 Kelly, Lieut. (Capt.) P. A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Kelly, Lieut.-Col. T. B., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Kelsall, Major R., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Kembal, Lieut.-Col. C. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Kembal, Lady H., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Kemm, Lieut. (Capt.) A. H., M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
 Kemris, Bt. Lieut.-Col. A. W. M., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Kemp, Capt. T. N. C., M.C., 24 June, 1916.
 Kemp, Rear-Admiral T. W., C.B., 4 Jan., 1917; C.M.G., 3 June, 1918; C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Kempster, J. C., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Kempster, Mrs. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Kendall, Capt. C. J. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919; D.S.O., 6 Sept., 1904.
 Kendall, J. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Kendall, Major (Lieut.-Col.) S. R. G., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Kendrick, S. J., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Kennedy, Lieut. E. E., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Kennedy, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) H., C.B., 3 June, 1916.
 Kennedy, Hartley, C.S.I., 26 June, 1902.
 Kennedy, Lieut. K. H. H., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Kennedy, M., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Kennedy, Capt. M. A. C., D.S.O., 23 Aug., 1912.
 Kennedy, R. G., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1907.
 Kennedy, Bt. Lieut.-Col. R. S., M.C., 1 Feb., 1917; D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Kennedy, Lieut.-Col. W. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Kennedy, Lieut.-Col. W. P., C.S.I., 29 June, 1908.
 Kennedy-Craufurd-Stuart, Lieut.-Col. C., D.S.O., 7 Nov., 1915.
 Kennion, Lieut.-Col. B. L., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Kensington, Sir A., Kt., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Kensington, Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. (Lieut.-Col.) E. C., M.C., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Kent, Comdr. W., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Kentung, Sao Kawm Kiao Intaleng, Sawba of, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Kenyon, Miss R. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Keogh, Lieut. Col. J. B., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 3 Mar., 1917.
 Keogh, Lieut.-Col. J. H., R.G.A., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Keppel, Hon. Sir D. W. G., G.C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1916; C.M.G., 1901; C.I.E., 15 May, 1906.
 Keppel, Admiral Sir C. R., K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; K.C.V.O., 26 June, 1908; C.B., 16 Nov., 1898; D.S.O.
 Kerans, Major H. C. L., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Kerr, Major A. N., M.C., 13 Feb., 1917.
 Kerr, Senior Asst. Surgeon and Major C. W., M.B.E., 5 May, 1919.
 Kerr, Col. M. A., C.B., 16 Dec., 1904.
 Kerr, J. H., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1917; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Korrich, Lieut.-Col. W. E., C.M.G., 23 June, 1915.
 Kershaw, Sir L. J., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Keshao Talekar, Jemadar, M.C., 21 May, 1919.
 Keswainghi, Vakhatsinghi, C.S.I., 3 June, 1913.
 Kesteven, Sir C. H., Kt., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Kettlewell, A. R., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Kettlewell, Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) F. A., D.S.O., 16 Sept., 1918.
 Key, Capt. B. W., M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 Keys, Lieut.-Col. T. H., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917; C.M.G., 11 Nov., 1919.
 Keys, R. J., I.S.O., 3 June, 1915.
 Keys, Lieut.-Col. W. D. A., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Khairpur, Lieut.-Col. H.H. Mir Sir Imam Baksh Khan, Buler of, G.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.

- Khair-ud-din, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Khambatta, Bomonji Nowroji, I.S.O., 3 June, 1915.
 Khan, Subadar Arsla, I.O.M., M.C., 23 June, 1915.
 Khan, Subadar Zaman, M.C., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Khan—Abdul Karim, *q.v.*
 Abdul Majid Khan, *q.v.*
 Abul Majid, *q.v.*
 Abdul Qasim, Sahibzada, Sir, *q.v.*
 Abdul Rahim, *q.v.*
 Abdul Rashid, *q.v.*
 Abdus Samad, Sahibzada, *q.v.*
 Afzal, *q.v.*
 Ahmad, *q.v.*
 Ahmad Ali, *q.v.*
 Ahmed Mir, *q.v.*
 Ahmed Nawaz, *q.v.*
 Ahmed Saiyed, *q.v.*
 Ain-ud-din, *q.v.*
 Ali Akbar, *q.v.*
 Ali Sher, *q.v.*
 Alla Bakhs, *q.v.*
 Allahdad, *q.v.*
 Arab Dost Muhammad, *q.v.*
 Arbab Muhammad Azam, *q.v.*
 Bahram, Sir, *q.v.*
 Begum M., *q.v.*
 Chaudhri Fazl-ud Ali, *q.v.*
 Farman Ali, *q.v.*
 Ghulam Muhammad, *q.v.*
 Ghogaifar Ali, *q.v.*
 Ghulam Qadir, *q.v.*
 Hsider Ali, *q.v.*
 Husain, *q.v.*
 Iqbal Mahmood, *q.v.*
 Jafar Ali, *q.v.*
 Jangul, *q.v.*
 Kaiser, *q.v.*
 Khan, Jallab, *q.v.*
 Khuda Bakhs, Nawab Mali, *q.v.*
 Khudadad, *q.v.*
 Khurshed Ali, *q.v.*
 Khwaja, *q.v.*
 Kurban Ali, *q.v.*
 Mehruza, *q.v.*
 Mian, *q.v.*
 Mian Yar Muhammad, *q.v.*
 Mir Kamal, Jam of Las Bela, *see* Las Bela, Jam of.
 Mohammed Ashraff, *q.v.*
 Muhammad Abdul Karim, *q.v.*
 Muhammad Akbar, Khan, *q.v.*
 Muhammad Ali, *q.v.*
 Muhammad Ali Muhammad, Sir, *q.v.*
 Muhammad Amin, *q.v.*
 Muhammad Ierar Husan, *q.v.*
 Muhammad Mubarriz, *q.v.*
 Muhammad Musammitullah, *q.v.*
 Muhammad Zaman, *q.v.*
 Muki-nd-din, *q.v.*
 Musa, *q.v.*
 Nowaz, *q.v.*
 Obaidullah, Sahibzada, *q.v.*
 Qadir Bakhs, *q.v.*
 Sardar Bahadur, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Shahamad, Naik, *q.v.*
 Shakar, *q.v.*
 Shujaat Ali, *q.v.*
 Sohbat, *q.v.*
 Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Sir, *q.v.*
 Ubaiddullah, *q.v.*
 Umar Hayat, *q.v.*
 Wahab, *q.v.*
 Khan—Wali Muhammad, *q.v.*
 Zaka-ud-din, *q.v.*
 Zulfiqar Ali, *q.v.*
 Khanvilkar, Jemadar Dattajirao, M.C., 29 Oct., 1915.
 Khanvilkar, Subadar Dhanajirao, M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 Kharak Sing Thapa, Subadar (Subadar Major), M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Kholm, Lekhraj, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Khuda Bakhs Khan, Nawab Malik, Hon. Major, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919; O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 O.C. Khudadad Khan, Sepoy, V.C., 7 Dec., 1914.
 Khun Lal, Sawbwa of Laikha, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Khurshed Ali Khan, Jalal-ud-Daula Nawab Muhammad, Bahadur, C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Khwaja Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Khwaja, Sir Salimulla of Dacca, Nawab Bahadur, C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Kiddle, 2nd Lieut. J. A. C., M.C., 24 June, 1916.
 Kilbracken, Baron, G.C.R., 26 June, 1908.
 Kilby, R. G., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Kintoch, J. L., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Kincaid, C. A., C.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Kinoh, Lieut. A. G., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1910.
 King, C. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1915.
 King, Lieut. E. St. J., M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
 King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.I.E., 15 Aug., 1892.
 King, Sir Lucas White, Kt., 1 Jan., 1919; C.S.I., 21 May, 1898.
 King, 2nd Lieut. R. S., M.C., 5 Nov., 1918.
 King, Col. Walter Gawen, C.I.E., 3 June, 1899.
 King-Church, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Kinloss, Mary, Baroness, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Kirby, Major H. A., M.C., 3 July, 1915.
 Kirby, Major J. T., D.S.O., 10 March, 1917.
 Kirby, Col. N., P.E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Kirk, Sir H. A., E.C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 Kirk, Sir John, O.C.M.G., 2 Feb., 1886; K.C.B., 18 July, 1900.
 Kirkhope, Lieut.-Col. K. M., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Kirkpatrick, Maj. and Bt. Lieut.-Col. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919; K.B.E.
 Kirkpatrick, C. W., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Kirkpatrick, J., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Kirkpatrick, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M., K.C.B., 3 June, 1918; K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Kirkpatrick, Major W., D.S.O., 2 Sept., 1902.
 Kirkwood, Major A. S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Kirkwood, Lieut.-Col. A. T., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Kirwan, Capt. L. E., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Kisch, C. H., C.R., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Kisch, H. M., C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Kishan, Pandit Maharaj, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Kishangarh, Major H. H. Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1908.
 Kishan Singh, Risaldar (Risaldar Major), M.C., 2 April, 1919.
 Kishan Kaul, Rai Sahib Sir Diwan Daya, C.I.E., 26 June, 1908; K.B.E.
 Kitchin, A. J. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Kitching, Miss F. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Knapp, A. R., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Knapp, Miss M. D., O.A.M.N.S.I., Royal Red Cross, 1 Jan., 1916; 1st Class, 3 June, 1919.
 Knatebull, Brig.-Gen. G. W. C., C.M.G., 3 Feb., 1916.
 Knight, Lieut. A. B., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Knight, G. W., C.I.E., 13 Dec., 1911.
 Knight, Capt. L. R., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.

- Knight, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. C., K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; C.B., 1 Jan., 1918; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1917; D.S.O., 22 Aug., 1902.
- Knollys, Mrs. E. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Knowland, Capt. G. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Knowles, C. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Knowles, Major G., D.S.O., 12 Sept., 1902; Bar, 4 Feb., 1918.
- Knox, Lieut.-Col. E. F., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Knox, Sir G. E., Kt., 1 Jan., 1906; I.S.O., 3 June, 1915.
- Knox, Brig.-Gen. H. O., C.M.G.; C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Knox, Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. (Maj.-Gen.) Sir A. W. F., C.M.G., K.C.B., 15 May, 1919.
- Knox, Lieut.-Col. R. W., D.S.O., 29 Oct., 1915.
- Knox, Lieut.-Col. S. G., C.S.I., 25 Aug., 1917; C.I.E., 25 June, 1909.
- Ko, Taw Sein, C.I.E., 4 June, 1917; I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Koebel, Major F. E., D.S.O., 6 Aug., 1917.
- Kolhapur, Hon. Col. H. H. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1905; G.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; G.C.V.O., 31 March, 1903.
- Korea, the Ex-Emperor of, G.C.I.E. (Hony.), 17 Dec., 1900.
- Kori Sadhauji, Raja Rampal Singh of, C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
- Kotah, Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. H. Sir Umed Singh, Bahadur, Marhao of, G.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; G.C.I.E., 28 June, 1907; G.B.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Kothari, Jehangir Hormasji, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Kothavala, H. R., M.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917; M.V.O., 27 Feb., 1921.
- Kothavala, M. R., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Kotlebr, Raja Pam Pal of, C.S.I., 24 June, 1904.
- Kroyer, Major J. A. C., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- Krugger, Miss G. B., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Kunning, A. B., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Kunwar, Bharat Singh, R. B., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1914.
- Kunwar, Bani Surat, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Kunwar Sagat Singh, 2nd Lieut., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
- Kunwar, Unkar Singh, C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Kurbau Ali Khan, Hon. Capt. Subedar Major Kshu Bahadur, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Kutub-d-Din, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O., 3 June, 1913.
- Labb Singh, Subadar, M.C., 23 May, 1919.
- Lace, J. H., C.I.E., 3 June, 1913.
- Lacey, J. E., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Laha Hrisbi Kesh, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Lahaj, Al Haata, Sir Abdul Karim Fadhli Benale, Sultan of, K.C.I.E. (Hony.), 1 Jan., 1918.
- Laing, Major S. van B., M.C., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- Laird, Mrs. N., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Lajoie, L. P., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Lakeland, Lieut. (Capt.) W. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Lakhtar (Kathiwar) Thakor Karansinhji Vajirajji, Chief of, C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Lakin, Capt. C. A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Lal, Chauhan Kishori, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Lal, Chiman, M.B.E., 20 Dec., 1919.
- Lal, Diwan Bahadur Munshi Damodar, I.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- Lal, Isa Charan Chandu, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918; I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
- Lal, Lala Farang, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Lal, Rai Bahadur Pandit Brijjiwan, I.S.O., 5 June, 1920.
- Lal, Rai Bahadur Seth Sukh, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Lal, Ram Smaran, I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
- Lal, Rao Bahadur Pandit Girdhari, I.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- U.C. Lala, Lanoo Naik, V.C., 13 May, 1916.
- Lalkaka, Miss Hinabai, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Lall, Shyam Sundar, Rao Bahadur, Diwan of Kishangarh, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Lamb, Sir R. A., K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Lamb, Miss V. J., Q.A.M.N.S.I., Royal Red Cross, 16 Nov., 1918; 1st Class, 3 June, 1919.
- Lambert, Major (Lieut.-Col.) W. J., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917; Bar, 2 Dec., 1918; 2nd Bar, 8 Mar., 1919.
- Lambourn, Mrs. N., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1918.
- Lamington, Baron, G.C.M.G., 1910; G.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1903.
- Lamont, Asst.-Surg. J. D. M., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Lamont, Lieut.-Col. J. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Landon, Capt. C., M.C., 1 Feb., 1917; O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- London, Major (Lieut.-Col.) C. R. H. P., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Lane, Capt. C. R. C., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Lane, F., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Lane, Major F. B., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Lane, Lieut.-Col. F. C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Lane, Major J. T. H., M.C., 18 Feb., 1915.
- Lane, Lieut.-Col. W. B., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Lang, Lieut. J. H., M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
- Lang, Capt. L. E., M.C., 17 Oct., 1917.
- Langer, C. F., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Langley, A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Langley, F., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Lansdowne, the Right Hon. the Marquess of, K.G., G.C.S.I., 10 Dec., 1888; G.C.M.G., 1884; G.C.I.E., 10 Dec., 1888.
- Lansdowne, Maud Evelyn, Marchioness of, C.I., 10 Dec., 1888; Companion of Honour of Order of British Empire, 24 Aug., 1917.
- Lapsak, J., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Lapley, Major (Lieut.-Col.) W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Las Bela, Mir Kamal Khan, Jam of, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1915.
- Laslett, C. F., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Latham, Major A., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- Latif, Khan Sahib Maulvi Mohammad Abdul, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Latif, A., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Latouche, Comdr. G. H. S., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- La Touche, G. R., C.I.E., 5 Jan., 1920.
- La Truche, Sir J. J. D., K.C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Lauro, Maxwell, M.V.O., 15 Jan., 1909.
- Laver, S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Laville, B. L. A., I.S.O., 3 June, 1913.
- Laville, Miss E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Laville, Capt. F. A. J., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Layng, Lieut. (Ty. Capt.) T. M., M.C., 2 Feb., 1916.
- Lawley, Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; G.C.I.E., 28 March, 1909; K.C.M.G., 1901.
- Lawrence, A. S., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Lawrence, H. S., C.S.I., 3 June, 1918.
- Lawrence, Col. Sir W. R., Bart., G.C.I.E., 19 March, 1906; G.C.V.O., 3 June, 1919; C.B., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Lawrence-Archer, Col. J. H., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Lawson, A. E., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Lee, M., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Leach, A. J., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Leach, Col. H. F., C.B., 21 Jan., 1896.
- Ledgard, Sir H., Kt., 3 June, 1918.
- Lee, Major F. R., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Lee, Mrs. H. L., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.

- Lee, Hon. Major L. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1910.
 Leeds, Bt. Lieut.-Col. T. L., C.M.G., 3 June, 1918; D.S.O., 23 Nov., 1916.
 Lees, Lieut.-Col. C. H. B., C.M.G., 17 Oct., 1917.
 Lees, O. C., C.S.I., 14 June, 1912.
 Leftwich, C. G., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Legge, F., G.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Lehna Singh, Rai Bahadur Bhai, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Leigh, Lieut.-Col. H. P. P., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1892.
 Leigh, M. S., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Leith-Ross, Capt. W., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Lely, Sir F. S. P., K.C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Le Cornu, Capt. C. J. S., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Le Fleming, Lieut. (Capt.) R. E., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Le Meur, F. A., I.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Le Mesurier, H., C.S.I., 24 June, 1910; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Le Mesurier, Lieut.-Col. H. G., C.I.F., 3 June, 1918.
 Le Mesurier, T. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Le Patourel, 2nd Lieut. E. C., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Lemon, Capt. (Major) G. T., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Lenox-Conyngham, Mrs. E. M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Lenox-Conyngham, Col. Sir G. P., Kt., 3 June, 1919.
 Lennox, Mrs. A. M., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Lentaigne, Capt. E. C., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Leslie, Sir B., K.C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1837.
 Leslie, Bt. Colonel/Brig.-Gen. W. S., C.M.G., 3 June, 1918; D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Leslie-Jones, F. A. L., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Leslie-Jones, 2nd Lieut. (Lieut.-Col.) L. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Lester-Garland, Lieut. (Capt.) A. G., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Lethbridge, Capt. J. S., M.C., 20 Nov., 1919.
 Letton, C. T., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Leveit-Yeats, G. A., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917; I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Levinge, Sir E. V., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1914; C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lewis, Capt. H. V., M.C., 23 June, 1915; D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Lewis, Temp. Lieut.-Col. L. W., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ley, Major A. E. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ley, A. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Leyden, Miss K. E., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Liddiard, E. S., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Lidterth, J. E., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Lilley, A. W., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Lilly, Capt. A. N. I., M.C., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Limbdi, Thakore Saheb Sir Polatsinhji desvantsinhji Thakore, Saheb of, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Lincoln, A. G., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lincoln, Surg.-C. H., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Lind, Lieut.-Col. A. G., D.S.O., 11 April, 1918.
 Lindsay, Major (Lieut.-Colonel) F. S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Lindsay, Major (Lieut.-Col.) G. W. G., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1919.
 Lindop, Lieut. A. H. E., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917; Bar, 11 Jan., 1919.
 Lindquist, Lieut. W. H. H., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Lindsay, D., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Lindsay, Col. H. A. P., C.M.G., 23 June, 1916; C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Lindsay, H. A. F., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Lindsay, 2nd Lieut. J. G., M.C., 15 Feb., 1918.
 Linn, Lieut. R. K., M.B.E., 8 June, 1919.
 Lister, C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Lister, F., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Liston, Major W. G., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Litster, W. J., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Livesay, Lieut.-Comdr. (Comdr.) W. B., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Lloyd, Lieut.-Col. C. G., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Lloyd, Major C. R., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Lloyd, Lieut.-Col. F., C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Lloyd, Capt. Sir G. A., G.C.I.E., 11 Oct., 1918; D.S.O.
 Lloyd, Miss I. M. A., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Lloyd-Evans, Lieut. (Capt.) H. J., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Lloyd-Williams, Lieut. (Capt.) J. E., M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 Lobo, Diogo Xavier, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Loch, Major E. C., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Loch, Lieut.-Col. G. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Loch, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) S. G., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., C.D., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Lock, Brig.-Gen. F. R. E., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Lookhart, Capt. R. M. M., M.C., 8 Mar., 1918.
 Lockhart, Mary Katherine, Lady, C.I., 30 Nov., 1900.
 Loder, Lieut. L. N., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
 Lodge, F. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Logan, 2nd Lieut. (Ty. Lieut.) A. F., M.C., 4 Nov., 1915.
 Logan-Horne, Capt. W. M., M.C., 25 May, 1918.
 Lohara, Chief of, K.C.I.F.E., 29 June, 1897.
 Lomas, Major H. A., O.B.F., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Longden, Lieut.-Col. A. B., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Longe, Col. F. B., C.B., 24 June, 1910.
 Longstaffe, Lieut. (Capt.) J. W., O.B.E., 15 Nov., 1919.
 Lord, Lieut. J. W., M.C., 3 June, 1919; Bar to M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Lorimer, Major D. L. R., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Loughlin, F. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Louise, H.H. the Princess, Duchess of Argyll, G.B.E., 3 June, 1918; C.I., 1 Jan., 1878; R.R.C.
 Love, Capt. G. W., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Lovell, Capt. W. D., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Lovett, Lady, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Lovett, Maj.-Gen. Beresford, C.B., 10 April, 1889; C.S.I., 14 Feb., 1873.
 Lovett, Sir H. V., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Low, A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Low, Sir Charles E., K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Lcw. F. E., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Low, Lieut.-Col. R. B., D.S.O., 21 Jan., 1896.
 Lowe, Miss A. R. I., Royal Red Cross, 3 June, 1916.
 Lewis, F. C., C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Lowndes, Sir G. R., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Lowry, Major (Lieut.-Col.) F. J. S., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Lowley, Mrs. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Loyd, Capt. E. B. K., M.C., 20 Sept., 1920.
 Luard, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) C. C., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Lucas, Lieut. A. G., M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
 Lucas, Rev. B., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Lucas, Brig.-Gen. F. G., C.B., 1 Jan., 1918; C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
 Lucas, W. H., C.S.I., 3 June, 1913; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Luck, Commr. C. M., R.I.M., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Lugard, Major E. J., D.S.O., 28 July, 1890.
 Luke, S. P. W., Vyvyan, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1880.
 Luke, Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) T. M., D.S.O., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Lukin, Lieut.-Col. R. C. W., D.S.O., 23 June, 1915.

- Lumb, Major (Lieut.-Col.) F. G. E., M.C., D.S.O., 27 June, 1919.
- Lunsden, Rear-Admiral W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1915; C.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Lunawade, Maharaja Sri Sir Wakhatzinghi, Raja of, K.C.I.E., 25 May, 1889.
- Lundy, Lieut. C. R. C., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918; Bar to M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
- Lunn, Capt. A. J., M.C., 10 Mar., 1917.
- Lupton, S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Lupton, W. J. E., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Lush, Capt. J., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Luxmore, Mrs. E., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Lyall, F. F., C.I.E., 23 June, 1914.
- Lyall, Lieut. J. A., M.C., 1 Feb., 1919.
- Lyall, Major R. A., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917.
- Lyell, Major A. G., D.S.O., 28 Oct., 1920.
- Lyle, J. C., C.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Lynch, Lieut. (Capt.) H. E. H., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Lynch, Capt. J. B., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Lynna, Capt. G. E., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Lyon, P. C., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1908.
- Lyons, G. M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Lyons, Mrs. M. I., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Lyons-Montgomery, Col. H. F., C.B., 29 June, 1906.
- Lyster, Major C. J. H., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
- V.C. Lyster, Lieut.-Gen. H. H., C.B., 22 Feb., 1881; V.C., 2 Sept., 1899.
- Lytton, Edith, Dowager Countess of, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
- Maandrew, Maj.-Gen. H. J. M., C.R., 1 Jan., 1918; D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
- McBain, J. A. D., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
- McBarnet, Major A. E., M.V.O., 12 Aug., 1904; D.S.O., 2 Sept., 1902.
- MacBrayne, Major R. J., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
- McCaumont, Capt. (Major) W. V., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
- McCarthy, F., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- McCarthy, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
- McCourtney, Capt. F. A., M.C., 10 Mar., 1917.
- McCourtney, Sir George, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
- McCausland, Mrs. G., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- MacCaw, V. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- McClenaghan, Lieut. P. J. W., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
- McCleverty, Capt. G. M., M.C., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1919.
- McCombe, R., M.C., 12 July, 1920.
- McConaghey, Lieut.-Col. A., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- McConaghey, Lieut.-Col. F., C.I.E., 22 Mar., 1919.
- McConaghy, Major J. G., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916; M.V.O., 23 July, 1920.
- McConnell, 2nd Lieut. H. C. M.C., 11 Apr., 1918.
- McCormick, Lieut.-Col. A. L. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- McCudden, Major J. H., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918; M.C., 16 May, 1916.
- McCulloch, 2nd Lieut. E. A., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
- McDonald, Engr.-Comdr. A. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- McDonald, Sub-Comdr. H. I., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Macdonald, Col. Sir J. R. L., K.C.I.E., 16 Dec., 1904; C.B., 16 Jan., 1903.
- Macdonald, Capt. J. V., M.C., 13 Feb., 1917.
- Macdonald, 2nd Lieut. L. J., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
- MacDonald, Major R. W., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
- MacDonnell, The Rt. Hon. Baron, G.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897; K.C.V.O., 11 Aug., 1903.
- McDonnell, R. G. F. P., C.I.E., 3 Jan., 1906.
- McDougal, Sub-Comdr. J. L. N., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
- McElwaine, Capt. (Major) E. J. D., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- MacEwan, Capt. A. K., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- MacFadyen, Mrs. J., M.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
- Macfarlane, J. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- McGeorge, Lieut. (Capt.) D. J., M.C., 23 May, 1919.
- MacGeorge, Lieut.-Col. H. K., C.B., 18 Aug., 1916.
- MacGregor, Capt. R. F. D., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
- McGowan, Miss C. S., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
- McGrath, Lieut. (Capt.) W. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- MacGurk, Capt. N. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- McHugh, H. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- MacIlwaine, Major A. G. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
- McInroy, Col. Charles, C.B., 26 May, 1894.
- McIntosh, Lieut. E. P., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
- MacIntyre, Maj.-Gen. D. C. F., C.B., 23 Aug., 1912.
- MacIver, Miss A. E. S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Melver, J. A., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Mackay, 2nd Lieut. (Capt.) F. F., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Mackay, Capt. A. S., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Mackay, Lieut. (Capt.) R. J., M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
- Mackay, W. G., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- McKay, Col. Henry K., C.R., 29 June, 1906; C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1899.
- MacKenna, J., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
- McKenna, Major J. C., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
- MacKenzie, Col. Sir A. R. D., K.C.B., 28 June, 1907.
- MacKenzie, Lieut.-Col. C., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
- MacKenzie, Capt. Colin, C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- MacKenzie, Major C. F., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
- MacKenzie, Mrs. D. H., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1918.
- MacKenzie, Lieut.-Col. E. L., D.S.O., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- MacKenzie, Major H. J., D.S.O., 16 Feb., 1917.
- MacKenzie, Major J., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- MacKennis, J., O.R.E., June, 1918.
- MacKoutzie, M. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- MacKenzie-Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. E. K. W., C.B., 24 June, 1910.
- MacKenzie, Lieut. J. McA., M.C., 26 Aug., 1917.
- MacKenzie, Lieut. W. S., 18 July, 1917.
- MacKie, Major F. P., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- McLean, Lieut. (Capt.) A. M., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- MacLachlan, Bt. Col. T. R., C.M.G., 29 Oct., 1915.
- MacLagan, Sir E. D., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913; K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
- MacLagan, Col. R. S., C.B., 20 June, 1911; C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- MacLaughlin, Lieut.-Col. A. J. M., C.I.E., 28 June, 1907.
- Maclean, Maj.-Gen. C. S., C.B., 22 Feb., 1881; C.I.E., 20 March, 1898.
- Maclean, Lieut.-Col. G. G. C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Maclear, Lieut. G. D'O., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
- MacLeod, Sir C. C., Kt., 4 June, 1917.
- MacLeod, Gen. Sir D. J. S., K.C.B., 3 June, 1913; K.C.I.E., 29 June, 1906; D.S.O., 1 July, 1897.
- MacLeod, Capt. D. K., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
- MacLeod, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) W. K., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919.
- MacLeod, H. B., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1918.
- MacLeod, Lieut.-Col. J. N., C.M.G., 4 June, 1917; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1908.
- MacLeod, Major N., D.S.O., 24 Aug., 1917.
- MacLeod, Sir N. C., Kt., 4 June, 1919.
- MacLeod, Major R. D. C., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1916.
- MacLeod, Bt. Col. R.-W., C.B., 28 June, 1907.
- MacLeod, Lieut.-Col. T. J., D.S.O., 17 April, 1916.
- McMahon, Lieut.-Col. Sir A. H., G.C.M.G., 1916; G.C.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1906; C.S.I., 23 June, 1897.
- MacMahon, Major H. F. E., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
- McMichael, J. F., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.

- Macmullen, Lieut.-Col. C. N., D.S.O., 29 Oct., 1915; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- MacMunn, Major-Gen. Sir G. F., K.C.B., D.S.O., K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1919.
- Macnab, Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. A. J., C.B., 3 June, 1918; C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
- MacNabb, Lieut.-Col. D. J. C., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1913.
- McNair, A. W., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- McNair, Lieut. G. D., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- McNally, Miss L. H., Q.A.M.N.S.I. Royal Red Cross 16 Nov., 1918.
- McNeile, Lieut.-Col. D. H., D.S.O., 8 Mar., 1919.
- McNeill, Rev. J. H. H., M.B.E.
- Macconchy, Hon. Brig.-Gen., E. W. S. K., C.B., 20 June, 1911; C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1917; C.I.R., 1 Jan., 1909; D.S.O., 19 Nov., 1891.
- Macphail, Rev. E. M., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Macpherson, Sir A. G., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1889.
- Macpherson, Major C. F., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919.
- Macpherson, Major D. I., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Macpherson, Lieut.-Col. G., C.I.E., 26 Aug., 1918.
- Macpherson, Sir D. J., Kt., 1 Jan., 1914; C.I.R., 1 Jan., 1898.
- McPherson, Capt. A. B., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
- McPherson, D. L., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- McPherson, H., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Macpherson, Major J., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
- Macpherson, W. C., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Macquoid, Lieut.-Col. C. E. F. K., D.S.O., 20 May, 1898; C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
- McRae, Major H. St. G. M., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917; O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- McRobert, Sir A., K.B.E., 30 Dec., 1918.
- Macrae, Major J. C., D.S.O., 18 Aug., 1916.
- Macrae, Major (Lieut.-Col.) R. S. F., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917; O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- McRea, Lieut.-Col. A. C., C.M.G., 22 Dec., 1916.
- McSweeney, D.L., M.C.
- McSwiney, Capt. H. F. C., M.C., 18 Feb., 1915.
- MacTaggart, Col. C., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- McVean, Lieut.-Col. D. A. D., D.S.O., 2 Sept., 1902; Bar, 27 June, 1919.
- McVatt, Col. R. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
- McWatters, A. C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- McWatters, Bt. Lieut.-Col. H. C., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
- McWilliam, A., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Madan, Jamssetji Framjee, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Madan, Man Singh, Baniat of Nepal, Lieut.-Col., C.I.E. (Hon.), 4 Feb., 1919.
- Madan Mohan Singh, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Madan, T. Lieut. K. R., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Madden, E. F., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Maddox, Lieut.-Col. R. H., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Maddox, S. L., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Madeley, Mrs. E. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Madge, W. C., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Madhavi, Lady Chinubhai, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Madho Lal, Raja, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Mahar, Jemadar Panoham Singh, M.C., 8 May, 1916.
- Mair, 2nd Lieut. R., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Maffey, Mrs. D., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Maffey, Sir L., C.I.E., 3 June, 1910; C.S.I., 5 June, 1920; K.C.V.O., 27 Feb., 1921.
- Malin, G. H., I.S.O., 3 June, 1913.
- Mahamad, Shukh, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Mahawa, Dinshaw Eduljee, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Maheshri, Babu Kishan Lal, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Mahon, Major A. E., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
- Mahon, Col. H. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Mahomed Khan, Subedar, M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
- Mahon, Brig.-Gen. R. H., C.B., 28 June, 1907; C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1911.
- Maharaj Singh, Kunwar, C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
- Mainwaring, Major G. R., D.S.O., 20 Sept., 1920.
- Maitland, Maj.-Gen. P. J., C.B., 20 May, 1896.
- Maitra, Babu Akshoy Kumar, C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
- Majid, Abdul, C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
- Majid, Abdul, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Mal, Gajju, I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Mal, Rai Bahadur Lala Harji, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Mal, Rai Sahib Lala Bhag, I.S.O., 3 June, 1915.
- Malan, C. H., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Malandh, Sardar Badan Singh, of, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Malcolm, Lieut. (Capt.) F. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Malcolm, Bt. Col. P., M.V.O., 24 April, 1913; D.S.O., 2 Sept., 1902.
- Maler Kotia, Nawab of, K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1915; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Mallet, Major (Lieut.-Col.) R. J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Mallotra, Ty. Capt. R. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir, of Kalra, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1916; M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911; C.P.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Maltby, Capt. C. M., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
- Malyon, Capt. (Major) F. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Molla Singh, Subdar, M.C., 18 Feb., 1915.
- Molleson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wilfred, C.B., 18 Aug., 1916; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Mallet, Sir C. E., Kt., 4 June, 1917.
- Man, Edward Horace, C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1898.
- Man Singh, Subdar Major, M.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Mance, Sir H. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1883.
- Mancherji Kavajji Murzban, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 30 May, 1891.
- Mancherji, Rustamji Dholu, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
- Manderson, Maj.-Gen. G. R., C.B., 22 Feb., 1881.
- Mangin, Capt. E. B., M.C., 23 June, 1915.
- Manibhai, Bai Champabehn, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Manifold, Col. C. C., C.B., 22 June, 1914; C.M.G., 4 June, 1917.
- Manik, U. Kmuin, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Manipur, H.H. Raja Chvra Chand Singh, Raja of, C.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
- Mann, D. B., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Manners, Capt. C. W. S., M.C., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
- Manuvers-Smith, F. St. G., C.I.E., 28 June, 1907.
- Manindra Choudhra Singh, Babs, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Mankelov, Lieut. A. H., M.C., 8 May, 1915.
- Manning, Capt. (Major) A. P., M.C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918; C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Manning, Brig.-Gen. Sir W. H., K.C.M.G., 6 Sept., 1904; C.B., 7 Aug., 1903.
- Mansell, R. V., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Mansfield, Maj.-Gen. Sir H., K.C.B., 1 Jan., 1914.
- Mant, R. A., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919.
- Marie-Louise, H.H. The Princess, G.B.E., 1 Jan., 1918; C.I., 11 Dec., 1893.
- Marjoribanks, N. E., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Marker, Khan Bahadur Ardashir Dossabhoi, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Marlow, Col. B. W., I.A., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1917; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Marr, W. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Marris, Sir W. S., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919; K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Marricott, Lieut. N. E., M.C., 2 April, 1919.
- Marr, Capt. R., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.

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- Marsh, Commr. B. C., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Marsh, Major (Lieut.-Col.) C. H., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Marsh, Lieut.-Col. F. G., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Marsh, Henry, C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Marshall, Major A., D.S.O., 3 July, 1915.
 Marshall, Miss E. O., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Marshall, F. G., I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
 Marshall, Maj.-Gen. G. F. L., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1903.
 Marshall, G. W., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Marshall, Capt. H. H., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Marshall, Lieut. J., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Marshall, Lieut. J. G., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Marshall, Sir J. H., Kt., 1 Jan., 1916; C.I.E., 24 June, 1910.
 Marshall, Capt. J. S., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917.
 Marshall, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. R., G.C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; K.C.B., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Martin, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. R., K.C.B., 24 June, 1910.
 Martin, Lieut. (Capt.) E. H. de C., M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 Martin, F. B., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Martin, Capt. G. D., M.C., 18 Feb., 1915.
 Martin, Major (Lieut.-Col.) J., M.C., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Martindale, Sir A. H. T., K.C.S.I., 24 June, 1904.
 Martineau, Sir A., K.C.I.E. (Hon.), 1 Oct., 1918.
 Martyn, 2nd Lieut. J. K., M.C., 23 Aug., 1917.
 Mason, Capt. A., M.C., 2 Feb., 1916.
 Mason, Mrs. A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Mason, Lieut.-Col. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Masson, Major A. P. J., C.I.E. (Hon.), 10 June, 1918.
 Massy, Major S. D., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Masters, Col. A., C.B., 24 June, 1904.
 Masters, Major J., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Mathers, Rev. J., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Matthew, G. F., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1882.
 Matthews, Ty. Lieut. C. W., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Mathews, H. M. S., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Matheson, Capt. B. H., M.C., 1 Feb., 1919.
 Mathias, Capt. I. W. H., D.S.O., 23 Aug., 1918.
 Mathon, Major (Lieut.-Col.) J., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Matthewman, Lieut. (Capt.) G. B., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Matthews, Major E. A. C., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Matthews, Capt. (Major) F. M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Matthews, Lieut. (Capt.) H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Matthews, R. A., I.S.O., 5 June, 1920.
 Matthews, Lieut.-Col. W. H., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Maurin, Capt. H. G., O.B.E., 15 Nov., 1919.
 Maude, Major E. A., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Maude, Mrs. M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Maude, Sir W., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920; C.S.I., 22 June, 1914.
 Maw, W. N., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Maxwell, Lieut.-Col. H. St. P., C.S.I., 25 May, 1892.
 Maxwell, Brig.-Gen. L. L., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Maxwell, Major P. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Maxwell, Major W. F., D.S.O., 3 July, 1915.
 Maxwell-Muller, Miss L. (now Mrs. St. John), Q.A.M.N.S.I., Royal Red Cross, 25 July, 1899.
 Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915; M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 May, Mrs. C., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 May, Major-Gen. Sir E. S., C.M.G., K.C.B., 3 June, 1918.
 May, Major W. S. R., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Mayhew, A. L., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Maynard, Major F. H., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Maynard, Sir H. J., C.S.I., 3 June, 1915; K.C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
 Maynard, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Mayne, Capt. A. G. O. M., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Mayne, Col. R. C. G., C.B., 4 Oct., 1898.
 Mayo, 2nd Lieut., F. M.C., 23 Aug., 1918.
 Mayo, Blanche Julia, Dowager Countess of C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Me, Maung, I.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Mead, P. J., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Meade, Lieut.-Col. M. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Meade, Capt. P. A., M.C., 23 May, 1918.
 Meagher, Major D. J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Mears, Lieut.-Col. C. D., M.V.O. 12 Dec., 1911.
 Medlicott, Major (Lieut.-Col.) H. E., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Medlycott, R., I.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Meek, Major A. S., M.C., 18 Dec., 1919.
 Mehr Mohammad Khan, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Mehr Mohammed Khan Bahadur, Hon. Lieut., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Mehrab Khan, Sardar Bahadur Nawab, C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Mehruilla Khan, Raisani, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Mehta, Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Mehta, Dhanjishah D., I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Mehta, Mrs. Homia, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Mehta, Manubhai Nandshankar, C.S.I., 3 June, 1919.
 Mehta, Rustamji Dhanjibhai, C.I.E., 22 Jan., 1897.
 Mehta, Sorabji Bezorji, C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
 Meilde, J. J., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Mein, Capt. D. B., M.C., 3 July, 1915; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Mein, Lieut. D. G., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Melhuish, Major and Lt. Lieut.-Col. (Lieut.-Col.) H. M. H., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Melitas, P. G., C.S.I., 14 June, 1912; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1894.
 Mell, Lieut.-Col. F. O. N., C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Mellis, Capt. A. R., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 W. C. Mellis, Major-Gen. Sir C. J., V.D., 15 Jan., 1901; K.C.B., 29 Oct., 1915; K.C.M.G., 23 Aug., 1918.
 Melliss, Col. Sir Howard, K.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
 Melville, Major (Lieut.-Col.) R. P. A., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Menzies, 2nd Lieut. F. A., M.C., 24 June, 1918.
 Meram, Vala Lakaman, C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Mercer, L., C.I.E., 3 June, 1913.
 Meredith, Capt. (Major) A. E., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Meredith, Lieut. M. N., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Meredith, R., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Merewether, Lieut.-Col. J. W. B., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Merk, W. R. H., C.S.I., 15 Feb., 1887.
 Meena Banin Menahem, M.V.O., 10 Jan., 1912; O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Messent, P. G., C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Messinier, Asst. Surg. E. B., M.C., 3 July, 1915.
 Weston, Baron, of Agra and Dunottar, K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Meston, Lady, C.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Metcalfe, Capt. E. D., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Metcalfe, Capt. E. D. T., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Mewar (Udaipur), H.H. Mahajadhiraja Sir Fatch Singh, Bahadur of, O.M.C.I., 15 Feb., 1887; G.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; G.C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Mewar (Udaipur), H.H. Maharaja Sahiba of, C.I., 15 Oct., 1897.
 Meyer, Sir W. B., G.C.I.E., 17 Sept., 1918; K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1915.
 Mian Khan, Khan Bahadur Sardar, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Mian Yar Muhammad Khan, M.F.F., 3 June, 1918.
 Michael, L. W., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Michael, Rao Bahib, A. S. G., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.

- Middlemiss, C. S., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Middleton-West, Capt. S. H., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Milleton, Earl of, K.P., 1915.
 Mignon, Mrs. E. A. I., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Miles, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) P. J., C.B., 3 June, 1918;
 C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Milford, Major E., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Miller, Capt. G., M.C.G., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Miller, A., I.S.O., 5 June, 1920.
 Miller, Sir T. F. D., Kt., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Miller, H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Miller, Sir J. O., K.C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Miller, Sir L. C., Kt., 22 June, 1914; C.B.E., 3 June,
 1919.
 Miller, Margaret Julia, Lady, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Miller, Rev. W., C.I.E., 23 May, 1884.
 Miller, Major W. C. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Millet, G. P., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Mills, Lieut.-Col. A. M., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917; Bar,
 4 Feb., 1918; 2nd Bar, 8 Mar., 1919.
 Milne, Mrs. A. S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Milne, Lieut.-Col. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Milne, Lieut.-Col. J. W., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Milward, Major (Lieut.-Col.) C. A., D.S.O., 4 June,
 1917.
 Millwood, Lieut. A. M., M.C., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Minchin, Major A. B., C.I.E., 21 May, 1898.
 Minchin, Lieut.-Col. C. F., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1903.
 Minchinton, Capt. H. D., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
 Minson, H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Minto, Mary Caroline, Countess of, C.I., 9 Nov., 1909.
 Minty, Major T. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Minus, S. M., I.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Mir, Jafar Khan, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Miraj (Senior Branch), Sir Gangadhar Rao Ganesh,
 Chief of, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Mowaggar-ed-Dowleh, Sir,
 K.C.I.E. (Hon.), 2 Oct., 1919.
 Mirza Ahmed Khan, Darya Begi, Sir, K.C.I.E. (Hon.),
 2 Oct., 1919.
 Mirza Abdul Hasain Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Sir,
 Knight, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Mirza Karim Beg, Major, Sirdar Bahadur, M.V.O.,
 19 March, 1906.
 Mirza Umrao Beg, Ressaider Bahadur, M.V.O.,
 31 March, 1903.
 Miskin, Capt. W. L., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Mistri, Col. K. M., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Mitchell, A. P., I.S.O., 14 June, 1913.
 Mitchell, Lieut. Col. (Col.) H. H. G., A.D.C., O.B.E.,
 1 Jan., 1919.
 Mitchell, W. E., I.S.O., 5 June, 1920.
 Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. W. J., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919;
 D.S.O., 11 Jan., 1919.
 Mitha, Sardar Sahib Suloman Haji Casim, C.I.E.,
 3 June, 1915.
 Mitra, Rai Sahib Rajshihar, O.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Mitra, Sir B. C., Kt., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Mitra, Bhupendra Noto, C.I.E., 3 June, 1913;
 C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Mitra, Ram Charan, C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Mitra, Kagendra N., I.S.O., 3 June, 1913.
 Mitter, P. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Moberly, Major B. R., D.S.O., 29 Oct., 1918.
 Moberly, Lieut. Col. (Br.-Gen.) F. J., C.S.I., 3 June,
 1919; D.S.O., 10 Aug., 1903; C.B., 5 June, 1920.
 Moberly, Major C. N., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Modi, Jivanji Jamsnedji, C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Moena, Lieut.-Col. S. G. A. M., C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Moens, Lt. Lieut.-Col. (Col.) A. W. H. M., C.M.G.,
 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Mohamud Ashraf Khan, Khan Bahadur, M.B.E.,
 1 Jan., 1919.
 Mohammed Fazil, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Mohammerah, Haji Muhammad Ali, Bais-ut-Tajjar,
 of, C.I.E. (Hony.), 22 June, 1914.
 Mohammerah, Sheikh of, G.C.I.E. (Hony.), 3 June,
 1916, K.C.S.I. (Hony.), 22 June, 1914.
 Mohatta, Rao Bahadur Seth Goverdhandas Motilal,
 O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Mohr, T. E., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Mohalla, see Shehr.
 Mohshagundam Visvesvaraya, Sir, see Viaves-
 varaya, Sir M.
 Molesworth, Brig.-Gen. E. H., C.B., 28 June, 1907.
 Molesworth, Sir G. L., K.C.I.E., 24 May, 1898.
 Molesworth, Lieut.-Col. W., C.I.E., 22 June, 1914;
 C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Mollison, Major E. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Mollison, James, C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Molloy, Major (Lieut.-Col.) G. M., O.B.E., 3 June,
 1919.
 Molloy, Major H. T., D.S.O., 5 June, 1919.
 Molony, Capt. C. W., M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
 Molony, E. A., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Molony, Capt. J. B. de W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Monck-Mason, Major G. N. G., O.B.E., 3 June,
 1919.
 Moncrieff-Smith, Mrs. H. M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Money, Maj. Gen. Sir A. W., K.C.R., 10 March, 1917,
 K.B.E., 3 June, 1919; C.S.I., 22 Dec., 1916,
 Money, Col. E. A., C.B., 22 June, 1897.
 Money, Br.-Gen. E. D., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911, C.V.O.,
 1 Jan., 1920; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Money, Major E. F. D., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917.
 Money, Capt. G. W. P., M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 Money, Capt. W. S. E., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Monte, P. W., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Monroe, Gen. Sir C. C., G.C.B., 1 Jan., 1919; G.C.S.I.,
 3 June, 1919; G.C.M.G., A.D.C.; Bart., 12 May,
 1921.
 Montro, The Hon. Lady Mary, D.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Montagu de Beaulieu, Br.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.I.E.,
 30 Dec., 1919; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Monteath, Sir J., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Monteath, Sir R. G., Kt., 3 June, 1915.
 Montefiore, Capt. C. E., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Monteith, D. T., O.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Monteith, Lt. Col. J., C.B., 29 June, 1906.
 Montgomery, Col. J. A. L., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903;
 C.B.E.
 Moodie, A. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Moody, Capt. F. H., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Mookerjee, Sir Autosh, D. L., Kt., 12 Dec., 1911;
 C.S.I., 25 June, 1909.
 Moore, Lieut.-Col. A., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 Moore, Lieut. A. N., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Moore, Lieut.-Col. C. H. G., C.M.G., 23 June, 1915;
 D.S.O., 18 Dec., 1904.
 Moore, Capt. C. F. F., M.C., 23 June, 1915.
 Moore, Capt. E. C. F., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Moore, Major H. D., D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Moore, P. L., C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 More, Lieut.-Col. P. R. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Moreland, W. H., C.S.I., 14 June, 1912; C.I.F.,
 2 Jan., 1905.
 Morgan, Major B. E., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Morgan, Major M. H. L., D.S.O., 29 Oct., 1915.
 Morgan, Lieut. P. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Morice, Major R. C., Lt., M.C., 15 Apr., 1916.
 Morin, Major A. H., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Morison, Sir T., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1917; K.C.I.E.,
 1 Jan., 1910; C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Morison, Lieut.-Col. Sir W. T., K.C.S.I., 14 June,
 1912; C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Morarty, 2nd Lieut. J., M.C., 10 Mar., 1917.

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- Morris, Major (Lieut.-Col.) C. E., D.S.O., 15 Nov., 1919.
- Morris, Major C. O., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Morris, 2nd Lieut. H. S., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Morris, Lieut.-Col. (Br.-Gen.) G. M., C.B., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 10 Mar., 1917.
- Morris, Sub-Cond. W., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Morrison, H. St. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Morrow, Lieut. (Capt.) C. T., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Morse, Capt. L. H., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Mort, A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Moss, C. Ws. I.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- Mosse, Capt. C. O. R., M.C., 17 Apr., 1916.
- Morvi, H.H. Sir Waghi Ravaji Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E., 25 July, 1897.
- Mout, Major G. E. D., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917.
- Mould, Lieut. B. S., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
- Moule, H. F. D'Oyly, C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
- Mountain, Lieut. (Capt.) R. G., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
- Mountford, L. J., C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur Bangalore Perumal Annaswami, see Annaswami Mudaliar.
- Muddiman, A. P., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920; C.I.E., 3 June, 1913.
- Mudhol, Hon. 2nd Lieut. Moherban, Sir Malojirao Vyankatray Raje Ghorpad alias Nanasaheb, Chief of, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Mudholkar, Rangnath Narsingh, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1914.
- Mudie, Capt. R. F., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Muhammad, 2nd Lieut., Abul Lais Saad-ud-Din, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O., 3 June, 1915.
- Muhammad Abdul Majid, see Abdul Majid, M.
- Muhammad, Agha Mirza, C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Muhammad Akbar Khan, Khan, C.I.E., 11 Aug., 1917.
- Muhammad Ali, Prince Ghulam Khan Bahadur of Arcot, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Muhammad Ali Beg, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Nawab, Sir Ahsar-i-Jang Bahadur, K.C.I.E., 30 June, 1908; M.V.O., 15 Feb., 1906.
- Muhammad Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur Munshi, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Muhammad Ali Khan Kazilbash, Khan Bahadur Sardar, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan Rajadar, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Muhammad Amin Khan, Khan Bahadur Malik, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Khan, C.V.O., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Muhammad Bazulullah Sahib, K.B., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, Muntaz-ud-Daula, Sir, Nawab of Pahasu, K.C.I.E., 28 June, 1907; K.C.V.O.; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Muhammad Habibulla Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
- Muhammad Ibra Hasan Khan, C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
- Muhammad, K.B., Pir Baksh Walad Mian, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Muhammad, Khan Bahadur Wadera Nur, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Muhammad Mayamunullah Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Muhammad Mubaris Khan, Hon. Capt. Nawab Malik, C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Muhammad Salamullah, Nawab, Khan Bahadur (Central Provinces), C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Muhammad Shah Mian, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
- Muhammad, Shaikh Yakub Vazir, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Muhammad Sharif Khan, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Muhammad Zaman Khan, Munshi, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Muhi-ud-din Khan, Rosaldar Major, C.I.E., 11 Aug., 1917.
- Muir, Capt. (Major) A. H. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Muir, Major W. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Muirhead, A., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Muirhead, Major J. A., D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
- Mukard Risaldar Singh Bahadur, M.C., 4 Feb., 1918.
- Mukerji, Capt. K. K., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
- Mukharji, Nilambar, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Mukharji, Rai Bahadur, Prinjs Nath, I.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
- Mukherji, Sir Rajendra Nath, K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Mulcahy, J. H., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Mule, Balachandra Vaman, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Mules, Sir H. C., Kt., 3 June, 1919; C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; M.V.O., 19 Mar., 1906; O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Mullaly, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H., R.E., K.C.M.G., 4 June, 1917; C.R., 30 June, 1905; C.S.I., 14 Aug., 1908.
- Mullaly, J. J., C.I.E., 21 June, 1910.
- Mullick, Sir B. K., Kt., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Mullick, S. K., C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Mumford, C. A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Mumford, Mrs. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Munn, Capt. F. L. R., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916; Bar to M.C., 1 Jan., 1920; D.S.O., 20 Jan., 1921.
- Munn, Lieut.-Col. R. G., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Munro, Major D., C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Munro, Major E. B., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Munsabdar Khan Reasaidar, M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
- Murphy, Capt. (Major) A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Murphy, Capt. D. F., I.M.S., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Murphy, S. K., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Murphy, Lieut.-Col. W. R., D.S.O., 28 July, 1890.
- Murray, Lieut. (Capt.) A. E., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Murray, Sir A. R., Knight, 1 Jan., 1921; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Murray, Lieut.-Col. C. F. T., C.B.E., 3 June, 1916; M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Murray, Capt. E. M., M.C., D.S.O., 2 Dec., 1918.
- Murray, Major G. B., C.I.E., 22 Mar., 1919.
- Murray, Lieut.-Col. H., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Murray, H., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; C.B.E.
- Murray, Major J. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Murray, Major N. D. B., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Murray, Lieut. (Capt.) M. J., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Murray, Capt. R. G. H., M.C., 8 May, 1915.
- Murray, Capt. S. G. C., C.I.E., 26 Aug., 1918.
- Murray, Miss V., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Murray, Lieut.-Col. W. G. P., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- Murtrie, D. J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918; I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Muscat and Oman, Sultan of, H.H. Sayid Taimor-Bin-Faisal, C.S.I. (Hony.), 4 June, 1917.
- Muspratt, Brig.-Gen. F. C., C.B., 1 Jan., 1918; C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Muspratt, Lieut.-Col. S. F., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921; D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
- Muspratt-Williams, Lieut.-Col. C. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Mustapha, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Ya'im Ghulam, I.S.O., 3 June, 1920.
- Mustafa, Syed Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
- Mustak Singh, Subedar Major, M.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Myers, Lieut. (Capt.) N. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Myne, Capt. R. H., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Myrene, Dr. C. S. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.

- Mysore, Hon. Col. H.H. Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur of, G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1907; G.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
- Mysore, H.H. the Dowager Maharani of, C.I., 3 June, 1893.
- Nag, Khagendra Chandra, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Nagar, Raja Sikandar Khan of, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Naidu, Rao Bahadur Shrinivasulu Naidu, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Naik, Rao Bahadur Rangoo Govind, M.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
- Nair, Sir C. Sankaran, Kt., 14 June, 1912; C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
- Nalder, Major L. F., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; C.B.E., 20 Sept., 1920.
- Nanavati, Mrs. C. E., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Nand, Lal, I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Nanquette, Pierre Francois H., C.I.E., 30 June, 1879.
- Nanton, Col. (Br.-Gen.) H. C., C.B., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Naoorji Pestonji, Sir Wakil, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1897; Kt., 21 Feb., 1917.
- Napier of Magdala, Mary Cecilia, Dowager Baroness, C.I., 31 May, 1878.
- Nasir, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. D., C.M.G., 27 June, 1907.
- Narain, Lala Raj, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Narayan, Pandit Anand, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Narayan, Bishan, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Narayan Malhar Joshi, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Narayan Singh, Raja Sadesbri Prasad, C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Narayan Singh, Subadar, M.C., 23 May, 1919.
- Narayan, Lala Suraj, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Nariman, Sir Temulji Bhikaji, Kt., 1 Jan., 1914.
- Narsing Bahadur Baniat, of Nepal, Capt., C.I.E., (Hon.), 4 Feb., 1919.
- Narsing, Rao M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Narsinghu, Subadar, M.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Narsinghar, Raja Sir Arjun Singh, Chief of, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Nesrulla, Shalazada, Khan of Afghanistan, C.C.M.G. (Hon.), 1896.
- Nath, Diwan Bahadur Lala Biseshwar, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Nath, Lala Amar, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Nath, Lala Baij, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Nath, Capt. Pandit Kashi, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Nath, Rai Bahadur Amar, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Nath, Rai Bahadur Bihola, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Natha Singh, C.I.E., 11 Aug., 1917.
- Nathan, Sir Robert, K.C.S.I., 30 Dec., 1919; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Naughton, Asst. Comm. and Lieut. T. H., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Naurang Singh, M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
- Naoto, Lieut.-Col. B., C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Navanagar, Lieut.-Col. H.H. Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, Maharaja of, G.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919; K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Nawal Sing Rana, Subadar, M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
- Nawaz, Lieut. M., M.C., 8 June, 1919.
- Nawaz Khan, K. S. Shah, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Nayalu, S. S., M.B.E.
- Naylor, J. R., C.S.I., 21 May, 1890.
- Nasim Khan, Mir Muhammad, Mir of Hunza, C.I.K., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Needham, J. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Needham, J. F., C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
- Needham, Lieut.-Col. R. A., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Negi, Subadar Dhan Sing, M.C., 15 Feb., 1915.
- Negi, Jemadar Sangram Sing, M.C., 23 June, 1915.
- Neel, Edmund, C.I.E., 21 May, 1890.
- N.C. Negi, Naik Darwan Sing, V.C., 7 Dec., 1914.
- Nejd, El Hasa, Qatif and Jubail, Ruler of, G.C.I.E. (Hon.), 1 Sept., 1920.
- Nelson, A. E., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Nelson, Capt., J. J. H., M.C., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Neilson, W. H., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Nepal, Hon. Gen. H. E. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsber Jang, Bahadur Rana Prime Minister and Marshal of, G.C.R., 9 July, 1908; G.C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1905; G.C.V.O., 24 Dec., 1911; G.C.M.G., 24 Dec., 1919.
- Nepal, Gen. Sir Baber Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Rana of, K.C.S.I. (Hony.), 4 Feb., 1919; K.C.I.E. (Hon.), 16 Feb., 1916; G.B.E., 24 Mar., 1920.
- Nepal, Gen., Comdr.-in-Chief Sir Bhim Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of, K.C.S.I. (Hony.), 1 Jan., 1917; K.C.V.O., 24 Dec., 1911.
- Nepal, Gen. Sir Juddha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of, K.C.I.E. (Hony.), 1 Jan., 1917.
- Nepean, Lieut.-Col. (Br.-Gen.) H. E. C. B., C.S.I., 5 Mar., 1919; C.M.G., 25 Aug., 1917; C.B., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Nethersole, Lieut.-Col. F. R., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Nethersole, Capt. J. M. C., 23 June, 1915; Bar., 3 June, 1918.
- Neville, Miss R. L., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Novill, Mrs. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Novill, Lieut.-Col. H. R., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Newall, Lieut.-Col. (Br.-Gen.) J. L. N., C.M.G., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Newbold, Col. A. W., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Newby, S., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Newlands, John, C.I.E., 25 June, 1909; C.B.E.
- Newman, Lieut.-Col. E. A. R., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Newnham, Lieut.-Col. C. C., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
- Newnham, E. P., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Newson, Sir P. W., Kt., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Newton, Mrs. A. E. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Newton, Mrs. Z. E. D., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Niblett, R. H., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Nicholas, Lieut. A. A., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
- Nicholl, Lieut. (Capt.) E. McK., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Nicholls, Capt. R. L., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Nichols, Lieut. F. W., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Nicholson, Catherine, Lady, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Nicholson, Sir P. A., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Nicholson, Capt. F. L., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Nicholson, Major R. B., M.C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Nicoll, W. G., I.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- Nicolson, Sir Arthur, Bttr., Baron Carnock, G.C.B., 10 Nov., 1907; G.C.M.G., 1918; K.C.I.E., 20 Mar., 1888; G.C.V.O., 6 June, 1905.
- Nicolson, J. F. H., M.C.
- Nield, Capt. R., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Nightingale, Lieut.-Col. M. R. W., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918; D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1915; C.I.E., 15 Nov., 1919.
- Nihal Singh, Hon. Resaidar Chaudhri, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Nisbet, Major and Lt. Lieut.-Col. (Lieut. Col.) T. C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 10 Mar., 1917.
- Niven, Major D. S., O.B.E., 9 June, 1919.
- Nixon, Capt. E. J., M.C., 17 Apr., 1916.
- Nixon, Capt. C. H. F., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Nixon, Gen. Sir J. E., K.C.B., 20 June, 1911.
- Noel, Capt. E. W. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918; D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.

- Noel, Capt. K. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Norie, Brig.-Gen. C. E. de M., C.B., 22 Dec., 1916; C.M.G., 25 Aug., 1917; D.S.O., 26 June, 1902.
 Norie, Mrs. G., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Norie, Major F. H., D.S.O., 16 Feb., 1915.
 Norman, Bt. Lieut.-Col. C. L., M.V.O., 13 July, 1908.
 Norman, H. C., C.B., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Norman, Lieut.-Col. W. H., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Norris, Capt. W. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 North, Capt. K. A., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Northcote, Alice, Baroness, C.I., 17 Feb., 1900.
 Northey, Capt. W. B., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Norton, David, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
 Norton, Br.-Gen. C. E. G. A.D.C., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919.
 Norway, H.M. the Queen of, C.I., 6 Aug., 1897.
 Notsidge, Maj. G., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Noyce, Capt. C. D., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Noyce, F., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Nugent, Lieut.-Col. C. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Nugent, Capt. J. F. H., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Nun, Malik Sahib Khan, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Nun, Malik Sardar Khan, Ty. Lieut., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Nur-ul-Huda, Saiyid, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Nundy, Maharaja Manindra Chandra, of, Kazim-bazar, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Nunn, Capt. W., C.B., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; C.M.G. Nur Ahmed Khan, Risaldar, I.O.M., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Nye, Lieut. A. R., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
 Nyein, Maung Tun, I.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Nyun, Maung, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Oakden, R., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Oakley, Mrs. W., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Oates, Lieut. A., M.C., 15 Jan., 1920.
 Oates, Lieut. (Capt.) W. J. S., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 O'Brien, H. E. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 O'Brien, Lieut.-Col. A. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1906; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 O'Brien, 2nd Lieut. B. P. T., M.C., 16 Aug., 1917.
 O'Brien, Capt. (Maj.) J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 O'Brien, Lieut.-Col. C. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Obaidullah Khan (of Bhopal) Hon. Major, C.S.I., 14 June, 1912.
 O'Connell, Lieut. F. C., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
 O'Connor, Lieut. K. K., M.C., 27 June, 1919.
 O'Connor, Lieut.-Col. P. F., C.B., 26 June, 1902.
 O'Connor, Lieut.-Col. W. F. T., C.I.E., 16 Dec., 1904.
 Oddie, Capt. W. P., M.C., 16 Aug., 1917; Bar, 26 Mar., 1918.
 Odling, C. W., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1898.
 O'Donoghue, Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col., M.E., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 O'Donnell, Mrs. E., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 O'Donnell, S. P., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 O'Donnell, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. J., C.B., D.S.O., K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 O'Dowda, Bt. Col. (Br.-Gen.) J. W., C.B., C.M.G., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919.
 O'Dwyer, Sir M. F., G.C.I.E., 4 June, 1917; K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1913.
 O'Dwyer, Lady, D.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 O'Dwyer, Miss Una, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ogg, Major A. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918; D.S.O., 18 Aug., 1916.
 Ogg, Lieut.-Col. G. S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Ogh, Maung, I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Ogilvie, Major (Lieut.-Col.) D., R.E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Ogilvie, Lieut. (Capt.) G. H., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Ogilvie, Capt. J. F. W., M.C., 2 April, 1919.
 Ogilvie, Col. W. H., C.M.G., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Ogle, Major N., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Ogley, Lieut. E. F., M.C., 18 June, 1917.
 O'Gorman, Lieut.-Col. P. W., C.M.G., 3 June, 1918.
 O'Grady, Col. H. de C., C.I.E., 22 Mar., 1919.
 O'Hara, Actg. Matron Miss E., Q.A.M.N.S.I., Royal Red Cross (2nd Class), 31 July, 1919.
 O'Kincely, Lieut.-Col. F., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 O'Leary, Lieut. M. G., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 O'Leary, Col. Tom Evelyn, C.B., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Oldfield, Mrs. G., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Oliphant, J. N., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ollivant, Sir E. C. K., K.C.I.E., 25 May, 1892.
 O'Malley, L. S. S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 O'Malley, Bt. Col. W. A. D'Oyly, C.B., 25 June, 1909.
 Ommanney, Lieut.-Col. C. V., C.R.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 O'Meara, Lieut.-Col. C. A. E., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 O'Meara, Lieut.-Col. E. J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ommanney, Capt. W. M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 O'Neill, Capt. H. J. D., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 O'Neill, Major J. S., M.C., 23 June, 1915.
 O'Neill, Lieut.-Col. P. L., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Oppenheim, Major A. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 O'Rorke, Major G. M., M.B.E., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Orange, Sir Hugh W., Kt., 1 Jan., 1919, C.B., 1 Jan., 1914; C.I.E., Jan., 1906.
 Orchha, H.H. Mahindra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh, Bahadar, Maharaja of, G.S.C.I., 1 Jan., 1900; G.C.I.E., 22 May, 1900.
 O'Rielly, C. P., I.S.O., 3 June, 1913.
 O'Reilly, Lieut. (Capt.) K. W. R., M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 O'Rorko, Capt. J. M. W., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Orr, J. P., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Osborn, Capt. H. H., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Osgerby, Mrs. I., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Osmonston, B. B., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Ostrehan, Lieut.-Col. F. G. R., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ostrehan, Capt. M., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 O'Sullivan, Miss E., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Ottery, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
 Otto, Ty. Lieut. L. A., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Oughton, E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Oung, Mrs. M. H., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Onseley, Capt. J. W. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Outhwaite, Miss L., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 7 Feb., 1919.
 Owen, Lieut.-Col. U. W., C.M.G., 15 Feb., 1887; C.I.E., 24 May, 1881.
 Owen, Mrs. M. T., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Owens, J. H., C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917; M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ozanne, Capt. G. D., M.C., 1 Feb., 1917.
- Parker, Lieut.-Col. H. D., R.A.M.C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Parmar, Rajaram Tukaram, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Paddon, Lieut.-Col. S. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Page, F. J., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Page, Lieut. W. W. K., M.C., 4 Feb., 1918.
 Page, Major C. F., C.I.E., 17 Oct., 1917.
 Pain, Lieut. H. W., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Pal, Raja Ram, of Kutlabr, C.S.I., 24 June, 1884.

- Palekar, Rao Sahib Balkrishna Anant, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Palin, Lieut. C. W., M.C., 17 April, 1917.
 Palin, Col. G. W., C.B., 22 June, 1914; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Palin, Major-Gen. Sir P. C., K.C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; C.B., 3 June, 1916.
 Palin, Major R. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Palit, Mrs. Lokendra Nath, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Palmer, C. G., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1896.
 Palmer, F., C.I.E., 28 June, 1907.
 Palmer, Lieut.-Col. H. L. E., C.M.G., 3 June, 1916.
 Palmer, Major J. H. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Pant, Pandit Bhola Dat, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Pantbaki, D. F., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Paonasker, Dewar Bahadur Pandit Krishna Rao Luxman, C.I.E., 4 June 1917.
 Parbat Partab Singh, Raja, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Pardi, Ramchandra Moreswar, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Park, Rev. W. R., C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Parke, Comdr. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Parker, Joseph, C.S.I., 17 Sept., 1893.
 Parkin, Lieut.-Col. H., C.I.E., 25 June, 1909.
 Parkin, Major J. F., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Parib, J., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Parr, Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. H. O., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 Parshad, Rio Bahadur Lala Sheo, C.I.E., 26 June, 1902; O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Parshad, Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishan, G.C.I.E., 24 June, 1910.
 Parsons, Capt. A. E. B., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Parsons, Mrs. B., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Parsons, C. G., M.C.
 Parsons, R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Partab Bahadur Singh, Raja, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Partab Bahadur Singh, Raja, of Kilo Partalgarh, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Partab-Singh, Raja, C.I.E., 8 June, 1915.
 Partabgarh, H.H. Maharawal Sir Raghunath-Singh, K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Paske-Smith, M. B. T., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Patch, Col. R., C.B., 20 May, 1899.
 Patel, Kkan Bahadur Barjorji Dorabji, C.I.E., 24 June, 1904; O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Patel, Babu Anirudha, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Patel, Barjorji Dorabji, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
 Paterson, Capt. F. W. J., M.C., 17 Apr., 1916.
 Paterson, Capt. G. F. J., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Paterson, Comdr. H. J., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Paterson, Lieut. L. M., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Paterson, Major T. G. F., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Patiala, H.H. Maharaja Sir Bhupindra Singh, Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; G.R.E., 1 Jan., 1918; G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Patnaik, Baba Lakshminarayan, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Paton, Capt. W. C., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Patrick, Capt. R. M. F., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Pattadar, Babu Rajani Kanta, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Pattani, Sir Prabhankar, Diwan of Bhavnagar, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Pattle, A. J., I.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Patwardhan, R. R. Damodar Bapu Rao, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Paul, Kenakarayan Tirulovam, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Pawel-Rammings, H.R.H. the Princess Frederica, Baroness von, C.I., 27 June, 1878.
 Payne, C. F., C.S.I., 3 June, 1920.
 Payne, T. W., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Pe, Maung, I.S.O., 3 June, 1913.
 Peachey, Rev. R. W., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Peacocke, Lieut.-Col. T. G., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Pearce, Col. C. M., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Pears, S. E., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Pearse, Major (Lieut.-Col.) S. A. R., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Pearson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. A., K.C.B., 20 June, 1911.
 Pearson, J. R., C.I.E., 3 June, 1913.
 Pearson, Lieut.-Col. H. F. A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Pearson, R. S., C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
 Peart, Lieut.-Col. C. L., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919.
 Pease, Col. H. T., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1907.
 Peck, Brig.-Gen. A. W., C.B., 1 Jan., 1919; C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Peel, Capt. B. G., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Peel, R. T., M.C., Jan., 1918.
 Peile, Col. C. S. F., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Peirse, Mrs. F. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Pemberton, Major S., M.C., 17 Apr., 1916.
 Pender, Lieut. G. T., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Pender, Lieut. W. S., O.B.E., 15 Nov., 1919.
 Pengelly, Major G. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Pennfather, Evans, Lieut.-Col. G., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Pennell, Mrs. D., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Pennell, Capt. K. E. L., M.C.
 Pennington, Lieut.-Col. A. W., M.V.O., 25 July, 1907.
 Pentland, Rt. Hon. Baron P.C., G.C.S.I., 3 June, 1918; G.C.I.E., 4 Sept., 1912.
 Penton, Major (Lieut.-Col.) B. C. D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Peppe, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Pepper, Hon. Major H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Pepps, Major G. L., D.S.O., 29 Oct., 1915.
 Peris, A. M., I.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Perkins, Mrs. W. W., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Perrins, G. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Parree, W. F., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Perry, Lieut.-Col. F. F., C.M.G., 4 June, 1917; C.I.E., 26 June, 1908.
 Perry, Lieut.-Col. E. L., D.S.O., 23 Aug., 1917.
 Perry, Brig.-Gen. H. W., C.B., 3 June, 1916; C.S.I., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Peshad, Rai Sahib Mathura, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Peters, Mrs. A., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Peters, N. O., I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Peterson, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) F. H., C.B., 1 Jan., 1916; D.S.O., 27 Aug., 1895.
 Peterson, J. C. K., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Petit, Mrs. J. J., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Potman, C. B., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Pottie, D., C.I.E., 3 June, 1915; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919; M.V.O., 27 Feb., 1921.
 Pottie, Lieut. (Major) J. C. E., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Pouch, Capt. A. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Peyton, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. E., K.C.B., 4 June, 1917; K.C.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911; D.S.O.
 Phadke, V. V., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Phayre, Maj.-Gen. Sir A., K.C.B., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Phayre, Capt. R. B., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Phelps, Mrs. M. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Phelps, W. E., I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
 Pherozshah M. Mehta, Sir, K.C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
 Philby, H. St. J. B., C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Philip, Capt. G. M., D.S.O., M.C.
 Philippe, G. W. V. de Rbe, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Philippe, Mrs. M. C. de Rbe, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Philippa, Major Ivor, M.E., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Phillips, Lieut. (Capt.) C. H. K., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.

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- Phillips, Commy. and Major G. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Phillips, J. R., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Phipson, Capt. E. S., D.S.O., 2 Feb., 1916.
- Pierpoint, Major H. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Pigot, Lieut. (Capt.) G., M.C., 3 June, 1919; Bar, 28 Nov., 1919.
- Pigott, Lieut.-Col. R. E. P., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Pike, Major G. D., M.C., 18 Feb., 1915.
- Pilkington, H. S. H., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917; M.V.O., 4 Jan., 1912.
- Pillai, Mrs. H. S. P., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Pillai, Swamikannu, M. R. Rv. Avargal Diwan Bahadur, see Swamikannu, Pillai.
- Pillay, Capt. Aiyappan Padmanabha, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Pillay, Hari Krishna, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Pim, A. W., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Pim, Capt. H. M., M.C., 17 Apr., 1916.
- Pinches, Mrs. N., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Piper, Lieut. R. L., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Pipon, Capt. P. J. G., M.C., C.I.E., 11 Aug., 1917.
- Pirie, Major C. P. W., C.B., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Pirie, Miss O., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Pirrie, Lt. Col. F. W., C.M.G., 3 June, 1918; C.I.F., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Pitcher, Brig.-Gen. D. de G., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918; C.B.E., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O.
- Pitkeathly, Major (Lieut.-Col.) J. S., R.E., C.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911; C.B.E., D.S.O., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Pitman, G. E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1890.
- Pitman, Capt. C. R. S., D.S.O., M.C., 10 March, 1917.
- Platt, Lieut. W. P., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Platts, M. G., M.C., O.B.E.
- Pookington, Mrs. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Poock, Lieut.-Col. M. R., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Poock, Lieut.-Col. P. F., D.S.O., 23 Aug., 1918.
- Pogson, Capt. C. A., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911; M.C., 29 Oct., 1915.
- Pola Khan, Jemadar, M.C., 5 Nov., 1918.
- Pollard, Lieut. (Capt.) A. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Pollard-Lowsley, Lt. Lieut.-Col. (Lieut.-Col.) H. de L., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913; D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
- Pollen, John, C.I.E., 26 June, 1903.
- Pollock, Maj.-Gen. J. A. H., C.B., 26 June, 1903.
- Poussonby, Capt. D. G., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Ponting, Capt. T. J., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Poole, Capt. E. J. E., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Poole, Major I. M. C., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Pooran Singh, C.I.E., 11 Aug., 1917.
- Poore, Brig.-Gen. R. M., D.S.O., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Pope, A. W. U., C.I.F., 1 Jan., 1906.
- Pope, Major S. B., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
- Popham, Major E. L., D.S.O., 17 Oct., 1917.
- Porch, Lieut.-Col. E. A., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Porteous, A., C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
- Porteous, Col. G. A., C.I.F., 25 May, 1895.
- Porter, Sir L. A. S., K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Porter, L. C., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1916; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; O.R.E.
- Porter, Capt. R. R. M., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Porter, W. N., C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
- Pott, Capt. D., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917; M.C., 2 Feb., 1916.
- Pott, Major R. H., D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
- Potter, Miss E. M., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Pottinger, Capt. J. A., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Powar, Subadar Sakhrum, M.C., 23 May, 1919.
- Powell, Lieut. A. E., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Powell, Major D. H., M.C., 1 Feb., 1917.
- Powell, Mrs. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Powell, E. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Powell, 2nd Lieut. F., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Powell, J., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Powell, S. A., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Powell, Lieut.-Col. W. B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- Powell, Lieut. W. N., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Powell, W. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Power, G. B., C.I.E., 22 Dec., 1916; M.C., 5 May, 1919.
- Powers, Lieut. H. G. P., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Poyndler, Capt. F. S., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920; M.V.O., 27 Feb., 1921.
- Prain, Lieut.-Col. Sir D., Kt., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1912; C.I.E., 29 June, 1906.
- Prasad, Amba, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Prasad Bahadur, Raj Ashthbhuja, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Prasad, Kunwar Jagdish, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Prasad, Raja Lalita, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Prasad, Lala Sheo, Raj Bahadur, C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; O.B.F.
- Prasad, Lala Sheo (2), M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Prashad Singh, Maharaja Bahadur Keshav, C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Pratap Jung Yana, of Nepal, Lieut.-Col., C.I.E. (Hon.), 3 June, 1918.
- Pratt, Major H. R. E., D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Pratt, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Pratul, Sir Chandra Chatterji, Raj Bahadur, Kt., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Prem Singh, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Prendergast, Brig.-Gen. C. G., C.R., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Prendergast, Capt. N. H., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1919.
- Prentis, Lieut.-Col. W. S., D.S.O., 15 Feb., 1919.
- Prescott, Major H. C., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919.
- Prograve, Col. E. R. J., C.B., 26 June, 1909; D.S.O., 12 Feb., 1895.
- Preston, A., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Preston, Lieut. E. B. C., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Preston, Lieut.-Col. E. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Preston, Lieut.-Col. J. E., C.B., 25 June, 1909; D.S.O., 25 Nov., 1886.
- Preston, Sidney, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901; C.B.F., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Preston, Lieut.-Col. W. J. P., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Price, Col. C. H. U., C.B., 22 June, 1914; D.S.O., 7 July, 1899.
- Price, Col. C. H., C.M.G., 3 June, 1916.
- Price, E., M.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
- Price, E. L., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Price, J. H., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Price, Sir J. F., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1908.
- Prideaux, Mrs. C. M., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1916.
- Prideaux, Lieut.-Col. F. B., C.S.I., 4 June, 1917; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Prideaux, F. W. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Pridmore, Lieut.-Col. W. G., C.M.G., 29 Oct., 1915.
- Priestley, Lieut. H. E. B., M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
- Primrose, Rt. Hon. Sir H. W., K.C.B., 7 Jan., 1899; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1895; I.S.O.
- Pritchard, Maj.-Gen. A. G., C.M.G., 3 June, 1918.
- Pritchard, Major H. R. N., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- U.C. Probyn, Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghien, G.C.B. (Mily.), 2 June, 1919; G.C.B., (Civ.), 11 July, 1902; G.C.S.I., 20 June, 1911; G.C.V.O., 25 May, 1896; V.C., 18 June, 1896.
- Pryce, Lieut.-Col. H. E. de la R., C.M.G., 23 June, 1915; D.S.O., 1 June, 1917.
- Pryce, Major T., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Pudampji, Sardar Naoraji, C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.

- Pudukkottai, Capt. Bhairava Ramachandra Dorai, Raja of, C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Pudukkottai, H.H. Raja Sir Martanda Bhairava Tondiman, Bahadur of, G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Pudumji, Godrez D., I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
- Pudumji, Mrs. Hirabai, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Pugh, Col. A. J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Pugh, Major H. O., D.S.O. 29 Nov., 1900.
- Pulley, Col. Charles, C.B., 24 June, 1904.
- Pulleyn, Hon. Capt. G. H., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
- Pun, Subadar Major Gambir Sing, M.C., 29 Oct., 1915.
- Purdoe, Lieut.-Col. W.D. C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Purshotandas Thakurdas, C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; M.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
- Purssell, R. S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Purves, Lieut. (Capt.), J. J., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Purves, R. E., C.I.F., 3 June, 1916.
- Pye, Lieut.-Col. W. E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Pye, Lieut. C. F., M.C., 15 Nov., 1919.
- Fyne, Sir T. S., C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1894.
- Fyster, C. E., I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Qayum, Lieut.-Col. Abdul, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Qayum, Sir Abdul Sahibzai, see Abdul Qayyum, Sir.
- Qadir Bksh Khan, C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Queen, Her Majesty the, L.O.; G.B.E., 24 Aug., 1917; C.I., 25 May, 1899; G.C.S.I., 14 Dec., 1911.
- Quinan, Major E. P., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Quinn, G. F. W., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Quinton, Brig.-Gen. F. W. D., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Rackstraw, Lieut. (Capt.) G., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Radeliffe, Lieut.-Col. N. R., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916; D.S.O.
- Radeliffe, Col. F. W., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918; C.I.E., 18 Aug., 1916; C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Radford, Col. O. C., C.B., 30 June, 1905; C.I.E., 24 July, 1901.
- Radeliffe-Smith, Major R. M. R., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Radley, Capt. H. P., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Radnor, Brig.-Gen. Sir J., Earl of, C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Rae, Major J. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Raghibir Singh, Kanwar, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Raghibir Singh, Sardar, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Raghubraj Singh, Raja, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim, Kt., 12 Dec., 1911; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1907.
- Rahman Khan, Resaldar Habibur, Khan Sabib, C.I.F., 3 June, 1919.
- Rai, Capt. Dewan Hakumat, M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Rai, Subadar Santarai, M.C., 23 May, 1919.
- Rai, Diwan Jamiat, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Rai, Rai Bahadur Biswambhar, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Rainey-Robinson, Col. R. M., C.B., 14 June, 1912; C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Rainsford, Col. W. J. R., C.I.E., 24 July, 1901.
- Rainy, G., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921; C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Rait, Miss H. A. M., Q.A.M.N.S.I., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919; Royal Red Cross, 1 Jan., 1916.
- Raitt, Major-Gen. Sir H. A., C.B., K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Raj Bahadur, Rai Sahib, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Raj Rajjit Singh, Capt. Dais, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Raj Kumar Ranjit Singh, Lieut.-Col., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Rajagopala Achariyar, Sir P., Diwan Bahadur, of Travancore, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Rajagopala Yashendra, Raja Sir, of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
- Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Pakam, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
- Rajgarh, H.H. Sir Eir Indra Singh, of, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Rajkot, Thakur Sahib Sir Lakhaji Raj Bawaji, Thakur Sahib of, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Ralston, Capt. W. H., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917; M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Ram, Chaudhri Data, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Ram Pat, Raja, of Kotlaur, C.S.I., 24 June, 1904.
- Ram, Pandit Daulat, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Ram, Jemadar Inehha, M.C., 1 Jan., 1915.
- Ram, Rala, C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Ram, Rai Bahadur Gunga, C.I.E., 26 June, 1903; M.V.O., 11 Dec., 1911.
- Ram, Resaldar Bahadur Sahaj, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Ram, Rai Bahadur Lala Barkat, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Ram Singh, Lieut.-Col., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Ram, Subadar Lakhi, M.C., 18 Feb., 1915.
- Ram, Subadar Ruda, M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Ramanbhai, Mrs. Vidhyagouri, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1889.
- Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, of Kori Sadhauri, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
- Rampur, Hon. Col. H.H. Nawab Sir Muhammad Hamid Ali, Khan Bahadur of, A.D.C., G.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1906; G.C.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Ramsay, Major A. D. G., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; O.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
- Ramsay, Mrs. E. S., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Ramsay, Lieut.-Col. Sir John, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915; C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Ramsay, Margaret, Lady, O.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
- Ramsay, Lady Victoria Patricia Helen Elizabeth, C.I., 20 June, 1911.
- Ramsbotham, Lieut. (Capt.) R. B., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Ramsden, Col. H. F. S., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Rana, Rifdoman Karanbahadur, V.C., 21 June, 1918.
- Rana, Lieut.-Col. Pratab Jung Bahadur, C.I.E. (Hon.), 3 June, 1918.
- Rana-Johda Jung, Lieut. Bahadur, M.C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Rana, Subadar Kharak Sing, M.C., 18 Feb., 1915.
- Ranada, Capt. Yashwan Ebiacaje I.M.S., M.P.F., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Ranbir Singh, Sir, Kunwar of Patiala, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Rankin, Mrs. M. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Randhir Singh, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Rao, Tandalam S., I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Ratlam, Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh of, K.C.S.I., 25 June, 1909.
- Rettray, Brig.-Gen. C., C.B., 25 Aug., 1917; C.S.I. 5 Mar., 1919.
- Ravaneshwar Prasad Singh Bahadur, Maharaja, Sir, of Gidhaur, K.C.I.E., 25 May, 1895.
- Rawat, Jemadar Bisban Sing, M.C., 23 June, 1915.
- Rawlins, Lieut.-Col. A. K., C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1916; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919; D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Rawlings, Capt. G. N., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.

- Kawlinson, General Baron, of Trent, G.C.B., 1919;
 G.C.V.O. 14 July, 1917; K.C.M.G., 1918; A.D.C.
 Rawson, Major C. D., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1915.
 Rawson, Frederick, C.M.O., 9 Nov., 1903.
 Rawson, Lieut. G., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Ray, Mahendra Nath, C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Ray, Sir Prafulla Chandra, Kt., 1 Jan., 1919;
 C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 Ray, Mrs. Prasanna Kumsr, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ray, Raja Bahadur Rao Jogendra Narayan, C.I.E.,
 3 June, 1919.
 Raymond, Col. F., C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 Raymond, Major M.C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; M.C.,
 3 June, 1918.
 Reynar, Lieut. R. H., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Reynor, Capt. C. A., M.C., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Read, Brig-Gen. Hastings, C.B., 16 Dec., 1904.
 Reading, Earl of, K.C.V.O., 19 June, 1911; G.C.B.,
 1915; G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
 Reading, Dame Alice Edith, Countess of, G.B.E.,
 C.I., 14 Mar., 1921.
 Ready, Maj-Gen. F. F., C.B., C.S.I., 5 Mar., 1919;
 C.M.O., D.S.O.
 Reaka, S. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Reay, the Right Hon. Donald James, Baron, K.T.,
 G.C.S.I., 18 March, 1890; G.C.I.E., 21 June,
 1887.
 Rebsch, Capt. W. K., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Redl, Lieut-Col. E. A. F., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919;
 C.I.E., 3 June, 1917.
 Redl, Mrs. M. B., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Reed, Lieut. (Capt.) G. S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Reed, Lieut. G., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Reed, Major H. R. B., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Reed, Lieut. I. N., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919; Kt.,
 3 June, 1916.
 Reed, Major W. L. L., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Rees, Sir J. D., M.P., K.C.I.E., 24 June, 1910;
 C.V.O., 26 June, 1908.
 Rees, Lieut. (Capt.) T. W., M.C., D.S.O., 15 Feb.,
 1919.
 Reid, Sir A. H. S., Kt., 25 June, 1909.
 Reid, Mrs. R., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Reid, Lieut. (Hon. Capt.) E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Reid, John, C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
 Reid, Col. L. H., C.S.I., 14 June, 1912.
 Reid, Sir M. F., Kt., 1 Jan., 1916; C.I.E., 26 June,
 1902.
 Reid, Maj. W. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Reid, W. J., C.S.I., 29 June, 1914.
 Reeks, R. R., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Reilly, Major B. R., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Reilly, Lieut. C. O. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Reilly, Bt. Major H. L., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Reilly, Major N. E., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Reinhold, Capt. C. H., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Reinhold, Major H. E., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Reith, A. M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Reznick, Hon. Major D. K., M.B.E., 1919.
 Rennie, Lieut-Col. S. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Rennison, Major A. J., D.S.O., 23 Nov., 1916.
 Renny, Major H. B., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Renny, Maj-Gen. S. M., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919;
 C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Renny-Tailleur, Col. T. F. B., C.B., 1 Jan., 1920;
 C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Renouf, W. C., C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
 Rewat Singh, Resaidor, M.C., 15 Jan., 1920.
 Roynce, Capt. G. V. R., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916; M.V.O.,
 3 June, 1919.
 Reynolds, Miss H. J., Q.A.M.N.S.I., B.R.C., 3 June,
 1919.
 Reynolds, L. W., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Reynolds, Lieut-Col. J. R., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Rhodes, G. W., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Rice, H. L., C.I.E., 23 May, 1884.
 Rice, Lieut. R. A., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Rice, Lieut-Col. S. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917; C.B.E.,
 1 Jan., 1920.
 Rice, Sub-Contr. T., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Rice, W. F., C.S.I., 24 June, 1910.
 Rich, Major E. T., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Richards, Lady Frances Maud, O.B.E., 3 June,
 1919.
 Richards, Sir H. E., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Richards, Sir H. G., K.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919; Kt.,
 12 Dec., 1911.
 Richardson, Maj-Gen. C. W. G., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918;
 C.B., 5 June, 1920.
 Richardson, G. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Richardson, Lieut-Gen. Sir G. L. R., K.C.B.,
 25 June, 1909; C.S.I., 24 July, 1901; C.I.E.,
 28 July, 1893.
 Richardson, Capt. R. J. D., O.B.E., 3 June,
 1919.
 Richmond, Mrs. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ritchey, J. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Rioketta, Lieut-Col. (Col.) P. E., M.V.O., D.S.O.,
 1 Jan., 1917.
 Riddell, Major A., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Riddell, Capt. W. H., M.C., 24 June, 1916.
 Ridge, Lieut. K. J. T., M.C., 17 Oct., 1917.
 Ridgway, Col. the Right Hon. Sir Joseph West,
 (Capt.) 9 Nov., 1906; G.C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1900;
 K.C.S.I., 22 July, 1885.
 V.C. Ridgway, Col. R. K., C.B., 30 June, 1905;
 V.C., 8 May, 1880.
 Ridgway, Lieut-Col. R. T. I., C.B., 3 June,
 1916.
 Ridley, Lieut. (Capt.) E. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Rieu, J. L., C.S.I., 5 June, 1920.
 Riley, R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Rimington, Major-Gen. J. C., C.B., 18 Aug., 1916;
 C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Rind, Col. A. T. S. A., C.M.O., 15 Feb., 1887.
 Ring, Major J. S. H., O.B.E., 28 Nov., 1919.
 Risley, Major C. G., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Rivaz, Sir C. M., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Rivaz, Col. Vincent, C. B., 23 May, 1900.
 Rivett-Carnac, Lieut. J. G. T., M.C., 2 April,
 1919.
 Rivett-Carnac, Col. J. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1878.
 Rivett-Carnac, Mrs. L. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Robert, 2nd Lieut. V. G., M.C., 4 June, 1917.
 Roberts, C. H., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Roberts, Major E. A., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Roberts, Lieut. F. C., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Roberts, Col. (Brig-Gen.) H. L., C.B., 4 June,
 1917; M.V.O., 19 March, 1906.
 Roberts, Lieut-Col. Sir J. R., Kt., 3 June, 1912;
 C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Roberts, Lieut-Col. M. B., O.B.E., 3 June,
 1919.
 Roberts, Major W. B., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917.
 Robertson, Lieut. A. M.-L., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Robertson, Sir Benjamin, K.C.M.G., 22 June, 1914;
 K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1908.
 Robertson, Major (Lieut-Col.) J. E., D.S.O., 27 Sept.,
 1920.
 Robertson, Lieut-Col. (Col.) Jan. C., C.M.G., 8 Aug.,
 1917; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1914; C.B.E., 3 June,
 1919.
 Robertson, Charlotte, Lady, C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Robertson, Lieut-Col. Sir D., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan.,
 1903.

- Robertson, Sister Janet, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Robertson, Hon. Major J., I.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Robertson, L., C.S.I., 3 June, 1916.
 Robertson, R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Robertson, S. D., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Robinson, Lieut. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Robinson, Capt. D. C., M.C., 10 Mar., 1917.
 Robinson, Major D. G., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Robinson, Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) G. W., C.B., 3 June, 1916.
 Robinson, H. A. L., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Robinson, Col. W. H. B., C.B., 29 Oct., 1915.
 Robinson, W., C.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Robson, Mrs. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Rocha, Col. E. J., C.B., 18 Feb., 1915.
 Roche, Capt. M. J., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Rocha, 2nd Lieut. P. J., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Roddy, Lieut.-Col. H. H., C.B., 3 June, 1918.
 Rodericks, J. J. F., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Rodger, A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Rodrigues, Asst.-Surg. J. M., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Rodgers, Hon. Capt. R. T., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Rodwell, Brig.-Gen. Ernest Hunter, C.B., 20 June, 1911.
 Roe, Major C. D., D.S.O., 24 July, 1915.
 Roe, Brig.-Gen. C. H., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1919; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Rogers, A. B. C., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Rogers, C. G., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Rogers, Capt. G. G., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Rogers, G. J., I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
 Rogers, Lieut.-Col. Sir L., Kt., 22 June, 1914; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Romilly, Lieut. (Capt.) H. A., O.B.E., 15 Nov., 1919.
 Ronaldshay, Earl of, G.C.I.E., 21 Feb., 1917.
 Rooth, Lieut. A. V., M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
 Roos-Koppel, Sir G. O., G.C.I.E., 4 June, 1917; K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1918.
 Rose, Lieut. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Rose, C. A. W., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Rose, F. C., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Rose, Lieut. R., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Rose, Brig.-Gen. J. L., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Rosa, Major A. C., D.S.O., 18 Feb., 1915.
 Ross, Lieut. (Capt.) A. J. H., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Ross, Capt. E. J., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Ross, Sir E. D., Kt., 3 June, 1918; C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 Ross, Major G. W., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1918.
 Ross, Lieut.-Col. Harry, D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Ross, Major H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ross, Lieut.-Col. Sir R., K.C.B., 20 June, 1911; K.C.M.G., 3 June, 1918.
 Ross, Major R. C., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Rossiter, Capt. F. N. C., M.C., 25 Aug., 1915.
 Rost, Lieut.-Col. E. R., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Rothera, Capt. P., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Rountree, Lieut. (Capt.) A. F., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Rouse, A. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Row, Bhimanakuta H., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Row, Carehi Sarvothama, I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Row, Lieut.-Col. Raghubendra, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Rowan-Robinson, Major J. R., D.S.O., 23 Nov., 1916.
 Rowand, Comdr. A., D.S.O., 26 June, 1903.
 Rowcroft, Lieut.-Col. C. H., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Rowcroft, Col. G. F., D.S.O., 16 May, 1899.
 Rowland, F., M.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Rowlandson, Major H. W., C.B.E., 15 Mar., 1920.
 Rowlandson, Major and Lt. Lieut.-Col. M. G. D., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Rowlatt, Sir S. A. T., K.C.S.I., 11 Nov., 1918.
 Rowntree, Capt. H. K., M.C., 2^o Dec., 1916.
 Roy, Babu Niranjana, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Roy, Jotindra Nath, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Roy, Jotindra Nath, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Royle, Lieut. Joseph R. F. J., C.I.E., 28 June, 1886.
 Rozario, M. A., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Ruck, Major O. L., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Ruck, Capt. R. C., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Rudkin, G. D., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Ruegg, Comdr. and Hon. Major A. J., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Ruel, Major W. G., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917.
 Ramboll, A. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921; O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Rundle, Lieut. C. A. G., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Randall, Col. F. M., C.B., 29 June, 1907; D.S.O., 19 Nov., 1891.
 Rasb, Major J. S., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Russell, Lieut. (Capt.) D., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Russell, Major G. H., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Russell, Capt. (Lieut.-Col.) J. C., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Russell, 2nd Lieut. R. T., D.S.O., 18 June, 1917.
 Rutherford, Capt. J. B., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Rutherford, Col. Charles, C.B., 20 June, 1911; C.M.G., 1901.
 Rutledge, Lieut. R. F., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
 Ryan, Capt. D. G. J., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1915; Bar to D.S.O., 15 Nov., 1919.
 Ryan, T., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Rybot, Major N. V. L., D.S.O., 17 April, 1916.
 Ryder, Lieut.-Col. C. H. D., C.I.E., 3 June, 1915; D.S.O., 5 Sept., 1905.
 Ryland, E. C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Sabnis, Raghunath Venkaji, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Sa Po, I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
 Sadashivo Krishna Bapat, Risalder, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Sadi, Sheikh, I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sailer, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. H., K.C.M.G., 9 Nov., 1907; C.B., 11 July, 1902.
 Sadler, Sir M. E., K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; C.B.
 Sah, Hon., 2nd Lieut. Raja Lokendra, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Sahai, Rai Bahadur Lala Ganga, I.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Sahay, Rai Bahadur Bhagavati, I.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Sahib, Kunvari Rupalba, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Sailor, Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Saint, Singh, Subadar, M.C., 1 Jan., 1915.
 St. Clair, Hon. L. M., M.B.E., C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
 St. John, Lieut.-Col. H. B., C.I.E., 3 June, 1913; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 St. John, Brig.-Gen. R. S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919; D.S.O., 25th Dec., 1917.
 Sakhdoo Parshad, Rao Bahadur Pandit, C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
 Salemat Ullah, Ty. Capt. Mohammad, M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Salamatrai, D. Gobindram, I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Salamullah Nawab Mohammad, see Muhammad Salamullah, Nawab.
 Salberg, Capt. F., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Sale, Sir Stephen George, K.C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Saligram, Rai Bahadur, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Salkeld, Major H. Y., D.S.O., 4 March, 1918.
 Salmont, Capt. H. McK., O.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Salisbury-Trelawny, Capt. J. M., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.

- Samborne-Palmer, Lieut.-Col. F. C. S., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Sampson, H. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Sams, H. A., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919.
 Samthar, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Samuel, Major (Lieut.-Col.) H. T., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Samuelson, B. M., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Samund, Capt. Abdul, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Sanders, Lieut. (Capt.) H., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Sanderson, Sir Lancelot, Kt., Nov., 1915.
 Sandhurst, the Right Hon. Viscount, G.C.S.I., 9 March, 1900; G.C.I.E., 20 Feb., 1895; G.C.V.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Sands, C. E. W., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Sanford, Lieut.-Col. G. B., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Sangma, Babu Jagin, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Sangster, Lieut.-Col. P. B., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Sangster, W. P., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Sankara Subbaiyar, Maharaj Rajashri, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1897.
 Sao Mawng, Sir, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Sarabjit Gurung, Subadar, M.C., 10 Mar., 1917.
 Saran Singh, Chandri Brij Raj, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Sarbadhikari, Sir Deba Prasad, Kt., 3 June, 1918; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Sardar Dal Singh, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Sardar Kamal Singh, M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Sardar Khan, Subadar Major, C.I.E., 24 July, 1901.
 Sardar Sundar Singh, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Sarel, Lieut.-Col. G. B. M., C.S.I., 20 Jan., 1921.
 Sargent, Major A. E. E., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917; M.C. Sergeant, Capt. A. J., D.S.O., 23 May, 1919.
 Sarkar, Babu Panohavan, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Sarkar, Sir Niranjan, Kt., 3 June, 1918.
 Sartorius, Capt. (Major) G., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Serup, Bai Bahadur Bam, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Sathu, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna, C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Saunders, A. L., C.S.I., 3 June, 1913.
 Saunders, Major E. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Saunders, Major M., D.S.O., 17 Oct., 1917.
 Savago, Col. W. H., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Saveria, R. C., I.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Savory, Lieut. R. A., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Sexton, Major P. D., M.C., 26 Aug., 1917.
 Saiyid Mehdi Shah, Khan Bahadur, O.R.E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Seale, Major J. D., D.S.O., 12 Mar., 1917; O.R.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Seallon, Gen. Sir R. I., G.C.B., 1 Jan., 1918; K.C.I.E., 24 June, 1910; D.S.O., 2 Aug., 1888.
 Schaleh, Col. V. A., C.B., 24 June, 1904.
 Schlich, Sir W., K.C.I.E., 25 June, 1909.
 Schneider, Jean E. J., C.I.E. (Hony.), 28 June, 1907.
 Scholefield, Lieut. (Capt.) M. T., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Soocoo, Capt. G. A. P., M.C., 1 Jan., 1917; D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Scott, Col. Sir R., K.C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
 Scott, Sir Basil, Kt., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Scott, Lieut. C. A., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Scott, E. A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Scott, Major E. L., M.C., O.R.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Scott, O. B., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Scott, Major G. B., D.S.O., 29 Oct., 1915.
 Scott, Major H. L., D.S.O., 26 Aug., 1917; M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Scott, Major H. St. G. S., D.S.O., 29 Oct., 1915.
 Scott, Capt. J., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Soott, Capt. J. B., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Soott, James, C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Soott, Ty. Lieut.-Col. J. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Soott, Sir J. G., K.C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Soott, J. R., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Soott, Major N. E. H., C.I.E., 26 Aug., 1918.
 Soott, R. R., C.B., 3 June, 1919; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Soott, Maj.-Gen. T. E., C.B., 4 June, 1917; C.I.E., 24 July, 1901; D.S.O., 11 Oct., 1897.
 Soott-Moncrieff, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. K., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 24 July, 1901.
 Scroggie, Major W. R. J., C.I.E., 26 Aug., 1918.
 Scruby, Major W. S. J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Scudamore, Capt. P. C., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Seabrooke, Sir J. H., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Sears, Mrs. N., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Searle, Lieut. C. S., M.C., 3 July, 1915.
 Segrave, Capt. T. G., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Selby, F. G., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1908.
 Sellar, Jemadar Sitaram, M.C., 29 Oct., 1915.
 Sells, A. F., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Semple, Lieut.-Col. Sir D., Kt., 3 Jan., 1911.
 Sen, Babu Budh, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Sen, Babu Upendra Nath, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Sen, Capt. Jyoti Lal, M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Sen, Kanti Bhushan, I.S.O., 22 June, 1914.
 Sen, Narayan Kissan, I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Sen, Nirmal Saikar, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Sen, Nirmul Chunder, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Sen, Bai Baikuntha Nath, Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Senior, Col. H. W. R., D.S.O., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Setalvad, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Hari Lal, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Setalvad, Sir Chimanlal Harilal, Kt., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Sethna, P. K., O.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Seton, Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. Sir B. G., Bart., C.B., 4 June, 1917.
 Seton, Sir M. C. C., K.C.B., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Seton-Brown, Lieut.-Col. G. L. S., D.S.O., 10 June, 1897.
 Sevenoska, Lieut. (Capt.) C. L. M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
 Shad Khan Bahadur Syed Mahir, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Shashi Lal, Justice Brod Bahadur Sir, Kt., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Shaif, Mian Mohammad, see Muhammad Shaif Khan.
 Shah Bamber, M.R.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Shah Gul, Jemadar Lal M.C., 15 Jan., 1920.
 Shah, Hon. Capt. A. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Shah, Jemadar Hasan, M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Shah, Khan Bahadur Sayyid Mahdi, O.B.R., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Shah, Khan Bahadur Khan Ahmad, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Shah, Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusuf, C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Shah, Khan Bahadur Mian Muzharraf, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Shah, Lalulthal Asharan, Sir, Kt., 5 June, 1920.
 Shah, Rai Bahub Lal Tirath Ram, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Shabbaz Khan, M.R.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Shaikh, M. K., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Shaikh Abdullah, Subadar, M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Shairst, Major (Lieut.-Col.) H. F., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 F. E. Shahamud Khan, Naik, V.C., 26 Sept., 1918.
 Shahpura, Sir Dhiraaj Nahar Singh, Raja of, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.

- Shakar Khan, Khan Bahadur, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Shakespeare, A. B., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Shakspoor, Major G. F. C., M.C., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Shakespeare, Lieut.-Col. John, C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1917; C.I.E., 20 May, 1896; D.S.O., 28 July, 1890.
- Shakspoor, Col. L. W., C.B., 3 June, 1918.
- Shams-ud-Din, Saiyid, I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
- Shams Shah, Mir, Sir, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Shamsher Bikrum Rana of Nepal, Lieut.-Col. C. I. E. (Hon.), 4 Feb., 1919.
- Shams-ud-Huda, Sir Syed, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
- Shand, Lieut. G., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Shankar, Rai Bahadur Lalai Gauri, I.S.O., 3 June, 1915.
- Shapcott, J. D., I.S.O., 3 June, 1913.
- Sharp, H., C.S.L., 1 Jan., 1916; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Shaetri, Mahamahopadya Hara Prasad, C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Shaw, Lieut. C. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Shaw, Lieut. D. S., M.C., 8 Mar., 1918.
- Shaw, Sir G. W., Kt., 1 Jan., 1913; C.S.L., 26 June, 1908.
- Shaw, H. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Shaw, Ty. Lieut. (Capt.) J., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Shea, Major A. G., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Shea, Maj.-Gen. J. S. M., C.B., 18 Feb., 1915; D.S.O. 10 Sept., 1901.
- Shearer, Capt. E. J., M.C., 18 June, 1917.
- Sherrin, Capt. J. E., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Sheepshanks, Capt. R. H., D.S.O., 30 Oct., 1915.
- Sheer and Mokalla, H. H. Sultan Ghali-hin-Awadth Al-Kayti, Sultan of, K.C.I.E. (Hony.), 8 Oct., 1914.
- Shelstone, W. A., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Shelton, R. M., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Shonsandan Prasad Singh, Kumar, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Shephard, Sir Horatio Hall, Kt., 26 June, 1908.
- Shepherd, Capt. C. I., D.S.O., 10 March, 1917.
- Shepherd, Lieut. (Capt.) W. L., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Sheppard, Col. G. S., C.M.G., 23 June, 1915.
- Sheppard, Maj.-Gen. S. H., D.S.O., 2 Sept., 1902.
- Sheppard, W. D., C.I.E., 24 June, 1910.
- Sher, Afzal, Subadar, M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Sherston, Capt. J. R. V., M.C., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Sherer, Lieut.-Col. J. C., O.B.E., 9 June, 1919.
- Sheridan, C. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Sheringham, Capt. A. T., D.S.O., 23 June, 1915.
- Sherston, Capt. (Bt. Major) G. R. V., D.S.O. M.C.
- Shiba Prasad Singh, Baba, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Shin, Marung Ba, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Shimta, 2nd Cl. Sub.-Asst. Surg. Ramkrishna Ganpat, M.C., 23 June, 1916.
- Shine, Major E. P. F., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Shirlev, Capt. S. R., M.C., 1 Jan., 1910.
- Shirley, Lieut.-Col. W., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Shrooe Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. T., K.C.B., 29 June, 1906; D.S.O., 1 July, 1897.
- Shore, Brig.-Gen. O. B. S. F., C.B., 1 Jan., 1914; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916; D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
- Shourbridge, Major (Lieut.-Col.) C. A. G., D.S.O., 27 June, 1919.
- Shri Nam Bikaji Jatar, C.I.E., 26 May, 1894.
- Shuokburgh, J. E., C.B., 3 June, 1918.
- Shuja-ul-Mulk, Mehtar, of Chitral, His Highness Sir, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Shujat Ali Khan, Dewan, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Shumshere Jang Bahadur Rana of Nepal, Gen. Sir Baber, K.C.I.E. (Hon.), 16 Feb., 1916; K.C.S.I. (Hon.), 5 Feb., 1919; G.B.E. (Hon.), 24 Mar., 1920.
- Shumshere Jang Bahadur Rana of Nepal, Lieut.-Col. Bhairab, C.I.E. (Hon.), 4 Feb., 1919; C.B.E. (Hon.), 24 Mar., 1920.
- Shamshere Jang Bahadur Rana of Nepal, Gen. Com.-in-Chief Sir Bhim, K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I. (Hon.), 1 Jan., 1917.
- Shumshere Jang Bahadur Rana of Nepal, Col. Indra, C.I.E. (Hon.), 4 Feb., 1919.
- Shumshere Jang Bahadur Rana of Nepal, Gen. Sir Jucha, K.C.I.E. (Hon.), 1 Jan., 1917.
- Shumshere Jang Bahadur Rana of Nepal, Commanding General Sir Padma, K.C.I.E. (Hon.), 4 Feb., 1919; G.B.E., 24 Mar., 1920.
- Shumshere Jang Bahadur Rana of Nepal, Maj.-Gen. Sir Shere, K.B.E. (Hon.), 5 Feb., 1919.
- Shumshere Jang Bahadur Rana of Nepal, General Sir Tez, K.C.I.E. (Hon.), 4 Feb., 1919.
- Shumshere Thapa of Nepal, Lieut.-Col. Dumber, C.I.E. (Hon.), 4 Feb., 1919; C.B.E. (Hon.) 24 Mar., 1920.
- Shute, Lieut. (Capt.) G. E. F., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Shute, Capt. and Bt. Major (Lieut.-Col.) C. A., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Shuttleworth, Major and Br. Lieut.-Col. (Lieut.-Col.), D. I., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- Shuttleworth, E. C. S., C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
- Shwe, Tha, I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Shyam Narayan Singh, Baba, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Shyam Sunder Lal, see Lal, S. S.
- Siam, Hon. Gen. H. M. Sir Chowfa Mahi Vajiravudh, King of, G.C.B., G.C.S.L. (Hon.), G.C.V.O., 1 April, 1918.
- Siemesi, Lieut. A. R., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Siewwright, 2nd Lieut. (Capt.) A. G. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Sifat Bahadur Khan Bahadur Itaja, C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
- Sifton, J. D., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Sikandar Khan Hayat Khan, Khobar of Wab, 2nd Lieut., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Sikandar Khan, Raja, of Nagar, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Sikkim, H.H. Maharaja Tashi Namgyal, of, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Silver, A. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Silvester, C. J., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Sim, G. G., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Sim, H. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
- Simkins, Mrs. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Simpson, Surg.-Gen. Sir B., K.C.I.E., 15 Feb., 1887.
- Simpson, Sir C. B., Kt., 3 June, 1916.
- Simpson, G. C., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1916.
- Simpson, J. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Simpson, Mrs. W., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Singh—Amarpal, g.v.
- Atmar, M.C., g.v.
- Babu Sardar, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Badin, g.v.
- Balbir, g.v.
- Bawa Bhag, g.v.
- Bawa Jivan, g.v.
- Bhagat, M.C., g.v.
- Bhagwan, M.C., g.v.
- Bhagwat, Raja, g.v.
- Bhagwati Prasad, Maharaja, Sir, g.v.
- Bnei Arjan, g.v.
- Bhairon Maharaj, Sir, Sri, g.v.
- Bhikham, M.C., g.v.
- Bhawani Maharaja Rana, Sir, see Thalawat.
- Biehu, Thakur, g.v.

ALPHABETICAL HONOURS LIST.

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Singh—Bir, M.C., g.v.
 Bir Bikram, g.v.
 Buta, g.v.
 Chandra, g.v.
 Chatta, Sepoy, g.v.
 Chaudhri, Amar, g.v.
 Daljit Singh, g.v.
 Dhiri, g.v.
 Diwan Chet, g.v.
 Fateh, Rajo, g.v.
 Fateh, Sardar, g.v.
 Gajjan, g.v.
 Ganga, g.v.
 Girhard, g.v.
 Gobind, g.v.
 Gopal, g.v.
 Gurbakhsb, g.v.
 Gurnam, g.v.
 Hanwant, g.v.
 Hara, Sir Raja, g.v.
 Harihar Prasad, g.v.
 Harnam, M.C., g.v.
 Hira, g.v.
 Inder, M.C., g.v.
 Ishar, g.v.
 Jaisal, M.C., g.v.
 Jai, M.C., g.v.
 Jemadar Jamak, M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
 Jeoraj, g.v.
 Jhanda, M.C., g.v.
 Jivan, g.v.
 Kabat, M.C., g.v.
 Kishan, M.C., g.v.
 Kishan, Sirdar, 3 June, 1918.
 Kunwar, M.C., g.v.
 Kunwar Bharat, g.v.
 Kunwar Unker, g.v.
 Labh, M.C., g.v.
 Lehas, g.v.
 Madan Mohan, g.v.
 Mahara, Kunwar, g.v.
 Malla, M.C., g.v.
 Man, M.C., g.v.
 Manindra Chandra, g.v.
 Mustak, M.C., g.v.
 Narayan, g.v.
 Narayan, M.C., g.v.
 Natha, g.v.
 Nihal, g.v.
 Parbal, g.v.
 Partab, g.v.
 Partab Bahadur, g.v.
 Pooan, g.v.
 Prachad, g.v.
 Ragbir, g.v.
 Raghuraj, g.v.
 Raj Kumar Ranjit, g.v.
 Raj, Ranjit, g.v.
 Ram, g.v.
 Randhir, g.v.
 Ratan Sen, g.v.
 Saint, M.C., g.v.
 Saran, g.v.
 Sardar Dal, g.v.
 Sardar Kamal, g.v.
 Sardar Sundar, g.v.
 Shamsher, Sir, g.v.
 Sheonandan Prasad, g.v.
 Shiba Prasad, g.v.
 Bhyam Narayan, g.v.
 Sohan, M.C., g.v.
 Subedar Major Bhagwan, M.C. 26 Mar. 1918.
 Subedar Shri Ram, M.C., 23 May, 1918.

Singh—Subedar Mit, M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
 Sunder, g.v.
 Sunder, M.C., g.v.
 Suraj Baksh, g.v.
 Tara, M.C., g.v.
 Thakur, M.C., g.v.
 Thakur Dhoakal, g.v.
 Thakur Hari, g.v.
 Thakur Pratab, g.v.
 Thakur Sadul, g.v.
 Vindeskri Prasad, g.v.
 Whiri, g.v.
 Zorowar, M.C., g.v.
 Sinha, Rt. Hon. Lord, of Raipur, P.C., Kt. 1 Jan., 1915; K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Sinbji, Jhala Sri, M.S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 V.C. Sinton, Capt. J. A., V.C., 19 June, 1916.
 Sirmur, Lieut.-Col. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1915; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Sirohi, H.H. Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, of, G.C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901; K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1905.
 Sitamau, H.H. Raja Sir Ram Singh of, K.C.I.E., 13 Dec., 1911.
 Sivaswami Aiyar, Sir P. S., K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1915; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1908.
 Skeen, Brig.-Gen. A., A.D.C., C.M.G., 3 June, 1916.
 Skinner, Major (Lieut.-Col.) A. B., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Skinner, Col. G. J., D.S.O., 26 July, 1890.
 Skinner, Capt. H. T., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Skinner, Rev. Dr. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Stacke, P. A., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1908.
 Stade, Vice-Admiral Sir Edmond John Warre, K.C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1911; K.C.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Staden, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 5 June, 1918.
 Stater, A. F., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Stater, Lieut.-Col. S. H., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Sleigh, Mrs. C., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Slingsby, Major T. W., D.S.O., 2 Apr., 1918.
 Slocock, F. S. A., C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Sloggett, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. T., K.C.B., 18 Feb., 1915; K.C.M.G., 4 June, 1917; K.C.V.O., Kt., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Sly, Sir F. G., K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1918.
 Smith, Lieut. (Capt.) A. B., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Smith, Capt. A. D., M.C., 23 June, 1918.
 Smith, Lieut.-Col. C. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Smith, Capt. C. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Smith, C. M., C.I.E., 24 June, 1916.
 Smith, Major C. W. J., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917.
 Smith, Sir F. W., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1907.
 Smith, Major G. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Smith, Lieut.-Col. G. Mo L. C., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 Smith, Major G. B. de H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Smith, Lieut.-Col. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Smith, Lieut.-Col. H. A., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Smith, Sir H. B., K.C.B., 26 June, 1906; C.S.I., 23 June, 1897.
 Smith, Major H. H., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Smith, H. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Smith, H. W., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Smith, Lieut.-Col. J. B., C.B., 3 June, 1918.
 Smith, Lieut.-Col. J. C. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Smith, Sir J. R., see Dunlop Smith, Sir J. R.
 Smith, Major M. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Smith, Capt. M. L. C., M.C., 5 May, 1919.
 Smith, Lieut.-Col. S. B., C.M.G., 4 June, 1917.
 Smith, Sir Thomas, Kt., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Smith, Lieut. V. W., M.C., 4 Feb., 1918.
 Smith, Lieut.-Col. (Col.) W. F., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Smith, Miss W. M., Q.A.M.N.R.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1918.

- Smith, Lieut. (Capt.) W. S., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
 V.C. Smyth, Capt. J. G., V.C., 29 June, 1915; M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
- Smyth, Col. E. W., C.B., 21 Jan., 1896.
 Smyth, Sub-Cond. R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Sneyd, 2nd Lieut. R. T. S., M.C., 4 June, 1917.
 Snow, P. C. H., C.I.E., 21 May, 1898.
 Snowdon, Sub-Cond. J. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Soady, Brig.-Gen. G. J. F., C.M.G., 4 June, 1917.
 Sosmas, Mrs. U., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Sobhat Khan, Khan Bahadur, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Sodhi, Capt. N. B., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Sohan Lall Bhatia, Lieut., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Sohan Singh, Jemadar, M.C., 29 Oct., 1915.
 Solomon, Sir W. H., K.C.S.L., 1 Sept., 1914; K.C.M.G., 1913.
 Somerset, Brig.-Gen. C. W., C.R., 1 Jan., 1918; C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1917; M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Somerville, Lieut. and Comdr. G. A., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Somerville, Major J. A., H. B., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Sondhi, Ty. Lieut. Sundar Das, M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Sompur, Maharaja Sir Bir Miradaya Singh Deo, of, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Sorstie, Brig.-Gen. R. F., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918; C.B., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Soulbay, Sir W. J., C.B., 20 May, 1896; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901; C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Souter, Lieut.-Col. H. M. W., C.M.G., 25 Aug., 1917; D.S.O., 4 April, 1916.
 Souter, W. L. B., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Southborough, Rt. Hon. Sir F. J. S. Hopwood, Baron, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.L., 1 Jan., 1920; G.C.V.O. (1917).
 Southey, Brig.-Gen. W. M., C.M.G., 18 Feb., 1915.
 Southon, Major C. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Spankie, Lieut. H. V., M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 Spence, Col. A. H. O., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917; C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Spence, Mrs. C. P. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Spence, Mrs. M. D., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Spence, Major R. B., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Spencer, Hugh, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Spencer, Miss E., M.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Spencer, Lieut. E. C., M.C., 2 Apr., 1919.
 Spitzler, Major (Lieut.-Col.) A., O.B.E., 15 Nov., 1919.
 Spooner, Rev. H., M.C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Spratt-Dowring, Col. F. T. N., C.B., 24 June, 1904.
 Sprawson, Lieut.-Col. C. A., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919.
 Spring, Sir F. J. E., K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Spring, Capt. G. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Sprott, Sir F. L., Kt., 22 June, 1914.
 Spurgin, Capt. E. W., M.C., 16 Aug., 1917.
 Stable, Capt. R. H., D.S.O., 16 Aug., 1917.
 Stack, Lieut.-Col. C. S., C.M.O., 18 Aug., 1916.
 Stamfordham, Lieut.-Col. Rt. Hon. Arthur John, Baron, G.C.R., 3 June, 1916; G.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; G.C.V.O., 2 Feb., 1901; K.C.S.L., 19 Mar., 1906; K.C.M.G., 1901; I.S.O.
 Standen, R. F., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901; C.S.I., 5 June, 1920.
 Standen, Capt. J. D., M.C., 31 Oct., 1920.
 Standen, Mrs. O., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Stanes, Sir R., Kt., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Stanlorts, J. K., M.C.
 Stanley, Sir J., Kt., K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Stanfield, Lieut.-Col. C. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Stanyon, Sir H. J., Kt., 4 June, 1917; C.I.E., 20 May, 1895.
 Staples, Capt. E. C., M.C., 15 Mar., 1916.
 Stapleton, A., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Stead, C., M.V.O., 4 Jan., 1912.
 Stead, Lieut. E. A., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Stedman, Ty. Lieut. J. H., M.C., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Steel, 2nd Lieut. J. G., M.C., 17 Apr., 1917.
 Steel, Col. R. A., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1919; C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Steel, Miss V., A.A.N.S., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Steeles, Major C. E. B., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Steeles, Col. St. G. L., C.B., 20 June, 1911.
 Steem, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Stevens, Maj.-Gen. Sir J., K.C.B., 26 June, 1902; K.C.M.G., 24 Jan., 1917.
 Stein, Sir Marc Aurel, K.C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 Stephen, H. B., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Stephen, Sir H. L., Kt., 3 June, 1913.
 Stephens, B. J. P., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Stephenson, Mrs. G., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Stephenson, H. L., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; C.I.E., 3 June, 1913.
 Stephenson, Lieut.-Col. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Sterling, T. S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Sterndale-Bennett, Major J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Steuart, Lieut. (Capt.) F. G., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Stevens, Capt. C. F. L., M.C., 23 Aug., 1917.
 Stevens, J. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920; O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Stevens, Sir J. F., Kt., 2 Jan., 1915.
 Stevens, Capt. L. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Stevens, Lieut.-Col. N. M. C., C.M.G., 23 June, 1915.
 Stevens, Lieut. (Capt.) T. H. G., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Stevenson, Col. F., C.B., 29 June, 1906.
 Stevenson, Major (Col.) H. D. M., M.C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Stevenson, Surg.-Gen. H. W., C.S.I., 14 June, 1912.
 Stevenson, Lieut. T. L., M.C., 29 Nov., 1919.
 Stevenson, Major W. D. N., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Stevenson-Moors, Sir C. J., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920; C.V.O., 4 Jan., 1912.
 Steward, Major E. M., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Stewart, Lieut.-Col. A. C., D.S.O., 27 June, 1919.
 Stewart, A. C., M.V.O., 19 Dec., 1911.
 Stewart, Lt. Lieut.-Col. A. E., M.C., 1 Feb., 1917.
 Stewart, Lieut.-Col. A. F., D.B.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Stewart, Sir F. H., Kt., 3 June, 1916; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Stewart, Maj.-Gen. G., C.B., 21 June, 1887.
 Stewart, Lieut.-Col. G. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Stewart, Mrs. H. O., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Stewart, Major Hugh, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Stewart, Major and Lt. Col. (Brig.-Gen.) I., D.S.O., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Stewart, 2nd Lieut. J. A., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Stewart, Maj.-Gen. J. C., C.B., 30 May, 1891.
 Stewart, Lt. Col. J. H. K., D.S.O., 23 June, 1915.
 Stewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. M., K.C.M.G., C.B., 20 June, 1911.
 Stewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir N. R., Bart., C.B., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Stewart, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Stewart, S. F., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Stewart-Wilson, Sir C., K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Stiffe, N. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Stikeman, W. R., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Still, Col. Charles, C.I.E., 21 May, 1898.
 Stirling, G. C. B., C.I.E., 28 June, 1907.
 Stocker, Capt. C. J., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Stockley, Major C. H., M.C., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Stockley, Major H. R., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Stoddart, Capt. (Major) G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Stoddart, G. F., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Stoker, G. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Stoker, Thomas, C.S.I., 21 May, 1898.

- Stokes, Lieut.-Col. C. B., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- Stokes, Sir H. E., K.C.S.I., 25 May, 1892.
- Stokes, H. G., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Stokes, Lieut. (Major) H. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Stone, Major A. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Stone, Rev. H. C. B., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Stone, Sir J. H., Kt., 1 Jan., 1919; C.I.E., 3 June, 1913.
- Stones, F., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Stoney, E. W., C.I.E., 24 June, 1904.
- Stooks, Major C. S., D.S.O., 13 Feb., 1917.
- Storrs, Lieut. G. N., M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
- Story, Capt. J. A., M.C., 1 Feb., 1917.
- Story, Major, R. D., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Stott, Capt. H., I.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- Stovold, Major H. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Stow, A. M., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Stowell, Lieut. (Capt.) G. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Stowell, H. M., I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Stowell, V. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Stroahay, Lieut.-Col. J., M.V.O., 1 July, 1907.
- Strohan, Capt. G. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Straight, D. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Strange, Brig.-Gen. R. G., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Strangman, Sir T. J., Kt., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Stratford, Miss L. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Stratton, Lieut.-Col. W. C. R., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Streetsfield, H. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Stroet, B. H. G., I.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
- Street, Mrs. C., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Strickland, C. F., C.B.
- Strong, Major A. D., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Strong, Lieut. (Capt.) C. A., M.C., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Strong, W. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Stronghill, Miss M. A., Royal Red Cross, 17 Oct., 1917.
- Stuart, A. E. C., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1910.
- Stuart, Sir H. A., K.C.S.I., 22 June, 1914; K.C.V.O., 19 March, 1906; K.C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Stuart, Lieut.-Col. L., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Stuart, Miss M. G., Q.A.M.N.S.I., Royal Red Cross, 4 March, 1918.
- Stuart, Maj.-Gen. Sir B. C. O., K.S.C.I., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Stubbs, 2nd Lieut. S. G., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Sturrock, John, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
- Subramaniya Aiyar, Sir S., Diwan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
- Sullivan, 2nd Lieut. A. S., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
- Sullivan, Brig.-Gen. E. L., C.B., 3 June, 1918; C.M.G., 18 Feb., 1915.
- Sullivan, M. A. P., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Sullivan, Mrs. R. O., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Summers, Bt. Lieut.-Col. G. H., C.M.G.
- Summers, T., C.I.E., 23 June, 1914.
- Sundar Lal, Sir, see Lal Sundar.
- Sunder Singh, Rinaldar Major, M.C., 2 Apr., 1919.
- Surya, Sri Raja Rao Venkata Kumara Mahipati, Rao Bahadur, C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Sunder Singh, Munshi, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Suraj Baksh Singh, Raja, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Surbir Limba, Subedar, M.C., 23 May, 1919.
- Surendra Nath Banerjee, Sir, Kt., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Subcliffe, Lieut. (Capt.) O. D., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
- Sutherland, Algernon Robert, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1908.
- Sutherland, Major A. O., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
- Sutherland, Lieut.-Col. D. W., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
- Sutherland, Major R. O., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Suttie, P. E., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Swamikanan Pillai, Avargal, M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur, I.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
- Swain, W. H., O.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
- Swaine, Miss E., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Swan, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Swan, Lieut.-Col. J. G. G., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Swann, F. S. P., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Swann, Maj.-Gen. J. C., C.B., 6 Sept., 1904.
- Swayne, Col. Sir E. J. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919; C.B., 6 Sept., 1904.
- Sweeney, Major R. L. C., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917, M.C., 3rd June, 1916.
- Sweeny, Lieut.-Col. T. H., C.M.G., 4 June, 1917.
- Sweet, Lieut.-Col. E. H., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 26 Aug., 1917.
- Sweet, Capt. R., D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Sweet, Lieut. R. T., D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
- Swiny, Col. (Bt. Gen.) A. J. H., C.B., C.M.G., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919.
- Swinley, Maj.-Gen. G., C.B., 3 June, 1893.
- Swinton, Lieut.-Col. F. E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Sydenham, Col. the Rt. Hon. Baron, G.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; G.C.M.G., 11 Dec., 1905; G.C.I.E., 18 Oct., 1907; G.B.E., 24 Aug., 1917.
- Sykes, Brig.-Gen. Sir P. M., K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915; C.B., 3 June, 1919; C.M.G., 26 June, 1902.
- Sykes, Lieut.-Col. W. A., D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
- Symes, W. F. S. S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Symons, R. V., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Symons, Lieut.-Col. T. H., O.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
- Syrge, Lieut.-Col. M., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Taggart, W. Q., M.C.
- Tagore, Abanindra Nath, C.I.E., 3 June, 1913.
- Tagore, Sir Rabindranath, Kt., 8 June, 1915.
- Tait, Mrs. A. S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Talbot, W. S., G.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Taley Muhammad Khan Sher Muhammad Khan, Capt. H. H. Sir, Nawab of Palanpur, Bombay, K.C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
- Tallaack, C. M., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Talib, Medhi Khan, Nawab (Capt. and Hon. Major), O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Tambe, Anant Sadasiv, I.S.O., 22 June, 1914.
- Tancock, Lieut.-Col. O. K., C.M.G., 3 June, 1916.
- Tara Singh, Jemadar, M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
- Tarsapurvala, Parmanji Kovarji, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
- Tarver, Lieut.-Col. A. L., D.S.O., 14 Aug., 1906; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Tasaduk Rasul Khan, Sir, Raja, K.C.S.I., 26 June, 1908.
- Taaker, T. J., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Tate, Lady Mehri, C.B.E., 20 Dec., 1919.
- Tate, Sir Ratanji Jamsheji, Kt., 3 June, 1916.
- Tate, Col. A. E., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; C.M.G.
- Tate, 2nd Lieut. J., M.C., 10 Mar., 1917; D.S.O.
- Tawney, C. H., C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
- Taylor, Major F. L., D.S.O., 8 Mar., 1919.
- Taylor, Capt. H. H., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. W. N., C.S.I., 23 Aug., 1918.
- Taylor, C. L., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Taylor, Lieut.-Col. H. N., D.S.O., 29 Dec., 1893.
- Taylor, Capt. J., M.B., D.S.O., 23 June, 1916.
- Taylor, J. H., I.S.O., 3 June, 1915.
- Taylor, J. N., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Taylor, 2nd Lieut. J. N., M.C., 13 Feb., 1917.
- Taylor, Major N., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Taylor, Major N. C., D.S.O., 27 Dec., 1916.
- Taylor, Sir H., Kt., 1 Jan., 1901.
- Taylor, Brig.-Gen. R. O'B., C.M.G., 3 June, 1916; C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.

- Taylor, Comdr. and Hon. Major T., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Tesgue-Jones, Lieut. (Capt.) R., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Tedman, Ty. Lieut. C., M.C., 24 June, 1916.
- Teeling, C. O'H., I.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
- Teagart, C. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917; M.V.O., 4 Jan., 1912.
- Teichman, E., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Telfer, Lieut. A. F., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Temple, Mary Augusta, Lady, C.I., 1 Jan., 1878.
- Temple, Col. Sir R. C., Bart., C.B., 3 June, 1916; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1894.
- Templer, Brig.-Gen. C. F., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1916; C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Templer, Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Tester, Lieut. (Capt.) C. K., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
- Tevrersham, Col. R. K., D.S.O., 1 July, 1887; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Tha, Maung Po, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Thackeray, Col. Sir E. T., K.C.B., 22 June, 1897; V.C., 29 April, 1862.
- Thackwell, Capt. A. C. A., M.C., 1 Feb. 1917.
- Thackwell, Col. C. G. R., C.B., 14 June, 1912; D.S.O., 29 May, 1898.
- Thaddeus, Mearup, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Thaddeus, Mrs. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Thakari, Sir Vithaldas D., Kt., 26 June, 1908.
- Thakur Anop Singh, Capt., Bahadur, I.O.M., M.C., 8 Mar., 1918.
- Thakur Dhonkal Singh, Rai Bahadur, O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Thakur, Kashi Nath K., I.S.O., 14 June, 1912.
- Thakur Hari Singh, Rao Bahadur, O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Thakur Pratab Singh, Col., C.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Thakur Sadal Singh, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Thakur Singh, Subadar Major, M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Thakur Singh, Subadar, M.C., 1 Jan., 1915.
- Thakurdas, Purnshotamdas, see Purnshotamdas, Thakurdas.
- Thane, Capt. C. S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Thapa, Riflesman Kulbir, V.C., 18 Nov. 1915.
- Thapa, Subadar Major Bhem Sing, D.S.O., 13 May, 1918.
- Thapar, Rai Bahadur Lala Kunj Bihari, O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
- Tharle-Hughes, 2nd Lieut. R., M.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
- Thatcher, 2nd Lieut. W. S., M.C., 17 Apr., 1917.
- Thathi, Rao Bahadur Davabhai, Surajlal I.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
- Thibaut, G. F. W., Ph.D., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1906.
- Thielton-Dyer, Sir W. T., K.C.M.G., 1899; C.I.E., 25 May, 1892.
- Thom, Major, J. H. D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1915.
- Thomas, E. E., I.S.O., 5 June, 1920.
- Thomas, Capt. A. N., D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
- Thomas, Col. F.H.S., C.B., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Thomas, Lieut. G. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Thomas, Lieut.-Col. H. St. G., D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
- Thomas, I. C., M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Thomas, K. B. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Thompson, Major and Br. Lieut.-Col. (Lieut.-Col.) A. G., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
- Thompson, Lieut.-Col. C. P., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Thompson, E., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Thompson, Lieut.-Col. F. S. C., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Thompson, H., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Thompson, J. P., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919.
- Thompson, M. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Thompson, Mrs. M. P., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Thomson, Lieut.-Col. A. H. G., D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
- Thomson, Capt. A. B., M.C., 29 Oct., 1915.
- Thomson, D. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I., 2 Sept., 1904.
- Thomson, Major A. G., D.S.O., 23 June, 1916.
- Thomson, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. W., K.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Thomson, Col. S. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1898; C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Thomson, Col. W. D., C.M.G., 3 June, 1918.
- Thomson, W. H., I.S.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Thomson, Lieut. W. R., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
- Thorburn, Major H. H., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
- Thorburn, Lieut. E., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Thorn, 2nd Lieut. T. C., M.C., 12 Mar., 1917.
- Thorne, Comdr. and Hon. Major T., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Thornhill, Major (Lieut.-Col.) C. J. M., C.M.G., 11 Nov. 1919; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918; Bar, 11 Jan., 1919.
- Tbornhill, Capt. C. M., M.C., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
- Thornhill, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. B., K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; C.M.G., 3 June, 1918.
- Thornton, Lieut.-Col. C. E., C.M.G., 4 June, 1917.
- Thornton, H. A., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
- Thornton, 2nd Lieut. R. T., M.C., 13 Feb., 1917.
- Thorpe, A. C. O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Thoy, H. D., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Thubron, J. B. S., C.I.E., 4 Sept., 1918.
- Thubron, Mrs. K., M.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
- Thuillier, Col. Sir H. R., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
- Thurburn, Col. J. W., C.S.I., 26 June, 1903.
- Thurston, Edgar, C.I.E., 25 June, 1908.
- Tickell, R. H., C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
- Tighe, Maj.-Gen. Sir M. J., K.C.M.G., 1916; C.B., 20 June, 1911; C.I.E., 14 June, 1912; D.S.O., 23 Aug., 1889.
- Tillard, Lieut.-Col. A. E., D.S.O., 20 May, 1896; C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Tillard, Major E. D., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917.
- Tillard, Maj.-Gen. J. A., C.B., 1 July, 1887.
- Tilly, Capt. R., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
- Tindall, C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Tinley, Capt. F. B. N., M.C., 23 June, 1916; Bar, 8 Mar., 1919.
- Tippetta, Miss M. E., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
- Tobin, Major (Lieut.-Col.) H. W., D.S.O., 18 Aug., 1916; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Todd, Col. J. K., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
- Todd, R., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Todhunter, Mrs. A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Todhunter, C. G., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Toker, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. C., K.C.B., 29 June, 1906.
- Toller, Capt. G. G. T., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Tollinton, H. P., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
- Tomb, J. W., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Tomes, W. J., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Tomkins, E. W., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Tomkins, H. G., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Tomkins, Lieut.-Col. H. L., C.M.G., 22 Dec., 1916; D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
- Tomkins, Lieut. (Capt.) G. L., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
- Tomkins, L. L., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Tomkins, Gen. W. P., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1890.
- Tonk, H.H. Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of, G.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1913; G.C.I.E., 21 May, 1890.
- Tonkinson, Mrs. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Toovey, Capt. C. W., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
- Torris, Major (Lieut.-Col.) C. J., D.S.O., 8 May, 1915; O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Townbee, Capt. R. L., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Townsend, F. O., D.S.O.
- Townsend, Capt. E. S., M.C., 3 June, 1916.

- Tozer, Lieut. D. G. E., M.C., 23 May, 1919.
 Trail, Capt. R. M., M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Trail, Capt. W. S., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Travancore, H.H. Raja Sir Bala Rama Varma, Bahadur, Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., 24 May, 1888; C.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Traversa, W. L., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Tregear, Maj.-Gen. Sir V. W., K.C.B., 25 June, 1909.
 Trelawny, Capt. L. C., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Tremesna, Mrs. S., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Trench, Lieut.-Col. A. H. C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Trench, Capt. C. F., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1916.
 Trevaekis, H. K., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Trevalyan, Sir E. J., Kt., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Trevor, Major A. P., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918; C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Trevor, D. B., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Trevor, F. G. B., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1900.
 Trevor, Surg.-Gen. Sir F. W., C.B., 29 June, 1907; K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Trevor, Col. G. H., C.S.I., 30 May, 1891.
 Trotter, H., M.C.
 Troughton Dean, Capt. G. P., M.C., 26 Aug., 1920.
 Troup, R. S., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Truminger, Lionel, C.I.E., 16 Dec., 1904.
 Tsong, Lim Chin, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Tu, Maung Ba, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Tucker, A. L. P., C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Tucker, Maj.-Gen. L. R. E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1891.
 Tuite-Dalton, Capt. E. G. T., M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
 Tuke, Mrs. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Tulloch, Major H., C.B., 8 Jan., 1896.
 Tulloch, Maj.-Gen. J. W. G., C.B., 16 March, 1900.
 Tulsiaram Gharti, Subadar Major, M.C., 2 Apr., 1919.
 Tun, Maung Paw, L.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Tungate, Lieut. W. C., M.C., 29 Nov., 1919.
 Turnbull, Mrs. L., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Turbett, Lieut.-Comdr. L. W. R. T., R.I.M., O.R.E.
 Turnbul, Major (I. O.), D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Turner, Lieut.-Col. A. G. B., D.S.O., 26 Aug., 1917.
 Turner, Col. A. H., C.B.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Turner, Mrs. C. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Turner, E. J., C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Turner, J. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Turner, Maj.-Gen. J. G., C.B., 20 June, 1911.
 Turner, Comy. and Hon. Major J. W., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Turner, Mrs. M. C., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Turner, Lieut. (Capt.) N. T. B., O.B.E., 15 Nov., 1919.
 Turner, Lieut.-Col. R. G., C.M.G., 3 June, 1918; D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917.
 Turner, Lieut. (Capt.) R. L., M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
 Turner, W. H., M.C.
 Twood, Lieut. (Capt.) J. R. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Twig, Sir J., K.C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 Twigg, Col. R. H., C.B., 3 June, 1913.
 Twinberrow, Lieut. J. D., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
 Twissaday, C. E. J., I.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Twiss, Bt. Major E. K., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Twiss, Major H. W. F., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Twiss, Lieut.-Col. W. L. O., M.C., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Twomey, Sir D. H. R., Kt., 21 Feb., 1917.
 Tydeman, Mrs. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Tyler, Capt. H. H. F. M., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Tyler, Maj.-Gen. T. B., C.B., 4 June, 1917; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Tyndall, Major H. S., D.S.O., 1 Feb., 1917.
 Tyrrill, Major (Lieut.-Col.) A. C. L., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Tyrrill, Lieut.-Col. J. F., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Tysse-Smith, Lieut. C., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1912.
 Tytler, A. G., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
 Tytler, Col. H. C., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 3 June, 1918; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Ubaidullah Khan, Kunwar Muhammad, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Udaipur, Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhopal Singh, of, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Udaipur, *see* Mewar.
 Udny, Sir Richard, K.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
 Umar Hayat Khan, Major Malik Sir, Tiwana, *see* Malik.
 Urwin, Bt. Col. G. B., D.S.O., 14 Aug., 1908.
 Upperton, Maj.-Gen. J., C.B., 18 Nov., 1882.
 Ure, Mrs. G. J. E., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Urs Jaghirdar Desraj, C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; M.V.O., 6 Feb., 1906.
 Urs, Mysore Kantharaj, C.S.I., 22 June, 1914.
 Urs, Raisudar B. P. Krishna, M.C., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Urwin, Major (Lieut.-Col.) J. J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Uttam Bikram Rana, Major, C.I.E. (Hon.), 4 Feb., 1919.
 Vaidya, Rao Sahib Govind Mahadeo, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Vakil, Pistan Shah Nussedivanji, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Vakil, Rustomji Bamanji, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Vale, Capt. S. D., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Vaneas, Mrs. E. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Van Geysel, Lieut.-Col. J. L., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Vanrenen, Lieut.-Col. G. B., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Vans Agnew, Lieut.-Col. J., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Van Someren, W. T., C.I.E., 21 May, 1898.
 Van Someren, Major W. W., D.S.O., 29 May, 1896.
 Vankaner, Capt., Raja Sahib Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, of, K.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Vansittart, Col. E., D.S.O., 5 May, 1919.
 Vaughan, Lieut.-Col. E. G., D.S.O., 23 Aug., 1912.
 Vaughan, Capt. E. W. D., M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
 Vaughan, Maj.-Gen., L. R., C.B., 3 June, 1918; D.S.O., 23 June, 1916.
 Vaughan, Brig.-Gen., R.E., C.B., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Vaux, Major H. G., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Venkata Svetachalapati Ranga Rao Maharaja Sir Zamindar, of Bobbili, G.C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; C.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Venkataramayya, Mrs. S., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Venn, Lieut. (Capt.) T. W., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Venning, Capt., F. E. W., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Venables, Capt. A. V., M.C., 22 Dec., 1918.
 Verney, Lieut.-Col. R., C.I.E., 5 June, 1920.
 Vernon, Capt. H. B., M.C., 22 Dec., 1918.
 Vernon, Miss O., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Verrieros, A. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Vibart, Comdr. J. F., R.I.M., C.B.E.
 Vickers, Capt. (Major) W. G. H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Victoria, H.R.H. the Princess, C.I., 6 Aug., 1847.
 Vigore, Major M. D., M.C.; D.S.O., 6 Mar., 1919.
 Villiers-Stewart, Major J. P., D.S.O., 23 June, 1915; C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Villiers-Stuart, Major and Br. Lieut.-Col. (Br.-Gen.) W. D., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Vincent, F. A. M. H., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; M.V.O., 10 Jan., 1912.
 Vincent, Lieut.-Col. F. L., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Vincent, Sir W. H. H., K.C.M.I., 3 June, 1918; Kt., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Vindeshri Prasad Singh, Col., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.

- Vines, Capt. D. F., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Vishandas, Harchandrai, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Vishwanath Patankar Madhava Rao, C.I.E., 3 June, 1899.
 Visram, Fazalbai, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1895.
 Visvesvaraya, Sir Mokshagundam, K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Vivian, V. P. T., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Voice, T. A. O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Volkens, R. C. E., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Vores, Mrs. P., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
- Waeha, Sir Dinaba Edulji, Kt., 4 June, 1917.
 Waddell, Lieut.-Col. L. A., C.B., 16 Dec., 1904; C.I.E., 24 July, 1901.
 Waddington, C. W., C.I.E., 24 June, 1904; M.V.O., 24 July, 1911.
 Wadson, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) F. W. G., C.B., 23 June, 1915.
 Wadia, Ardoosir Dooabhai, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Wadia, Curestji Nowroji, C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Wadia, Sir Hormasji Ardeshir, Kt., 3 June, 1918.
 Wadia, Nasaarwanji Navroji, C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Wadiyar, Sri Sir Kantirava N., Bahadur, of Mysore, G.O.I.E., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Waggett, J. L., M.C., 29 Nov. 1918.
 Wagstaff, Col. C. M., C.M.G., 3 June, 1918; C.I.E., 3 June, 1915; D.S.O., 2 Feb., 1916.
 Wagstaff, H. F., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Wagstaff, Major L. C., C.I.E., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Wagstaff, Major N. C., C.I.E., 17 Oct., 1917.
 Wahab Khan, Khan Bahadur Sardar, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Waite, Capt. C. S., C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Wake, Admiral Sir D. St. A., K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1918; C.B., 3 June, 1916.
 Wake, Lieut.-Col. E. St. A., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Wake, Major H. St. A., M.V.O., 29 June, 1919.
 Wakefield, G. E. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Wali Muhammad Khan, M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Walker, Lieut. B. W. G., M.C., 4 June, 1917.
 Walker, Capt. C. W. G., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Walker, E. A. C., I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Walker, Lieut. F. R., O.B.E., 15 Nov., 1919.
 Walker, Capt. G. B., M.C., 18 Aug., 1916.
 Walker, Sir George C., K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Walker, G. H. D., C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Walker, Lieut.-Col. G. K., C.I.E., 3 June, 1913; O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Walker, G. T., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Walker, Sir J., K.C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Walker, Sir J. L., C.I.E., 24 May, 1888.
 Walker, Mrs. M. D., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Walker, Sir T. G., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1908; C.S.I., 26 June, 1903.
 W. C. Walker, Maj.-Gen. W. G., C.B., 22 June 1914; Y.C., 7 Aug., 1903.
 Wall, Lieut.-Col. A. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Wall, Lieut.-Col. E. W., C.M.G., 4 June, 1917.
 Wall, Lieut.-Col. F., C.M.G., 23 June, 1916.
 Wallace, Maj.-Gen. A., C.R., 26 June, 1908.
 Wallace, 2nd Lieut. (Capt.) C. L., M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
 Wallace, Major C. W., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Wallace, Major E. C. L., D.S.O., 3 June, 1918.
 Wallace, Lieut. (Act. Capt.) J. R. K., M.C., 28 Oct., 1920.
 Waller, Lieut.-Col. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Waller, Capt. (Major) E. de W., M.C., 1 Feb., 1919.
 Waller, Major R. de W., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Waller-Senior, Mrs. H. S., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
- Wallinger, Major J. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Wallis, A. H., C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Wallis, Capt. B. H., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Wallis, Sir J. E. P., Kt., 14 June, 1912.
 Walpole, C. A., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Walpole, Sir H. G., K.C.B., 20 Aug., 1892.
 Walsh, E. H. C., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Walsh, Capt. G. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Walsh, Mrs. I., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Walsh, Sub.-Condr. J. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Walsh, L. P., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1890.
 Walter, Major A. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Walter, Major E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Walter, Lieut. G. B., M.C., 15 Feb., 1919.
 Walter, Maj.-Gen. J. MacN., C.B., D.S.O., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Walter, Mrs. M. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Walter, Miss W. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Walton, F. T. G., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1888.
 Walton, Lieut. (Major) H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Walton, J. C., M.C.
 Walton, Brig.-Gen. W. C., C.B., 17 Oct., 1917; C.M.G., 3 June, 1916.
 Wapshare, Maj.-Gen. R., C.B., 23 June, 1915; C.S.I., 3 June, 1916.
 Warburton, J. P., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Warburton, W. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ward, Lieut.-Col. A., D.S.O., 4 June, 1917.
 Ward, Major (Lieut.-Col.) B. S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Ward, Lieut.-Col. E. L., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Ward, Bt. Lieut.-Col. H. C. S., O.B.E., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Ward, Lieut.-Comdr. J. C., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ward, Maj.-Gen. F. W., C.B., 26 May, 1894.
 Ward, Col. J. C., M.B.E., C.I.E., 5 Mar., 1919; D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Ward, Sir T. R. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1906; M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911; Kt., 5 June, 1920.
 Ward, Sir W. E., K.C.S.I., 20 May, 1896.
 Ward, Lieut. (Capt.) W. R., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Wardell, Miss M., Q.A.M.N.S.I., Royal Red Cross (2nd Class), 1 Jan., 1920.
 Wardle, Mrs. F., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Ware, Major Frank C. Webb, C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Waring, Lieut.-Col. E. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Waris-ud-Din, Rev. M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Warrack, Miss C. L., Royal Red Cross, 3 June, 1916.
 Warren, Sir N. H. Y., Kt., 21 Feb., 1917.
 Warton, Major C. P. F., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Watson, Capt. C. R., C.M.G., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Waterfield, Lieut.-Col. A. C. M., M.V.O., 9 Nov., 1902.
 Waterhouse, Miss A. M., Q.A.M.N.S.I., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919; R.R.C., 10 Dec., 1901.
 Waters, Major R. S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Wathen, F. B., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Watkins, C. R., C.I.E., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Watkin, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. B. B., K.C.B., 3 June, 1915.
 Watkis, Capt. H. L., M.C., 23 June, 1915.
 Watney, Col. C. N., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Watson, A. W., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Watson, C. C., C.I.E., 3 June, 1913.
 Watson, Lieut. H. B., M.C., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Watson, Col. (Maj.-Gen.) Sir H. D., K.B.E., 3 June, 1919; C.B., 3 June, 1918; C.M.G., 29 Oct., 1915; C.I.E., 19 Mar., 1906; M.V.O., 27 Dec., 1911.
 Watson, H. D., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Watson, Bt. Major J., M.C., 3 June, 1915.
 Watson, Lieut.-Col. J. W., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Watson, Sir L. P., Kt., 3 June, 1918.
 Watson, Capt. T. N., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.

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- Watson, Maj.-Gen. W. A., C.B., 1 Jan., 1914; C.M.G., 4 June, 1917; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1906.
 Watson, Capt. W. L., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Watt, Brig.-Gen. D. M., D.S.O., 8 May, 1915.
 Watt, Sir George, M.B., Kt., 1 Jan., 1903; C.I.F., 28 June, 1886.
 Wauchops, Brig.-Gen. A. G., C.M.G., D.S.O., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Wauchops, Capt. R. S., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Wauhope, Col. R. A., C.B., 30 June, 1905; C.M.G., 30 June, 1905; C.I.E., 22 June, 1897.
 Way, Mrs. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Way, Lieut. J. D., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Wazir Muhammad, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Weakford, C. F., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Webb, Sir A. L., K.C.M.G., 1912.
 Webb, C. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Webb, Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. R., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Webb, Capt. (Major) J. E. D., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Webb, Sir Montagu de P., Kt., 1 Jan., 1921; C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1906; C.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Webb, Lieut.-Col. W. F. R., D.S.O., 25 Nov., 1916; O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Webster, J. E., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Wedderburn, D. St. C., O.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Weir, Lieut. (Capt.) A. D., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
 Weekes, Major H. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Welchman, Bt. Col. E. W. St. G., C.B., 28 June, 1907.
 Weld, Capt. C. J., M.C., 2 June, 1919.
 Wellborne, Major C. de M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Wellesley, Capt. H. A., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917; Bar., 11 Jan., 1919.
 Wells, Major F. W. A., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Wells, Capt. T. R., M.C., 17 Apr., 1916.
 Wells, W. G., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Welman, Major (Lieut.-Col.) H., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Welman, Mrs. H. O., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Wemyss, 2nd Lieut. A. F., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Wenlock, Constance Mary, Baroness, C.I., 27 Jan., 1901.
 West, Charles Henry, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 West, Miss D., R.R.C., 4 March, 1918, and 3 June, 1919.
 Westlake, Col. A. P., D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
 Westmacott, Maj.-Gen. Sir R., K.C.B., 20 May, 1898. D.S.O., 28 July, 1890.
 Westropp, Col. G. R. C., C.B., 20 June, 1911.
 Wetherall, Capt. F. G. B., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 Wheatley, Col. H. S., C.B., 30 June, 1906.
 Wheatley, Lieut.-Col. L. L., D.S.O., 20 May, 1928.
 Wheatley, Major W. P. R., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 W.C. Wheeler, Major G. C. V.C., 8 June, 1917.
 Wheeler, Sir Henry, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Whish, Comdr. E. V., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Whitmore, Major V. N., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Whitcombe, Miss A. E., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Whitcombe, Miss M. J., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 White, Amelia Maria, Lady, C.I., 6 March, 1900.
 White, Sir C. A., Kt., 27 June, 1900.
 White, Lieut. C. R., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 White, Major F. N., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 White, Lieut. G. E., M.C., 3 June, 1919.
 White, Br.-Gen. G. F., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 White, Henry R., I.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 White, Sir H. T., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 White, Miss L. A., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June, 1919.
 White, Major (Lieut.-Col.) M. F., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 White, Lieut.-Col. (Col.) W. W., C.B., 1 Jan., 1916; C.M.G., 3 June, 1919.
 Whitehead, Mrs. L., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Whitehead, Lieut.-Col. J., C.M.G., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 3 June, 1916.
 Whitting, Major E. Le G., M.C., 25 Aug., 1915.
 Whitty, J. T., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Whitworth, Capt. D. E., M.C., 4 Feb., 1918.
 Wickham, Bt. Lieut.-Col. H. F., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Wickham, Capt. J. C., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Wickham, Col. W. J. R., C.B., 22 Aug., 1902.
 Widdicombe, Lieut.-Col. G. T., C.B., 23 June, 1915.
 Wiggett, J. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Wigley, Capt. P. J. R., M.C., 17 Apr., 1916.
 Wigram, Lieut.-Col. Clive, C.B., 3 June, 1918; C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; C.V.O., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Wigram, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) K., C.B., 3 June, 1918; C.B.E., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Wildman, Miss E. A., Q.A.M.N.S.I., Royal Red Cross, 9 July, 1908.
 Wilford, Capt. (Major) A. L., D.S.O., 15 Feb., 1917.
 Wilford, Major (Lieut.-Col.) E. E., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919; D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Wilkinson, Major (Lieut.-Col.) G. R., D.S.O., 3 June, 1919.
 Wilkinson, Lieut. (Capt.) G. N., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Wilkinson, Lieut. R. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Wilkinson, Capt. W. H. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Willans, Major T. J., D.S.O., 23 June, 1915.
 Willcocks, Gen. Sir J., D.S.O., C.C.M.G., 23 June, 1915; K.C.B., 1 Jan., 1914; K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Willford, Col. I. S.O., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Williams, Comdr. and Major F. I., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Williams, Brig.-Gen. A. B. C., C.B., 3 June, 1913.
 Williams, Major A. F. C., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Williams, Major-Gen. Sir G., C.B., K.C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Williams, Rev. G., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Williams, Major H. A., D.S.O., 29 Nov., 1900.
 Williams, Capt. J. H., D.S.O., 23 May, 1919.
 Williams, Bt. Lieut.-Col. L. G., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1919; D.S.O., 18 Aug., 1918.
 Williams, L. F. R., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Williams, Major (Lieut.-Col.) V. P. R., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Williams, Capt. (Major) W. E. R., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Williamson, A. O. B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Williamson, Mrs. F., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Williamson, H., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Willington, Baron, G.C.S.I., 3 June, 1918; G.C.I.E., 13 March, 1913; G.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Willington, Marie Adelaide, Baroness, C.I., 1 Jan., 1917; D.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Willis, Lieut. (Capt.) C. R., M.C., 3 June, 1918.
 Willis, Major E. S. C., D.S.O., 22 Aug., 1902.
 Willis, Major G. C. W., D.S.O., 29 Oct., 1915.
 Willis, Major G. H., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918; M.V.O., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Willis, Lieut. (Capt.) R. D., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Willmore, Mrs. J., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Willoughby, Major D. V., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Willoughby, Lieut. (T. Capt.) M. G. P., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Willoughby, Lieut.-Gen. M. W., C.S.I., 6 June, 1885.
 Willoughby, Brig.-Gen. Michael Edward, C.R., 3 June, 1918; C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1914; C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Willoughby-Osborne, Lieut.-Col. A. de V., C.I.E., 22 Mar., 1919.
 Willa, Capt. (Major) E. V., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Wilsey, Lieut. F. H. W., M.C., 2 Dec., 1918.
 Wilson, Capt. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Wilson, Bt. Lieut.-Col. Sir A. T., C.S.I., 3 June, 1919; C.M.G., 14 June, 1912; D.S.O., 17 Apr., 1916; K.C.I.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Wilson, C. H., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Wilson, Major D. D., M.C., 3 June, 1916.
 Wilson, Lieut. (Capt.) D. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.

- Wilson, F. J., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Wilson, Capt. G., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Wilson, Sir G. D. A. Fleetwood, P.C., G.C.I.E.,
 12 Dec., 1911; K.C.B., 30 June, 1905; K.C.M.G.,
 1908.
 Wilson, J., M.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Wilson, Lieut.-Col. J. A., D.S.O., 23 Aug., 1912.
 Wilson, Major J. A. M., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Wilson, 2nd Lieut. J. D., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Wilson, J. H., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Wilson, Lieut.-Col. M. R. H., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Wilson, Mrs. M. S., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Wilson, Capt. N. F. J., C.M.G., 15 Feb., 1917; C.B.E.,
 3 June, 1918.
 Wilson, Capt. N. M., D.S.O., 17 April, 1916.
 Wilson, Lieut.-Col. R. B., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Wilson, Bt. Lieut.-Col. R. C., M.C., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Wilson, Capt. R. E., D.S.O., 16 May, 1916.
 Wilson, Capt. R. H., M.C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Wilson, Major R. H., C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Wilson, S., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1918.
 Wilson, T. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Wilson-Johnston, J., C.B.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Wilson-Johnston, Lieut.-Col. W. E., C.I.E., 3 June,
 1919; D.S.O., 22 Dec., 1916.
 Wislone, A. H., I.S.O., 22 June, 1914.
 Wimberley, Col. C. N. C., C.M.G., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Windham, Lieut.-Col. C. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Wingate, Sir A., K.C.I.E., 31 Dec., 1898.
 Wingate, Col. A. W. S., C.M.G., 3 June, 1916.
 Wingate, Col. G., C.I.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Winn, G. F., I.S.O., 22 June, 1914.
 Winslow, Lieut.-Col. A. R., D.S.O., 20 May, 1898.
 Winter, Lieut. C. B., C.M.G., 26 Aug., 1917; D.S.O.,
 22 Dec., 1916.
 Winterbotham, Sir H. M., K.C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Wintle, Lieut.-Col. C. E., D.S.O., 23 May, 1919.
 Winton, 2nd Lieut. C., M.C., 1 Feb., 1919.
 Withers, Comdr. E. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Woakes, 2nd Lieut. R. B., M.C., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Wodehouse, Lieut.-Col. F. W., C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 Wodehouse, P. P. J., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Wolfe, G. C., C.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Wollaston, Sir A. N., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1908.
 Wood, Capt. C. A., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916; Bar., 25 Aug.,
 1917.
 Wood, Lieut.-Col. (Col.) E. J. M., D.S.O., 25 Aug.,
 1917.
 Wood, Mrs. H., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Wood, Sir J. B., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1918; C.S.I.,
 3 June, 1916.
 Wood, 2nd Lieut. J. P., M.C., 15 Mar., 1916.
 Wood, W. A. R., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Wood, W. G., C.S.I., 22 June, 1914.
 Wood, Lieut.-Col. W. M. P., C.I.E., 4 Sept., 1918.
 Woodall, Lieut.-Col. H. W., C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Woodall, Mrs. N., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Woodroffe, Sir J. G., Kt., 3 June, 1915.
 Woods, Lieut.-Col. A. E., C.S.I., 14 June, 1912.
 Woods, F. W., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Woodward, Lieut. R. G., M.C., 26 Mar., 1918.
 Woodyard, Maj.-Gen. N. G., C.B., 3 June, 1916; C.I.E.,
 3 June, 1919.
 Wooldrige, Col. W. H., C.M.G., 15 Nov.,
 1919.
 Woon, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. B., K.C.B., 20 June, 1911.
 Worgan, Lieut.-Col. R. B., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917;
 C.V.O., 27 Feb., 1921.
 Worsley, G., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Wray, Lieut.-Col. J. W., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Wright, A., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1918.
 Wright, Lieut.-Col. F. W., D.S.O., 1 July, 1887.
 Wright, Miss H. C., Q.A.M.N.S.I., R.R.C., 3 June,
 1919.
 Wright, Col. W. B., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911; C.B.E.
 Wright, Major W. O., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Wyatt, Capt. (Major) E. R. C., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Wycherley, Lieut. R. H., M.C., 27 Sept., 1920.
 Wyld, Miss F. M., M.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Wylde, Major L. F. G. S., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 W.C. Wylly, Major G. G. E., V.C., 20 Nov., 1900.
 D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Wynch, L. M., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1906; C.B.E., 7 Jan.,
 1918.
 Wyndham, Percy, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1909; C.B.E.,
 3 June, 1918.
 Wyness, Mrs. A., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Wynne, Sir T. R., K.C.S.I., 12 Dec., 1911; K.C.I.E.,
 1 Jan., 1909.
 Wynter, Lieut.-Col. C. P., D.S.O., 15 Nov., 1919.
 Wynter, Capt. J. R., C.S.O., 30 May, 1910.
 Yang-tseungshin, K.C.I.E. (Hon.), 6 Aug., 1919.
 Yasin Khan, Hon.-Capt., Sarder Bahadur, C.I.E.,
 24 July, 1901; M.R.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Yate, Col. Sir Charles Edward, M.P., C.S.I., 15 Feb.,
 1887; C.M.G., 2 June, 1888; Baronetcy, 1 Jan.,
 1921.
 Yates, Lieut. (Major) D. R. M., O.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Yates, Major J. A., C.I.E., 25 June, 1917.
 Yates, Major K. J. H., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Yaunghswe, Sir Sao Maung, Sawbwa of, K.C.I.E.,
 3 June, 1918.
 Yoates, Lieut. (Capt.) R. M. M., M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Yoelding, Col. W. R., C.B., 28 June, 1908; C.I.E.,
 25 May, 1895; D.S.O., 30 May, 1891.
 Yold, Lieut. (Major) R. K., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Young, Col. F. de B., C.M.G., 23 Nov., 1916.
 Young, Lieut.-Col. F. P., C.I.E., 3 June, 1899;
 C.B.E., 7 Jan., 1918.
 Young, Brig.-Gen. G. F., C.B., 22 June, 1897.
 Young, Col. H. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917; C.B.E., 3
 June, 1919.
 Young, Lieut.-Col. H. G., D.S.O., 25 Aug., 1917.
 Young, Lieut.-Col. H. N., C.I.E., 3 June, 1919; 1 Jan.,
 1917.
 Young, Capt. (Major) H. W., D.S.O., 8 Mar., 1919.
 Young, Lieut. (Major) James, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Young, J. W., O.B.E., 30 Dec., 1918.
 Young, Capt. K. de L., M.C., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Young, M. Y., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Young, Lieut. (Capt.) W. H. H., M.C., 11 Jan., 1919.
 Young, Sir W. M., K.C.S.I., 22 June, 1897.
 Youngusband, A. D., C.S.I., 28 June, 1907; C.B.E.,
 1 Jan., 1920.
 Youngusband, Lieut.-Col. Sir F. E., K.C.S.I.,
 1 Jan., 1917; K.C.I.E., 16 Dec., 1904.
 Youngusband, Major-Gen. Sir G. J., K.C.M.G.,
 20 Oct., 1915; K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913; C.B.,
 20 Nov., 1900.
 Youngusband, Brig.-Gen. L. N., C.B., 25 Aug.,
 1917; C.M.G., 3 June, 1918.
 Youngusband, R. E., C.S.I., 26 June, 1908.
 Yule, Capt. H. V., M.C., D.S.O., 15 Jan., 1920.
 Yule, 2nd Lieut. W., M.C., 17 Oct., 1917.
 Yusuf, Sir Muhammad, Kt., 3 June, 1915.
 Yusuf Ali, Abdulla Ihu, C.B.E., 4 Dec., 1917.
 Zia-ud-din, Dr. Ahmed, C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Zaka-ud-din Khan, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919.
 Zobel, Mrs. E., M.B.E., 30 Dec., 1919.
 Zorawar Singh, Capt., M.C., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir, Khan of Maler Kotla, Kt.

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

RECIPIENTS OF 1ST CLASS MEDALS.

- Abdus Samad Khan, Sahibzada, C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
- Advani, Motiram Showkiram, 3 June, 1910.
- Agaram Subbarayalu Reddiyar Garu, M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1921.
- Ahmad, Qazi Khalid-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1915.
- Ahmed, Ulla, 1 Jan., 1921.
- Alexander, A. L., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Allouet, Rev. S. S., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Amarchand, Ramnarayan, Rao Bahadur, 3 June, 1913.
- Amphill, Margaret, Baroness C.I. C.B.E., 29 June, 1903.
- Anderson, Rev. H., 3 June, 1918.
- Ashton, A. F., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Avergal, Diwan Bahadur Tirumalai Desika Achariyar, 6 June, 1920.
- Balfour, Dr. Margaret Ida, 1 Jan., 1920.
- Barber, B. R., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Barnes, Major E., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1905.
- Basu, Sir Kailash Chandra, Kt., O.B.E., Rai Bahadur, 25 June, 1909.
- Beaty, F. M. A., 1 Jan., 1907.
- Beck, Miss E. J., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Bell, Lieut.-Col. C. T., 3 June, 1915.
- Benson, Lady, wife of Sir Ralph Benson, Kt., 3 June, 1913.
- Benson, Dr. (Miss) A. M., 1 Jan., 1921.
- Bentley, Dr. C. A., 1 Jan., 1915.
- Bhandari, Gopal Das, Rai Bahadur, M.B.E., 3 June, 1915.
- Bikanir, Maj.-Gen., H. H. Maharaja Raj Rajeswar Shromani Sri Sir Gunga Singh Bahadur, G.O.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., of, 23 May, 1900.
- Bingley, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. H., K.C.I.E., C.B., 23 May, 1900.
- Biwalkar, Sardar Parashram Krishnarao, 3 June, 1915.
- Bonig, M. C. C., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Booth-Tucker, F. St. G. de L., 3 June, 1913.
- Bosanquet, Sir O. V., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
- Bott, Capt. R. H., 4 June, 1917.
- Bramley, P. B., O.B.E., 14 June, 1912.
- Bray, D. De S., C.I.E., C.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Broadway, A., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Brown, Rev. A. E., M.C., 4 June, 1917.
- Brown, Rev. W. E. W., 4 June, 1917.
- Brunton, J. F., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Buchanan, Rev. J., 3 June, 1913.
- Bull, H. M., 3 June, 1919.
- Buro, R., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Burnett, Gen. Sir C. J., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., 23 May, 1900.
- Caleb, Dr. C. C., 3 June, 1919.
- Calnan, D., C.B.E., 23 May, 1900.
- Campbell, Col. Sir R. N., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
- Campion, J. M., 29 June, 1902.
- Carleton, Dr. M. B., 1 Jan., 1914.
- Carlyle, Lady, wife of Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 3 June, 1915.
- Carmichael, Lady, wife of Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Carter, E. G., O.B.E., 3 June, 1915.
- Chandra, Hari Mohan Rai Bahadur, 12 Dec., 1915.
- Chapman, R. A. B., 3 June, 1918.
- Chatterton, Sir A., Kt., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
- Chandhuri, Sarat Chandra Rai, Raja, 1 Jan., 1910.
- Chetty, Krishnarajapuram Pallegondai Puttanna, Dewan Bahadur, C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
- Chinai, Ardeshir Din-Shahji, Khan Bahadur, 3 Jan., 1911.
- Chitnavis, Shankar Madho, I.S.O., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Coldstream, W., 22 June, 1914.
- Comley, Mrs. A., 1 Jan., 1910.
- Copeland, T. B., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Cousens, H., 24 June, 1904.
- Cox, A. F., C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1901.
- Crawford, F. C., 25 June, 1909.
- Crouch, H. N., 3 June, 1918.
- Currimbhoy, Mahomedbhoy, 1 Jan., 1919.
- Dane, Lady, wife of Sir Louis Dane, G.C.I.E., C.S.I., 3 June, 1913.
- Darbhanga, H. H. Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameshwar Singh, G.C.I.E., K.B.E., of, 23 May, 1900.
- Das, Ram Saren, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1914.
- Davies, A., C.B.E., 22 June, 1914.
- Davies, Mrs. Edwin, 2 Jan., 1911.
- Davis, Miss G., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Dawson, Bt. Col. C. H., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Dayal, Soth Jay, 3 June, 1918.
- Deane, Lieut.-Col. H. E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Debi, Rani Murali Kumari, 1 Jan., 1920.
- de Lotbiniere, Lieut.-Col. (Brig.-Gen.) A. C. de L. J., C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Devdhar, Gopal Krishna, 5 June, 1920.
- Dewas (Junior Branch), H. H. Raja Sir Malhar Rao Babu Sahib Puar, K.C.S.I., of, 14 June, 1912.
- Dhar, H. H. the Rani Sahiba Laxmibai Puar, of, 3 June, 1916.
- Dhingra, Dr. Behari Lal, 4 June, 1917.
- Du Bern, A. G., 1 Jan., 1910.
- Du Bern, J. E., O.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Dyson, Col. T. E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Earle, Sir A., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
- Ewing, Rev. Dr. J. C. R., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1906.
- Ferard, Mrs. I. M., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Fosbrooke, Mrs. M. E. A., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Francis, E. B., 3 June, 1915.
- Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand, 3 June, 1915.
- Ghosal, Jyotannath, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1912.
- Glazebrook, N. S., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Glenn, H. J. H., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Gonzala, Rev. Mother, 22 June, 1914.
- Graham, Rev. J. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Graham, Mrs. K., 3 June, 1916.
- Grattan, Lieut.-Col. H. W., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Guilford, Rev. E., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1906; Gold bar, 22 June, 1914.
- Gwalior, Lieut.-Gen. H. H. Maharsajdiraja Sir Madho Rao, Scindia Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., of, 23 May, 1900.
- Gwyther, Lieut.-Col. A., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Haha, Rev. F., 1 Jan., 1906.
- Haug, Lieut.-Col. P. B., C.B., 3 June, 1912.
- Hall, H. F. P., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Hamilton, Major R. E. A., 2 Jan., 1905.

- Hanson, Rev. O., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Harvest, Lieut.-Col. H. de V., 25 June, 1909.
 Hatch, Miss S. L., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hildesley, Rev. A. H., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Hodgson, E. M., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Hogan, Hon. Major W. J. A., 22 June, 1914.
 Holderness, Sir Thomas W., Bart., G.C.B., K.C.S.I.,
 1 Jan., 1901.
 Home, W., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Howard, Mrs. G. L. C., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Hoyland, J. S., 3 June, 1918.
 Hume, Rev. R. A., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Husband, Major J., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Hutchinson, Sir S. H. C. Kt., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Hutchinson, Major W. G., 24 June, 1910.
 Hutwa, The Maharani Joan Manjari Kuorio of,
 23 May, 1900.
 Hydari, Mrs. Amina, 1 Jan., 1909.
 Irvine, Lieut.-Col. T. W., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Ismail, Muhammad Yusuf, 23 May, 1900.
 Ives, H. W. M., C.I.E., 14 June, 1912.
 Jackson, Rev. J. C., 1 Jan., 1917.
 James, Lieut.-Col. C. H., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Janikibai, widow of Daulatram Umarsingh, 1 Jan.,
 1906.
 Josephine, Sister, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Kapur, Raja Ban Bihari, C.S.I., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Kelly, Rev. E. W., 3 June, 1918.
 King, Mrs. D., 26 June, 1908.
 Klopach, Dr. L., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Knox, Lady Katherine Annie Louise, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Ko, Taw Sein, C.I.E., L.S.O., 26 June, 1902.
 Kothari, Jehangir Hormuji, O.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lamb, Sir R. A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Lindsay, D.A., C.B.E., 13 Dec., 1911.
 Ling, Miss C. F., 14 June, 1912.
 Lovett, Sir H. V., K.C.S.I., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Luok, W. H., 26 June, 1902.
 Lukia, Lady, widow of the Honble. Surg.-Gen. Sir
 Pardey Lukia, K.C.S.I., 3 June, 1915.
 Lyall, F. F., C.I.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lyons, Surg.-Gen. R. W. S., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Maclean, Rev. J. H., 4 June, 1917.
 McNeel, Rev. John, 6 June, 1920.
 Macwatt, Lieut.-Col. R. C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1908.
 Madhava Rao, Vishwanath Pattankar, C.I.E.,
 23 May, 1900.
 Madhavan Nair, Dr. T., 14 June, 1912.
 Mahomad Ajmal Khan, Hakim, Hazik-ul-mulk,
 1 Jan., 1915.
 Malagon, Sardar Raja Sambhasingh Amarsingh
 Jadhavrao, Raja of, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Malvi, Tribhuvandas Narottandas, 22 June, 1914.
 Manokchand, Seth Motilal, 4 June, 1917.
 Mann, Dr. H., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Manners-Smith, F. St. G., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Mary of St. Paula, Rev. Mother, 14 June, 1912.
 Mary Victoria, Sister, 3 June, 1918.
 Matthews, Rev. Father, 3 June, 1920.
 Maung, Ba Oh, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Maves, H. F., 9 Nov., 1901.
 McCarrison, Lieut.-Col. R., 24 June, 1910.
 McCloghry, Col. J., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Mehta, Dhanjibhai Hormasji, 5 June, 1920.
 Millard, W. S., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Miller, Rev. W., C.I.E., 28 June, 1907.
 Minto, Mary Caroline, Dowager Countess of, C.I.,
 28 June, 1907.
 Mocherla Ramaachandra Rao Pantulu Garu, M.R.
 Ry Diwan Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Monahan, Mrs. L., 3 June, 1919.
 Monahan, Mrs. Olive, 5 June, 1920.
 Moolgavkar, Shamrao Ramrao, 5 June, 1920.
 Morgan, G., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Morrison, F. E., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Muir Mackenzie, Lady, widow of late Sir John Muir
 Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Naidu, Mrs. Sarojini, 1 Jan., 1909.
 Nansak Chand, C.S.I., C.I.E., Rai Bahadur, 23 May,
 1900.
 Nariman, Sir Temulji Bhikaji, Kt., 25 June, 1909.
 Narasingarh, H.H. the Rani Shiv Kunwar Sahiba,
 of, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Nepalia Rani, of Tehri, Her Highness the, 1 Jan.,
 1918.
 Neve, Dr. A., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Neve, Dr. Ernest, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Nichols, Rev. Dr. C. A., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Nicholson, Sir F. A., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Nisbet, J., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Noyce, W. F., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Oldham, C. E. A. W., C.S.I., 26 June, 1902.
 O'Donnell, Dr. T. J., 12 Dec., 1911.
 O'Meara, Lieut.-Col. E. J., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Panna, H.H. the Maharani of, 3 June, 1916.
 Paranjpye, The Honble. Mr. Ragnnath Paru-
 shottam, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Pears, S. D., 3 June, 1919.
 Pedley, Dr. T. F., 3 June, 1915.
 Pestonji, Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw Cooverji, 3 June,
 1919.
 Pennell, Mrs. A. M., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Phelps, E. A., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Pickford, A. D., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Pitcher, Col. D. G., 23 May, 1900.
 Pittendigh, Rev. G., 3 June, 1919.
 Plamondon, Rev. Mother Sacramento Clara, 5 June,
 1920.
 Plant, Capt. W. C. T. G. G., 1 Jan., 1907.
 Platt, Dr. Kate, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Pollan, Dr. J., C.I.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Poynder, Lieut.-Col. J. L., 26 June, 1902.
 Pramada Charan Banerji, Sir, Kt., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Prasad, Lieut.-Col. Kanta, 4 June, 1917.
 Price, J. D., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Ramabai, Mrs. Pandita, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Reed, Miss M., 4 June, 1917.
 Reid, F. D., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Reynolds, Capt. L. W., C.I.E., M.C., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Richmond, Thomas, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Rivington, Rev. Canon C. S., 3 June, 1918.
 Roberts, Dr. H. G., 3 June, 1919.
 Robson, Dr. R. G., 3 June, 1919.
 Rost, Lieut.-Col. E. R., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Row, Dr. Raghavendra, O.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Roy, Babu Harendra Lal, 2 Jan., 1905.
 Roy, Rao Jogendra Narayan, Raja Bahadur,
 3 June, 1913.
 Sailana, H.H. Raja Sir Jaavant Singh Bahadur,
 K.C.I.E., of, 1 Jan., 1901.
 Sakhi Chand, Rai Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Samthar, H.H. Maharaja Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur,
 K.C.I.E., of, 1 Jan., 1907.
 Sanderson, Lady Edith Mary, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Sarabhai, Ambalal, 5 June, 1920.
 Sooth, Hon. Mary H. B., 1 Jan., 1920.

Sudder, Miss I. S., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Scudder, Rev. Dr. L. E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Seil, Rev. Canon E., 1 Jan., 1906.
 Semple, Lieut.-Col. Sir D., Kt., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Sharp, H., C.S.L., C.I.E., 23 May, 1906.
 Sharpe, W. S., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Shepherd, Rev. J., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Sheppard, Mrs. A. B., 28 June, 1907.
 Sheppard, W. D., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Shillidy, Rev. J., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Shore, Lieut.-Col. R., 1 Jan., 1906.
 Shoubridge, Major C. A. G., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Simon, Rev. Mother, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Singh, Munshi Ajit, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Singh, Raja Bhagwan Baksh, 26 June, 1902.
 Singh, Rai Hira, M.B.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Singh, Kamalshwari Pershad, Raja, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Sinha Purnendu Narayan, Rai Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1906.
 Skinner, Rev. Dr. W., C.I.E., 3 June, 1916.
 Sita Bai, see Wadhwan.
 Skreferred, Rev. L., 29 June, 1906.
 Smith, Lieut.-Col. H., C.I.E., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Sorabji, Miss G., 25 June, 1909.
 Southon, Major C. E., O.B.E., 23 June, 1914.
 Spence, The Hon. Mrs. O. P. A., O.B.E., 3 June, 1915.
 St. Leger, W. D., 1 Jan., 1915.
 St. Lucie, Rev. Mother, 3 June, 1915.
 Stanes, Sir R., 3 June, 1913.
 Stokes, Dr. W., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Sakhdoo Prasad, Pandit, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Surat Kuar, Rani SaSiba, 3 June, 1916.
 Sutherland, Rev. W. S., 1 Jan., 1921.
 Tabard, Rev. A. M., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Talati, Edalji Dorabji, 24 June, 1904.
 Taylor, Rev. G. P., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Taylor, Dr. H. F., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Thekrol, Lala Mul Chand, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Thomas, Rev. S. S., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Thurston, E., C.I.E., 26 June, 1903.
 Tilly, H. L., 24 June, 1904.

Tindall, C., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Tucker, Major W. H., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Turner, Dr. J. A., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Tyndale-Biscoe, Rev. G. E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Tyrrell, Major J. R. J., 12 Dec., 1911.

Vandyke, F. R., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Van Hoesk, Rev. Father L., 3 June, 1918.
 Vas, Joseph, 1 Jan., 1921.
 Vaughan, Lieut.-Col. J. C. S., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Venugopala, Raja Bahadur, 23 May, 1900.
 Vernon, Mrs. M., 3 June, 1918.
 Victoria, Sister Mary, 3 June, 1918.

Wadhwan, The Rani Sahib Sita Bai, of, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Wadia, Harmasji Ardeshir, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Wagner, Rev. P., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Wake, Lieut.-Col. E. St. A., 1 Jan., 1904; Gold bar, 25 June, 1909.
 Wakefield, G. E. C., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Walker, Lady, wife of Sir G. G. Walker, K.C.S.L., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Walter, Major A. E., O.B.E., C.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Wanless, W. J., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Ward, Lieut.-Col. E. L., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Waterhouse, Miss A. M., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Webb, Miss M. U., 5 June, 1920.
 Westcott, The Rt. Rev. Foss, D.D., Bishop of Chota Nagpur, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Wheeler, Rev. E. M., 24 June, 1910.
 Whitehead, Mrs. I., wife of Rt. Rev. Dr. Whitehead, Bishop of Madras, C.B.E., 4 June, 1917.
 Whitton, Rev. D., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Wilkinson, Lieut.-Col. R., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Willington, Lady, C.I., O.B.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Wilson-Johnston, J., C.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Winter, E. F. L., 23 May, 1900.
 Wood, A. R., 1 Jan., 1903.

Young, Rev. J. C., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Younghusband, A. D., C.S.L., C.B.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Younghusband, Lieut.-Col. Sir F. E., K.C.S.L., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.

RECIPIENTS OF SECOND CLASS MEDALS.

Abdul Fath, Maulvi Saiyid, 1 Jan., 1913.
 Abdul Ghani, Munshi, 25 June, 1909.
 Abdul Hussain, Mian Rbai, 23 May, 1900.
 Abdul Kadir, 1 Jan., 1908.
 Abdul Majid Khan, Muhammad, Col., Khan Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1904.
 Abdul Majid Khan, 14 June, 1912.
 Abdur Razzak Khan, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Achariyar, Mrs. Sita Thiruvankata, 3 June, 1918.
 Advani, Motiram Showkram, 26 June, 1903.
 Advani, Mrs. Motiram, 1 Jan., 1915.
 Agha, Mohamed, Khalil-Bin-Mohamed Karim, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Ahmad, Mukhtar, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Ali Shabesh, Shaikh, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Allen, Miss Fannie, 3 June, 1919.
 Allen, Rev. F. V., 22 June, 1914.
 Amar Nath, Lala, Rai Bahadur, M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Amar Singh, Munshi, Rao Sahib, 1 Jan., 1904.
 Anastasic, Sister, 1 Jan., 1914.
 Anderson, A., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Andrew, Rev. A., 1 Jan., 1903; Silver bar, 1 Jan., 1915.
 Anasomb, Major A. M., I.S.O., 2 Jan., 1905.
 Antie, Jamabedi Marwanji, 3 June, 1916.

Apte, Hari Narayan, 23 May, 1900.
 Ashton, Dr. R. J., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Askwith, Miss A. J., 1 Jan., 1907; Silver bar, 1 Jan., 1915.
 Atkinson, Lady, wife of Sir John Atkinson, K.C.S.L., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Atkinson, J. W., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Augustin, Rev. Father, 1 Jan., 1913.
 Aung, Mrs. Hla (Ma Mya May), 1 Jan., 1916.
 Avargal, M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Tiruvayangudi Vijayaraghava Achariyar, 4 June, 1917.
 Avargal, M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Udipi Rama Rao, 3 June, 1919.
 Avargal, M. R. Ry. Mandayam Ananda Pillai Tirunaryana Achariyar, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Aziz Hussain, Mir, Khan Sahib, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Badri Parahad, Rai Sahib, 23 May, 1900.
 Baker, Hon. Major T., 23 May, 1900.
 Bail, Miss M. D., 3 June, 1919.
 Banerji, Jamini Nath, 1 Jan., 1910.
 Banks, Dr. C., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Bapat, Raisalda Sadaashiva Krishna, 23 May, 1900.
 Barclay, Mrs. R. M., 4 June, 1917.
 Bardalay, Miss J. B., 1 Jan., 1912.

- Barnett, Miss M., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Barstow, Mrs. M., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Barton, Mrs. S., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Baw, Maung Kan, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Bayley, Lieut.-Col. C. E. C., C.I.E., O.B.E., 24 June, 1910.
 Beatson-Bell, Sir N. D., K.C.L.E., C.S.I., 23 May, 1900.
 Beg, Mirza Kalich Beg Fridun, 1 Jan., 1906.
 Best, J. T., 22 June, 1914.
 Beville, Lieut.-Col. F. G., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Bhagwardas, Bai Zaverbai, 22 June, 1914.
 Bhojan Lal, Babu, 14 June, 1912.
 Bhan, Lala Udhai, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Bhide, Rاجي Janardan, Rao Bahadur, 23 May, 1900.
 Bhutt, Chhotelal Goverdhan, 1 Jan., 1901.
 Bihari Lal, Brij, see Lal.
 Bishehar Nath, Lala, Dewan Bahadur, 23 May, 1900.
 Biset, Miss M. R., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Biswas, Babu Ananda Mohan, 24 June, 1910.
 Blackham, Col. R. J., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Blackwood, J. R., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Blake, Rev. W. H., 26 June, 1902.
 Blenkinsop, E. R. K., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Bolster, Miss A., 14 June, 1912.
 Booth, Miss M. W., 3 June, 1919.
 Borah, Balinarayan, 23 May, 1900.
 Bose, Miss Kiroth, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Bose, Miss Mona, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Botting, W. E., 3 June, 1918.
 Bowen, G., 1 Jan., 1902.
 Brahmanand, Pundit, 23 May, 1900.
 Brander, Mrs. T., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Bray, Lady 1 Jan., 1917.
 Bromner, Lieut.-Col. A. G., C.M.G., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Brook, Miss L. W., 22 June, 1914.
 Brough, Rev. A. W., 1 Jan., 1906.
 Browns, C. E., I.S.O., 27 June, 1904.
 Brown, Dr. Edith, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Burt, B. C., M.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Cain, Mrs. S., M.B.E., 25 June, 1909; Silver bar, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Calab, Mrs. M., 4 June, 1917.
 Campbell, Hon. and Rev. A., 23 May, 1900; Silver bar, 22 June, 1914.
 Campbell, Miss G. J., 3 June, 1919.
 Campbell, Miss K., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Campbell, Miss M. J., 3 June, 1915.
 Campbell, Miss S., 23 May, 1900.
 Campbell, Rev. T. V., 1 Jan., 1908.
 Carmichael, Miss A. W., 1 Jan., 1912.
 Carr, Miss E., 1 Jan., 1906.
 Carr, T., 26 June, 1908.
 Casels, Mrs. L. M. E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Catherine, Sister, 3 June, 1913.
 Cattell, Major G. L., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Cecilia, Sister F., 14 June, 1912.
 Chamberlain, Rev. W. L., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Chandler, Rev. J. R., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Chaudhuri, see Rai Chaudhuri.
 Chirag Din, Seth, 1 Jan., 1918.
 Chitale, Ganesh Krishna, 14 June, 1912.
 Churchward, P. A., C.I.E., 22 June, 1914.
 Chye, Leong, 23 May, 1900.
 Clancy, J. C., I.S.O., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Clark, H. G., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Clerke, Hon. Major L. A. H., 3 June, 1913.
 Clutterbuck, P. H., C.I.E., C.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Coombes, J. W., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Coombs, G. O., 3 June, 1916.
 Cooper, Dosabhai Pestonji, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Correa, Miss M., 25 June, 1909.
 Corthorn, Miss A., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Corti, Rev. Father F., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Cottle, Mrs. A., C.B.E., 3 June, 1915.
 Cox, Mrs. M. E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Coxon, S. W., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Crow, C. G., 3 June, 1916.
 Cumming, J. W. N., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Cummings, Rev. J. E., 3 June, 1913.
 Cutting, Rev. W., 3 June, 1913.
 Da Costa, Miss Z. E., 3 June, 1919.
 Dadabhoj, Mrs. Jerbanoc, O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Dalrymple-Hay, C. V., 3 June, 1913.
 Dann, Rev. G. J., 3 June, 1916.
 Das, Ram, Lala, 2 Jan., 1911.
 Das, Mathura, Lala, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Das, Niranjan, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Datta, Dr. Dina Nath Pritha, 1 Jan., 1909.
 Davies, Miss H., 3 June, 1919.
 Davies, Miss B. E., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Dawe, Miss E., 25 June, 1909.
 Dawson, A. T., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Dawson, Mrs. C. H., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Deane, G. A., 22 Jan., 1914.
 Doodhar, Gopal Krishna, 1 Jan., 1915.
 Deoji, Haji Ahmed, Khan Sahib, 1 Jan., 1907.
 De Kantzow, Mrs. M. A., 1 Jan., 1903.
 De la Croix, Sister Paul, 3 June, 1919.
 Desmond, J., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Devi, Bibi Kashmiri, 1 Jan., 1919.
 De Wachter, Father F. X., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Dewes, Lieut.-Col. F. J., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Dexter, T., 18 Aug., 1916.
 Dharm Chand, Lala, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Dilshad Begum, 3 June, 1915.
 Dip Singh, Thakur, Rao Bahadur, 23 May, 1900.
 Dodson, Dr. E. L., 3 June, 1918.
 Drysdale, Mrs. C. M., 3 June, 1918.
 Dundas, C. L., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Dunlop, A. J., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Durjan Singh, Thakur, Rao Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1903.
 Dutta, Mehta, Harnam, 1 Jan., 1915.
 Duval, Mrs. E. A., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Dwane, Mrs. M., 1 Jan., 1912.
 Eagles, T. C., 3 June, 1915; Silver bar, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Eaglesome, G., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Edgell, Lieut.-Col. E. A., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Edward, Robert, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Elwes, Mrs. A., 4 June, 1917.
 Emanuel, Mrs. A. E. L., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Evans, Rev. J. G., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Evans, Miss J. A., 14 June, 1912.
 Faridoonji, Mrs. H., 3 June, 1916.
 Farrer, Miss E. M., 3 June, 1913.
 Farzand Ahmed, Kazi Saiyid, Khan Bahadur, 26 June, 1902; Silver bar, 3 June, 1915.
 Fernandes, A. P., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Frenoh, Lieut.-Col. T., 26 June, 1902.
 Flashman, T. C., 23 June, 1914.
 Fleming, Hon. Capt. J. F., 3 June, 1918.
 Fletcher, Miss, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Flint, Dr. H. E., 3 June, 1912.
 Forman, Rev. H., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Fox, A. C., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Frances, Sister J., 1 Jan., 1910; Silver bar, 3 June, 1915.
 Fraser, R. T., 3 June, 1915.
 Fyson, H., 1 Jan., 1915.

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Hajjar, Mrs. Shivagnari, 1 Jan., 1914.
 Kalbhai, Bsi, 3 June, 1913.
 Jandhy, Pestonji Jamsetji, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Jarihtwaite, L., 23 May, 1900.
 Jateloy, T. J., 1 Jan., 1918.
 George, Miss J. E., 24 June, 1910.
 Gilman, E. P. R., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Godfrey, T. L., 14 June, 1908.
 Goldsmith, Rev. Canon M. G., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Goodbody, Mrs. C. M., 26 June, 1908.
 Gorman, P. J., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Goswami, Sri Sri Narada Dakshinpat Adhikar,
 9 Nov., 1901.
 Govardhandas, Chattrahuj, 1 Jan., 1914.
 Govind, Lal, Lala, see Lal.
 Grant, Lieut.-Col. J. W., 23 May 1900.
 Grant, Mrs. L., 1 Jan., 1908.
 Grant, Miss J., 22 June, 1914.
 Grant, Rev. J., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Grant, Miss M. A., 3 June, 1916.
 Gray, Mrs. H., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Gray, Commissary (Hon. Major) W. D., O.B.E.,
 12 Dec., 1911.
 Greany, P. M., 23 May, 1900.
 Greenfield, Miss R., 1 Jan., 1904.
 Griewen, A. E. P., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Gulliford, Rev. H., 3 June, 1916.
 Gumbley, D., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Gune, Trimbak Raghunath, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Gyi, Maung Pet, 1 Jan., 1915.

 Hadow, Rev. F. B., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Haiyati Malik, 1 Jan., 1909.
 Hanrahan, W. G., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Harding, Miss C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Harrison, H., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Harrison, Mrs. M. F., 4 June, 1917.
 Harrison, R. T., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Hart, Miss L., 1 Jan., 1909; Silver bar, 1 Jan.,
 1916.
 Harvey, Miss R., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Haworth, Major L. B. H., 23 May, 1900.
 Hayes, Miss M. L., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Hayes, Capt. P., 3 June, 1919.
 Henderson, Miss A., 27 June, 1904; Silver bar,
 1 Jan., 1914.
 Hickman, Mrs. A., 4 June, 1917.
 Hicks, Rev. G. E., 4 June, 1917.
 Higgins, A. F., 23 May, 1900.
 Hill, E., 26 June, 1902.
 Hill, H. F., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Hoff, Sister W. J. K., 4 June, 1917.
 Hoffman, Rev. Father J., 3 June, 1913.
 Holbrooke, Major B. F. R., D.S.O., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Holden, Lieut.-Col. H. N., D.S.O., 23 May, 1900.
 Holland, Dr. H. T., 24 June, 1910.
 Homer, C. J., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Hoogewerf, E., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Hope, Dr. C. H. S., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Hopkyns, Mrs. E., 4 June, 1917.
 Houghton, H. E., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Hughes, F. J., 3 June, 1916.
 Hughes, Miss L. B., 3 June, 1919.
 Hunter, Hon. Capt. J., 26 June, 1902.
 Hutcheson, Dr. J., 22 June, 1914.

 Ibrahim, Maulvi Muhammad, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Ibaan Ali, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Inglis, Mrs. Ellen, 3 June, 1919.

 Jackson, Mrs. E., 3 June, 1918.
 Jackson, Mrs. K., 4 June, 1917.
 Jaijee Bai (Mrs. Peltat), 3 June, 1916.

Jainath Atal, Pandit, 23 May, 1900.
 Jambusarvala, Antoldas Horgovandas, 1 Jan.,
 1914.
 Jivanandan, Brigadier, Salvation Army, 1 Jan.,
 1917.
 Joglekar, Ganesh Venkatesh, Rao Bahadar, 9 Nov.,
 1901.
 John, Rev. Brother, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Johnston, A. F., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Johnstone, Mrs. R., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Jones, Rev. John Peter, 1 Jan., 1909.
 Jones, Rev. John Pergern, 1 Jan., 1904.
 Jones, Rev. R., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Joshi, Keshavlal Durgashankar, 4 June, 1917.
 Joshi, Narayan Malhar, C.I.E., 3 June, 1918.
 Joshi, Trimbak Waman, 24 June, 1910.
 Joss, Miss F., 1 Jan., 1903.
 Joti Parshad, Lala, Rai Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1908.
 Joti Ram, Lala, 3 June, 1919.
 Judd, G. R., 23 May, 1900.
 Jugaldas Manilal, 1 Jan., 1920.
 Jung, Sher, Khan Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Jwala Prasad, Mrs., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Jwala Singh, Sirdar, 23 May, 1900.

 Kalobava, Asam Kesarkhan, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Kanow, Yusuf, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Kapadia, Miss Motibai, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Karve, Dhandu Keshav, 14 June, 1912.
 Keene, Miss H., 3 June, 1918.
 Kolavkar, Miss Krishnabai, 26 June, 1908.
 Kelly, C. C., 12 Dec., 1901.
 Kelly, Miss E. S., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Ker, T., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Kharabedji, Miss Shirin Mauekji (Miss Serene M.
 Curesetjee), 4 June, 1917.
 Kharjorina, Nadirah Now Rojor, 1 Jan., 1906.
 Kidar Nath, Lala, 3 Jan., 1905.
 King, R. S., 26 June, 1909; Silver bar, 1 Jan., 1916.
 Kirloskar, Lakshman Kashinath, 1 Jan., 1910.
 Kitchen, Mrs. M., 4 June, 1917.
 Knollys, Lieut.-Col. R. W. E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Knox, Major R. W., 1 Jan., 1900.
 Kothewala, Mulla Yusuf Ali, 12 Dec., 1911.
 Kreyer, Lieut.-Col. F. A. C., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Kugler, Miss A. S., 2 Jan., 1906; Silver bar, 1 Jan.,
 1917.
 Kumaran, Panangatta Ittiele, 3 June, 1919.

 Laje Ram, Munshi, Naib Tahildar, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Lal, Babu Brij Bihari, 4 June, 1917.
 Lal, Lala Govind, 4 June, 1917.
 Lang, J., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Langhorne, F. J., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Lancaster, Dr. A. C., 26 June, 1908.
 Latham, Miss J. L., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Laughlin, Miss L. H. M., 3 June, 1918.
 Lawrence, Capt. (Major) H. R., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Lawrence, H. S., C.S.I., 23 May, 1900.
 Lear, A. M., 3 June, 1919.
 Leslie-Jones, L. H., O.B.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Lloyd, Miss E., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Locke, R. H., 14 June, 1912.
 Low, Sir C. E., K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Luck, Miss F. A., 3 June, 1919.
 Lund, G., 23 May, 1900.

 MacAlister, Rev. G., 23 May, 1900.
 Mackenzie, A. McC., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Mackenzie, H., 3 June, 1913.
 Mackenzie, Miss M., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Mackinnon, Miss G., 29 June, 1909.
 Mackellar, Dr. Margaret, 12 Dec., 1911.

- MacLeod, Lieut.-Col. J. N., C.I.E., C.M.G., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Maonaghten, Hon. F. M., 3 June, 1918.
- Maophaal, Miss A. M., 12 Dec., 1911; Bar, 3 June, 1918.
- Maophaal, Rev. J. M., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Maorae, Rev. A., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Madan, Rostamji Hormusji, 3 June, 1913.
- Maddox, Lieut.-Col. R. H., C.I.E., 26 June, 1902.
- Madeley, Mrs. E. M., 4 June, 1917.
- Mahadevi, Srimati, 1 Jan., 1906.
- Mahomed Allannur Khan, Munahi, 24 June, 1910.
- Maiden, J. W., 1 Jan., 1914.
- Maitra, Babu Bhuban Mohan, 27 June, 1904.
- Mallik, Babu Shashi Bhushan, 1 Jan., 1914.
- Marscan, Esmail Kadir, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Margaret Mary, Sister, 1 Jan., 1918.
- Marler, Rev. F. L., 3 June, 1916.
- Mary of St. Vincent, Sister, 1 Jan., 1906.
- Mary, Sister E., 3 June, 1916.
- Masani, Rustam Pestonji, 3 June, 1916.
- Mathew, Rev. Father, 1 Jan., 1917.
- McCowan, O. H., 28 June, 1907.
- McDonald, J. J., 1 Jan., 1914.
- McGregor, D., 1 Jan., 1901.
- McKenzie, Miss A. L., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Mead, Rev. C. S., 22 June, 1914.
- Mehta, Vaikunthrai Lalubhai, 3 June, 1916.
- Mill, Miss C. R., 3 June, 1918.
- Mitcheson, Miss E., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Mitter, Mrs., 2 Jan., 1911.
- Moen, Mrs. A. S., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Mohammed Khan, Khan Sahib, 1 Jan., 1914.
- Moirra, Babu Akhoy Kumar, 1 Jan., 1916.
- Monias, Rev. Mother, 1 Jan., 1915.
- Moore, Miss D. L. T., 1 Jan., 1908.
- Moore, Miss E. L., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Morgan, Miss E. E., 1 Jan., 1919.
- Morris, Major B. L., 23 May, 1900.
- Motilal, Seth, 1 Jan., 1914.
- Mount, Capt. (Lieut.-Col.) A. H., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Moxon, Miss L., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Mozumdar, Jadu Nath, Rai Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Mudaliar, Bangalore Perumal Annaswami, C.I.E., Rai Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1906; Silver bar, 25 June, 1906.
- Mudali, Valappakkam Daivasigomoni Thandavarayan, 3 June, 1913.
- Muhammad Yusuf, Maulvi, Shams-ul-ulam, Khan Bahadur, 9 Nov., 1901.
- Mukharji, Babu Jogendra Nath, 23 June, 1914.
- Muller, Miss J., 1 Jan., 1914.
- Murli Dhar, Rai Sahib, 27 June, 1904.
- Murphy, Hon. Capt. E. J., 3 June, 1918.
- Nag, Mrs. Sasi Mukhi, 3 Jan., 1911.
- Naimullah, Mohamed, 12 Dec., 1911.
- Naryngee, Laljie, 1 Jan., 1919.
- Nannun, Abbo, 4 March, 1915.
- Napier, A. F., 1 Jan., 1904.
- Narain, Har, 1 Jan., 1918.
- Narayan Singh, Rai Sahib, M.C., 18 Feb., 1916.
- Nariman, Manekji Kharsodji, Khan Bahadur, 26 June, 1902.
- Narpat Singh, Babu, 23 May, 1900.
- Nearulla Khan, Mirza, 13 Dec., 1911.
- Norris, Miss M., 26 June, 1902.
- O. Maung Po, 29 June, 1906.
- O'Brien, Lieut.-Col. E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- O'Connor, R. E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- O'Hara, Miss M., 1 Jan., 1903.
- Old, F. S., 1 Jan., 1901.
- Orman, Hon. Capt. C. H., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Orr, A. E., 23 May, 1900.
- Orr, Mrs. A., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Orr, J. P., C.S.I., C.R.E., 23 May, 1900.
- Outram, Rev. A., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Owen, Capt. R. J., 29 June, 1906.
- Pal, Babu Baroda Sundar, 14 June, 1912.
- Palin, Major R. H., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1915.
- Pandit, Vasudeo Ramkrishna, Rao Bahadur, 1 Jan., 1907.
- Parbati Bai, Mussamat, 12 Dec., 1911.
- Park, Rev. G. W., 26 June, 1902.
- Parker, Miss A. E., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Parsons, Ronald, M.B.E., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Patch, Miss K., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Patel, Barjorji Dorabji, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
- Patel, Jeona, 12 Dec., 1911.
- Pathak, Ram Sahai, Pandit, 2 Jan., 1905.
- Paterson, Miss R., 3 June, 1913.
- Patrick, Sister, 1 Jan., 1914.
- Penn, Rev. W. C., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Perroy, Rev. Father, 14 June, 1912.
- Persehad, Pandit Thakur, 4 June, 1917.
- Peters, Lieut.-Col. C. T., 3 June, 1913.
- Petigara, Khan Bahadur Rostonji Janasabji, 1 Jan., 1920.
- Pettigrew, Rev. W., 1 Jan., 1916.
- Phadke, Vinayak Kesho, 3 June, 1918.
- Phaulbus, Miss F. M., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Phelps, Mrs. M. M., M.B.E., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Philip, Mrs. A. J., 1 Jan., 1920.
- Pierce, Miss A. L., 3 June, 1913.
- Pillay, M. R. Ry. Chinnappa Singaravala, 23 May, 1900.
- Pinney, Major J. C. D., 23 May, 1900.
- Pinto, Miss P., 26 June, 1909.
- Plowden, Lieut.-Col. T. C., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Powell, J., O.B.E., 1 Jan., 1914.
- Prabhu, Anantray, Raghunath, 3 June, 1915.
- Prasad, Capt. Tuli, 9 Nov., 1915.
- Pribhdas, Shevakram, 1 Jan., 1908.
- Price, Rev. E. D., 1 Jan., 1915.
- Prideaux, F. W. A., O.B.E., 9 Nov., 1901.
- Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1913.
- Pyo, Maung Tot, 26 June, 1908.
- Rai, Babu Ram Kinkar, 3 June, 1916.
- Raikos, Mrs. A., 14 June, 1912.
- Rait, Miss H. A. M., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Raj Bahadur, Pandit, 23 June, 1907.
- Rajendra Pal, Tika Rani, 1 Jan., 1918.
- Ram, Bhagat, 3 June, 1913.
- Ramchandra, Daji, Rai Sahib, M.V.O., 1 Jan., 1901.
- Ram Gopal, Mallani, Seth, 1 Jan., 1901.
- Ram Singh, Sardar Bahadur, M.V.O., 1 Jan., 1901.
- Ranade, Mrs. Ramabal, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Ranjit Singh, D. R., O.R.E., 26 June, 1908.
- Rattan Chand, Hakim, 1 Jan., 1917.
- Rattansi Mulji, 23 May, 1900.
- Raushan Lal, Munahi, Rai Bahadur, 23 May, 1900.
- Ray, Harendra Nath, Rai Sahib, 23 May, 1900.
- Ray, Babu Sarat Chandra, 1 Jan., 1913.
- Reed, Lady, wife of Sir Stanley Reed, 3 June, 1915.
- Richardson, Mrs. C. S., 1 Jan., 1915.
- Rita, S. E., 3 June, 1915.
- Roberts, Capt. S. H., 1 Jan., 1909.
- Robinson, J., 23 May, 1900.
- Robinson, Lieut.-Col. W. H. B., C.B., 1 Jan., 1901.
- Rooke, Capt. C. E. A. S., 1 Jan., 1916.

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- Roe, Col. (Brig.-Gen.) C. H., C.M.G., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Roe, Mrs. E. M., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Rukhmabai, Dr., 24 June, 1910.
 Rulach, Rev. G. B., 3 June, 1918.
 Rustamji Faridooji, 1 Jan., 1901.
 Rutherford, Miss M. E., 3 June, 1919.
- Sadiq, Shams-ud-Din, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Sadtlor, Hon. Capt. A. W. W., 3 June, 1915.
 Sahsi, Ram, M.B.E., 3 June, 1919; Bar, 3 June, 1918.
 Sahas Ram Kali, 1 Jan., 1913.
 Sahay, Lala Deonath, 1 Jan., 1901.
 Saikoid, T., 14 June, 1912.
 Samarth, Waandeo Madahco, Diwan Bahadur, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Samuels, J., 28 June, 1902.
 Savidgo, Rev. F. W., 3 June, 1916.
 Schultze, Rev. F. V. P., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Scotland, Lieut.-Col. D. W., 23 May, 1900.
 Shah, Babu Lal Betari, 2 Jan., 1911.
 Shah, Muhammad Kamal, Saiyid, Khan Bahadur, 9 Nov., 1901.
 Shah, Mohammad Nawaz, Hakim, 23 May, 1900.
 Shah, Rev. Ahmad, 3 June, 1915.
 Shannath, Pandit, Rai Bahadar, 2 Jan., 1905, Silver bar, 28 June, 1907.
 Shaw, Mrs. H., 1 Jan., 1917.
 Sheard, E., 3 June, 1918.
 Shircore, W., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Shyam Rikh, Raja Francis Xavier, 23 May, 1900.
 Shyam Sunder Lal, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
- Simcox, A. H. A., 23 May, 1900.
 Simkins, C. W., 1 Jan., 1909.
 Simon, Sister M., 24 June, 1910.
 Simpson, Miss J. P., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Sinclair, E. L., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Singh, Aaji Dhul, 23 May, 1900.
 Singh, Makhan, 1 Jan., 1913.
 Singh, Miss Rukhmins, 3 June, 1919.
 Singh, Rai Sahib Thakur Ramdbari, 1 Jan., 1913.
 Singh, Bhai Takht, 3 June, 1916.
 Singh, Sitla Baksh, Rai Bahadur, 23 May, 1900.
 Singh, Sher, Subadar, 3 June, 1913.
 Singh, Hon. Capt. Hanwant, Sirdar Bahadur, 22 June, 1914.
 Singh, Sohan, 3 June, 1918.
 Single, Miss L. N. V., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Smith, Miss E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Smith, Miss A. C., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Smith, Rev. F. W. A., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Smith, Mrs. H., 23 May, 1900.
 Somerville, Rev. Dr. J., 27 June, 1904.
 Sri Ram Kunwar, Thakurnia, 1 Jan., 1909.
 Starte, O. H. B., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Steel, A., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Steele, Rev. J. F., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Stephens, J. H., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Stephens, Mrs. G., 3 June, 1915.
 Stevens, Mrs. E., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Stevenson, Surg.-Gen. H. W., C.S.L., 23 May, 1900.
 Stewart, Major H., C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Stewart, Mrs. L. D., 14 June, 1912.
 Stewart, T., 24 June, 1910.
 St. Joseph, J. D., 23 Mar. 1900.
 Strip, S. A., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Stuart, Miss G., 3 June, 1916.
 Sultan Ahmad Khan, Khan Bahadur, 9 Nov., 1901.
- Sunder, Lal, Rai Sahib, 1 Jan., 1906.
 Sundrabai, Bai, 3 June, 1915.
 Swain, Mrs. W., 1 Jan., 1918.
 Swainson, Miss F., 1 Jan., 1910; Silver bar, 3 June, 1915.
 Swiss, Miss E. C., 1 Jan., 1918.
- Taleyarkhan, Manekshah Cawasha, 3 June, 1918.
 Talib Mehdi Khan, Malik, Nawab, 23 May, 1900.
 Tambe, Dr. Gopalrao Ramchandra, 1 Jan., 1907.
 Tarafdar, Shishir Kumar, 3 June, 1918.
 Tarapurwalla, Fardunji Kavarji, C.I.E., 23 May, 1900.
 Taylor, Rev. A. P., 9 Nov., 1901; Silver bar, 24 Feb., 1915.
 Taylor, Mrs. F. P., 14 June, 1912.
 Taylor, J. N., C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1901.
 Tha, Maung Po, 1 Jan., 1917.
 Tha, Maung Shwe, 22 June, 1914.
 Thein, Maung Po, 1 Jan., 1914.
 Theobald, Miss, 23 May, 1900.
 Thomas, Mrs. M. F., 1 Jan., 1916.
 Thomas, S. G., 22 June, 1914.
 Thompson, R. C., 23 May, 1900.
 Thomssen, Rev. G. N., 22 June, 1914.
 Thorn, Miss B., 2 Jan., 1911.
 Thoy, H. D., M.B.E., 4 March, 1915.
 Timothy, S., 3 June, 1913.
 Tomkins, L. L., C.I.E., 28 June, 1902.
 Tudball, Miss E., 22 June, 1914.
 Turner, Mrs. V., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Umar Khan, Malik Zorawar Khan, 1 Jan., 1901.
- Vajifdar, Mrs. Hormusji Maneckjee, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Vale, Mrs. K., 4 June, 1917.
 Vines, T. H., 1 Jan., 1919.
 Vaughan-Stevens, D. L., 3 June, 1916.
 Visvoovaraya, Sir Mokshagundam, K.C.I.E., 1 Jan., 1904.
- Wait, W. R. H., 1 Jan., 1915.
 Wakefield, G. E. C., O.R.E., 1 Jan., 1911.
 Walayatullah, Khan Bahadur, Hafiz Muhammad, 4 June, 1917.
 Walewalker, P. Baburno, 23 May, 1900.
 Waller, F. C., 22 June, 1914.
 Wanless, Dr. W. J., 1 Jan., 1910.
 Ware, D. H., 1 Jan., 1914.
 Webb-Ware, Mrs. D., 22 June, 1914.
 Weighall, Miss A. J., 3 June, 1915.
 Weston, Miss M. P., 1 Jan., 1914.
 White, Miss J., 1 Jan., 1920.
 Wildman, Miss E. A., 12 Dec., 1911.
 Wilson, Mrs. K. R. B., 4 June, 1917.
 Wiseman, Hon. Capt. C. S., 3 June, 1913.
 Woerner, Miss L., 1 Jan., 1913.
 Wood, Rev. Canon A., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Wynnes, Mrs. A., 1 Jan., 1917.
- Yaw, Maung, 1 Jan., 1919.
 Yerbury, Miss J., 9 Nov., 1901.
 Young, Dr. M. Y., C.I.F., 12 Dec., 1911.
- Zahur-ul-Hussain, Muhammad, 1 Jan., 1902.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come,—

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

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
2. Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.*
3. President of the Council of the Governor-General.
4. Lieutenant-Governor when in his own territories.
5. Commander-in-Chief in India; and officers in charge of the Zhob, Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotial Districts, throughout their respective charges, whether British or Agency territory (c).
6. Lieutenant-Governor.
7. Chief Justice of Bengal.
8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
9. Ordinary Members of Council of the Governor-General.
10. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
11. Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal.
12. Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
13. Ordinary Members of Council in Madras, Bombay and Bengal;* and members of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, when within their own jurisdiction (a).
14. Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay; and the Chief of the Staff. (d)
15. Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam; Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore; Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan; Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province (b); and members of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bihar and Orissa when outside their jurisdiction (a).
16. Puisne Judges of a High Court.
17. Chief Judge of a Chief Court.
18. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
19. Comptroller and Auditor-General (a).
20. Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; and Chairman of the Railway Board (c).
21. Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur.†
22. Secretaries to the Government of India; Members of the Railway Board (c); and Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (m).
23. Commissioner in Sind.

NOTE.—Names of officers in the Central Provinces are shown in italics.

* Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October, 1913.

† Home Department Notification No. 2191, dated the 7th May, 1903.

(a) Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October, 1913.

(b) Home Department Notification No. 5923, dated the 1st November, 1901.

(c) Foreign Department Letter No. 613-G, dated the 11th April, 1901.

(d) Home Department Notification No. 727, dated the 20th July, 1906.

(e) Home Department Notification No. 232 (c), dated the 15th January, 1915.

(e) Home Department Notification No. 699, dated the 13th March, 1905.

(m) Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October, 1913.

For the purposes of the Warrant of Precedence the services of Members of the Indian Civil Service should be calculated from the date of the commencement of their service. (Central Provinces Secretariat endowment No. 1318-7, dated the 13th November, 1904, Dy. No. 11081.)

24. Judges of a Chief Court, Recorder of Rangoon; and Judicial Commissioners, Burma.
25. Chief Secretaries of the Governments of Madras and Bombay; and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, when within his own jurisdiction. (A)
26. Majors-General; Members of a Board of Revenue; Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, Bombay; Financial Commissioners, Punjab and Burma; Director-General, Indian Medical Service (d) and Inspector-General of Irrigation (e).
27. Judicial Commissioners, including Additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Sind; and Financial Commissioners, Central Provinces (m).
28. Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal,* for making Laws and Regulations; and Members of the Legislative Council of a Lieutenant-Governor.
29. Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities.

FIRST CLASS.

30. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 30 years' standing.
- 30-a. Advocate-General, Calcutta.
31. Advocate-General, Madras and Bombay (m).
32. Commissioners of Divisions; the Superintendent of Port Blair; Residents, Political Agents, Serintendants drawing Rs. 2,000 a month and upwards (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts), within their respective charges; and the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan when in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories (b).
33. Chief Secretaries to Local Governments other than those of Madras and Bombay.
34. Surveyor-General of India; Directors-General of the Post Office, of Telegraphs in India, and of Railways; Chief Engineers, 1st Class; Accountants-General, Military and Public Works Departments; Director, Royal Indian Marine; Manager, North-Western Railway; the Director of Railway Construction and Railway Traffic (n); and the Chief Engineer, Telegraphs (j).
35. Bishops (not territorial) under licence from the Crown.
36. Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
37. Brigadiers-General.
- 37-a. Consuls-General. (p)
38. Commissioners of Divisions; the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, when in Kelat or Las Bela, or elsewhere outside the limits of his charge (r); and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi (i).
39. Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue; Opium Agents, Benares and Bihar, the Director, Central Criminal Intelligence Department (f), and the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India (e).
40. Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments; Private Secretary to the Viceroy; and Members of the Legislative Council of a Chief Commissioner (m).

SECOND CLASS.

41. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 25 years' standing and Colonels.
- 41-a. Consuls. (p)
42. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

* Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October, 1913.

(b) Foreign Department Letter No. 613-G., dated the 11th April, 1901.

(d) Home Department Notification No. 2297, dated the 18th May, 1906.

(e) Home Department Notification No. 1473, dated the 29th June, 1909.

(f) Home Department Notification No. 1230, dated the 10th June, 1904.

(g) Home Department Notification No. 1988, dated the 27th June, 1902.

(h) Home Department Notification No. 2320, dated the 18th October, 1912.

(i) Home Department Notification No. 2320, dated the 18th October, 1912.

(j) Home Department (Public) Notification No. 143 (c), dated the 9th November, 1914.

(m) Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October, 1913.

(n) Home Department Notification No. 1259, dated the 15th June, 1899.

Consular officers *de carrière* will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not *de carrière* (Government of India, Foreign Department No. 1454-G., dated the 2nd July, 1912).

(p) Foreign Department Circular Letter No. 257-G., dated the 22nd February, 1899.

(r) Foreign Department Letter No. 1284-G., dated the 1st August, 1901. *

(s) Home Department Notification No. 1063, dated the 12th July, 1913.

43. Judicial Commissioners of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Baluchistan; the Superintendent of Port Blair; and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents drawing Rs. 2,000 a month and upwards (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts).
44. Inspector-General of Forests in India; Director of the Geological Survey; and the Director-General of Education in India (g).
45. Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
46. Directors of Public Instruction and Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons under Local Governments; Accountants-General; and the Director of Indian Institute of Science (c).
47. Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay, Commissioners of Settlements, and Controllers of Military Accounts; Deputy Military Auditors-General and the Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts (d).
48. Chief or Senior Civil Secretary to a Local Administration.
49. Chief Engineers, 2nd and 3rd Classes; Deputy Surveyor-General; Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs in India; Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department; and Secretary to the Railway Board (a).
50. Divisional and District and Sessions Judges; Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair; the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality, within their respective charges; and the Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur; Chairman of the Boards of Trustees for the improvement of the cities of Bombay and Calcutta, and President, Rangoon Municipal Committee, within their respective charges (c).
51. Archdeacons of Lahore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Nagpur.*
52. Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence (a).
53. The Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
54. Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments; Chief Conservators of Forests (b); and President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun (c).
55. Officers in the First Class Graded List of Civil Offices now reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service; the Deputy Military Accountant-General and the Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts (d).

THIRD CLASS.

56. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 18 years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels.
57. The Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine.
58. The Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine.
59. Commanders and Inspectors of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine.
60. Political Agents and Superintendents drawing less than Rs. 2,000 a month (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges; the Political Agent in Kelat (e); and District Judges in Lower Burma, and the Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon, when within their respective charges (f).
61. Secretaries to Local Administrations other than those already specified; the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan (g); and first Assistants to the Resident at Hyderabad and in Mysore, and the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India (f).
62. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways; the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India (g); and the Consulting Architect to the Government of India (h).
63. Private Secretaries to Governors.

* Home Department Notification No. 3839, dated the 29th December, 1903.

(a) Home Department Notification No. 698, dated the 13th March, 1905.

(b) Home Department Notification No. 2771, dated the 21st October, 1907.

(c) Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October, 1913.

(d) Home Department Notification No. 882, dated the 4th June, 1914.

(e) Foreign Department Letter No. 013-G., dated the 11th April, 1901.

(f) Foreign Department Letter No. 1388-G., dated the 2nd September, 1903.

(g) Home Department Notification No. 1968, dated the 27th June, 1902.

(h) Home Department Notification No. 1470, dated the 30th June, 1906.

(i) Home Department Notification No. 1230, dated the 10th June, 1904.

(j) Home Department Notification No. 2006, dated the 29th August, 1901.

(k) Home Department (Public) Notification No. 143-C., dated the 9th November, 1914.

(l) Home Department Notification No. 574, dated the 9th March, 1906.

64. Military Secretaries to Governors.
65. Administrators-General.
66. Sanitary Commissioners under Local Governments; Postmasters-General; the Comptroller, Post Office; Conservators of Forests, 1st grade; Collectors of Customs at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi (e); and the Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic, and Directors, Telegraph Engineering (c).
67. Directors of Public Instruction and Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons under Local Administrations; Comptrollers and Deputy Auditors-General; and the Deputy Director, Central Criminal Intelligence Department (i).
68. Managers of State Railways other than the North-Western Railway; Chairman of the Port Trust, Bombay, and Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta; Chairman of the Port Trust, Rangoon (j); and Chairman of the Port Trust, Madras (c).
69. Vice-Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta; Directors of Traffic and Construction and Directors of Telegraphs, 1st Class, Indian Telegraph Department; Examiners of Accounts Public Works Department, 1st Class; Chief Examiners of Accounts, North-Western Railway, Eastern Bengal State Railway and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (d); Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, 1st Class, 1st grade; Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, 1st Class; Superintendants of the Survey of India Department, 1st grade; and Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Telegraph Department (c).
70. Inspectors-General of Registration; Directors of Land Records and Agriculture under Local Governments; Excise Commissioners under Local Governments (b); and Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies under Local Governments and Comptroller of Patents (c).
71. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.
72. Sheriffs within their own charges.
73. Officers in the Second Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service; and District Judges in Lower Burmah and the Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon, when without their respective charges (l), and the Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay.

FOURTH CLASS.

74. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 12 years' standing and Majors.
- 74-a. Vice-Consuls (k).
75. Lieutenants of over 8 years' standing; and Chief Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine.
76. Government Solicitors.
77. Inspectors-General of Registration; Sanitary Commissioners; and Directors of Land Records and Agriculture under Local Administration; and Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies, and Excise Commissioners under Local Administrations (c).
78. Officers in the Third Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.
- The entries in the above table apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each other, do not apply to the non-official community resident in India, the members of which shall take their place according to usage.
- Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number.
- When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.
- Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.
- All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the Army, to have the same rank with reference to Civil Servants as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal grades.

The Political Agents and Superintendents in Baluchistan drawing less than Rs. 2,000 when outside the respective charges rank in Article 73, unless their Army rank or standing in the Civil Service gives them a higher place (Foreign Department letter No. 1294-G., dated the 1st August, 1901). The same rule is applicable to the Political Agent in Harau and Tank. (Foreign Department letter No. 938-G., dated the 21st May, 1903.) Consular officers *de carrière* will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not *de carrière* (Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1454-G., dated the 2nd July, 1912).

- (b) Home Department Notification No. 2771, dated the 21st October, 1907.
- (c) Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October, 1912.
- (d) Home Department Notification No. 189-C., dated the 9th January, 1914.
- (j) Home Department Notification No. 5006, dated the 29th August, 1901.
- (k) Foreign Department Circular Letter No. 257-O., dated the 22nd February, 1899.
- (l) Home Department Notification No. 574, dated the 9th March, 1906.
- (m) Home Department Notification No. 1168, dated the 13th July, 1914.

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

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

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

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

By Her Majesty's Command,
GEORGE HAMILTON.

2.—Supplementary graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

*FIRST CLASS—(Number 55 of the Warrant).

Assay Master of the Mint, Calcutta and Bombay.
Chief Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.
Commissioners of Police, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon. †
Controller of Printing and Stationery (a.)
Deputy Comptroller General.
Director-General of Archaeology. ‡
Director of the Botanical Survey of India.
Inspector-General of Agriculture in India. ‡
Master of the Mint, Calcutta and Bombay.
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras.
Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

* SECOND CLASS—(Number 73 of the Warrant).

Adviser on Chinese Affairs in Burma.
Agent-General in India for the British Protectorates in Africa under the Administration of the Foreign Office. §
Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.
Chief Constructor of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard (c).
Chief Inspector of Mines in India. ‡
Chief Presidency Magistrates.
Chief Superintendents of the Telegraph Department.
Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, Sind.
Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; and Deputy Commissioners of Districts and of Settlements.
Conservators of Forests, 2nd and 3rd grades.
Deputy Accountants-General under Local Governments.
Deputy Director of Telegraphs (b).
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.
Deputy Superintendent of Fort Blair.
Director of Statistics (e).

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

† Home Department Notification No 2002, dated the 8th September, 1899.

‡ Home Department Notification No. 1988, dated the 27th June, 1902.

§ Home Department Notification No. 8119, dated the 11th September, 1903.

(a) Home Department Notification No. 266, dated the 1st January, 1906.

(b) Home Department Notification No. 3339, dated the 30th November, 1912.

(c) Home Department Notification No. 3302, dated the 21st September, 1911.

(d) Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October, 1913.

(e) Home Department Notification No. 864, dated the 11th June, 1914.

(f) Home Department Notification No. 686, dated the 11th August, 1916.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

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Director of Survey, Madras (d).
 Directors of the Persian Gulf Section, and of the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.
 Director of Telegraphs of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes.
Divisional and District and Session Judges.
 Divisional Controllers of Military Accounts (d).
 Electrical Advisor to the Government of India (d).
 Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 2nd and 3rd classes.
 Government Astronomer, Madras.
 Imperial Bacteriologist.
 Inspector of Mines to the Government of India.
 Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur (d).
 Librarian, Imperial Library. †
 Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India.
 Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service, or of the General List of the Indian Finance Department, or of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways, or of the Civil Veterinary, Forest, Survey, Mines, Postal, Telegraph, Customs, or Scientific Departments, or officers of the Indian Institute of Science, or Sanitary Engineers not being Superintending Engineers, or Consulting Architects to Local Governments, drawing Rs. 1,250 a month and upwards (d).
 Officers of the Indian Educational Service, and of the graded Educational Service drawing Rs. 1,250 a month and upwards.
 Officers of the Police Department, drawing Rs. 1,250 a month and upwards (d).
 Officers of the Public Works Engineer establishment of 19 years' standing who hold the rank of Executive Engineer (f).
 Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, 1st Class, 2nd and 3rd grades.
 Principals of Government Colleges (d).
 Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere.
 Principal of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.
 Reporter on Economic Products.
 Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department (d).
 Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.
 Superintendents, Geological Survey of India.
 Superintendents of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Bombay.
 Superintendents of the Survey of India Department, 2nd Grade.
 Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, 2nd and 3rd classes.
 Under Secretaries to the Government of India.

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

Agricultural Chemist.
 Assistant Commissioners, Northern India Salt Revenue, drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards (d).
 Assistant Directors of Dairy Farms.
 Assistant Inspector-General of Forests.
 Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.
 Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise (d).
 Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta (d).
 Collector of Stamp Revenue, Superintendent of Excise Revenue, and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta.
 Commander of the Steamer employed in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.
 Constructor of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyards at Bombay and Kidderpur (b).
 Deputy Administrator-General of Bengal (c).
 Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

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

† Home Department Notification No. 2292, dated the 16th July, 1902.

(a) Home Department Notification No. 574, dated the 9th March, 1906.

(b) Home Department Notification No. 3802, dated the 21st September, 1911.

(c) Home Department Notification No. 1153, dated the 10th May, 1906.

(d) Home Department Notification No. 3013, dated the 1st October, 1912.

(e) Home Department Notification No. 656, dated the 11th August, 1916.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA.

- Deputy Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue.
 Deputy Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay.
 Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras.
Deputy Conservators of Forests, drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards.
 Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Madras; and Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Burma (a).
 Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.
 Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlements and Deputy Superintendents of Revenue Surveys, Madras.
Deputy Postmasters General of the 1st, 2nd & 3rd & grades.
 Deputy Superintendents, Geological Survey of India.
 Deputy Superintendents, Survey of India Department.
 Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum (d).
District Superintendents of Police drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards.
 Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.
Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 4th class, 1st and 2nd grades.
Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, 1st and 2nd grades.
 First Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair (d).
 Inspector-General of Railway Mail Service.
 Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras.
 Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes and First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon.
 Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India (d).
 Officers of the Archaeological Department, drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards (d).
 Officers of the Excise and Salt Departments, drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards (d).
 Officers of the General List of the Indian Finance Department, or officers of the higher branch of the Military Accounts Department, or of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways, or of the Civil Veterinary, Forest, Survey, Police, Mines, Customs or Scientific Departments, drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards (d).
Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Graded Educational Service drawing less than Rs. 1,250 a month but more than Rs. 1,000 a month.
 Officers of the Indian Educational Service and the graded Education Service, or of the Indian Agricultural Service, or Sanitary Engineers, or Consulting Architects, or Electrical Inspectors, drawing Rs. 1,000 a month and upwards (d).
 Officers of the Public Works Engineer establishment of 12 years' standing who hold the rank of Executive Engineer (e).
 Officers of the Provincial Services of not less than 18 years' standing, drawing Rs. 600 a month and upwards (b).
 Officers of Superior Revenue Establishments of the State Railways, 2nd class, 1st and 2nd grades.
 Officers of the Postal and Telegraph Department, drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards (a).
 Paleontologist, Geological Survey of India.
 Presidency Magistrates.
 Principals of Government Colleges (b).
 Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta.
 Public Prosecutor in Sind.
 Registrar to the Chief Court, Lower Burma, and Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Revenue, Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, Madras, when a member of the Provincial Civil Service (b).
 Registrars to the High Courts, and to the Chief Court, Punjab.
 Sub-Deputy Opium Agents drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards.
 *Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture in Sind.
 Superintendent to the Indian Museum.
 Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
 Superintendents, Telegraph Department, 1st and 2nd grades.

* Home Department Notification No. 1938, dated the 27th June, 1902.

(a) Home Department (Public) Notification No. 143-C, dated the 9th November, 1914.

(b) Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October, 1913.

TABLE OF SALUTES FIRED IN INDIA.

Persons.	No. of Guns.	Occasions on which Salute is fired.
Imperial Salute	101	When the Sovereign is present in person. On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accession, and Coronation of the reigning Sovereign; the Birthday of the Consort of the reigning Sovereign; the Birthday of the Queen-Mother; Proclamation Day.
Royal Salute	31	
Members of the Royal Family	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a State ceremony.
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families	21	
Maharajadhiraja of Nepal	21	
Sultan of Maskat	21	
Sultan of Zanzibar	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India ...	17	
Governor of Portuguese India	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	15	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15	
Governor of Damaun	9	
Governor of Diu	9	
Viceroy and Governor-General	31	
Governors of Presidencies in India	17		On arrival at, or departure from, a military station within Indian territories, or when attending a State ceremony.
President of the Council of the Governor-General	17	On assuming or relinquishing office, whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions, such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India ...	15	Same as Governors of Presidencies.
Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General	15	On assuming office; and, if desired, on arrival at, or departure from, a military station.
Ordinary Members of the Councils of Governors of Presidencies in India*	15	On assuming office; and, if desired, on arrival at, or departure from, a military station.
Ordinary Members of the Councils of Lieutenant-Governors*	13	
Chief Commissioners... ..	13	Same as Governors of Presidencies.
Residents, 1st class	13	
Agents to the Governor-General	13	
Commissioner in Sind	13	
Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar	13	
Residents, and class	13	
Political Agent†	11	On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from, a military station.

* Within their own Presidencies or Provinces.

† Within the territories of the State to which they are attached.

TABLE OF SALUTES FIRED IN INDIA.

Persons.	No. of Guns.	Occasions on which Salute is fired.
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a Field-Marshal)	19	On assuming or relinquishing office. On public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General) ...	17	
Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron	*	Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (<i>see</i> King's Regulations).
Army Commanders†	15	On assuming or relinquishing command, and on occasions of public arrival at, or departure from, a military station within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Lieutenant-Generals and Major-Generals Commanding Divisions†	13	
Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals Commanding Brigades†	11	

* According to naval rank, with two guns added.

† No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer on the spot.

**TABLE OF SALUTES TO RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS
OF INDIA AND TO CERTAIN CHIEFS (AND OFFICIALS)
IN THE ADEN PROTECTORATE AND IN THE PERSIAN
GULF.**

Salutes of 21 guns.

Baroda. The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of.	*†Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of.
Gwalior. The Maharaja (Scindia) of.	Masqat and Oman. The Sultan of.
Hyderabad. The Nizam of.	Mysore. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 19 guns.

†Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawab) of.	*Kolhapur. The Maharaja of.
†Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of.	*Travancore. The Maharaja of.
*Kalat. The Khan (Wali) of.	*Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of.

Salutes of 17 guns.

Bahawalpur. The Nawab of.	Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.
Bharatpur. The Maharaja of.	Karauli. The Maharaja of.
‡Bikaner. The Maharaja of.	Kotah. The Maharaja of.
‡Bundi. The Maharaja Raja of.	‡Patiala. The Maharaja of.
Cochin. The Raja of.	Rewa. The Maharaja of.
Cutch. The Maharaja of.	Tonk. The Nawab of.
*Jaipur. The Maharaja of.	

Salutes of 15 guns.

Alwar. The Maharaja of.	Idar. The Maharaja of.
Banswara. The Maharaja of.	Jaisalmer. The Maharaja of.
Bhutan. The Maharaja of.	Khairpur. The Mir of.
Datia. The Maharaja of.	Kishangarh. The Maharaja of.
Dewas (Senior Branch). The Maharaja of.	‡Orchha. The Maharaja of.
Dewas (Junior Branch). The Maharaja of.	‡Partabgarh. The Maharaja of.
Dhar. The Maharaja of.	‡Rampur. The Nawab of.
Dholpur. The Maharaja Rana of.	Sikkim. The Maharaja of.
Dungarpur. The Maharaja of.	Sirohi. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 13 guns.

‡Benares. The Maharaja of.	‡Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.
Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.	‡Nabha. The Maharaja of.
Cooch Behar. The Maharaja of.	‡Navanagar (or Nawanagar). The Maharaja of.
Dhrangadhra. The Maharaja of.	‡Palanpur. The Nawab of.
Jaora. The Nawab of.	‡Porbandar. The Maharaja of.
‡Jhalawar. The Maharaja Rana of.	‡Rajpilla. The Raja of.
‡Jind. The Maharaja of.	‡Ratlam. The Raja of.
‡Junagadh (or Junagarh). The Nawab of.	‡Tripura. The Maharaja of.

TABLES OF SALUTES.

TABLE OF SALUTES TO RULING CHIEFS, &c.—*continued.**Salutes of 11 guns.*

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of.	Maler Kotla. The Nawab of.
*Alirajpur. The Raja of.	Mandi. The Raja of.
Baoni. The Nawab of.	Manipur. The Maharaja of.
*Barwani. The Rana of.	Morvi. The Thakor Saheb of.
Bijawar. The Maharaja of.	Narsingarh. The Raja of.
Bilaspur (Kahlur). The Raja of.	Panna. The Maharaja of.
Cambay. The Nawab of.	Pudukkottai. The Raja of.
Chamba. The Raja of.	Radhanpur. The Nawab of.
Charkhari. The Maharaja of.	Rajgarh. The Raja of.
Chhatarpur. The Maharaja of.	Sailana. The Raja of.
Faridkot. The Raja of.	Samthar. The Raja of.
Gondal. The Thakur Saheb of.	Sirmur (Nahan). The Maharaja of.
*Janjira. The Nawab of.	Sitamau. The Raja of.
Jhabua. The Raja of.	Suket. The Raja of.
Jhalawar. The Maharaj-Rana of.	Tehri (Garhwal). The Raja of.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Balasinor (or Vadasinor). The Nawab (Babi) of.	Lunawara (or Lunawada). The Raja of.
Banganapalla. The Nawab of.	Maibar. The Raja of.
Bansda. The Raja of.	Mayurbhanj. The Maharaja of.
Baraundha. The Raja of.	Mong Nai. The Sawbwa of.
Bariya. The Raja of.	Mudhol. The Chief of.
Chhota Udepur (or Mohan). The Raja of.	Nagod. The Raja of.
Danta. The Maharana of.	Palitana. The Thakor Saheb of.
Dharampur. The Raja of.	Patna. The Maharaja of.
Dhrol. The Thakor Saheb of.	Rajkot. The Thakor Saheb of.
Fadthli (Shukra). The Sultan of.	*Sachin. The Nawab of.
Hsipaw (or Thibaw). The Sawbwa of.	Sangli. The Chief of.
Jawhar. The Raja of.	Savantvadi. The Sar Desai of.
Karonid (Kalahandi). The Raja of.	*Shehr and Mokalla. The Sultan of.
Kengtūng (or Kyaintōn). The Sawbwa of.	Sonpur. The Raja of.
Khilchipur. The Rao Bahadur of.	Sunth. The Raja of.
Kishn and Socotra. The Sultan of.	*Vankaner (or Wankaner). The Raj Saheb of.
Lahej (or Al Hauta). The Sultan of.	Wadhwan (or Vadwan). The Thakor Saheb of.
Limbdi (or Limri). The Thakor Saheb of.	Yawnghwe (or Nyungywe). The Sawbwa of.
Loharu. The Nawab of.	

TABLE OF PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Indore. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.
Jaipur. Honorary Lieut.-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D., Maharaja of.
Jammu and Kashmir. Honorary Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of.
Kalat. His Highness Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of.
Kolhapur. Honorary Colonel His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Maharaja of.
Travancore. His Highness Sri Maharaja Raja Sir Pala Rama Varma Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.
Udaipur (Mewar). His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fatch Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharana of.

* For personal salute, see page 204.

† The present Chiefs enjoy the title of *Maharaja* as a personal distinction.

TABLES OF SALUTES.

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TABLE OF PERSONAL SALUTES—*continued.*

Salutes of 19 guns.

- Bikaner. Honorary Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C., Maharaja of.
- Kotah. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharao of.
- Mysore. Her Highness Maharani *Kempa Nanjammanni Avaru Vanivilas Sannidhana, C.I., Maharani of.
- Nepal. Honorary General His Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Prime Minister, Marshal of.
- Patiala. Honorary Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Bhupindar Singh, Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of.
- Tonk. His Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E., the Nawab of.

Salutes of 17 guns.

- Alwar. Honorary Colonel His Highness Sawai Maharaja Sir Jey Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
- Dholpur. Honorary Major His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaj Rana of.
- Kishangar. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of.
- Pratap Singh, Bahadur Maharaja Sir —, of Jodhpur. Honorary Lieut.-General, His Highness, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., Regent.
- Orecha. His Highness Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.
- Sirohi. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Kesari Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Ex-Maharao of.

Salutes of 15 guns.

- Benares. Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Parbhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.
- Jind. Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
- Junagadh (or Junagach). His Highness Vali Ahad Mohabat Khanji, Rasulkhanji, Nawab of.
- Kaporthala. Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.
- Navanagar (or Nawanager). Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
- Rampur. Honorary Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Hamid 'Ali Khan, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., Nawab of.

Salutes of 13 guns.

- Janjira. His Highness Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan, Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E., Nawab of.

Salutes of 11 guns.

- Aga Khan, His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., of Bombay.
- Ali Rajpur. His Highness Raja Pratap Singh, C.I.E., Raja of.
- Bariva. Captain Maharawal Shri Ranjitsinghi Mansinhji, Raja of.
- Barwani. Honorary Captain His Highness Kana Sir Rajit Singh, K.C.I.E., Rana of.
- Bhor. His Highness Meherban Sankar Rav Chimnaji, Pant Sachiv of.
- Chitral. His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., Mehtar of.
- Dharampur. Maharana Shri Mohandevji Narandevji, Raja of.
- Lunawada (or Lunawara). (Maharana Shri, Sir) Wakhatsinghji Dalelsinghji, K.C.I.E., Raja of.
- Sachin. Honorary Major His Highness Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mohamed Yakub Khan, Nawab of.
- Shehr and Mokalla. His Highness Sultan Sir Ghalib-bin-Awadth Al-Kayti, K.C.I.E., Sultan of.
- Vankaner (or Wankaner). Honorary Captain His Highness Raj Saheb Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.I.E., Raj Saheb of.

* Conferred in the first instance during the minority of her son, the Maharaja of Mysore, and in her capacity of Regent, and subsequently continued for her lifetime.

† Originally granted so long as he was Regent of the Jodhpur State, but subsequently (March, 1916) continued for his lifetime. Has been appointed to the same position during the minority of the present Chhet.

TABLE OF SALUTES.

TABLE OF PERSONAL SALUTES—*continued.**Salutes of 9 guns.*

- Bashahr. Raja Padam Singh, Raja of.
 Danta, Maharana Shri Hamirsinhji Jaswatsinhji, Maharana of.
 Dthala. Amir Nasr bin Shaif, bin Sef bin Abdul Hadi. Amir of.
 Jamkhandi. Honorary Captain Meherbau Sir Parashramrav Ramchandrarav, K.C.I.E.,
 Chief of.
 Kanker. Maharajadhiraja Kamal Deo, Chief of.
 Las Bela. Mir Kamal Khan, C.I.E., Jam of.
 Loharu. Honorary Captain Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.,
 Ex-Nawab of.
 Tawngpeng. Hkun Hsang Awn, K.S.M., Sawbwa of.

TABLE OF LOCAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 guns.

- Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawab) of.
 Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of.
 Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of.
 Udaipur. The Maharana of. } Within the limits of their own territories, permanently.

Salutes of 19 guns.

- Bharatpur. The Maharaja of.
 Bikaner. The Maharaja of.
 Cutch. The Maharao of.
 Jaipur. The Maharaja of.
 Jodhpur. The Maharaja of.
 Patiala. The Maharaja of. } Within the limits of their own territories, permanently.

Salutes of 17 guns.

- Alwar. The Maharaja of.
 Khairpur. The Mir of. } Within the limits of their own territories, permanently.

Salutes of 15 guns.

- Benares. The Maharaja of.
 Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.
 Jind. The Maharaja of.
 Junagadh. The Nawab of.
 Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.
 Nawanagar. The Maharaja.
 Ratlam. The Raja of.
 Nabha. The Maharaja of. } Within the limits of their own territories, permanently.

Salute of 13 guns.

- Janjira. The Nawab of. } Within the limits of his own territory, permanently.

TABLE OF SALUTES.

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TABLE OF LOCAL SALUTES—continued.

Salute of 13 guns.

His Excellency the Govr. of Bushire. At the termination of an official visit.

Salute of 11 guns.

Savantvadi. The Sar Desai of. Within the limits of his own territory, permanently.

Salutes of 5 guns.

The Shaikh of Muhammerah.	}	Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these Chiefs.
The Shaikh of Kuwait.*		
The Shaikh of Bahrain.*	}	Fired on occasions when they visit one of His Majesty's Ships as their fathers' representatives.
The Shaikh of Abu Dhabi.		
Eldest son of the Shaikh of Muhammerah.	}	At the termination of an official visit.
The Govr. of Muhammerah.		
The Govr. of Bunder Abbas.	}	
The Govr. of Lingah.		

Salutes of 3 guns.

The Shaikh of Dibai.	}	Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these Chiefs.
The Shaikh of Shargah.		
The Shaikh of Ajman.	}	Fired on occasions when he visits one of His Majesty's Ships as his father's representative.
The Shaikh of Umm-ul-Qaiwain.		
The Shaikh of Ras-al-Kheima.	}	
Eldest son of the Shaikh of Bahrain.		

TABLE OF LOCAL PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 12 guns.

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khaz'al Khan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Shaikh of Muhammerah.	}	Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.
His Excellency Shaikh Salim ibn Mubarak al Sabah, C.S.I., Shaikh of Kuwait and dependencies.		

Salutes of 11 guns.

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Isa bin Ali al Khalfah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Shaikh of Bahrain.	{	Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf on the termination of an official visit by this Chief.
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* See Table of local personal salutes below.

ALPHABETICAL LIST, WITH TITLES (ABBREVIATED), OF
RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS INCLUDED IN THE PRE-
CEDING TABLES OF SALUTES.

- Ajaigarh. His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bho-
pal Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of.
Born 1856. Succeeded 6 June, 1919.
- Alirajpur. His Highness Raja Pratap Singh,
C.I.E., Raja of.
Born 1881. Succeeded 17 Aug., 1890.
- Alwar, Honorary Col. His Highness Sawai
Maharaja Sir Jey Singh Bahadur,
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Born 14 June, 1882. Succeeded 5 June, 1892.
- Bahawalpur. His Highness Nawab Sadiq
Muhammad Khan, Nawab of.
Born 30 Sept., 1904. Succeeded 4 Mar., 1907.
- Balasinor (or Vadasinor). Nawab Jamiat Khan,
Manwar Khan, Nawab (Babi) of.
Born 10 Nov., 1894. Succeeded 11 Sept., 1899.
- Banganapalle. 2nd Lieutenant Nawab Saiyid
Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of.
Born 17 Nov., 1874. Succeeded 22 June, 1905.
- Bansda. Maharawal Shri Indrasinghji Pratap-
singhji, Raja of.
Born 16 Feb., 1888. Succeeded 21 Sept., 1911.
- Banswara. His Highness Sri Ra-i-Rayan Maha-
rawal Pirthi Singh Bahadur, Maharawal of.
Born 15 July, 1888. Succeeded 27 Dec., 1913.
- Baoni. His Highness Nawab Mohammad
Mushtaq Hassan Khan, Nawab of.
Born 7 Feb., 1896. Succeeded 28 Oct., 1911.
- Baraundha. Raja Gaya Pershad Singh, Raja of.
Born 1865. Succeeded 9 July, 1909.
- Bariya. Captain Maharawal Shri Ranjitsinhji
Mansinhji, Raja of.
Born 10 July, 1886. Succeeded 7 May, 1903.
- Baroda. His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao
Gaekwar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
Maharaja of.
Born 16 Mar., 1863. Succeeded 27 May, 1875.
- Barwani. Captain His Highness Rana Sir
Ranjit Singh, K.C.I.E., Rana of.
Born 26 Dec., 1888. Succeeded 14 Dec., 1894.
- Bushahr. Raja Padam Singh, Raja of.
Born 1883. Succeeded 5 August, 1914.
- Benares. Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maha-
raja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.
Born 26 Nov., 1835. Succeeded 30 June, 1889.
- Bharatpur. Honorary Major His Highness
Maharaja Sawai Kishan Singh Bahadur,
Maharaja of.
Born 4 Oct., 1899. Succeeded 27 Aug., 1900.
- Bhavnagar. His Highness Maharaja Krishna
Kumar Singh, Maharaja of.
Born 13 May, 1913. Succeeded 29 July, 1919.
- Bhopal. Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan
Begum, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.I., G.B.E.,
Begum of.
Born 9 July, 1858. Succeeded 17 June, 1901.
- Bhor. His Highness Meherban Shankar Rav
Chimmaji, Pant Sachiv of.
Born 30 Mar., 1854. Succeeded 20 July, 1874.
- Bhutan. His Highness Maharaja Sri Sri Sri
Sri Sri Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, G.C.I.E.,
K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Born 1861. Succeeded Dec., 1907.
- Bijawar. His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir
Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maha-
raja of.
Born 25 Nov., 1877. Succeeded 26 June, 1900.
- Bikaner. Major-General His Highness Maharaja
Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., G.B.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.,
A.D.C., L.L.D., Maharaja of.
Born 3 Oct., 1880. Succeeded 31 Aug., 1887.
- Bilaspur. (See Kahlur.)
- Bundi. His Highness Maharao Raja Sir
Raghobir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharao Raja of.
Born 27 Sept., 1869. Succeeded 28 Mar., 1889.
- Cambay. His Highness Nawab Mirza Hussein
Yawar Khan Saheb Bahadur, Nawab of.
Born 16 May, 1911. Succeeded 21 Jan., 1915.
- Chamba. His Highness Raja Ram Singh,
Raja of.
Born 16 Oct., 1890. Succeeded 23 Sept., 1919.
- Charkhari. His Highness Maharajadhiraja
Armandan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, Maha-
raja of.
Born about 1905. Succeeded 6 Oct., 1920.
- Cihatarpur. His Highness Maharaja Vish-
wanath Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of.
Born 29 Aug., 1860. Succeeded 4 Nov., 1867.
- Chhota Udepur (or Mohan). Maharawal Shri
Fatehsinghji Motisinghji, Raja of.
Born 23 Oct., 1884. Succeeded 12 Mar., 1906.

- Chitral. His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., Mehta of.
Born 1878. Succeeded 3 Mar., 1895.
- Cochin. His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.
Born 6 Oct., 1858. Succeeded 7 Dec., 1914.
- Cooch Behar. His Highness Maharaja Sir Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Born 20 Dec., 1885. Succeeded Sept. 1, 1913.
- Cutch. His Highness Maharaja Raja Sawai Sir Khengarji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.
Born 23 Aug., 1866. Succeeded 1 Jan., 1876.
- Danla. Maharana Shri Hamirsinhji Jaswatsinhji, Maharana of.
Born 21 Dec., 1869. Succeeded 16 June, 1908.
- Datia. His Highness Maharaja Sir Lokendra Govind Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Born 21 June, 1886. Succeeded 5 Aug., 1907.
- Dewas (Senior Branch). His Highness Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Born 1 Jan., 1838. Succeeded 13 Oct., 1899.
- Dewas (Junior Branch). His Highness Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Born 10 Aug., 1877. Succeeded 23 May, 1892.
- Dhar. His Highness Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., Maharaja of.
Born 30 Sept., 1886. Succeeded 29 July, 1898.
- Dharampur. Maharana Shri Vijadevi, Raja of.
Born 3 Dec., 1884. Succeeded 23 April, 1921.
- Dholpur. Honorary Major His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaj-Rana of.
Born 25 Feb., 1893. Succeeded 25 Mar., 1911.
- Dhrangadhra. His Highness Maharaja Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Born 31 May, 1889. Succeeded Feb., 1911.
- Dhrol. Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji Harisinhji, Thakor Saheb of.
Born 22 Aug., 1864. Succeeded 2 Sept., 1914.
- Dungarpur. His Highness Maharawal Sri Lakshman Singh Bahadur, Maharawal of.
Born 7 Mar., 1908. Succeeded 15 Nov., 1918.
- Faridkot. His Highness Raja Har Indar Singh Bahadur, Raja of.
Born 28 Jan., 1915. Succeeded 23 Dec., 1918.
- Garhwal. (See Tehri.)
- Gondal. His Highness Thakor Saheb Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E., LL.D., D.C.L., Thakor Saheb of.
Born 24 Oct., 1865. Succeeded 14 Dec., 1869.
- Gwalior. Lieut.-Gen. His Highness Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C., LL.D., Maharaja of.
Born 20 Oct., 1876. Succeeded 21 June, 1886.
- Hispaw (or Thibaw). Saw Hke, Sawbwa of.
Born 1872. Succeeded 1906.
- Hyderabad. Lieut.-Gen. His Exalted Highness Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, Faithful Ally of the British Government, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of.
Born 6 Apr., 1866. Succeeded 29 Aug., 1911.
- Idar. Lieut.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Daolat Singhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Born May, 1878. Succeeded June, 1911.
- Indore. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.
Born 26 Nov., 1890. Succeeded 31 Jan., 1903.
- Jaipur. Lieut.-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D., Maharaja of.
Born 28 Aug., 1862. Succeeded 18 Sept., 1880.
- Jaisalmer. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir Jowahir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharawal of.
Born 18 Nov., 1882. Succeeded 26 June, 1914.
- Jamkhandi. Captain Meherban Sir Parashamsrao Ramchandrao, K.C.I.E., Chief of.
Born 9 May, 1883. Succeeded 13 Jan., 1897.
- Jammu and Kashmir. Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of.
Born 14 July, 1850. Succeeded 12 Sept., 1885.
- Janjira. His Highness Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan, Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E., Nawab of.
Born 31 Aug., 1862. Succeeded 11 June, 1879.
- Jaora. Major His Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Itikhar Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Nawab of.
Born 17 Jan., 1883. Succeeded 6 Mar., 1893.
- Jhabua. His Highness Raja Uday Singh Raja of.
Born 1876. Succeeded 26 Apr., 1895.
- Jhalawar. His Highness Maharaj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaj-Rana of.
Born 4 Sept., 1874. Succeeded 6 Feb., 1899.
- Jind. Lieut.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Born 11 Oct., 1879. Succeeded 7 Mar., 1887.
- Jodhpur (Marwar). His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Umed Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of.
Born 8 July, 1903. Succeeded 3 Oct., 1918.
- Junagadh (or Junagarh). His Highness Vali Ahad Mohabat Khanji Rasulkhanji Nawab of.
Born 1902. Succeeded 3 May, 1911.
- Kahlur (Bilaspur). Honorary Major His Highness Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Raja of.
Born 27 Jan., 1873. Succeeded 3 Feb., 1889.
- Kalat. His Highness Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of.
Born 1864. Succeeded 1893.

208 ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS.

- Kanker. Maharajahiraja Kamal Deo, Chief of.
Born 1873. Succeeded 9 May, 1903.
- Kapurthala. Lieut.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagajit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.
Born 24 Nov., 1872. Succeeded 5 Sept., 1877.
- Karauli. His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.
Born 24 Feb., 1864. Succeeded 14 Aug., 1886.
- Karond (Kalahandi). Raja Brijmohan Deo, O.B.E., Raja of.
Born 14 May, 1896. Succeeded 20 Oct., 1897.
- Kĕngtŭng (or Kyaingtŭn). Sao Kawn Kĕao Intaleng, C.I.E., K.S.M., Sawbwa of.
Born 1874. Succeeded 1897.
- Khairpur. Lieut.-Col. His Highness Mir Sir Imam Baksh Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., Mir of.
Born Dec., 1860. Succeeded 6 Mar., 1909.
- Khilchipur. Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh of.
Born 26 Aug., 1897. Succeeded 19 Jan., 1908.
- Kishangarh. Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharajahiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of.
Born 1 Nov., 1884. Succeeded 18 Aug., 1900.
- Kolhapur. Colonel His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Maharaja of.
Born 26 June, 1874. Succeeded 17 Mar., 1884.
- Kotah. Lieut.-Col. His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharao of.
Born 15 Sept., 1873. Succeeded 11 June, 1889.
- Las Bela. Mir Kamal Khan, C.I.E., Jam of.
Born about 1872. Succeeded 14 Jan., 1896.
- Limbdī (Limri). Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji Javatsinhji, K.C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of.
Born 11 July, 1868. Succeeded 14 April, 1908.
- Loharu. Honorary Captain Nawab Aziz-uddin Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Nawab of.
Born 27 Dec., 1885. Succeeded 20 Apr., 1920.
- Lunawada (or Lunawara). Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji Dalaisinghji, K.C.I.E., Raja of.
Born 28 Aug., 1861. Succeeded 31 Oct., 1867.
- Maihar. Raja Brijnath Singh, Raja of.
Born 29 Feb., 1896. Succeeded 16 Dec., 1911.
- Maler Kotla. Lieut.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Nawab of.
Born 10 Sept., 1881. Succeeded 23 Aug., 1908.
- Mandi. His Highness Raja Jogindar Sen, Raja of.
Born 1904. Succeeded 28 Apr., 1913.
- Manipur. His Highness Maharaja Chura Chand Singh, C.B.E., Maharaja of.
Born 15 Apr., 1885. Succeeded 18 Sept., 1891.
- Mayurbhanj. Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhunj Deo, Maharaja of.
Born 7 Aug., 1899. Succeeded 22 Feb., 1912.
- Mŕng Nai (or Mone). Hkun Kyaw Sam, Sawbwa of.
Born 1862. Succeeded 1914.
- Morvi. His Highness Thakor Saheb Sir Waghji Ravaji, G.C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of.
Born 17 Feb., 1858. Succeeded 17 Feb., 1870.
- Mudhol. 2nd Lieutenant Sir Meherban Malojirao Vyankatray Raje Ghorpade, *alias* Nana-saheb, K.C.I.E., Chief of.
Born 14 June, 1884. Succeeded 19 July, 1900.
- Mysore. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of.
Born 4 June, 1884. Succeeded 1 Feb., 1895.
- Nabha. His Highness Maharaja Ripudaman Singh Malvendra Bahadur, Maharaja of.
Born 1883. Succeeded 25 Dec., 1911.
- Nagod (or Unchehra). Raja Jadabindra Singh, Raja of.
Born 30 Dec., 1855. Succeeded 23 Feb., 1874.
- Narsingarh. His Highness Raja Sir Arjun Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of.
Born 10 Jan., 1887. Succeeded 9 Nov., 1895.
- Navanagar (or Nawanagar). Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
Born 6 Sept., 1872. Succeeded 11 Mar., 1907.
- Orchha. His Highness Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.
Born 3 July, 1854. Succeeded 15 Mar., 1874.
- Palanpur. Captain His Highness Nawab Taleq Muhammad Khan, Sher-Muhammad Khan, K.C.I.E., Nawab of.
Born 7 July, 1892. Succeeded 27 Oct., 1918.
- Palitana. Thakor Saheb Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, Thakor Saheb of.
Born 14 April, 1900. Succeeded 29 Aug., 1905.
- Panna. His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Yadendra Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of.
Born 1893. Succeeded 20 June, 1902.
- Partabgarh. His Highness Maharawat Sir Raghunath Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharawat of.
Born 1859. Succeeded 18 Feb., 1890.
- Patiala. Major-General His Highness Maharajahiraja Sri Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of.
Born 12 Oct., 1891. Succeeded 9 Nov., 1900.
- Patna. Maharaja Prithiraj Singh Deo, Maharaja of.
Born 1882. Succeeded 4 Feb., 1910.
- Porbandar. His Highness Maharaja Shri Natvarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Maharaja of.
Born 30 June, 1901. Succeeded 10 Dec., 1908.
- Pudukkottai. His Highness Sri Sir Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Raja of.
Born 27 Nov., 1875. Succeeded 15 Apr., 1886.
- Radhanpur. His Highness Jalaludin Khan Bismillah Khan Babi, Nawab of.
Born 6 April, 1889. Succeeded 27 Nov., 1910.
- Rajgarh. His Highness Raja Sir Bir Indra Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of.
Born 17 Jan., 1892. Succeeded 10 Jan., 1916.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS. 208A

- Rajkot. Thakor Saheb Sir Lakhaji Raj Bavaji, Raj, K.C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of. Born 17 Dec., 1885. Succeeded 16 Apr., 1890.
- Rajpipla. Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayasinhji Chatrasinhji, Maharaja of. Born 30 Jan., 1890. Succeeded 26 Sept., 1915.
- Rampur. The Honourable Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., Nawab of. Born 31 Aug., 1875. Succeeded 27 Feb., 1889.
- Ratlam. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of. Born 13 Jan., 1880. Succeeded 29 Jan., 1893.
- Rewa. His Highness Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of. Born 12 Mar., 1903. Succeeded 31 Oct., 1918.
- Sachin. Honorary Major His Highness Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mohamed Yakub Khan, Nawab of. Born 23 Dec., 1886. Succeeded 1886.
- Sailana. His Highness Raja Dalip Singh, Raja of. Born 20 Mar., 1893. Succeeded 14 July, 1919.
- Samthar. His Highness Maharaja Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of. Born 26 Nov., 1864. Succeeded 17 June, 1896.
- Sangli. Lieutenant Meherbau Chintamanrao Dhundirav, Chief of. Born 24 Apr., 1889. Succeeded 15 June, 1903.
- Savantvadi. Captain Raje Bahadur, Shrimant Khem Savant Khonsale, alias Bapu Saheb, Sar Desai of. Born 20 Aug., 1897. Succeeded 2 June, 1913.
- Sikkim. His Highness Maharaja Tash Namgyal, C.I.E., Maharaja of. Born 1893. Succeeded 5 Dec., 1914.
- Sirmur (Nahan). Lieut.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of. Born Aug., 1888. Succeeded 22 July, 1911.
- Sirohi. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, Maharao of. Born 27 Sept., 1888. Succeeded 29 Apr., 1920.
- Sitamau. His Highness Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of. Born 1879. Succeeded 11 May, 1900.
- Suket. His Highness Raja Lakshinan Sen, Raja of. Born 1894. Succeeded 24 Oct., 1919.
- Sunth. Maharana Shri Jorawarsinghji Pratapsinghji, Raja of. Born 24 Mar., 1881. Succeeded 31 Aug., 1896.
- Tawngpeng. Hkun Hsang Awn, K.S.M., Saibwa of. Born 1870. Succeeded 1896.
- Tehri (Garhwal). Captain His Highness Raja Narendra Sah, Raja of. Born 3 Aug., 1898. Succeeded 26 Apr., 1913.
- Tonk. His Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Nawab of. Born 8 Nov., 1849. Succeeded 20 Dec., 1867.
- Travancore. His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varma Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Sham Shir Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of. Born 25 Sept., 1857. Succeeded 19 Aug., 1885.
- Tripura. His Highness Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, Maharaja of. Born 3 Nov., 1883. Succeeded 12 Mar., 1909.
- Udaipur (Mewar). His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharana of. Born 16 Dec., 1849. Succeeded 24 Dec., 1884.
- Vankaner (or Waukaner). Captain His Highness Raj Saheb Sir Amarsinghji Bantasinghji, K.C.I.E., Raj Saheb of. Born 4 Jan., 1879. Succeeded 12 June, 1881.
- Wadhwan (or Vadwan). Thakor Saheb Shri Jorawarsinghji of. Born 23 July, 1899. Succeeded 23 Feb., 1918.
- Yawnghwe (or Nyaunggywe). The Honourable Sir Sao Mawng, K.C.I.E., K.S.M., Sawbwa of. Born 1848. Succeeded 1897.

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

N.B.—These tables must not be held to be authoritative and are liable to variation. In some cases officers receive, in addition to the salaries shown, exchange compensation allowance. For appointments not shown in these Tables see pages 245 and onwards.

	Pay per Annum. Rs.
Viceroy and Governor-General	2,56,000
Private Secretary to Viceroy	27,000
Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Viceroy	18,000
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India	1,00,000
Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief in India	18,000
Members (6) of the Governor-General's Council	80,000
President, Railway Board	60,000
Member, Railway Board	48,000
Secretaries to the Government of India in the Army and Public Works and Legislative Departments	42,000
Secretaries to the Government of India in the Finance, Foreign and Political, Home, Revenue and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Education Departments	48,000
Educational Commissioner	33,000 to 36,000
Comptroller and Auditor-General	54,000
Controller of Currency	36,000 to 42,000
2 Accountants-General, Class I	33,000
3 " " " II	30,000
4 " " " III	27,000
1 Commissioner of Excise and Salt	30,000
1 Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs	42,000 to 48,000
2 Postmasters-General	30,000
2 " " "	27,000
3 " " "	24,000
3 " " "	21,000
1 Director, Geological Survey of India	35,000
Superintendent of Port Blair	30,000 to 36,000
1 Chief Commissioner of Delhi	48,000
1 Director, Criminal Intelligence	36,000
1 Deputy Director, Criminal Intelligence	18,000 to 24,000
Inspector-General of Forests	31,800
Surveyor-General, Survey of India	36,000
1 Chief Inspector of Mines in India	21,000 to 24,200
1 Director-General, Indian Medical Service	36,000
1 Director-General of Archaeology in India	20,400
1 Director-General of Commercial Intelligence	24,000
Controller of Stationery and Printing	18,000 to 27,000
Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal	1,20,000
Private Secretaries to Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal	18,000
Surgeons to Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal	12,000
Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal	12,000
Bishop of Calcutta	45,975
" Madras	25,600
" Bombay	25,600
Chief Justice of Bengal	72,000
Chief Justices of Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	60,000
Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Calcutta (13), Madras (9), Bombay (6), and the United Provinces (6)	48,000
Chief Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab	48,000
" " " Burma	48,000
Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab (4), and Burma (4), except Chief Judges	42,000

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

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

(SEE NOTE ON PREVIOUS PAGE.)

	Pay per Annum, Rs.
7 Political Residents, 1st class	48,000
8 " " 2nd class	33,000
Political Officers on time scale	5,400 to 28,800

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

N.B.—Acting and other allowances are not included in the salaries shown.

BENGAL.		Pay per Annum, Rs.
1 Governor ... ..	...	1,20,000
3 Members of Council ... ..	...	64,000
3 Ministers ... ..	...	...
1 Excise Commissioner ... ..	...	27,200
1 Chairman of Corporation of Calcutta ... ..	...	30,000
1 Deputy Ditto ... ..	...	12,000 to 13,000
1 Collector of Customs, Calcutta ... ..	...	27,000
1 Chief Judge, Presidency Courts of Small Causes ... ..	...	30,000
5 Judges " " " " ... ..	...	19,000, 13,500 15,600 and 16,800
1 Advocate General ... ..	...	36,000
1 Solicitor to Government ... ..	...	† 60,000
1 Inspector-General of Police ... ..	...	30,000 to 36,000
1 Director of Public Instruction ... ..	...	30,000 to 36,000
1 Director of Agriculture ... ..	...	24,000 to 27,000
1 Director of Land Records ... ..	...	21,600
1 Secretary of the Board of Revenue ... ..	...	18,000
BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
1 Governor ... ..	...	1,00,000
3 Members of Council ... ..	...	60,000
2 Ministers ... ..	...	...
1 Commissioner of Excise and Salt ... ..	...	27,000
1 Director of Land Records and Surveys ... ..	...	21,600
1 Director of Agriculture ... ..	...	24,000 to 27,000
1 Inspector-General of Police ... ..	...	30,000 to 36,000
1 Director of Public Instruction ... ..	...	27,000 to 33,000
ASSAM.		
1 Governor ... ..	...	66,000
Members of Council ... ..	...	42,000
2 Ministers ... ..	...	...
1 Inspector-General of Police ... ..	...	24,000 to 30,000
1 Director of Public Instruction ... ..	...	18,000 to 24,000
1 Director of Land Records and Agriculture ... ..	...	24,000 to 27,000
1 Excise Commissioner ... ..	...	21,500
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.		
1 Governor ... ..	...	1,03,000
Members of Council ... ..	...	61,000
2 Ministers ... ..	...	61,000
1 Inspector-General of Police ... ..	...	30,000 to 36,000
1 Director of Public Instruction ... ..	...	27,000 to 33,000

* The pay of members of the Indian Civil Service is subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. for subscriptions towards annuity.

† Contract allowance.

SALARIES.

PAY OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL APPOINTMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES—*continued.*

(SEE NOTE ON PAGE 209.)

Pay per
Annum.
Rs.

PUNJAB.

1 Governor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Members of Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000
2 Ministers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Under Secretary, Police Department, and Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
1 Legal Remembrancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,000
1 Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000 to 36,000
1 Director of Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,000 to 33,000

BURMA.

1 Lieutenant Governor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
1 Government Advocate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000 to 21,600
1 Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000 to 36,000
1 Director of Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,000 to 33,000

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1 Governor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,000
Members of Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,000
2 Ministers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,000 to 33,000
1 Director of Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000 to 30,000

MADRAS.

3 Members of Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,000
3 Ministers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 High Court Judges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,000
1 Advocate General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,600
1 Government Solicitor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,200
1 Chief Judge, Small Cause Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000
1 Resident, Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,600
1 Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000 to 36,000
1 President, Corporation of Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,600
1 Director of Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000 to 36,000

BOMBAY.

3 Members of Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,000
3 Ministers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Inspector-General of Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,600 to 24,000
1 Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000 to 36,000
1 Commissioner in Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,000
1 Municipal Commissioner, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
1 Collector in Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,600
1 Prothonotary and Registrar, High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,400 to 24,000
1 Administrator General and Official Trustee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000 to 30,000
1 Chief Judge, Small Cause Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000
1 Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
1 Government Solicitor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
1 Advocate General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000
1 Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000
1 Resident and Senior Political Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,000
22 Political Officers on time scale of pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400 to 10,200
1 Director of Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,400 to 23,400
									30,000 to 36,000

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

1. The appointments in the Indian Agricultural Service include those of Deputy Director of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemist, Economic Botanist, Mycologist, Entomologist, Bacteriologist, Professors of Agriculture, Chemistry and Botany at Agricultural Colleges, and the like. Some of these are included in the Imperial Department of Agriculture under the direct control of the Government of India, but the majority are included in the Departments of Agriculture of the several provinces of India. In some cases Candidates will be appointed direct to these posts, but in most cases they will undergo a further course of training in India in Indian agriculture, and will be appointed to posts for which, in the opinion of the Government, they are considered suitable, on the regular establishment as vacancies occur.

2. Appointments are made by the Secretary of State for India as occasion may require, and enquiries regarding them should be addressed to the Revenue Secretary, India Office, London, S.W.1. Applications should be submitted upon the printed form provided for the purpose.

3. Candidates must, as a rule, be not less than 23, nor more than 30 years of age. Exceptions will be made as regards the maximum limit only in the case of appointments requiring special qualifications. Candidates must furnish evidence of having received a good general education, and of possessing a thorough knowledge of the science of agriculture or of the particular science required for the appointment applied for. Preference is given to distinguished graduates of Universities in the British Empire. Every Candidate must be a natural born British subject, and at the time of his birth his father must have been, and must since have continued to be, a British subject, but the Secretary of State for India reserves the power to relax this rule in special cases.

4. Preference will be given to Candidates who have served in His Majesty's Forces during the war. Completed years of such service rendered after the age of 23 will, subject to a maximum of four years, count for pay, promotion, and pension, but not for leave.

5. Candidates whose applications are selected for consideration will be required to present themselves for an interview at the India Office

at their own expense. In selecting Candidates for appointment to administrative posts (those of Deputy-Director of Agriculture), weight will be given to the possession of (a) a University degree in honours in science or the diploma of a recognised school of agriculture or other like distinction; (b) practical experience of farming. Candidates for research and teaching posts must possess a University degree or other similar qualification in the special science concerned, and preference will ordinarily be given to those who have spent a period of two years in research work under a scientist of established reputation and have studied the science from an agricultural point of view. Importance is also attached to bodily activity and ability to ride, and selected Candidates are required to undergo an examination by the Medical Board of the India Office as to their physical fitness for service in India.

6. Newly appointed officers are required, before leaving this country, to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State embodying the conditions of their appointment. They are provided at the expense of Government with a first-class passage to India, the cost of which they will be required to refund if they voluntarily relinquish the service of Government before the close of three years from the date of appointment. If an officer's service be determined at the expiration of the term of three years, or if prior to the expiration of that term he be compelled by ill-health (certified to the satisfaction of Government) to give up the service, a first-class passage to England will be provided at the expense of Government. Pay commences from the date of arrival in India.

7. An officer appointed to the Agricultural Service will be on probation in India for three years. He will be required to pass an examination in a vernacular language within such period after his arrival in India as the Government of India may prescribe. His appointment may be cancelled for failure to pass this examination, or at any time for unfitness or misconduct. At the end of his three years' term of probation the Government of India will decide whether to retain or dispense with his services.

8. Officers of the Agricultural Service are expected to give their whole time to the duties of the service, and are liable to transfer from one appointment or province to another.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN SERVICES.

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INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE—continued.

9. The salary attached to posts in the Indian Agricultural Service is as follows:—

Years of Service.	Overseas		Total.
	Pay.	Pay.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1	350	150	500
2	400	150	550
3	450	150	600
4	500	150	650
5	550	150	700
6	550	200	750
7	600	200	800
8	650	200	850
	Efficiency Bar.		
9	700	200	900
10	750	200	950
11	800	200	1,000
12	800	250	1,050
13	850	250	1,100
14	900	250	1,150
15	950	250	1,200
16	1,000	250	1,250
17	1,050	250	1,300
18	1,100	250	1,350
19	1,150	250	1,400
20	1,200	250	1,450
21 and onwards	1,250	250	1,500
	1,250	250	1,500
	1,300	250	1,550
Selection Grade.	1,350	250	1,600
	1,400	250	1,650
	1,450	250	1,700
	1,500	250	1,750

Free quarters are not provided.

The overseas pay is admissible only in the case of officers of non-Indian domicile.

Officers are eligible for promotion to the selection grade as a reward of merit after 15 years' service.

This grade is limited to 15 per cent. of the Imperial Service officers on the provincial cadres. Officers are also eligible for Directorships of Agriculture on a scale of Rs. 2,000—50—2,250 a month, and for the post of Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, which carries a salary of Rs. 2,750 a month, with a rent-free house at Pusa.

10. Officers holding appointments of heads of sections at Pusa or other permanently sanctioned posts in those sections receive local (or Pusa) allowances. These are classified as duty allowances, and, as such, count towards leave

allowances and pension. The normal allowance is Rs. 150 a month, but heads of sections receive Rs. 200 a month, which, on completion of 15 years' total service, is increased by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month, subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 a month. Officers of less than three years of completed service or on a scale of pay less than that of an officer in his fourth year of service under the normal time scale are not entitled to Pusa allowance.

The grant of local allowances is, in each case, conditional on approved service, and the Government reserves to itself full discretion as to granting, withholding, or withdrawing them.

11. Principals of Agricultural Colleges receive a duty allowance of Rs. 150 a month in addition to their pay under the time-scale. An officer serving in Burma is entitled to a local allowance varying from Rs. 90 to Rs. 165 a month according to salary, in addition to the other emoluments admissible to him.

12. Members of the Indian Agricultural Service draw travelling allowances for journeys on duty as officers of the first class under the Civil Service Regulations.

13. On being confirmed in his appointment, a probationer will become eligible, as from the date of his arrival in India, for leave allowances and pension, under the Regulations applicable to the Department. These regulations are liable to be modified by the Government of India from time to time.

14. Officers who are appointed after reaching 25 years of age may reckon as service for superannuation pension the actual period not exceeding five years by which their age on appointment exceeds 25 years. (The war service pension concession referred to in clause 4 is not in addition to this pensionary concession, but officers already recruited or to be recruited will receive whichever concession is the more favourable.)

15. Retirement is ordinarily required at 55 years of age, but an officer may, for special reasons, be retained after attaining that age.

INDIA OFFICE,

April, 1921.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

1. The Officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department perform or supervise all official veterinary work in India, other than that of the Army. The work of the Department includes :—

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

2. Appointments are made, as vacancies occur, by the Secretary of State for India, and applications regarding them should be addressed to the Revenue Secretary, India Office, London, S.W. 1.

3. Candidates must be British subjects, but the Secretary of State reserves the power to relax this rule in exceptional cases. Candidates must not (except on special grounds to be approved by the Secretary of State) be over 30 years of age, but this does not apply to Candidates who have served for at least one year during the war in His Majesty's Forces, or who have been discharged, after less than one year's service, on account of wounds or sickness resulting from such service. Candidates must possess a diploma from the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. Evidence of a knowledge of bacteriology, and of capacity for carrying out original research, will be specially taken into account in estimating the claims of Candidates. Good health, a sound constitution, and active habits are essential, and Candidates must be certified by the Medical Board of the India Office to be physically fit for service in India.

4. The monthly salary attached to posts in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department is as follows:—

Years of Service.	Pay.	Overseas Pay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	350	150	500
2	400	150	550
3	450	150	600
4	500	150	650
5	550	150	700
6	550	200	750
7	600	200	800
8	650	200	850
	Efficiency Bar.		
9	700	200	900
10	750	200	950
11	800	200	1,000
12	800	250	1,050
13	850	250	1,100
14	900	250	1,150
15	950	250	1,200
16	1,000	250	1,250
17	1,050	250	1,300
18	1,100	250	1,350
19	1,150	250	1,400
20	1,200	250	1,450

Years of Service.	Pay.	Overseas Pay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21 and onwards	1,250	250	1,500
Selection Grade.	1,250	250	1,500
	1,300	250	1,550
	1,350	250	1,600
	1,400	250	1,650
	1,450	250	1,700
	1,500	250	1,750

The overseas pay is admissible only in the case of officers of non-Indian domicile.

Officers are eligible for the selection grade as a reward of merit after 15 years' service. This grade is limited to 15 per cent. of the total strength. Officers who may be appointed Veterinary Advisers may, if otherwise eligible, be admitted to the selection grade, even though this limit is exceeded.

Candidates who have served with His Majesty's Forces, if appointed, will reckon for pay, pension and promotion (but not for leave) each completed year of their service with the Forces up to a maximum of four years. Thus a Candidate who had served four complete years would start on a monthly pay of Rs. 700 per month.

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

5. Appointments will be made on probation for three years. Officers may be required to qualify in the vernacular language of the province, within such period from the date of arrival in India, or of transfer from one province to another, as the Government of India may prescribe.

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

7. Private practice may be allowed, unless Local Governments, consider that it will interfere with the efficient performance of official duties.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

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

9. Officers who, after satisfactory completion of the period of probation, remain in the service of the Government of India, will become entitled to the benefit of the Leave and Pension Rules for European Officers contained in the Indian Civil Service Regulations (regarding which information can be obtained from the Revenue Secretary, India Office, London, S.W. 1). Officers who are appointed after reaching 25 years of age may reckon as service

for superannuation pension the actual period not exceeding five years, by which their age on appointment exceeded 25 years. The war-service pension concession referred to in clause 4 is not in addition to this pensionary concession, but Officers will receive whichever concession is the more favourable. Retirement is obligatory at 55 years of age.

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

INDIA OFFICE,
June, 1920.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

1. Appointments of Chaplains on Probation are made from time to time as vacancies occur.

2. Candidates for these appointments must be Priests who are between the ages of twenty-seven and thirty-four years, and have been for three years altogether in Holy Orders.

3. Applications for nominations should be submitted to the Indian Chaplaincies Board of the Church of England. The candidate should fill in the form of application, which may be obtained from—

- (a) The Secretary to the Board (General Sir Robert I. Scallon, G.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O., 21, Lansdowne Crescent, London, W. 11).
- (b) The Chairman of the Board (the Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham, M.A., O.B.E., Chaplain to His Majesty The King, Westcott House, Cambridge).
- (c) Any one of the Commissaries of the Bishops of the Indian Province.

(d) The Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

4. The form should be returned, as soon as possible, to the Secretary to the Board (*see* (a) above), together with the following, viz. :—

- (a) Certificate of birth.
- (b) A medical certificate from the candidate's medical adviser to the effect that he believes him to be fit for work in Ind a.*
- (c) A statement of war service (if any) with the Royal Navy, the Army, or the Royal Air Force.

5. If the Board are satisfied with the result of their enquiries, they will arrange for the candidate to appear before them at a date of which due notice will be given by the Secretary to the Board.†

* This certificate will not exempt the candidate from the necessity of examination by the Medical Board of the India Office nor guarantee him against rejection by that Board. It merely furnishes a *prima facie* ground for proceeding with his application.

† Third-class return railway fares will be refunded by the Secretary to the Board to candidates residing outside the London area.

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

6. On receiving from the India Office notice of a vacancy the Board will recommend to the Secretary of State, for nomination, the candidate whom they consider most suitable, and will forward with their recommendation the testimonials and replies to references which they have received concerning the candidate.

7. Candidates who at the time of their application are working in India should comply with the procedure indicated in paragraph 3 above, and in addition should forward a letter from the Bishop of the Diocese in which they are working, recommending them for appointment as Chaplain. They will not be required to appear before the Board.

8. *A Chaplain serves on probation for two years, at the end of which he is, if reported fit by a Medical Board in India, and considered qualified by the Bishop of his Diocese confirmed as a Junior Chaplain.

9. A free passage will be provided by the India Office; but if the Chaplain within three years, on grounds other than certified ill-health, relinquishes his appointment, or is removed from it for misconduct, he is liable to be called upon to refund the cost of such passage. The Indian Local Governments, however, have power to waive the claim to a refund in cases not involving misconduct, when satisfied that the circumstances justify the concession. A Chaplain who, having completed the period of probation, is not confirmed in his appointment, is not liable to refund the cost of his passage to India.

10. As soon as arrangements have been made for his passage the Chaplain will receive a certificate of appointment.

11. Chaplains must, except as stated below, proceed to their destination at some date within four months from the date of their first nomination for appointment by the Secretary of State, and if they fail to do so, without leave obtained from the Secretary of State, their appointments will lapse. Chaplains will not, as a general rule, be allowed to time their departure so as to arrive in India, for the first time, during the hot weather, *i.e.*, between the 1st April and the 1st October.

12. The payment of salary and service counting for leave and pension will not commence until the date on which the Chaplain reports his arrival either at the headquarters of the Diocese to which he is attached or at any other station to which he may be appointed and to which he may proceed direct.

13. A Chaplain will be required from the date of his appointment on probation to provide a pension for his family under the regulations of the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund, a copy of which can be obtained on application to the Government in India, or to the Director of Funds, India Office. This pension is in addition to any pensions or compassionate allowance granted under the Royal Pay Warrant for the time being in force.

14.—(i) The rates of pay are as follows:—

	Rs. p.m.		Rs. p.m.
1st year ...	600	11th year ...	900
2nd " ...	625	12th " ...	950
3rd " ...	650	13th " ...	1,000
4th " ...	675	14th " ...	1,050
5th " ...	700	15th " ...	1,100
6th " ...	725	16th " ...	1,150
7th " ...	750	17th " ...	1,200
8th " ...	775	18th " ...	1,250
9th " ...	800	19th " ...	and
10th " ...	850	thereafter...	1,300

(ii) No pay higher than Rs. 600 will be granted to any Chaplain appointed at an earlier age, until he has attained the age of 28 years. On attaining that age he will be entitled to draw pay at the rate of Rs. 625 per mensem, if he has already put in 12 months' service, and from that point will advance by the ordinary annual increments.

(iii) A Chaplain, who on appointment is over 30 years of age, will start in the time-scale one year in advance of the minimum for each completed year, up to a maximum of five years, by which his age on appointment exceeds 30 years.

(iv) Time spent in India on service under an Additional Clergy Society or on other approved service, will count for increments of pay up to a maximum of two years.

(v) The concessions announced in sub-*paras.* (iii) and (iv) above will not be cumulative.

15. A Chaplain may be permitted to resign his appointment on completion of five years' service, provided he has given six months' notice of his wish to do so; and, provided his service has been satisfactory, he will be granted a bonus of £400, as well as a free return passage from India. In order to obtain the free return passage to England the Chaplain must prefer his claim to such passage within three months after the determination of his service, and must leave India within such time as he may be directed by Government.

* A priest resident in India at the time of his nomination as a probationer will be allowed to count in his probationary period any service rendered by him under an Additional Clergy Society or other service approved by the Government in India, with the exception that service rendered before the probationer had attained the age of twenty-seven years, and before he had been in Holy Orders for three years, will not be counted. Probationary service which is not passed under the Government counts towards pension but not for leave or gratuity. No extension of the limit of age for nomination as a probationer is allowed on account of such service. Probationary service which is passed under the Government, counts in all cases towards leave, gratuity and pension.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN SERVICES.

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

16. *The pension of Chaplains is regulated by the following scale:—

†Pension on Medical Certificate.		Per annum.
		£
After 10 years' residence in India		160
" 11 "	" "	190
" 12 "	" "	220
" 13 "	" "	250
" 14 "	" "	280
" 15 "	" "	310
" 16 "	" "	340
" 17 "	" "	370
" 18 "	" "	400
" 19 "	" "	430

Retiring Pension.

After 20 years' residence and 23 years' service, £480 per annum.

17. Chaplains retiring on medical certificate after less than 10 years' residence in India receive a gratuity of £80 for each completed year of residence.

18. A Chaplain, who having completed the period of probation, is not confirmed in his appointment is eligible for the above-mentioned gratuity in respect of service passed subsequent to his nomination as a probationer (*vide* footnote on p. 219), provided that his non-confirmation is not due to misconduct on his part. A similar gratuity may also be granted to a Chaplain who resigns his appointment *during* his probation with the full approval of the Bishop of the Diocese, and for reasons considered as satisfactory by the Local Government, provided that the Chaplain has completed at least one year's actual residence in India subsequent to his appointment as a probationer.

19. A Local Government in India may require a Chaplain to retire at the age of 55 years, provided that he has rendered sufficient service to qualify for a retiring pension.

INDIA OFFICE,

29th April, 1921.

APPENDIX.

NOTE REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF MILITARY SERVICE DURING THE WAR.

1. War service of any kind, prior to appointment to the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishments, shall not dispense with the administrative necessity for a period of probation before confirmation in the grade of Junior Chaplain, nor shall it count as service for leave, invalid gratuity, or short-service gratuity.

2. War service in His Majesty's forces, whether as Chaplain or in a combatant capacity, may, up to a maximum of four years, count for increase of pay and for promotion to the grade of Senior Chaplain, provided that no service rendered before the age of 27 years—the minimum age limit for chaplaincies—shall so count. Increase of pay under this rule is admissible to a Chaplain on probation before confirmation as a Junior Chaplain.

3. All service rendered as a Chaplain in the British Army during the war may count as both service and residence for retiring pension and as residence for invalid pension, the War Office having agreed to accept pensionary liability for such service.

4. Service of other kinds in His Majesty's forces during the war, also service as Chaplain in the Dominions' forces, for which the War Office do not accept pensionary liability, may

count as under 3 above up to a maximum of two years, provided that no such service rendered before the age of 27 years shall so count.

5. War service will not count for retiring pension in any case in which the Chaplain, having been appointed to the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishments at an age exceeding 30 years, is entitled to an equal or greater concession under Article 599† (Note 2), Civil Service Regulations. In cases in which the concession admissible in respect of age on first appointment is less than that granted for war service, the latter concession only shall be granted.

6. In any case in which a Chaplain is eligible for concessions in respect of probationary service‡ not passed under Government, and also for similar concessions in respect of war service under 2, 3, and 4 above, he shall be entitled to whichever concession is the greater, but not to both.

JUDICIAL AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,
INDIA OFFICE,

September, 1920.

* Pensions paid in India will be issued in rupees and converted at the rate of exchange declared to exist on the date on which payment falls due.

† A Chaplain appointed at an age exceeding 30 years, is entitled to add to the period of his residence and service for retiring pension, but not for invalid pension or gratuity, the period by which his age may have exceeded 30 years at the time of appointment, provided that five years shall be the maximum period which can be so added (Article 599 C.S.R., Note 2).

‡ *See* second footnote to paragraph (16) above.

§ *See* footnote to paragraph (4).

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND).

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

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

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

4. *A Chaplain serves on probation for two years, at the end of which he is, if reported fit by a Medical Board in India, and considered qualified by the Presidency Senior Chaplain of his Presidency, confirmed as a Junior Chaplain.

5. A free passage will be provided by the India Office, but if the Chaplain within three years, on grounds other than certified ill-health, relinquishes his appointment, or is removed from it for misconduct, he is liable to be called upon to refund the cost of such passage. The Indian Local Governments, however, have power to waive the claim to a refund in cases not involving misconduct, when satisfied that the circumstances justify the concession. A Chaplain who, having completed the period of probation, is not confirmed in his appointment, is not liable to refund the cost of his passage to India.

6. As soon as arrangements have been made for his passage the Chaplain will receive a Certificate of Appointment.

7. Chaplains must, except as stated below, proceed to their destination at some date within four months from the date of their first nomination for appointment by the Secretary of State; and if they fail to do so, without leave obtained from the Secretary of State, their appointments will lapse. Chaplains will not, as a general rule, be allowed to time their

departure so as to arrive in India, for the first time, during the hot weather, *i.e.*, between the 1st April and the 1st October.

8. The payment of salary, and service counting for leave and pension, will not commence until the date on which the Chaplain reports his arrival either at the headquarters of the Presidency to which he is attached, or at any other station to which he may be appointed and to which he may proceed direct.

9. A Chaplain will be required from the date of his appointment on probation to provide a pension for his family under the regulations of the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund, a copy of which can be obtained on application to the Government in India, or to the Director of Funds, India Office. This pension is in addition to any pensions or compassionate allowance granted under the Royal Pay Warrant for the time being in force.

10. (i) The rates of pay are as follows:—

	Rs. p.m.		Rs. p.m.
1st year	... 600	11th year	... 900
2nd "	... 625	12th "	... 950
3rd "	... 650	13th "	... 1,000
4th "	... 675	14th "	... 1,050
5th "	... 700	15th "	... 1,100
6th "	... 725	16th "	... 1,150
7th "	... 750	17th "	... 1,200
8th "	... 775	18th "	... 1,250
9th "	... 800	19th "	and
10th "	... 850	thereafter	1,300

(ii) No pay higher than Rs. 600 will be granted to any Chaplain appointed at an earlier age, until he has attained the age of 28 years. On attaining that age he will be entitled to draw pay at the rate of Rs. 625 per mensem, if he has already put in 12 months' service, and from that point will advance by the ordinary annual increments.

(iii) A Chaplain who, on appointment, is over 30 years of age will start in the time-scale one year in advance of the minimum for each completed year, up to a maximum of five years, by which his age on appointment exceeds 30 years.

(iv) Time spent in India on service under an Additional Clergy Society or on other approved service, will count for increments of pay up to a maximum of two years.

(v) The concessions announced in sub-*paras.* (iii) and (iv) above will not be cumulative.

* A clergyman resident in India at the time of his nomination as a probationer will be allowed to count in his probationary period any service rendered by him under an Additional Clergy Society or other service approved by the Government in India. Probationary service which is not passed under the Government counts towards pension but not for leave or gratuity. No extension of the limit of age for nomination as a probationer is allowed on account of such service. Probationary service which is passed under the Government counts in all cases towards leave, gratuity and pension.

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

11. A Chaplain may be permitted to resign his appointment on completion of five years' service, provided he has given six months' notice of his wish to do so; and provided his service has been satisfactory, he will be granted a bonus of £400, as well as a free return passage from India. In order to obtain the free return passage to England the Chaplain must prefer his claim to such passage within three months after the determination of his service and must leave India within such time as he may be directed by Government.

12. *The pension of Chaplains is regulated by the following scale:—

†Pension on Medical Certificate.

	Per ann.
After 10 years' residence in India ...	£ 160
" 11 " " " ...	190
" 12 " " " ...	220
" 13 " " " ...	250
" 14 " " " ...	280
" 15 " " " ...	310
" 16 " " " ...	340
" 17 " " " ...	370
" 18 " " " ...	400
" 19 " " " ...	430

Retiring Pension.

After 20 years' residence and 23 years' service, £480 per annum.

13. Chaplains retiring on medical certificate after less than 10 years' residence in India receive a gratuity of £80 for each completed year of residence.

14. A Chaplain who, having completed the period of probation, is not confirmed in his appointment, is eligible for the above-mentioned gratuity in respect of service passed subsequent to his nomination as a probationer (*vide* footnote on page 219), provided that his non-confirmation is not due to misconduct on his part. A similar gratuity may also be granted to a Chaplain who resigns his appointment *during his probation* with the full approval of the Local Government, provided that the Chaplain has completed at least one year's actual residence in India subsequent to his appointment as a probationer.

15. A Local Government in India may require a Chaplain to retire at the age of 55 years, provided that he has rendered sufficient service to qualify for a retiring pension.

INDIA OFFICE,

23rd April, 1921.

APPENDIX I.

NOTE REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF MILITARY SERVICE DURING THE WAR.

1. War service of any kind, prior to appointment to the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishments, shall not dispense with the administrative necessity for a period of probation before confirmation in the grade of Junior Chaplain, nor shall it count as service for leave, invalid gratuity, or short-service gratuity.

2. War service in His Majesty's forces, whether as chaplain or in a combatant capacity, may, up to a maximum of four years, count for increase of pay and for promotion to the grade of Senior Chaplain, provided that no service rendered before the age of 27 years—the minimum age limit for chaplaincies—shall so count. Increase of pay under this rule is admissible to a Chaplain on probation before confirmation as a Junior Chaplain.

3. All service rendered as a Chaplain in the British Army during the war may count as both service and residence for retiring pension and as residence for invalid pension, the War Office having agreed to accept pensionary liability for such service.

4. Service of other kinds in His Majesty's Forces during the war, also service as Chaplain in the Dominions' forces, for which the War

Office do not accept pensionary liability, may count as under 3 above up to a maximum of two years, provided that no such service rendered before the age of 27 years shall so count.

5. War service will not count for retiring pension in any case in which the Chaplain, having been appointed to the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishments at an age exceeding 30 years, is entitled to an equal or greater concession under Article 599† (Note 2), Civil Service Regulations. In cases in which the concession admissible in respect of age on first appointment is less than that granted for war service, the latter concession only shall be granted.

6. In any case in which a Chaplain is eligible for concessions in respect of probationary service‡ not passed under Government, and also for similar concessions in respect of war service under 2, 3, and 4 above, he shall be entitled to whichever concession is the greater, but not to both.

JUDICIAL AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,
INDIA OFFICE,

September, 1920.

* Pensions paid in India will be issued in rupees and converted at the rate of exchange declared to exist on the date on which payment falls due.

† A Chaplain appointed at an age exceeding 30 years is entitled to add to the period of his residence and service for retiring pension, but not for invalid pension or gratuity, the period by which his age may have exceeded 30 years at the time of appointment, provided that five years shall be the maximum period which can be so added. (Article 599 C.S.R., Note 2.)

‡ See second footnote to paragraph (12) above.

§ See footnote to paragraph (2).

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

APPENDIX II.

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

When a Candidate has received a Notification from the India Office that the Secretary of State is prepared to nominate him for appointment to a chaplaincy on probation, he should forward the following documents to the Clerk of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, which inducts to their office Chaplains nominated by the Secretary of State for India:—

1. Letter of acceptance of nomination.
2. Certificate of licence if a licentiate; of ordination if ordained.

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

INDIA OFFICE,

April, 1921.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

2. The Indian Educational Service consists of two main branches, the teaching, including Principalships and Professorships in the various Government Colleges and Head Masterships in certain High Schools; and the administrative, including Inspectorships of Schools; but officers may be transferred at the discretion of Government from one branch to the other, and the conditions of pay and service are the same for both. It also includes certain special appointments, such as those of Superintendents of Schools of Art, for which special qualifications are required and special terms of engagement are prescribed. Officers of the teaching branch may be required to undertake duties in connection with the supervision of students in hostels or boarding-houses, and with the direction of their studies and recreations.

Appointments are occasionally made by the Secretary of State to posts that are not included in the Indian Educational Service. In such cases the rates of salary and conditions of appointment are notified separately, and the provisions of this memorandum do not apply to them.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT.

3. Appointments are made by the Secretary of State for India as occasion may require. Only laymen are eligible, and applications should be addressed in covers marked "C.A." to the Secretary, Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W. Scottish candidates should apply to the Secretary, Scottish Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W. Indian candidates should apply to the Local Government of the

province in India to which they belong, and not to the Board of Education.

4. Candidates must as a rule be not less than 23, nor more than 30 years of age, but exceptions are sometimes made as regards the maximum limit only. Candidates must be British subjects, and must furnish evidence of having received a liberal education.

5. The application should be submitted upon the form provided for the purpose, and should be accompanied by copies of not more than six testimonials, which will be retained.

6. When a vacancy occurs that is to be filled by recruitment in England, the normal procedure now is that it is referred in the first instance to the Board of Education, who communicate it to the Scottish Education Department, Both Departments take steps to make the initial appointment known, not only to persons likely to know of suitable candidates but also to such applicants already on their lists as appear to possess the necessary qualifications. All the applications which are received are examined by the Board of Education, or in the case of Scottish candidates by the Scottish Education Department, and the candidates who seem to be the most suitable are asked to appear before the Selection Committee which has been constituted by the Secretary of State for India in Council. After all the selected candidates have been interviewed by this Selection Committee, a recommendation is submitted by the Committee to the Secretary of State for India.

7. In selecting candidates for appointment, experience in teaching will be regarded as indispensable, and weight will be given to the possession of (a) a University degree in Honours, or equivalent distinction; and (b) qualifications in special subjects, depending on the nature of the vacancy to be filled. In selecting candidates for inspecting appointments, weight is given to linguistic talent, capacity for organisation and knowledge, practical or theoretical, of educational methods.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS—continued.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF ENGAGEMENT.

8. A candidate selected for an appointment will have to be examined by the Medical Board of the India Office, or, if he is in India, to undergo such medical examination as may be prescribed. If the result of this examination is satisfactory, he will be required to sign an agreement to serve the Government of India for two years. In the course of that period, during which he will be regarded as on probation, he will be required to pass such examination or examinations as for the time being may be prescribed in the recognized vernaculars of the Presidency or Province in which he is stationed. If during his probation he is transferred to another Province and is required to take up the study of a different vernacular, the two years allowed for passing will reckon from the date of transfer. If he has given satisfaction during the probationary period his services will in all probability be retained. His appointment may be cancelled at the end of the period for failure to pass the examinations above mentioned, or at any time during his service for unfitness or misconduct.

In the case of candidates not in India at the time of appointment, a free first-class passage to India will be provided, and the cost of the journey from the port of debarkation in India to the place of duty will be refunded on application in India. If for any cause other than physical or mental infirmity the officer resigns his appointment, either during his two years of probation or during the three years immediately subsequent thereto, he will be liable to be called upon to refund the cost of his passage to India. If, on the other hand, he should during the first two years of his service be compelled by ill-health to quit the service while in India, he will be provided with a free first-class passage from India to England, and if on the termination of the period of probation he decides not to remain in India, or if on the termination of that period Government decides not to retain his services, a first-class passage to England will be granted. In the last event three months' notice will be given, and the resignation of an officer on the expiry of the term covered by his agreement is regulated by a similar condition. Except as provided above, an officer may not resign his appointment without previous sanction in writing.

9. Officers of the Indian Educational Service are expected to give their whole time to the duties of the Service. The salaries paid are as shown in Appendix I, and commence on the date on which an officer reports his arrival to the Government of the province to which he is

posted. The posts of Director of Public Instruction are normally held by members of the Indian Educational Service, but power is reserved to appoint to a vacancy from outside the Department in exceptional circumstances when the requirements of the post cannot otherwise be met. Head Masters are eligible for subsequent transfer to inspectorships or, if qualified, professorships. In all cases, increments of salary are given for approved service only.

Quarters are provided for a few of the Head Masters, Professors, and Principals, but usually an officer has to arrange for his own board and lodging. Members of the Indian Educational Service draw travelling allowances for journeys on duty as officers of the first class under the Civil Service Regulations.

For some years the exchange value of the rupee was about sixteen pence, but has recently risen to two shillings and fourpence. No guarantee as to exchange value in the future can be given.

10. Officers of the Indian Educational Service recruited from the United Kingdom are eligible for leave and pension under the rules in the Civil Service Regulations ordinarily applicable to the European civil officers of Government. A summary of these rules, and also of those relating to the Provident Fund, will be found in Appendices II and III. In the case of an officer who is engaged in the first instance on probation, but whose services are permanently retained, the period for which he was on probation counts as service for pension. An officer does not contribute towards pension, but he is required to contribute to the Provident Fund.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

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

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

The salary ordinarily follows the time-scale given in Appendix I.

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

26th January, 1920.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN SERVICES.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS—continued.

APPENDIX I.

(See para. 9 of the Regulations.)

I.—TIME SCALE FOR INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Year of Service.	Age.	Pay.		
		Rs. a month.	Rs. a month.	Rs. a month.
			Overseas Pay for Officers of non-Indian Domicile.	Total of Pay and Overseas Pay.
1st	25	400	150	550
2nd	26	450	150	600
3rd	27	500	150	650
4th	28	550	150	700
5th	29	600	150	750
6th	30	650	200	800
7th	31	650	200	850
8th	32	700	200	900
9th	33	750	250	1,000
10th	34	800	250	1,050
11th	35	850	250	1,100
12th	36	900	250	1,150
13th	37	950	250	1,200
14th	38	1,000	250	1,250
15th	39	1,000	250	1,250
16th	40	1,050	250	1,300
17th	41	1,100	250	1,350
18th	42	1,150	250	1,400
19th	43	1,200	250	1,450
20th	44	1,250	250	1,500
Selection posts—		1,250	250	1,500
		1,300	250	1,550
For 15 per cent. of cadre		1,350	250	1,600
		1,400	250	1,650
		1,450	250	1,700
		1,500	250	1,750
For 5 per cent. of cadre		1,550	250	1,800
		1,600	250	1,900
		1,750	250	2,000

Note.—In applying the above scale to future entrants, both initial salary and date of increments will ordinarily be determined by age. 25 years of age has been taken as the normal starting point for the scale, and the initial pay in the case of candidates over 25 at the time of appointment will ordinarily be Rs. 50 a month

higher for each year above that age. A candidate appointed under the age of 25 will receive the minimum pay of the scale (Rs. 400), plus overseas pay if qualified for it, until his 26th birthday, and a candidate appointed at or over 25 years of age will qualify for increment on attaining his next birthday after joining his appointment irrespective of the length of his service. Seniority will reckon from the date of taking up appointment. The overseas pay will be issuable only to officers of non-Indian domicile.

II.—PRINCIPAL'S ALLOWANCE.

In addition to the pay and overseas pay above stated, each Principal of a College will receive an allowance of Rs. 150 a month, and one Principal in each Province selected by the Local Government will receive an allowance of Rs. 250 a month.

III.—DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The pay of Directors of Public Instruction will be as follows:—

Province.	Rs. a month.
Madras	2,500—100—2,600
Bombay	2,500—100—2,600
Bengal	2,500—100—2,600
United Provinces	2,500—100—2,600
Punjab	2,500—100—2,600
Burma	2,500—100—2,600
Bihar and Orissa	2,500—100—2,600
Central Provinces	2,500—100—2,600
Assam	1,500—100—1,600
North-West Frontier Province	1,500

Note 1.—These rates will apply in the case of all incumbents, whether recruited in England or in India and whether Indians or not.

Note 2.—Directors in Assam and North-West Frontier Province, if in a selection post, will receive the pay of that post, including overseas pay, plus a local allowance of Rs. 250 in the case of Assam, and Rs. 150 in the case of the North-West Frontier Province, if the total thus arrived at would exceed the amounts stated in column 2 above.

APPENDIX II.

(See para. 10 of the Regulations.)

Note.—Appendices II and III are merely intended to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to the Indian Educational Service without going into minute details, and do not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorized text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS—continued.

APPENDIX II—continued.

LEAVE.

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

Probationers.

2. During the probationary period of two years officers are eligible for Vacation Leave (or Privilege Leave, *vide* Rule 9), and, if necessary, leave with medical certificate, not more than six months of such leave carrying allowances. Such leave is not admissible for a period extending beyond the term of an officer's contract unless or until it has been decided to retain him in permanent employment. Leave allowances when admissible will be calculated in accordance with Rule 6 (1) below.

Officers other than Probationers.

Long Leave.

3. Furlough with allowances (*see* para. 6) is admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service.

4. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

5. Except as provided in Rule 8, furlough without medical certificate is limited to the amount "due" and may not exceed two years at a time. On medical certificate furlough may be extended to three years.

6. The allowances admissible during furlough are—

- (1) During any period of furlough not exceeding two years half average salary, subject to certain maximum and (in the case of furlough with medical certificate) minimum limits.
- (2) After the expiration of the first two years of any period of furlough, one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

7. Furlough on half average salary (*see* para. 6) may be commuted into leave on higher pay subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) The leave on higher pay, or "commuted furlough," is fixed at one-half of the furlough commuted.
- (2) The amount of furlough which may be commuted during an officer's total service is limited to two years.
- (3) The commuted furlough will carry an allowance at the rate of average salary, subject to a maximum of £3,400 a year.

(4) Subject to special consideration in exceptional circumstances, an officer must have six months' furlough at his credit at the end of the "commuted furlough," or any leave granted to him in continuation of it.

(5) In any one period of leave not more than eight months may be spent on "commuted furlough" or on "commuted furlough" combined with privilege leave.

(6) For the purpose of the rules governing the extent to which leave taken out of India may be allowed to count as service for pension, time spent out of India on "commuted furlough" will be reckoned according to its actual duration, and not according to the duration of the furlough in exchange for which it is granted.

8. In respect of urgent private affairs, an officer may be granted furlough in excess of the amount "due" for a period not exceeding six months at one time or twelve months in the whole of his service.

Short Leave.

9. An officer of the Indian Educational Service is eligible for such Vacation Leave as may be admissible in the circumstances of the appointment which he holds. During such leave he is granted a leave allowance equal to the salary which he would receive if he were on duty in his appointment. If holding an appointment the conditions of which do not entitle the holder to Vacation Leave, an officer may be granted "Privilege Leave," carrying a similar allowance, in lieu of Vacation Leave. Privilege Leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to four months.

Subject to certain conditions Vacation Leave or Privilege Leave may be combined with furlough or Extraordinary Leave without pay.

10. Joining time for a short period, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer returning from leave out of India to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

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

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

General.

13. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave, can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS—continued.

APPENDIX III. (See para. 10 of the Regulations.)

(See Note at commencement of Appendix II.)

PENSIONS AND PROVIDENT FUND.

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

2. Subject to the absolute right of the Government of India to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age for superannuation, should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services, officers will be allowed to retire optionally after 25 or more years' service.

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

4. An officer becomes eligible for full retiring pension on completing 30 years' qualifying service.

5. If before completing this period of service an officer is permitted to retire voluntarily after completion of 25 or more years' qualifying service (para. 2), or is compelled to retire on attaining the age of 55 (para 3), or through ill-health not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits, he will be eligible for a reduced pension or, if invalidated with less than 10 years' qualifying service, for a gratuity.

6. An officer recruited over the age of 25 years may reckon as service for superannuation pension the number of completed years, not exceeding five, by which his age at recruitment exceeded 25. (A superannuation pension is one granted to an officer entitled, or compelled, by rule to retire at a particular age.)

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

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

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

Years of Completed Service.	Sixtieths of Average Emoluments.	Maximum Limit of Pension.
10	10	Rs. 2,000 a year.
11	11	2,200 "
12	12	2,400 "
13	13	2,600 "
14	14	2,800 "
15	15	3,000 "
16	16	3,200 "
17	17	3,400 "
18	18	3,600 "
19	19	3,800 "
20	20	4,000 "
21	21	4,200 "
22	22	4,400 "
23	23	4,600 "
24	24	4,800 "
25	25	5,000 "
26	26	5,200 "
27	27	5,400 "
28	28	5,600 "
29	29	5,800 "
30	30	6,000 "

Note.—Particulars as to appointments to the Indian Educational Service (Women's Branch) may be obtained from the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S.W. 1, or the Secretary, Board of Education, Whitehall, London, W.C. 2.

8. Government may retire any officer after he has completed 25 years' service without giving reasons, and in that event the pension admissible to him will ordinarily be regulated on a scale not exceeding that laid down above. Government also reserves the general power to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible in all cases where an officer's service has been unsatisfactory.

Additional Pensions.

9. The Government of India have classified certain high appointments into two grades, the lower comprising those posts which involve high but intermediate responsibility, the higher consisting of those which require a marked degree of independent administrative and professional capacity. Officers who have held appointments in the lower grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 300 per year of service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade. Officers who have held appointments classed in the upper grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 500 for each year of service rendered in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone.

10. These additional pensions will be awarded only to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency and will be subject to the condition that an officer must not retire voluntarily before the age of 55 with less than 28 years' service.

The upper grade includes Directors of Public Instruction in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Burma; and the lower grade includes Directors of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces, Assam, and the North-West Frontier Province and all officers holding selection posts whose pay (exclusive of overseas pay) is Rs. 1,500 per mensem or more.

11. A general Provident Fund, to which contribution is compulsory, has also been established on the following basis:—

- (1) The contribution is compulsory up to 64 per cent. on salaries, with voluntary contributions of not more than a further 63 per cent. Subscriptions on leave of any kind are optional.
- (2) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing.
- (3) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him, unconditionally, on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives or such other person or persons as, under and subject to the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

ORDINARY REGULATIONS AS TO THE APPOINTMENT OF PROBATIONERS.

Note.—These Regulations apply to all candidates, other than those eligible under Regulation 2 of the Special Regulations for Officers or men who have served in His Majesty's Forces during the war.

1. *Appointments.*—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council acts with the advice of a Selection Committee.

2. *Applications for Appointment.*—Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and cannot be considered unless received not later than 1st July, 1921.

3. *Age Limit.*—Candidates must be not less than 19 but under 22 years of age on the 1st January, 1921. Applicants whose course of study has been interrupted owing to the war, but whose total war service is not sufficiently long to enable them to qualify under the special regulations, will be admitted as candidates, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, subject to the condition that their age does not exceed by more than one year the limit fixed above.

4. *Nationality, &c.*—No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State:—

- (i) That, save as hereinafter provided he is a British subject.
- (ii) That if he (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within his majesty's Dominions and allegiance, then at the time of his birth his father was a British subject or a subject of a State in India, and that such father still is or continued to be until his death a British subject or the subject of such State in India.

Provided that a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96-A of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, may be considered eligible.

An European candidate must be prepared to give an undertaking, if selected, that he will not marry before he reaches India. If he marries, after giving such an undertaking, he forfeits his appointment. Every candidate must be of good physique, and must produce evidence of character to satisfy the Secretary of State for India in Council that he is suited for the Indian Forest Service.

5. *Qualifications.*—Candidates must have obtained a degree with Honours in some branch of Natural Science* in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland.†

A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these conditions. Candidates are required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French. Weight will be attached to the possession of a diploma or degree in Forestry.

6. Should there in any year be more candidates considered to be qualified in every respect than vacancies to be filled, the Secretary of State reserves the right to require them to pass a competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, on the results of which their final selection would depend. Particulars of this examination will be found in Appendix I.

7. *Medical Examination.*—Selected candidates are required to undergo a strict examination by a Medical Board at the India Office, at which particular stress is laid on good vision and hearing, and to satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for service in the Indian Forest Department.

Candidates who do not satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for appointment to the Indian Forest Service are not admitted to the competitive examination mentioned in Regulation 6.

8. *Period of Probation.*—Before appointment to the Indian Forest Department, a probationer is required:—

- (i) to have obtained, either before selection as probationer, or within the period of two years' probation, the degree or diploma in Forestry at Cambridge, Edinburgh or Oxford University. Probationers may elect to spend the probationary period at any one of these Universities;
- (ii) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry, under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;
- (iii) to have passed an examination in Forest Engineering, and in certain special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian Trees, Indian Geology, Forest Law, Indian Working Plans, and, if required, an Indian vernacular language;
- (iv) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry. (See Appendix II);
- (v) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

* A Moderationship in Natural Science or Experimental Science at the University of Dublin will be considered as fulfilling these conditions.

† Graduates in Forestry at the University of Edinburgh are regarded as satisfying the requirements of this paragraph if they pass the Final Examination of that University in some one branch of Natural Science embraced in the degree in Pure Science.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE—continued.

The period of probation is in ordinary cases two years. The Director of Indian Forest Studies instructs probationers in each case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

9. *Charges.*—The Probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions to forest centres in the United Kingdom while at the University.

10. *Allowances.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each Probationer at the rate of £200 a year, not exceeding a total of £400. These payments are ordinarily made on the following dates in each year:—

On the 1st December	...	...	60
On the 1st March	...	...	60
On the 1st June	...	...	80

The cases of Probationers whose probation does not extend over the full period of two years will be specially considered.

For tours made on the Continent under the instructions of the Director of Forest Studies, subsistence and travelling allowance will be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council, at such rates as he may from time to time fix. The fees of the local forest officers at the centres visited will also be paid by the Secretary of State.

The grant of the allowances is subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) that the progress of the Probationer in his studies is satisfactory;
- (b) that the Probationer gives security to refund the payments in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 13, or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

11. *Conduct.*—Every Probationer is required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he is liable to have his name removed from the list of Probationers.

12. *Appointment and Seniority.*—Probationers who comply with the requirements of Regulation 8 within the sanctioned period of time and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, are appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. No Probationer will be confirmed as a member of the Indian Forest Service who fails to profit by the course of training, or who appears, in the light of the experience acquired

as to his capacity and qualifications during the probationary period, to be unsuited for the work of a forest officer. The position of the Assistant Conservators in the provincial Forest Lists is determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the Report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies.

Probationers are allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect of the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution is made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

Probationers are informed that officers of the Provincial Forest Service, if promoted to the Imperial Forest Service, may be given rank in the latter service according to the pay they receive; and it is therefore possible that probationers recruited under these regulations may find that Provincial officers are, on such promotion, placed above them on the general seniority list. Pay is, however, on a time scale to the 22nd year in the Imperial Forest Service, and promotion beyond the time scale period will be strictly by selection, without reference to seniority.

13. *Articles of Agreement.*—A Probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

14. *Passage to India.*—Each Probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service is provided with a free first-class passage to India.

15. *Salary.*—The scale of pay and allowances in force is given in Appendix III to these Regulations. No guarantee can be given as to the sterling value of the rupee.

16. *Promotion, Leave, and Pension.*—Promotion, leave, and pension are governed by the Regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. A copy of the existing regulations can be seen on application at the India Office.

A summary of information regarding leave and pensions is contained in Appendices IV and V.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE—continued.

APPENDIX I.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

In the event of the Civil Service Commissioners being requested by the Secretary of State for India in Council to hold an examination in any year of candidates nominated by him to compete for appointment as Probationers for the above Service, the following will be the subjects in which such candidates will be examined:—

	Maximum marks.
1. English Composition	100
2. German or French	100
3. Elementary Chemistry	50
4. Higher Chemistry	100
5. Physics	100
6. Geology	100
7. Botany	100
8. Zoology	100

Not more than three of the subjects numbered 4 to 8 may be offered.

Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in the first three subjects.

In the subjects numbered 4 to 8, only marks showing real attainment will be counted towards the order of merit, so that a candidate who has a thorough knowledge of one or two of the optional subjects may obtain on that knowledge alone as many marks as a candidate who offers the maximum number of the optional subjects on a lower standard.

SYLLABUS.

Languages.—The examination in German and French will include translation, composition, and conversation.

Sciences.—The standard of the examination in Higher Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany, and Zoology will be that of the Honours Schools of the Universities.

The examination in Elementary Chemistry will consist of a written paper on the more elementary parts of Inorganic Chemistry, together with the outlines of Organic Chemistry.

APPENDIX II.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. With a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about £35), and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several provinces in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training are required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit is prepared by adding together (a) the marks obtained at the final examination, and (b) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in Forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (a) is the same as under (b).

3. The final examination consists of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows:—

- (i) One or more papers in Silviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilisation (including Forest Engineering);
- (ii) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation, and Forest Administration;
- (iii) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.

4. Probationers are not required to pay any fee for the examination.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN SERVICES.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE—continued.

APPENDIX III.

Year.	Overseas		Total.
	Pay.	Pay.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	325	150	475
2	375	150	525
3	425	150	575
4	475	150	625
5	525	150	675
6	575	150	725
7	625	150	775
8	675	150	825
9	725	150	875
	(Efficiency Bar.)		
10	800	200	1,000
11	850	200	1,050
12	900	200	1,100
13	900	250	1,150
14	950	250	1,200
15	1,000	250	1,250
16	1,050	250	1,300
17	1,100	250	1,350
18	1,150	250	1,400
19	1,200	250	1,450
20	1,250	250	1,500
21	1,300	250	1,550
22	1,350	250	1,600

PAY.

Conservators ... 1,750—50—2,000 a month.
 Chief Conservators 2,500—125—2,750 a month.
 Inspector-General 3,250 a month.

1. Overseas pay is granted only in the case of officers of non-Indian domicile.

2. No overseas pay will be granted to Conservators, Chief Conservators, or the Inspector-General.

3. Probationers trained in the United Kingdom will, on appointment to the Indian Forest Service as Assistant Conservators, enter the time-scale at the second year, irrespective of the duration of the probationary period spent under training in the United Kingdom. Pay will be drawn from the date on which they report their arrival in India. This concession as regards pay will affect pay only, and not service for pension or leave; it will not be granted in addition to any concession as regards pay given in respect of war service.

4. The increments stated in this scale cannot be claimed as of right; they may be stopped, deferred, or suspended if the officer's work is unsatisfactory.

APPENDIX IV.

[*Note.*—Appendices IV and V are merely intended to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to the Indian Forest Service without going into minute details, and do not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorized text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being. The leave rules below apply only to officers of non-Indian domicile; the leave rules for Indians recruited in England will be settled at a later date.]

LEAVE.

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

Long Leave.

2. Furlough with allowances (*see* para. 5) is admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service.

3. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

4. Except as provided in Rule 7, furlough without medical certificate is limited to the amount "due" and may not exceed two years at a time. On medical certificate furlough may be extended to three years.

5. The allowances admissible during furlough are—

- (1) During any period of furlough not exceeding two years half average salary, subject to certain maximum and (in the case of furlough with medical certificate) minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the first two years of any period of furlough, one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

6. Furlough on half average salary (*see* para. 5) may be commuted into leave on higher pay subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The leave on higher pay, or "commuted furlough," is fixed at one-half of the furlough commuted.

(2) The amount of furlough which may be commuted during an officer's total service is limited to two years.

(3) The commuted furlough will carry an allowance at the rate of average salary, subject to a maximum of £2,400 a year.

(4) Subject to special consideration in exceptional circumstances, an officer must have six months' furlough at his credit at the end of the "commuted furlough," or any leave granted to him in continuation of it.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE—continued.

- (5) In any one period of leave not more than eight months may be spent on "commuted furlough" or on "commuted furlough" combined with privilege leave.
- (6) For the purpose of the rules governing the extent to which leave taken out of India may be allowed to count as service for pension, time spent out of India on "commuted furlough" will be reckoned according to its actual duration, and not according to the duration of the furlough in exchange for which it is granted.
7. In respect of urgent private affairs, an officer may be granted furlough in excess of the amount "due" for a period not exceeding six months at one time or 12 months in the whole of his service.

Short Leave.

8. Privilege Leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of

the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to four months.

Subject to certain conditions Privilege Leave may be combined with furlough or extraordinary leave without pay.

9. Joining time for a short period, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer returning from leave out of India to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

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

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

General.

12. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave, can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

APPENDIX V.

PENSION.

Ordinary Pensions.

(1) Subject to the absolute right of Government to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age of superannuation should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services, Imperial officers of the Forest Department will be allowed to retire optionally after 20 or more years' service, and in that event they will ordinarily be entitled to draw a pension not exceeding 30 sixtieths of average emoluments, subject to the following maxima:—

Rs.					
4,000	a year	after 20 years'	completed service.		
5,000	"	"	25	"	"
5,200	"	"	26	"	"
5,400	"	"	27	"	"
5,600	"	"	28	"	"
5,800	"	"	29	"	"
6,000	"	"	30	"	"

(2) Government will have an absolute right to retire any officer after he has completed 25 years' service, without necessity to give reasons and without any claim for compensation in addition to pension, and in that event the pension admissible to the officer will ordinarily be regulated on a scale not exceeding that prescribed in clause (1) above, in the case of optional retirements of officers of the service to which he belongs.

(3) Government reserve an absolute right to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible, in the case of any officer whose service has been unsatisfactory.

(4) The payment, out of India, of pensions granted in rupees will continue to be regulated by the provisions of Articles 934 and 971 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Special Additional Pensions.

(1) The existing lists of special appointments have been classified in two grades, as shown in

the schedule annexed, the lower grade comprising those posts which involve high but intermediate responsibility, the higher consisting of those which require a marked degree of independent administrative and professional capacity.

(2) Officers who have held appointments listed in the lower grade in the schedule will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 300 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade.

(3) Officers who have held appointments listed in the upper grade in the schedule will be entitled to an additional pension of Rs. 500 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone.

(4) These additional pensions will be awarded, as in the past, only to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency. The existing restriction in Article 475 Civil Service Regulations, against the award of additional pensions to officers retiring of their own option before the age of 55 with less than 25 years' service, will also be maintained.

APPOINTMENTS CARRYING ADDITIONAL PENSIONS.

Upper Grade.

Inspector-General of Forests.
Chief Conservators of Forests.

Lower Grade.

President, Forest Research Institute.
Conservators of Forests.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE—continued.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS AS TO THE APPOINTMENT OF PROBATIONERS.

Note.—These Special Regulations apply only to candidates eligible under Regulation 2 below. The ordinary regulations are applicable to all other candidates.

1. The Secretary of State for India is prepared to consider applications for appointments in the Indian Forest Service, which will be made in August, 1921. Applications for appointment must be received not later than the 1st July, 1921, on a printed form obtainable from the Revenue Secretary, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

2. Candidates for appointment under the special regulations must be officers or men who have served in His Majesty's Naval, Military, or Air Forces during the war for not less than one year. One year's service, however, is not required in the case of those discharged owing to wounds or other injuries or sickness arising out of the war. Candidates who have been prevented from serving in His Majesty's Forces by causes which the Secretary of State for India accepts as adequate will also be eligible.

3. Candidates must have been born on or after the 2nd July, 1894, and on or before the 1st July, 1902.

4. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State:—

- (i) That, save as hereinafter provided, he is a British subject.
- (ii) That if he (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance, then at the time of his birth his father was a British subject or the subject of a State in India, and that such father still is, or continued to be until his death, a British subject or the subject of such State in India.

Provided that a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under Section 66A of the Government of India Act, 1913, as amended by Section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, may be considered eligible.

5. Candidates may be married or unmarried.

6. Candidates must produce evidence of good character in both civil and military life.

7. It is essential that candidates should have received a good general education such as would ordinarily enable them to pursue a course of study at a University and obtain a degree. Preference will be given to those who have had some University training in natural science or forestry, and whose course of studies has been interrupted by military service. An elementary school education is insufficient. Army certificates of education do not represent an adequate standard of attainment.

8. Candidates must satisfy the India Office Medical Board as to their physical fitness for the strenuous work of the Indian Forest Service.

Particular stress is laid on good vision and hearing. Men discharged owing to ill-health are unlikely to be suitable. Special consideration will be given to candidates who have been wounded, but (1) injury to the head, (2) deafness, (3) loss of an eye, (4) loss of a leg above or through the knee, must be regarded as disqualifications.

9. Candidates who appear from their forms of application to be *prima facie* eligible for appointment will be interviewed by a Selection Committee, on whose advice the Secretary of State for India in Council acts.

10. Selected candidates who have no special qualifications will be placed on probation for a period of two years, during which they must undergo special courses of instruction in forestry at Cambridge, Edinburgh, or Oxford University, supplemented by theoretical and practical instruction during the vacation under the Director of Indian Forest Studies. Selected candidates with special qualifications, such as a degree or diploma in forestry, may spend a shorter period on probation (see para. 11).

11. *Period of Probation.*—Before appointment to the Indian Forest Department a probationer is required—

- (i) to have obtained, either before selection as probationer or within the period of two years' probation, the degree or diploma in Forestry at Cambridge, Edinburgh or Oxford University. Probationers may elect to spend the probationary period at any one of these Universities;
- (ii) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry, under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;
- (iii) to have passed an examination in Forest Engineering, and in certain special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian Trees, Indian Geology, Forest Law, Indian Working Plans, and, if required, an Indian vernacular language;
- (iv) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry (see Appendix I);
- (v) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

The Director of Indian Forest Studies instructs probationers in each case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

12. *Charges.*—The probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions to forest centres in the United Kingdom while at the University.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE—continued.

13. *Allowances.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each probationer at the rate of £200 a year, not exceeding a total of £400. These payments are ordinarily made on the following dates in each year:—

	£
On the 1st December	60
On the 1st March	60
On the 1st June	80

The cases of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full period of two years will be specially considered.

For tours made on the Continent under the instructions of the Director of Forest Studies, subsistence and travelling allowance will be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council, at such rates as he may from time to time fix. The fees of the local forest officers at the centres visited will also be paid by the Secretary of State.

The grant of the allowances is subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) That the progress of the probationer in his studies is satisfactory;
- (b) That the probationer gives security to refund the payments in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 16, or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

14. *Conduct.*—Every probationer is required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he is liable to have his name removed from the list of probationers.

15. *Appointment and Seniority.*—Probationers who comply with the requirements of Regulation 11 within the sanctioned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, are appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. No probationer will be confirmed as a member of the Indian Forest Service who fails to profit by the course of training; or who appears, in the light of the experience acquired, as to his capacity and qualifications during the probationary period, to be unsuited for the work of a forest officer. The position of the Assistant Conservators in the provincial Forest List is determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies.

Probationers are allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect of the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution is made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the

Secretary of State for India in Council. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

Probationers are informed that officers of the Provincial Forest Service, if promoted to the Imperial Forest Service, may be given rank in the latter service according to the pay they receive; and it is therefore possible that probationers recruited under these regulations may find that Provincial officers are, on such promotion, placed above them on the general seniority list. Pay is, however, on a time scale to the 22nd year in the Imperial Forest Service, and promotion beyond the time scale period will be strictly by selection, without reference to seniority.

16. *Articles of Agreement.*—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

17. *Passage to India.*—Each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service is provided with a free first-class passage to India.

18. *Salary.*—The scale of pay and allowances in force is given in Appendix II. No guarantee can be given as to the sterling value of the rupee.

19. *Promotion, Leave, and Pension.*—Promotion, leave, and pension are governed by the Regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to Forest Officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. A copy of the existing regulations can be seen on application at the India Office.

A summary of information regarding Leave and Pensions is contained in Appendices III and IV.

20. *War Service Concessions.*—Completed years of service with His Majesty's Forces during the war, rendered after attaining the age of 20 years, will count for pay and promotion, but not for leave, up to a maximum of four years. Subject to the same conditions, completed years of service with His Majesty's Forces will count for pension also, in accordance with the following scale:—

For officers retiring after 20 and less than 25 years' service, a maximum of two years to count for pension.

For officers retiring after 25 years' service, a maximum of three years to count for pension.

These special additions to pensionary service will not be included in total service for the purposes of Article 408 of the Civil Service Regulations.

INDIA OFFICE,

January, 1921.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE—continued.

APPENDIX I.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. With a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about £35), and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several provinces in accordance with paragraph 15 of the Regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training are required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit is prepared by adding together (a) the marks obtained at the final examination and (b) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (a) is the same as under (b).

3. The final examination consists of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows:—

- (i) One or more papers in Silviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilization (including Forest Engineering).
- (ii) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation, and Forest Administration.
- (iii) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.

4. Probationers are not required to pay any fee for the examination.

APPENDIX II.

PAY.

Year.	Overseas		Total.
	Pay.	Pay.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	325	150	475
2	375	150	525
3	425	150	575
4	475	150	625
5	525	150	675
6	575	150	725
7	625	150	775
8	675	150	825
9	725	150	875
	(Efficiency Bar.)		
10	800	200	1,000
11	850	200	1,050
12	900	200	1,100
13	900	250	1,150
14	950	250	1,200
15	1,000	250	1,250
16	1,050	250	1,300
17	1,100	250	1,350
18	1,150	250	1,400
19	1,200	250	1,450
20	1,250	250	1,500
21	1,300	250	1,550
22	1,350	250	1,600

Conservators ... 1,750—50—2,000 a month.
Chief Conservators 2,500—125—2,750 a month.
Inspector-General 3,250 a month.

1. Overseas pay is granted only in the case of officers of non-Indian domicile.

2. No overseas pay will be granted to Conservators, Chief Conservators, or the Inspector-General.

3. Probationers trained in the United Kingdom will, on appointment to the Indian Forest Service as Assistant Conservators, enter the time-scale at the second year, irrespective of the duration of the probationary period spent under training in the United Kingdom. Pay will be drawn from the date on which they report their arrival in India. This concession as regards pay will affect pay only, and not service for pension or leave; it will not be granted in addition to any concession as regards pay given in respect of war service.

4. The increments stated in this scale cannot be claimed as of right; they may be stopped, deferred, or suspended if the officer's work is unsatisfactory.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE—*continued.*

APPENDIX III.

Note.—Appendices III and IV are merely intended to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to the Indian Forest Service without going into minute details, and do not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorized text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being. The leave rules below apply only to officers of non-Indian domicile; the leave rules for Indians recruited in England will be settled at a later date.

LEAVE.

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

Long Leave.

2. Furlough with allowances (*see* para. 5) is admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service.

3. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

4. Except as provided in Rule 7, furlough without medical certificate is limited to the amount "due," and may not exceed two years at a time. On medical certificate furlough may be extended to three years.

5. The allowances admissible during furlough are—

(1) During any period of furlough not exceeding two years half average salary, subject to certain maximum and (in the case of furlough with medical certificate) minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the first two years of any period of furlough, one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

6. Furlough on half average salary (*see* para. 5) may be commuted into leave on higher pay subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The leave on higher pay, or "commuted furlough," is fixed at one-half of the furlough commuted.

(2) The amount of furlough which may be commuted during an officer's total service is limited to two years.

(3) The commuted furlough will carry an allowance at the rate of average salary, subject to a maximum of £2,400 a year.

(4) Subject to special consideration in exceptional circumstances, an officer must have six months' furlough at his credit at the end of the "commuted furlough," or any leave granted to him in continuation of it.

(5) In any one period of leave not more than eight months may be spent on "commuted furlough" or on "commuted furlough" combined with privilege leave.

(6) For the purpose of the rules governing the extent to which leave taken out of India may be allowed to count as service for pension, time spent out of India on "commuted furlough" will be reckoned according to its actual duration, and not according to the duration of the furlough in exchange for which it is granted.

7. In respect of urgent private affairs, an officer may be granted furlough in excess of the amount "due" for a period not exceeding six months at one time or 12 months in the whole of his service.

Short Leave.

8. Privilege Leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to four months.

Subject to certain conditions Privilege Leave may be combined with furlough or extraordinary leave without pay.

9. Joining time for a short period, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer returning from leave out of India to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

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

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

General.

12. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave, can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE—continued.

APPENDIX IV.

PENSION.

Ordinary Pensions.

(1) Subject to the absolute right of Government to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age of superannuation should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services, Imperial officers of the Forest Department will be allowed to retire optionally after 20 or more years' service, and in that event they will ordinarily be entitled to draw a pension not exceeding 30 sixtieths of average emoluments, subject to the following maxima:—

Rs.					
4,000	a year	after 20 years'	completed service.		
5,000	"	"	25	"	"
5,205	"	"	26	"	"
5,400	"	"	27	"	"
5,600	"	"	28	"	"
5,800	"	"	29	"	"
6,000	"	"	30	"	"

(2) Government will have an absolute right to retire any officer after he has completed 25 years' service, without necessity to give reasons and without any claim for compensation in addition to pension, and in that event the pension admissible to the officer will ordinarily be regulated on a scale not exceeding that prescribed in clause (1) above, in the case of optional retirements of officers of the service to which he belongs.

(3) Government reserve an absolute right to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible, in the case of any officer whose service has been unsatisfactory.

(4) The payment, out of India, of pensions granted in rupees will continue to be regulated by the provisions of Articles 934 and 971 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Special Additional Pensions.

(1) The existing lists of special appointments have been classified in two grades, as shown in the schedule annexed, the lower grade comprising those posts which involve high but

intermediate responsibility, the higher consisting of those which require a marked degree of independent administrative and professional capacity.

(2) Officers who have held appointments listed in the lower grade in the schedule will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 300 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade.

(3) Officers who have held appointments listed in the upper grade in the schedule will be entitled to an additional pension of Rs. 500 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone.

(4) These additional pensions will be awarded, as in the past, only to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency. The existing restriction in Article 475, Civil Service Regulations, against the award of additional pensions to officers retiring of their own option before the age of 55 with less than 28 years' service, will also be maintained.

APPOINTMENTS CARRYING ADDITIONAL PENSIONS.

Upper Grade.

Inspector-General of Forests.
Chief Conservators of Forests.

Lower Grade.

President, Forest Research Institute.
Conservators of Forests.

INDIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

CONDITIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS.

1. Applications for appointment should be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Revenue Secretary, India Office, London, S.W. 1. Appointments are made as occasion may require by the Secretary of State for India on the recommendation of a Committee including one or more geologists. Candidates must,

if required, attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview. Every candidate must be a British subject, and at the time of his birth his father must have been, and must have since continued to be, a British subject; but power is reserved to the Secretary of State to make exceptions in special cases.

INDIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—*continued.*

2. The age of candidates should ordinarily not exceed 25, but this rule may be relaxed in exceptional cases. Every candidate must be in sound bodily health, and will be required to satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office of his physical fitness in all respects to perform the duties of the Geological Survey, which involve considerable fatigue and exposure.* Unmarried candidates are preferred.

3. Preference will be given to candidates who have served in His Majesty's Forces during the war. Completed years of combatant service will, subject to a maximum of four years, count for pay and promotion, but not for leave, while, as to pension, officers retiring after 20 and less than 25 years' service will be allowed to count a maximum of two years, and those retiring after 25 years' service a maximum of three years.

4. Besides a good general education, a sound education in geology is essential: a University degree and a knowledge of French or German will be regarded as important qualifications; and certificates of good character will be required. Candidates must also have had one or two years' practical training in mines, or in technical laboratories, as may be required by the Government of India.

5. The sanctioned establishment and pay of the Geological Survey Department are as follows:—

Twenty-two Assistant Superintendents and Chemist—

Year of Service.	Scale.	Overseas Pay	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	400	150	550
2	450	150	600
3	500	150	650
4	550	150	700
5	550	200	750
6	600	200	800
7	650	200	850
8	700	200	900
9	700	250	950
10	750	250	1,000
11	800	250	1,050
12	850	250	1,100
13	900	250	1,150
14	950	250	1,200
15	1,000	250	1,250
16	1,050	250	1,300
17	1,100	250	1,350
18	1,150	250	1,400
19	1,200	250	1,450
Six Superintendents—			
—	1,500	—	1,500
—	1,600	—	1,600
—	1,700	—	1,700
—	1,800	—	1,800
—	1,900	—	1,900
—	2,000	—	2,000
Director—			
—	3,000	—	3,000

The overseas pay is admissible only in the case of officers of non-Indian domicile.

A local allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem is granted to the officer doing the work of Palaeontologist at headquarters. The officer holding the appointment of Museum Curator also receives allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem. The allowances are classed as duty allowances.

No allowance of the nature of exchange compensation is given.

6. Pay commences from the date of arrival in India. Travelling allowances regulated by the rules applicable to the Department are allowed at a rate calculated to cover actual expenses of tentage and locomotion.

7. A first-class passage to India is given subject to the condition that its cost shall be refunded in the event of an officer resigning the service, on grounds other than certified ill-health, before the expiry of the period of probation.

8. First appointments are probationary for two years, at the end of which time the probationer, if found qualified and retained in the Department, will reckon his service for leave and pension from the date of arrival in India. If, on the expiry of the period of probation, the officer's service is determined, or if he is compelled by certified ill-health to resign the service before such expiry, he will be provided with a free first-class passage back to England.

9. Under ordinary circumstances all Assistants, unless they have special claims from previous training and experience elsewhere, will enter the Department in the lowest class. The first increase of pay takes effect from the date on which the Assistant shall be declared to have passed the ordinary examination in the language of the country by the first or lower standard, according to the general rules provided for such examinations.

This annual increase will in all cases be granted only on the certificate of the Head of the Department, that the Assistants so recommended have fully deserved it by the intelligence and zeal with which their duties have been performed.

10. Promotion to the grade of Superintendent will depend on qualification and merit and on the existence of vacancies in that grade. While local experience and training must always hold a very prominent place in estimating the position of the promotion of Assistants, it must be distinctly understood that mere seniority of service, unaccompanied by proved ability and steady devotion to duty, gives no claim to promotion into the higher grades of the staff of the Survey.

11. The leave, leave allowances, and pensions of officers of the Department are governed by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations applicable thereto.† These regulations are liable to be modified by the Government of India from time to time. A copy of an abstract of them may be obtained from the Revenue Secretary, India Office, London, S.W. 1.

INDIA OFFICE,

November, 1920.

* See Regulations as to Physical Examination, pages 286 to 287.

† An abstract of these Regulations is printed in this List (see pages 286 to 351).

INDIA OFFICE.

Vacancies in the clerical establishment of the Secretary of State for India are filled from among the successful candidates at the General Examinations (Class I. and Second Division), which are held from time to time by the Civil Service Commissioners for appointments in the Home Civil Service. The Examination for Class I. Clerkships is the same as the open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, the nature of which is shown in the Syllabus given on pages 242 to 244a. Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

An open Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service will be held in London, commencing on the 1st August, 1921, under the subjoined Regulations.

REGULATIONS.

* * * The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.

1. An Examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year, for such number of appointments to that service as the Secretary of State may on each occasion determine. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

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

(i.) (a) That save as hereinafter provided he is a British subject.

(b) That if he (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance then at the time of his birth his father was a British subject or the subject of a State in India and that such father still is or continued to be until his death a British subject or the subject of such State in India.

Provided that a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under Section 96A of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by Section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, may be considered eligible.

(ii.) That he had attained the age of twenty-two, and had not attained the age of twenty-four, on the first day of August of the year in which the Examination is held, or that he is in a position to claim such a concession under the provisions of the Appendix to these Regulations as will render him eligible (see page 240).

[N.B.—In the case of Natives of India, it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and qualification under Regulation 2 (i) issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 1,114,

dated 12th Sept., 1918, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.]

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

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

2a. No person will be eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service who has made before any Tribunal established under the Military Service Acts, 1916, an application for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption from the provisions of those Acts on the ground of a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service.

3. No person who, in a previous year, accepted the offer of a nomination as a selected candidate for the Indian Civil Service, and subsequently resigned his position as a selected candidate, will be admitted to the examination.

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

* The Civil Service Commissioners will regard no person as constitutionally fitted for appointment to the Indian Civil Service who has not been satisfactorily vaccinated within the last seven years.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN SERVICES.

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INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

5. The examination will include the following subjects.* The numerical value is shown against each subject :—

Section A.—To be taken by all Candidates.

	Marks.
1. Essay	100
2. English	100
3. Present Day.—Questions on Contemporary Subjects, Social, Economic, and Political	100
4. Science.—Questions on General Principles, Methods and Applications of Science, including Geography	100
5. Translation.—Translation from one of the following languages not taken in Section B, viz., French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Russian; Latin being also an option for those who take two Modern Languages in Section B	100
6. A <i>vide voce</i> Examination	300
Total for Section A	800

Section B.—Optional Subjects.

Candidates are allowed to take up subjects in this section up to a total of 1,000 marks.

Languages with History and Literature.

	Marks.
7. Latin, Translation, and Prose or Verse Composition	200
8. Roman History and Latin Literature	200
9. Greek, Translation, and Prose or Verse Composition	200
10. Greek History and Literature	200
11. French, Translation, Free Composition, Set Composition, and Conversation	200
12. French History and Literature	200
13. German, Translation, Free Composition, Set Composition, and Conversation	200
14. German History and Literature	200
15. Spanish or Italian,† Translation, Free Composition, Set Composition and Conversation	200
16. Spanish or Italian History and Literature	200
17. Russian,† Translation, Free Composition, Set Composition, and Conversation	200
18. Russian History and Literature	200
19. Arabic, Translation, Free Composition, Set Composition, Conversation	200
20. Arabic History and Literature	200
21. Persian, Translation, Free Composition, Set Composition, Conversation	200
22. Persian History and Literature	200

In subjects 7—22 the History and Literature Subject associated with a language can only be taken by Candidates who also offer themselves for Examination in the language itself.

	Marks.
23. English Literature, Period 1, from 1350 to 1700	200
24. English Literature, Period 2, from 1660 to 1914	200

History.

25. English History to 1660, Social, Economic, Political, Constitutional	200
26. British History, 1660-1914, Social, Economic, Political, Constitutional, Period 1	200
27. European History, either Period 1, from 400 to 1494, or Period 2, from 1404 to 1763	200
28. European History, Period 3, from 1763 to 1914	200

Economics, Politics, Law, and Philosophy.

29. General Economics	200
30. Economic History	100
31. Public Economics, including Public Finance	100
32. Political Theory	100
33. Political Organization	100
34. The Constitutional Law of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire, and the Law of English Local Government	100
35. English Private Law	200
36. Roman Law	100
37. Public International Law and International Relations	100
38. Moral Philosophy	100
39. Metaphysical Philosophy	100
40. Logic	100
41. Psychology	100

Mathematics and Science.

42. Pure Mathematics, Lower	200
43. Pure Mathematics, Higher	200
44. Applied Mathematics, Lower... ..	200
45. Applied Mathematics, Higher	200
46. Astronomy	200
47. Statistics... ..	100
48. Chemistry, Lower	200
49. Chemistry, Higher	200
50. Physics, Lower	200
51. Physics, Higher... ..	200
52. Botany, Lower	200
53. Botany, Higher	200
54. Geology, Lower... ..	200
55. Geology, Higher	200
56. Physiology, Lower	200
57. Physiology, Higher	200
58. Zoology, Lower	200
59. Zoology, Higher... ..	200
60. Engineering	400
61. Geography	400
62. Physical Anthropology, Prehistoric Archaeology and Technology	100
63. Social Anthropology	100
64. Agriculture	200

* A syllabus defining the character of the examination in the various subjects may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. 1. It is printed on pages 242-248.

† Candidates who propose to offer any of these subjects must inform the Civil Service Commissioners by the 1st of August of the preceding year, furnishing evidence that their knowledge and skill is likely to be of suitable standard.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

	Marks.
65. Experimental Psychology	100
66. Sanskrit, Translation, Prose Composition, and Questions on Vedic and Sanskrit Grammar	200
67. Sanskrit Literature and the History of the Civilization and Thought of India from the Vedic Period to A.D. 1200	200

A Candidate desiring to offer any of the Subjects 48-60 or Subject 65 must produce evidence satisfactory to the Commissioners of laboratory training in an institution of University rank. For (46) Astronomy, (47) Statistics, (61) Geography, (62) Physical Anthropology, &c., and (64) Agriculture, other equivalent training will be required. There will be no laboratory test as a part of the Examination.

Extra Numerum Subject.—Candidates may take, in addition to the above, one of the translation papers of Section A, in a language not already taken by them in either Section, not more than one of the Scandinavian languages, nor more than one of the three, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, being offered by the same Candidate either in Section A or *extra numerum*; for this 100 marks will be awarded not included in the 800 of Section A or the 1,000 of Section B.

Instead of a translation paper Candidates may also take as *Extra Numerum* Subject either of the Subjects 62 and 63.

In addition to taking one of the Subjects 62 and 63 as *extra numerum*, Candidates whose mother tongue is an Indian language may take the other of these subjects in place of Subject 5.

From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

Moreover, if a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a further deduction will, on that account, be made from the total marks otherwise accruing to him. (a)

6. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order so many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments, as are found by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service provided that they appear to be duly qualified in other respects. Should any Selected Candidate become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a Selected Candidate.

7. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will undergo an examination, called the Final Examination in the following compulsory subjects (b):—

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

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

For the United Provinces of Agra and Ough, the Punjab, or the Central Provinces	Hindustani.
For Bengal or Assam	Bengali. (Unless it is the Candidate's mother tongue.)
For Bihar and Orissa	Hindustani.
For Burma	Burmese.
For Bombay	Marathi. (Unless it is the Candidate's mother tongue.)
For Madras	Tamil or Telugu. (At the option of the Candidate.)

In Hindustani the Candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagari character. A Candidate assigned to Bengal or Assam, whose mother tongue is Bengali, must offer for examination Hindustani; a Candidate assigned to Bombay, whose mother tongue is Marathi, must offer for examination Hindustani; and a Candidate assigned to Madras, whose mother tongue is either of the languages shown against his Province, must offer the other for examination.

8. Selected Candidates may, in addition, offer in the Final Examination one of the following optional subjects:—

	Marks.
1. Hindu and Mohaminadan Law	450
2. Sanskrit	400
3. Arabic	400
4. Persian	400
5. Hindustani	400

† No Candidate who offered Sanskrit or Arabic at the open competition may offer the same language at the Final Examination; and only Candidates assigned to the Province of Burma may offer Hindustani as an optional subject.

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

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

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

(a) It is notified for general information that the number of marks deducted for bad handwriting may be considerable.
(b) Instructions showing the extent of the examination will be issued to Selected Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

The Examinations in riding will be held as follows:—

- (1.) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.
- (2.) Again, at the time of the Final Examination. Candidates who may then satisfy the Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of all the duties of the Indian Civil Service will be awarded marks ranging between 101 and 200, according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination. Candidates who fall short of this adequate proficiency but show such minimum proficiency as is evidence that with a moderate amount of practice they can attain full proficiency, will receive marks ranging between 1 and 100; they will be allowed to proceed to India and will, on their arrival there, be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government.

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

11. The Selected Candidates who, on examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 7, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, conduct during the period of probation, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Indian Civil Service, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, W.," at any time after the 1st December in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. No person will be admitted to the Examination from whom the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners has not received on or before the 1st June (or, if that date should fall on a Sunday or public holiday, then, on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held, an application, in the handwriting of the Candidate, on the prescribed form.

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

(1.) Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.

(2.) Except in the case of persons continuing to receive Scholarship allowances of equal or greater amount from the Government of India, an allowance amounting to £200 will be given to any Candidate who passes his probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen; the School of Oriental Studies, London Institution, Finsbury Circus; Victoria University, Manchester.

This allowance will be paid to the selected Candidate in four instalments on the following dates respectively:—December 24th, after his selection, March 25th, June 25th, and the date of his signing his covenant on being finally appointed to the Service.

An allowance on account of passage to India will be paid to each newly appointed candidate to the amount of £40, for passage to Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, and £50 for passage to Rangoon.

These allowances will only be paid after production of evidence that the officer has engaged a First Class passage. An officer who prefers it can have a First Class passage taken for him by the India Office in lieu of receiving a passage allowance. Applications, giving proposed date of sailing, should be made to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S.W. 1.

The payment of each of the first three instalments will be conditional on the receipt, by the Secretary of State, through the Civil Service Commissioners, of a Certificate that the Candidate has fulfilled up to date the requirements of the Authorities, and shown satisfactory conduct at the Authorized University or College; the fourth and final instalment will be paid as soon as the selected Candidate has signed his covenant, and for its payment no certificate from College Authorities will be required.

The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

- (3.) Each Candidate will be required before receiving the first instalment of his allowance to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety, jointly and severally, to refund all monies he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of—
- (i.) his failure to pass the final Examinations within the time prescribed by the Regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Indian Civil Service, or
 - (ii.) his subsequent failure to execute the usual covenant, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

- (4.) All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as, under the Rules and Regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own pensions, or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.
- (5.) The seniority in the Indian Civil Service of the Candidates obtaining Certificates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations, but may ultimately be affected by appointments made by the Secretary of State under the Temporary Provisions Act, 1915.
- (6.) Candidates obtaining Certificates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificates of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.
- (7.) Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected, and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination, unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the Candidate.

A Manual of Rules and Regulations applicable to members of the Indian Civil Service has

been compiled by permission of the Government of India, and may now be procured from the under-mentioned Agents for the sale of Indian Official publications. Price 1s. 6d. London.—A. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square W.C. 2; P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1; Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68, Carter Lane, E.C. 4, and 25, Museum Street, W.C. 1; B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W. 1; Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C. 3; Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W. 1; T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2; W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4; Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, W.C. 1; W. Wesley, 28, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. 2; Edinburgh.—Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Dublin.—E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Oxford.—B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford. Cambridge.—Deighton, Bell & Co., Trinity Street. France.—Ernest Leroux, Rue Bonaparte, Paris. Holland.—Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

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

APPENDIX.

1. Any person who has joined since the 4th August, 1914, the Army or Navy or Royal Marines or the Royal Air Force or has rendered since that date actual military service in the Special Reserve or Territorial Force, Royal Naval Reserve or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, may, if eligible in point of age under the Regulations as they now stand for admission to the open competitive examination held in 1920, but over age in 1921, deduct from his actual age at the time of the open competitive examination held in 1921:—

(a) The actual period of such service, if it has not exceeded three months.

(b) One year, if the actual period of service has exceeded three months. No candidate will be allowed to deduct more than one year from his actual age.

2. The same concession may also be granted to those who have been employed during the same period in connection with the armed forces of the Crown at home or abroad giving their whole time and under obligation to serve for the duration of the war or until their discharge, or for any period not terminable at their own option, provided that their employment be not on ordinary commercial terms, such as that of Assistant Paymasters, Clerks, Artisans, and the like.

3. The grant of the concession described in paragraph (a) will be at the discretion of the Civil Service Commissioners, whose decision in each case will be final. Candidates who contemplate applying for an age deduction under (a) will do well to apply to the Civil Service Commission for a ruling on their case.

4. Candidates to be eligible for the concessions in (1) or (2) must furnish an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service, and if any doubt arise whether the service of any candidate is of the kind contemplated, the Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to the Civil Service Commissioners the right to decide the case upon its merits.

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APPOINTMENTS IN 1920 OTHERWISE THAN BY OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The Secretary of State for India in Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 of the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 87), hereby makes, with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, the following rules for the appointment to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by the annual Open Competition (which will still continue to be held) of British subjects who have during the war served in His Majesty's Navy Army, or Air Forces. It will rest with the Civil Service Commissioners to determine whether candidates are qualified in respect of nationality, age, character, education, and war service as defined in the following Regulations:—

1. (a) Every candidate must be either a British subject or a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under Sec. 96 (a) of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by Sec. 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916.

(b) If the candidate (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominion and allegiance, the father must at the time of the candidate's birth have been a British subject or the subject of a State in India and still be (or have continued to be until his death) a British subject or a subject of such State.

2. Every candidate for appointment to be made under these Rules must have served in His Majesty's Naval, Military, or Air Forces during the war for at least one year, or if his service be less than one year, have been retired or discharged on account of wounds or sickness resulting from such service.

3. Every candidate must have been born on or after the 2nd August, 1891, and on or before the 1st August, 1899.

4. Every candidate must be of good character in civil and military life.

5. Candidates must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they have received whole-time continuous and systematic education up to the age of 18 or to the date of entering H.M. Forces, whichever is the earlier, and must also produce satisfactory evidence that, if they have not received University education, they would have been justified in proceeding from school to a University with a view to taking high honours.

6. Candidates must submit to the Civil Service Commissioners an application in the form prescribed by them, and pay on application such fee as is appointed by them.

7. Candidates who appear from their forms of application to be *prima facie* eligible for appointment to the Indian Civil Service will be subject to such tests as the Civil Service Commission may prescribe in the way of (a) a qualifying examination, written or oral; (b) the production of written evidence, including school record, university record (if any), military record, and personal references; (c) interview by Selection Board; (d) medical examination.

8. Candidates recommended by the Civil Service Commissioners will be accepted by the Secretary of State for India in Council as Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, subject to any further enquiries that he may find it necessary to institute, and will be required to undergo such period of probation as may be hereafter prescribed. At the end of this period of probation they will be tested by the Civil Service Commissioners, or by an authority in India specially empowered in this behalf, in Indian Law and Languages, and in any other subjects which may be prescribed, and in riding. They will not be appointed to the Civil Service of India until they have been certified to have fulfilled these tests.

INDIA OFFICE,

16th December, 1919.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS, SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE REGULATIONS OF 7TH JANUARY, 1919, AS TO APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE MADE OTHERWISE THAN BY OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

Application (Regulation 6).—Candidates must make application on the appropriate Form, which may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, 6, Burlington Gardens, London, W. 1. All enquiries on the subject must also be addressed to him.

A candidate must (1) possess an Honours

Degree, or (2) if still studying at a university, satisfy the Commissioners that he has a reasonable prospect of obtaining honours, or (3) if he has not been at a university, that his ability is such that he might have proceeded to a university with a reasonable expectation of obtaining honours.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

A War Degree without Honours will not disqualify if a candidate satisfies the Commissioners that in normal circumstances his ability would have justified him in expecting Honours.

Qualifying Examination (Regulation 7).—Those candidates who, on their Application Forms and the resulting enquiries, are adjudged by the Civil Service Commissioners to be eligible will undergo a qualifying examination in the following subjects:—

English,
Arithmetic,
General Knowledge,

and those whom the Commissioners judge to approximate to the standard of ability usually obtained from open competitive examinations for these situations will be considered as qualified to appear before a Selection Board.

A Candidate who has already passed a qualifying examination held under the Reconstruction Scheme for the Class 1 Group of situations (Home Civil Service Class 1, Indian Civil Service, Colonial Civil Service) will be admitted to interview without undergoing further examination.

English will include essay writing, précis writing, and other tests. General Knowledge will include matters historical, economic, social, political, geographical, scientific. Importance will be attached to handwriting.

Competition (Regulation 7).—Candidates who pass the qualifying examination will be summoned to an interview before a Selection Board which will prepare a list of candidates found suitable for appointment.

Warning (Regulation 7).—Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through Members of Parliament or other influential persons will disqualify him for appointment. The Selection Board will disregard spontaneous recommendations from persons who are not personally acquainted with the candidate's work, whether at school, at the University, in the Forces, or otherwise.

Fee (Regulation 6).—Every candidate is required to pay a fee of ten shillings, payable when the Application Form is sent in.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

12th January, 1921.

CLERKSHIPS (CLASS I) HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

SYLLABUS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS (CLASS I) TO BE HELD IN AUGUST, 1921, AND FOR ANY OTHER COMPETITION THAT MAY BE HELD IN COMBINATION THEREWITH.

In view of the importance of legible handwriting in the public service, Candidates are warned that the provision as to deductions for bad handwriting in these competitions will be strictly enforced.

Candidates are warned that full marks cannot be obtained on any paper unless the whole of it is answered, or, in cases where the number of questions to be answered is specified, unless the number specified is answered.

Candidates may find it useful to read the Report* of the Committee on the Class I Examination (Cd. 8657), and especially pp. 14-17, 21-32. Specimen papers in certain subjects will be published in the pamphlet containing the question papers set in the Open Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service, August, 1920.

SECTION A.

1. **Essay.**—An Essay to be written on one of several specified subjects.

a. **English.**—A Paper of questions to test the understanding of English and the workmanlike use of words. An optional exercise in the writing of verse will be included. Some indication of the nature of test possible is given in the published pamphlet* entitled "Papers in English set in certain Civil Service Examinations."

3. **Present Day.**—Questions on contemporary subjects, social, economic, and political. A liberal choice of questions will be given. Effective and skilful exposition will be expected.

4. **Science.**—Questions on general principles, methods, and applications of Science, including Geography. A liberal choice of questions will be given. Simple questions on the use of graphical methods may be included. Attention should be paid to orderly, effective, and exact expression.

5. **Translation.**—Passages dealing with history and politics may be set, but no technical matter. Verse is not excluded. Accuracy and skill in the use of English will be expected.

6. **Viva Voce.**—The examination will be in matters of general interest, not in matters of academic interest; it is intended to test the candidate's alertness, intelligence, and intellectual outlook.

SECTION B.

Languages with History and Literature.
Subjects 7-22.—History and Literature will, as far as possible, be brought into close relation. In History, candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

Historical Geography, and to draw sketch maps. The questions on Literature will require first-hand knowledge of the authors; and the authors dealt with will be those which candidates ought to have read. Passages of Literature may be set for comment on matters of social, political, legal, or other historical importance. Questions on Philology and the older forms of the languages may be set, but will not be compulsory.

In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation, and candidates who take modern languages will be expected to have studied phonetics in connection with the language or languages taken.

7. *Latin Translation, and Prose or Verse Composition.*—The composition paper will be so arranged that a candidate may confine himself to prose composition or to verse composition or, if he prefers, may take some prose and some verse.

8. *Roman History and Latin Literature.*—The outlines of the history and development down to A.D. 120 should be known; but the main stress will be laid on the period 133 B.C. to A.D. 117.

9. *Greek Translation, and Prose or Verse Composition.*—As for Latin.

10. *Greek History and Literature.*—In history the main stress will be on the period 510 B.C. to 323 B.C.

12. *French History and Literature.*—The outlines of the history and development prior to 1589 should be known; the period from 1589 to 1660 in somewhat more detail; but the main stress will be on the period from 1660 to the present day.

14. *German History and Literature.*—Candidates should know in outline the history of the Medieval Empire, of the growth of the German cities, of the Reformation in Germany, and of the Thirty Years War; but the main stress will be on the period from the accession of Frederick the Great to the present day.

16. *Spanish History and Literature.*—In history the main stress will be laid on the periods from the Union of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand and Isabella to the liberation of Netherlands, and again from 1800 to the present day.

16. *Italian History and Literature.*—In history the main stress will be on the 15th century and the first half the 16th century, and again on the period from 1789 to the present day. Sufficient should be known of the earlier period to understand the position of the Pope and the Emperor in Italy, the rise of the towns, and the position of Dante in history.

18. *Russian History and Literature.*—Something should be known of the history since the accession of Peter the Great, but the main stress will be laid on the period from 1800 to the present day. Only the broadest outlines of the history prior to Peter the Great will be required.

20. *Arabic History and Literature.*—The main stress in both history and literature will be on the period from the middle of the 6th century A.D. to the middle of the 13th century A.D.

22. *Persian History and Literature.*—The main stress in both history and literature will be on the period A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1500. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the history of Persia before A.D. 1000, and from A.D. 1500 to the present time.

23, 24. *English Literature.*—Candidates should be prepared to show a first-hand knowledge of some of the works of the following authors and of their place in the history of their country:—

Period 1 (1350-1700.)		
Chaucer	Shakespeare	Milton
Malory	Bacon	Bunyan
Spenser		
Period 2 (1660-1914.)		
Dryden	Johnson	Coleridge
Congreve	Burke	Shelley
Defoe	Goldsmith	Keats
Swift	Burns	Dickens
Addison	Scott	Carlyle
Pope	Jane Austen	Tennyson
Fieldding	Wordsworth	Browning

Questions on other writers will not be excluded, but, on the whole, the questions will be directed to the best-known authors and their best-known works. Candidates should know so much of the history as is necessary to understand the literature in its relation to other activities of the nation.

Questions will not be set on the history of the language before Chaucer, nor, in general, on its morphological or phonological changes since his time; the history of workmanship, style, and prosody will not be excluded.

History. Subjects 25-28.—Candidates should know something of the original authorities, of the principles of historical criticism, and of the principles and the facts of geography in relation to history. They must be prepared to draw sketch maps.

25, 26. *English History and British History.*—English History will be taken as a whole; politics, economics, and constitution will be considered as mutually affecting each other, and all together as the outcome of the common life of the nation. Literature will not be excluded. Candidates will be expected to know so much of European history as will make the external action of this country fully intelligible and will explain those movements at home which had their beginnings abroad, e.g., the Renaissance, the Reformation, and the reactions in this country of the French Revolution. In subject 26 the outstanding incidents and movements in the history of British possessions will be included.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

27, 28. *European History*.—Although a fixed date has been given for the beginning of a period, candidates will be expected to know in general outline how the initial position was reached. The history of the American continent, of India, and of the Far East, will be included in so far as it influences European fortunes in an important degree.

29. *General Economics*.—The subject will be treated as a whole, and candidates should be prepared to illustrate the theory by the facts and to analyse the facts by the help of the theory. The history of economic thought will be included.

30. *Economic History*.—Candidates will be expected to have a general acquaintance with the early economic history of England; but special attention will be paid to the economic development of the British Isles and other portions of the Empire during the last two or three centuries, and so much knowledge of European and American conditions will be expected as is necessary for the understanding of British economic history.

31. *Public Economics*.—The questions will deal with the main forms of State action, central and local, in the economic sphere, together with public finance.

32. *Political Theory*.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation, but also the general history of the State and its connection with kindred studies such as Ethics, Psychology, Jurisprudence, Public International Law, and Economics. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities.

33. *Political Organisation*.—This will include Constitutional Forms (Representative Government, Federalism, &c.) and Public Administration, central and local. The history of institutions is not included, but candidates will be expected to know the earlier stages from which existing institutions have directly developed.

35. *English Private Law*.—The Law of Real and Personal Property (including the Law of Succession), Contracts, and Torts.

36. *Roman Law*.—Passages will be set for translation and comment, but credit will not be given merely for capacity to translate the texts.

37. *Public International Law and International Relations*.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the principal treaties which have affected international relations from 1815 inclusive to the present day.

Philosophy. *Subjects 38-41*.—In each of the four subjects the history of the subject will be included. Candidates will have an opportunity of showing their strength either in Ancient Philosophy or in Modern Philosophy.

40. *Logic*.—Questions on mathematical logic may be included, i.e., on the Logic of Mathematics, Symbolic Logic, and the Logic of probability.

Mathematics. *Subjects 42-45*.—The use of the slide-rule and of mathematical tables will be allowed.

42. *Pure Mathematics (Lower)*.—Geometry of two and of three dimensions according to Euclid (synthetic geometry), to Descartes (analytical geometry), and to Monge (descriptive geometry, dealing with three dimensional figures by the use of plan and elevation). Only the main properties of conics and quadrics including those of poles, polars and polar planes, are expected.

Algebra: Complex numbers; uniformly converging infinite series; the elements of the theory of equations, including the numerical solution of algebraic equations, but not including the formal solution of the cubic and quartic.

Infinitesimal calculus of real variables to partial differentiation and multiple integrals, with applications to geometry. Candidates should be able to deal with the types of differential equations occurring in elementary mechanics. The proof of Taylor's series will not be required.

No great skill will be expected in solving complicated problems of an elementary nature. The questions will involve the use of mathematical instruments.

43. *Pure Mathematics (Higher)*.—The geometry of curves and surfaces.

Elementary analysis, including simple functions of a complex variable and contour integration.

Differential equations, in one independent variable. Elementary treatment of partial differential equations, with special reference to the differential equations of mathematical physics. Existence theorems are excluded.

Mathematical theory of probability, including theory of errors, method of least squares, curve fitting, and correlation.

Calculus of finite differences, including numerical integration and summation and linear difference equations.

A considerable choice of questions will be allowed, so that full marks may be obtained by covering about half the range stated above.

44. *Applied Mathematics (Lower)*.—Statics, hydrostatics, dynamics, elementary theory of electricity and magnetism, including the induction of currents. Questions will be of an elementary character, but will not be confined to two dimensions; they will involve the use of the calculus. Candidates are free to use differential equations, but a knowledge thereof will not be necessary to answer the questions. Attention will be paid to problems which arise naturally and to general principles; artificial problems will be avoided. The questions will involve the use of mathematical instruments.

45. *Applied Mathematics (Higher)*.—Statics to a more advanced stage, including graphical treatment. Dynamics to the equations of Euler and Lagrange and including the theory of the vibration of strings and other simple systems.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

Hydrodynamics, including the elementary theory of the motion of solids through a liquid, surface waves, and vibrations in gases.

Elasticity, including the elements of the vibrations of rods, plates and bars.

Electricity and magnetism.

Thermodynamics, kinetic theory of gases, radiation.

Questions may involve the use of spherical and zonal harmonics. A considerable choice of questions will be allowed, so that full marks may be obtained by covering about half the range stated.

46. *Astronomy*.—Geometrical optics will be included.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of practical training in an observatory.

47. *Statistics*.—The questions to be set will cover:—

1. Elementary theory of statistics, not depending mainly on the theory of probability nor requiring a knowledge of the calculus:—Frequency distributions, averages, percentiles, and simple methods of measuring dispersion; graphic methods; elementary treatment of qualitative data, e.g., investigation of association by comparison of ratios, consistency of data; the practice of the simplest graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.
2. Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade, transport, production and consumption, education, &c.; the more elementary methods of dealing with population and vital statistics; miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics of experiments or observations.
3. Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics:—Frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally; accuracy of sampling as affecting averages percentages, the standard deviation; significance of observed differences between averages of groups, &c.; the theory of correlation for two variables.

A considerable choice of questions will be given especially as to paragraph 2, and it will be possible for a candidate without advanced mathematical knowledge to obtain full marks by answering questions under paragraphs 1 and 2.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners that he has undergone a course of training in an institution of university rank.

Natural Science. Subjects 48-co. — The standard of the higher division of a science will be that which is required in the main subject

for an honours degree at the universities. The standard for the lower division of a science will be that required in a subject subsidiary to the main subject whether required at the final degree examination or at a preceding examination.

A candidate who desires to offer a science must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of laboratory training in that science in an institution of university rank; the length of such training must be at least two academic years for the higher division of a science and at least one academic year for the lower division.

52. *Botany, Lower*.—Vegetable Physiology will be included.

53. *Botany, Higher*.—Ditto.

54. *Geology, Lower*.—Mineralogy will be included.

55. *Geology, Higher*.—Ditto.

60. *Engineering*.—Strength of materials; theory of structures; mechanism and dynamics of machines; heat and thermodynamics; surveying; hydraulics, including hydraulic machines; electricity and magnetism.

The subjects will be treated in a general manner and the questions will be confined to the more elementary parts of the subjects. The candidate will be expected to be familiar with graphical methods and to have some skill in mechanical drawing.

A candidate who desires to offer Engineering must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners that he has undergone a course of training for at least two academic years in an institution of university rank.

61. *Geography*.—Geography as understood in the universities, not excluding topics which concern geography jointly with other subjects such as economics, history, physics, botany, and geology. There will be a practical test which will necessitate a knowledge of cartographical methods and notations, and for this tests drawing instruments may be required.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of training for at least one academic year in an institution of university rank.

62. *Physical Anthropology, Prehistoric Archaeology and Technology*.—Candidates will be expected to have such knowledge as may be acquired by laboratory and museum work, consisting mainly in the handling and study of specimens and exhibits. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of rude culture, including prehistoric civilization.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners that he has undergone a course of training in an institution of university rank.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

63. *Social Anthropology*.—Candidates will not be expected to have a detailed acquaintance with laboratory and museum work. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of rude culture, including prehistoric civilization.

64. *Agriculture*.—Agricultural chemistry, agricultural botany, and agricultural zoology will be included.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners that he has undergone a course of training in an approved institution.

65. *Experimental Psychology*.—A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners that he has undergone a course of laboratory training in an institution of university rank.

The following applies only to candidates for the Indian Civil Service :—

66. *Sanskrit, translation, prose composition, and questions on Vedic and Sanskrit grammar*.—Both Vedic and classical Sanskrit passages will be set for translation; composition will be required in classical Sanskrit alone.

67. *Sanskrit literature and the history of the civilization and thought of India from the Vedic period to 1200 A.D.*—History and literature will, as far as possible, be brought into close relation. The questions on literature will require first-hand knowledge of the authors; and the authors dealt with will be those which candidates ought to have read. Passages of literature will be set for comment on matters of social, political, legal, or other historical importance.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

July, 1920.

RATES OF PAY.

1. His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to sanction the revised rates of pay for the Indian Civil Service as detailed in the following paragraphs. They will take effect from 1st December, 1919 :—

Year of Service.	(1) <i>Time Scale.</i>			Superior.			
	Pay.	Inferior. Overseas Pay.	Total.	Pay.	Overseas Pay.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
		Rs. per mensem.			Rs. per mensem.		
1st	450	150	600	...	...	...
2nd	500	150	650	...	...	...
3rd	550	150	700	...	...	...
4th	600	150	750	...	...	...
5th	650	150	800	1,000*	150	1,150	
6th	700	150	850	1,050	150	1,200	
7th	750	150	900	1,100	150	1,250	
8th	800	200	1,000	1,150	200	1,350	
9th	900	200	1,100	1,200	200	1,400	
10th	1,000	200	1,200	1,275	200	1,475	
11th	1,100	200	1,300	1,350	200	1,550	
		Efficiency bar here.					
12th	1,200	250	1,450	1,425	250	1,675	
13th	1,300	250	1,550	1,500	250	1,750	
14th	1,300	250	1,550	1,600	250	1,850	
15th	1,350	250	1,600	1,700	250	1,950	
16th	1,350	250	1,600	1,800	250	2,050	
17th	...	...	...	1,900	250	2,150
18th	...	...	...	2,000	250	2,250
19th	...	...	...	2,050	250	2,300
20th	...	...	...	2,100	250	2,350
21st	...	...	...	2,150	250	2,400
22nd	...	...	...	2,200	250	2,450
23rd	...	...	...	2,250	250	2,500
24th	...	...	...	2,250	250	2,500
25th	...	...	...	2,250	250	2,500

* Or any earlier year.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

(2) As there are no Commissionerships in Madras the following special rates have been approved for Collectors in that Presidency in lieu of those set out in columns 5, 6, and 7 above for the years mentioned below :—

Year of Service.	Overseas		Total.
	Pay.	Pay.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20th ...	2,150	250	2,400
21st ...	2,200	250	2,450
22nd ...	2,350	250	2,600
23rd ...	2,400	250	2,650
24th ...	2,500	250	2,750
25th ...	2,500	250	2,750

(3) The overseas pay set out in columns 3 and 6 above (which will reckon as salary for all purposes of the Civil Service Regulations) will ordinarily be granted only to officers of non-Indian domicile; but as an exception to this general rule, all Indian officers now in the Indian Civil Service, as well as the Indian candidates selected at the Open Competitive Examination of 1919 who are now undergoing probation, and all Indian candidates selected at the next five Open Competitive Examinations beginning with the examination of 1920, will be regarded as eligible for the allowance. Thereafter the continuance of this concession will be further considered.

Note.—Overseas pay will cease for officers holding appointments outside the time-scale and the pay sanctioned for such appointments will be the same for all incumbents.

(4) With the exception of 1st grade judges on Rs. 3,000, mentioned in paragraph 3 below, all officers on the general time-scale holding superior judicial appointments including Legal Remembrancers will draw a duty allowance of Rs. 150 a month in addition to their salary under that scale. Judicial officers serving in the Madras Presidency will draw this allowance in addition to the salary permissible under the general time-scale and not in addition to that admissible under the scale sanctioned for Madras Collectors.

(5) Officers will become eligible for the increment of Rs. 50 per mensem shown in the second and third years of the time scale on passing the first and second departmental examinations respectively, and will remain on Rs. 700 per mensem (or Rs. 550 if not eligible for overseas pay) until the completion of their third year of service.

(6) The time-scales set out above will take the place of the existing grade pay and will cover appointments now graded as Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Collectors and Joint Magistrates or Sub-Collectors, all of which (with the exception of 1st grade Sub-Collectors in Madras mentioned in paragraph 2 below) will be classed as inferior; and Deputy Commissioners or Magistrate-Collectors, and District and Sessions Judges or Divisional Judges, Additional Magistrates and Additional

Judges and such appointments as are graded with Magistrates and Collectors or Deputy Commissioners and District and Sessions Judges, all of which will be classed as superior. The 1st grade judges on Rs. 3,000 and the other appointments on fixed rates of pay mentioned in paragraph 3 below will, however, be outside the time-scale.

(7) An officer holding an appointment classed as "inferior" will draw pay according to the inferior scale subject to the efficiency bar at the beginning of the twelfth year. An officer holding an appointment classed as "superior" will draw pay according to the superior scale for so long as he holds the appointment (whether appointed to it substantively or officiating in it).

2. Appointments, the pay of which is regulated by the time-scale subject to certain limitations or with certain additional allowances :—

NOTE.—The maxima indicated in the list below are exclusive of overseas pay, except in the case of 1st grade Sub-Collectors in Madras.

(a) MADRAS.

1 Commissioner of Coorg.—Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,150.

2 Secretaries to Government.—Pay under the superior time-scale for Madras Collectors with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.

1 Private Secretary to Governor.—Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800. (Non-Indian Civil Service officers will draw a pay of Rs. 1,500.)

Sub-Collectors, 1st grade.—Pay in accordance with the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,050.

4 Under Secretaries.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

1 Assistant Resident, Travancore.—Pay under the inferior time-scale without any maximum.

(b) BOMBAY.

1 Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.

1 Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.—Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,275 exclusive of existing local allowance of Rs. 300 which will continue.

1 Assistant Remembrancer, Legal Affairs.—Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500, but no judicial allowance.

1 Assistant Commissioner in Sind.—Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,275; the existing local allowance will be withdrawn.

1 Deputy Commissioner, Salt and Excise.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250 subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,600.

3 Assistant Judges exercising Appellate and Additional Sessions powers.—Pay under the superior time-scale, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 excluding the judicial allowance of Rs. 150.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—*continued.*

1 Private Secretary to Governor.—Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800. (Non-Indian Civil Service officers will draw Rs. 1,500.)

2 Under Secretaries.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

(c) BENGAL.

3 Secretaries.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.

1 Private Secretary to Governor.—Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800. (Non-Indian Civil Service officers will draw Rs. 1,500.)

4 Under Secretaries.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

(d) UNITED PROVINCES.

1 Commissioner, Kumaon Division.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.

1 Joint Secretary to the Board of Revenue.—Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,050.

1 Deputy Director of Land Records.—Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,150.

1 Superintendent, Dehra Dun.—Pay under the superior time-scale.

1 Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal.—Pay under the superior time-scale.

2 Deputy Commissioners, Garhwal and Almora.—Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,600.

3 Secretaries (now ranked as Collectors).—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250, but without the daily allowance of Rs. 10 which they now draw while stationed at Lucknow.

3 Under Secretaries.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

1 City Magistrate, Lucknow.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 100.

(e) PUNJAB.

1 Judge, Small Cause Court, Simla.—Pay under the superior time-scale with the judicial allowance of Rs. 150, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,275 exclusive of allowance.

2 Secretaries.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.

1 Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.—Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800.

3 Under Secretaries.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

1 Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

(f) BURMA.

1 President, Rangoon Municipality.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.

1 Director of Agriculture and Co-operation.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 150.

2 Secretaries.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.

1 Deputy Director of Land Records.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

1 Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200 subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800.

2 Under Secretaries (now graded as Assistant Commissioners).—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

1 Warden of the Yenang-Yaung Oilfield.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

(g) BIHAR AND ORISSA.

2 Secretaries.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.

3 Under Secretaries.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

(h) CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Second and Third Secretaries.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 250.

2 Under Secretaries.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

3 Sub-Judges.—Pay under the inferior time-scale.

(i) ASSAM.

1 Chief Secretary.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 400.

1 Secretary.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 150.

2 Under Secretaries.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 200.

(j) REGISTERS OF HIGH AND CHIEF COURTS AND OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS' COURTS.

Registrars of High Courts or Chief Courts, except Patna High Court.—Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,600; judicial allowance will not be drawn. Local allowance of Rs. 100 should continue in case of Registrars, Punjab and Burma, as Secretary to Rule Committee.

Registrar, Patna High Court.—Pay as District and Sessions Judge, subject to a maximum, including judicial allowance, of Rs. 2,400.

Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with existing duty allowance of Rs. 100.

Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with existing duty allowance of Rs. 100—50—200.

(k) POSTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(i) Home Department.

1 Deputy Secretary.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 400, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250 including duty allowance.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

1 Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.—Pay under the superior time-scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,200

1 Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.—Pay under the inferior time scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 100.

1 Assistant Commissioner, employed as Additional District Magistrate, Delhi.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 100.

1 Assistant Commissioner, employed as City magistrate, Delhi.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 100.

1 Assistant Commissioner, employed as Secretary to the Delhi Municipality.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 100.

1 Personal Assistant to the Director, Central Intelligence.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a local allowance of Rs. 300 subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,350.

1 Under Secretary.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 300.

(ii) Finance Department.

1 Deputy Secretary.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 400, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250 including duty allowance.

1 Under Secretary.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 300.

(iii) Foreign and Political Department.

2 Deputy Secretaries.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 400, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250 including duty allowance.

1 Under Secretary.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 300.

(iv) Legislative Department.

1 Deputy Secretary.—Pay under the superior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 400, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250 including duty allowance.

(v) Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

1 Under Secretary.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 300.

(vi) Department of Commerce and Industry.

2 Under Secretaries.—Pay under the inferior time-scale with a duty allowance of Rs. 300.

3. Appointments above the time-scale on fixed rates of pay:—

(a) MADRAS.

	Rs.
1 Chief Secretary	3,750
1 Member, Board of Revenue	3,750
1 Member, Board of Revenue	3,500
2 Members, Board of Revenue	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	3,000
1 Secretary, Revenue Department	3,000

(b) BOMBAY

	Rs.
1 Chief Secretary	3,750
3 Commissioners	3,500
2 Commissioners	3,000
1 Judicial Commissioner, Sind	3,500
1 Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments	3,125
1 Additional Judicial Commissioner, Sind	3,000
1 District and Sessions Judge (1st grade)	3,000

NOTE.—The pay of Municipal Commissioner in Bombay will continue to be regulated by law as heretofore.

(c) BENGAL.

1 Chief Secretary	3,750
1 Member, Board of Revenue	3,750
5 Commissioners	3,000
3 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	3,000

NOTE.—Pay of Chairman and Deputy Chairman, Calcutta Corporation, and Chairman, Calcutta Improvement Trust, will continue to be regulated by law as heretofore.

(d) UNITED PROVINCES.

	Rs.
2 Members, Board of Revenue... ..	3,500
1 Judicial Commissioner	3,500
1 Additional Judicial Commissioner	3,333½
1 Chief Secretary	3,000
9 Commissioners	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	3,000
1 Opium Agent	2,500—100—3,000

(e) PUNJAB.

2 Financial Commissioners	3,500
1 Chief Secretary	3,000
5 Commissioners	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	3,000

(f) BURMA.

1 Financial Commissioner	3,500
1 Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma	3,500
1 Chief Secretary	3,000
9 Commissioners including Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records... ..	3,000
1 Divisional Judge (1st grade)	3,000

(g) BIHAR AND ORISSA

1 Member, Board of Revenue	3,600
1 Chief Secretary	3,000
5 Commissioners	3,000
2 District and Sessions Judges (1st grade)	3,000

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

(h) CENTRAL PROVINCES.		Rs.
1	Financial Commissioner	3,500
1	Judicial Commissioner	3,500
2	Additional Judicial Commissioners	3,000
5	Commissioners	3,000
1	Chief Secretary	3,000

(i) ASSAM.

2	Commissioners	3,000
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4. (1) In bringing officers at present in service on to the revised rates of pay, articles 156 to 158 of the Civil Service Regulations will not be held to apply. Existing incumbents of offices will be protected against any immediate loss of pay due to the introduction of the revised rates.

(2) Subject to the general proviso above that officers shall not receive less than they were drawing substantively at the time of the introduction of the time-scale their initial pay in the superior scale will be regulated according to the length of their total service counting from the date of commencement of service.

(3) The broken period of a year of service which an officer put in before the date of the introduction of the time-scale shall remain at his credit for the next increment.

5. Exchange compensation allowance is withdrawn with effect from the 1st December, 1919.

6. The pay of appointments outside the time-scale which are not mentioned in this Resolution are under separate consideration and orders concerning them will be issued later.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE.

REGULATIONS &c., FOR ADMISSION BY A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION COMMENCING ON THE 28TH JUNE, 1921.

1. A Competitive Examination for admission to the Indian Police Force (Higher Grades) will be held on 28th June, 1921, in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Entrance Examination.

2. The subjects of the examination* and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject are as follows:—

CLASS I.—Obligatory.

	Marks.
(i) English	2,000
(ii) English History and Geography	2,000
(iii) Mathematics A (elementary)	2,000
(iv) French or German	2,000

CLASS II.—Optional.

(v) and (vi) :—	Marks.
(a) German or French	2,000
(b) Latin	2,000
(c) Greek	2,000
(d) Physics and Chemistry or General Science	2,000
(e) Mathematics B (intermediate)	2,000
(f) Mathematics C (higher)	2,000

A separate paper will be set in Arithmetic under Mathematics A (elementary) and a separate paper in Trigonometry under Mathematics B (intermediate).

All the subjects of Class I must be taken up. Not more than two of the subjects of Class II may be taken up, and if one of these subjects is

a modern language it must be different from the modern language selected in Class I.

Candidates will be required to qualify (*i.e.*, to obtain not less than 33 per cent. of the total marks allotted) in each of the four obligatory subjects named in Class I.

Candidates who fail in only one obligatory subject but make 6,000 marks or more in the aggregate will take their place in the list of qualified candidates according to the aggregate of the marks obtained.

If a candidate takes up both French and German, the language for which he obtains the higher marks will be reckoned as his obligatory language.

In addition to the above-named subjects candidates may take up freehand drawing, to which 400 marks will be allotted.

3. *Place of Examination.*—The examination will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates may undergo the written part of their examination in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or at any of the provincial centres at which the simultaneous examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is to be held. A provisional list of such centres may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners. The oral and practical parts of the examination, if any, will be held in London only.

* See Syllabus in Appendix 1.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE—*continued.*

4. *Examination Fee.*—A fee of £4 is required from candidates examined in London, but when the written examination is conducted elsewhere than in London the fee is £5. Candidates examined at a college or school will probably be required to pay a local fee (in order to defray the expenses of superintendence), as to which they should obtain early information from the college or school authorities. The fee payable to the Civil Service Commissioners must be paid by means of stamps of the specified amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates by the Civil Service Commissioners about ten days before the examination.

5.* *Number of Appointments.*—The number of candidates to be selected will not be less than ten (provided so many are found suitable in all respects for appointment to the Indian Police).

6. *Conditions of Eligibility.*—Every candidate except as stated below must be a European British subject, and at the time of his birth his father must have been a natural-born British subject; provided, however, that the Secretary of State for India in Council may make exceptions to the latter condition in the case of candidates who served in His Majesty's Armed Forces during the war. The decision of the Secretary of State in Council as to whether a candidate satisfies these conditions shall be final. Candidates must, *without exception on any ground*, be above 19 and under 22 years of age on the 1st August, 1921. They must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India they will forfeit their appointments.

Indian and Burmese candidates, being eligible for appointment in India, will not ordinarily be admitted to compete at the examination, but the Secretary of State for India in Council reserves the right to admit such candidates in cases in

which they have been resident in the United Kingdom for not less than five years prior to 1st August, 1921.

7. *Form of Application.*—Application to compete at the examination must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1, and to be returned to him, with the necessary documents, not later than Tuesday, the 10th May, 1921.

No applications received after that date can be considered.

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

8. *Medical Examination.*—Those Candidates who are successful in the literary examination will be required, shortly after the result of that examination is declared, to undergo a strict examination by a Medical Board,† at the India Office, as to their physique and capacity for active out-door work in the plains of India. Instructions as to the date and time of this examination will be issued to successful candidates by the India Office.

9. *Appointment of Probationers.*—The Secretary of State will nominate as probationers such competitors as attain the highest aggregate of marks (provided that they obtain the minimum aggregate of 6,000 marks (*see* para. 2) and that they pass the medical examination and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects).

10. *Riding Test.*—Selected candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners as to their ability to ride, and will be required to obtain—

(a) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that they are able to ride well and to perform journeys on horseback; or

* The number of appointments to be made cannot yet be stated.—*January, 1921*

† With a view to prevent parents and guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates who may be physically unfit for the Police Service, it is suggested that, before any such preparation is begun, candidates be submitted to examination by the medical adviser of the family, or any other qualified medical practitioner, with regard to the points which are indicated in Appendix III.

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

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

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

(b) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.

(c) It must be understood that the opinion of the Medical Board which will be communicated by the Board to the candidate at the end of the examination is solely for the candidate's own information and is not an official finding. The Board, if they consider a candidate unfit, will exercise their discretion as to informing him of the particular grounds on which their opinion is based. No further information can in any case be given as to the Medical Board's opinion which will be confined solely to the physical fitness of the candidate; and any question as to the eligibility of the candidate, if found physically fit, to be admitted to the Indian Police, should be addressed in writing to the Under Secretary of State.

(d) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at this preliminary examination are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, at their own risk continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final medical examination by the Medical Board prior to the examination or to their appointment.

(e) As the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, a candidate who is informed after such an examination that he is physically fit will have no claim to acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the Service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE—*continued.*

(b) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners of minimum proficiency* in riding.

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

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

12. (a) *Uniform.*—It is an ordinary condition of appointment that a successful candidate shall provide himself, or be provided by his parents or guardians, with his uniform or the cost thereof. The India Office makes a contributory grant of £30 towards the cost of uniform.

(b) *Horse and Saddlery.*—A successful candidate must, when required to do so by Government, provide himself with a suitable horse and saddlery at his own expense. Local Governments in India are authorised to make to a newly appointed officer a grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 600 towards the cost of such horse and saddlery.

13. *Departure for India.*—The probationers will be required to start for India not later than October, 1921, so as to arrive in the course of November. Failure to embark in time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment. Free passages to India will be provided by the India Office, but any probationer resigning his appointment

within three years on any ground but that of health supported by a medical certificate will be required to refund the cost of his passage.

14. *Salary during Probation.*—On arrival in India probationers will receive initial pay of Rs. 325 a month, plus overseas pay of Rs. 125 a month in the case of probationers with non-Indian domicile. (*See Appendix II.*)

15. *Period of Probation.*—Probationers will be required to qualify by passing the necessary departmental examinations (as well as the riding test, if necessary, *see* Rule 10) within two years of their arrival in India.

16. *Liability of Probationers to Removal.*—Any probationer who may fail to pass the prescribed examinations within two years or be found unfit for police duties will be liable to removal from the Service. Any probationer so removed from the Service will be furnished with a free passage to England provided he utilises such passage within three months from date of such removal.

17. *Promotion after Probation.*—No probationer will be eligible for promotion either acting or substantive, until he has passed the prescribed departmental examinations, including the riding test.

18. *Leave, Pension, and Provident Fund.*—Officers joining the Indian Police under these conditions will find a summary of information regarding leave, pension, and Provident Fund in Appendices IV, V and VI.

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

INDIA OFFICE,

January 1921.

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

The chief tests will be Saddling and Bridling; Mounting and Dismounting; Trotting and Cantering; Riding at a trot without stirrups; Riding at a trot with stirrups but without reins; Jumping a hedge hurdle, about three feet in height. Although the examination will, in the main, be confined to these points, the examiner will not be deterred from applying any other tests which may appear desirable.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN SERVICES.

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INDIAN POLICE FORCE—continued.

APPENDIX II.

1. Revised Scale for Indian Police approved by Secretary of State in Council, 27th April, 1921.

Year of Service.	Junior.			Senior.		
	Pay.	Overseas Pay.	Total.	Pay.	Overseas Pay.	Total.
	Rupees per mensem.			Rupees per mensem.		
1st	325	125	450	—	—	—
2nd	350	125	475	—	—	—
3rd	375	125	500	—	—	—
4th	400	150	550	—	—	—
5th	425	150	575	—	—	—
6th	450	150	600	600*	150	750*
7th	475	150	625	625	150	775
8th	500	150	650	650	150	800
9th	525	200	725	675	200	875
10th	550	200	750	700	200	900
11th	575	200	775	725	200	925
12th	600	200	800	750	200	950
13th	625	200	825	775	200	975
14th	650	250	900	800	250	1,050
15th	675	250	925	825	250	1,075
16th	—	—	—	850	250	1,100
17th	—	—	—	900	250	1,150
18th	—	—	—	950	250	1,200
19th	—	—	—	1,000	250	1,250
20th	—	—	—	1,050	250	1,300
21st	—	—	—	1,100	250	1,350
22nd	—	—	—	1,150	250	1,400
23rd	—	—	—	1,200	250	1,450
24th	—	—	—	1,250	250	1,500
25th	—	—	—	1,300	250	1,550
26th	—	—	—	1,350	250	1,600
Selection Grade	—	—	—	1,450	250	1,700

Rs.

Deputy Inspectors-General	...	...	...	1,750—100—2,150
Inspectors-General, major provinces	...	...	...	2,500—125—3,000
" " minor	"	"	...	2,250—125—2,750 (one)
				2,250—125—2,500 (two)

* In 6th or any earlier year.

Note.—All officers enter on the "junior scale," but when they attain certain posts of higher responsibility they are classed as coming under the "senior scale," and draw pay thereunder for so long as they hold such posts (whether officiating in them or appointed substantively to them).

2. The time scale in para. 1 above will cover the appointments of Assistant Superintendent of Police and District Superintendent of Police. Separate scales of pay have been sanctioned for officers appointed in India as Deputy Superintendents.

3. The overseas pay set out in the table in para. 1 above (which will reckon as pay for all purposes of the Civil Service Regulations) will be admissible only to officers of non-Indian domicile.

APPENDIX III.

(Regulations as to Physical Examination. See pages 282 to 285.)

INDIAN POLICE FORCE—continued.

APPENDIX IV.

NOTE.—Appendices IV and V are merely intended to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to the Indian (Imperial) Police Service without going into minute details, and do not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorised text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being.

LEAVE.

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

Long Leave.

2. Furlough with allowances (see para. 5) is admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service.

3. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

4. Except as provided in Rule 7, furlough without medical certificate is limited to the amount "due" and may not exceed two years at a time. On medical certificate furlough may be extended to three years.

5. The allowances admissible during furlough are—

(1) During any period of furlough not exceeding two years half average salary, subject to certain maximum and (in the case of furlough with medical certificate) minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the first two years of any period of furlough, one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

6. Furlough on half average salary (see para. 5) may be commuted into leave on higher pay subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The leave on higher pay, or "commuted furlough," is fixed at one-half of the furlough commuted.

(2) The amount of furlough which may be commuted during an officer's total service is limited to two years.

(3) The commuted furlough will carry an allowance at the rate of average salary subject to a maximum of £2,400 a year.

(4) Subject to special consideration in exceptional circumstances, an officer must have six months' furlough at his credit at the end of the "commuted furlough," or any leave granted to him in continuation of it.

(5) In any one period of leave not more than eight months may be spent on "commuted furlough," or on "commuted furlough" combined with privilege leave.

(6) For the purpose of the rules governing the extent to which leave taken out of India may be allowed to count as service for pension, time spent out of India on "commuted furlough" will be reckoned according to its actual duration, and not according to the duration of the furlough in exchange for which it is granted.

7. In respect of urgent private affairs, an officer may be granted furlough in excess of the amount "due" for a period not exceeding six months at one time or 12 months in the whole of his service.

Short Leave.

8. Privilege Leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to four months.

Subject to certain conditions Privilege Leave may be combined with furlough or extraordinary leave without pay.

9. Joining time for a short period, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer returning from leave out of India to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

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

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

General.

12. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave, can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE—continued.

APPENDIX V.

(See NOTE at commencement of Appendix IV.)

PENSIONS.

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

2. Subject to the absolute right of the Government of India to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age for superannuation, should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services, officers will be allowed to retire optionally after 25 or more years' service.

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

4. An officer becomes eligible for full retiring pension on completing 30 years' qualifying service.

5. If before completing this period of service an officer is permitted to retire voluntarily after completion of 25 or more years' qualifying service (para. 2), or is compelled to retire on attaining the age of 55, (para. 3), or through ill-health not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits, he will be eligible for a reduced pension or, if invalidated with less than 10 years' qualifying service, for a gratuity.

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

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

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

Year of Completed Service.	Sixtieths of Average Emoluments.	Maximum Limit of Pension.
10	10	Rs. a year. 2,000
11	11	2,200
12	12	2,400
13	13	2,600
14	14	2,800
15	15	3,000
16	16	3,200
17	17	3,400
18	18	3,600
19	19	3,800
20	20	4,000
21	21	4,200
22	22	4,400
23	23	4,600
24	24	4,800
25	25	5,000
26	26	5,200
27	27	5,400
28	28	5,600
29	29	5,800
30	30	6,000

7. Government may retire any officer after he has completed 25 years' service without giving reasons, and without admitting any claim to compensation in addition to pension, and in that event the pension admissible to him will ordinarily be regulated on a scale not exceeding that laid down above. Government also reserves the general power to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible in all cases where an officer's service has been unsatisfactory.

Additional Pensions.

8. The Government of India have classified certain high appointments into two grades, the lower comprising those posts which involve high but intermediate responsibility, the higher consisting of those which require a marked degree of independent administrative and professional capacity. Officers who have held appointments in the lower grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 300 per year of service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade. Officers who have held appointments classed in the upper grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 500 for each year of service rendered in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone.

9. These additional pensions will be awarded only to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency, and will be subject to the condition that an officer must not retire voluntarily before the age of 55 with less than 28 years' service.

The upper grade includes:—

Inspectors-General of Police (except Inspector-General of Police North-West Frontier Province, and Inspector-General Railway Police, Rajputana).

Director, Central Intelligence Department.
Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay.

The lower grade includes:—

Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, and

Inspector-General, Railway Police, Rajputana.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

Commissioners of Police, Madras and Rangoon.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE—*continued.*

APPENDIX VI.

PROVIDENT FUND.

A general Provident Fund, to which contribution is compulsory, has also been established on the following basis:—

- (1) The contribution is compulsory up to 6½ per cent. on salaries, with voluntary contributions of not more than a further 9½ per cent. Subscriptions on leave of any kind are optional.
- (2) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing.

- (3) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him, unconditionally, on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives or such other person or persons as, under and subject to the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS AND ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

REGULATIONS AS TO APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN 1921.

Note.—The Secretary of State is unable to give any undertaking that the Regulations will remain unaltered in the future.

1. Until further notice, the Secretary of State for India in Council will, during each year, make a number of appointments of Assistant Executive Engineers in the Public Works and State Railway Departments of the Government of India. In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee, including at least one eminent representative of the engineering profession.

In 1921 it is intended that 9 appointments of Europeans and 2 of Indians should be made.

The Selection Committee will probably sit in May or June.

2. Applications must be made on a printed form, which may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, S. W. 1, and should reach the India Office not later than 30th April.

Every European candidate must have been born on or after the 2nd August, 1894, and on or before the 1st August, 1899.

3. An Indian candidate must have attained the age of 21 and not attained the age of 24* years on the first day of July of the year in which he offers himself for appointment, except that in the case of an Indian who has rendered service of the nature defined in Regulation 4, the same maximum age limit as for Europeans will apply.

[N.B.—Indians must obtain a certificate of age and nationality in the form explained in Appendix II. As the production of this certificate is a necessary condition of appointment, intending candidates are advised to procure it without delay. The certificate should be forwarded to the India Office together with the candidate's form of application or at the earliest subsequent opportunity.]

4. Every European candidate in 1921, subject to the exception stated below, must have served in His Majesty's Naval, Military, or Air Forces during the war for at least one year, or if his service be less than one year, have been discharged on account of wounds or sickness resulting from such service.

In the case of Europeans who have been prevented on adequate grounds from joining His Majesty's Forces, applications to be exceptionally admitted as candidates may be made to the India Office for consideration.

5. Every European candidate must be a British subject and, except as provided in Regulation 6, if he or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance, the father must at the time of the candidate's birth have been a British subject and still be (or have continued to be until his death) a British subject. The decision of the

* Subject to the exception stated in para. 3 the maximum age limit of 24 years for Indian candidates will be maintained for the next two years and will be reduced to 23 years in 1924.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN SERVICES.

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INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT--continued.

Secretary of State in Council whether a candidate satisfies these conditions shall be final. A candidate must also be of good moral character and sound bodily health and, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in all respects suitable to hold an appointment in the Indian Public Works Department or State Railway Department.

6. Indians are eligible for the appointments open to them provided that they are British subjects or that the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under Section 96A of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by Section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, that they are to be considered eligible.

7. Indian candidates must produce evidence that they have either (1) obtained one of the University degrees mentioned in Appendix I; or (2) passed Sections A and B of the A.M.I.C.E. examination; or (3) obtained such other diploma or distinction in engineering as the Secretary of State may decide to accept in any particular case. It is preferred that candidates should have taken a college course and obtained one of the degrees mentioned in Appendix I. They must in addition have had at least one full year's practical experience of civil engineering under a qualified civil engineer at the time when they appear before the Selection Committee. Those whose qualifying diploma has been obtained without a college course should have had a full three years of such practical experience.

8. European applicants eligible under Rule 4 who can produce evidence of the above qualifications will be admitted as candidates; others not holding one of the recognised degrees or diplomas must produce evidence—

(a) of having received a general education high enough to fit them to receive proper professional training and to become members of the engineering profession;

(b) of having received some technical education (University or otherwise) in Engineering; and

(c) of having had some practical training and experience in engineering as civilians and in military or quasi-military service.

An applicant who has served or is serving at the time of his application, must produce, if possible, a report by his Commanding Officer on his character, administrative capacity and powers of organisation, and aptitude, natural bent, and engineering experience.

9. In the event of any candidate being selected who has not, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, had sufficient practical experience, he may be required to undergo, after arrival in India, such period of probation in charge of works as may be decided upon, and his final appointment will be made dependent upon the result of such probation.

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

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

The Regulations governing the physical examination of candidates for the Public Works and State Railway Departments of the Government of India are given in Appendix III.

12. Selected candidates will also be required to satisfy the Secretary of State of their ability to ride.*

13. They will on appointment be provided with a free first-class passage to India, and they will be expected to proceed thither about the end of September or later in the year in which they are appointed.

Their pay will begin from the date of their landing in India, and, if they so desire, they will be able to obtain an advance of two months' pay, recoverable by monthly instalments

* Selected candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners as to their ability to ride, and will be required to obtain either—

(a) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of all the duties of the Indian Public Works and State Railway Departments; or

(b) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners of minimum proficiency in riding.

In the latter case they will be subjected, on their arrival in India, to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government.

Candidates are warned that the certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, without which they will not be allowed to proceed to India, is only granted to those who can qualify in a series of tests, which includes jumping.

The chief tests will be saddling and bridling; mounting and dismounting; trotting and cantering; riding at a trot without stirrups; riding at a trot with stirrups but without reins; jumping a hedge hurdle about 7 feet in height.

Although the examination will, in the main, be confined to these points, the examiner will not be deterred from applying any other tests which may appear desirable.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued*.

of one-third of salary. Of this advance a proportion not exceeding one-half may be drawn in England.

14. If less than 24 years of age on 1st August, 1921, Candidates will enter the service as Assistant Executive Engineers on a salary of Rs. 6,300 a year. If above 24 years, they will be credited with service as though they had been appointed in their 24th year. The years of service so credited will subsequently count for purposes of pay and promotion, but not for leave.

15. Service in His Majesty's Forces will count for active and total service for pension

(including invalid pension) as follows:—Candidates who have attained the age of 25 on 1st August preceding arrival in India, will be allowed to count a period not exceeding one year, provided such period was spent on active war service, including sick leave.

16. The instruments required by Assistant Executive Engineers are supplied to them in India.

17. Particulars as to pay, pension, &c., are contained in Appendices IV and V.

INDIA OFFICE,
February, 1921.

NOTE FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES.

The Selection Committee of 1906 drew attention to the subjects which were held to be of most importance for the Public Works Service, viz. :—

Pure Mathematics, including a knowledge of the differential and integral calculus.

Applied Mathematics.

Geometrical and Engineering Drawing.

Surveying and Geodesy.

Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures.

Hydraulics.

Heat Engines.

Materials used in Construction.

Building Construction.—Wood and metal work, limes and cements, and building with stones, brick, and concrete.

Knowledge of the principles of road-making, waterworks, sanitary and railway engineering. (Important.)

The Selection Committee were further of opinion that all candidates should have had some workshop training.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF DEGREES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 7.

The degrees shown in Lists A and B are accepted without reservation in the case of candidates who matriculated on or before 30th June, 1914. The special conditions applicable to candidates who matriculated on or after 1st July, 1914, are stated in the Notes appended to the two lists.

Candidates who rely on a degree in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering or in "Naval Architecture" should have had at least one year's practical experience in Civil Engineering.

LIST A.

Oxford.—B.A. (with Honours in the Engineering Science Final Honours School).

Cambridge.—B.A. (with Honours in Mechanical Science Tripos).

St. Andrews.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Edinburgh.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin.—B.A.I. with Honours in Engineering.

Durham.—B.Sc., with Honours in "Civil," "Mechanical," or "Electrical" Engineering, or in Naval Architecture.

London.—B.Sc., with Honours in "Civil and Mechanical," or "Electrical" Engineering.

Victoria University (Manchester).—B.Sc., with honours in Engineering.

Birmingham.—B.Sc., with Honours in "Civil," "Mechanical," or "Electrical" Engineering.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued*.APPENDIX I—LIST A—*continued*.

Liverpool.—B.Eng., with Honours in "Civil," "Mechanical," or "Electrical" Engineering, or Naval Architecture.

Leeds.—B.Sc., with Honours in "Civil," "Mechanical," or "Electrical" Engineering.

Sheffield.—B.Eng., with Honours in "Civil," "Mechanical," or "Electrical" Engineering.

Bristol.—B.Sc., with Honours in "Civil" or "Mechanical" Engineering.

Note to List A.—In the case of candidates who matriculated after 30th June, 1914, the above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The condition as to three years' study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

LIST B.

Dublin.—B.A.I.

Durham.—B.Sc. in "Civil," "Mechanical," or "Electrical" Engineering, or in Naval Architecture.

London.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

Victoria University (Manchester).—B.Sc. Tech. in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).

University of Wales.—B.Sc. in "Civil," "Mechanical," or "Electrical" Engineering.

Birmingham.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

Liverpool.—B.Eng.

Leeds.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" Engineering.

Sheffield.—B.Eng. (First Class in the Final Examination).

National University of Ireland.—B.E.

Bristol.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" Engineering.

Note to List B.—In the case of candidates who matriculated after 30th June, 1914, the degrees in List B will be accepted only if (1) the Matriculation or other Entrance Examination accepted by the Institution of Civil Engineers to the Engineering course in the University has been passed, and (2) a regular course of study occupying not less than three Academical years has been pursued in the University between the passing of such Matriculation or other Entrance Examination and the passing of the final examination for the degree.

But Indians who have taken an Indian degree which exempts them from part of the University course will be regarded as having satisfied condition (1), and will be exempted from condition (2) if their degree has been obtained in less than three years in accordance with the Regulation of the University concerned.

APPENDIX II.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE CERTIFICATE OF AGE AND NATIONALITY TO BE OBTAINED BY CANDIDATES WHO ARE NATIVES OF INDIA.—*See REGULATIONS.*

APPENDIX III.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

APPENDIX IV.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

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

1. The Superior Engineer Establishments of the Indian Public Works Department and Indian State Railways consist of a staff of engineers, military and civil, engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works and railways undertaken by the State in India.

2. The permanent establishments of the Departments are recruited from the following sources:—

(1.) Officers of Royal Engineers.

(2.) Persons appointed by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.

(3.) Persons educated at the Government Civil Engineering Colleges in India, and appointed by the Government of India.

(4.) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

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

Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers.

Year.	Junior.				Senior.			
	Pay.	Technical Pay.	Overseas Pay.	Total.	Pay.	Technical Pay.	Overseas Pay.	Total.
	Rs. per mensem.	Rs. per mensem.	Rs. per mensem.	Rs. per mensem.	Rs. per mensem.	Rs. per mensem.	Rs. per mensem.	Rs. per mensem.
1st	300	75	150	525	...	...	...	...
2nd	350	75	150	575	...	...	...	...
3rd	400	75	150	625	...	...	...	...
4th	450	75	150	675	550	75	150	775
5th	450	75	150	675	550	75	150	775
6th	500	75	150	725	600	75	150	825
7th	550	75	150	775	650	75	150	875
8th	550	75	200	825	650	75	200	925
Efficiency bar here.								
9th	600	75	200	875	700	75	100	975
10th	600	75	200	925	750	75	200	1,025
11th	750	75	200	975	800	75	200	1,075
12th	700	75	250	1,025	850	75	250	1,175
13th	850	75	250	1,125	900	75	250	1,225
14th	800	75	250	1,175	950	75	250	1,275
15th	950	75	250	1,225	950	75	250	1,275
16th	...	...	...	...	1,000	75	250	1,325
17th	...	...	...	...	1,050	75	250	1,375
18th	...	...	...	...	1,100	75	250	1,425
19th	...	...	...	...	1,150	75	250	1,475
20th	...	...	...	...	1,200	75	250	1,525
21st	...	...	...	...	1,200	75	250	1,525
22nd	...	...	...	...	1,250	75	250	1,575
23rd	...	...	...	...	1,250	75	250	1,575
24th	...	...	...	...	1,300	75	250	1,625

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Superintending Engineers.—Rs. 1,750, rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 a month to Rs. 2,150 a month.

Chief Engineers.—Rs. 2,750, rising by annual increments of Rs. 125 a month to Rs. 3,000 a month.

The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

Exchange compensation allowance will not be granted to future entrants.

Pay on the junior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of less importance than

a Divisional charge, but no such officer will be allowed to draw more than the pay of the eighth year of service on the junior scale unless he is reported to be fully qualified for the charge of a Division.

Pay on the senior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of not less importance than the charge of a Division.

Promotions above the grade of Executive Engineer are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment, and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

APPENDIX V.

(See para. 17 of the Regulations.)

Note.—This Appendix is merely intended to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to the Engineers appointed to the Indian Services from the United Kingdom without going into minute details, and does not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorised text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being.

LEAVE.

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

Long Leave.

2. Furlough with allowances (*see* para. 5) is admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service.

3. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

4. Except as provided in Rule 7, furlough without medical certificate is limited to the amount "due" and may not exceed two years at a time. On medical certificate furlough may be extended to three years.

5. The allowances admissible during furlough are—

(1) During any period of furlough not exceeding two years half average salary, subject to certain maximum and (in the case of furlough with medical certificate) minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the first two years of any period of furlough, one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

6. Furlough on half average salary (*see* para. 5) may be commuted into leave on higher pay subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The leave on higher pay, or "commuted furlough," is fixed at one-half of the furlough commuted.

(2) The amount of furlough which may be commuted during an officer's total service is limited to two years.

(3) The commuted furlough will carry an allowance at the rate of average salary, subject to a maximum of £2,400 a year.

(4) Subject to special consideration in exceptional circumstances, an officer must have six months' furlough at his credit at the end of the "commuted

furlough" or any leave granted to him in continuation of it.

(5) In any one period of leave not more than eight months may be spent on "commuted furlough" or on "commuted furlough" combined with privilege leave.

(6) For the purpose of the rules governing the extent to which leave taken out of India may be allowed to count as service for pension, time spent out of India on "commuted furlough" will be reckoned according to its actual duration, and not according to the duration of the furlough in exchange for which it is granted.

7. In respect of urgent private affairs, an officer may be granted furlough in excess of the amount "due" for a period not exceeding six months at one time or 12 months in the whole of his service.

Short Leave.

8. Privilege leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to four months. It may be combined with leave of other kinds.

9. Joining time for a short period, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer returning from leave out of India to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

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

11. Extraordinary leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and, subject to exception in special cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

General.

12. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave, cannot be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

APPENDIX V—continued.

PENSIONS.

13. The following is a summary of the pension rules applicable to Engineers appointed to the Indian Services by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

Ordinary Pensions.

14. Subject to the absolute right of the Government of India to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age for superannuation, should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services, officers will be allowed to retire optionally after 20 or more years' service.

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

16. An officer becomes eligible for full retiring pension on completing 30 years' qualifying service.

17. If before completing this period of service an officer is permitted to retire voluntarily after completion of 20 or more years' qualifying service (para. 14), or is compelled to retire on attaining the age of 55 (para. 15), or through ill-health not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits, he will be eligible for a reduced pension or, if invalided with less than 10 years' qualifying service, for a gratuity.

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

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

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

Years of Completed Service.	Maximum Limit of Pension.	Years of Completed Service.	Maximum Limit of Pension.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	1,000 a year.	19	3,000 a year.
11	1,400 "	20	4,000 "
12	1,800 "	25	5,000 "
13	2,200 "	26	5,200 "
14	2,600 "	27	5,400 "
15	3,000 "	28	5,600 "
16	3,000 "	29	5,800 "
17	3,000 "	30	6,000 "
18	3,000 "		

19. Government may retire any officer after he has completed 25 years' service without giving reasons, and without any claim for compensation in addition to pension, and in that event the pension admissible to him will ordinarily be regulated on a scale not exceeding that laid down above. Government also reserves the general power to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible in all cases where an officer's service has been unsatisfactory.

Additional Pensions.

20. The Government of India have classified certain high appointments into two grades, the lower comprising those posts which involve high but intermediate responsibility, the higher consisting of those which require a marked degree of independent administrative and professional capacity. Officers who have held appointments listed in the lower grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 300 per year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade. Officers who have held appointments listed in the upper grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 500 for each completed year of effective service rendered in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone.

21. These additional pensions will be awarded only to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency, and will be subject to the condition that an officer must not retire voluntarily before the age of 55 with less than 28 years' service.

The upper grade includes the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, the Inspector-General of Irrigation, Chief Engineers of the Indian Service of Engineers, Agents of State Railways (if in pensionable service), and Chief Engineers, Railways.

The lower grade includes Superintending Engineers, Indian Service of Engineers, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Deputy Agents of State Railways (if in pensionable service), and the Secretary, Railway Board (if in pensionable service).

PROVIDENT FUND.

22. A general Provident Fund, to which contribution is compulsory, has also been established on the following basis:—

(1) The contribution is compulsory up to 6½ per cent. on salaries, with voluntary contributions of not more than a further 9½ per cent. Subscriptions on leave of any kind are optional.

(2) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing.

(3) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him, unconditionally, on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representative or such other person or persons as, under and subject to the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

STATE RAILWAYS.

REGULATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.*

[These Regulations are under revision. The latest available information will be sent on application to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, London, S.W. 1.]

[*Note.*—The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the Service.]

1. The Secretary of State for India in Council will, from time to time as may be required, make appointments of Assistant Traffic Superintendent on Indian State Railways. In 1919 six appointments will be made if so many suitable candidates present themselves.

2. In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee nominated by him, which in 1919 will meet in July.

3. Applications for the appointments must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., by whom a list of applicants will be kept.

4. Candidates must be not more than 29 years of age on the 1st August, 1919.

5. Every candidate, subject to the exception stated below, must have served in His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces during the war for at least one year, or, if his service be less than one year, have been discharged on account of wounds or sickness resulting from such service.

In the case of persons who have been prevented on adequate grounds from joining His Majesty's Forces, applications to be exceptionally admitted as candidates may be made to the India Office for consideration.

6. Every candidate must be a British subject, and if he or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance, the father must at the time of the candidate's birth have been a British subject, and still be (or have continued to be until his death) a British subject. The decision of the Secretary of State as to whether a candidate satisfies these conditions shall be final. A candidate must also be of good moral character and sound bodily health and, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, in all respects suitable to hold an appointment in the Traffic Department of Indian State Railways.

7. Subject to rule 8 below, candidates must possess one or other of the following qualifications, viz. :—

- (i) Not less than two years' practical experience of work in the Traffic Department of a British or Colonial Railway; or (until further notice) of a military railway, together with evidence of a sound general education.

- (ii) A degree or diploma of any teaching University in the United Kingdom granted after not less than three years' study in that University, or a technical diploma or certificate recognized by the Secretary of State.*

- (iii) Or produce evidence that they had entered, with reasonable prospects of success, upon the course leading to such degree or diploma, but were prevented from continuing it by the fact of joining His Majesty's Forces.

8. Candidates whose practical experience under rule 7 (i) falls short of two years, but who have rendered service of the kind mentioned in rule 5, will be eligible as candidates; but, if selected, will not be appointed until after the satisfactory completion of such additional period of practical training as may be required by the Secretary of State in each case. An applicant, if in His Majesty's Forces at the time of his application, must produce, if possible, a report by His Commanding Officer on his character, administrative capacity and powers of organisation, and aptitude, natural bent and railway traffic experience.

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

10. They will further be required, before final appointment by the Secretary of State in Council, to appear, also at their own expense, before the Medical Board at the India Office for examination as to their physical fitness for service in India. There is no fee for the medical examination.

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

11. All selected candidates will in the first instance be appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents in Class III, Grade 3. Their relative seniority in the grade will be determined by age. They will be on probation, and will draw pay at the rate of Rs. 350 a month until they have passed the professional examination referred to in Appendix I, when they will be confirmed in their appointments, and their pay raised to Rs. 400 a month. Probationers will ordinarily take this examination about twelve

* The following technical diplomas and certificates will be recognized by the Secretary of State :—

- (a) A diploma in Engineering or Commerce granted after not less than three years' study in a constituent College of a University;
- (b) A Higher Course Diploma in Engineering or Commerce, endorsed by the Board of Education and granted after not less than three years' study in an Advanced Course at a Technical College;
- (c) A diploma in Engineering or Commerce granted after not less than three years' study by a Central Technical or commercial College in Scotland and endorsed by the Scotch Education Department;
- (d) A diploma or certificate issued or endorsed by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland and granted after not less than three years' study at a Technical or Commercial School approved by the Department.

STATE RAILWAYS—continued.

months after the date of their arrival in India, but those who possess qualifications referred to in Clause 7 (i), and have, in the opinion of the Railway Board, had sufficient experience, will be given an opportunity of passing that examination as soon as convenient after their arrival. The order in which probationers pass their professional examination will not affect their relative seniority in Grade 3, except in any case in which a probationer may be ordered to lose seniority on account of excessive delay.

If appointed at an age above 25 years, candidates will be credited with service as though they had been appointed in their twenty-fifth year, and will in addition to the initial salary above mentioned, be granted a temporary allowance of Rs. 25 a month for each year of their actual age above 25, such allowance to be subsequently absorbed by increases of pay on promotion to the higher grades.

12. Officers will not be entitled to pension or bonus on quitting the Service, but will be eligible throughout their service to the benefits of the State Railway Provident Institution, to which they will be required to contribute. Particulars relating to this Institution will be found in Appendix III.

13. Selected candidates will be required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State. Officers will be liable to discharge for

incompetence or misbehaviour. Subject to such liability and to the termination of their agreement on account of ill-health, their service will be for not less than three years. At the end of that period, or at any subsequent date, the service of an officer may be terminated by notice given by either party six months previously.

Service will be in any part of British India or its dependencies as directed by Government.

A free first-class passage to India will be provided; and a return passage will also be provided if the officer leaves the service at the end of his first three years of service with the approbation of Government, or if he quits the service in India earlier owing to certified ill-health not caused by his own negligence, carelessness, or misconduct.

14. Pay will begin from the date of the officer's landing in India, and, if he so desires, he will be able to obtain an advance of two months' pay, recoverable by monthly instalments of one-third of salary. Of this advance, a proportion not exceeding one-half may be received in England, and the balance can be drawn in India.

15. Particulars as to the pay and conditions of service of officers in the several grades of the Traffic Department and the leave regulations applicable to them, and also as to the State Railway Provident Institution, are contained in Appendices II, III and IV.

APPENDIX I.

TRAINING AND EXAMINATIONS.

1. Assistant Traffic Superintendents mentioned in Clause 8 of the Regulations will on first appointment be located at the headquarters of a District under the orders of a District Traffic Superintendent, who will superintend their training and will submit quarterly reports on their progress. The necessary instruction will be imparted by competent subordinates of each class deputed for the purpose.

a. On the completion of the period of training Probationers will be required to appear for the final examination to qualify for confirmation as Assistant Traffic Superintendents.

This examination will be divided into two parts, viz. :—

(i.) A written examination in the following subjects :—

- (1) The general rules for Indian railways and the Revenue Code.
- (2) The Traffic Manual, working orders, and station arrangements and working.

(3) The principle of rates.

(4) The general products of the country traversed by the railway and the direction in which these products are working; also the steps necessary for the further development of traffic, both passengers and goods.

(5) The general principles to be followed in dealing with claims cases.

(6) The preparation of time-tables.

(ii.) A *visu voce* examination lasting about an hour and embracing subjects connected with the general working of the Department, as well as those relating to any branch of work upon which the Candidate may have been particularly engaged. This part of the examination, which will be left entirely in the hands of the examining committee, will test the amount of insight gained by the Candidate into the practical working of the Traffic Department.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN SERVICES.

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STATE RAILWAYS—continued.

APPENDIX II.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE SUPERIOR TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS.

1. The establishment of the Superior Traffic Department of Indian State Railways consists of a staff of officers, military and civil, engaged on the various railways administered by the State in India.

2. This establishment is recruited from the following sources:—

- (i.) Officers of Royal Engineers;
- (ii.) Persons appointed by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom;
- (iii.) Persons appointed in India;

(iv.) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

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

Superior Traffic Department of State Railways.

	Pay in Rupees.
Traffic Managers	2,300—100—2,500 and 2,500 fixed.
Deputy Traffic Managers ...	1,750—50—2,000

District Officers and Assistants.

Year.	Junior Scale.			Senior Scale.		
	Pay.	Overseas Pay.	Total.	Pay.	Overseas Pay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st	300	150	450	—	—	—
2nd	350	150	500	—	—	—
3rd	400	150	550	—	—	—
4th	450	150	600	350	150	700
5th	450	150	600	350	150	700
6th	500	150	650	600	150	750
7th	550	150	700	650	150	800
8th	550	200	750	650	200	850
9th	600	200	800	700	200	900
10th	650	200	850	750	200	950
11th	700	200	900	800	200	1,000
12th	750	250	1,000	850	250	1,100
13th	800	250	1,050	900	250	1,150
14th	850	250	1,100	950	250	1,200
15th	900	250	1,150	950	250	1,200
16th	—	—	—	1,000	250	1,250
17th	—	—	—	1,050	250	1,300
18th	—	—	—	1,100	250	1,350
19th	—	—	—	1,150	250	1,400
20th	—	—	—	1,200	250	1,450
21st	—	—	—	1,200	250	1,450
22nd	—	—	—	1,250	250	1,500
23rd	—	—	—	1,250	250	1,500
24th and after ...	—	—	—	1,300	250	1,550

4. Exchange Compensation Allowance is not granted.

5. Officers while in India will be entitled to travelling allowances according to the rules from time to time in force.

6. No officer appointed from the United Kingdom will receive promotion until reported competent for the work of an Assistant Superintendent, and until he has passed an examination in the vernacular.

APPENDIX III.

PROVIDENT FUND.

The State Railway Provident Fund has been revised on the following basis:—

- (i) The contribution is compulsory up to one-twelfth of salary, to which will be added yearly a bonus equal to the officer's subscription.
- (ii) Voluntary deposits may also be made up to a limit of Rs. 500 a year, and to Rs. 3,000 in all, exclusive of interest.

(iii) Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is at present allowed on compulsory deposits and bonus, and at rates applicable to deposits in the Government Post Office Savings Bank on voluntary deposits. The Government reserves the right to vary the rate of interest allowed on compulsory deposits and bonus.

STATE RAILWAYS—continued.

(iv) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer, is paid to him on quitting the Service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives.

Gratuities.—Officers of Indian State Railways are also eligible, on retirement, at the discretion of the Railway Board, for gratuities for good, efficient, faithful and continuous service, on the following conditions:—

- (a) Completion of 30 years' service, or
- (b) Attainment of the age of 50 years, or
- (c) Retirement on account of permanent incapacity due to bodily or mental infirmity, or

(d) Abolition of appointment due to a reduction of establishment if other suitable employment cannot be found for the officer.

The amount of gratuity admissible is as follows:—

- (a) For service not exceeding 18 years, a half-month's pay for each year of service, subject to a maximum of six months' pay.
- (b) For service in excess of 18 years, 6 months' pay plus half a month's pay for each year after the eighteenth, subject to a maximum of 12 months' pay or Rs. 25,000, whichever is less.

APPENDIX IV.

LEAVE.

The regulations relating to leave are similar to those for the Indian Police Force (*see* page 250). The provisions of Appendix III, to the Public Works Department Regulations (*see* page 255) will apply in the case of these appointments also.

REGULATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENTS.

[*Note.*—The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are being revised according to the requirements of the Service.]

1. The Secretary of State for India in Council will, from time to time as may be required, make appointments of Assistant Superintendents in the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments of Indian State Railways.

2. In making these appointments he will act with the advice of the Consulting Engineers to the India Office.

3. Applications for the appointments must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., by whom a list of applicants will be kept.

4. Candidates must be British subjects of about 24 years of age, but a candidate will be allowed to deduct from his actual age any period passed by him since 4 August, 1914, in the Navy or Army or in any other employment which the Secretary of State may decide to recognise in the case of any candidate as equivalent to naval or military employment for the purpose of this Regulation: provided that a certificate or certificates will be required establishing in the opinion of the Secretary of State the period and satisfactory character of the candidate's naval, military, or other employment. Candidates should be unmarried, and must be of good moral character and sound physique.

5. Appointments in the *Locomotive* Department will generally be made from men trained in locomotive workshops in Europe. Candidates must have had a good general and technical education, followed by at least three years' training in the shops of a railway company and six months' training in the running sheds and firing, as distinguished from training in a contractor's shop where engines are only built and where experience in firing, running, and general railway work cannot be obtained.

Candidates for appointment in the *Carriage and Wagon* Department must have served as

pupils or apprentices in the carriage and wagon or locomotive shops of a railway company, or in the carriage shops of a large rolling stock builder, followed in either case by at least a year's experience as Outside Assistant in the Carriage and Wagon department of a British railway.

All candidates must have a thorough understanding of applied mechanics and the nature and composition of all materials used in shops, and should be able to design and to calculate the stresses on the parts of the machines. Some actual drawing office experience is also desirable.

6. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend, at their own expense, at the India Office, or for a personal interview with the Consulting Engineer.

7. They will further be required, before final appointment by the Secretary of State in Council, to appear, also at their own expense, before the Medical Board at the India Office for examination as to their physical fitness for service in India. There is no fee for the medical examination.

A copy of the "Regulations as to the Physical Examination" of candidates for Indian appointments will be forwarded on application to the Under Secretary of State.

8. Selected candidates will in the first instance be appointed Assistant Superintendents on Rs. 300, Rs. 400, Rs. 450, or Rs. 550 per mensem, according to their qualification.

9. Officers will not be entitled to pension or bonus on quitting the Service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Institution, to which they will be required to contribute. Particulars relating to this Institution will be found on page 265.

10. Selected candidates will be required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State. Officers will be liable to discharge for

STATE RAILWAYS—*continued.*

4. Exchange compensation allowance is not granted.

5. Officers while in India will be entitled to travelling allowances according to the rules from time to time in force.

6. No officer appointed from the United Kingdom will receive promotion until reported competent for the work of an Assistant Superintendent, and until he has passed an examination in the vernacular.

The regulations relating to Provident Fund and Leave are similar to those for the Traffic Department (*see* page 259).

INDIAN MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT. INDIAN CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Recruitment for the Indian Finance Department, Civil Branch, will, for the future, take place in India only. A few appointments will continue to be made from time to time by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Indian Military Accounts Department, and the Indian Customs Department.

Particulars and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S. W.

VACANCIES IN THE MINES INSPECTION STAFF IN INDIA.

Candidates should not be under 25 and not over 30 years of age, and should have had a good general education. They should hold a first-class certificate of competency under the English Coal Mines Regulation Act, and should either possess a degree in mining at a recognized college in England, or should have served a regular pupilage under a recognized Consulting Mining Engineer or Collieryowner. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, and should be submitted without delay. The officer appointed will probably be required to leave for India early in March.

The pay of a Junior Inspector of Mines is Rs. 750 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 30 to 1,200 a month. War service up to a maximum of 4 years is permitted to count for increment and under certain conditions for pension. The Staff consists of a Chief Inspector, on Rs. 2,000—100—2,500, two Inspectors on Rs. 1,500—50—1,750, and four Junior Inspectors. A Junior Inspector is required to officiate for Inspectors who are on leave, and when not so employed to work in one of the circles, under the Inspector of that circle.

In addition to the rates of pay set forth above, a Junior Inspector of Mines is entitled to

travelling allowances under the conditions laid down in the Civil Service Regulations, in respect of journeys performed on duty, but he is not entitled to house allowance, and in accordance with recent practice he is not granted exchange compensation allowance. He is required to pass such examinations in a vernacular language as the Local Government may prescribe.

The officers appointed will be on probation for two years. If at the end of the period the appointment is confirmed service in India will count for leave, under the European Services Leave Rules, and Pension, with effect from the beginning of the probationary period.

Free first-class passage to India will be provided and a return passage in the event of the appointment being terminated at the end of the probationary period, or in the event of the officer being compelled to quit the service in India at an earlier date owing to ill-health certified to the satisfaction of Government.

Particulars of leave and pension rules will be supplied on application.

INDIA OFFICE,

January, 1921.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Candidates competing for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Forms of application for permission to attend the Examination may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, W. 1. These examinations are to be held twice a year (in June and November) at various centres in the United Kingdom. Candidates must be between 17½ and 19 years of age (except in the case of candidates who have served in the Army, for whom the upper limit of age will be 21) at a date specified in the notice of the examination, and must be of good health and character. The obligatory subjects are the English Language, English History and Geography, Elementary Mathematics and a modern language, either French or German. Candidates may also take not more than two of the following optional subjects: Intermediate or Higher Mathematics; another modern language; Latin; Greek; Science (Physics and Chemistry). In addition to these subjects candidates may be examined in Freehand Drawing. Additional marks are given to candidates who have obtained certificate "A," or its equivalent, in the Officers' Training Corps, and to candidates who have completed not less than four months' service in the Army or Navy. Further particulars regarding the examination are contained in the Regulations for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst (price 3d.), which may be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. Specimens of papers set at past examinations, with tables of marks (price 1s.), may also be obtained from the Stationery Office.

INDIAN ARMY CADETSHIPS AT SANDHURST.

The notice of the examination issued by the Civil Service Commissioners specifies the number of cadetships offered at the examination which are tenable at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Of these the greater number are for the British Army; but a limited number are also usually offered for the Indian Army. About 70 cadetships carrying appointment to the Indian Army are, as a rule, offered at Sandhurst in the course of a year, and as the examinations are held twice a year the number of these cadetships offered in connection with any examination is limited to about 35, but this depends on the requirements of the Indian Army at the time. About 10 of these will be allotted at each examination to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State (for India *see below*) and one or two to King's Cadets nominated by the Army Council, the balance to be allotted by open competition. After the King's Cadets and King's India Cadets have been provided for,

the other available appointments to the Indian Army are offered to the Sandhurst cadets in the order of merit on passing out of the College.

A certain number of "Prize Cadetships" are offered at the Army Entrance Examination, and are open both to candidates for the British Service, and to those who desire to obtain appointments in the Indian Army.

Under present conditions the course at Sandhurst lasts for two years. At the end of the period of training the Indian Army cadets who are recommended for commissions will be gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army, and will be sent out to India for attachment to a British unit in that country for one year. On the conclusion of a year's service with a British unit, they will if recommended, be posted to a unit of the Indian Army.

KING'S INDIA CADETSHIPS.

Twenty King's India Cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, are offered every year. These King's India Cadetships are confined by statute to the sons of persons who have served the Crown in India. To be eligible for these cadetships, candidates must attain a qualifying standard at the Army Entrance Examination. The nominations are made by the Secretary of State for India in Council according to definite rules, the length and distinction of the father's service being the primary consideration. Special consideration is, however, given to the sons of deceased officers. The services of relatives other than the father cannot be taken into consideration in allotting these cadetships.

A King's India Cadetship carries the right of appointment to the Indian Army, but it does not carry any pecuniary concession except in special cases.

Three Honorary King's India Cadetships at the Royal Military College are offered annually to the sons of officers of the Indian Army or Indian Medical Service, who have reached the rank of Major, and who have died in the Service or have had distinguished war service.

Forms of application for King's India Cadetships can be obtained from the Secretary, Military Department, India Office.

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATE.

A few direct appointments to the Unattached List for the Indian Army are made by the War Office, from candidates nominated by the principal Universities in the United Kingdom. The Regulations for University Candidates can be obtained from the Stationery Office.

FEES.

The fees ordinarily payable by cadets range from 20s. to 75s. a year according to the rank and circumstances of the cadet's father. In

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

addition to this fee a contribution of 65*l.* will be required from the parent or guardian of each cadet in aid of uniform, books, and other incidentals for the first two terms, and 25*l.* and 10*l.* for the third and fourth terms respectively. The sums due must be paid to the College Accountant immediately the cadet enters the Royal Military College. It is to be clearly understood that any expenditure on uniform, books, and incidentals in excess of this 100*l.* must be paid by the parent or guardian of the cadet at the end of the course.

While under instruction cadets are expected to be supplied with pocket money by their parents or guardians at the rate of 3*l.* a month.

The ordinary fee and the contribution of 100*l.* may be remitted in the case of those King's India Cadets whose financial circumstances are considered to justify its remission.

On being commissioned, the cadets will receive an outfit allowance, the amount of which has not yet been decided. In the case of King's India Cadets who are fatherless and in straitened circumstances this outfit allowance may be increased by 15*l.* A similar increase may be granted to holders of Prize Cadetships.

In the case of all cadets a contribution is made by Government which is intended to cover the cost of messing, laundry, and servants at the Colleges, but any expense incurred beyond the amount of this Government contribution must be paid by the cadet or his parent.

PAY ON BEING COMMISSIONED.

Cadets from Sandhurst who are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army receive pay at the rate of 135*l.* a day (pay of a Second Lieutenant of British Infantry) together with a ration allowance of 25*l.* a day, from the date of their commission to the date of their arrival in India. On attachment to a British unit in India Second Lieutenants of the Unattached List will receive pay at Rs. 425 per mensem. On appointment to an Indian regiment they will receive the Indian Army pay of a Second Lieutenant, viz., Rs. 425 per mensem, plus regimental staff pay of Rs. 150 (Cavalry), or Rs. 100 (Infantry).

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The present rates of pay of Officers of the Indian Army are as follows:—

	Indian Army Pay per mensem. Rs.
Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel	1,150
Major	900
Major after 5 years' service as such...	950
Captain	700
Captain after 9 years' commissioned service	750
Lieutenant	475
Lieutenant after 7 years' commissioned service	550
and Lieutenant	425

Officers employed regimentally also receive (in addition to their Indian Army pay) Staff pay as follows—

	Rs. per mensem.
Cavalry:—	
Commandant	700
Second-in-Command	300
Squadron Commander	250
Squadron Officer (Adjutant)	250
Squadron Officer (Quartermaster)	200
Squadron Officer	150
Infantry:—	
Commandant	600
Second in Command	250
Company Commander	200
Company Officer (Adjutant)	200
Company Officer (Quartermaster)	150
Company Officer... ..	100

LEAVE.

The amount of leave granted to officers of the Indian Army depends on the exigencies of the service. In times of peace an officer can generally be granted a period of eight months leave about once in three years.

"Privilege leave" is also granted for 60 days annually or 90 days for officers in certain frontier districts.

PROMOTION.

Promotion to the ranks of Lieutenant, Captain, and Major will take place after 2*½*, 9, and 18 years' respectively.

In special cases the promotion of an officer may be retarded or accelerated.

PENSIONS.

An officer of the Indian Army can retire on a pension of 2*½**l.* a year after 18 years' service, with the addition of 1*l.* a year for each year's service in the substantive rank of Major. The rate of pension for longer periods of service depends on the rank of the officer and the length of his service, and the maxima for the higher ranks are as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonel, 800*l.*; Colonel, 900*l.*; Major-General, 1,000*l.*; Lieutenant-General, 1,200*l.*; General, 1,400*l.* Officers invalided from the service with less than 18 years' service may be granted special rates of invalid pension.

FAMILY PENSIONS.

All candidates appointed to permanent commissions in the Indian Army are required, as a condition of their appointment, to subscribe to the "Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund." The rules* of this Fund can be obtained on application to the Accountant-General, India Office. In addition to these pensions the families of officers of the Indian Army are eligible for the pensions laid down in the Royal Warrant for the pay of the British Army.

These conditions are subject to such alterations at any time as may be determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

MILITARY DEPT., INDIA OFFICE.

July, 1920.

* See page 393.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Memorandum of 1st January, 1904, with subsequent alterations.

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

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

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

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

SERVICE IN INDIA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEAVE.

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

(a) If in military employment,—

(i) May be granted leave under the leave rules for the Indian Army, subject to the condition that his leave pay shall be regulated by his service for Indian pensions as defined in Rule VIII.

Or,

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

(b) If in civil employment,—

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

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

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

(iii) During furlough credited to an officer as above, the furlough pay will be equal to one-half the officer's "average salary," as defined in the Civil Service Regulations, subject to a maximum of 111*l.* per mensem (Rs. 1111) in India) and to a minimum of 55*l.* 10*s.* per mensem (Rs. 555½ in India) on the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.

Officers may however be granted furlough on full average salary, the maximum limit of which is 222*l.* per mensem (Rs. 2222 in India) subject to the following conditions:—

(a) Average salary will be granted during furlough for a total period not exceeding one year in an officer's whole service.

(b) Furlough taken on average salary will be treated as furlough on half average salary for twice the period.

(c) The maximum period of furlough on average salary in each separate period of leave is eight months.

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

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

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

(v) An officer who reverts from civil to military employment ceases to have, while in military employ, any claim to furlough pay calculated under civil rules, although such furlough may have been earned in respect of service in civil employ.

Or,

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

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

IV. *Cancelled.*

VACATION OF APPOINTMENT.

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

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

UNEMPLOYED PAY.

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

- (a) When he has less than twenty years' service for Indian pension reckoned as in Rule VIII, the rate of half-pay prescribed in the Royal Warrant regulating the pay of the Royal Engineers generally;
- (b) When he has not less than twenty years' service for Indian pension reckoned as in Rule VIII, the rates laid down for officers of the same ranks in the Indian Army.

PENSION.

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

retired pay and the Indian Army pension belonging to his total length of service as is represented by the proportion his Indian pension service bears to the minimum total service that would have qualified him for the before-mentioned Indian Army pension. The retirement of such officers is governed by Indian regulations. In the event of their reverting to the home establishment they come under the conditions of the Royal Warrant for the time being in force.

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

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

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

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

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

* NOTE.—For conditions of retirement, see Article 556, and footnote, Royal Warrant, 1914.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN SERVICES.

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

FAMILY PENSIONS.

IX. An officer, during his Indian service, will be allowed, on payment of the required donations, to subscribe for the benefits of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations, and to continue to subscribe so long as he remains upon the Indian establishment.* On reversion to the Imperial establishment such an officer cannot continue a subscriber; but he will be entitled to receive back such portion of his

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

EXPLANATIONS AND DECISIONS IN REGARD TO THE NEW CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICERS IN INDIA.

I. The period of the first voyage to India counts as part of a tour of Indian service (Rule I), but does not reckon as service for Indian pension (Rule VIII (b)) :—

The period of the voyage from India on completion of a first tour of Indian service, and those of voyages to and from India on any subsequent tours, reckon as service for Indian pension, provided that during the periods in question the officer is borne upon the Indian establishment, and is paid from Indian revenues.

II. Service in civil employment under the Government of India, subsequent to an officer's retirement from the Army, will not qualify the officer for an increased rate of military pension.

III. An officer to whom an Indian increment of pension has been assigned will be treated as regards commutation of pension as an officer of the Indian Army, and may be permitted to commute, under Indian regulations, a portion of his total military pension.

IV. Officers of the Royal Engineers upon the Indian establishment continue to be eligible for widows' and families' pensions, &c., as laid down in the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion.

V. An officer of the Royal Engineers, to whom on retirement an Indian increment of pension has been assigned, continues to be eligible for widows' and families' pension, &c., as laid down in the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion.

VI. The sons of officers who have completed 20 years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, will be eligible for King's India Cadetships and Honorary King's India Cadetships, on the same footing as sons of officers of the Indian Army.

VII. Officers who have completed 20 years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in Rule VIII, will be eligible for Indian good service pensions.

From the date on which officers of Royal Engineers become eligible for Indian good service pensions they cease to be eligible for the British rewards; but on reversion to the Imperial Establishment they will again become eligible for the latter and cease to be eligible for the Indian pension. An officer to whom a good service pension has been awarded will not be required to vacate that pension by reason of transfer from the establishment he was upon when granted the pension.

VIII. A non-continuous Indian service officer of the Royal Engineers who was eligible before 1st January, 1904, to take leave under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army as laid down in the note to Article 739 (b), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, shall continue to be so eligible.

IX. With reference to Rule VIII (g), the Secretary of State for India has decided that time passed by Royal Engineer officers on half-pay when on the British Establishment will not reckon in their total service for calculation of Indian pension.

X. Where the following terms occur—

- (1) Indian pension,
- (2) Indian service for pension,
- (3) Indian Army pension,
- (4) Staff Corps pension,
- (5) Pension allowed by the Staff Corps rules,

the reference is to the scale of retiring pensions laid down for Officers of the Indian Army (see pp. 309-70).

* Officers must make their election within three months of the date of their arrival in India, furnishing a satisfactory medical certificate of health. The donation payable on joining will be at the special rate applicable for continuous service officers; subscriptions commence from the date of electing to subscribe. The Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund was closed to future entrants 31 December, 1914. A new Fund, "The Indian Military Widows and Orphans' Fund," was established 1 January, 1915. For rules, see page 303 of seq.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

REGULATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO HIS MAJESTY'S
INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (PROVISIONAL).

NOTE.—Since the open competitive examination held in July, 1915, for admission to the Indian Medical Service, no similar examination has been held during the war, but such appointments as were required to meet the absolutely indispensable needs of the Service have been made by nomination by the Secretary of State. A similar Committee has been appointed in India to investigate applications and to forward recommendations to the Secretary of State. In view of the present abnormal conditions this method of recruitment will continue to be in force until further notice. To assist him in making appointments, the Secretary of State for India has appointed a Selection Committee who will summon and interview such applicants as may appear to be *prima facie* suitable, and make recommendations for appointment. Applications from officers serving with the Forces of the Crown must be submitted through their Commanding Officers. Applications from Europeans and Indians in Europe should be addressed to the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Other applications should be addressed to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, India.

GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMIT OF AGE.

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

2. Every candidate must be a British subject of European or East Indian descent, and his father must, at the time of the candidate's birth, have been either a British subject born within His Majesty's allegiance, or a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted, or a subject of a State in India; and such father must still be, or have continued to be till his death, a British subject or a subject of such a State in India (*vide* page 271).

Provided that a subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under Section 96A of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by Section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916,* may be considered eligible.

Every candidate must also be of sound bodily health, and, in the opinion of the Secretary of

State for India in Council, in all respects suitable to hold a commission in the Indian Medical Service. He may be married or unmarried. He must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of his appointment.

Candidates must be over 21 and under 32 years of age at the time of application.

Preference will be given to candidates who are or have been serving with His Majesty's Forces.

DECLARATION TO BE SUBMITTED.

3. They must subscribe and send in to the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, Whitehall, a declaration according to the prescribed form.

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

a. *Proof of age*, either by Registrar-General's certificate, or, where such certificate is unattainable, by the candidate's own statu-

* Section 96A of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by Section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916:—

"Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may, by notification, declare that, subject to any conditions or restrictions prescribed in the notification, any named ruler or subject of any State in India shall be eligible for appointment to any civil or military office under the Crown to which a native of British India may be appointed, or any named subject of any State, or any named member of any independent race or tribe, in territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible for appointment to any such military office."

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—continued.

tory declaration, forms for which can be obtained at the India Office, supported, if required by the Secretary of State, by such evidence as he may consider satisfactory. A certificate of baptism which does not afford proof of age will be useless.

- b. A recommendation and certificate of moral character from two responsible persons—not members of the candidate's own family—to the effect that he is of regular and steady habits and likely in every respect to prove creditable to the service if admitted.
- c. A certificate of having attended a course of instruction for not less than three months at an ophthalmic hospital, or the ophthalmic department of a general hospital, which course shall include instruction in the errors of refraction.
- d. Some evidence of having obtained a registrable qualification.
- e. Any application received from a European educated in India, or an Indian, whether born in British India or not, and whether he has received his medical education in India or not, is referred in the first instance to the Government of India. This rule is also applicable to Tamils of Ceylon.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

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

Every candidate must also be free from all organic disease, and from constitutional weakness, or other disability likely to unfit him for military service in India. More detailed regulations as to the physical requirements will be found on pages 282 to 285.

6. Candidates may be required to pay a fee of £1 before being examined by the Medical Board.

WAR SERVICE.

7. The Secretary of State for India has decided that any officer appointed after 1st January, 1917, by nomination to the Indian Medical Service during the present suspension of appointments by competitive examination shall be allowed to count as service for pension and for promotion any service rendered by him during the War as a medical or combatant officer, or in a position usually filled by an officer.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

8. Any officer is liable, on appointment, to have to attend courses of instruction, either in

the United Kingdom or in India, in any of the subjects mentioned below. His retention in the service is subject to his attaining a reasonable standard of efficiency in any examination that may result from these courses:—

- (1.) Hygiene.
- (2.) Military and Tropical Medicine.
- (3.) Military Surgery.
- (4.) Pathology of diseases and injuries incidental to military and tropical service.
- (5.) Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
- (6.) Military Medical Administration.
 - (a) Internal Economy.
 - (b) Royal Army Service Corps subjects.
 - (c) Hospital Administration.
 - (d) Stretcher and Ambulance Drill.
 - (e) Equitation.

9. Save as provided under paragraph 7 above, the date of appointment will be that of the letter informing the candidate of his appointment.

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

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

POSITION ON LIST.

12. Officers appointed to the Indian Medical Service will be placed on one list, according to the order of merit determined by the Selection Committees. They will be liable for military employment, but with a view to future transfers to civil employment they will stand posted to one of the following civil areas:—(1) Madras and Burma; (2) Bombay, with Aden; (3) Upper Provinces, *i.e.*, United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces; (4) Lower Provinces, *i.e.*, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.

The allocation of officers to these areas of employment will be determined upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including, as far as possible, the candidate's own wishes.

Officers transferred to civil employment, though ordinarily employed within the area to which they may have been assigned, will remain liable to employment elsewhere according to the exigencies of the Service.

INDIA OFFICE,

September, 1920.

For information regarding pay, promotion, &c., see pages 375 to 378.

* For information as to preliminary medical examinations by the Medical Board of the India Office, see page 115.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—continued.

CERTIFICATES OF AGE AND NATIONALITY REQUIRED BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION No. 727 (MEDICAL), DATED 4TH APRIL, 1919.

In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India, Military (Medical) Department, No. 477, dated 22nd May, 1903, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules under which certificates of age and nationality will be issued to natives of India who are candidates for the examinations for the Indian Medical Service held in England:—

GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL CANDIDATES.

I. A candidate for admission to compete in England for the Indian Medical Service is required before leaving India to obtain a certificate of age and nationality, signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides; or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.

NOTE.—In the case of a candidate who has proceeded to England without obtaining a certificate, the certificate may be granted to his father or guardian, provided that the latter produces the requisite evidence, and, when making the application, states when the candidate went to England and where he has been residing during his stay in that country.

II. In order to obtain a certificate, a candidate is required, if resident in British India, to prove the date and place of his birth before the Magistrate of the district in which his family resides, or, if resident in a Native State, before the Political Officer of the State in which his family resides.

III. A candidate must, if resident in British India, signify to the Secretary to Government of the Province or the Commissioner of the Division in which his family resides, his desire to compete not less than three months before the date on which he proposes to go to England. If resident within a Native State, he must signify his desire in like manner to the highest Political Officer accredited to the State within which his family resides.

The officer to whom the application is made shall forward it for the purpose of enquiry to the Magistrate of the district or Political Officer of the State in which the applicant's family resides.

IV. The Magistrate or Political Officer to whom such application has been forwarded shall call upon the candidate to appear and give evidence of the date and place of his birth, and of his nationality, within one month. He will carefully examine into the value of the evidence given, and forward a summary of it with certified

copies of all documents tendered, and his comments and opinion, to the officer who forwarded the application to him for enquiry.

V. The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce comprises—

- a. The horoscope.
- b. Family books.
- c. Tradesmen's account books showing entries relating to the birth.
- d. The record of admission in the registers of the school in which the candidate was educated, and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations.
- e. If the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar.

Oral testimony of persons acquainted with the candidate's family or otherwise able to give relevant evidence, will also be taken; and the candidate is required to comply to the best of his power, with any requisition the Magistrate or Political Officer, as the case may be, may make in order to clear up any doubt as to the purport of the documentary proof.

VI. Any declaration of age made after the application of these rules on the occasion of seeking admission to any university examination, educational institution, or Government office, or otherwise recorded in a formal and deliberate manner, will be taken as conclusive evidence in disproof of the subsequent assertion by the same person that he is of different age to that so declared or recorded.

RULES TO APPLY TO CANDIDATES BORN IN HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS.

VII. Where the date and place of the birth have been formally registered in a register kept by any public officer in British India, an extract from the register, duly certified by the proper official, shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the date and place of the birth.

VIII. In the case of a candidate who and whose father were born in His Majesty's Dominions.—If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, is satisfied by the papers submitted, he will issue a certificate in the following form, setting out the nature of the evidence produced by the candidate:—

I hereby certify that
 who is a candidate for the Indian Medical Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below, and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the _____ day of _____, at _____, a place within His Majesty's Dominions. His father was not born outside His Majesty's Dominions.
 (Here enter Details.)

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—continued.

CERTIFICATES OF AGE AND NATIONALITY REQUIRED BY NATIVES OF INDIA—continued.

IX. In the case of a candidate who, or whose father, was not born within His Majesty's Dominions (excluding candidates who are subjects of Native States).—If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, is satisfied by the papers submitted, he will issue a certificate in the following form, setting out the nature of the evidence produced by the candidate:—

I hereby certify that _____, who is a candidate for the Indian Medical Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the _____ day of _____

and further, having ascertained that _____ he _____ his father was born outside His Majesty's Dominions, I hereby certify that his father was at the time of his (the candidate's) birth a _____ British subject

subject of _____ State in India, and that _____ still is _____ his father continued to be till his death _____ British subject.

a subject of _____ State in India.

(Here enter Details.)

X. If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political

Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, finds reasons to believe that the evidence brought forward is not such as to justify the grant of a certificate in the form set out in Rule VII or Rule IX above, the certificate will be refused, and the candidate will be unable to obtain admission to the competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service.

XI. In the case of a candidate who is a subject of a Native State.—If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, is satisfied by the papers submitted, that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth and nationality correctly, he will forward the papers with his observations, including any as to the nationality of the candidate's father, to the Government of India, who will consider whether a declaration of eligibility shall, with the approval of the Secretary of State, be issued under Section 66A of the Government of India Act, 1915.

Note.—A Tamil of Ceylon will be required to produce a certificate of age and nationality, signed by the Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, similar to that referred to in the foregoing regulations as required from natives of India, and this certificate must show that evidence has been produced that the candidate is the son or grandson of a person born in British India.

LIST OF RECOGNISED CIVIL HOSPITALS FOR THE SECONDING OF OFFICERS BEFORE SAILING FOR INDIA.

England and Wales.

General:—

London:—

- Charing Cross Hospital.
- Guy's Hospital.
- King's College Hospital.
- London Hospital.
- Middlesex Hospital.
- Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.*
- St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
- St. George's Hospital.
- St. Mary's Hospital.
- St. Thomas's Hospital.
- University College Hospital
- West London Hospital.
- Westminster Hospital.
- Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.*
- Queen's Square, National Hospital for Paralyzed and Epileptic.*
- Poplar. (Senior House Surgeon only.)

General—continued.

- Birmingham:—
- General Hospital.
- Queen's Hospital.
- Bradford:—Royal Infirmary.
- Brighton:—Sussex County Hospital.
- Bristol:—
- Royal Infirmary.
- General Hospital.
- Cambridge:—Addenbrook's Hospital.
- Cardiff:—Cardiff Infirmary.
- Exeter:—Devon and Exeter Hospital.
- Leeds:—General Infirmary.
- Leicester:—Leicester Infirmary.
- Liverpool:—
- David Lewis Northern Hospital.
- Royal Infirmary.
- Southern.
- Manchester:—Royal Infirmary.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne:—Newcastle Royal Infirmary.

* For Medical Appointments only.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—*continued.*LIST OF RECOGNISED CIVIL HOSPITALS FOR THE SECONDING OF OFFICERS BEFORE SAILING FOR INDIA—*continued.**England and Wales—continued.*General—*continued.*

- Norwich :—Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.
 Nottingham :—General Hospital.
 Oxford :—Radcliffe Infirmary.
 Plymouth :—South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital.
 Sheffield :—
 Royal Infirmary.
 Royal.
 Stoke-upon-Trent :—North Staffordshire Infirmary.
 Swansea :—General and Eye Hospital.
 Wolverhampton :—Wolverhampton and Staffordshire General Hospital.

Scotland.

- Aberdeen :—Royal Infirmary.
 Dundee :—Royal Infirmary.
 Edinburgh :—Royal Infirmary.
 Glasgow :—
 Royal Infirmary.
 Western Infirmary.
 Victoria Infirmary.

Ireland.

- Belfast :—Royal Victoria Hospital.
 Cork :—
 North Infirmary.
 South Infirmary.
 Dublin :—
 The Adelaide Hospital.
 The Royal City of Dublin Hospital.
 The Jervis Street Hospital.
 The Mater Misericordiae Hospital.
 The Meath Hospital.
 Mercer's Hospital.
 The Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospital.
 St. Vincent's Hospital.
 Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.
 Dr. Steevens' Hospital.

Ophthalmology :—

- Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, City Road, London, E.C. (Moorfields).
 Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital.
 South London Royal Eye Hospital, St. George's Circus, S.E.
 Manchester Royal Eye Hospital.
 Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital.
 Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital.
 Liverpool Eye and Ear Hospital.
 Bristol Eye Hospital.

Ophthalmology—*continued.*

- Liverpool and Midland Counties Eye Infirmary.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, Durham and Newcastle Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye.
 Glasgow Eye Infirmary.
 Glasgow Ophthalmic Institution.
 Edinburgh Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary.
 Dublin Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital.

Midwifery and Gynæcology :—

- Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital.
 Samaritan Free Hospital.
 Chelsea Hospital for Women.
 Sheffield Jessop Hospital for Women.
 Liverpool Hospital for Women.
 Edinburgh Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital.
 Glasgow Maternity Hospital.
 Dublin :—
 Rotunda Lying-in Hospital.
 Coombe Lying-in Hospital.

Psychological Medicine :—

- Bethlem Royal Hospital.
 All County Asylums of 200 beds and over.
 Peith. James Murray's Royal Asylum.
 Northampton. St. Andrew's Hospital for Mental Diseases.
 Dublin :—
 Richmond Asylum.
 St. Patrick's Hospital for Mental Diseases.

Diseases of Children :—

- Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.
 Evelina Hospital for Sick Children.
 East London Hospital for Children.
 North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Road.
 Liverpool Infirmary for Children.
 Bradford Children's Hospital.
 Manchester Children's Hospital.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne Hospital for Sick Children.
 Birmingham and Midland Free Hospital for Sick Children.
 Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children.
 Royal Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children.
 Glasgow Royal Hospital for Sick Children.
 Dublin :—Hospital for Children (Temple Street).

Genito-urinary Diseases :—St. Peter's Hospital for Stone and Genito-urinary Diseases.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE FOR INDIA.

Conditions of Appointment, &c.

Applications for admission to the Service, if made in England, should be addressed to the Military Secretary, India Office, London, S.W.; if made in India, to the Director, Medical Services, Army Headquarters, India.

(N.B.—The rules shown below are under revision.)

1. The Nursing Establishment is employed in the responsible superintendence of nursing arrangements and in the control of the subordinate staff in hospitals for British troops. It consists at present of:—

- 4 Lady Superintendents;
- 16 Senior Nursing Sisters; and
- 71 Nursing Sisters.

The numbers in these three grades are subject to alteration.

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

2. Nursing Sisters, at the time of appointment, must be over 27 and under 32 years of age. Candidates for the Service must be British subjects, and must have had at least three years' preliminary training and service combined in the wards of a British general hospital or hospitals of not less than 100 beds in which adult male patients receive medical and surgical treatment, and in which a staff of Nursing Sisters is maintained. Three years' training and service in the wards of a Colonial Hospital, followed by one year in the wards of a general hospital in the United Kingdom, will be accepted as an equivalent qualification, provided that both hospitals fulfil the foregoing requirements. Candidates must satisfy the Nursing Board at the India Office (or such persons in India as may be selected for the purpose), in a personal interview, as to their general suitability, and when selected for appointment they must be certified by a Military Medical Board to be physically fit for service in India.

3. On production of evidence of qualification under the above conditions an application for admission to the register of candidates may be accepted. But no application is likely to be favourably considered until the candidate produces evidence of capacity for hospital management acquired by experience in some hospital appointment or appointments of responsibility. Employment in private nursing is not by itself considered sufficient test of such capacity.

4. The duration of a term of service, for all grades of lady nurses, is five years. A lady nurse who has been pronounced by a Medical Board to be physically fit for further service in India may be permitted to re-engage for a second and third term at the option of Government, and again for a fourth term, or until the age for compulsory retirement, if in all respects efficient and if specially recommended by the Commander-in-Chief in India. But a lady nurse will not under any circum-

stances be permitted to remain in the service in the grade of Lady Superintendent beyond the age of 55 years, or in either of the other grades beyond the age of 50 years.

5. Except as provided hereafter the engagement is terminable at or before the expiry of the term of five years by six months' notice on either side from the date of the receipt of such notice (but see paragraphs 11 and 12).

The Government of India reserve the right of suspending, in time of war, retirements and resignations, for a period of twelve months from the date on which they would otherwise have taken effect, or until the end of the war, if that event should happen before the expiry of such period.

The Government of India may dispense with the services of a lady nurse at once and grant her a gratuity not exceeding six months' pay.

The marriage of a lady nurse shall immediately terminate her period of service.

6. Nursing Sisters are recommended, before proceeding to India, to be inoculated against enteric fever. Particulars as to treatment are furnished to successful candidates on their appointment.

Rates of Pay.

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

Ra.

7. Chief Lady Superintendent (including allowance of Rs. 100) ...	750	per mensem.
Lady Superintendent ...	450	"
Lady Superintendent, if not provided with free quarters, &c. ...	520	"
Senior Nursing Sister after five years in grade ...	350	"
Senior Nursing Sister on promotion ...	325	"
Nursing Sister after 11 years in service ...	300	"
Nursing Sister after five years in service ...	275	"
Nursing Sister on appointment ...	250	"

Pay commences from the date of leaving England for India, and is continued up to the date of landing in England at the end of the first or second term of service.

A local allowance of Ra. 50 per mensem is authorised for the Chief Lady Superintendent.

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

Allowances for Outfit, Uniform, &c.

8. An outfit allowance of £20 is granted to each Nursing Sister on appointment.

An allowance of Rs. 120* for the provision of uniform is admissible at the end of each completed year of service, provided that, in any such year, no period in excess of six months has been spent on sick leave; and a grant in aid for the provision and maintenance of mess property is made at the rate of Rs. 50 for each lady nurse on appointment and Rs. 12 annually afterwards.

Passage.

9. Lady nurses must be prepared to embark, if required, not later than 30 days from date of appointment.

10. Passage at the public expense is granted to a lady nurse when proceeding to India on appointment; and also when returning home (to England or to any British Colony in which she may be domiciled) on completion of a term of service, whether on leave (under paragraph 13) or on retirement, or if invalidated home before the completion of a term, provided that she avails herself of it within one year of the completion of her term or of the orders permitting her retirement. She is entitled to take 12 cwt. of baggage. She is also entitled to travelling expenses on the above occasions from her place of residence to port of embarkation, and from port of disembarkation in India to destination in that country, and *vice versa*. Claims for conveyance of baggage must be supported by vouchers. Agency charges are inadmissible.

11. A lady nurse who resigns (except on account of ill-health), with less than five years' Indian service will forthwith refund the sum of £20 in respect of her passage out (or £30 if she has failed to give the notice required by para. 5), and will not be entitled to a passage home.

12. A lady nurse who, having completed a term of service, has re-engaged will be subject to no penalty on resignation except a fine of £10

if she fails to give six months' notice; and, whether she gives notice or not, she will receive free passage home.

Leave.

13. After engagement for a second, third, or fourth term of service, a lady nurse may be granted not more than one year's leave from duty, on two-thirds pay, with free passage by sea and land from her station to her home and back again. Such period will not reckon as service in any way.

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

14. Special leave out of India, without pay, may also be granted, subject to the exigencies of the Service.

15. Leave on medical certificate, either in or out of India, may be granted within the period of each term of service to a lady nurse up to a maximum of twelve months in any one five years' term of service, and six months only in every other term. During such leave, which will reckon as service towards engagement and pension, she will receive two-thirds of the salary of her grade. These periods of six months' leave may be extended on the recommendation of a Medical Board for a further period not exceeding six months, on the condition that the period of extension shall not be deducted from the five years' term of engagement, but shall be reckoned as part of the one year's leave referred to in para. 13 on completion of a term of five years' service, should the lady nurse eventually become entitled to such leave.

16. If leave is taken in Europe, or in a British Colony in which the lady nurse is domiciled, free passage by sea and land is granted from her station to her home and back again.

17. Short leave and privilege leave may be granted at the discretion of the local authorities as circumstances may admit.

Gratuities.

18. The following gratuities are payable to lady nurses on leaving the Service in the circumstances specified:—

	Rs.
For a completed term of five years	500
For a completed term of ten years	1,500
For those compelled by sickness to leave India before completion of a five years' term, for each complete year's service	75
For those who have not taken leave on re-engagement, and for those compelled by sickness to leave India after completion of a first term of five years' service, but before completion of a second:—	
After 1 year's service in second term	700
After 2 years' service in second term	900
After 3 years' service in second term	1,100
After 4 years' service in second term	1,300
(but see para. 21 below).	
For those who have taken leave on re-engagement:—	
After 1 year's service in second term	Nil.
After 2 years' service in second term	400
After 3 years' service in second term	600
After 4 years' service in second term	800

* The rates given are only sanctioned at present for six months after termination of the war.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN SERVICES.

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

19. The scale of pensions is as follows:—

	Nursing Sister, per annum.	Senior Nursing Sister, per annum.	Lady Superintendent. per annum.
After 15 years' service	£ 50	£ 80	£ 120
If invalided, or retired on account of age:—			
After 16 years' service	52	84	124
" 17 " " " " " " " " " " " "	54	88	128
" 18 " " " " " " " " " " " "	56	92	132
" 19 " " " " " " " " " " " "	58	96	136
After 20 years' service	60	100	140

An addition of £10 is made to the pension of the Chief Lady Superintendent, *i.e.*, the lady who at the time of retirement is drawing, or who immediately prior to proceeding on medical leave pending retirement was in receipt of, the local allowance admissible to the Lady Superintendent who is the recognised adviser of the Director, Medical Services in India, in matters affecting the interior economy and welfare of the Nursing Service.

20. A lady nurse compelled by ill-health to retire after more than 10 but less than 15 years' service will be granted such rate of pension, below that fixed for 15 years' service, as may be determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the recommendation of the Government of India.

21. A lady nurse compelled by ill-health to retire after more than 5 but less than 10 years' service, when her disability has been caused or aggravated by Indian conditions of service, and is of such a nature as to incapacitate her from resuming the practice of her profession in a temperate climate, will be granted, instead of a gratuity under para. 18, such rate of pension as may be determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the recommendation of the Government of India.

22. If paid in India, these pensions are payable in Indian currency at the rate of Rs. 15 to the £1 sterling.

INDIA OFFICE,
January, 1916.*

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE—Officers.

All first appointments of executive officers in the Royal Indian Marine are made by the Secretary of State for India, and no candidate can be appointed who is not, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, in all respects suitable.

Candidates must be the sons either of natural born or naturalized British subjects. In doubtful cases the burden of proof will rest upon the parents or guardians of candidates.

No candidate can be considered for appointment as Midshipman or Sub-Lieutenant who on the date of application is under 17 or over 22 years of age. Preference will ordinarily be given to candidates trained on the "Conway" or the "Worcester," or at the Pangbourne Nautical College. Candidates must have had sea service outside the Indian Ocean.

Candidates who possess a Board of Trade Certificate (Second Mate) will if selected for appointment, be appointed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Candidates who do not possess a Board of Trade Certificate may be appointed as Midshipmen, but to be eligible for consideration must at the date of appearance before the Selection Board have not less than two and a half years' sea service†. Candidates appointed as Midshipmen will be required to qualify for promotion to Sub-Lieutenant within eighteen

months of their appointment by obtaining, on the completion of the qualifying period of sea service, their Second Mates' Certificate.

An application for appointment must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from the India Office, and must be accompanied by certificates of birth and character, in original, which will be returned after being noted. Candidates are required to appear at the India Office before a Selection Board appointed by the Secretary of State. Applications will be recorded and considered by the Board at its next meeting, but no appointment will be made until a vacancy occurs. The names of candidates are ordinarily removed from the list on their attaining the age of 22 years.

The appointment of candidates is not affected by absence from England, but a candidate who has been appointed will be required to report himself to the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, London, S. W. 1, or to the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, before the expiry of six calendar months from the date of the letter notifying his appointment.

A selected candidate will not be appointed to the service unless a Medical Board, certifies his fitness for service in India.

On appointment a first-class passage to Bombay

* With amendments of a later date.

† Under the Board of Trade Regulations, time served on board a training ship will be allowed to count as equivalent to one-half the same time spent in service at sea, up to a limit of ten years (*i.e.*, no length of service will be allowed to count as more than one year at sea), subject to the production of satisfactory certificates from the Committee or Captain Superintendent of the Ship.

‡ In general the selected candidates will be examined by the Medical Board at the India Office, but arrangements can be made, if desired, for the medical examination to be held in India if the candidate at the time of selection is in Indian waters, or if his homeward route would be via India.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE—continued.

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

see pages 401 and 406.

Engineer Officers.

Candidates must be the sons either of natural born or naturalized British subjects. In doubtful cases the burden of clear proof will rest upon the candidates themselves.

A candidate must be not less than 21, and should not have exceeded his 25th birthday.

His application, which should be made on a form which can be obtained from the India Office, must be accompanied by the following:—

(a) Satisfactory testimonials, from past and present employers, as to ability and character.

(b) A continuous statement of his service and experience up to the date of application.

(c) A Board of Trade certificate of competency as 1st or 2nd Class Engineer or its equivalent from a Colony or one of the Local Governments in India,* if the applicant possesses such a certificate. (If he does not, he may be appointed, if selected for appointment, in the rank of Engineer Sub-Lieutenant on probation for 18 months in the first instance, during which period he should obtain a 2nd Class Engineer's certificate of competency.)

The application will be recorded and will be considered by a Selection Board appointed by the Secretary of State before which every candidate will be required to appear. No appointment will be made until a vacancy occurs. The applicant's name will be removed from the list of candidates when he attains the age of 25.

Selection for an appointment is provisional only in the first instance, and will not be confirmed unless the selected candidate satisfies a medical board as to his constitutional fitness for service in India.

If he is confirmed in his appointment he will be required to provide himself with the uniform of his rank in the Service. An advance of £20, recoverable from his pay in India, in instalments of one-third of his monthly pay, will be made to him if required. On appointment in the rank of Engineer Sub-Lieutenant or Engineer Sub-Lieutenant on probation an outfit allowance will be issued of £25, unless he has already received an outfit allowance from the Admiralty, in which case it will be of £10. Pay will commence from the date of reporting for duty, if appointed in the first instance for duty in this country, and otherwise from the date of embarkation for India. A first-class passage to Bombay will be provided.

He will be required to subscribe for the benefit of family pension.

The Director of the Royal Indian Marine is authorized to detail officers of the Engineer Establishment of the Indian Marine for temporary service on other duties whenever he considers it necessary to do so.

The King has approved of the grant of commissions to officers of the Royal Indian Marine.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The sanctioned establishment of the Engineer branch of the Marine numbers 82, of whom, two are Engineer Captains, eight Engineer Commanders, and the remainder Engineer Lieutenant Commanders, Engineer Lieutenants and Engineer Sub-Lieutenants.

The pay of rank of the various grades is as follows:—

	Rs. per mensem.
Engineer Captains	900
Engineer Commanders of 25 years' service... ..	900
Engineer Commanders of 20 years' service... ..	800
Engineer Commanders on promotion	700
Engineer Lieutenant-Commanders with four years' service as such ...	650
Engineer Lieutenant-Commanders with two years' service as such ...	625
Engineer Lieutenant-Commanders on promotion after eight years as Engineer Lieutenant	600
Engineer Lieutenants with six years' service as such	500
Engineer Lieutenants with four years' service as such	450
Engineer Lieutenants on promotion	350
Engineer Sub-Lieutenants	300
Engineer Sub-Lieutenants on probation	250

Officers on duty in Europe will draw European grade pay at the following rates:—

	£
Captains	750
Engineer Commanders of 25 years' service	700
" " of 20 years' service	650
" " on promotion	600
Engineer Lieutenant-Commanders of 4 years' seniority	575
Engineer Lieutenant-Commanders of 2 years' seniority	550
Engineer Lieutenant-Commanders on promotion... ..	475
Engineer Lieutenants of 6 years' seniority	450
" " 4 " " "	400
" " on promotion	350
Engineer Sub-Lieutenants	250
" " on probation	200

Engineer Officers, when in charge of engines of ships in commission, receive the following allowances in addition to the rates of super-grade pay shown above:—

When in charge of engines of—	Rs. A. P.
500 and under 750 indicated h.p.	1 8
750 " 1,000 " " "	1 12
1,000 " 1,500 " " "	2 0
1,500 " 2,000 " " "	2 8
2,000 " 2,500 " " "	3 8
2,500 " 3,000 " " "	4 4
3,000 " 4,500 " " "	7 8
4,500 and over	8 8

* The certificates referred to are those equivalent to the Board of Trade or Colonial certificates and do not include those known as "First Class Local Indian Home Trade Certificates."

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE—continued.

	Rs. A. Per diem.	
When in charge of engines under 500 indicated h.p., or of ships in reserve or out of commission, or of the Yard Craft Establishment, Kidderpore Dockyard	1 0 per mensem.	when no deputation or other allowances are drawn, and also during absence from duty in sick quarters for any period not exceeding 42 days. In such cases no allowance is admissible to the Engineer appointed to the temporary charge of the engines.
When in charge of Yard Craft Establishment, Bombay Dockyard	100 0	Under similar conditions Second Engineers receive the following allowances:— Per diem. Second Engineers of the "Hardinge," Rs. "Northbrook" and "Dufferin" 2
The above - mentioned allowances will be drawn by the Engineer permanently appointed to the charge of the engines, and will be continued to him during privilege leave, or when detached by competent authority on any temporary duty not exceeding 28 days		Second Engineers of vessels whose indicated horse-power is greater than 2,500 and less than 5,000 1 Officers of the Engineer Establishment drawing charge allowance under the foregoing rules also draw rations, or compensation in lieu, under the rules in force at the time.

Shore Appointments.

The following shore appointments are usually reserved for Engineer Officers of the Royal Indian Marine:—

Appointment.	Pay.
Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard (with rank of Engineer Captain).	Rs. 1,350 per mensem (consolidated allowance).
Inspector of Machinery, Kidderpore Dockyard (with rank of Engineer Captain).	Rs. 450 per mensem (in addition to pay of grade).
First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, Bengal.	*Rs. 400 per mensem (ditto).
Superintending Engineer, Mandalay	†Rs. 100 per mensem, plus Rs. 5 per diem, shore allowance (ditto).
Engineer in charge of Factory, Bombay Dockyard.	Rs. 300 per mensem (in addition to pay of grade).
Engineer in charge of Factory, Kidderpore Dockyard.	Rs. 300 per mensem (ditto).
Engineer for superintending work on Ships, Bombay Dockyard.	Rs. 250 per mensem (ditto).
First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, Bombay.	‡Rs. 800—50—900 per mensem (consolidated allowance).
Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, Bombay.	‡Rs. 750—50—800 per mensem (ditto).
Third Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, Bombay.	§Rs. 675—50—775 per mensem (ditto).
Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, Bengal.	||Rs. 950 per mensem (ditto).
Third Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, Bengal.	¶Rs. 800 per mensem (ditto).
Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor and Superintending Engineer to Government of Burma.	**Rs. 400 per mensem in addition to pay of grade.
Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor and Superintending Engineer to Government of Bengal, Chittagong.	††Rs. 800 per mensem (consolidated allowance).
Assistant to Superintending Engineer to Government of Burma.	††Rs. 725 per mensem (ditto).
Engineer and Harbour Master, Port Blair ...	Rs. 650 per mensem, in addition to free quarters and Rs. 100 a month local allowance (ditto).

* Plus Rs. 35 per mensem conveyance allowance. Rs. 150 per mensem as Secretary to Smoke Nuisance Committee, and Rs. 60 per mensem survey allowance.

† Plus Rs. 100 per mensem Burma allowance.

‡ Plus Rs. 45 per mensem travelling allowance, Rs. 100 per mensem survey allowance with Rs. 15 per mensem travelling allowance for duties outside the Department.

§ Plus Rs. 45 per mensem travelling allowance.

|| Plus Rs. 35 per mensem conveyance and Rs. 60 per mensem survey allowance.

¶ Plus Rs. 60 per mensem special and Rs. 35 per mensem conveyance allowance.

** Plus Rs. 100 per mensem Burma allowance, Rs. 35 per mensem conveyance allowance, and Rs. 200 per mensem as Secretary to the Boiler Commission.

†† Plus Rs. 40 per mensem conveyance and Rs. 60 per mensem survey allowance.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE—continued.

PROMOTION.

On completing the sea time required by the Board of Trade, Engineer Sub-Lieutenants of the Royal Indian Marine will obtain the permission of their commanding officers to present themselves for examination, and will report the result thereof to them for the information of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. If an Engineer Sub-Lieutenant fails to present himself for examination within 12 months after completing the necessary sea service, and is unable to furnish a satisfactory explanation, or if he attains the age of 27 years without obtaining a Board of Trade certificate of competency as a 1st-class Engineer, a report on his case will be submitted to the Government of India in order that it may be considered whether his further retention in the service is desirable. Failure on a second trial to obtain a certificate as 1st-class Engineer will involve a loss of three months' seniority; and should an Engineer Sub-Lieutenant fail a third time his case will be submitted for the orders of the Government of India. Engineer Sub-Lieutenants joining without a certificate remain on probation for 18 months during which period they are expected to obtain a 2nd class certificate.

Engineer Sub-Lieutenants joining with certificates of competency as 2nd-class Engineer,

either from the Board of Trade or from a Colony, or from one of the Local Government Boards in India,* remain in the grade of Engineer Sub-Lieutenant for one and a-half years of approved service after obtaining certificates of competency as 1st class Engineers before they become entitled to promotion to the grade of Engineer Lieutenant.

Engineer Sub-Lieutenants joining with a 1st class certificate of competency, either from the Board of Trade or from a Colony, or from one of the Local Government Boards in India,* are entitled to promotion to the grade of Engineer Lieutenant after one and a-half years' approved service.

The Government of India reserve the right, which they have always exercised, of admitting officers from other services or departments to any class of the establishment, or of making promotions on public grounds irrespective of seniority.

Promotions to the grade of Engineer Commander will be made wholly by selection by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

INDIA OFFICE, July, 1920.

FOR LEAVE AND PENSION RULES OF ENGINEER OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,

see pages 404 and 406.

BENGAL COVENANTED PILOT SERVICE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Conditions of Admission.—1. Appointments to the Bengal Pilot Service are made by the Secretary of State and by the Government of Bengal. In the case of appointments made by the Secretary of State, preference will be given, *ceteris paribus*, to candidates who have passed through one of the training ships "Worcester" or "Conway," or the Pangbourne Nautical College.

Candidates are not appointed before the age of 18, but applications from candidates under that age may be considered if they have completed their course at any of the above institutions, and have undergone a course of training either with the Royal Naval Reserve or on a seagoing training ship, or both.

2. Every candidate must produce satisfactory evidence as to age and character, and selected candidates are required to appear before the Medical Board at the India Office for examination as to their physical fitness for the work of a Pilot in a tropical climate.

Regulations.—3. A selected candidate, if passed by the Medical Board, will receive a first-class passage to Calcutta and an allowance of £30 for outfit. If he resigns or leaves the service before he has served five years he will be required to refund the cost of his passage to India and the outfit allowance, unless his resignation is due to ill-health certified in the manner prescribed by the Government of India.

BENGAL COVENANTED PILOT SERVICE—continued.

He will have to give an undertaking with two sureties for such refund.

4. A Leadsman Apprentice, on arriving at Calcutta, will report himself to the Port Officer, and will receive Rs. 107 a month from the date of his arrival, to enable him to support himself in Calcutta and to pay his mess money when on board the pilot brigs.

5. A Leadsman Apprentice will go through such a course of training and pass such examinations as the Government of Bengal may from time to time prescribe. The rates of pay and allowances of Leadsman Apprentices while on duty are as follows, without exchange compensation allowance:—

While on the running list:—

	Rs.	*Plus 50 per cent. of the lead money collected from the ships on which they do duty.
Junior Leadsmen	107 a month	
Second Mate Leadsman	135 a month	
First Mate Leadsman	160 a month	

When employed as Chief and Second Officer:—

	Rs.	} Plus a mess allowance of Rs. 40 a month.
Chief Officers of pilot vessels	160 a month	
Second Officers of pilot vessels	135 a month	

6. After five years' service as a Leadsman Apprentice, of which one year must be as a Mate Leadsman, he will be allowed to appear at an examination to qualify for appointment as Mate Pilot, but if he shows exceptional ability, and has passed each previous examination on his first attempt, bears a very good character, and is otherwise well reported on, this period may, with the special sanction of Government, be reduced to 4½ years, when, if successful in the examination, he will be promoted to the grade of Mate Pilot on the occurrence of a vacancy. While remaining as a Leadsman Apprentice, after passing this examination, he will receive a salary of Rs. 175 a month.

7. After three years' service as Mate Pilot he will be permitted to go up for an examination to qualify for appointment as Master Pilot, and, if successful, he will be promoted to that grade on the occurrence of a vacancy.

8. Vacancies which occur in the grade of Branch Pilot will be filled up by promotion, from the Master Pilots' grade, of men who have passed the Branch Pilots' examination.

9. Branch Pilots and Pilots who have passed the Branch Pilots' examination, on attaining the age of 40, will, while under 55 years of age, be examined at intervals of three years by the Marine Surgeon with respect to their eyesight and general physical fitness for the performance of their duties. All pilots who continue in the service after attaining the age of 55 years will be similarly examined every year.

10. If the Local Government has reason to believe that a Pilot is, owing to physical unfitness of any kind, incapable of discharging his duties properly, it shall arrange for his medical examination, and shall take such action as may seem desirable when the results of that examination are communicated. In particular, Pilots shall be medically examined after the occurrence of any accident to the vessel in their pilotage charge, if the circumstances tend to show that the accident was in any way attributable to physical unfitness on the part of the Pilot.

11. Pilots are not entitled to any salary while on pilotage duty, but receive as their remuneration a share, at present 50 per cent., but liable to alteration at the discretion of the Government of Bengal, of the pilotage dues paid by ships piloted by them. At present a minimum rate of remuneration is guaranteed, as follows:—

	Rs. a month.
Branch Pilots	1,800
Senior Master Pilots	1,100
Junior Master Pilots	750
Mate Pilots	500

12. The Government of Bengal reserves to itself the right to require all Pilots to obtain a Home Trade Master Mariner's Certificate before they are promoted to be Senior Master Pilots.

13. Every member of the Pilot Service is subject to such rules as the Government of India, or as the Government of Bengal under the control of the Government of India, may from time to time respectively make in regard to discipline, leave, leave allowances, number of officers in the Service, distribution into grades, tonnage of ships to be allotted to the several grades, &c., and in all respects he is amenable to such orders as may be passed by the Government of Bengal, and is liable to degradation, suspension, and dismissal by the Government of Bengal for any breach of such rules or orders, or for misconduct.

14. The principal leave and pension rules at present in force are contained in the Civil Service Regulations. Pilots are required to contribute towards the cost of pensions for their widows and orphans. A summary of the rules can be obtained on application to the Under Secretary of State, India Office.

India Office, May, 1920.

* The percentage of the lead money collections payable to Leadsman Apprentices is liable to alteration at the discretion of the Government of Bengal.

Regulations as to the PHYSICAL EXAMINATION of Candidates for Appointments under the Government of India.

NOTE.

These Regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Secretary of State reserves to himself an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom he may consider, after hearing the opinion of his medical advisers, to be physically disqualified for the public service; and that his discretion is in no respect limited by these Regulations.

The Regulations for the physical examination of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service are made by the Civil Service Commissioners, to whom any inquiry should be addressed.

GENERAL PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS.

1. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with efficient performance of duty.

2. In the examination of candidates the Medical Board will apply the following table of correlation of age, height, and chest girth:—

Age.	Height without Shoes.	Chest.		
		Girth when expanded.	Range of Expansion.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
18 to 19	62 and under	65	34½	2
	65 "	68	35	2
	68 "	72	35½	2
	72 and upwards		36	2½
19 to 20	62½ and under	65	35	2
	65 "	68	35	2
	68 "	70	35½	2
	70 "	72	36	2
21 and upwards.	62½ and under	65	35	2
	65 "	68	35½	2
	68 "	70	36	2
	70 "	72	36½	2½
	72 and upwards		37	2½

3. *Measurement of Height.*—The candidate will be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels, and not on the toes or outside of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks, and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be noted in parts of an inch to eighths. In the Indian Police Force a minimum height of 5 ft. 4 ins. is required, but in other Departments no fixed limit of height is imposed.

4. *Measurement of Chest.*—The candidate will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his hands above his head. The tape will be carefully adjusted round the

chest, with its posterior upper edge touching the inferior angles of the shoulder blades, and its anterior lower edge the upper part of the nipples. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to empty his chest of air as much as is possible. This is best done by continuous whistling with the lips as long as sound can be produced. The tape is carefully gathered in during the process, and when the minimum measurement is reached it is recorded. The candidate will then be directed to inflate his chest to its utmost capacity. This maximum measurement will likewise be noted. The girth with the chest fully expanded and the range of expansion between the minimum and the maximum will then be recorded.

5. The hearing must be good.
6. The speech without impediment.
7. The teeth in good order, *i.e.*, decayed or broken teeth must be properly stopped or crowned and deficient teeth replaced by artificial teeth where necessary for effective mastication.
8. The chest must be well formed, the lungs and heart sound.
9. Rupture, hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins in a severe degree, or other condition likely to cause inefficiency will disqualify a candidate, unless such condition is cured by operation.
10. The limbs, feet, and toes must be well formed and developed, with free and perfect motion of all the joints.
11. A candidate must have no congenital malformation or defect likely to interfere with efficiency.
12. A candidate must not be the subject of chronic skin disease.
13. Evidence of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution will disqualify.
14. The Regulations as to the standard of vision required are shown separately for each department.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE STANDARD OF VISION.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL, EDUCATION, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, AGRICULTURAL, INDIAN FINANCE, CUSTOMS, CIVIL VETERINARY AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS NOT SPECIALLY PROVIDED FOR IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES:—

1. A candidate may be admitted into the Civil Services of the Government of India if ametropic in one or both eyes, provided that, with correcting lenses, the acuteness of vision be not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ in one eye and $\frac{3}{8}$ in the other; there being no morbid changes in the fundus of either eye.

2. Cases of myopia, however, with a posterior staphyloma, may be admitted into the service, provided the ametropia in either eye does not exceed 2.5 D, and no active morbid changes of choroid or retina be present.

3. A candidate who has a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of either eye be less than $\frac{2}{3}$; and in such a case the acuteness of vision in the better eye must equal $\frac{2}{3}$, with or without glasses.

4. Squint or any morbid condition, subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. The existence of imperfection of colour sense will be noted on the candidate's papers.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF FOREST, SURVEY, TELEGRAPH, FACTORIES, AND FOR VARIOUS ARTIFICERS.*

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed, provided the ametropia does not exceed 2.5 D, and if with correcting glasses, not exceeding 2.5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye equals $\frac{2}{3}$ and in the other $\frac{3}{8}$, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for service provided the lens or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses required to correct the error of refraction do not exceed - 2.5 D; the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to $\frac{2}{3}$, and in the other eye $\frac{3}{8}$, together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals $\frac{2}{3}$, and in the other eye equals $\frac{3}{8}$, with + 4 D or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for the service, provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals $\frac{2}{3}$ and of the other $\frac{3}{8}$, with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than $\frac{2}{3}$. In such a case the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either

eye, which are not referred to in the above rules, may exclude a candidate for admission into the service.

6. Squint or any morbid condition, subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. The existence of imperfection of colour sense will be noted on the candidate's papers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND SUPERIOR ESTABLISHMENTS, RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed, provided the ametropia does not exceed 3.5 D, and if, with correcting glasses not exceeding 3.5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye equals $\frac{2}{3}$ and in the other $\frac{3}{8}$, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate, provided the lens, or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses, required to correct the error of refraction, does not exceed 3.5 D; the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to $\frac{2}{3}$, and in the other $\frac{3}{8}$, together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals $\frac{2}{3}$, and in the other eye equals $\frac{3}{8}$, with + 4 D glasses, or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify, provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals $\frac{2}{3}$, and of the other $\frac{3}{8}$, with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than $\frac{2}{3}$. In such a case the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in these rules, may exclude a candidate.

6. Squint or any morbid condition, subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. Any imperfection of the colour sense is a disqualification for appointment to the Engineering Branch of the Railway Department, or as Assistant Superintendent in the Traffic Department. In all other cases a note as to any imperfection of colour sense will be made on the candidate's papers.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

1. Squint, or any morbid condition of the eyes or of the lids of either eye liable to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, will cause the rejection of the candidate.

2. The examination for determining the

* Artificers engaged in map and plan drawing may be considered separately, and this standard relaxed if it appears to be desirable.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE STANDARD OF VISION—continued.

acuteness of vision includes two tests, one for distant the other for near vision. The Army test types will be used for the test for distant vision, without glasses, except where otherwise stated below, at a distance of 20 feet; and Snellen's Optotypi for the test for near vision, without glasses, at any distance selected by the candidate. Each eye will be examined separately, and the lids must be kept wide open during the test. The candidate must be able to read the tests without hesitation in ordinary daylight.

3. A candidate possessing acuteness of vision, according to one of the standards herein laid down, will not be rejected on account of an error of refraction, provided that the error of refraction, in the following cases, does not exceed the limits mentioned, viz. :—(a) in the case of *myopia*, that the error of refraction does not exceed 2½ D; (b) that any correction for *astigmatism* does not exceed 2½ D; and, in the case of myopic astigmatism, that the total error of refraction does not exceed 2½ D.

4. Subject to the foregoing conditions, the standards of the minimum acuteness of vision with which a candidate will be accepted are as follows :—

Standard I.

Right Eye.	Left Eye.
Distant vision.—V = 6/6.	V = 6/6.
Near vision.—Reads 0, 6.	Reads 0, 6.

Standard II.

Better Eye.	Worse Eye.
Distant vision.—V = 6/6.	V, without glasses, = not below 6/60; and after correction with glasses, = not below 6/24.
Near vision.—Reads 0, 6.	Reads 1.

Standard III.

Better Eye.	Worse Eye.
Distant vision.—V, without glasses, = not below 6/24; and after correction with glasses, = not below 6/6.	V, without glasses, = not below 6/24; and, after correction with glasses, = not below 6/12.

Near vision.—Reads 0, 8. Reads 1.
N.B.—In all other respects, candidates for these two branches of the service must come up to the standard of physical requirements laid down for candidates for commissions in the Army.

THE INDIAN PILOT SERVICE, AND CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS GUARDS, ENGINE-DRIVERS, SIGNALMEN, AND POINTSMEN ON RAILWAYS.

1. A candidate is disqualified unless both eyes are emmetropic, his acuteness of vision and range of accommodation being perfect.

2. A candidate is disqualified by any imperfection of his colour sense.

3. Strabismus, or any defective action of the exterior muscles of the eyeball, disqualifies a candidate for these branches of service.

THE INDIAN MARINE SERVICE, INCLUDING ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

1. A candidate is disqualified if he have an error of refraction in one or both eyes which is not neutralised by a concave or by a convex 1 D lens, or some lower power.

2. A candidate is disqualified by any imperfection of his colour sense.

3. Strabismus, or any defective action of the exterior muscles of the eyeball, disqualifies a candidate for this branch of service.

SPECIAL DUTY.

Candidates for special duty under Government must possess such an amount of acuteness of vision as will, without hindrance, enable them to perform the work of their office for the period their appointment may last. In all cases of imperfection of colour sense a note will be made on the candidate's paper.

Form of Medical Declaration to be filled up by Candidates.

FOR ALL APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT A DECLARATION, AS FOLLOWS, IS REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES :—

I. I.

declare upon honour that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am not at present suffering or affected with any form of disease or bodily infirmity, such as—

(a) Disease of the heart or lungs. (b) Venereal disease. (c) Fits. (d) Rupture. (e) Varicocele or varicose veins. (f) Hydrocele. (g) Malformation. (h) Congenital defect. (i) Defective sight or hearing. (j) Loss of teeth. (k) Impediment in speech. (l) Gout or rheumatism.

2. That I have not to my knowledge any

hereditary tendency or predisposition to mental or constitutional disease, such as—

(a) Fits or insanity. (b) Cancer. (c) Consumption or scrofula.

3. That I will fully reveal to the Medical Board all circumstances within my knowledge that concern my health and fitness for the appointment for which I am a candidate.

4. That I have previously been examined by a Medical Board for the public service and was declared on the

N.B.—A wilful mis-statement by a candidate will invalidate any subsequent appointment obtained.

Preliminary Examination of Candidates by the India Office Medical Board.*

Candidates for appointments referred to on pages 274-5 may, if they wish it, undergo a preliminary examination by the Medical Board, which meets at the India Office every Tuesday, under the following conditions :—

(a) Applications must be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas, and a statement as to the particular appointment which the candidate desires to obtain.

(b) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.

(c) It must be understood that the opinion of the Medical Board, which will be communicated by the Board to the candidate at the end of the examination, is solely for the candidate's own information and is not an official finding. The Board, if they consider a candidate unfit, will exercise their discretion as to informing him of the particular grounds on which their opinion is based. No further information can in any case be given as to the Medical Board's opinion, which will be confined solely to the physical fitness of the candidate; and any question as to the eligibility of the candidate, if found physically fit, to be admitted to the particular Indian service which he desires to enter, should be addressed in writing to the Under Secretary of State.

(d) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at this preliminary examination are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, *at their own risk*, continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final medical examination by the Medical Board prior to the examination or to their appointment.

(e) As the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, a candidate who is informed after such an examination that he is physically fit will have on that account no claim to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself for the final medical examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the Service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

INDIA OFFICE, May, 1914.

Inoculation for Enteric Fever and Revaccination against Small-pox.

1. All persons appointed to the service of the Government of India from this country should undergo, before starting for India, (a) Inoculation for enteric fever; (b) Vaccination against small-pox.

(a) Statistics show that although inoculation does not confer complete immunity, the risk of infection is much diminished by it, and that when infection does occur after inoculation, the attack is not usually severe. All up-to-date experience goes to confirm the value of inoculation. The treatment does not usually cause any marked disturbance of health. Inoculation can be carried out by a private medical adviser, and should invariably be followed by a period of complete rest of 24 to 48 hours. Application should be made by letter to the Commandant, Royal Army Medical College, Grosvenor Road, S.W., stating whether it is wished that the inoculation should take place at the Royal Army Medical College or whether it is preferred that the vaccine should be sent to the applicant's private medical adviser, who should be named in the letter. The vaccine is free of cost in any case, and no charge will be made for vaccination if done at the Royal Army Medical College. The most suitable time for having the treatment carried out is about four weeks before sailing, and if it cannot be done at least three weeks before sailing, it should be left until arrival in India. Application should be made in India to the Chief Medical Officer, Military or Civil, of the Division in which the applicant is stationed. It is not advisable to have the operation carried out on board ship.

(b) With regard to vaccination against small-pox, *all* persons going to India for the first time who have not been successfully vaccinated within the last seven years should have this operation performed either before sailing or soon after arrival in India. It should be understood that the Royal Army Medical College do not undertake to perform vaccination, or to supply the vaccine as in the case of inoculation, and arrangements must be made with private medical advisers.

2. An interval of at least two weeks should be allowed between the above-mentioned operations.

INDIA OFFICE, July, 1918.

* These rules do not apply to candidates for appointment to the Indian Civil Service (see note on page 28) and His Majesty's Indian Army.

NOTE.—These Regulations have recently undergone revision and fresh Rules will shortly be substituted.

ABSTRACT OF THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS, RELATING TO SALARY, LEAVE, PENSION, AND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

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

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PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL SCOPE.

1. These Regulations are intended to define the conditions under which salaries, and leave, and pension, and other allowances are earned by service in the Civil Departments, and in what manner they are calculated. They do not deal otherwise than indirectly and incidentally with matters relating to recruitment, promotion, official duties, discipline, or the like.

Note.—[The pay and allowances (except travelling allowances), pension and leave of officers of the Royal Indian Marine holding shore appointments are governed by the Marine Regulations.]

4. The Government of India reserve to themselves the right of changing the rules in these Regulations regarding pay and acting allowance and leave and pension, from time to time at their discretion, and of interpreting their meaning in case of dispute.

An Officer's claim to pay and allowances is regulated by the rules in force at the time in respect of which the pay and allowances are earned; to leave by the rules in force at the time the leave is applied for and granted; and to pension by the rules in force at the time when the officer resigns or is discharged from the service of Government.

Note 1.—[In all contracts for service in India to which the Secretary of State is a party provision is made for the exercise of these rights by the Government of India.]

Note 2.—[Extract from a Resolution (No. 4857, dated 4th Dec., 1891) by the Government of

India relating to the rights reserved by Government in this Article:—

"The Government of India have always been careful to exercise the right of altering rules with due consideration for the rights of their servants. The ordinary course adopted to prevent hardship arising from any change of rule found necessary has been either to defer the introduction of the change for some time after its publication, or to give the Officers affected the right of choosing whether they shall come under the operation of the old or of the new rules. It has been decided that the right of altering rules must be maintained, that care should be taken, as in the past, to prevent the introduction of any new rules from operating harshly, but that the Local Governments and the Government of India should not consider themselves precluded from recommending an exception in any case of individual hardship which may arise in spite of the precautions taken. If any case of apparent hardship arises, the local authorities should understand that, when the officer applies to retire, they are not precluded from examining into its merits and ascertaining whether, in their opinion, he has substantially suffered from the introduction of a rule not in force at the time he entered the service. If, after comparing the advantages secured to the officer by the altered rules with any disadvantages incidentally involved, they find that he has on the whole substantially suffered, the point may be taken into consideration in determining whether some compensation ought not to be granted in the particular instance."

CHAPTER II.—DEFINITIONS.

5. Unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the terms defined in this chapter are used in the Regulations in the sense here explained.

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

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

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

(i) Privilege Leave and Subsidiary Leave.

(ii) Examination leave under Articles 279 and 280, provided that not more than twelve months of such leave can be so reckoned; and that leave under clauses (a) (ii) and (b) of Article 280 is not reckoned as active service, unless the Officer passes the examination for which the leave is granted. Leave under Article 281 also counts as active service, provided that the Officer successfully passes the examination for which the leave is granted.

(iii) Time spent on the voyage to India by an Officer who is recalled to duty before the expiry of any recognised leave out of India, provided his return to duty is compulsory (see Article 190).

(iv) For purposes of pension, the period of absence from India of an Officer deputed or detained out of India on duty.

9. In the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service, Active Service includes also—

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

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

Note.—[This clause applies to Military Officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules.]

11. In the case of Engineers appointed from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, who passed out of the College from the years 1878 to 1880, both inclusive, Active Service includes also the whole period from date of appointment to the service to date of joining their appointments in India, provided they reached India on or before the 1st of December of the year in which they passed out of College.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY—continued.

12. In the case of officers of the Telegraph Department appointed from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill from the years 1883 to 1891, both inclusive, Active Service includes also the whole period from date of appointment to the service to date of joining their appointments in India, provided they reached India within the period named in their letter of appointment: otherwise from date of arrival in India.

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

For service in an ordinary civil establishment including the Public Works Branch—the Accountant-General.

For service in the Telegraph Offices—the Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraphs.

For service in the Post Offices—
Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma—the Deputy Accountant-General, Post Office, Calcutta.

Punjab and the United Provinces—the Deputy Accountant-General, Post Office, Delhi.

Central Provinces and Bombay—the Deputy Accountant-General, Post Office, Nagpur.

Madras.....—the Deputy Accountant-General, Post Office, Madras.

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

For service in the Military Works Services—the Examiner, Military Works Services.

For service under the Railway Department—the Examiner of Accounts of the State Railway concerned.

16. *Average Salary* means the average of the salary which an Officer has earned during so much of the three years preceding the day on which he gives up office as he has passed on duty or on Privilege Leave.

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

18. *Calendar Month*.—The following examples show how a period stated in Calendar Months should be calculated:—

Examples.

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

A period of three Calendar Months beginning on the—		ends on the—
20th November ...	...	28th February.
30th Nov. or 1st Dec.	...	last day of February.

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

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

1. Examination Leave, under Articles 279 and 280, may also be included, unless the Officer have already had twelve months such Leave, or in the case of Leave granted under Clauses (a, ii) and (b) of Article 280, unless the Officer have failed to pass the Examination for which the Leave was granted.

Leave admissible under Article 281, may also be included, unless the Officer fails to pass the Examination for which the Leave is granted.

24. *Extraordinary Leave* means Special Furlough granted under Rule 8 of the Military Furlough Rules of 1875, Leave without allowances, granted under Article 339 of these Regulations, and Leave of Absence from Duty granted (*see* Article 332) otherwise than under the Leave Rules.

Example.—Leave in extension of the three years admissible under Article 312.

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

27. *Foreign Service* is service in which an Officer receives his pay with the sanction of Government from sources other than the general revenues of India (*see* Article 750).

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

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

30. *Imperial Branch or Service*—

The term applies—

(i) To those services or branches of services which are composed of gazetted Officers recruited in England, *e.g.*, Indian Civil Service, Military Officers filling gazetted Civil appointments, and 'the Imperial,' as distinguished from the 'Provincial' gazetted ranks of the Public Works

CHAPTER II.—DEFINITIONS—continued.

Department, Forest, Indian Educational Service, Police, Agricultural, Civil Veterinary Departments;

- (ii) To such appointments as are specially declared by the Government of India to be 'Imperial' appointments.

30. *Indian Civil Service* means the service formerly known as the Covenanted Civil Service.

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

32. *Local Allowance* is an allowance given to an officer, in addition to pay or salary, in consideration of exceptional local circumstances, such as the unhealthiness or expensiveness of the locality or duty.

33. *Local Fund*.—The expression 'Local Fund' denotes:—

- (i) Revenue administered by bodies which by law or rule having force of law come under the control of Government, whether in regard to the proceedings generally, or to specific matters such as the sanctioning of their budgets, sanction to the creation or filling up of particular appointments, the enactment of leave, pension, or similar rules;
- (ii) The revenues of any body which may be specially notified by the Government of India as such.

34. *Local Government*.—This term applies primarily to the Provincial Governments enumerated in Part I of Appendix I, with which regular or quasi-provincial settlements have been concluded, and the Minor Local Governments enumerated in Part II whose position is analogous to that of Provincial Governments, but which are not embraced in the system of Provincial Settlements. But for the purpose of these Regulations, the term also includes, in so far as they exercise the powers of a Local Government, the Departments and officers who are shown in Part III of the Appendix referred to as exercising these powers in full or in part.

35. *Military Officers*.—'A Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules' means a Military Commissioned Officer in permanent Civil Employ who is not subject to the British Army Leave Rules.

(1) A Military Officer who entered the Indian Army or the Indian Medical Service after the 31st December, 1875, or was subject, previous to his entering Civil Employ, to the Indian Army Leave Rules (1886), becomes subject to the Civil Leave Rules from the date of first substantive appointment in the Civil Department, or from the date of completion of three years' continuous officiating service in the Civil

Department, whichever may be earlier. For the purpose of reckoning the three years' officiating period, the following may be included:—

- (a) any period of employment of an Officer in Foreign Service, if he has been transferred to such Foreign Service direct from Civil employ.

- (b) any period of privilege leave.

Furlough or leave other than privilege leave does not count towards the three years' period, but it does not operate as a break cancelling past officiating service for the purposes of this rule, unless the Officer has to revert to Military employ in order to obtain such furlough or leave.

(2) A continuous service Royal Engineer Officer becomes subject to the Civil Leave Rules from the date of entry into permanent Civil employ if it is subsequent to the date of his election for continuous Indian Service, or from the date of such election if it is subsequent to the entry into permanent Civil employ. A non-continuous service Royal Engineer Officer becomes subject to the Civil Leave Rules, if he elects these rules, from the date of entry into permanent Civil employ if it is subsequent to the date on which he completes five years' Indian Service, or from the date of completion of five years' Indian Service, if it is subsequent to the entry into permanent Civil employ.

(3) A Cantonment Magistrate becomes subject to the Civil Leave Rules after the expiry of three years from the date of his substantive appointment to the Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

(4) A Military Officer in the Army Secretariat of the Government of India, and a Military Officer appointed from Military employ to be Private Secretary to a Lieutenant-Governor, are not in Civil employ.

(5) A Military Officer does not come under the Civil Leave Rules by reason of his being transferred to an appointment in the Civil Department, of which the tenure is limited to a definite period. Such Officers remain subject to the Military Leave Rules, except as regards privilege leave (see Article 241).

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

(7) An Officer of the Indian Medical Service who is subject to the Civil Leave Rules becomes subject to the Military Leave Rules on promotion to the rank of Colonel or Surgeon-General.

(8) A Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules means a Military Commissioned Officer in permanent Civil employ who is subject to the British Army Leave Rules, a Departmental Commissioned Officer, a Commissioned Officer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, or a Warrant Officer.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY—continued.

Such an Officer is not included in the term 'an Officer' used in the Leave Rules.

Note.—[The term "Military Commissioned Officer" when used in these Regulations does not include a Departmental Commissioned Officer, or a Commissioned Officer of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, or a Warrant Officer.]

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

36. *Ministerial Officer* means an Officer, whether gazetted or not, whose duties are not of an administrative or executive character, but who is employed as a member of an office establishment.

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

38. *Pay and Salary.*—

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

(b) For the purposes of the Leave Rules in Chapter XIII., 'Pay' includes also the Subsistence Allowance of a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules who has an officiating but not a substantive appointment. (*But see Rule 2 under Article 35 (e).*)

(c) 'Salary' means the sum of Pay and Acting Allowance or Charge Allowance under Article 93 of Chapter VIII.

1. Personal Allowance is treated, for the purposes of calculating Leave Allowances and Pensions, as part of an Officer's Substantive Pay, but not for purposes of travelling allowance, unless it has been granted to protect from loss an officer, the pay of whose appointment has been changed.

2. The allowances of an Officer holding conjointly with another office a Professorship or Lectureship in any Government Institution, are part of his salary.

3. 'Salary' does not include a Local Allowance, House-rent, Tentage, or Travelling Allowance, whether daily, monthly, or yearly.

4. The charge allowances admissible to Inspectors and Charge Clerks, Indo-European Telegraph Department, are part of their salary.

Note.—[These definitions do not necessarily apply to the Statutory Rules under Articles 543, 567, &c.]

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

1. The allowances of an Officer acting in an appointment the pay of which is subject to increase upon the passing of an examination or upon the completion of a certain period of service, are calculated upon the pay which he would from time to time receive if he held the appointment substantively.

2. The allowances of an Officer acting in an appointment the pay of which has been reduced with effect from the next succession thereto, are calculated upon the reduced pay.

3. The Government of India and Provincial

Governments may declare the pay of an appointment, for the purpose of the rules in Chapters V to VIII, in cases where the pay of an appointment is undetermined, at any rate not exceeding—

(a) The pay of the permanent incumbent, or

(b) If the pay is incremental, his minimum pay, or

(c) If the appointment is tenable by an officer belonging to any one of several grades or classes in a service, the pay of the lowest grade or class.

4. In the case of an appointment reserved for Officers of a graded service, the pay of which varies according to the grade of the incumbent for the time being, the pay of an office of the current duties of which an Officer is appointed to be in charge under the provisions of Articles 161 and 162, and the pay of any additional appointments which an Officer is appointed temporarily to hold or officiate in under the provisions of Article 168 is, for the purpose of calculating the incumbent's salary, the pay of the appointment left vacant in the lowest grade or class from which the office or additional appointment is usually filled.

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

Military Pay and Allowances and Staff Salary.

Staff Corps Pay and Staff Salary.

Substantive Pay.

Consolidated Pay.

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

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

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

Note.—[For brevity's sake, a Progressive Pay is described by three groups of figures, namely: the minimum, the increment, and the maximum, thus:—A pay of Rs. 100-20-200 means a pay rising from Rs. 100 by a yearly increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 200.]

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

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

48. *Warrant Officer.*—A Departmental Officer with honorary rank or Warrant Officer, includes all Departmental Officers with honorary rank

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

—9—

CHAPTER II.—DEFINITIONS—continued.

d Warrant Officers of all Indian Army Departments to whichever Military Furlough Rules may be subject. These officers are:—

(a) Departmental Officer with honorary rank—

- (i) Deputy Commissary,
- (ii) Assistant Commissary.

- (iii) Deputy Assistant Commissary,
- (iv) Senior Assistant Surgeon.

(b) Warrant Officer—

- (i) Conductor,
- (ii) Sub-Conductor,
- (iii) Assistant Surgeon of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th class.

PART II.—RULES REGARDING PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL RULES.

51. A person whose age exceeds twenty-five years may not ordinarily be admitted into the service of the State in superior pensionable service without the sanction of the Head of the Department or a Commissioner of a Division.

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

60. *Promotion during Leave.*—An Officer on long leave has no claim to substantive promotion. Such promotion may, however, be given, but, except in the case provided for in the Note under Article 585 (a), the promotion has effect only from the date on which the Officer returns to duty.

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

64. (a) *Advances and their Recovery.*—An advance may be made to any public Officer in the Civil Department:—

- (i) On arrival in India on first appointment, of an amount not exceeding two months' pay, less the amount of any advance made in England.
- (ii) On return from long leave or special duty out of India, not exceeding two months' pay or Rs. 1,000, whichever is less, in addition to any advance made by the Secretary of State in England.

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

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

Note.—[Clause (c) does not apply in the case of a military officer in civil employ subject to the Military Leave Rules granted an advance under those Rules; nor does it apply to Covenanted Engine-drivers, Mechanics, Boiler-makers, &c., recoveries from whom are regulated by Article 667.]

65. An Officer returning from leave out of India may be granted an advance of his leave allowance for the unexpired portion of his leave subject to a maximum of thirty-five days from the date of embarkation for India.

66. An advance of pay made in England to enable an Officer to return to duty in India, or to one appointed in England proceeding to India to join his appointment, is recovered at the rate of exchange for remittances through Government on the date on which the advance was made.

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

CHAPTER IV.—ADDITIONS TO SALARY AND DEPUTATIONS.

80. (a) Under no circumstances must an Officer be placed on deputation outside India when the requirements of the case would be met sufficiently by the grant of study leave.

(b) The Government of India may sanction the deputation of an Officer of Government whether paid from general revenues or a Local Fund or in foreign service, on duty outside India otherwise than in Europe or America for not more than 12 months at the cost of Indian revenues.

(c) Where such deputation is declared by the Government of India to be under quasi-European conditions, the Officer may be granted not more than two-thirds of the salary which he

would draw were he on duty in India together with such subsistence allowance, if any, as the Government of India may determine to be necessary as compensation for the general expensiveness of the locality to which he is deputed or other conditions of his deputation. The Government of India may relax the two-thirds limit in the case of officers of Indian domicile.

(d) When the deputation is declared not to be under quasi-European conditions, the officer may be granted the full salary which he would be drawing in India together with a deputation allowance determined by the Government of India with reference to the considerations

PART II.—RULES REGARDING PAY AND ALLOWANCES—*continued.*

ordinarily governing the grant of such allowance to Officers placed on special duty in India.

(e) The restrictions on remuneration above stated do not bar the refund of actual travelling expenses or the grant of an allowance estimated to cover such expenses.

(f) Before sanctioning the deputation of an Officer to a foreign country, dominion, or self-governing colony, the Government of India will refer to the Secretary of State, unless he has otherwise directed, in order that the Government of the country to be visited may be informed, when necessary, of the nature of the Officer's mission, and that any required facilities may be applied for.

(g) Provincial Governments may exercise the same powers as those of the Government of India in regard to the deputation of Officers for special scientific and technical enquiries.

Note 1.—[The period of the deputation runs from the date on which the Officer makes over charge of his office in India to the date on which he resumes it; or if the Officer is on leave out of India at the time he is placed on deputation, the period of the deputation is the time actually occupied by the duty.]

Note 2.—[For the purposes of this Article, salary does not include the pay or salary of an appointment outside the regular line to which an Officer is nominated while deputed to, or detained in Europe on special duty.]

Note 3.—[When privilege leave is interrupted by a period of deputation in Europe, the allowance admissible under this Article will be issued by the Home Treasury of the Government of India for a period equal to that of the deputation but commencing on the day following the termination of the original period of privilege leave; but in any case in which this rule would prevent the Officer from drawing his deputation allowance before his return to India, it will be issued to him before his embarkation for India.]

Note 4.—[The Government of India, or, in cases in which the cost is met from Provincial Revenues, a local Government, may depute a subordinate police officer to any country outside India, to accompany or take charge of criminals or lunatics, or on any other business which is part of his duty as a police officer; and may grant to the Officer so deputed—

(a) Full pay, for the entire period of absence from India; with

(b) Actual travelling expenses, and a subsistence allowance not exceeding the following scale, while in any country outside India:—

	<i>s. d.</i>
For an Officer of the Inspector class	10 6 a day
" " Sergeant	" 8 6 "
" " Constable	" 6 0 "

A local Government may delegate its powers under this rule to Officers of a rank not lower than Deputy Inspectors General of Police, or Commissioners of Police in the Presidency towns and Rangoon.]

Note 5.—[The salary admissible under this Article expressed in rupees shall be converted into sterling at the rate of exchange for remittances through Government on the day when it becomes due subject to a minimum rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee.]

85A. The sanction of the Secretary of State is required—

(a) To the deputation of Officers in Europe or America and to the terms of their deputation.

(b) To the deputation or the terms of the deputation in all other cases not falling within the powers conferred by Article 85.

As a rule the remuneration granted to an Officer on deputation in Europe or America will be governed by the principles laid down in Article 85 for Officers deputed under quasi-European conditions.

CHAPTER VI.—ACTING ALLOWANCES—RULES FOR CALCULATION.

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

108.—(a) The subsistence allowance of a Member of the Indian Civil Service and of a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, is as follows:—

	Rs.
For an Officer of not more than eight years' actual residence in India	... 250 a month.
For an Officer of more than eight, but less than	

	Rs.
twelve years' actual residence in India	... 320 a month.
For an Officer of twelve or more years' actual residence in India	... 400 "
(b) And of a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules, as follows:—	
	Rs.
For an Officer of the rank of Captain or Subaltern	250 a month.
For an Officer of the rank of Major	... 320 "
For an Officer of higher rank than Major	... 400 "

CHAPTER IX.—JOINING TIME.

175. Joining Time is the time allowed to an Officer to proceed from one Station to another when his appointment is changed, or when, being unemployed, he is appointed to any office, or to an Officer returning from long leave out of India (whether combined with privilege leave or not) to travel from the port of debarkation and reorganize his domestic establishment.

In the latter case the minimum Joining Time is 10 days. An Officer is held to be on duty during Joining Time.

176. In cases involving a change of Station, Joining Time is calculated as follows, subject to a maximum of thirty days:—

- (i) Sundays are not included in the above calculations, though they are included in the maximum limit of thirty days.
- (ii) Six days for preparation; and, in addition thereto,—

for the portion of the journey which the Officer travels, or might travel,—

	a day for each	
by Railway	250 miles,	} or any longer time actually occupied in the journey.
by Ocean Steamer	200 "	
by River Steamer	80 "	
by Mail Cart or other public stage conveyance drawn by horses	80 "	
in any other way...	15 "	

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

- (iii) When part of the journey is by steamer, the days intervening between the Officer being set free from his office, or, if he has no office, receiving his orders, and the departure of the steamer, or his start duly regulated to catch the steamer, shall be added.

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

180. Only one day is allowed for joining an appointment which does not necessarily involve a change of residence from one station to another.

Note.—[Sundays are included in the calculation of the joining time of one day admissible under this Article. An Officer who gives over charge on Saturday forenoon must, therefore, take charge on Saturday afternoon, and an Officer who gives over charge on Saturday afternoon must take charge on Monday forenoon.]

185. *Allowances.*—Except in the case mentioned in Article 188, an Officer draws, during Joining Time, the pay or salary which he drew in his old appointment, or that which he will draw on joining his new appointment, whichever is less; provided that an Officer transferred from one officiating appointment to another shall not draw any acting allowance during Joining Time if he had not a superior lien on either of the officiating appointments to that of the Officer relieved by or relieving him. If the Officer is entitled to tentage in his old appointment, and tentage is also attached to his new appointment, he may draw tentage during Joining Time at the lower of the two rates. If

the Officer in his old appointment drew a local allowance granted on account of special expensiveness of living or unhealthiness of climate, in any district, province, or locality, and the transfer is to another appointment within the same district, province or locality, he may draw the local allowance during joining time. Provided that, if the rates differ in the two appointments or parts of the local area, he may draw the lower rate only.

An Officer transferred from service under His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to service to which these Regulations apply draws, for the period of the voyage to India and from the date of debarkation to the date preceding that of assumption of charge, pay at the rate last drawn by him in his appointment under His Majesty's Government.

If an Officer drawing a duty allowance in one appointment is transferred to another appointment similarly carrying a duty allowance, he may draw the same during the period of transit provided that, if the rates differ, the allowance to which he is entitled, is the lower of the two.

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

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

JOINING TIME ON RETURN FROM LONG LEAVE OUT OF INDIA.

190A. (a) An Officer returning to India, without the permission of the authority which granted him leave, more than fourteen days before the end of his leave, is not entitled to Joining Time, save under the special orders of the local Government.

(b) An Officer, serving in Persia or Turkish Arabia, reckons such joining Time from the port or frontier town by which he returns to the country. The date of arrival at such port or frontier town must be certified by the British Consul, or, if there be no British Consul, by the Officer himself.

(c) An Officer either of the Persian or the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, who returns from leave by an Indian Port, whether it be Karachi or Bombay, may reckon Joining Time from such port.

190B. During Joining Time granted to an Officer returning from long leave out of India he is entitled to allowances as follows:—

- (a) If the leave from which the Officer returned was an ordinary furlough, or an extraordinary leave granted in extension of furlough for a period not exceeding 14 days, the Officer returning a lien on his substantive appointment, he is entitled to the allowances which he

PART II.—RULES REGARDING PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—*continued.*

would have drawn for the last day of his furlough had that day been spent on furlough in Asia. These allowances are subject to no maximum if the Officer is a member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules. Otherwise they are subject to the maxima prescribed for allowances during leave spent in Asia. If the furlough was furlough on average salary under Article 316A the allowances

admissible are as for ordinary furlough on half average salary.

- (b) If the leave from which the Officer returned was extraordinary leave and the conditions of clause (a) (ii) are not fulfilled, a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules is entitled to subsistence allowance and other Officers to no allowance.

PART III.—LEAVE RULES.

CHAPTER XI.—GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LEAVE.

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

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

(b) Judges of the High Courts (*see* Chapter XXIII.).

(c) Barristers holding the appointments specified in Article 547 (*see* Chapter XXIV.).

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

(e) Ecclesiastical Officers (*see* Chap. XXVII.).

(f) Officers subject to the Military Leave Rules (*see* Chapter XXVIII.).

(g) Army Veterinary Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department (*see* Chapter XXIX.).

(h) Law Officers (*see* Chapter XXXI.).

(i) State Railway Establishments (*see* Chapter XXXII.).

(j) Bengal Covenanted Pilot Service (*see* Chapter XXXIII.).

(k) Port Blair Police (*see* Chapter XXXIV.).

(l) Assam and Dacca Military Police (*see* Chapter XXXV.).

(m) Calcutta and Suburban Police Forces (*see* Chapter XXXVI.).

(n) Burma Military Police (*see* Chapter XXXVII.).

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

f. An Officer appointed under contract for any term of years without any prospect of permanent employment is not entitled to leave except in accordance with the terms of his contract.—*See* Note under Article 352.)

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

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

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

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

107. *Discretion of Government.*—(a) Leave of absence cannot be claimed as of right. Nothing in these regulations must be understood to limit the free discretion of the Government to refuse or revoke leave of absence of any description, at any time, according to the exigencies of the Public Service.

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

Local Governments should not grant leave of any description to an extent which would unduly deplete the strength of a service or department available for active duty. Consequently, when the duty strength has been reduced to a point which, in the opinion of the local Government, is for the time being an essential minimum, no further leave of any description should be given save in cases of the most absolute necessity, such as sickness or most urgent private affairs—until the strength available for duty has increased. In applying this principle, local Governments may take into special consideration the case of Officers who apply for privilege leave in India, for as they can be readily recalled if necessary, they stand on a different footing to Officers who are out of convenient reach.

(1) The local Government may lay down such conditions as it may consider administratively desirable to check any undue frequency of leave in the case of Officers holding isolated appointments not filled by members of a regularly organized service.

(2) When the cadre of a service includes provision for appointments under the Government of India or in another province, the local Government should take particular care that the needs of other Governments are properly complied with.

108. *Maximum Leave Admissible.*—After five years' continuous absence, whether with or without leave, an Officer is considered to be out of Government employ, but this rule may, on

CHAPTER IX.—JOINING TIME—continued.

public grounds and with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, be relaxed in the case of any civil officer other than a member of the Indian Civil Service.

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

199. *Recall from Leave.*—An Officer recalled to duty before the expiry of leave of any kind is entitled if the return to duty is optional to no concession save the exception in Article 233 (iv). If the return to duty is compulsory he is entitled (a) to take the balance of his leave, together with any leave which was admissible at the time of recall, or for which he has subsequently become eligible, as soon as he can be spared from duty.

(b) If the leave from which he is recalled is out of India—

(i) to the concessions in Articles 8 (iii) and 1,127 subject to the conditions and limitations, specified therein; and

(ii) to leave allowances during the voyage to India; and for the period from the date of landing in India to the date of joining his appointment to the subsidiary leave allowance which he would have drawn had he not been recalled, but simply returned on the termination of his leave.

Note 1.—[All Orders recalling an Officer to India before the expiry of his leave should distinctly state whether the return to duty is optional or compulsory. Orders recalling an Officer from leave out of India should be communicated to him officially through the Secretary of State.]

Note 2.—[The concession allowed by Clause (a) of this Article ordinarily lapses on the grant of any leave subsequent to recall, except privilege leave taken by itself for a period not exceeding six weeks. If, however, on the first occasion on which leave other than privilege leave of the duration mentioned is granted under that clause, a portion only of the leave applied for is granted, on the ground that the officer cannot be spared for a longer period, the remainder of the leave, which was then admissible, together with any leave for which he has subsequently become eligible, may be granted on the next occasion upon which he can be spared.]

200. An officer who is on leave may not take service, or accept any employment which involves the receipt* of a fee or honorarium, without obtaining the previous sanction of—

- (i) the Secretary of State, if the officer is residing in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies; and
- (ii) the Government of India, or the Local Government under which he is employed, as the case may be, if he is residing in India or in any place out of India not mentioned in clause (i); provided that when the officer is non-gazetted and is resident in India, the special permission of the officer empowered to appoint him is sufficient authority for the acceptance of such employment.

Permission under clause (ii) above should not, however, be granted by the Local Government to an Officer of the Imperial Services without previous reference to the Government of India.

SERVICE QUALIFYING FOR LEAVE.

202. (a) *Probationers.*—An Officer appointed as Probationer for a certain period before formal appointment, is entitled to the same leave as if he held a substantive appointment.

Note.—Officers appointed in England on probation in view to permanent service in India are entitled to leave as follows:—

(i) Officers appointed for three years or more (see Appendix No. 33), the same leave as if they held permanent appointments.

(ii) Officers appointed for less than three years (see Appendix No. 33), privilege leave and if necessary, leave on medical certificate, not more than six months of such leave carrying allowances.

Note.—Leave on medical certificate under clause (i) or (ii) shall not be granted for a period extending beyond the term of an officer's contract unless or until it has been decided to retain him in permanent employment.

(b) Police Probationers and temporary and officiating Assistant Superintendents of Police in all Provinces count their service as follows:—

(i) If recruited in England, from the date on which they report their arrival in India.

(a) If recruited in India under the orders in Secretary of State's despatch No. 14, dated the 15th March, 1894, from the date of assuming charge of their appointments.

(3) If recruited in India before the date of the orders of 1894 mentioned in (a) above, from the date either of attaining the age of 20 years or of assuming charge of their appointments, whichever is later, provided that the service has been continuous.

204. *Service under other Rules.*—An Officer transferred to an office to which these rules apply is not entitled to Long Leave under them in respect of service rendered in an office to which they do not apply. But service in the Army which under Article 356 counts towards civil pension qualifies also for leave under civil rules. Any leave taken by an Officer during such service will in the calculation of future leave be treated as if it had been taken under these Regulations.

205. *Service before Discharge, Resignation, or Dismissal.*—(a) An Officer who is discharged on reduction of establishment from, or resigns the public service, and is re-employed after an interval, cannot, without the permission of the authority sanctioning the re-employment, count his former service towards leave.

(b) An Officer who is dismissed or removed from the public service and who is reinstated on appeal cannot count his former service towards leave unless the authority who, on revision or appeal, reverses the order of dismissal or removal, declares that his former qualifying service shall count.

* This condition is not to be held to apply to the receipt of fees for literary work, or for service as an Examiner, or similar employment.

PART III.—LEAVE RULES—*continued.*

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

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

RETENTION OF APPOINTMENT.

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

211. (a) An Officer under the European Service Leave Rules, on Ordinary Furlough, or on Special Leave, has a lien on his substantive appointment or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay. He has no lien on an acting appointment.

(b) On other Furlough, a Member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, has no lien; but a Civil Engineer or other Officer subject to the European Service Rules has a lien. (*See also Article 313.*)

212. An Officer on Long Leave under the Indian Service Leave Rules retains a lien on his substantive appointment, but has no lien on an acting appointment.

213. An Officer on Subsidiary Leave has or has not a lien on an appointment according as he has or has not such lien on the first or last day, as the case may be, of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

Note.—[A Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules does not lose his lien during Subsidiary Leave preparatory to Furlough.]

214. An Officer on leave may not surrender his lien on his substantive appointment, and, except as provided in Articles 90 and 786, a Local Government may not fill up substantively, even for a time, the appointment on which an Officer has a lien, without transferring him to another substantive appointment which, save in cases of misbehaviour or inefficiency, must be one of not less pay than his standing in the regular line would justify.

215. An Officer cannot obtain Ordinary Furlough or Special Leave unless he has a substantive appointment.

Note.—[A Military Officer who has officiated continuously in the Civil Department for at least three years is an Officer with a substantive appointment for the purposes of this rule.]

217. *Compulsory Retirement.*—If when an Officer is going on leave out of India it is necessary to consider the propriety of removing him for incapacity, whether mental or physical, which is of such a nature that it is not possible to say, before his departure from India, whether it will be permanent or temporary, or if for any reason it is considered inexpedient that an Officer who is on leave should return to India, the Local Government should report the

circumstances fully (in the case of the Government of Madras or Bombay, direct; otherwise through the Government of India) to the Secretary of State. A communication of this nature should not be made direct to the Officer concerned. The report should be made in time to enable the Secretary of State to take any necessary measures before the Officer would in ordinary course be permitted to return to duty, and in any case should reach the India Office at latest three months before the end of the officer's leave.

COMMENCEMENT AND END OF LEAVE.

220. Ordinarily leave in India, including subsidiary leave, and leave out of India when subsidiary leave is not taken, begins on the day on which transfer of charge is effected, or, if charge is transferred after noon, on the following day. Similarly such leave ordinarily ends on the day preceding that on which charge is resumed, or, if charge is resumed after noon on that day. But if a Sunday or one or more gazetted holidays fall on the day immediately preceding that on which the leave begins, or on the day on which the leave or the joining time between two appointments ends, an officer may leave his station at the close of the day before, or return to it at the end of, such holidays, provided his departure or return does not involve—

- (i) the immediate transfer of an officer from or to another station or the loss of his appointment by an officer appointed temporarily to the service.
- (ii) the taking over of money, unless, subject to the condition that the departing officer remains responsible for the money in his charge, the Local Government specially allows transfer of charge to take place before or after the holidays.

If holidays are as above prefixed to leave, the leave and the consequent rearrangement of allowances, if any, take effect from the first day after the holidays on which the office is open for business, and if holidays are affixed to leave, or joining time, the leave or joining time is treated as having terminated on, and the re-arrangement of allowances, if any, takes effect from the day on which the officer would have resumed charge had holidays not followed the leave or joining time.

In cases in which the application of the above rules as to prefixing and affixing holidays to leave is doubtful or inequitable, the Local Government shall decide which officer shall be held to have been in charge, and to which the salary of the office for the Sunday or holiday shall be paid.

221. When subsidiary leave is taken, furlough and special leave out of India begin on, and include, the day of the departure from the port where the officer first meets it, of the vessel in which he sails. If an Officer remains in India after the end of subsidiary leave, his furlough or special leave dates from the beginning of his subsidiary leave, unless he is specially exempted from forfeiture of his subsidiary leave by his Local Government under the provisions of Article 323 (b). Furlough and special leave out of India end on, and include, the day before the arrival at the port where the Officer last quits it of the vessel in which he returns, and subsidiary leave begins the day after.

CHAPTER XL.—GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LEAVE—*continued.*

Note 1.—[The furlough or special leave of an officer sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras begins on the departure of the vessel from Calcutta, and not from Madras.]

Note 2.—[The day on which the vessel in which the officer sails quits her moorings or anchorage, whether she leaves the limits of the port or not on that day, is the day of the departure of the vessel. The day of arrival of the vessel in which the officer returns, is the day on which the vessel reaches her moorings or anchorage in port.]

221A. Special rules* have been laid down for reckoning leave in the case of officers of the Foreign Department stationed in certain remote districts outside India.

222. An Officer taking Furlough or Special Leave out of India, whether by itself or in combination with privilege leave, must report his embarkation, through the Audit Officer, to the Local Government (or other Authority) which granted his leave, and his arrival in England, to the Secretary of State.

RETURN TO DUTY.

Note.—[Articles 223 to 229 apply to Military officers in Civil Employ subject to the Military Leave Rules.]

223. (a) An officer may not without the permission of the authority which granted him leave, return to duty more than fourteen days before the end of Long Leave.

(b) Officers returning to India at times other than those fixed for them by their own Government, are liable to be kept on subsistence allowance until a suitable vacancy occurs to which to post them.

224. An Officer on Long Leave in Europe, North Africa, America, or the West Indies must, if the leave was granted or has been extended on account of ill-health, whether it be technically leave on medical certificate or not, satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office as to his fitness to return to duty. Ordinarily he must attend at the India Office for examination by the Board, but, in special cases, particularly if he be residing at a distance of more than sixty miles from London, a certificate in a form to be obtained from the India Office from two medical practitioners may be accepted. On the required evidence of fitness being furnished, the officer will receive from the India Office permission to return to India. An officer whose leave was not granted, and has not been extended, on medical grounds, does not require permission from the India Office to return to India. He must however take steps, either personally or through his agents, to obtain from the India Office a last pay certificate, and should also inform the authority in India who granted him the leave, of the date on which he expects to return to duty, at least a month before he is due to arrive in India.

Note.—[An officer who has taken leave on medical certificate, or whose leave has been extended on medical certificate, should ordinarily appear before the Medical Board at the India Office, or should furnish a certificate

from two medical practitioners at least two months before the expiry of his leave. An officer who fails to do so, and who is not permitted to return to India within the period of his leave, will ordinarily be charged with the cost of the telegram which will be sent to the authorities in India informing them of the extension of leave granted.]

225. An Officer who has taken leave on account of ill-health, whether the leave be technically leave on medical certificate or not, may, if he is residing in India or in any place not mentioned in Article 224, be required by the authority who granted the leave to produce, before he is permitted to return to duty, a medical certificate of fitness signed by such medical officer as the authority may direct.

226. An Officer is not entitled, at the end of Long Leave or Subsidiary Leave affixed thereto, to resume, as a matter of course, without further orders the particular appointment which he vacated before his Leave. He should report his return to duty in the manner prescribed in Article 228, and await orders.

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

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

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

- (i) If his Leave was Furlough without Medical Certificate under the European Service Leave Rules; or Furlough under the Indian Service Leave Rules,—immediately; and
- (ii) If it was Furlough on Medical Certificate, or Special Leave, under the European Service Leave Rules; Leave on Medical Certificate or on Private Affairs under the Indian Service Leave Rules; or Privilege Leave,—after a week. In the case of officers to whom exception (ii) under Article 251 applies, the week commences from the end of the fifteen days mentioned therein.

Note 1.—[This Article does not affect the liability of an Officer overstaying leave to forfeit past service under the rule in Article 420 (b).]

Note 2.—[Short extensions of Leave may be granted retrospectively in India to Officers who under certain specified circumstances overstay their Leave. See Article 237 (c).]

* Not included in this Abstract.

PART III.—LEAVE RULES—*continued.*

COMBINATION AND EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

232. The authority which has the power to sanction leave may—

- (i) Grant to an Officer any kind of leave admissible under these Regulations (including extraordinary leave without allowances) in combination with any other kind of leave so admissible;
 - (ii) Grant to an Officer any kind of leave admissible under these Regulations in continuation of leave of any other kind already taken;
 - (iii) Commute the whole or any portion of any leave granted under these Regulations retrospectively into any other kind of leave, which was admissible when the original leave was granted; and
 - (iv) Commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into leave without allowances (*see* Article 427).
- (1) Extraordinary leave without allowances cannot be converted retrospectively into furlough on medical certificate, but furloughs may be given on medical certificates in continuation of extraordinary leave without allowances.
- (2) Leave granted to a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules may be retrospectively commuted by the authority which granted it to any other kind of leave which the said authority would have been competent to allow when the original leave was sanctioned. When the privilege leave of such an Officer is, on medical certificate, retrospectively changed for furlough out of India, so much of the leave passed before the departure of the vessel in which the Officer sails may be treated as subsidiary leave under clause (1) of Article 321 (a) (as it stood prior to 20th July, 1920) as might have been granted as subsidiary leave if the Officer had originally obtained furlough and not privilege leave, notwithstanding that a portion of such retrospective furlough has been passed in India.

233. (a) Except when furlough is extended on medical certificate or extraordinary leave is granted in continuation of other leave, the total leave enjoyed by an Officer at one time shall not exceed two years.

(b) The total period for which Military Officers in civil employ who are subject to the Military Leave Rules may be absent from duty is regulated by the rules in Army Regulations and not by this Article.

Note.—[Extensions of furlough, *see* Article 299.]

LEAVE AFTER COMPLETION OF TERM OF SERVICE.

234. (a) The limitations affecting Members of the Indian Civil Service, whose term of service is complete, are prescribed in Article 555, and those affecting Military Officers in Article 620.

(b) In the case of other Officers the local Government may grant on the attainment of 55 years of age such leave as is necessary for the purpose of breaking up establishments and proceeding to the port of embarkation or frontier town by which he quits the country; or in exceptional cases, when leave has been deferred in the public interest, may in its discretion grant leave extending to not more than six months beyond an Officer's 55th birthday; or may grant leave for not more than six months in all to an Officer who is being retained in the service after the age of 55 years. The leave granted must be of a kind which is due and not in excess of the amount at credit.

Save as above stated, all leave expires on the date of attaining 55 years and no fresh leave will be granted.

In the case of an Officer of the Persian or Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department who proceeds *via* an Indian port, the words 'port of embarkation' in clause (b) of this Article shall be read as meaning the Indian Port.

CHAPTER XII.—SHORT LEAVE.

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

- (a) The Governor-General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Members of Council (*see* Chapter XXII.).
- (b) Judges of High Courts (*see* Chapter XXIII.).
- (c) Barristers holding the appointments referred to in Chapter XXIV., except as stated in that chapter.
- (d) Ecclesiastical Officers appointed before July 20th, 1906. But Articles 264, 279 and 280 do apply (*see* Chapter XXVII.).
- (e) Law Officers, except as stated in Chapter XXXI.
- (f) State Railway Establishments, except as stated in Chapter XXXII.

(g) Port Blair Police (*see* Chapter XXXIV.).

(h) Calcutta and Suburban Police Forces (*see* Chapter XXXVI.).

4. Medical Storekeepers to Government are subject to those Regulations as regards Privilege Leave, but as regards other Leave they remain subject to the Leave Rules, Military or Civil, under which they were serving at the time of their transfer to the Medical Store Department.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

246. The amount of Privilege Leave earned by an Officer is one-eleventh part of the time during which he has been on duty without interruption: Provided that no Privilege Leave can be earned by an Officer by duty performed, while four months' such leave is due to him, or three months' in the case of non-gazetted Officers, and that, whenever duty is interrupted, all claims to Privilege Leave earned theretofore is forfeited. Absence on Privilege Leave, though not counting

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CHAPTER XII.—SHORT LEAVE—*continued*.

as duty, is not an interruption of duty within the meaning of this Article.

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

251. *Limit*.—The amount of Privilege Leave admissible at one time is limited to four calendar months in the case of gazetted Officers and to three calendar months in the case of others.

Exception.—Officers stationed in the Andamans and Nicobars ; Officers stationed in Persia at places such as Ahwaz and Kermanshab, and in the Persian Gulf, or at Maskat and Baghdad, Gyantse or in Chumbi ; Indian Officers and men of the Assam Rifles stationed at Kohima, Aijal and Imphal, and European Officers in Burma who take Privilege Leave by itself and spend it out of Burma or India, are allowed, on each occasion when they may wish to take Privilege Leave, the option between the following two courses, namely :—

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

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

260. *Condition of Grant*.—Subject to the exigencies of the public service, an Officer may be granted the whole or any part of the Privilege Leave due to him.

- (i) The Government of India and Provincial Governments may relax the condition in this Article requiring an interval of six months to elapse between two periods of Privilege Leave, in cases in which its enforcement would, in their opinion, cause special hardship to the Officer concerned individually or be of material disadvantage to the State.

261. *Leave Allowances*.—Except as provided in Articles 206, 271 and 275, an Officer on Privilege Leave is entitled to a Leave Allowance equal to the salary which he would receive if he were on duty in the appointment on which he has a lien, and he is entitled to this allowance even though another Officer be appointed to act for him.

Note 1.—[The term salary in this Article includes a duty allowance attached to the appointment on which the officer has a lien.]

Note 2.—[An Officer on Privilege Leave may draw a deputation (duty) allowance provided that he would have continued to draw the allowance had he not proceeded on leave.]

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

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

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

Exception.—Officers of the Indian Medical Service who have rendered not less than three years' officiating service but have not yet been confirmed in a civil appointment may draw, during Privilege Leave, when they have no lien on any appointment, the allowances that would be admissible under the Military Leave Rules.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE IN CASES OF REGULAR VACATIONS.

271. Privilege Leave is not admissible to Officers serving in Departments in which regular vacations are allowed, during which the Officers are permitted to be absent from duty, as Judicial Officers (other than District and Sessions Judges), Educational Officers, Officers in a High Court. But in case of urgent necessity, and subject to the exigencies of the public service, Privilege Leave may be granted to any such Officer under the ordinary rules, provided that the Officer shall, during his absence, receive only half the salary and allowances ordinarily admissible during Privilege Leave.

NOTE.—[The rule in this Article does not apply to the Judicial Commissioners and Additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, Sind, and the Central Provinces in cases where the conditions of note to Article 277 are satisfied.]

272. The preceding Article does not apply to an Officer who is, by general or special orders issued by competent authority, prevented in any year from availing himself of the vacation or vacations by reason of his having to remain at his post on duty. To such an Officer Privilege Leave may be granted under the ordinary rules.

Note.—[In the case of every Officer to whom Articles 271 and 272 apply, the presumption is that he will avail himself of the vacation. No certificate of title to Privilege Leave, except the leave in 'case of urgent necessity,' under Article 271, can be given for the period of service rendered between two vacations, until the second vacation expires. If, however, the conditions required by this Article or by Article 273 to render an Officer eligible for Privilege Leave under the ordinary rules are subsequently fulfilled in respect of the second vacation, any Privilege Leave which may have been granted on half salary under Article 271, in consequence of the presumption that the Officer would avail himself of the vacation, may be commuted into Privilege Leave on full salary. Privilege Leave on full salary may be combined with Privilege Leave on half salary, to the extent due, granted under Article 271.]

274. An Officer who is, by general or special orders issued by competent authority, prevented from availing himself of a part only of a periodical vacation may, during Privilege Leave subsequently taken, draw his full salary for a

PART III.—LEAVE RULES—*continued.*

period bearing the same proportion, if the vacation be annual, to a month, or if it be half-yearly, to half a month, as the time spent on duty during the vacation bears to the whole vacation.

275. An Officer transferred from a non-vacation to a vacation department can take the Privilege Leave at the time of such transfer which was at his credit; provided that the allowances during such Privilege Leave shall not exceed the allowances which would have been admissible if he had taken the leave immediately before being transferred.

276. (a) An Officer transferred from a vacation to a non-vacation department counts his service for Privilege Leave under the ordinary rules from the date on which the last vacation in the former department ended.

(b) If, however, he had at his credit at the time of his transfer any Privilege Leave on full salary admissible to him under Articles 272 to 275, the amount of such Privilege Leave shall be added to the Privilege Leave calculated under clause (a) above.

276A. The reckoning under Articles 275 and 276 shall not, in any case, extend backwards over an interruption of duty.

277. The foregoing rules do not apply to District and Sessions Judges: to them Privilege Leave is granted under the ordinary rules.

Note 1.—[The rule in this Article has been extended to the Judicial Commissioners, and Additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh,

Sindh, and the Central Provinces, for such time as the Court of the Judicial Commissioners in each case consists of not less than three Judges and provided the Court's annual vacation does not exceed one month.]

Note 2.—[The provisions of this Article also apply to Sessions and Subordinate Judges in the United Provinces and to Assistant Judges with full powers and Joint and Additional Sessions Judges in the Bombay Presidency.]

278. Officers, whose Privilege Leave is regulated by the rules in Articles 271, 272, 273, 274, 275 and 277, may combine vacation with Privilege or other leave [whether taken by itself or combined under Article 232 (1)] either at the beginning or end thereof. Provided that—

- (1) No additional expense is incurred by the State for the period of the vacation;
- (2) Vacation is not both prefixed and suffixed to leave; and
- (3) When vacation is taken in conjunction with Privilege Leave, whether taken by itself or in combination with other leave, the total period of Privilege Leave and vacation should not together exceed four months in the case of gazetted Officers and three months in the case of other Officers.

Rule.—Proviso (3) is not applicable to Officers coming under Article 277, when vacation is combined with Privilege Leave taken by itself.

CHAPTER XIIIa.—LONG LEAVE—GENERAL RULES.

EXTENT OF APPLICATION.

207. The rules in this Chapter apply to all Officers subject to the rules in Chapters XIII and XIV.

208. *Omitted.*

EXTENSION OF LONG LEAVE OUT OF INDIA.

209. (a) An Officer absent on Long Leave in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies, who wishes to have his Leave extended or commuted, must apply to the Secretary of State about three months before the expiration of his Leave, and unless the extension is desired on medical grounds or is for a period of not more than 14 days, he must produce with his application evidence that the Local Government has been referred to by him, and has no objection to the extension or commutation desired.

If on medical grounds the Officer desires an extension for more than 14 days, he must satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office of the necessity for the extension. If application for extension be delayed until the last two months of leave, advice of any extension granted for a period of more than seven days will be sent to India by telegraph and the cost of the telegram will ordinarily be charged to the Officer.

If the Officer has been granted Furlough on medical certificate and desires an extension on grounds other than medical, he must satisfy the Medical Board as prescribed in Article 224 that he has recovered his health. Any such extension without medical certificate will only be admissible if the extension was due at the time the original Furlough was granted.

(1) In the case of a Commissioned Medical Officer, the Local Government should make a reference to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, before granting the permission.

(b) The Secretary of State reserves to himself the power of granting extension or commutation of leave to an Officer in any case in which it appears to him that sufficient ground has been shown for the application being made, without the previous approval of the Local Government, but in the event of it being found necessary by the Secretary of State to telegraph to India in regard to any such application, the cost of the telegrams to and from India will be charged to the applicant.

Note.—[The Secretary of State in granting extension of leave sometimes declines to guarantee retention of appointment, if there is no time to communicate with the Local Government in India.]

(c) The authority in India by which the Leave was originally granted is empowered, in any case in which it is satisfied that the non-return of an Officer within the period of his Leave was due to circumstances beyond his control and of such a nature that an application to the Secretary of State for an extension was impossible before embarkation, or that non-return was for administrative convenience, to sanction retrospectively extension of Furlough or Leave up to a maximum period of 14 days. It is also empowered in the case of an Office

CHAPTER XIII.—LONG LEAVE—continued.

turning from Furlough on medical certificate sanction an extension if the circumstances seem to require it up to a maximum of 14 days inclusive of any short extension that may have been granted by the Secretary of State.

Note 1.—[Extensions of Furlough up to a maximum of 14 days granted under this clause are not limited by the provisions of Article 233, and may be granted whether the Furlough be due or not and in excess of the six months admissible under Article 302.]

Note 2.—[This Article applies to Military Officers subject to the Military Leave Rules.]

300. An Officer on Long Leave in any place out of India not mentioned in Article 209 (a) who wishes to have his leave extended or commuted, must apply three months before the expiry of the leave to the authority in India which granted it. Whenever leave is extended or commuted under this Article, the fact should forthwith be notified by the Audit Officer to the Government of India in the Finance Department, in order to its being communicated to the Secretary of State with a view to the payment by Colonial Treasurers or Staff Officers being checked.

Note.—[This Article applies to Military Officers subject to the Military Leave Rules.]

FURLOUGH.

301. Subject to the provisions of Article 233, Furlough for not more than two years at a time may be granted to an Officer as follows:—

(a) On medical certificate—unconditionally (see Articles 828 to 832).

(b) Without medical certificate—subject to the condition that the Furlough is due.

302. In respect of urgent private affairs, an Officer may be granted Furlough for a period exceeding the amount due to him, provided that Furlough which is not due shall not be granted for a period exceeding six months at one time or 12 months in his whole service. An Officer, who has enjoyed Furlough under this Article, may not again be granted a Furlough on the same condition until the Furlough earned by him after his return to duty exceeds so much of the Furlough granted under this Article as was not due.

303. If in the interests of the public service, all applications for Furlough cannot be complied with, the Local Government will have full discretion in deciding which should be granted, and in so doing it may take into consideration the following circumstances:—

- (1) The Officers who can for the time being best be spared.
- (2) The Furlough due to the various competing applicants.
- (3) The amount and character of the previous continuous active service that they have rendered.
- (4) The fact that an Officer was compulsorily recalled from the Leave last enjoyed by him.
- (5) The fact that an Officer has been refused Leave in the public interests.

304. (a) On medical certificate, Furlough may be extended to a total period not exceeding three years.

(b) Otherwise than on medical certificate Furlough may be extended to total period not exceeding two years, provided that—

- (i) When Furlough is combined with other Leave, the total period of Leave granted shall not exceed two years, and
- (ii) The Furlough granted under Article 302, which is not due, shall not exceed six months.

305. Cancelled.

EXTRAORDINARY AND CASUAL LEAVE.

306. (a) Subject always to the provisions of any Statute applicable to the case, the authority competent to grant Leave may, in special circumstances and when no other kind of Leave is by rule admissible, grant Leave of absence from duty otherwise than under these Regulations; provided that:—

- (i) An Officer absent from duty on Leave so granted shall receive no absentee allowance; and,
- (ii) If he is a Member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, he shall retain no lien upon any office, except when the Extraordinary Leave does not exceed a fortnight.

(b) No Officer is entitled to Extraordinary Leave, but subject to the provisions of Article 198, there is no limit to the length or frequency of Leave under this Article.

(1) The Local Government may for special reasons dispense with the ordinary condition that Extraordinary Leave can be granted only when no other kind of Leave is by rule admissible.

307. A Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, who has exhausted the full period of Furlough admissible to him under these Regulations and who is granted Extraordinary Leave on Medical Certificate, will continue to be treated as wholly in the Civil employ for all purposes, with the exception that, if the Medical Board at the India Office report that there is no prospect of the Officer returning to duty within a reasonable period, he will be placed on Military half-pay. If an Officer thus placed on half-pay is afterwards permitted to revert to the effective list and returns to duty in India, he will not be entitled to be reinstated in Civil employment, but will be posted to Civil or Military duty as may be decided in India.

308. Articles 306 and 307 do not refer to casual leave for short periods. Such leave is not recognised and is not subject to any rule. Technically, therefore, an Officer on Casual Leave is not treated as absent from duty, and his salary is not intermitted. Casual Leave, however, must not be given so as to cause evasion of the rules regarding—

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| (i) Date of reckoning | } (see Articles 52 to 55), |
| (ii) Allowances | |
| (iii) Charge of office | } (see Articles 220 to 231), |
| (iv) Commencement & end of Leave | |
| (v) Return to duty | |
| (vi) or so as to extend the term of Privilege or other Leave beyond the time admissible by rule. | |

PART III.—LEAVE RULES—*continued.*

309. Article 308 is not to be read as precluding the treatment, as Casual Leave, of absence from duty following on Leave granted under the rules, so long as such absence is due to reasons involving no evasion of the rules in regard to the matters above specified, as, for instance, when it is necessitated by—

- (1) Detention in plague camps on the way to rejoin, or
- (2) Orders not to attend office in consequence of the presence of infectious diseases in the family or household of the person concerned.

When, however, absence from duty for reasons of the nature above indicated, exceeds the period which may reasonably be treated as

Casual Leave under the discretion vested in the local Government or the head of the office, the Officer may be granted Leave with allowances of any kind which may be due to him and thereafter Leave without allowances.

Note 1.—[These examples are not meant to be in any way exhaustive.]

Note 2.—[The Government of India or the local Government may sanction a substitute for an absentee who is prohibited from attending his duties on account of some infectious disease in his family and whose duties can be arranged for, without prejudice to his pay; provided that the absence does not exceed 30 days and the pay or salary of the absentee is not more than Rs. 100 a month.]

CHAPTER XIII.—LONG LEAVE—EUROPEAN SERVICES.

EXTENT OF APPLICATION.

310. The rules in this Chapter apply to—

- (a) Members of the Indian Civil Service,
- (b) Military Officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules,
- (c) The Officers enumerated in Appendix 3 of the Second Edition of these Regulations, and also all Officers belonging to the class enumerated in Article 330 (c) of that Edition, and appointed thereto by the Secretary of State, or with his particular sanction.
- (d) Members of the Imperial Branch of the General (Executive and Judicial) Administration; the Education Department; the Forest Department; and the Survey Department.
- (e) Officers substantively holding any of the appointments enumerated below.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

- (i) Judges (other than Chief Judges) and Registrars of Presidency Small Cause Courts; Presidency Magistrates; Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to the Legislative Council, Punjab; when these appointments are held by Barristers or Solicitors.
- (ii) Registrar, Original Side, Calcutta High Court; Master and Registrar in Equity, Original Side, Bombay High Court; Prothonotary, Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar, Original Side, Bombay High Court; Deputy Registrar, Original Side, Madras High Court; when these appointments are held by Barristers or Solicitors.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—Assistant Superintendents, and Officers of higher rank.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.—Inspectors-Gen. and Superintendents of Central and Presidency Jails.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Principals of the following institutions:—Lawrence Military Asylum, Saugwar; Mayo College, Ajmere; Residency College, Indore; Government College, Ajmere; Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

BERAR COMMISSION.—Assistant Commissioners and Officers of higher rank appointed by the Secretary of State, or with his particular sanction.

PORT BLAIR COMMISSION.—Assistant Superintendents and Officers of higher rank.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT (CIVIL):—

(a) Officers of the Indian Finance Department, including members both of the late Enrolled List, and of the late Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department:—

- (i) If appointed in England by the Secretary of State.
- (ii) If appointed otherwise, but drawing pay not less than Rs. 800 a month.

(b) Officers of the late Postal Account Department drawing pay not less than Rs. 800 a month.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.—Civilian members in the grade of Military Accountant, Class IV., on Rs. 1,000 a month, or in any higher grade.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—Officers of higher rank than Superintendent.

OPIUM DEPARTMENT.—Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, and Officers of higher rank.

SALT DEPARTMENT.—Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Collectors, and Officers of higher rank.

MINOR SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.—Civil Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department and all other Officers originally appointed to the Public Service by the Secretary of State, or with his special sanction.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—

- (1) Officers appointed in England by the Secretary of State.
- (2) Other Officers on pay of not less than Rs. 900 a month.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (GENERAL).—Officers of the Engineer Establishment, the Superior Accounts Branch, and the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, appointed thereto by the Secretary of State or with his particular sanction.
Engineer Establishment.—Engineer Officers of whatever rank in the Department, who belong to the Imperial branch of the Establishment.

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CHAPTER XIII.—LONG LEAVE—EUROPEAN SERVICES—continued.

Executive Engineers of Grade II, and Officers of higher rank, except those who were appointed as natives of India, or who belong to the Provincial Branch of the Establishment.

Special Engineers (ungraded) who were taken over from the service of Guaranteed Railway Companies when the lines were transferred from the Companies to the Government, from the time they reach a substantive pay of Rs. 850 or over.

Superior Accounts Branch.—Officers of Class IV., Grade 2, and of higher rank.

Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.—Officers of Class II., Grade 2, and of higher rank of the Managerial, Traffic, Locomotive, and Stores Departments.

Government of India Public Works Department Secretariat.—Under-Secretary not being a member of a graded establishment.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—The Imperial Branch of the Department.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Officers of the Graded Establishment of Directors; Electrician; Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

Medical Officers, if appointed by the Secretary of State.

The Commander, First and Second Officers, and Chief Engineer of the Cable Ship.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—Constructors, Bombay and Kidderpore Dockyards.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Matron, Assistant Matron and the Nursing Sisters of the General Hospital, Rangoon, when recruited in England.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—Director-General, Epigraphist, and Superintendents of Circles.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.—Superintendents of Government Printing, India, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces and Burma, on pay not less than Rs. 800 a month.

OTHER OFFICERS.—The First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bengal; the Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta; the Personal Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department; and the Superintendent of the Government Museum and Principal Librarian of the Connemara Public Library, Madras.

(1) Officers specially admitted by the Government of India to the benefit of the rules in this chapter.

311. Old Article 298.

FURLOUGH.

312. The total amount of Furlough admissible (a) to a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules is six years and six months, and (b) to any other Officer to whom these rules apply (see

Article 310) is six years. All the rules in this part of the Regulations are subject to this limitation.

Note.—[The following Leave under rules is counted as Furlough under this Article:—

- (1) Furlough and special Leave with allowance taken under the rules in force prior to 24th July, 1920.
- (2) In the case of a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, leave in and out of India with pay under the Leave Rules for the Indian Army, 1886.
- (3) In the case of an Officer who becomes entitled to the rules contained in this chapter after being subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules—all Leave counting towards the maximum in Article 322].

313. The amount of furlough earned by an Officer subject to the rules in this chapter is one-fourth of the active service rendered by him while subject to such rules.

314. An Officer who becomes entitled to the rules in this chapter after being subject to other Leave Rules, may add to furlough earned under Article 313 an amount of furlough in respect of his previous service calculated as shown below. Any minus result of the calculation may be neglected, while, in the case of an Officer other than a Military Officer subject to Civil Leave Rules, the maximum permissible addition is two years—

- (i) The service for Furlough of a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules who, before coming under the rules in this chapter, was subject to the Leave Rules for the Indian Army (1886), shall be calculated in accordance with Article 313 retrospectively from the date of his arrival in India or from the date of coming under the Indian Army Leave Rules, whichever is later, i.e., he shall be credited with Furlough equivalent to one-fourth of his active service, as defined in Article 8, less any Leave with pay in or out of India actually taken. The provisions of this clause apply to Royal Engineers in Civil employ who, while serving under British Army Leave Rules, either (a) have elected for continuous service in India, whether the election was made before or after their entry into Civil employment, or (b) have completed five years' Indian service and elect to come under Civil Leave Rules.

1. An Officer of the Royal Engineers who has not elected for continuous service in India remains under British Army Leave Rules till he completes five years' Indian service.

Note.—[When a Military Officer becomes subject to the Civil Leave Rules, the Account Officer in charge of his record of pension service will, on application and on being furnished with the date of commencement of active service, furnish to the Audit Officer to whose audit he becomes subject, a memorandum

PART III.—LEAVE RULES—continued.

showing the Furlough earned, the different kinds of Leave taken (distinguishing those which should be deducted from the *maximum* Furlough admissible) and the balance of Furlough due under Military Rules.)]

- (ii) An Officer who, after being subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules becomes entitled to the rules contained in this chapter, shall be credited with Furlough equivalent to one-sixth of his active service rendered under the former rules, less any Leave actually taken under such rules which counts as Furlough under Article 322.

Note 1.—[An Officer who comes under the Rules in this Chapter, while he is on Leave under the Indian Service Leave Rules, may at his option :—

- (a) Change his Leave Allowances to the amount admissible under the European Service Leave Rules and come under them immediately; or
(b) Postpone his coming under them until his return from Leave.]

Note 2.—[If an Officer who was at first subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules became prior to 29th July, 1920, entitled to the European Service Leave Rules, or if an Officer elects under the Note to Article 320 to remain under the old Indian Service Rules as contained in the fifth Edition of these Regulations, and subsequently becomes entitled to the Leave Rules in this Chapter, the amount of Furlough due to him in respect of his service under the Indian Service Leave Rules shall be calculated under Article 305 as it stood prior to 29th July, 1920.]

315. The amount of Furlough due to an Officer is the amount he has earned diminished by the Furlough and Special Leave with Allowances taken under the Rules in force prior to 29th July, 1920, and by the Furlough taken under these Rules.

Note.—[In calculating the amount of Furlough due to a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, Special Leave taken under the Rules in force prior to 29th July, 1920, and Furlough which was not due granted under Article 302 may be disregarded subject to a maximum of six months in all.]

316. Whether such Furlough be due or not due, an Officer is entitled during the first two years of each separate period of Furlough to a Leave Allowance equal to half his average salary, subject to the following limits :—

- (a) In the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service—
(i) If the Leave is spent out of Asia, maximum £111 a month and minimum £55½ a month, or the salary last drawn by him on duty, whichever is less;
(ii) If the Leave is spent in Asia, maximum Rs. 1,111½ a month, and minimum Rs. 555½ a month or the salary last drawn by him on duty, whichever is less.
(b) In the case of a Military Officer, subject to the Civil Leave Rules, the same maxima and minima as in the case of a Member of

the Indian Civil Service; Provided that, during Furlough added under Article 314 (i) to the Furlough earned under Civil Rules, the minimum shall (in the case of an Officer who became subject to the Civil Leave Rules on or after the 1st April, 1888) be that prescribed by the Military Rules to which an Officer was subject immediately before coming under the Civil Leave Rules, and that in the case of an Officer of the Royal Engineers, whose case is also governed by Article 314 (i), the minimum shall be the rate prescribed by the Leave Rules for the Indian Army, according to the length of his service for Indian pension. In the case, however, of an Officer of the Royal Engineers, who was serving under British Army Leave Rules immediately before he became subject to the Rules in this Chapter, the minimum for so much of the Furlough credited under Article 314 (i) as has been earned by service in civil employment shall be at the rate of (1) £55½ a month if the Leave is spent out of Asia and Rs. 555½ a month if the Leave is spent in Asia—if he elected for continuous service in India before the 1st February, 1898; (2) £55½ a month if the Leave is spent out of Asia and Rs. 555½ a month if the Leave is spent in Asia or the salary last drawn by him on duty, whichever is less—if he elects to come under the Civil Leave Rules after completing five years' Indian service.

Note.—[A Military Officer in Civil employ, who is granted Furlough on Medical Certificate in excess of the amount earned by him both under the Civil and Military rules, may be allowed the Civil minimum rate of Leave allowance for the period of Leave enjoyed in excess of the amount so earned; but such Officer must exhaust all Leave that he has so earned before he can be eligible for this concession.]

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

- (i) If the Leave is spent out of Asia, maximum £100 a month; no minimum, except as provided in Article 319.
(ii) If the Leave is spent in Asia, maximum Rs. 1,000 a month; no minimum, except as provided in Article 319.

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

316A. An Officer on Furlough may be granted by the Authority sanctioning the Furlough, a Leave allowance equal to his full average salary, subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) Average salary will be granted during Furlough for a total period not exceeding one year in an Officer's whole service.
(b) When an Officer has taken Furlough on average salary, he will be treated as having taken Furlough on half average salary for twice the period actually taken on average salary except for purposes of Article 408.

CHAPTER XIII.—LONG LEAVE—EUROPEAN SERVICES—continued.

- (c) The maximum period of Furlough on average salary in each separate period of Leave is eight months.
- (d) The period during which an Officer may draw during Furlough average salary in lieu of the allowances ordinary admissible should be so regulated that at the termination of the period he will still have six months' Furlough due to him; but this condition is not absolute and may be relaxed at its discretion by the authority granting the Furlough.
- (e) The Officer's average salary, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, will be converted into sterling at the same rate of exchange as ordinary Furlough allowance (*vide* Article 868). The average salary is subject to the following maximum limits:—
 - (i) In the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, £222 a month if the Leave is spent out of Asia and Rs. 2,222½ a month if the Leave is spent in Asia.
 - (ii) In the case of any other Officer subject to these rules, £200 a month if the Leave is spent out of Asia and Rs. 2,000 a month if the Leave is spent in Asia.
- (f) Privilege Leave to the extent due may be prefixed to Furlough on average salary, subject to a maximum of eight months for the two kinds of Leave combined on each occasion of such combination.

Note.—[The maximum limit prescribed in this clause is applicable in cases falling under Article 278, in which Furlough on average salary is taken in combination with vacation or vacation and Privilege Leave.]

- (g) Furlough on half average salary may be granted in continuation of Furlough on average salary or of combined Privilege Leave and Furlough on average salary.

317. After the expiry of the first two years of each separate period of Furlough an Officer on Furlough is entitled—

- (i) If a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, to subsistence allowance [*see* Article 108 (a)].

- (ii) If an Officer not in the Indian Civil Service or the Army, to £60 a month if the Leave is spent out of Asia and Rs. 600 a month if the Leave is spent in Asia, or to one-quarter of his average salary, whichever is less. In the case provided for in Article 319 quarter average salary is subject to the minima prescribed in that Article.

Note.—[In the case of Officers drawing their Leave allowances in India, the Government of India, in exceptional circumstances, may grant Leave allowances under Article 316, and not under this Article for any leave taken which is due under Article 315, even though it be in excess of two years.]

318. Omitted.

319. The Leave allowances of the Officers referred to in Articles 316 (c) and 317 (ii) are subject to the following minima:—

If the Leave has been granted or extended on account of ill-health—

	Minima.
Half average salary—	
If the leave is spent out of Asia	£33 a month or ¼ths of the salary last drawn on duty; whichever is less.
If the leave is spent in Asia	Rs. 333½ a month, or ¼ths of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.

Quarter average salary—	
If the leave is spent out of Asia	£16½ a month or 37½ per cent. of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.
If the leave is spent in Asia	Rs. 166½ a month, or 37½ per cent. of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.

Note.—[The benefit of this Article is admissible only in cases in which a medical certificate in the form prescribed in Chapter XLIV recommends leave or in which leave (except Extraordinary Leave without allowances) whether so recommended or not, is extended on medical certificate or is considered to have been granted on medical certificate.]

CHAPTER XIV.—LONG LEAVE—INDIAN SERVICES.

EXTENT OF APPLICATION.

320. (a) The rules in this Chapter apply to all Officers holding substantive appointments on permanent establishments under the Government to whom neither the rules in Chapter XIII nor the special rules in Part V of these Regulations apply. They apply *fully* only to Officers in superior service.

(b) An Officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may be allowed—

- (i) Furlough on medical certificate for not more than three months at a time on half

his pay or salary, if no substitute is required or if his duties can be provided for without additional expense.

- (ii) Extraordinary Leave without allowances for not more than three months at one time.

Note.—[An Officer who at the time of promulgation of the rules in this Chapter was subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules as contained in the 5th Edition of the Civil Service Regulations, will remain under those rules unless and until he elects to substitute the

PART III.—LEAVE RULES—continued.

rules now promulgated. Such choice, once made, will be final. The Officer is not debarred by this selection from coming under the European Service Leave Rules in Chapter XIII if by any rules or orders applicable to him he is entitled at some period of his service to come under those rules.]

321. (a) Leave may, however, be granted under this Chapter to an Officer in inferior service so far as it can be done without imposing any cost upon the State. The absentee allowance of the substantive incumbent must not exceed what remains from his pay after provision is made for the efficient discharge of his duties during his absence except when, in the resultant acting arrangements, an Officer who has no substantive appointment is given more than half the pay of the appointment in which he acts, in which case the excess over half pay granted to him may, at the discretion of the Local Government, be disregarded altogether in calculating the sum available for the Leave allowance of the absentee and the acting allowances paid in consequence of his absence.

(1) The Local Government may delegate its power under this Clause to Heads of Offices and Departments.

FURLOUGH.

322. The total amount of Furlough admissible to an Officer to whom these rules apply is five years. All the rules in this part of the Regulations are subject to this limitation.

Note.—(Furlough and Leave on medical certificate and on private affairs taken under the rules in the fifth and previous editions of these Regulations count as Furlough for the purposes of this Article.)

323. The amount of Furlough earned by an Officer is one-sixth of the active service rendered by him.

324. The amount of Furlough due to an Officer is the amount which he has earned diminished by the Furlough which he has enjoyed under these rules and the Furlough, Leave on medical certificate and on private affairs taken under the rules in force prior to 29th July, 1920.

325. (a) Except as provided in clause (b), an Officer is entitled during the first two years of each separate period of Furlough, whether such Furlough be due or not due, to a Leave allowance equal to half his average salary and thereafter to one-quarter of his average salary.

(b) Whenever an Officer whose appointment is not gazetted takes Leave for not more than one month, or whenever such an Officer's salary is less than Rs. 300, his pay (not salary) when he gives up office is to be taken in lieu of average salary.

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

Note.—[In the case of Officers drawing their Leave allowances in India, the Government of India, in exceptional circumstances, may grant Leave allowances admissible under this Article during the first two years for any Leave taken, which is due under Article 324, even though it be in excess of two years.]

326. (a) Half average salary is subject to the following maxima :—

(i) If the Leave is spent in Asia, Rs. 750 a month.

(ii) If the Leave is spent out of Asia, £75 a month.

(b) Quarter average salary is subject to a maximum of Rs. 600 a month if the Leave is spent in Asia and £60 a month if the Leave is spent out of Asia.

(c) For non-gazetted Officers, whose salary is not less than Rs. 300, the minimum of half average salary is Rs. 168½, and of quarter average salary, Rs. 84½ a month.

327. The Leave allowances of the Officers subject to the rules in this Chapter are subject to the following minima :—

If the Leave has been granted or extended on account of ill-health :—

Half average salary.	Minima.
If the leave is spent out of Asia	£25 a month or ⅓ths of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.
If the leave is spent in Asia	Rs. 250 a month, or ⅓ths of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.

Quarter average salary.	Minima.
If the leave is spent out of Asia	£12½ a month, or 37½ per cent. of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.
If the leave is spent in Asia	Rs. 125 a month, or 37½ per cent. of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.

Note.—[The benefit of this Article is admissible only in cases in which a medical certificate in the form prescribed in Chapter XLIV recommends leave, or in which leave (except extraordinary leave without allowances), whether so recommended or not, is extended on medical certificate or is to be considered to have been granted on medical certificate.]

Articles 328-348 cancelled.

PART IV.—ORDINARY PENSIONS.

CHAPTER XV.—GENERAL RULES.

EXTENT OF APPLICATION.

348A. Every pension shall be held to have been granted subject to the conditions contained in Chapter XXI.

349. The conditions of service of Officers of the following classes include special rules for Pension which are laid down in the chapters noted against each, *viz.* :—

- (a) Judges of the High Courts (*see* Chapter XXIII.).
- (b) Barristers holding the appointments specified in Article 547 (*see* Chapter XXIV.).
- (c) Members of the Indian Civil Service (*see* Chapter XXV.).
- (d) Statutory Civil Servants (*see* Chapter XXVI.).
- (e) Ecclesiastical Officers (*see* Chapter XXVII.).
- (f) Civil Engineers and Telegraph Officers (*see* Chapter XXX.).
- (g) State Railway Establishments (*see* Chapter XXXII.).
- (h) Bengal Covenanted Pilots (*see* Chapter XXXIII.).
- (i) Police Officers drawing less than Rs. 20 a month (*see* Chapter XX.).
- (j) Port Blair Police (*see* Chapter XXXIV.).
- (k) Army Veterinary Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department (*see* Chapter XXIX.).
- (l) Burma Military Police (*see* Chapter XXXVII.).

349A. The rules in Articles 404A, 465A, 474A, and 475A apply to Officers (other than Military Officers and members of the Indian Civil Service) in the Services or the appointments specified below, who

- (a) joined their appointments after 29th August, 1919, or
- (b) were in service on 29th August, 1919, but have definitely elected in writing, with the permission of Government, to come under them.

N.B.—Officers who were appointed in England during the year 1919 should for the purpose of this Article be treated as in service on 29th August, 1919, even if they joined their appointments after that date.

These rules, in the case of Officers subject to them, replace the rules in Articles 403, 404, 465, 474 (b), 475, 476 (c), 623, 641 (c), 642 and 643 :—

The Agricultural Department—Indian and Provincial branches.

The Civil Veterinary Department—Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent.

The Customs Department—Collectors and Assistant Collectors.

The Educational Department—Indian and Provincial Services.

The Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments—Inspectors.

The Indian Finance Department—Officers of and above Class III.

The Military Accounts Department—Officers of and above the rank of Military Accountant, 2nd Class.

The Forest Department—Imperial Service and Provincial Officers of and above the rank of Extra Assistant Conservator.

The Geological Survey of India—Officers of rank equal to or above that of Assistant Superintendent.

The Provincial Civil Service—Executive and Judicial.*

The Land Records (Burma) Department—Officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

The Medical Department—Civil Surgeons and Civil Assistant Surgeons, Professors of Medical Colleges and Chemical Examiners.

The Indian Mines Department—Inspectors.

The Mint and Assay Departments—Masters and Deputy Masters.

The Police Department—Imperial Service Officers and Deputy Superintendents.

The Postal Department—Officers of rank of or above that of Superintendent or gazetted Deputy or Assistant Postmaster.

The Telegraph Department—Officers of and above the rank of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, Officers of the Superior Traffic Branch, 1st and 2nd Divisions, Officers of the Superior Engineering and Technical Branches, 2nd Division, and Superintendent of Telegraph Workshops.

The Public Works Department and Railway Department (Engineering Establishment)—Officers of and above the rank of Assistant Engineer.

The Registration Department—Officers of or above the rank of District Registrar.

The Northern India Salt Revenue Department—Officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

* For the present this term will be held to include the following :—Deputy Collectors, Sub-Judges and District Munsifs in Madras; Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, Judges of the small Cause Court, Subordinate Judges, 1st Class and 2nd Class, and Assistant Judges and Sessions Judges in Bombay; Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors; Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in Bengal; Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the United Provinces; Extra Assistant Commissioners, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioners and Subordinate Judges in the Punjab; Extra Assistant Commissioners and Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners in Burma; Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in Bihar and Orissa; Extra Assistant Commissioners, District Judges and Subordinate Judges in Central Provinces and Berar; Extra Assistant Commissioners in Assam; and Assistant Commissioner, Subordinate Judge and Munsifs in Coorg.

PART IV.—ORDINARY PENSIONS—*continued.*

The Salt and Excise Department—Officers of and above the rank of Assistant Collector in Bombay, of Inspector in Madras, of Assistant Commissioner in the United Provinces, of Assistant Superintendent in Burma, of Superintendent in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam, and of District Excise Officer in the Central Provinces.

The Survey of India Department—Officers of and above the rank of Extra Assistant Superintendent, and the Officer in charge and the Works Manager, Mathematical Instrument Office.

The Survey (Madras) Department—Directors and Assistant Directors.

The Imperial Meteorological Department—Officers of and above the rank of Assistant Director and above the rank of Assistant Meteorologist.

The Opium Department—Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Deputy Opium Agent or Assistant Opium Agent.

The Archaeological Department—Officers of rank equal to or above that of Assistant Superintendent.

The Jail Department—Officers of and above the rank of Superintendent.

Director of Statistics.

Second Imperial Economic Botanist, Pusa.

Imperial Dairy Expert.

Economic Botanist to the Botanical Survey of India.

Superintendents of Government Presses.

The Government Examiner of Questioned Documents.

Deputy Registrar for the Appellate Side of the Calcutta High Court.

Deputy Registrars for the Original and Appellate Sides of the Madras High Court.

Zoological Survey of India Department—Officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar—Director and First Bacteriologist; Second and Second Assistant Bacteriologists; Pathologist; Veterinary Officer; Engineer; First Second and Third Laboratory Assistants; and Farm Manager.

Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India.

Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India Secretariat.

Curator, Bureau of Education, Government of India.

Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise, Calcutta.

Chief Constructor, Constructor and Assistant Constructor, Bombay Dockyard.

Resident Engineer, Government Dockyard, Dawbong, Rangoon.

Any other Officer eligible for an additional pension under Article 475A.

350. The Pensions of all other Officers are regulated by the rules in this Part: Provided that it is open to a Local Government to rule that the service of any class of officers serving under it does not qualify for pension.

351. Future good conduct is an implied condition of every grant of a pension. The Local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State in Council, reserve to themselves the right of withholding or withdrawing a pension, or any part of it, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime or be guilty of grave misconduct.

The decision of the Secretary of State in Council on any question of withholding or withdrawing the whole or any part of a pension under this Regulation shall be final and conclusive.

Note.—[This rule is applicable to all the officers enumerated in Article 349 except Judges of the High Courts, Bishops, Army Veterinary Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department and members of the Indian Civil Service appointed before 16th January, 1904.]

CASES IN WHICH CLAIMS ARE INADMISSIBLE.

352. In the following cases, no claim to pension is admitted:—

(a) When an Officer is appointed for a limited time only, or for a specified duty, on the completion of which he is to be discharged.

(b) When a person is employed temporarily on monthly wages without specified limit of time or duty; but a month's notice of discharge should be given to such a person, and his wages must be paid for any period by which such notice falls short of a month.

(c) When a person's whole time is not retained for the public service, but he is merely paid for work done for the State.

f. This clause applies, among others, to the following officers:—Advocate General, Solicitor to Government, Government Pleaders and Law Officers not debarred from private practice, Sheriffs in Presidency Towns, Coroners, Roman Catholic Priests.

(d) When a public servant holds some other pensionable office, he earns no pension in respect of an office of the kind mentioned in Clause (c) or in respect of duties paid for by a Local Allowance.

(e) When an Officer serves under a covenant which contains no stipulation regarding pension, unless the Government of India specially authorises an Officer to count such service towards pension.

353. No pension may be granted to an officer removed for misconduct, insolvency or inefficiency; but to officers so removed compassionate allowances may be granted by the Government of India in cases where the pay of the officer does not exceed Rs. 800 a month, or by a Provincial Government in the case of officers serving under it whose pay does not exceed Rs. 500 a month, when they are deserving of special consideration; provided that, without the sanction of the Secretary of State:—

(1) No allowance shall be granted to an officer appointed in England, and

(2) The allowance granted to any officer shall not exceed two-thirds of the pension which would have been admissible to him if he had retired on medical certificate.

CHAPTER XV.—GENERAL RULES—continued.

Note.—[The Government of India may delegate the powers of a Provincial Government under this Article to Minor Local Governments and Heads of Departments in respect of officers whom such subordinate authorities are competent to dismiss and who are under the orders of such subordinate authorities.]

353A. When an officer, belonging to one of the following services, who is proved to be unfit for further advancement, is removed from service by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Local Government and the Government of India, he may, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, be granted a pension not usually exceeding, and not necessarily so great as, that which would have been admissible to the officer if he had been invalided on medical certificate. In making their recommendations in such cases, the Government of India and the Local Government will be guided by the circumstances of each case and are not debarred from proposing, if the circumstances justify it, a pension lower or (in exceptional cases) higher in amount than that which would be admissible to the officer if he was invalided on medical certificate:—

- (a) The Indian Civil Service.
- (b) The Indian Political Department.
- (c) The Indian Finance Department (General List, including the Public Works List).
- (d) The Imperial Police Service.
- (e) The Imperial Customs Service.
- (f) The Post Office of India and the Indian Telegraph Department.
- (g) The Geological Survey of India.
- (h) The Engineer establishment of the Indian Public Works and State Railway Departments.

Note 1.—[In the case of military officers belonging to the Indian Political Department the pension recommended will be based on the amount of retiring pension which an officer might have earned at the time under the Army Regulations.]

Note 2.—[In the case of officers belonging to a class which is neither wholly nor partly recruited by the Secretary of State, the removing authority will be the Government of India.]

Note 3.—[In the case of Royal Engineer officers of the Public Works and State Railway Departments the enforcement of the rule will take the form of requiring the officers to vacate their civil appointments and revert to military duty.]

354. *Claims of Widow.*—(a) It being the duty of every Government Officer himself to provide for his family, the Government recognises no claim by a widow on account of the services of her husband, and is almost invariably under the painful necessity of rejecting recommendations made in contravention of this rule.

(b) The submission of such recommendations, save under very extraordinary circumstances, is disapproved, as calculated only to give rise to hopes which cannot be fulfilled.

355. *Limitations.*—(a) An Officer cannot earn two pensions in the same office at the same time, or by the same continuous service.

(b) Two Officers may not simultaneously count service in respect of the same office.

356. *Military Service.*—Service which is pensionable under Military Rules does not count, and an Officer who is counting service for Military Pension, cannot simultaneously count service for Civil Pension.

CHAPTER XVI.—CONDITIONS OF QUALIFYING SERVICE.

BEGINNING OF SERVICE.

358. (a) Except for compensation gratuity, an Officer's service does not in the case of superior service qualify till he has completed twenty years of age.

(b) In other cases, unless it be otherwise provided by special Rule or Contract, the service of every Officer begins when he takes charge of the office to which he is first appointed.

Note.—[In every covenant with an Officer appointed in England by the Secretary of State, not being a Member of the Indian Civil Service or a Civil Engineer or Telegraph Officer educated at the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, or a Forest Officer, a clause is inserted to the effect that service for leave and pension begins only from the date on which the Officer joins his first appointment in India.]

359. The following exceptions are admitted to the Twenty Years' Rule:—

- (i) All Officers appointed in England by the Secretary of State: 'Indian College Engineers' (see Article 627 (1)); and Police probationers appointed in India under the orders contained in the despatch of the Secretary of State No. 24 (Judicial), dated 15th March, 1894.

CONDITIONS OF QUALIFICATION.

361. The service of an Officer does not qualify for pension unless it conforms to the following three conditions:—

First. The service must be under Government.

Second. The employment must be substantive and permanent.

Third. The service must be paid by Government.

These three conditions are fully explained in the following sections:—

361A. The Government of India may, however, in the case of service paid from General Revenues, even though either or both of conditions (1) and (2) are not fulfilled:—

(1) Declare that any specified kind of service rendered in a non-gazetted capacity shall qualify for pension.

(2) In individual cases, and subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose in each case, allow service rendered by an Officer to count for pension.

Subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose, the Government of India may delegate its powers under this Article to Provincial Governments, Minor Local Governments and Heads of Departments.

PART IV.—ORDINARY PENSIONS—*continued.*

Note.—(a) Provincial Governments exercise the powers of the Government of India under clauses (1) and (2) of this Article in respect to Officers serving under them if the pension does not exceed Rs. 50 a month. In individual cases where the pension exceeds Rs. 50 a month they may allow half the actual non-qualifying service paid from General Revenues to count for pension, subject to a maximum of twelve months in all.

(b) Minor Local Governments exercise the powers of the Government of India under clause (2) of this Article in respect of Officers serving under them, if the pension does not exceed Rs. 10 a month.]

362. *First Condition.*—The service of an Officer does not qualify unless he is appointed and his duties and pay are regulated by the Government, or under conditions determined by the Government.

368. *Second Condition.*—Service does not qualify unless the Officer holds a substantive office on a permanent establishment.

369. An establishment, the duties of which are not continuous, but are limited to certain fixed periods in each year, is not a temporary establishment. Service in such an establishment, including the period during which the establishment is not employed, qualifies; but the concession of counting as service the period during which the establishment is not employed does not apply to an Officer who was not on actual duty when the establishment was discharged, after completion of its work, or to an Officer who was not on actual duty on the first day on which the establishment was again re-employed.

370. An Officer transferred from a temporary to a permanent appointment can count his service in the temporary office, if, though at first created experimentally, or temporarily, it eventually becomes permanent.

371. An Officer without a substantive appointment officiating in an office which is vacant, or the permanent incumbent of which does not draw any part of the pay or count service, may, if he is confirmed without interruption in his service, count his officiating service.

373. The service of a probationer who holds a substantive office, and draws substantive pay, qualifies. So does that of an Officer who is on probation for a substantive office, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him, pending probation, and in which no other Officer simultaneously counts service.

374. Police probationers and temporary and officiating Assistant Superintendents of Police in all provinces count their service as follows:—

- (1) If recruited in England—from the date on which they report their arrival in India.
- (2) If recruited in India under the orders in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 14, dated the 15th March, 1894—from the date of assuming charge of their appointments.
- (3) If recruited in India before the date of the orders of 1894 mentioned in (2) above—from the date either of attaining the age of 20 years or of assuming charge of their appointments, whichever is later provided that the service has been continuous.

385. *Third Condition.*—Service which satisfies the conditions prescribed in Sections II. and III. qualifies, or does not qualify, according to the source from which it is paid; with reference to this Article service is classified as follows:—

- (a) Paid from the General Revenues.
- (b) Paid from Local Funds.
- (c) Paid from funds in respect to which the Government holds the position of trustee.
- (d) Paid by fees levied by law, or under the authority of the Government, or by Commission.
- (e) Paid by the grant, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any source of income, or right to collect money.

386. Service paid from the General Revenues qualifies. The fact that arrangements are made for the recovery on the part of the Government of the whole or part of the cost of an establishment or Officer, does not affect the operation of this principle: Provided that the establishment or Officer is appointed, controlled, and paid by the Government.

390. Service paid from a Local Fund qualifies, or does not qualify, according to the rules laid down in Chapter XLII.

391. *Trust Funds.*—Service paid from funds which Government holds only as a trustee, such as under a Court of Wards or in an Attached Estate, does not qualify.

392. *Fees and Commission.*—Except when fees or commission are drawn in addition to pay from the General Revenues, service in an office paid only by fees, whether levied by law or under the authority of Government, or by a commission, does not qualify.

CHAPTER XVII.—RULES FOR RECKONING SERVICE.

SPECIAL ADDITIONS.

403. Subject to the restriction specified against the first three offices, an incumbent of one of the offices enumerated below, appointed on account of professional or other special qualifications, whose whole pensionable service

has been passed in one or other of such offices, shall, if appointed at an age exceeding 25, be entitled to reckon as service qualifying for superannuation pension (but not for any other class of pension) the actual period by which his age may, at the time of appointment, have exceeded

CHAPTER XVII.—RULES FOR RECKONING SERVICE—continued.

25 years, subject to the proviso that five years shall be the maximum period which can be so added.

No Officer can claim the benefit of this Article unless his actual qualifying service at the time he quits Government service is not less than ten years.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Deputy Legal Remembrancers, Bengal, and Eastern Bengal and Assam (ii) Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council (iii) Presidency Magistrates (iv) Judges of the Small Cause Court at a Presidency Town (other than the Chief Judges) and at Rangoon. (v) The Astronomer, Madras. (vi) The Director of the Colaba Observatory. (vii) Members of the Indian Educational Service who entered that service after 23rd July, 1896. (viii) Superintendent of the Government Museum and Principal Librarian of the Concomara Public Library, Madras. (ix) Registrars of Joint Stock Companies for Bengal and Bombay. (x) Port Officers in Madras Presidency. | When Barristers, Advocates, Solicitors or Vrkils. |
|--|---|

Note.—[The extra years conceded under this Article count towards the limit of 28 years' qualifying service prescribed in Article 475 in the case of the Officers mentioned in the latter rule, or to whom its provisions may be specially extended.]

Exception.—Subsequent promotion to an appointment which is not one of the offices enumerated in this Article, but is of similar nature and carries not less pay, does not deprive an officer of the concession prescribed above, provided that he has, when so promoted, completed not less than five years' qualifying service in one of the offices enumerated in this Article.

404. In the case of Officers who were in the Education Department on 23rd July, 1896, the following rule applies:—

For the purpose of calculating the amount of pension ordinarily admissible to an Officer, not being a Native of Asia, whose qualifying service began after 25 years of age, and whose service for which pension is claimed amounts to not less than ten years, and has been passed wholly in one or other of the following offices, three years shall be added to the qualifying service:—

- (i) Directors of Public Instruction.
- (ii) Inspectors of Schools.
- (iii) Principals and Professors of Colleges.
- (iv) Headmasters of Colleges and High Schools.

404A. For Officers mentioned in Article 404, the concession of adding to qualifying service is as follows:—

In the case of the Agriculture (Imperial), Educational (Imperial and Provincial Services), Civil Veterinary (Imperial), Factory and Boiler Inspection, Indian Mines, Mint and Assay, and Meteorological Departments, the Provincial Judicial Services, Distillery Experts in the Salt

and Excise Departments, the Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India and of appointments mentioned in Article 403 not covered by the rule in this Article and of such other appointments as may be definitely specified in this behalf in other Departments, except those included in clause (f) of Article 474A, in which recruitment is likely to take place normally after 25 years of age, officers recruited over that age may add to their service qualifying for superannuation pension (but not for any other class of pension) the actual period not exceeding five years by which their age at recruitment exceeded 25 years. This concession will not be granted to individual Officers appointed at an age exceeding 25 years to Departments or appointments other than those included above. No officer can claim the benefit of this Article unless his actual qualifying service at the time he quits Government service is not less than 10 years.

Note.—[The extra years conceded in this Article count towards the limit of 28 years' qualifying service prescribed in Article 475A.]

PERIODS OF LEAVE.

407. *Superior Service.*—Except as provided in Article 408, time passed on leave other than privilege leave or subsidiary leave does not count as superior service.

408. Time passed on leave with allowances counts as service as follows:—

If the total service of the officer is not less than—	He counts as service a period of leave out of India not including—	He counts as service a period of leave not including—
15 years ...	1 year ...	1 year.
20 " ...	2 years ...	" "
25 " ...	3 " ...	" "
30 " ...	4 " ...	2 years.
35 " ...	5 " ...	" "

Note 1.—[The periods in columns 2 and 3 are not cumulative, that is, an Officer may not count two years' leave in 15 years' service, or more than four years' leave in 30 years' service. The maximum amount of leave both in and out of India which may be counted is that shown in column 2.]

Note 2.—[Total service in this Article means total service reckoning from the date of commencement of service qualifying for pension, and includes periods of leave.]

Note 3.—[For the purposes of this Article, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements are not held to be "out of India."]

412. *Deputation out of India.*—When an Officer is deputed out of India on duty, the whole period of his absence from India counts. When an Officer on leave out of India is employed, or is detained after the termination of his leave, on duty, the period of such employment or detention counts.

413. *Recall to duty.*—Time spent on the way to India by an Officer who is recalled to duty before the expiry of any recognised leave, and (i), within a year from the date on which he can be spared, the Officer takes the unexpired

PART IV.—ORDINARY PENSIONS—*continued.*

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

SUSPENSIONS, RESIGNATIONS, BREAKS AND DEFICIENCIES IN SERVICE.

416. *Time passed under Suspension* pending inquiry into conduct counts, if the suspension is immediately followed by reinstatement, but time passed under suspension adjudged as a specific penalty does not count.

418. *Resignations and Dismissals.*—(a) Resignation of the public service, or removal from it for misconduct, insolvency, inefficiency not due to age, or failure to pass a prescribed examination, entails forfeiture of past service (see also Appendix No. 7).

(b) Resignation of an appointment to take up another appointment, service in which counts, is not a resignation of the public service.

419. Any authority who, on revision or appeal, reverses an order dismissing an Officer, may declare that the Officer's past service counts.

420. An *interruption* in the service of an Officer entails forfeiture of his past service, except in the following cases:—

- (a) Authorised Leave of Absence.
- (b) Unauthorised absence in continuation of authorised leave of absence, so long as the office of the absentee is not substantively filled; if his office is substantively filled, the past service of the absentee is forfeited.
- (c) Suspension immediately followed by reinstatement, which need not be to the same office.
- (d) Abolition of office or loss of appointment owing to reduction of establishment.
- (e) Transfer to non-qualifying service in an establishment under Government control. The transfer must be made by

competent authority; an Officer who voluntarily resigns qualifying service, cannot claim the benefit of this exception. Transfer to a grant-in-aid school entails forfeiture.

(f) Transfer to service on the household establishment of the Viceroy.

(g) Time occupied in transit from one appointment to another, provided that the Officer is transferred under the orders of competent authority, or, if he is a non-gazetted Officer, with the consent of the head of his old office.

421. The authority who sanctions the pension may commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into leave without allowances.

422. *Condonation of Interruptions and Deficiencies.*—Upon such conditions as it may think fit, in each case, to impose, the authority competent to fill the appointment held by an Officer at the time condonation is applied for, were he to vacate that appointment.

Note.—[The powers under this Article shall be exercised subject to any rules which the Government of India may deem fit to prescribe.]

423. (1) Upon any conditions which it may think fit to impose, the authority competent to sanction the pension of an Officer may condone a deficiency of three months in his qualifying service.

(2) The Government of India and Provincial Governments may similarly condone a deficiency not exceeding twelve months.

(3) If an Officer claiming Superior service has also rendered Inferior service, the Government of India, or the Provincial Government under whom he is serving, may condone a deficiency in his qualifying service for pension on the superior scale not exceeding one-half his Inferior service, subject to a maximum of twelve months in all.

CHAPTER XVIII.—CONDITIONS OF GRANT OF PENSION.

CLASSIFICATION OF PENSIONS.

424. Pensions for 'Superior Service' are divided into four classes, the rules for which are prescribed in the following sections of this chapter:—

- (a) Compensation Pensions—see Section II.
- (b) Invalid Pensions—see Section III.
- (c) Superannuation Pensions—see Section IV.
- (d) Retiring Pensions—see Section V.

COMPENSATION PENSION.

426. A Compensation Pension is awarded to an Officer discharged from the public service because, on a reduction of establishment, his appointment is abolished, and other suitable employment cannot be found for him. An appointment, the pay of which is reduced as part of a general scheme of revision, is abolished within the meaning of this Article.

427. To pension an Officer still capable of useful service is a waste of public money; before

a pension is granted to such an Officer discharged on abolition of appointment, it must be carefully considered whether he cannot be otherwise provided for.

INVALID PENSION.

441. An Invalid pension is awarded, on his retirement from the public service, to an Officer who by bodily or mental infirmity is permanently incapacitated for the public service, or for the particular branch of it to which he belongs.

442. *Rules regarding Medical Certificates.*—If an Officer applying for an Invalid pension is sixty years old or upwards, no certificate by a Medical Officer is necessary; it suffices for the head of the office to certify to the incapacity of the applicant. Otherwise incapacity for service must be established by a Medical Certificate.

444. A simple certificate that inefficiency is due to old age or natural decay from advancing years is not sufficient in the case of an Officer

CHAPTER XVIII.—CONDITIONS OF GRANT OF PENSION—continued.

whose recorded age is less than fifty-five years, but a medical officer is at liberty, when certifying that the Officer is incapacitated for further service by general debility, to state his reasons for believing the age to be understated.

445. *Form of Medical Certificate in England.*—The form of the medical certificate given by the Medical Board attached to the India Office, respecting an Officer applying for pension in England, is as follows:—

We have carefully examined Mr. _____ Taking into account all the facts of the case as well as his present condition, we consider that he is incapable of discharging the duties of his situation, and that such incapability is likely to be permanent. We therefore recommend that he be permitted to retire from the service of Government on the pension or gratuity for which he may be eligible.

452. *Restrictions.*—An Officer discharged on other grounds has no claim under Article 441, even although he can produce medical evidence of incapacity for service.

454. If the incapacity is the result of irregular or intemperate habits, no pension can be granted.

455. *Applicant to be Discharged.*—An Officer who has submitted under Article 442 a Medical Certificate of incapacity for further service, must not (except for special reasons to be reported to the Local Government) be retained in active service pending a decision on his application for pension, nor can he obtain leave of absence, except subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement. Without the further special orders of the authority which has power to sanction the pension, service after the date of such Medical Certificate does not count for pension.

456. The object of Article 455 is to discourage tentative applications.

457. Article 455 refers only to the retention in active service of an Officer who has furnished a medical certificate in support of an application for invalid pension or gratuity while in India. The retirement of an Officer who is absent on leave other than Privilege Leave, when such certificate is submitted, may have effect from the termination of his leave, and the Officer may continue to draw leave allowance to the end of his leave.

SUPERANNUATION PENSION.

458. A Superannuation Pension is granted to an Officer in Superior service entitled or compelled, by Rule, to retire at a particular age.

459. (a) Ministerial Officers who have attained the age of fifty-five may be required to retire, but should ordinarily be retained in service so long as they remain efficient, until they come under the provisions of clause (c).

(b) Officers, other than Ministerial, who have attained the age of fifty-five, should ordinarily be required to retire, and should not be retained in service except where unquestionable public grounds for retention exist, and there is no doubt as to the physical fitness of the officer.

(c) Each Officer's case should be taken up when he is approaching the age of fifty-five and before the expiry of each extension of service.

Extensions may not be granted for any period exceeding one year at one time.

(d) The powers given by the preceding clauses may be exercised by the authority competent to fill the appointment (if vacant) of the officer who is required to retire or retained in service.

(e) An Officer who has attained the age of sixty cannot be retained in the service of Government save in very exceptional circumstances, and with the sanction of the Local Government.

(f) No claim to compensation from an Officer who is required to retire under the provisions of this Article will be entertained.

461. Officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services of the Survey of India cease to be in employ on attaining the age of fifty-five years, unless specially permitted by the Secretary of State, in the interests of the public service, to remain in the Department for a further definite period.

1. The Government of India may, however, grant an extension of service, without previous reference to the Secretary of State, to an Officer in charge of a survey party who attains the age of fifty-five years in the middle of the survey year, provided the extension in no case exceeds six months, and is granted solely in the interests of the public service. Cases in which such extensions of service are sanctioned by the Government of India should be reported to the Secretary of State for information.

464. *Optional Retirement at Fifty-five.*—An Officer in Superior Service, who has attained the age of fifty-five years, may, at his option, retire on a Superannuation pension.

RETIRING PENSION.

465. A Retiring Pension is granted to an Officer who voluntarily retires after completing qualifying superior service for thirty years, or such less time as may for any special class of officers be prescribed.

465A.—For Officers mentioned in Article 340A, the rule for the grant of retiring pension is as follows:—

(1) A retiring pension is granted to an Officer who is permitted to retire after completing qualifying service of not less than 25 years or, in the case of Imperial Officers of the Forest, Geological Survey, Public Works, Railway, and Telegraph Departments and any others who would be covered by Article 635 of the Civil Service Regulations, not less than twenty years.

(2) A retiring pension is also granted to an Officer who is required by Government to retire after completing twenty-five years' service or more.

Note 1.—(Government retains an absolute right to retire any Officer after he has completed twenty-five years' service without giving any reasons and no claim to special compensation on this account will be entertained.)

PART IV.—ORDINARY PENSIONS—continued.

Note 2.—[Government retains an absolute right to decline to permit an Officer to retire before reaching the age of superannuation should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services.]

467. An Officer holding two or more separate appointments may not, save with the express sanction of the Government of India, in the Finance Department or, if pensions are a provincial charge, of the Provincial Government, resign one or more of such appointments on a pension, without retiring from the Public Service

altogether. There is no objection to his being relieved from one or more of such appointments at any time, without being compelled to leave the service altogether, but in such case any pension admissible to him for service in the office or offices from which he is relieved will be deferred until he finally retires.

Note.—[The Government of India may delegate its power under this Article to Minor Local Governments and Heads of Departments. A Provincial Government also may delegate its power to Heads of Departments.]

CHAPTER XIX.—AMOUNT OF PENSIONS.

GENERAL RULES.

468. The amount of pension that may be granted is determined by length of service, as set forth in Articles 474 to 485. Fractions of a year are not taken into account in the calculation of any pension admissible to an Officer under this part of these regulations.

469. *Currency.*—A pension is fixed in rupees, and not in sterling money, even though it is to be paid in England.

470. (a) The *full pension* admissible under the Rules is not to be given as a matter of course, or unless the service rendered has been really approved.

(b) If the service has not been thoroughly satisfactory, the authority sanctioning the pension should make such reduction in the amount as it thinks proper.

471. *Limitations.*—An Officer entitled to pension may not take a gratuity instead of pension.

473. An Officer, not being a Military Officer, or a Member of the Indian Civil Service, transferred to service under a Colonial Government, on final retirement from the Colonial service on pension or compensation allowance receives, from Indian Revenues, for each completed year of qualifying and uninterrupted service in India, a pension of one-sixtieth of his average emoluments at the time of his transfer, such average emoluments to be calculated for the last three years, or, if the whole service in India is less than three years, for the whole period of service. The pension is subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 2,000 a year for an Indian service not exceeding ten years, and Rs. 4,000 a year in any other case.

Note.—[The sanction of the Government of India is required to the transfer of an Officer to any service of the description mentioned in this article.]

AMOUNT OF SUPERIOR PENSION.

474. The amount of a pension is regulated as follows:—

(a) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding (except in special cases and under the orders of the Government of India) one month's emoluments for each completed year of service. If the emoluments of the Officer have been

reduced during the last three years of his service otherwise than as a penalty, average emoluments may, at the discretion of the authority which has power to sanction the gratuity, be substituted for emoluments.

(b) After a service of not less than ten years a pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of completed service.	Scale of Pension.	Maximum limit of Pension. a year or a month
10	10—sixtieths of aver. age emoluments.	Rs. 2,000 Rs. 166½
11	11 " " " "	2,200 183½
12	12 " " " "	2,400 200
13	13 " " " "	2,600 216½
14	14 " " " "	2,800 233½
15	15 " " " "	3,000 250
16	16 " " " "	3,200 266½
17	17 " " " "	3,400 283½
18	18 " " " "	3,600 300
19	19 " " " "	3,800 316½
20	20 " " " "	4,000 333½
21	21 " " " "	4,200 350
22	22 " " " "	4,400 366½
23	23 " " " "	4,600 383½
24	24 " " " "	4,800 400
25 & above	30 " " " "	5,000 416½

Note.—[For the precise meaning of average emoluments, see Articles 486 and 487.]

474A.—For Officers mentioned in Article 340A the amount of pension is regulated as follows:—

(i) Imperial Officers of the Forest, Geological Survey, Public Works, Railway and Telegraphs Departments and any others who would be covered by Article 635:—

For all classes of pension—

Up to 19 years of completed service as in Article 474 read with Articles 476(b) and 641(b); thereafter:—

Years of completed service.	Scale of Pension.	Maximum limit of Pension. a year or a month
20—24	30—sixtieths of aver. age emoluments.	Rs. 4,000 Rs. 333½
25	" " " "	5,000 416½
26	" " " "	5,200 433½
27	" " " "	5,400 450
28	" " " "	5,600 466½
29	" " " "	5,800 483½
30 & above	" " " "	6,000 500

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER XIX.—AMOUNT OF PENSIONS—continued.

(ii) Other Officers—

(a) For retiring pensions—

Up to 24 years of completed service as in Article 474; thereafter :—

Years of completed service.	Scale of Pension	Maximum limit of Pension.
		a year or a month
25	25-sixtieths ...	Rs. 5,000 Rs. 416½
26	26 " ...	5,200 433½
27	27 " ...	5,400 450
28	28 " ...	5,600 466½
29	29 " ...	5,800 483½
30 & above	30 " ...	6,000 500

(b) For other pensions—

Up to 25 years of completed service as in Article 474; thereafter :—

Years of completed service.	Scale of Pension.	Maximum limit of Pension.
		a year or a month
26	30-sixtieths ...	Rs. 5,200 Rs. 433½
27	" " ...	5,400 450
28	" " ...	5,600 466½
29	" " ...	5,800 483½
30 & above	" " ...	6,000 500

475. Officers holding any of the appointments enumerated below, and belonging to what was formerly termed the Uncovenanted Service, may be allowed by the Local Government an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, provided they have rendered not less than three years of effective service (that is, service of the same nature as that which, under the provisions of Article 644, counts for the special pensions admissible under Article 642), in such appointment, and provided also that in each case during such service the Officer has shown such special energy and efficiency as may be considered deserving of the concession. In the case of Officers entering Government service after the 31st December, 1909, the grant of the additional pension is subject to the further condition that they must, in the event of voluntary retirement, have completed twenty-eight years of qualifying service. The same rule applies to officers of the Forest Department who entered Government service on or before the 31st December, 1909 (including those who were appointed on probation on or before that date), with the exception of those who have, at the time of their retirement, rendered three years' active service in appointments on not less than the maximum pay of a Conservator. Voluntary retirement for the purpose of this rule should be taken as retirement under Articles 404 and 405.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.—Inspectors-General under Local Governments, but not under Chief Commissionerships.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General under Local Governments and Administrations, and the Commissioners of Police, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Bombay.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.—Inspectors-General under Local Governments, but not under Chief Commissionerships.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Directors of Public Instruction under Local Governments and Administrations.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT (Civil).—(a) Comptroller and Auditor General, Accountants-General. (b) In the case of officers of the Enrolled List who have elected the scale of pay sanctioned in the Secretary of State's despatch No. 51 Financial, dated 11th May, 1905—Appointments in Class I of the List. (c) In the case of officers of the Enrolled List who have not elected the scale above referred to—Deputy Comptroller-General, Deputy Auditors-General, Comptroller, India Treasuries, and Comptroller, Central Provinces.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, Postmaster-General, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, Director, Telegraph Engineering, and Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Inspector General of Agriculture.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.—Inspector-General of Forests, and Conservators.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—Director-General.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—Director.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—Surveyor-General and Superintendents of Circles.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—Director-General of Observatories.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—Officers of the rank of Resident in the graded list of the Political Department.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.—Commissioners of Divisions.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Divisional Judges of the First Grade in Burma.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.—Inspector-General, if he is a Civil Officer of the Department.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.—Deputy-Director of Criminal Intelligence.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records in Burma.

PRINTING, STATIONERY AND STAMPS DEPARTMENT.—Controller.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Collectors.

475A.—For Officers mentioned in Article 349B, the rule for the grant of special additional pensions is as follows :—

(1) Officers who have held appointments listed in the lower grade in the Schedule below may be allowed by the Local Government an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 300 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no Officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade.

PART IV.—ORDINARY PENSIONS—*continued.*

- (a) Officers who have held appointments listed in the upper grade in the Schedule below may be allowed by the Local Government an additional pension of Rs. 500 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no Officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined, or in the upper grade alone. In the case of an Officer who has earned an additional pension both in the upper and lower grade, service for any broken period of a year in the upper grade may count as service in the lower grade if the pension of the Officer is increased thereby.
- (3) These pensions will be awarded only to Officers who have shown such special energy and efficiency as may be considered deserving of the concession.
- (4) In the case of Officers entering Government service after the 31st December, 1900, the grant of the additional pension is subject to the condition that they must in the event of voluntary retirement have completed 28 years of qualifying service. Voluntary retirement for the purpose of this rule should be taken as retirement under Articles 464 and 465A.

Note.—[The term 'effective service' for the purpose of this Article means service of the same nature as that which, under the provisions of Article 644, counts for the special pensions admissible under Article 642.]

SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENTS CARRYING
ADDITIONAL PENSIONS.*A.—Upper Grade.*

- Directors of Public Instruction in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, and Burma.
- Vice-Chancellors of Universities (if in pensionable service).
- Educational Commissioner, Government of India
- Director-General, Archaeology.
- State Railway Members of the Railway Board. } If in pensionable service.
- Agents of State Railways. }
- Chief Engineers, Railways.
- Commissioners of Divisions, not being members of the Indian Civil Service.
- All Officers (other than Military Officers and members of the Indian Civil Service) holding Indian Civil Service posts of the rank of, or higher in rank than, that of Commissioner of a Division, or a Divisional Judgeship of the first grade in Burma or a District and Sessions Judge of the first grade in provinces other than Burma.
- District and Sessions Judges of the first grade and Divisional Judges, 1st grade in Burma (not being members of the Indian Civil Service).

- Inspectors-General of Police (except Inspector-General, Railway Police, Rajputana).
- Director, Central Intelligence Department.
- Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay.
- Inspectors-General of Prisons, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Burma, Punjab, and Bihar and Orissa.
- Surveyor-General.
- Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.
- Inspector-General of Forests.
- Chief Conservators of Forests.
- Settlement Commissioner, Burma.
- Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.
- Inspector-General of Irrigation.
- Chief Engineers, Public Works Department.
- Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.
- Chief Engineer, Telegraphs.
- Director, Geological Survey.
- Comptroller and Auditor-General.
- Controller of Currency.
- Accountants-General.
- Mint Masters.
- Military Accountant-General.

B.—Lower Grade.

- Officers of the Indian Educational Service holding appointments the minimum substantive pay of which is not less than Rs. 1,250 a month, exclusive of overseas allowance.
- Director, Zoological Survey.
- Directors, Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Assam and North-West Frontier Province.
- Superintending Engineers, Railway Engineering Department.
- Deputy Agents of State Railways, if in pensionable service.
- Secretary, Railway Board.
- Inspector-General, Railway Police, Rajputana.
- Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.
- Commissioners of Police, Madras and Rangoon.
- Inspector-General of Prisons, Central Provinces.
- All Officers (other than Military Officers and members of the Indian Civil Service) holding superior Indian Civil Service posts lower in rank than that of Commissioner of a Division, or Divisional Judge of the first grade in Burma or a District and Sessions Judge of the first grade in provinces other than Burma.
- Deputy Director, Central Intelligence.
- Inspectors-General of Registration.
- President, Forest Research Institute.
- Superintendents, Survey of India.
- Directors of Agriculture.
- Conservators of Forests.
- Director-General, Meteorological Department.
- Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department.
- Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.
- Electrical Adviser, Government of India.
- Postmasters-General and Deputy Director-General of Post Office.
- Director, Telegraph Engineering.
- Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

CHAPTER XIX.—AMOUNT OF PENSIONS—continued.

Officers (other than Chief Engineer) of the Telegraph Engineering Service who entered the service previous to the 1st April, 1914, down to and including the two Senior Officers of the Rs. 1,750 grade.
 Superintendents, Geological Survey.
 Collectors, Imperial Customs Service.
 Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Department.
 Chief Inspector, Mines.
 Controller, Printing and Stationery.
 Appointments in Class I of the General List of the Indian Finance Department.
 Civilian Assay Masters.
 Managing Director of the Ghazipur Opium Factory.
 Military Deputy Auditors-General.
 Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts.
 Deputy Military Accountant-General.
 Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts.
 Military Accountants, First Class.

Any pensionable appointment in a Department other than those to which the appointments included in this Schedule appertain, the minimum substantive pay of which, including overseas allowance, is not less than Rs. 1,500 a month. An Officer holding such an appointment, but not entitled to the overseas allowances, is nevertheless qualified under this entry.

Note.—[The Government of India have the power to include in Schedule B any pensionable appointment which fulfils the conditions regarding minimum substantive pay contained in the last entry.]

476. The following special scale of pension is admissible to Officers appointed in England to the Forest and Geological Survey Departments:—

(a) After a service of less than ten years, an invalid gratuity on the scale laid down in Article 474 (a).

(b) After a service of not less than ten years, an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of completed service.	Scale of Pension.	Maximum limit of Pension.	
		a year	or a month
		Rs.	Rs.
10	30-sixtieths of average emoluments.	1,000	83½
11	27 " " "	1,200	116½
12	24 " " "	1,500	150
13	21 " " "	2,000	16½
14	18 " " "	2,500	216½
15	15 " " "	3,000	250
16	12 " " "		
17	9 " " "		
18	6 " " "		
19	3 " " "		

(c) After a service of not less than twenty years, a retiring pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

	30-sixtieths of average emoluments.	a year or month	
		Rs.	Rs.
20 to 24	}	4,000	313½
25 and above		5,000	416½

ALLOWANCES RECKONED FOR PENSION.

486. The term *emoluments* when used in this part of the regulations means the emolument which the Officer was receiving immediately before his retirement, and includes—

- (a) Pay;
- (b) Personal allowance; continues to reckon as part of 'emoluments,' even when it is wholly or partly absorbed in acting allowance not so reckoning;
- (c) Fees or commission, if they are the authorised emoluments of an appointment, and are in addition to pay. In this case 'emoluments' means the average earnings for the last six months of service;
- (d) Charge Allowance to Telegraphists in the Indian Telegraph Department and to Signallers, Inspectors and Charge Clerks in the Indo-European Telegraph Departments;
- (e) Commission in the case of a Thugyi in Lower Burma, 'emoluments' in this case being held to mean the average of his monthly receipts in commission during the three years' actual service previous to retirement; but see example (j) under Article 489;
- (f) Bullock Train allowance in the Post Office Department;
- (g) Allowance attached to a Professorship or Lecturership in a Government Institution;
- (h) Acting allowances of an Officer without a substantive appointment if the acting service counts under Article 371, and allowances drawn by an Officer appointed provisionally, or substitutively *pro tempore* to an office which is substantively vacant, and on which no Officer has a lien, or to an office temporarily vacant in consequence of the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave without allowances, or on transfer to foreign service.

487. The term *average emoluments* means the average calculated upon the last three years of service.

f. If, during the last three years of his service, an Officer has been absent from duty on leave with allowances, or, having been suspended, has been reinstated without forfeiture of service, his emoluments, for the purpose of ascertaining the average, should be taken at what they would have been had he not been absent from duty or suspended: Provided always that his pension must not be increased on account of increase in pay not actually drawn. But if his absence was departmental or *recess* leave is reckoned as service under Article 400, only the allowances, if any, actually received during such leave should be taken into account.

489. Any part of an Officer's pay or emoluments, which is specially intended to provide for expenses incidental to his duty, must be excluded.

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS.

CHAPTER XXII.—THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, GOVERNORS, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS, AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

532. The following is the Statute Law applicable to the Governor-General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Ordinary Members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General and Members of the Executive Councils of Governors who hold or enjoy pensions:—

"Provided if any person to whom this section applies holds or enjoys any pension or salary or any office of profit under the Crown or under any public office, his salary under this section shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary or profits of office so held or enjoyed by him."—[5 and 6 Geo. 5, Cap. 61, s. 85 (2) (b).]

Note 1.—[A good service pension enjoyed by a Military Officer comes within the meaning of pension under the Act cited above.]

Note 2.—[The audit officer concerned should, in each case, obtain from each of the officials mentioned in the above rule, when he assumes charge of his post, a statement as to whether he is in receipt of any pension, or other payment, on account of which his salary is required to be reduced under this article.]

534. *Lieutenant-Governors.*—(a) Leave on medical certificate for not more than six months may be granted to a Lieutenant-Governor. On resuming his duties after such leave, a Lieutenant-Governor is entitled to half his salary for the period of his absence. If he is prevented from resuming his duties, he is entitled to no Absentee Allowances.

(b) A Lieutenant-Governor is not entitled to any other leave.

Note 1.—[Service as a Lieutenant-Governor does not qualify for any leave under the ordinary rules, but counts as continuous service for the purpose of Article 308, and does not interrupt any leave previously earned.]

Note 2.—[The provisions of Article 215 do not apply to a member of the Indian Civil Service who on resigning the office of Lieutenant-Governor takes furlough or special leave under the ordinary rules. If he had previously earned privilege leave and is not debarred from taking it by reason of his having completed 35 years' service, he may avail himself of it on the pay of, but without a lien upon, the last appointment he held, other than that of a Lieutenant-Governor, Member of Council or Chief Commissioner. Leave taken during his tenure of office does not forfeit leave previously earned. If he resigns preparatory to retirement he is entitled to subsidiary leave on half average salary.]

Note 3.—[A Lieutenant-Governor who is granted leave during the term of his office is required to conform to the rule—Article 224 of

these regulations—as regards obtaining a certificate of fitness to return to duty.]

536. *Members of Council.*—The tenure by a Member of Council of his office begins from the date on which he first takes upon himself the execution of his office, whether as a temporary member appointed in India, or after the issue of His Majesty's warrant of appointment; and the resignation of his office by a Member of Council, whose successor has not entered upon his office, takes effect from the day following that of his embarkation at any port in India, excluding Aden, or from the expiry of his five years' tenure of office, whichever date is earlier. Any time during which a Member of Council (not being himself granted leave) draws less than full pay shall not be computed as part of his five years' tenure of office.

537. The leave admissible to an ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay or Bengal, or of the Lieutenant-Governor of any Province, is regulated by Statute 5 & 6 Geo. 5, cap. 61, s. 86, as amended by 6 and 7 Geo. 5, cap. 37, s. 7 (1), as follows:—

"(1) The Governor-General in Council may grant to any of the ordinary Members of his Executive Council and a Governor in Council and a Lieutenant-Governor in Council may grant to any Member of his Executive Council leave of absence under medical certificate for a period not exceeding six months.

"(2) Where a Member of Council obtains leave of absence in pursuance of this section, he shall retain his office during his absence, and shall on his return and resumption of his duties be entitled to receive half his salary for the period of his absence; but if his absence exceeds six months his office shall become vacant."

Note 1.—[Service as a Member of Council does not qualify for any leave under the ordinary rules, but counts as continuous service for the purpose of Article 308, and does not interrupt any leave previously earned.]

Note 2.—[The provisions of Article 215 do not apply to a Member of the Indian Civil Service who on resigning the office of Member of Council takes furlough or special leave under the ordinary rules. If he resigns preparatory to retirement, he is entitled to subsidiary leave on half average salary. If he had previously earned privilege leave and is not debarred from taking it by reason of his having completed 35 years' service, he may avail himself of it on the pay of, but without a lien upon, the last appointment he held, other than that of a Lieutenant-

CHAPTER XXII.—THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, &c.—*continued.*

Governor, Member of Council or Chief Commissioner. Leave taken during his tenure of office does not forfeit leave previously earned.]

Note 3.—[A Member of Council who is granted leave during the term of his office is required to conform to the rule—Article 224 of these regulations—as regards obtaining a certificate of fitness to return to duty.]

538. Subject to any special orders by the Government of India to the contrary, Leave of Absence granted to an ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General (if taken out of India) commences on the day after such Member embarks at any port in India, excluding Aden, and ends on the day before he disembarks at any port in India, excluding Aden: Provided always that such Member has not been relieved of the charge of his office until he embarks, and that he resumes charge immediately upon his disembarkation.

542. A public officer nominated to be an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council shall receive while on deputation with the Council the pay or salary which he would have drawn from time to time if he had not been so deputed. He is, in addition, entitled to draw the allowances admissible under Article 1148.

542c. 1. If a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General or of a Provincial Executive Council was holding, at the time of appointment, a public office as defined in Section 4 of the Superannuation Act, 1892* (other than an office in India), his service as Member of Council qualifies under the rules in this article for the grant from Indian revenues of pension, gratuity, or other retiring Allowance (including the allowance admissible to legal personal representatives under 9 Edward 7, c. 10).

2. *Period of Qualifying Service.*—The period of service qualifying for such grant is from the date of taking up the appointment of Member of Council to the date of resigning it, with the addition of such intervals (not exceeding 30 days in either case) as may occur between giving up another public office and taking up the appointment of Member of Council, and between resigning that appointment and taking up another public office.

3. *Conditions of Grant.*—A Member of Council becomes eligible for a grant if he retires:—

(a) On completing the customary term of his appointment or on attaining the age of 60 or at any time thereafter; or

(b) On account of ill-health certified by a medical certificate of such a nature as appears to the Secretary of State in Council

to justify a grant; or within six months of completing the customary term of his appointment for reasons of administrative convenience approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council; or

(c) On transfer to another public office after holding which he retires, either immediately or after subsequent transfer to other public office or offices, in circumstances rendering him eligible for pension, gratuity, or other retiring allowance in respect of the office held before appointment as Member of Council.

4. *Time at which Pension, Gratuity or other Retiring allowance becomes payable.*—Any grant admissible under these rules is made:—

(a) *If the Member of Council retires from that office otherwise than on transfer to another public office:*—From the date of such retirement.

(b) *If he retires on transfer to another public office:*—From the date on which the pension, gratuity, or other retiring allowance in respect of the public office held before appointment as Member of Council becomes payable in accordance with any Act of Parliament or rules made by the Treasury in pursuance thereof.

5. *Amount of Grant.*—The grant from Indian revenues is made in accordance with the rules framed by the Treasury under Section 7 (1) of the Superannuation Act, 1900,† subject to the condition that, for the purpose of calculating the apportionment of the total award therein mentioned and the amount of such award when it is dependent on the salary of the Member of Council and the rules applicable to him in respect of that appointment, the Member of Council is assumed to have been, during the tenure of that appointment:—

(a) In receipt of salary at the rate last drawn by him in his previous public office;

(b) Under the same regulations regarding superannuation (including gratuity admissible to legal representatives) as were last applicable to him in such office, except as regards the conditions of grant (which are governed by Rule 3 above) and the time at which pension, gratuity, or other retiring allowance becomes payable (which is governed by Rule 4 above).

5. *Reduction, Suspension, or Withdrawal of Grant.*—Any grant made under these rules is subject to reduction or suspension under 4 & c William IV, c. 25, s. 20, to withdrawal under 22 Victoria, c. 29, s. 11, and generally to the operation of any statute of similar effect; any reduction of a total award, of which a grant under these rules forms part, being applied proportionately.

* 35 and 36 Vict., c. 40.

† 9 Edward VII, c. 10.

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—continued.

CHAPTER XXIII.—JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS.

STATUTORY RULES.

513. The following Rules made under Statutes 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, sec. 6, and 5 & 6 Geo. V, cap. 61, sec. 104, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, regulate the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions, and (when necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justices and Judges of the several High Courts established under the said Statutes. They have effect from the 25th day of April, 1899, except in so far as they refer to the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court at Patna, the rules in their case having effect from the date of establishment of that Court.

1. In these Rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

'Acting Chief Justice' means a Judge appointed under sec. 105 of Statute 5 & 6 Geo. 5, cap. 61, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of a High Court.

'Acting Judge' means a person appointed under the said sec. 105 to act as a Judge of a High Court.

'Additional Judge' means a person appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council under sec. 101, sub-sec. 2 (1), of Statute 5 and 6 Geo. 5, cap. 61, to act as additional Judge of a High Court.

'Judge' includes a Chief Justice and Acting Chief Justice, and an Acting Judge and an Additional Judge, except where the contrary is expressed.

'Actual Service' includes—

- (a) Time spent by a Judge on duty as Judge, or in the performance of such other functions as he may be directed to discharge by the Governor-General of India in Council;
- (b) Time spent by a Judge on privilege or subsidiary leave;
- (c) Duly authorised vacations (provided that the Judge is not absent on furlough or on extraordinary leave under Rule 26).

SECTION I.—SALARIES.

2. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice, of the High Court at Calcutta, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 72,000 per annum.

3. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice, of the High Courts at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, and Lahore respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 60,000 per annum.

4. A Judge, or Acting Judge, of the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Lahore respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 48,000 per annum.

5. Every Judge shall be allowed to draw, in addition to his salary, any exchange compensation allowance which may be sanctioned for public servants generally, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in the rules relating to such allowance.

SECTION II.—LEAVE.

6. One year's Furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of the fourth, eighth, and twelfth years of actual service. Provided that the aggregate amount of all Furlough which can during the whole period of his service be granted to a Judge shall not exceed three years; provided further, that the maximum amount of Furlough which may be taken at any one time is fifteen months.

7. Except under Rules 9 and 11, no Furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule 6. But any Judge already in the service of the Government at the time of being appointed to the High Court, who, when so appointed, had at his credit, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, Furlough without Medical Certificate, may be granted Furlough for a term not exceeding the amount so at his credit: Provided that such Furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

8. Except under Rules 9 and 11, Furlough shall not be granted until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from Furlough or from Extraordinary Leave.

9. Under Medical Certificate Furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule 6, and although three years' actual service may not have been completed since the last return from Furlough or from Extraordinary Leave.

10. A Judge on long leave in Europe must, if the leave was granted or has been extended on account of ill-health, whether it be technically leave on medical certificate or not, satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office as to his fitness to return to duty. Ordinarily, he must attend at the India Office for examination by the Board, but, in special cases, particularly if he be residing at a distance of more than 60 miles from London, a certificate in a form to be obtained from the India Office from two medical practitioners may be accepted. On the required evidence of fitness being furnished, the Judge will receive from the India Office permission to return to India.

11. On urgent private affairs, Furlough may be granted to a Judge before it is at credit under Rule 6, and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from Furlough or Extraordinary Leave: Provided that Furlough under this Rule shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service.

12. Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date on which the Judge quits his office to the date of his resuming duty. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation at the port of departure from India to the date of debarkation on return to India, except in a case falling under Rule 24.

CHAPTER XXIII.—JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS—continued.

13. If Furlough be taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the Furlough shall be respectively determined under the provisions of Rule 12, according as the Furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

14. For the interval between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of Furlough out of India, and between the termination of Furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed a Subsidiary Leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, which in special cases may be extended.

15. A Judge, when on Furlough, shall receive allowances, payable monthly, at the rate of Rs. 1,111½ a month, if the Furlough be taken in India, and at the rate of £1,000 a year if the Furlough be taken out of India and payment be made in England. A Judge, when on Subsidiary Leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 1,111½ a month.

16. Except under Medical Certificate, the number of Furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of Furlough to individual Judges, shall be subject to and limited by the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority with whom rests the question of granting the Furlough.

17. Applications for Furlough not supported by Medical Certificate shall be granted usually in the following order:—

The Judge who has the greatest amount of Furlough to his credit under Rule 6 shall have the preference. If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning, in the case of a Judge who has not taken Furlough or Extraordinary Leave, from the date of the commencement of his service in the High Court, and in the case of a Judge who has taken Furlough, Subsidiary, or Extraordinary Leave, from the date of his last return from such Furlough or Extraordinary Leave. If two or more applicants are equal in both the above-mentioned respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

18. Subject to the exigencies of the public service, a Judge who has completed eleven months' continuous duty, including the Vacation, may take Privilege Leave for one month in each year, but, except as provided in Clause (a), his salary will cease during such Leave. A Judge may not take Privilege Leave in instalments, or more than a month at a time; and, except as provided in Clause (b), Privilege Leave may not be combined with Vacation.

(a) A Judge who has been detained on duty as Vacation Judge may, provided that he has not in the meantime had any Furlough or Leave of any kind, during his next subsequent Privilege Leave draw his salary for any period not exceeding one month in the whole by which his Vacation may, by reason of his being on duty, have fallen short of one month.

(b) Once in three years, and not oftener, Privilege Leave may be prefixed or affixed to the Vacation.

19. Every Judge applying for Privilege Leave must sign a Declaration that he intends to return to duty on the expiration of the Leave applied for, and that he has no intention of resigning his office or retiring from the Service, or taking leave of any kind, within three months after his return to duty. Such declaration shall not be held absolutely to debar the person making it from applying for permission to resign his office or to retire from the Service, or to take Leave, within three months after his return to duty; but every such application must be accompanied by an explanation of the special circumstances under which it is made, and it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Government to grant or withhold the permission sought.

20. Privilege Leave may be prefixed but not affixed to Furlough.

21. Applications for Leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government shall, from time to time, prescribe.

22. No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of Leave being granted under the Rules.

23. If a Judge overstays any Leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he overstays his leave for more than one week, his office shall be liable to be declared vacant. But a Judge on Leave (other than Leave under Rule 16) is not obliged to return to duty on an authorised holiday, unless another Officer is officiating as Judge in consequence of his absence.

24. A Judge may be allowed to combine vacation on full pay with Leave, as shown in (A) and (B) below, provided that no acting allowance is sanctioned or additional expense is incurred by the State in consequence of his absence during the vacation:—

(A) Where the Vacation of the High Court consists of one period, a Judge may be allowed to combine Vacation on full pay with Leave, either at the beginning or end thereof, but not both.

(B) Where the annual long Vacation is not continuous, but is divided into two separate portions, a Judge may be allowed either:—

(a) to combine one part of a Vacation on full pay with Leave, either at the beginning or end thereof, but not both; or

(b) to combine both parts of one annual Vacation on full pay with Leave for the intervening period.

25. No Leave except Privilege Leave and Leave subsidiary to Furlough shall count as service for Pension.

26. If the Government in its discretion deems it necessary, in any special instance, to grant to any Judge Leave of Absence which is not expressly provided for in the foregoing Rules, such Leave shall be without pay: Provided always that in no case shall such Leave exceed six months, or be granted more than once in the whole course of the Judge's service.

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued*.

SECTION III.—PENSIONS.

27. Subject to the proviso hereinafter set out, a Judge of a High Court shall receive, according to the length of his actual service, a pension corresponding to the rates specified in the table that follows:—

Length of actual Service.	If Service includes Service as Chief Justice.					Judge who is not a member of the Indian Civil Service.	Judge who is a member of the Indian Civil Service.
	Not less than 5½ years.		Not less than 2½ years but not more than 5½ years.				
	As Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court.	As Chief Justice in any other High Court.	As Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court (when previous service has been as Chief Justice in other High Courts).	As Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court (when previous service has been as Puisne Judge).	As Chief Justice in any other High Courts.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) 6½ years but less than 8½ years	£ 900	£ 750	£ 800	£ 700	£ 650	£ 600	£ 100
(b) 8½ years but less than 10 years	1,075	900	960	840	780	720	120
(c) 10 years but less than 11½ years	1,450	1,200	1,280	1,120	1,040	960	160
(d) 11½ years and over	1,800	1,500	1,600	1,400	1,300	1,200	200

Provided that no Judge shall receive such pension who has not attained the age of 60 years, unless he either retires on medical certificate or has had an actual service of at least 11½ years.

28. Except in the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service, a Judge receiving a pension under the preceding rules will not be entitled to any other pension or retiring allowance.

29. When a Judge who, at the time of his appointment to a High Court, was a member of one of the Government Services in India, is permitted to retire without a pension under the preceding rules, he shall receive such a pension as he might receive under the rules applicable to the branch of the Service to which he belonged when so appointed, reckoning the period of his service as a Judge of a High Court towards service for that pension.

30. If a Judge who, at the time of his appointment to a High Court, was a member of one of the Government Services in India, is permitted to retire after six years and nine months of actual service as Judge, he shall have the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these Rules or under the Rules applicable to the branch of the Service to which he belonged when appointed.

31. The words 'a member of one of the Government services in India' in Rules 29 and 30 include an acting member, and for the purpose of these Rules acting service in the appointment held at the time of appointment as a Judge of the High Court shall be regarded as substantive.

32. In the event of the appointment to be a Judge of a High Court of a retired Judge who

is in receipt of a pension under the preceding Rules, the Secretary of State in Council shall decide in each case whether his salary shall be reduced by the amount of such pension, or by any part of such amount.

33. No Judge, selected from the Indian Civil Service, shall receive any pension under those Rules unless he shall have fully complied with all the Rules and Regulations in force for the time being as to payments to be made by him as a member of the Indian Civil Service on account of the provision for his own pension or retiring allowance, and for pensions to his wife and children.

34. If a Judge be transferred from one High Court to another, the period he has served in each Court shall count towards his qualification for pension.

35. A Judge appointed under Statute 5 & 6 Geo. 5, cap. 61, sec. 105, to perform the duties of Chief Justice, is not a Chief Justice within the meaning of these Rules as to pension: Provided that, if such Judge be afterwards appointed to be a Chief Justice, the period during which he performed the duties of Chief Justice as aforesaid shall count as service for pension according to the table in Rule 27: Provided also, that the period during which a Judge performs (under Statute 5 & 6 Geo. 5, cap. 61, section 105) the duties of Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall not count towards pension at a rate exceeding £1,500 a year, unless such Judge is subsequently appointed to the office of Chief Justice of the said High Court at Calcutta.

36. The above Rules shall apply to every Judge now holding office, as well as to those who may be hereafter appointed.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER XXIII.—JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS—continued.

SECTION IV.—EXPENSES FOR EQUIPMENT AND VOYAGE.

37. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from Europe on first appointment, there shall be allowed—

To a Chief Justice or Judge of any High Court, £300. But no such allowance shall be made to any person who, being in India, is appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Judge, or who, having been in India, is in Europe at the time of his appointment with the intention of returning to India.

544. *Reversion to the General Service.*—(a) An Officer subject to the Rules of any of the other Chapters of these Regulations who has for a time been removed from the operation of such Rules by reason of officiating as Judge of the High Court, shall, on return to general service, have to his credit the same amount of service towards Privilege Leave as was at his credit when he began to officiate as High Court Judge.

(b) In addition to this, he is entitled to count towards Privilege Leave, under the Rules to which he is subject, any period that has elapsed since he last obtained Privilege Leave or enjoyed vacation as High Court Judge, which he could have counted for Privilege Leave as a High Court Judge if his officiating service had been prolonged until leave became admissible under the Rules applicable to Judges of the High Court.

545. If a Judge, who is a Member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Statutory Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in the service, all leave which he may have taken as a Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as if it had been taken under the Rules for the leave of absence of Members of the Indian Civil Service or Statutory Civil Servants, as the case may be.

546. No Civil Officer, whether a Member of the Indian Civil Service or otherwise, is entitled to any special privileges by reason of his being a Barrister, unless, on his first admission to the service, he is appointed to some office in which the Local Government, with the sanction of the Government of India, has declared it to be necessary on public grounds to employ a Barrister.

547. The following Officers, not being Members of the Indian Civil Service, are entitled to the special privileges detailed in this Chapter:—

Barrister and Pleader Judges of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency towns.

Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

Judicial Commissioner or Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and of the Central Provinces.

Administrator - General and Official Trustee, Bengal.

Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rangoon.

Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sindh.

Administrator - General and Official Trustee, Bombay.

Administrator - General and Official Trustee, Madras.

If
Barristers.

548. (a) Except in the case of the Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to the Legislative Council, Punjab, the Statutory Rules which regulate the Furlough and Leave of Absence of High Court Judges (Article 543, Rules 6 to 26) are also applicable to the Officers named in the preceding Article.

(b) The allowances of these Officers while on Furlough or Subsidiary Leave must not exceed half their salaries at the time of proceeding on leave, and are limited also to the rate prescribed in Statutory Rule No. 14, Article 543.

(c) The Privilege Leave of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, of the Judicial Commissioners or Additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, Sindh and the Central Provinces; of the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rangoon, of the Administrator-General of Bengal, and of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras, is regulated by the Rules in Part III.

549. (a) Special pensions are admissible on the following scale, but the Officers named in Article 547 are otherwise subject to the "Ordinary Pension" Regulations in Part IV:—

Length of actual service.	PENSION ADMISSIBLE.		
	Barrister and Pleader Judges of Chief Court	Barrister or Pleader Judicial Commissioner or Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and of the Central Provinces and Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sindh.	Executive incumbents of the other appointments enumerated in Article 547.
6½ years but less than 8½ years	£ 500	£ 375	£ 375
8½ years but less than 10 years	600	450	450
10 years but less than 11½ years	800	600	600
11½ years and over ...	1,000	750	750

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued.*

No Officer who has not attained the age of 60 years shall receive a pension under this Article unless he either retires on Medical Certificate or has had an actual service of at least 11½ years.

Note.—[A Chief Court Judge who renders officiating actual service as a High Court Judge is entitled to count such service as actual service for a pension as a Chief Court Judge. A first Judge of a Small Cause Court in a Presidency town, who is appointed Judge of a Chief Court and does not complete 11½ years' actual service in either of the appointments, is entitled to count his actual service in the Chief Court as actual service in the former appointment towards the maximum pension of £750 a year. A Legal Remembrancer and Secretary of the Legislative Council, Punjab, who is appointed a Judge of the High Court and does not complete 11½ years'

actual service in either of the appointments, is entitled to count his actual service in the High Court towards the maximum pension of £750 a year admissible under this Article.

(b) The actual service of the Officers referred to in Article 547 includes, besides time spent on duty, whether in substantive or acting service, Privilege Leave, Subsidiary Leave, and periods of vacation during which the Officer is not on Furlough or Extraordinary Leave.

550. *Compulsory Retirement.*—Officers to whom the rules of this Chapter applied on the 25th June, 1901, are exempt from the rule in Article 459 regarding retirement at fifty-five years of age. Officers who after that date become subject to the rules in this Chapter are required to retire on attaining the age of sixty years.

CHAPTER XXV.—MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

551. From the 5th May, 1869, the date of an Officer's first arrival in India is held to be as follows:—

(a) In the case of an Officer who is posted in England to Upper India, and arrives *via* Bombay, and who has been instructed by the Secretary of State to inquire at the Secretariat of the Government of Bombay for any orders as to his ultimate destination—

- (i) If he receives no orders at Bombay:—the date on which he reports himself at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and to the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces;
- (ii) If he receives orders at Bombay:—the date on which he reports his arrival at any Station or Province to which he is attached by such orders.

(b) In the case of any other Officer:—the date on which he reports his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency or Province to which he is attached.

Note 1.—[Before the 31st January, 1868, the date to be taken is the date of his actual arrival in India.]

Note 2.—[From the 31st January, 1868, to the 4th May, 1869, inclusive, the date to be taken is the date on which he reported his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency to which he was attached, or, if he was attached to the United Provinces or the Punjab, and had permission to enter into India *via* Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.]

552. Article 187 in Chapter IX. (joining time) provides for the case of an Officer being unable from illness to proceed to the seat of Government.

554. The leave rules applicable are the European Service Leave Rules in Part III.

1. The rules applicable to a Member of the Indian Civil Service occupying the position of a High Court Judge are laid down in Chapter XXIII.

2. The grant of privilege leave to a Member of the Indian Civil Service occupying the position of a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab or of Lower Burma is regulated by Rule 17, Article 543.

555. Except in the case of Judges of Chief Courts, no leave but Privilege Leave and Subsidiary Leave preparatory to retirement may be granted to an officer who has completed thirty-five years' service. Any leave other than Privilege Leave and Subsidiary Leave preparatory to retirement granted before such date ceases to have effect on the date the officer completes thirty-five years' service.

556. *Annuity Deductions.*—(a) Four per cent. shall be deducted at the time of payment from every Officer's pay, and from such of his other public emoluments as are mentioned below:—

If the Officer was in the Service in 1875 or was appointed to it after passing a competitive examination held before the end of the year, 1875, and belongs to the—

Bengal Establishment.—Every Allowance, excepting:—

- (1) Minimum Furlough Allowance,
- (2) Subsistence Allowance while on Furlough,
- (3) Establishment Allowance,
- (4) Sumptuary Allowance, and
- (5) Travelling Allowance.

CHAPTER XXV.—MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

Madras or Bombay Establishment.—The following allowances, viz. :—

- (1) Acting Allowance,
- (2) Deputation Allowance,
- (3) Personal Allowance,
- (4) Fees,
- (5) Allowances while on Privilege or Subsidiary Leave,
- (6) Subsistence Allowance when not on leave other than Privilege and Subsidiary Leave, and
- (7) Local Allowances other than Travelling Allowance and Tentage.

Note 1.—[Fees or honoraria paid by Government to Examiners for conducting examinations, and rewards for passing examinations in languages are not liable to annuity deductions.]

Note 2.—[An Assistant or Head Assistant Collector in the Madras Presidency is not required to pay the contribution on account of annuity on that part of his consolidated pay, which, before the orders of the Government of India, in the Finance Department, No. 956, dated 1st June, 1880, was drawn as house-rent allowance.]

If the Officer is appointed to the Service after passing a competitive examination held in or after the year 1876—

Every allowance, excepting :—

- (1) Minimum Furlough Allowance,
- (2) Subsistence Allowance while on Furlough,
- (3) Establishment Allowance,
- (4) Sumptuary Allowance,
- (5) Travelling Allowance, and
- (6) Tentage.

Note.—[The deduction prescribed in this Article is not made from the salary of an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Council of the Governor of Madras or Bombay or Bengal, or of the Lieutenant-Governor of any Province.]

(b) The deduction required by this Article is included in the contribution levied from an Officer on foreign service of the first and second kinds under the rules in Part VII.; when, however, an Officer is on foreign service, and no contribution is made by him or on his behalf under Part VII., he is required to contribute four per cent. under Clause (a).

557. *Civil Fund Deductions.*—Deductions on account of subscriptions to civil funds shall be made at the time of payment from the emoluments of Officers according to the rules of the fund to which the Officer belongs. The Funds are—

- A.—Bengal Civil Fund.
- B.—Madras Civil Fund.
- C.—Bombay Civil Fund.
- D.—Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.

561. *Retirement and Annuity.*—An Officer who has been twenty-five years in the Service, counting from the date of his covenant, or from the date of the despatch of the Secretary of State announcing his appointment (whichever may have been earlier), and who has rendered twenty-one years' active service, is entitled, on

his resignation of the service being accepted, to an annuity of £1,000.

562. An Officer who resigns the Service will, by such resignation, vacate any Office under the Government which he may then be holding. But this Rule does not apply to the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governor of Madras, and Governor of Bombay.

563. The resignation of the Civil Service by a Lieutenant-Governor, Member of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Council of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, or of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or a Judge of a High Court, shall not be accepted unless his resignation of his office is at the same time tendered and accepted.

564. An Officer who, having proceeded to India and made or become liable to any payment on account of the provision for the annuity to which he might become entitled under Article 561, is declared by a medical certificate in due form to be incapacitated for further service, and is thereupon permitted to resign the service before he is entitled to such an Annuity, is entitled to a Gratuity or Annuity as follows :—

For total of less than 4 years' active service, a gratuity of £500,

Years active service.	Annuity.
4	150
5	170
6	200
7	240
8	280
9	340
10	320
11	360
12	400
13	440
14	480
15	540
16	600
17	680
18	720
19	780
20	840
21	900

This revised scale is applicable to any officers who have been invalided since 1st April, 1920, or who may be invalided hereafter.

564a. The power of withholding or withdrawing the whole or any part of an annuity under Article 351 shall be exercised only by the Secretary of State in Council.

564b. The grant of an annuity to an officer of the Indian Civil Service who is proved to be unfit for further advancement and is removed from service by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Local Government and the Government of India, is regulated by Article 354a.

565. *Compulsory Retirement.*—(a) After thirty-five years' service, counting from the date of his arrival in India, an Officer shall not, except for special reasons, and with the sanction of the Secretary of State, retain his

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued.*

office, or be appointed to any new office. Provided that if such an Officer has held his office for less than five years he may, for special reasons, with the sanction of the Government of India, be permitted to retain his office until he has held it for five years. The term 'office' in this Article includes an officiating appointment.

Note.—[This rule does not apply to an officer holding the appointment of a Judge of a Chief Court. Such an officer is required to vacate his appointment on attaining the age of sixty years.]

(b) The period of five years begins to run from the date on which the Officer first takes

up the office, whether substantively or temporarily, provided that if temporary, he is confirmed without reverting to his substantive appointment; but the currency of the period is not interrupted by any subsequent temporary promotion to a higher appointment.

Note.—[The term 'office' as used in this Article does not include any office held under direct appointment by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India or by the Governor-General with the approval of the King-Emperor, but the retention of such an office should be subject to the condition prescribed in Article 563.]

CHAPTER XXVI. relates to STATUTORY CIVIL SERVANTS.

CHAPTER XXVII.—ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS.

BISHOPS.

567. The leave of absence of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay is regulated by the following Statutory Rules, made under Royal Warrant, dated 13th April, 1920, under Statute 5 and 6 Geo. V, cap. 61, s. 121:—

(1) Bishops may be allowed furlough or extraordinary leave.

(2) The amount of furlough earned by a Bishop is one-third of the time during which he has been on duty and the furlough due is the amount earned diminished by the amount taken.

(3) Furlough which is due may be granted to a Bishop for not more than eight months at a time.

(4) On medical certificate, furlough may be granted to a Bishop, or furlough already granted may be extended, up to a maximum of eighteen months at a time, even if the amount of furlough due is less than eighteen months.

(5) Leave under Rules 2 to 4 above may be granted to the Metropolitan by the Governor-General in Council, and to the Bishops of Madras and Bombay by the Government of those Presidencies on the recommendation of the Metropolitan.

(6) The Governor-General in Council may grant to a Bishop furlough which is not due for a period not exceeding three months, either by itself or in continuation of furlough already granted, when the furlough is required for extraordinary or wholly special purposes, such as attendance at a Lambeth Conference. Furlough which is not due cannot be granted for private or domestic reasons however emergent they may be, or for ordinary Church purposes.

Note.—[Furlough which is not due is granted to the Bishop of Madras or Bombay under this rule on the recommendation of the Metropolitan, and with the concurrence of the Local Government concerned.]

(7) A Bishop who at the time of his appointment as such was a member of any of the Government services in India, and had at his credit furlough without medical certificate under the rules applicable to the branch of the service

to which he belonged, may be granted furlough for a period not exceeding the amount so standing at his credit; provided that such furlough shall not be taken until after the completion of two years on duty as Bishop of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay as the case may be, and shall not exceed eight months.

(8) The Governor-General in Council may in his discretion grant extraordinary leave to a Bishop even when no furlough is admissible under the above rules.

Absentee Allowance.

(9) A Bishop while absent upon furlough or upon leave on medical certificate is entitled to full pay less Rs. 500 a month, but not to any other allowances.

Travelling and similar allowances of locum tenens.

(10) An Archdeacon or a Chaplain appointed to hold charge of a diocese during the absence of the Bishop upon furlough or upon leave on medical certificate, is entitled to the travelling and other similar allowances admissible to the Bishop.

Note.—[This rule has been revised in its present form by Royal Warrant dated 9th April, 1919, under Statute 5 and 6, Geo. V, cap. 61.]

Acting allowances of locum tenens of Metropolitan.

(11) The allowances of the Bishop of Madras or Bombay, when performing the functions of the Bishop of Calcutta during his absence on leave, are regulated by 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 119. In such case the Bishop of Madras or Bombay is entitled to an allowance at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem in addition to his salary as Bishop of Madras or Bombay, and the Bishop of Calcutta will receive, during such absence, the salary of his office less Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem.

Grant of Leave.

(12) Leave under these Rules may be granted to the Metropolitan by the Governor-General in Council, and to the Bishops of Madras and Bombay by the Governments of those Presidencies, on the recommendation of the Metropolitan.

CHAPTER XXVII.—ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS—*continued.*

568. The following rules made under Statute 5 and 6 Geo. V, cap. 61, s. 113, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, regulate the salaries, allowances and expenses for equipment and voyage of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and the allowances of the Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

(1) The Bishop of Calcutta and the Bishops of Madras or Bombay shall be paid salaries at the rates of Rs. 3,831-6-8 and Rs. 2,133-5-4 a month respectively.

(2) The Archdeacon and Acting Archdeacon of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay shall receive special allowances of Rs. 266½ and Rs. 166½ a month respectively in respect of his Archdeaconry.

(3) The Bishop of Madras or Bombay exercising the episcopal jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the See of Calcutta during the vacancy of the See by the demise of the Bishop thereof for the time being or otherwise, shall receive the full salary fixed for the office, viz., Rs. 3,831-6-8.

(4) A Bishop while absent on extraordinary leave is not entitled to any allowances.

(5) A Bishop while absent on furlough shall be allowed full pay, less Rs. 500 a month, but no other allowances, except that, when the Bishop of Madras or Bombay performs the functions of the Bishop of Calcutta, the Bishop of Calcutta shall receive the salary of his office, less Rs. 833-5-4 a month, and the Acting Bishop an allowance of Rs. 833-5-4 a month in addition to his salary as Bishop of Madras or Bombay.

(6) The Bishop of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay when on tours of visitation shall draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000 (which is intended to cover all his expenses and those of his clerks and messengers for journeys by land) for the whole period of visitation, in addition to the actual expenses of journeys by sea, provided that the monthly allowance shall not be drawn by any individual Bishop for more than eighteen months in every three years of his term of office. The allowance, which is admissible only when the Bishop is actually engaged in episcopal visitation or is travelling with that object in view, shall not be drawn for any period spent in the visitation of a sanatorium without the express approval of the Local Government.

(7) (a) An Archdeacon or a Chaplain appointed to hold charge of a diocese during the absence on leave of a Bishop or during a vacancy in the See, shall receive an allowance of Rs. 500 a month in addition to the pay of his substantive office and the travelling and other similar allowances admissible to the Bishop.

(b) The allowance of Rs. 500 shall be paid to an Archdeacon or Acting Archdeacon for holding charge of a diocese in addition to his allowances as Archdeacon or Acting Archdeacon.

(8) A Bishop of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, if resident in Europe at the time of his appointment to the bishopric of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, shall be paid the sum of £100 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of his equipment and voyage.

If resident in India or Ceylon at the time of his appointment, a Bishop of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay shall be paid £225 for equipment, but no allowance for voyage. If resident elsewhere than in Europe, India, or Ceylon, he shall be paid £225 for equipment, and such further sum, not exceeding £75, as shall be decided by the Secretary of State for India in Council, according to the circumstances of the case. Provided that no Bishop who was, at the time of his appointment, a member of the Government Service in India, shall be paid any allowance, wherever he may be at the time of his appointment.

(9) The Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay shall draw furlough allowances as under:—Ordinary furlough, £600 a year; other furlough, £480 a year.

569A. The pensions of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay are regulated by Statute 5 and 6 George V, cap. 61, s. 120, as amended by 6 and 7 George V, cap. 27, s. 7(1), as follows:—

(a) "His Majesty may, by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the Secretary of State, grant, out of the revenues of India, to any Bishop of Calcutta a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum if he has resided in India as Bishop of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay or archdeacon for ten years or £1,000 per annum if he has resided in India as Bishop of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay for seven years, or £750 per annum if he has resided in India as Bishop of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay for five years, or to any Bishop of Madras or Bombay a pension not exceeding £800 per annum, if he has resided in India as such bishop for fifteen years."

(b) When a Statutory Bishop, who at the time of his appointment as such was a member of one of the permanent services in India is permitted to retire without becoming entitled for a statutory pension, he will receive such pension as he might receive under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he so belonged and will reckon the period of his service as Bishop towards that pension.

570. The official status of the Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur is that of a Senior Chaplain, and they are subject to all the rules in Articles 573 to 590, except the proviso contained in Article 583 (a) (iv). Articles 597 and 598 do not apply to them.

CHAPLAINS.

573. (a) Residence (or Active Service) is reckoned, in the case of a Chaplain appointed in England, from the date of his arrival in India; and, in the case of a Chaplain appointed while resident in India, from the date on which he takes charge of his office, but he must not assume charge before the despatch from the Secretary of State appointing him is received in India. Residence includes beside time spent on duty—

(i) Privilege and Subsidiary Leave.

(ii) Time passed out of employ in India, otherwise than on leave.

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued.*

Note.—[Probationary service, whether passed under Government or not, counts as 'Residence' subject to the provisions of Article 576, Civil Service Regulations.]

(b) 'Service' includes 'Residence,' and also all time spent on Leave of any description, but (except as provided in Article 576) no period before the beginning of 'Residence.'

574. *Date of arrival in India.*—A Chaplain is held to have arrived in India on the date on which he reports his arrival either at the headquarters of the Diocese to which he is attached (in the case of the Church of Scotland, at the headquarters of the Presidency to which he is appointed), or at any other Station to which he may be appointed or directed to proceed.

575. (a) A Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, who is posted in England to the Lahore Diocese or to any Station in the Central Provinces, or north of Allahabad, who comes to India *via* Bombay, or by direct steamer to Karachi, and who is instructed by the Secretary of State to inquire from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, or at Karachi, from the Commissioner in Sind, for orders as to his ultimate destination, is held to have arrived in India on the date on which he reports his arrival at the Station to which he is directed to proceed in the orders he receives at Bombay, or at Karachi, if he travels by direct steamer to that port.

(b) A Chaplain who is *not* on the Bombay Establishment, and who is *not* posted to any Station in the Lahore Diocese, or to any Station in the Central Provinces or north of Allahabad, but who comes out to India *via* Bombay, is held to have arrived in India from the date on which he reports his arrival at the Presidency town of the Presidency to which he is attached, or, if he receives orders at Bombay to proceed to any particular Station, from the date of his arrival at that Station.

(c) The report of arrival in each instance is to be made to the Bishop of the Diocese to which the Chaplain is attached.

In the case of the Church of Scotland, report of arrival is made to the Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Presidency to which the Chaplain is appointed.

576. *Probationers.*—A Chaplain serves on probation for two years (three years in the case of those who entered the service on or before the 22nd September, 1915), at the end of which he is, if reported fit by a Medical Board in India and considered qualified by the Bishop of his Diocese (in the case of the Church of Scotland, by the Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Presidency), confirmed as a Junior Chaplain. Time spent in India on service under the Additional Clergy Society, or on other approved service, may be included in the period of probation. Probationary service, which is passed under the Government, counts in all cases towards leave and gratuity, and if the Chaplain was appointed after the 17th March, 1892, it also counts towards pension. Probationary service, which is not passed under the Government, does not count towards leave or gratuity, but if the Chaplain was appointed after the 17th March, 1892, it counts towards pension.

Note.—[A Chaplain on probation is entitled to the same leave as if he held a substantive appointment. This condition does not apply in the case of the Church of Scotland Establishment.]

580. The amount of Furlough 'admissible' to a Chaplain is limited to six years. All the Rules in this Section are subject to this limitation.

581. The amount of Furlough 'earned' by a Chaplain is one-fourth of his Active Service, and (in the case of Chaplains appointed before the 29th July, 1906), three months in addition thereto.

582. The amount of Furlough 'due' to a Chaplain is the amount which he has earned, diminished by the amount of Furlough which he has enjoyed.

583. (a) To a Chaplain who has rendered three years' Continuous Service, Furlough for not more than two years may be granted as follows:—

First. On medical certificate, unconditionally (see Articles 828 to 832 and 836 to 838, for the Procedure Rules).

Secondly. Without medical certificate, subject to the following provisos:—

(i) That the Furlough be due to him ;
(ii) That he have rendered seven years' Active Service ;

(iii) That an interval of not less than eighteen months has elapsed between his last return from privilege leave of over six weeks' duration, and the furlough, or privilege leave, if any, with which the furlough is combined. In the case of privilege leave combined with other leave which does not interrupt Continuous Service (Article 22), the period of eighteen months begins to run from the date subsequent to that of the end of the combined leave.

(iv) That the whole number of Chaplains absent on Furlough and Special Leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India. Except on medical certificate or on very urgent private affairs, Furlough or Special Leave may not be granted to a Church of England Chaplain if twenty per cent. of the whole number of Chaplains belonging to his Diocese (or to a Church of Scotland Chaplain, if twenty per cent. of the whole number of Chaplains belonging to his Presidency) are already absent on Furlough or Special Leave. The Bishop of Calcutta will report to the Government of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, as the case may be, when the limit is reached, and the Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Madras, Bombay, Lucknow or Nagpur, as the case may be, to their respective Local Governments. In the case of the Church of Scotland, the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Bengal, will report to the Local Governments under whom the Chaplains are serving, and the Presidency Senior Chaplains of Madras and Bombay to their respective Governments.

Note.—[The Government of India and Provincial Governments may relax the following

CHAPTER XXVII.—ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS—*continued.*

conditions governing the grant of Furlough to a Chaplain under clause (a) of this Article, in cases in which their enforcement would, in their opinion, cause special hardship to the officer concerned individually or be of material disadvantage to the State :—

- (1) Three years' continuous service ;
- (2) Seven years' active service ;
- (3) An interval of eighteen months since last return from privilege leave of over six weeks' duration.

(b) Furlough taken under this Article may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

(c) The Furlough of a Chaplain is strictly limited to a period of three years at one time, and cannot be extended even without allowances. But the Secretary of State reserves to himself the power of allowing a Chaplain to remain in Europe beyond three years, should special and exceptional circumstances require it.]

584. (a) To a Chaplain who has not rendered three years' Continuous Service, Furlough may be granted on medical certificate as follows :—

- (i) If the Furlough due exceeds a year—to the extent due, not exceeding two years ;
- (ii) If the Furlough due does not exceed a year—for not more than one year.

(b) Furlough granted for less than two years under clause (a) (i), or less than one year under clause (a) (ii), may, on medical certificate, be extended to the extent of the Furlough due not exceeding two years, or to one year, respectively.

585. *Furlough Allowances.*—(a) A Chaplain on Furlough is entitled to allowances as follows :—

Ordinary Furlough.	Other Furlough.
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Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay £600 a year	£480 a year.
Senior Chaplain ...	... £500 "	£384 "
Junior Chaplain ...	... £350 "	£300 "

An Archdeacon of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow or Nagpur draws no extra Furlough Allowance by reason of his office as Archdeacon.

Note.—[A Junior Chaplain appointed a Senior Chaplain while on furlough is entitled to the higher furlough allowance specified in this Article from the date of such appointment.

(b) To a Chaplain proceeding on Furlough to England (not combined with Privilege Leave) an advance of the first quarter's allowances may be made, which advance is not recoverable in the event of his death.

(c) Ordinary Furlough includes—

- (i) The first two years of each separate period of Furlough under Article 583.
- (ii) So much of Furlough under Article 584 as may be due, provided that the Chaplain have rendered six months' Continuous Active Service.

A Chaplain on Furlough or Special Leave does not forfeit his past Leave Allowances by resigning the Service without returning to India.

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

Provided that a Chaplain, who has had Special Leave, must render six years' Active Service before he can again have such leave.

588. For the first period of a Chaplain's Special Leave, he is entitled to the Leave Allowance admissible during ordinary Furlough. In subsequent periods he is entitled to no Leave Allowance.

589. The *Subsidiary Leave* of a Chaplain and the beginning and ending of his Furlough and Special Leave are regulated by the Rules in Chapter XIII.

590. A Chaplain on Subsidiary Leave is entitled to the same Allowances as during the Leave to which it is Subsidiary.

591. A Chaplain may draw Allowances as if he were on Privilege Leave for any part of his Subsidiary Leave for which if he were not retiring from the Service or going on furlough or on Special Leave, Privilege Leave would be admissible to him.

592. *Privilege Leave* may be granted (a) To a Chaplain appointed on or after 20th July, 1906, under the Rules in Chapter XII.

(b) To a Chaplain appointed before 20th July, 1906, as follows :—

- (i) After five months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than one month.
- (ii) After ten months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than two months.
- (iii) After fifteen months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than three months.

593. Privilege leave to the amount due may be prefixed as such to furlough, special leave on urgent private affairs, and extraordinary leave without allowances, under the conditions prescribed in Article 233; Provided that when privilege leave is so combined, the amount of the privilege leave due shall be calculated under the Rules in Chapter XII.

594. In applying for Privilege Leave, a Chaplain must, except when the leave is combined with other leave under Article 593, record the declaration prescribed in Article 826.

f. An Officer who has been granted privilege leave in combination with other leave is not permitted to resign the service until a period of at least six months has elapsed from the beginning of his combined leave.

595. A Chaplain may not take Privilege Leave in instalments.

596. An Archdeacon, Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, or a Chaplain, on Privilege Leave, may draw any duty allowance attached to his office provided he retains a lien on that appointment. Any conveyance allowance or local allowance (such as jail allowance) attached to his office may be drawn only if it is not drawn by his *locum tenens*.

597. *Extraordinary leave* may be granted under Article 312.

598. (a) *Benefits in the United Kingdom.*—A Chaplain in receipt of Leave or Furlough allowances who desires to accept a *benefice* in the United Kingdom, or to take up other employment, must obtain the previous permission of the Secretary of State in Council or of the Government of India, according as his leave is taken out of or in India.

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued.*

(b) Should he, after duly obtaining such permission, accept a Benefice, his Indian appointment will be deemed vacant on the expiry of any leave which may have been granted to him, unless, before the expiry of his leave, he shall have resigned the Benefice, after having first obtained the consent of the Secretary of State and of the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Benefice is situated to his doing so. No extension of leave will under any circumstances be granted to a Chaplain drawing leave or furlough allowances who has accepted a Benefice in the United Kingdom, unless he has resigned the same before the expiry of such leave or furlough with the consent before mentioned.

Note.—[In applying these orders in the case of a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland the word "Presbytery" should be substituted for the words "Bishop of the Diocese" in the ninth line.]

599. *Pensions.*—Chaplains are entitled to pension according to the following scale:—

<i>Gratuity and Pension on Medical Certificate.</i>	
Chaplains appointed before 17th March, 1892.	
	Per annum.
	£ s. d.
Seven years' residence and over ...	127 15 0
Ten years' residence and over ...	173 7 6
Fifteen years' residence and over ...	292 0 0
Chaplains appointed after 17th March, 1892.	
	£ s. d.
Under ten years' residence, for each completed year, a gratuity of ...	80 0 0
Ten years' and over a pension of ...	127 15 0
Thirteen years' and over a pension of ...	173 7 6
Eighteen years' and over a pension of ...	292 0 0

Retiring Pension.

Chaplains appointed before 17th March, 1892.	
After seventeen years' residence and	£ s. d.
twenty years' service ...	365 0 0
Chaplains appointed after 17th March, 1892.	
After twenty years' residence and	£ s. d.
twenty-three years' service ...	365 0 0

Note 1.—(a) Gratuities are subject to a maximum of £720.

(b) The invalid pensions of £127 15s. and £173 7s. 6d. a year are admissible only after a trial of a temperate climate and upon a certificate from the Medical Board attached to the India Office that the officer is permanently unfit to serve in India.

Exception 1.—A Chaplain appointed after the 18th February, 1918, may be permitted to resign his appointment on completion of five years' service provided he has given six months' notice of his wish to do so, and he will be granted a bonus of £400 if his service has been satisfactory.

Exception 2.—A Chaplain who having completed the period of probation, is not confirmed in his appointment, is eligible for a gratuity as in the case of Medical certificate, in respect of service passed subsequent to his nomination as a probationer, provided that his non-confirmation is not due to misconduct on his part. A similar gratuity may also be granted to a Chaplain who resigns his appointment during his

probation with the full approval of the Bishop of the Diocese, and for reasons considered as satisfactory by the local Government, provided that the Chaplain has completed at least one year's actual residence in India subsequent to his appointment as a probationer.

Note 2.—A Chaplain appointed at an age exceeding 30 years, is entitled to add to the period of his residence and service for retiring pension under this Article, but not for any other class of pension, the period by which his age may have exceeded 30 years at the time of appointment, provided that five years shall be the maximum period which can be so added.

599A. *Right and title to pension.*—A non-statutory Bishop of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow or Nagpur, if not borne upon the ecclesiastical establishment previous to appointment, shall be entitled:—

(i) To the pension and gratuity provided for Chaplains in Article 599 subject to the condition that the gratuity of a Bishop invalided before completing ten years' service shall be calculated at the rate of £120 per year of completed residence (as defined in Article 573), and that the maximum and minimum of such gratuities shall be £1,080 and £200 respectively;

(ii) To reckon as residence and service qualifying for retiring pension (but not for invalid pension) the number of completed years by which his age may at the time of appointment have exceeded thirty years, subject to the proviso that five years shall be the maximum period which can be so added.

600. *Retirement.*—(a) A Chaplain must retire after twenty-five years' service, unless specially exempted by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Governor-General in Council, or, if he belong to the Madras or Bombay Establishment, or to the Bengal (Calcutta) Establishment and is serving in the Presidency of Bengal, of the Governor in Council of his Presidency. (b) The Local Government may require a Chaplain to retire at the age of 55 years, provided that he has rendered sufficient service to qualify for a retiring pension under Article 599. Chaplains who entered the service on or before the 22nd September, 1915, may, however, be permitted, before being compelled to retire, to enjoy any furlough that may be due to them at the time when they reach the age above mentioned.

Note.—[The furlough granted under this clause is subject to the limit of two years prescribed in Article 583 (a).]

601. No leave, other than Privilege Leave under Article 502, may be granted to a Chaplain who has completed twenty-five years' service. Leave other than Privilege Leave granted to a Chaplain before completion of twenty-five years' service ceases to have effect on such completion.

Note.—[Articles 600 and 601 do not apply to the Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow, and Nagpur (see Article 570).]

601A. *Return passage.*—(1) If, during his period of probation, a Chaplain is declared by a

CHAPTER XXVII.—ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS—continued.

Medical Board to be permanently incapacitated for further service in India, he is entitled on retirement to a free passage to his country, provided that he has not before his retirement taken leave on medical certificate.

(2) A Chaplain who resigns his service under the rule contained in Exception 1 to Article 599 and is granted the bonus of £400, will be granted a free passage if he claims it within three months of the determination of his service and leaves India within such time as he may be directed.

(3) A Chaplain who within three years relinquishes his appointment for any cause other than certified ill-health, or is removed from it for misconduct of any kind, is not entitled to a return passage to his country and is liable to be called upon to refund the cost of his passage to India. The Local Government

may, however, waive the claim to refund in cases not involving misconduct, when satisfied that the circumstances justify the concession. A Chaplain who, having completed the period of probation, is not confirmed in his appointment is not liable to refund the cost of his passage to India.

MINISTERS OTHER THAN CHAPLAINS.

602. A Clergyman appointed under the orders of the Government to perform the duties of a Chaplain on the Regular Establishment, is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

603. The allowances of a Clergyman (whether of the Additional Clergy Society or any other recognised Society) are regulated by the Local Government within an annual grant for each Government.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—MILITARY OFFICERS.¹

PAY, ALLOWANCE AND LEAVE RULES.

604. The acting allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ are governed by the rules in Articles 104 to 116, and the Leave of Military Officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules is granted under the European Service Leave Rules in Chapter XIII.

605. The Local Government may grant Furlough or Leave under Military Rules, or Special Leave under Article 376, to a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules.

[*Exception.*—A Local Government cannot grant furlough or leave under the Military Leave Rules to a Military Officer who has no substantive appointment in the Civil Department, but is holding only a temporary or officiating appointment in that Department, unless it is prepared to re-employ him immediately on the expiry of his furlough or leave.]

Note 1.—[The grant of furlough other than on medical certificate to a Military Officer in Civil employ is subject to the condition that a period of not less than eighteen months has elapsed since his last return from privilege leave of over six weeks' duration.]

This condition may, however, be relaxed by the Government of India and Provincial Governments in cases in which its enforcement would, in their opinion, cause special hardship to the officer concerned individually or be of material disadvantage to the State.

Note 2.—[The grant of Furlough or Leave, other than Privilege Leave, out of India to a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules carries with it the grant of Subsidiary Leave under the provisions of Article 322.]

¹ The following is the Rule of the Military Department for regulating the treatment of regimental officers selected for temporary employment in certain Civil Departments:

CLAUSE 120. With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that a regimental Officer selected for temporary employment with a department of the State in an appointment other than those* whose seconding is regulated by the provisions of paragraph 4 of G. O. No. 811 of 1877 will, on the expiration of a year of such temporary duty, be seconded, provided that the department employing him certifies that

there is a fair likelihood of his being brought on the permanent establishment of that department; otherwise he must immediately be returned to his regiment.

An Officer so seconded must either return to his regiment at the end of his year, or he struck off as dead if on retention in a department for any period beyond 11 at term. [*Indian Army Regulations, Military Department, No. 1451, dated 2nd October, 1895.*]

Note 3.—[Privilege leave in combination with other leave is admissible to a Military Officer in Civil employ under the conditions and limitations in Article 233 but not under the military rules promulgated with India Army Order No. 64, dated 1st February 1904.]

Note 4.—[A Military Officer employed in the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, or as Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, or as Private Secretary to a Lieutenant-Governor, or as an A.-D.-C., appointed from Military employment, is not entitled to Privilege Leave under Chapter XII. of these Regulations.]

607. No other leave of absence may be granted under the Regulations in Part III. to a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules.

1. An Officer proceeding on furlough or leave under Military Leave Rules forfeits, *ipso facto*, his lien in any acting appointment. Consequently, a Military Officer in civil employ, with no substantive appointment in the Civil Department, loses, on proceeding on such furlough or leave, his lien on any temporary or officiating appointment in the Civil Department that he may have held, if he has to revert to Military employ in order to obtain the leave.

* Army or personal staff appointments tenable on fixed period

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued.*

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FROM CIVIL EMPLOY.

612. (a) A Military or Naval Officer in Civil employ, after attaining the age of 55 years, shall not, except for special reasons, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, retain his office or be appointed to any new office: Provided that, if such an Officer has held his office for less than five years, he may, for special reasons, with the sanction of the Government of India, be permitted to retain his office until he has held it for five years. The term 'office' in this Article includes an officiating appointment, and the currency of the period of five years is not interrupted by any subsequent temporary promotion to a higher appointment.

(b) The period of five years begins from the date on which the Officer first takes up the office, whether substantively or temporarily: Provided that, if temporary, he is confirmed without reverting to his substantive appointment; but the currency of the period is not interrupted by any subsequent temporary promotion to a higher appointment.

[*Exception.*—Medical Officers of the Administrative Grades—namely, Surgeon-Generals and Colonels, are not compelled to retire from the Service until they attain the age of sixty years.]

613. The undermentioned Officers cease to be in Civil employ on attaining the age of fifty-five years:—

- (a) Military Officers in the Survey of India, unless specially permitted by the Secretary of State, in the interests of the Public Service, to remain in the department for a further definite period.
- (b) Officers of the Indian Medical Service below the rank of Colonel, except Lieut.-Colonels, who are granted extensions of service beyond the age of fifty-five years until they complete thirty years' service.
- (c) Departmental Officers and Warrant Officers.

614. On succession to the Colonel's Allowance a Military Officer (not holding an appointment, the tenure of which is limited to five years) must vacate any Civil appointment which he then holds. But, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, he is eligible for reappointment or for employment in the same or any other appointment, at the discretion of

the Government of India in the Military Department. In such a case his civil pay will be reduced by the amount of his Colonel's allowance, which will be included in, and not given in addition to, his consolidated salary.

615. The compulsory retirement of military officers in the Public Works Department, or in the Engineering Department of State Railways, who are proved to be unfit for further advancement, is regulated by Article 353A and Note 3 thereunder. But any such officer, who, on reaching the age of 50 years, has not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, will be liable to be called upon to vacate his appointment by the Government of India.

616. Military Officers in the Public Works and Telegraph Departments cease to be in Civil employ on attaining the age of 55 years.

617. A Military Officer serving in the Public Works Department must vacate absolutely any appointment he may hold in that Department on succession to the Colonel's allowance.

620. *Leave after completion of period of Civil Employ.*—(a) No leave but Privilege Leave may be granted to a Military Officer in Civil employ, whether subject to the Civil or Military Leave Rules, or to any Naval Officer who is more than fifty-five years old. Any leave, other than Privilege Leave, granted in the Civil Department to a Military or Naval Officer in Civil employ before he is fifty-five years old ceases to have effect on his fifty-fifth birthday, on which date he reverts to Military employ. The absentee allowances of a Military Officer in Civil employ on leave other than Privilege Leave become a Military charge and he becomes subject to Military Rules on his fifty-fifth birthday, whether his leave was granted in the Military or the Civil Department.

Note.—[In the case of a Military or Naval Officer in Civil employ, who reverts to Military employ under the operation of the rules in this section, privilege leave cannot be granted at the end of his service in the Civil Department for any period which will expire within the three months previous to his reversion.]

(b) In applying Clause (a) to Medical Officers of the administrative grades—namely, Surgeon-Generals and Colonels—'sixty' or 'sixtieth' as the case may be, should be substituted for 'fifty-five' or 'fifty-fifth.'

CHAPTER XXIX.—CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Note.—[The rules contained in this chapter apply only to those Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department who were transferred to it from the Army Veterinary Department.]

621. Officers officiating in the Department draw the pay of their military rank *plus* half the civil allowance attached to that rank.

622. The leave and leave allowances of Civil Veterinary Officers are regulated by the rules in Chapter XIII, applicable to military officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules, with the following special conditions:—

- (a) Officers on ordinary furlough draw half the pay of their military rank *plus* half their civil allowances.

(b) Civil Veterinary Officers are treated, in applying the rules mentioned, as if they had, before entering the civil Department, been subject to the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps (1886) from the date of their arrival in India.

623. The pension rules of the Civil Veterinary Department are as follow:—

- (a) No officer becomes qualified for pension under the scale fixed for the Department until he has rendered ten years' service in it.

CHAPTER XXIX.—CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.—*continued.*

- (b) Pensions are granted at the rates prescribed for the Army Veterinary Department by the Army Regulations in force for the time being, plus an addition made on the following scale:—

After ten years' service in the Civil Veterinary Department £72 a year; after fifteen years' service in the Civil Veterinary Department £96 a year; after twenty years' service in the Civil Veterinary Department £120 a year.

- (c) Leave, apart from privilege leave, counts as service qualifying towards pension to the extent of two months for every year of actual service.
- (d) Retirement is optional after twenty years' service and allowed on medical certificate after fifteen years' service. An officer, other than the Inspector-General, who resigns the Civil Veterinary Department before retirement, forfeits all claims to pension under the scale fixed for the Department.

The pension of the Insp.-Genl., if he has qualified under clause (a), is at the rate of £700 a year after three years' tenure of office. Should an officer have completed five years' tenure of the post of Insp.-Genl. before having rendered ten

years' service in the Department, he is eligible for a pension of £600 a year.

Officers retiring before having completed ten years' service in Civil employ are dealt with under military rules for pension or gratuity. In the case of an officer invalided before completing ten years' service in the Civil Veterinary Department, the gratuity or pension earned by him under Military rules is increased in the same proportion as the total Civil allowances bear to the total Military allowances earned by him during his period of service in India.

Note 1.—[Previous service in an appointment absorbed into the Civil Veterinary Department counts as service rendered in that Department for the purposes of this rule.]

Note 2.—[This article does not apply to Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent who come under Article 349A.]

624. The rules in Chapter XXVIII. relating to the retirement of Military Officers in Civil employ upon attaining the age of fifty-five years, apply to Army Veterinary Officers in the Civil Veterinary Department.

625. *Family Pensions.*—The family of a Civil Veterinary Officer recruited from the Veterinary Staff of the Army are eligible for pension under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, 'Pay and Non-effective Pay,' applicable to the families of Army Veterinary Officers.

CHAPTER XXX.—CIVIL ENGINEERS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICERS.

LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

627. The rules in this Chapter apply, to the extent stated in the several Articles, to the following Officers:—

- (a) Officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments appointed from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill.
- (b) Stanley Engineers.
- (c) Other Civil Engineers and Telegraph Officers appointed by the Secretary of State.
- (d) Indian College Engineers appointed in India.
- (e) Other Civil Engineers not of purely Asiatic descent, appointed in India.

628. *Commencement of Service.*—If a Cooper's Hill Engineer lands in India on or before the 1st December of the year in which he passes out of College, his service counts from the preceding 1st October, unless another date should be specified in his letter of appointment.

629. If a Cooper's Hill Engineer is, after completing his three years' residence at College, required to go through a course of practical engineering in England under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, his service, unless another date should be specified in his letter of appointment, will reckon from the commencement of the practical course, or from such later date as will be consistent with the regulation that he may count as service towards pension the time spent on such practical course to the extent of one year only.

630. The service of a Cooper's Hill Engineer, whose case is not provided for in Articles 628 or 629, and who does not land in India by the 1st December, and that of any other Civil Engineer appointed by the Secretary of State, counts from the date on which he lands in India.

631. The service of an Officer appointed to the Telegraph Department, after training or competitive examination by the Secretary of State, begins as follows:—

- (i) If appointed after competitive examination, from date of covenant.
- (ii) If appointed after training at Cooper's Hill, from date of sailing of vessel selected by the Secretary of State, or 1st October in the year of passing out of the College, whichever is named in his letter of appointment, provided that he reaches India within two months of that date or other approximate date named in his letter of appointment; otherwise from date of arrival in India.

632. The service of an Officer appointed in India begins ordinarily from the date on which he takes charge of the office to which he is first appointed.

633. The Civil Engineers and Telegraph Officers whose leave is regulated by the European Service Leave Rules (Chapter XIII.) are enumerated in Article 27. Clause (2) and (3). The leave of all other Officers is regulated by the Indian Service Leave Rules (Chapter XIV.).

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—continued.

PENSION RULES.

635. The rules in this section apply to all Officers of the classes described in clauses (a) to (c) of Article 627, and also to those Engineers whose names are given in Appendix 12.

Note.—[The Rules in Article 643 apply to all classes of Officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments.]

636. The pensionary claims of Indian College Engineers, and of other Civil Engineers (whether of purely Asiatic descent or not) appointed in India, and of Telegraph Officers not included under Clauses (a) and (c) of Article 627, are governed by the ordinary rules in Part IV. But in the case of Officers of this class who may rise to the rank of Superintending Engineer, or in the Telegraph Department, of Superintendent 1st grade, or in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, of Director, the Government of India will be prepared to consider favourably their admission to the pension rules, including those contained in Article 642, applicable to the Officers specified in Article 635.

Provided that Civil Engineers and Telegraph Officers who are Members of the Provincial Services of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments are not eligible for the concession described in this Article.

1. The Public Works Department of the Government of India exercises the powers of the Government of India under this Article in respect of engineer officers of that Department.

2. The concessions made under this Article do not affect the operation of the rules which determine the age from which qualifying service begins.

637. The Government of India may, on special grounds, recommend for sanction of the Secretary of State the grant of an invalid pension, on the scale below to an Officer belonging to the classes referred to as appointed in India, in Article 627, provided that he be not of purely Asiatic descent. This Article does not apply to Officers of the Provincial Service.

Not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 2,000 a year:—

<i>If the qualifying service of the Officer be not less than—</i>	<i>Forty-fifth part of the Officer's average emoluments.</i>
10 years	10
11 "	11
12 "	12
13 "	13
14 "	14

638. Unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the rules of Part IV. apply to Officers defined in Article 635, but they are modified in the points noted in the following Articles.

639. The rule which excludes service under the age of twenty years does not apply to the officers defined in Article 635, or to Indian College Engineers.

640. Privilege leave and subsidiary leave count as service. Other leave counts to the extent stated in Article 408.

641. The following special scale of Pensions is admissible to the Officers defined in Article 635:—

(a) *After a service of less than ten years, an invalid gratuity on the scale laid down in Article 474 (a).*

(b) *After a service of not less than ten years, an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts:—*

Years of completed service.	Scale of Pension.	Maximum limit of Pension.	
		a year	a month
10	20-sixtieths of Average Emoluments	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 83½
11	21 " "	1,400	116½
12	22 " "	1,800	150
13	23 " "	2,200	183½
14	24 " "	2,600	216½
15	25 " "	3,000	250
16	26 " "		
17	27 " "		
18	28 " "		
19	29 " "		

(c) *After a service of not less than twenty years, a retiring pension not exceeding the following amounts:—*

20 to 24 } 30-sixtieths of Average Emoluments { 4,000 333½
25 & above } 5,000 416½

Note.—[The corresponding Rule applicable to Officers mentioned in Article 349A is contained in Article 474A.]

642. *Special Additional Pensions.*—One or other, but not both, of the following special additional pensions over and above those allowed in Article 641 may be granted by the Local Government to officers of the classes specified in Article 635, limited in the case of the Engineer Establishment to those appointed not later than 1898, and of the Telegraph Department to those appointed not later than 1897, as rewards of approved service in the responsible positions mentioned below:—

(a) *Additional Pensions of Rs. 2,000 per annum to those who have served three years as—*

- (i) Chief Engineers, or Officers who may have been graded as such.
- (ii) Director-General, or Deputy-Director-General, of Telegraphs.
- (iii) Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, or in any capacity in the Telegraph Department on the Rs. 2,250 grade.

Note.—[If an officer to whom this clause applies is compelled to retire under the 55 years' rule, or on medical certificate, before he has served the full period of three years, he may, with the special sanction of the Local Government, receive a special pension, which bears the same ratio to the full pension of Rs. 2,000, as the number of complete months' service in the grades referred to in this clause bears to the full period of 3 years.]

(b) *Additional Pensions of Rs. 1,000 per annum to those who have served three years as—*

- (i) Superintending Engineers.
- (ii) Officers of the Indian Telegraph Department in the grades of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,750 or as either of the two senior officers in the grade of Rs. 1,500
- (iii) Directors of the Persian and Persian Gulf Telegraphs in the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

CHAPTER XXX.—CIVIL ENGINEERS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICERS—continued.

Note 1.—[For the purpose of awarding these special additional pensions, Civil Engineers, of the classes enumerated in Article 635, in Class I. of the State Railway Revenue establishments, or in Classes I., II., and III. of Examiners, Public Works Accounts, and the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings (Civil Works Branch), are treated as of equivalent rank to a Superintending Engineer.]

Note 3.—[The provisions of this Article apply to officers of the Indo-European Telegraph Department appointed up to the 28th July, 1896. Those appointed thereafter come wholly under Article 643.]

Note 4.—[As regards the Officers of the Indian Telegraph Department mentioned above, no officer who has been passed over for promotion from the Rs. 1,750 grade and no officer in that grade at the end of his service who is not declared fitted for promotion will be considered entitled to the special additional pension.]

Note 5.—[Clauses (a) (iii) and (b) (ii) of this Article apply to services rendered in the specified appointments from 1st April, 1914. As regards services rendered before that date, the appointments qualifying for additional pensions are—

- (a) For Rs. 2,000 under clause (a) (iii) Director-General and next senior officer in the Telegraph Department.
- (b) For Rs. 1,000 under clause (b) (ii) Directors of Telegraphs, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes, senior Director of Telegraphs, 4th class, and the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief.]

Note 6.—[It is important to bear in mind that these additional pensions cannot be claimed as a matter of right, but will be granted at the discretion of the Local Government as rewards of 'approved service.' See special addition to certificate in Form No. 25 (Pension).]

Note 7.—[The corresponding rule applicable to Officers mentioned in Article 349A is contained in Article 475A.]

643. For Officers to whom special additional Pensions under Article 612 are not admissible, the following special additional pensions may be allowed by the Local Government:—

Additional Pensions of Rs. 1,000 per annum to those who have rendered not less than three years of effective service in the following appointments, provided that in each case during such service the Officer has shown such special energy and efficiency as may be considered deserving of the concession. In the case of Officers entering Government service after the 31st December, 1909, the grant of the additional pension is subject to the further condition that they must, in the event of voluntary retirement, have completed twenty-eight years of qualifying service. Voluntary retirement for the purpose of this rule should be taken as retirement under Articles 464 and 465:—

- Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.
- Chief Engineers in the Public Works and Railway Departments.

Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, Officer of the Indian Telegraph Department in the grades of Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 2,000 or either of the two senior officers in the grade of Rs. 1,750.

Superintending Engineers, Public Works and Railway Departments, on pay of not less than Rs. 2,050 a month.

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, when the office is held by a member of either the Indian or the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Deputy Managers, Traffic Superintendents, Locomotive Superintendents and Carriage and Wagon Superintendents in Class 1 of the State Railway Revenue Establishment on pay exceeding Rs. 1,500 a month.

Note 1.—[The provisions of this Article apply to officers employed in the Telegraph Department on the 31st March, 1914. Those appointed thereafter to the 'Posts and Telegraphs' Department come wholly under Article 475.]

Note 2.—[Note 4 below Article 642 applies also to special additional pensions admissible to officers of the Telegraph Department under this Article.]

Note 3.—[The corresponding rule applicable to Officers mentioned in Article 349A is contained in Article 475A.]

644. (a) An officer who holds a qualifying appointment substantively counts all active service, whether in the appointment or in an appointment of corresponding rank and responsibility in foreign service, or on deputation on special duty or in a temporary appointment. He also counts periods of privilege leave taken by him during such service, but periods of leave, other than privilege leave, do not count.

(b) All officiating and temporary service in a qualifying appointment falling within any of the classes mentioned in clause (a), including periods of such service passed on privilege leave, counts.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

646. The tenure of the appointment of Director-General of Telegraphs is limited to five years. Extensions of this term can be sanctioned by the Secretary of State alone.

647. No Chief Engineer of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, nor any officer of corresponding rank in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, or in the Superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department, nor any officer holding the office of Secretary or Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, can, without re-appointment, hold the same post for more than five years.

648. The following rules apply to officers whether Civil or Military holding the appointments enumerated below:—

- Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, Railways
- Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads, and Buildings.

PART V.—RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OR SPECIAL OFFICERS—*continued.*

Director of Railway Construction.

Director of Railway Traffic.

Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

Chief Engineers, Class 1, who have held one appointment with that rank for five years continuously.

Director-General of Telegraphs.

(1) An officer who is granted a special extension of time in any high appointment in the Public Works or Telegraph Department, the tenure of which is limited by rule, shall not be allowed any leave during such extension except privilege leave; and, should longer leave be necessary on account of ill-health, urgent private affairs, or other cause, the extension shall, *ipso facto*, cease from the departure of the officer on such leave.

(2) An officer who has served his full time in any of the above appointments, who is not given an extension, and for whom no other suitable appointment is available, or who vacates his appointment under Rule 1, may be allowed any leave admissible under rule.

(3) Appointments vacated under the above rules will be treated as substantively vacant

from the date of commencement of furlough, whether taken by itself or as combined leave.

649. The compulsory retirement of Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department or the Engineering Department of State Railways, who are proved to be unfit for further advancement, is regulated by Article 353A. But any Civil Engineer of these Departments, who on reaching the age of 50 years has not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, is liable to be called on to retire by the Government of India.

650. All Civil Engineers in the Public Works Department, Civilian Under, and Assistant Secretaries in the Public Works Branch of the Secretariat of the Government of India, or of a Local Government or Administration, and Civilians in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, in the Superior Railway Revenue Establishment, and in the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department, are required to retire on attaining the age of fifty-five years.

Note.—[The above rule is applicable to all Civilians of the several establishments named, whatever the source of their appointment may be.]

CHAPTER XXXI.—LAW OFFICERS.

651. The following Law Officers are entitled to the special privileges detailed in this Chapter:—

An Advocate General; a Standing Counsel; an Official Trustee; an Official Assignee.

A Receiver of a High Court; an Officer of a High Court who holds an appointment which, by law, can be held only by a Barrister.

A Secretary or an Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department to a Local Government.

A Remembrancer; Deputy Remembrancer or an Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

A Government Advocate and an Assistant Government Advocate.

A Clerk of the Crown; a Government Solicitor; a Government Pleader and a Government Prosecutor.

652. The Leave of Absence and Acting Allowances of a Law Officer who is a Member of the Indian Civil Service or of the Provincial Civil Service or a Statutory Civil servant are regulated by the rules applicable to the service to which the Officer belongs.

653. A Government Pleader or Government Prosecutor is entitled to such Leave of Absence and Allowances when on Leave, and to such Acting Allowances, as the Authority who appoints him may think fit to grant, provided that no extra expense be caused to the Government.

654. *Officers on full-time Salaries.*—The Leave of Absence and Acting Allowances of a Law Officer who is not a Member of the Indian

Civil Service or a Statutory Civil Servant, or a Government Pleader or a Government Prosecutor, but whose pay is fixed, and whose whole time is retained for the service of Government, are regulated as if he were a Member of the Indian Civil Service.

655. *Officers retained on fixed Allowances.*—The Leave of Absence and Acting Allowances of a Law Officer who is not a Member of the Indian Civil Service or of the Provincial Civil Service or a Statutory Civil Servant, or a Government Pleader, or a Government Prosecutor, whose pay is fixed, but whose whole time is not retained by the public service, are regulated by the following Rules.

Active Service.

1. 'Active Service' includes, besides Time spent on Duty, Leave of Absence taken under Rule 3, and Subsidiary Leave of Absence taken under Rule 8.

Application.

2. An Application for Leave of Absence must be submitted, through the Officer who passes his pay, to the Authority to whom the Officer is directly subordinate.

Leave during Vacation.

3. Leave of Absence during the Vacation of the High or Chief Court within whose jurisdiction the Officer serves, may be granted without deduction of pay, provided that no expense be caused by the grant of such Leave.

CHAPTER XXXI.—LAW OFFICERS—continued.

Medical Certificate.

4. Leave may be granted on Medical Certificate for a period not exceeding one year; and Leave so granted may, on Medical Certificate, be extended to twenty months.

5. Leave of Absence on Medical Certificate may not be granted again until after three years' 'Active Service.'

Private Affairs.

6. Leave of Absence on Private Affairs for a period not exceeding six months may be granted once only to an Officer who has rendered six years' 'Active Service.'

Furlough.

7. After four years' 'Active Service,' Furlough without Pay, but with retention of appointment, may be granted for a period not exceeding one year.

Subsidiary Leave.

8. In very urgent cases Subsidiary Leave of absence may be granted under *Chapter XIII.*, provided that no expense be caused by the grant of such Leave.

Commutation of Leave.

9. Excepting Subsidiary Leave, no kind of Leave may be granted in continuation of any other kind of Leave; but any Leave granted under these Rules may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of Leave which might first have been granted.

Commencement and termination of Leave.

10. If an Officer, who has obtained Leave of Absence, makes over charge of his office before noon, his Leave begins on, and includes, the day on which he makes over charge; otherwise it begins on, and includes, the following day.

11. If an Officer resumes charge of his Office after noon, his Leave of Absence ends on, and includes, the day on which he resumes charge; otherwise, it ends on, and includes, the day before he resumes charge.

Leave Allowances.

12. An Officer, while on Leave under Rule 4, 5, or 6, is entitled to half-pay: Provided that his maximum Leave Allowance shall be, if paid in India, Rs. 1,111 a month, and, if paid at the Home Treasury, £250 a quarter.

Note.—[An Officer compelled to take leave out of India under Rule 4, 5, or 6 owing to ill-health is entitled to the benefits of Article 342. In applying that Article the word 'pay' should be substituted for the word 'salary.'

Acting Officers.

13. (a) An Officer officiating for an Officer on Leave under these Rules is entitled to the pay of the appointment, less the fraction of it drawn by the Absentee, in addition to the same fraction of the pay of his own substantive office, if any. In calculating this fraction, the maximum Leave Allowance of £250 a quarter, payable from the Home Treasury, is held to be equal to 2,500 rupees.

(b) Provided that—

(i) The minimum salary of a Standing Counsel at Calcutta is Rs. 1,000 a month, and that of Assistant Legal Remembrancer, Punjab, Rs. 450 a month.

(ii) The minimum salary of a Government Advocate at Lahore, Allahabad, Rangoon, or Moumein is three-quarters of the pay of the appointment.

Deputation Vacancy.

14. An Officer officiating for an Officer deputed to act in another appointment, or on special duty, is entitled to two-thirds of the pay of the appointment in which he officiates, plus one-third of the pay of his own substantive appointment, if any.

Note.—[The Government of India may in special cases increase the allowance under this rule to an amount not exceeding the full pay to the appointment.]

Combination of Offices.

15. If an Officer holds more than one appointment, his salary is regulated by *Chapter VIII.*

656. *Officers paid by Fees.*—Leave may be granted under the Rules in the preceding Article to a Law Officer who is paid by Fees, whether his whole time be retained for the service of Government or not, on condition that he make such arrangements for the performance of his duties as are satisfactory to the Authority by which he is appointed, and on condition that, in case of his obtaining Leave on Private Affairs under Rule 6, the officiating Officer shall receive the whole of the Fees attached to the office.

657. *Other Officers.*—An officiating Law Officer, who is not subject to the foregoing rules, draws, as acting allowance, the difference between the allowance attached to the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates. Provided the maximum salary (see Article 91) is not exceeded.

658. *Extraordinary Leave* under Article 342 may be granted to the Officers in this chapter.

CHAPTER XXXII. RELATES TO STATE RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENTS.

CHAPTER XXXIII. RELATES TO THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT PILOT SERVICE; CHAPTER XXXIV. TO THE PORT BLAIR POLICE; CHAPTER XXXV. TO THE ASSAM AND DACCA MILITARY POLICE; CHAPTER XXXVI. TO THE CALCUTTA AND SUBURBAN POLICE FORCES; AND CHAPTER XXXVII. TO THE BURMA MILITARY POLICE.

PART VI.—Chapter XXXVIII contains the RULES FOR THE GRANT OF WOUND AND OTHER EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.

PART VII.—FOREIGN SERVICE; REGULAR ESTABLISHMENTS THE COST OF WHICH IS RECOVERED BY GOVERNMENT; SERVICE UNDER LOCAL FUNDS.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—FOREIGN SERVICE.

Definition.

750. Foreign Service is of two kinds, viz. :—

First.—The service of an Officer transferred to service under an employer who is not under the orders of Government, and allowed while in such service to maintain his claim to pension or to leave and pension in the same way as if he were still in the service of Government.

Examples.—Officers lent to Egypt, to a Native State, a Railway Company, a Port Trust, a Municipality, a District Board or other Local Fund.

Second.—The service of an officer employed in connection with the management by Government of estates or funds which they have taken under their control or received in trust, and paid from the revenues of such estates or from such funds. The service must be strictly connected with the management by Government, and appointments existing apart from, or continuing after relinquishment of, Government control, can be made only under the conditions of foreign service of the first kind.

Examples.—Administrators of Native States under direct management, Managers of Courts of Wards' Estates.

General conditions applicable to foreign service.

751. An officer transferred to foreign service remains subject to the general and disciplinary rules which would have applied to him as a servant of Government had he not been so transferred.

752. An officer who belongs, to a graded service is allowed the substantive promotion which he would have received had he not been transferred. One who does not belong to a graded service shall not be given substantive promotion in Government service without the specific sanction of the authority who would have been competent to grant the promotion if he had remained in Government service. Nor shall he at the time of his reversion be promoted to a higher appointment than he held at the time of his transfer without the specific sanction of the authority who would have been competent to promote him to that appointment had he continued in Government service, and such promotion shall not be given unless the nature of the Officer's duties and the manner in which he has discharged them qualify him for it. An Officer whose appointment under Government is one on progressive or a time-scale of pay counts time spent in Foreign Service for increments.

Note.—[An Officer who belongs to a graded service may also be allowed any officiating or temporary promotion, which he would have received had he not been transferred, which counts towards additional pension under Articles 644 (b) and 475, Civil Service Regulations.]

753. An Officer in Foreign Service may not elect to withhold contribution and forfeit the right to count as Government service the time spent in foreign employ. The contribution paid by or for him maintains his claim to pension or, if contribution is paid for leave allowance also, to pension and leave allowance in accordance with the rules of the service to which he belongs. Neither he, nor any body which has paid contribution on his behalf, has any right of property in such contribution nor can any claim for refund be entertained.

754. An Officer of Government, who is lent on Foreign Service conditions, may not, except with the sanction of the Government of India, accept a pension or gratuity from his foreign employer in respect of such service.

755. (a) An Officer retains while on Foreign Service a lien upon a substantive office under Government, and when he reverts to Government service, either temporarily or permanently, he resumes substantively the position in his service or establishment which he held when he was transferred, or to which he may have attained in accordance with the rule in Article 752.

(b) If an Officer proceeds on leave from his Foreign Service appointment he shall not ordinarily be considered to revert to Government service unless and until he rejoins his appointment in British Service.

Where, however, the Foreign Service is under the control of the Local Government, to service under which an Officer reverts on relinquishing such Foreign Service, that Government may determine the date on which the Officer may be treated as reverting to British Service.

Where the Foreign Service is under the control of the Government of India, the Officer shall be held to revert to Government service from the date on which his services are replaced at the service of the Local Government or Imperial Department to which he belongs.

756. The salary of an Officer appointed to act in a sanctioned appointment in Foreign Service and the joining time and transit pay of an Officer proceeding to, or returning from, Foreign Service, are regulated in accordance with the rules in Part II of these Regulations.

Note.—[The Local Government may, in special circumstances, allow an officer salary in excess

CHAPTER XXXIX.—FOREIGN SERVICE—continued.

of the limits prescribed in this Article but not exceeding the full pay of the appointment, provided that the pay of the appointment does not exceed the limits up to which the Local Government can sanction transfers to foreign service, *i.e.*, Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 1,250 a month, according as the officiating officer does or does not belong to an Imperial service.]

757. An Officer in Foreign Service who is appointed to act in an appointment under Government draws as salary the pay of his appointment under Government on which he has a lien and acting allowance on the pay of the appointment in which he acts. His pay in Foreign Service is not taken into account in fixing his salary in a Government appointment.

758. When an Officer is transferred to Foreign Service he draws salary from his foreign employer, and contribution is paid to Government, either by or for him, from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his appointment under Government. An Officer reverting to duty under Government ceases to draw pay from the foreign employer, and contribution is discontinued from the date on which he resumes charge of his appointment under Government.

The travelling allowances of an officer both when proceeding on transfer to foreign service and when reverting to duty under Government shall be borne by the foreign employer.

759. An Officer lent on Foreign Service conditions to a Native State or local fund will not be allowed to retire voluntarily from the British Service on pension while remaining in that of the Native State or local fund.

Note.—[For the purpose of this Article, retirement may be assumed to be voluntary unless, under the rules in Parts IV and V of these Regulations, an Officer (1) retires on medical certificate, or (2) is discharged on the abolition of his appointment in British Service, or (3) is required to retire on attaining a certain age or on completing a certain period of service, or (4) in cases where he is not so required to retire compulsorily, retires on reaching the age of 55 years.]

760. When an Officer lent on Foreign Service conditions retires from British service (*see* Article 759) without, at the same time, retiring from the service of his foreign employer, the Audit Officer shall communicate to the foreign employer through the usual authorities a statement showing the date of retirement and the amount of pension drawn from the British Government, with a view of enabling the foreign employer, if so inclined, to revise the existing terms of employment.

761. (a) An Officer who during leave desires to take up employment in India must obtain the previous sanction of competent authority thereto. If the post is one which should in the opinion of such authority be filled by a servant of Government he must be transferred in accordance with the rules of this chapter.

(b) An Officer who during leave out of India desires to enter Foreign Service out of India must obtain the previous sanction of the Secretary of State who will decide whether the Officer shall be transferred to Foreign Service, and, if so, will prescribe the terms of salary and contribution.

(c) From the date on which an Officer enters Foreign Service he ceases to be on leave and to draw leave allowances from Government.

Note 1.—[The authority referred to in clause (a) of this article is, in the case of a non-gazetted Officer, the Officer empowered to appoint such Officers, and in the case of gazetted Officers the Local Government.]

Note 2.—[If it be decided to allow the Officer to take up employment without entering Foreign Service he shall be permitted to draw his furlough allowances in addition to any emoluments paid to him by the employer.]

Sanction to transfer to, and pay in, Foreign Service.

762. Transfer to Foreign Service is not permissible:—

(i) Unless the transfer is in the public interest, that is, the service is such as should, for public reasons, be rendered by a servant of Government;

(ii) Unless the Officer holds, when his transfer is effected, an appointment in qualifying service on an establishment paid from General Revenues.

Note.—[Service under a landholder who retains the management of his own estate, or under such a body as the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, or under societies for the encouragement of agriculture or veterinary development, has at times been sanctioned on Foreign Service conditions. Service of this character, however, is properly private employment; the loan of a Government Officer for such purposes should be wholly exceptional and should not be allowed unless in the opinion of the Local Government a public advantage is secured which would otherwise be unattainable.]

763. Transfers and appointments may be sanctioned by the Local Government under which the Officer is serving, provided (a) the transfer is to Foreign Service in India; (b) the Officer's pay in Foreign Service does not exceed Rs. 2,500 a month if he belongs to an Imperial service (Article 20 B), and in other cases Rs. 1,250 a month; and (c) the Officer has rendered five years' service qualifying for pension. Condition (c) may be relaxed by the Local Government* under which the Officer is serving at the time of the transfer; it does not apply to the following Officers:—

- (i) Officers subject to the leave rules in Chapter XIII and Officers of the Army and the Royal Indian Marine.
- (ii) Employees in the Survey, Forest, Medical, Veterinary and Agricultural Departments with technical qualifications.
- (iii) Officers transferred to Foreign Service of the second kind.
- (iv) Officers transferred to temporary appointments.

**Note.*—[Local Governments should be on their guard against endeavours to use the Service of Government merely as a means of entrance with pensionable status into Foreign Service.]

(1) Temporary appointments are those which last not more than six months. In judging whether an appointment falls within this class, the duration of the appointment should be

PART VII.—FOREIGN SERVICE, ETC.—continued.

considered, not the duration of the particular Officer's employment.

(2) The Local Government may by general or special order—

- (a) delegate to any authority subordinate to it power to transfer to Foreign Service within the province any Officer whom such authority can, without reference to higher authority, appoint or transfer in the ordinary course of administration;
- (b) delegate power to sanction transfers to temporary appointments outside the province.
- (3) The Government of Madras is empowered to transfer to service in Ceylon without a reference to the Government of India any Officer not belonging to an Imperial Service.

764. Pay and allowances in Foreign Service in India may be fixed within the limits specified in Article 763 by the authority sanctioning the transfer. The latter should in doing so be guided by the following general principles which should only be departed from for very special reasons, to be duly recorded:—

- (i) The pay of an Officer transferred to a post, the duties of which are similar to those of the appointment which he held when transferred, should be fixed at a sum which does not exceed by more than 25 per cent. his last pay in British Service, or, if he is acting in a grade or appointment from which he is unlikely to revert, his last salary.
- (ii) An Officer transferred to an unusually responsible or difficult post or to one the duties of which differ from those of his appointment under Government, should receive pay specially fixed with reference to his *status* and pay in the service of Government, and the nature of the work for which he is transferred.
- (iii) When the transfer is to a Native State, the Local Government may allow the Officer concessions not exceeding those specified in Rule II of Appendix 31. This rule is absolute and Local Governments are not empowered to allow greater concessions. In other cases, Officers may be allowed travelling and conveyance allowance on such scale as the Local Government considers adequate; no other kind of allowances should ordinarily be sanctioned as they should be allowed for in fixing the pay of the Officers in foreign service. In special cases in which the Local Government considers them necessary, exchange compensation and local allowances may be sanctioned, subject in the former case to the provisions of Article 41-G of the Civil Account Code, as also the payment of leave and pension contributions by the foreign employer, the value of these concessions being taken into account in fixing the pay of the Officers in foreign service.
- (iv) Increases of pay should be regulated as follows:—

- (a) An Officer, whose pay is fixed under Rule i, and who belongs to a graded service or who is on progressive pay or in a service in which pay is regulated by

a time-scale, may on the occasion of each substantive promotion on his departmental list, or accrual of a periodical increment be granted an increase equal to that which such promotion or increment would have given him in British Service plus a sum not exceeding 20 per cent. thereon.

- (b) In all other cases in which pay is fixed under Rule i and in all cases in which it is fixed under Rule ii, no increase should ordinarily be allowed until the Officer has been for three years in Foreign Service. After that period, and subsequently at intervals of not less than three years, increments of not more than 20 per cent. of the original pay may be allowed, if proposed by the foreign employer and, if in the opinion of the authority by whom the transfer was sanctioned, they are justified with reference to the work of the Officer and the nature of his duties.
- (c) In the event of a material change in the nature of the duties of an Officer in Foreign Service his pay may be revised within the limits of its powers of sanction by the authority who sanctioned the transfer.

Contributions required for Leave and Pensions.

765. (a) An Officer transferred to Foreign Service in India contributes for both leave allowance and pension; if the transfer be to service out of India, contribution is made for pension only.

(b) Contribution is payable during leave on account of an Officer who contributes for pension only. When contribution is paid for both pension and leave allowances it is payable during privilege leave taken in Foreign Service, but not during other kinds of leave.

766. In the case of an Officer in Foreign Service of the first kind contributions for leave allowance and pension are levied to an assumed pay, in return for which the Government accepts the charge for the Officer's leave allowances of all kinds and pension (or, in the case of Foreign Service out of India, pension only) calculated on such pay. (As regards privilege leave allowances, see Article 779 below.)

767. In the case of an Officer of any of the classes mentioned in Article 763 (i) pay is assumed to be as follows, whatever the actual pay and allowances drawn by him in Foreign Service may be:—

- (a) If the Officer is on a time-scale of pay, the pay which he would have drawn from time to time had he remained in British Service.
 - (b) For Officers who are not on a time-scale of pay:—
- | | Indian Civil
Service. | Other
Services. |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| (i) For two years reckoning from the 1st April following arrival in India, or, in the case of an Officer appointed in India, following date of appointment | 400 | 350 |
| (ii) For every subsequent year | 100 | 50 |

Assumed pay, whether calculated according to Clause (a) or (b) of this Article, is subject to

CHAPTER XXXIX.—FOREIGN SERVICE—continued.

the following maxima : Rs. 2,500 a month in the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules ; Rs. 1,750 in the case of a Military Officer subject to the Indian Army Leave Rules, and Rs. 2,000 a month in the case of any other Officer subject to the Rules in Chapter XIII ; provided that except in the case of Members of the Indian Civil Service, Military Officers, any other Officers whose pensions are fixed in sterling, and Officers who may become eligible for a special additional pension under Articles 475, 642 and 643, assumed pay shall not exceed Rs. 1,500 a month.

Exception.—In the case of an Officer promoted from a subordinate grade to service which is subject to the Leave Rules in Chapter XIII, assumed pay is the pay he would draw from time to time on the Government list to which he belongs.

Note.—[In the case of Royal Engineer Officers, the date to be taken for purposes of calculating assumed pay under this Article, as the date of arrival in India, will be the date following the completion of two years from date of first commission. In making the calculation, service, both at home and abroad, is to be taken into account.]

768. In the case of Officers other than those mentioned in Article 763 (i), assumed pay is either pay last drawn in Government service, or, if the Officer belongs to a graded service, or is on a progressive or time-scale of pay that to which he has attained or been promoted in accordance with the rule in Article 752, up to a maximum of Rs. 1,250 a month.

769. In the case of an Officer in *Foreign Service of the second kind*, contributions for leave allowance and pension are levied on actual sanctioned salary (including a duty allowance or deputation duty-allowance), subject to the maxima prescribed in the case of assumed pay in Articles 767 and 768. In return for these contributions the Government accepts the charge for the Officer's leave allowances of all kinds and for his pension calculated on sanctioned salary (including a duty allowance or deputation duty-allowance).

770. Contribution is levied at the following rates:—

	For pension and leave allowance.	For pension only.
(a) In the case of Officers of the classes mentioned in Article 763(i)	1/4	1/4
(b) In the case of other gazetted and non-gazetted Officers ...	1/4	1/4
(c) In the case of inferior servants ...	—	1/4*

Note 1.—[In the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service, contribution includes the four per cent. annuity deduction required by Article 556 (a), and his salary in Foreign Service is, therefore, not subject to deduction. [See Article 556 (b).] In calculating the Leave Allowance of a Member of the Indian Civil Service who is in Foreign Service in India, one twenty-fourth must be added to the Officer's assumed pay, or, in the case of Foreign Service of the second kind, to his actual salary, in order to provide

for the four per cent. annuity deduction. A Member of the Indian Civil Service who is on Foreign Service out of India is not required to pay the four per cent. annuity deduction from the Leave Allowance which he receives from his foreign employer.]

Note 2.—[Percentage deductions (e.g., Civil Fund in the case of a Member of the Indian Civil Service), are calculated upon "assumed pay" in Foreign Service of the first kind and upon actual sanctioned salary in Foreign Service of the second kind.]

Note 3.—[In the case of a Military Officer the contribution covers the liability of Indian Revenues for temporary half-pay or half-pay pension when an Officer loses his health during Foreign Service out of India before becoming entitled to ordinary so-called full-pay pension.]

Note 4.—[The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, and the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, contribute for pension only at the rate of one-sixth of assumed pay, their Leave Allowances for such leave as has been earned in its service being paid by the Trust.]

**Note 5.*—[The Government of India pay no Leave Allowances to inferior servants transferred to Foreign Service.]

Note 6.—[Contributions in respect of Indian troops, Warrant and Non-commissioned officers and men of the army departments, &c., sent for service out of India, are regulated by separate orders.]

771. In addition to the contribution prescribed in these rules subscribers to the following pension funds pay to Government an additional premium of one-fourth or one-sixth of the premium paid to the Fund:—

- (i) Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, one-fourth.
- (ii) Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—
 - (1) Subscribers who joined the Fund on or before 12th November, 1900, one-fourth.
 - (2) Those who joined after that date, one-sixth.
- (iii) Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund, one-sixth.

Note 1.—[In the case of an Officer who contributes for leave, the extra premium is not payable during leave.]

Note 2.—[Subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Funds transferred to service under a local fund which qualifies for pension payable from the local fund, must, while employed under the local fund pay the additional premium prescribed in these articles.]

Note 3.—[The premium when due from subscribers to the Bengal Fund, is collected by the Directors of the Fund and adjusted in communication with the Comptroller, India Treasuries. In the case of the Bombay Fund, if the subscription is paid at a Government Treasury, the premium is collected at the same time without the intervention of the Directors ; but in cases in which subscription is paid to the Directors, they collect the premium also and adjust it in communication with the Accountant-General, Bombay.]

PART VII.—FOREIGN SERVICE, ETC.—*continued.**Remission of, and exemption from, contribution.*

772. (a) The Local Government may remit contribution for any period for which an Officer on Foreign Service is temporarily employed under Government, on duties additional to or distinct from his duties on Foreign Service.

(b) The following classes of Officers are exempted from the payment of contributions under the above rules, and their pensions [and, in cases (ii) to (v) leave allowances] are calculated according to the rules applicable to Government servants:—

- (i) Officers lent to His Majesty's Government or to British Colonies, Protectorates, etc. In such cases, if the loan is to the War Office, a share of the pension ultimately granted to the officer is paid by the War Office under separate arrangements, but if it is to a British Colony or Protectorate, pension contribution is paid during the period of the loan by the employing Government either to the Government of India or to the India Office. When, however, an officer is allowed to take up duties under the War Office, he may, in certain circumstances, be required to pay a pension contribution in respect of the period of the loan.
- (ii) Subordinates in the Revenue Survey temporarily lent to Municipalities for duty which, though paid for by them, also promotes Imperial interests.
- (iii) Medical Officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals in British India. In any province, however, in which the changes in the conditions of service of Assistant Surgeons authorized by the orders in Home Department Resolution No. 1148-50, dated 22nd August, 1898, have been brought into operation, contribution must be paid under the ordinary rules.
- (iv) Officers of the Royal Indian Marine lent to Port Trusts.
- (v) Any other Officer or class of Officer who by the specific orders of the Government of India, has been exempted from the payment of contribution.

Procedure for payment of contribution.

773. A copy of the orders sanctioning an Officer's transfer to Foreign Service must always be communicated to the Account Officer (referred to in Article 774) by the authority by whom the transfer is sanctioned. The Officer himself should, without delay, communicate a copy to the Officer who audits his pay, and take his instructions as to the Officer to whom he is to account for the contribution; report to the latter Officer the time and date of all transfers of charge to which he is a party when proceeding on, while in, and on return from, Foreign Service; and furnish from time to time particulars regarding his salary in Foreign Service, leave taken by him, his postal address and any other information which that Officer may require.

774. (a) In the case of Foreign Service out of India, the "Account Officer" is the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

(b) In the case of Foreign Service in India—

- (1) if salary in Foreign Service is paid from a Government Treasury and is subject to

audit by an Audit Officer of Government, the Account Officer is such Audit Officer;

- (2) otherwise, the Account Officer is the Accountant-General of the Province in which the Municipality, Port Trust or other body concerned is situated, or in the case of service under a Native State, the Accountant-General of the Government under whose administration the State is.

775. Ordinarily, contribution is payable directly to Government by the transferred Officer himself. Government does not enter into arrangement with foreign employers or make direct demands upon them. Exceptions to this rule are:—

- (a) Cases in which Officers are lent to His Majesty's Government or to British Colonies, Protectorates, &c., and in which the contribution is payable by the borrowing Government [see Article 772 (b) (i)].
- (b) Cases in which salary is payable at a Government Treasury under the orders of the Accountant-General, and contribution is deducted from salary;
- (c) Cases of members of clerical establishments in Foreign Service of the second kind, in which responsibility for payment of contributions and compliance with the rules rests with the Officer who controls the fund or administers the trust;
- (d) Cases in which, by special order or arrangement, contribution is recovered collectively on account of several Officers employed under one foreign employer through an agent or Officer who represents the employer.

776. Not later than 15 days after the end of each quarter for which salary in Foreign Service is earned, the Officer must remit, in such manner as may be arranged with the Account Officer, the contribution payable by him for the quarter.

In any case in which contribution falls into arrear, the Account Officer should bring the fact to the Officer's notice and claim interest at the rate of 4 pies a day per 100 rupees upon the amount due, from the date of expiry of the 15 days to the date on which contribution is paid up.

If any amount due, including interest, is not paid within 12 months of its accrual, the Account Officer should intimate to the Officer the amount due up to date, and inform him that in consequence of the default, he has forfeited his claim to pension or pension and leave allowance, as the case may be. In order to revive his claim the Officer must at once pay the amount due and represent his case to the Local Government who will deal finally with it.

Interest on overdue contributions should not be remitted save in exceptional circumstances. The Local Government may remit amounts not exceeding Rs. 10. The remission of amounts exceeding Rs. 10 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

Rules regarding leave, and the grant of leave.

777. An Officer holding an appointment in Foreign Service in India may not take leave or obtain leave allowances from Government unless he actually quits duty and proceeds on leave.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—FOREIGN SERVICE—continued.

778. An Officer on Foreign Service in India may not be granted leave otherwise than in accordance with the rules of the Government service to which he belongs. If such leave is granted to an Officer the Account Officer shall on the fact coming to his notice, require the leave so granted to be commuted to the leave for which the Officer is eligible under rule, and call upon him to refund any allowance in excess of the amount admissible. The Officer himself is personally responsible for the observance of the rule contained in this Article; by accepting leave to which he is not entitled under the rules he renders himself liable to refund allowances irregularly drawn, and in the event of his refusing to refund, to forfeit his previous service under Government, and to cease to have any claim under Government in respect of either pension or leave allowances.

779. An Officer in Foreign Service of the first kind in India draws leave allowances calculated on assumed pay, save that in the case of privilege leave he is entitled to his actual pay in Foreign Service, the difference between such pay and assumed pay being paid by the foreign employer. In the case of Foreign Service of the second kind all leave allowances are calculated on actual sanctioned salary and paid in full by Government.

780. (a) Privilege leave which is certified by the Account Officer (Article 774) to be admissible may, when taken by itself, be granted to an Officer in Foreign Service in India by his employer.

(b) Leave other than privilege leave taken by itself, may, in cases where the transfer has been sanctioned by the Government of India or a Local Government, be granted to an Officer in Foreign Service in India by the Local Government under whom he was serving before his transfer; in other cases it may be granted by the authority who sanctioned the transfer.

(c) An Officer who is in Foreign Service in India should submit all applications for leave, other than privilege leave taken by itself, with the report of the Account Officer, through his employer to the authority competent to sanction the leave.

781. To an Officer who is in Foreign Service out of India leave in respect of his Foreign Service may, unless special arrangements as to leave have been made on his behalf by the Government of India or the Secretary of State, be granted by his employer on such conditions as to leave and absentee allowances as the employer may determine. The Officer should make himself acquainted with the rules or arrangements which are to regulate his leave before accepting foreign employment, and the Account Officer will be responsible for obtaining from him at the time of transfer a declaration showing that he has read and understood this rule. Time spent by the Officer in Foreign Service out of India, though not constituting an interruption of service for leave under the Civil Service Regulations, does not count for such leave. Leave earned in respect of service under Government before transfer cannot ordinarily be granted to such an Officer so long as he continues to be on Foreign Service.

Special Cases.

782. An Officer of the Education Department, who is transferred by the Local Government in the public interest to a non-departmental College or School managed by a Board on which the Local Government is represented, or which is administered under a constitution and regulations approved, and of which the scale of superior appointments is sanctioned by Government, may contribute for leave allowances and pensions under these Regulations.

CHAPTER XLI. deals with REGULAR ESTABLISHMENTS, the cost of which is recovered by Government.

CHAPTER XLII.—SERVICE UNDER LOCAL FUNDS.

796. Apart from any special provisions, service paid for from a Local Fund does not qualify for pension.

PART VIII. (CHAPTER XLIII.) is concerned with RECORD OF SERVICE.

PART IX.—PROCEDURE RELATING TO LEAVE.

CHAPTER XLIV.—APPLICATIONS FOR AND GRANT OF LEAVE.

APPLICATIONS.

825. Except as provided in Articles 841 to 845 and 848, an application for leave should be submitted to the Local Government or other authority whose duty it would be to fill up the appointment of the applicant if it were vacant.

1. When a gazetted Officer applies for leave, he should quote the article or section of these Regulations under which he considers himself entitled to the leave.

826. An Officer applying for *Privilege Leave* must, except when the leave is combined with other leave under Article 213, record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking long leave of any kind for three months after his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying for permission to retire or to take long leave within the three months, he should, if he does so, explain his change of mind.

PART IX.—PROCEDURE RELATING TO LEAVE—*continued.*

Rule.—An Officer who has been granted privilege leave in combination with other leave is not permitted to resign the service until a period of at least six months has elapsed from the beginning of his combined leave.

836. *Medical Certificates.*—If the Officer is going on leave out of India, he should take with him one copy of the medical report upon his case.

837. A duplicate of the medical report of an Officer going on furlough on medical certificate or leave on medical certificate to Europe, North Africa, America, or the West Indies, should be forwarded without delay direct to the Under-Secretary of State for India, by the Local Government under which the Officer is employed, for the information of the Medical Board attached to the India Office, so as to arrive as soon as the Officer reaches his destination.

838. (a) An applicant for an extension or commutation of leave on medical certificate who is residing in Europe, North Africa, America, or the West Indies, must satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office as to the necessity for the extension or commutation.

Ordinarily he must attend at the India Office for examination by the Board, but, in special cases, particularly if he be residing at a distance of more than sixty miles from London, a certificate in a form to be obtained from the India Office and signed by two medical practitioners may be accepted. A certificate obtained outside England and signed by foreigners must be attested by consular or other authority as bearing the signatures of qualified medical practitioners.

(b) An applicant for an extension or commutation of leave on medical certificate who is residing in India or in any place not mentioned in clause (a) of this Article, must submit with his application (which is to be submitted to the proper authority in India under Article 238), certificates from two medical practitioners in the following form:—

We hereby certify that we have carefully examined Mr. A. B. of the....., who is suffering from..... (the nature of the disease and the present condition of the Officer must be fully detailed), and we declare upon our honour that according to the best of our judgment and belief, he is at present unfit for duty in India, and that it is absolutely necessary for the recovery of his health that his present leave which will expire in India on..... should be extended by..... months
weeks.

Date.....

Place.....

The certificate must be attested by the Principal Medical or other authority where the Officer resides.

GRANT OF LEAVE.

839. Leave may be granted with retrospective effect from the date on which it is admissible.

840. Unless specially otherwise ordered, leave must begin within thirty-five days of the date on which it is granted.

RULES REGARDING CHAPLAINS.

846. Subject to the exigencies of the Public Service, Local Governments are empowered, with the concurrence of the Bishop of the Diocese, to grant any Furlough or Special Leave authorised by these Regulations to Chaplains serving within their respective jurisdictions. Priority of claim is determined in accordance with Article 310.

847. If a Chaplain who belongs to the Madras or Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, but is serving in the Bengal Presidency, applies for Furlough or Special leave, the Local Government under which he is serving will, if it grants the leave, inform the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

848. The Bishop of the Diocese is empowered to grant Privilege Leave to Chaplains under Article 592, subject to the public exigencies, of which the Bishop shall be the judge. But the grant, cancellation, or extension of such leave should be reported to the Local Government concerned.

850. Except under orders of the Secretary of State, the term of Furlough or Special Leave cannot be altered without the permission of the Government by which it was granted.

851. Every Chaplain who obtains leave shall supply himself with a last-pay certificate, and with a statement showing the allowances which he is entitled to draw while absent. These documents will be furnished by the Accountant-General (*see* Chapter XLVI.), and no Leave Allowances will be payable without their production.

Note.—[If a Chaplain's term of twenty-five years' service expires (*see* Article 601) during his Leave, or during the period to which it is stated that it may be extended, the fact should be noted on the last-pay certificate.]

852. A Chaplain shall report his return to duty to the Bishop, and to the Local Government by which his Leave or Furlough was granted.

CHAPTER XLV.—PAYMENT OF LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

853. Leave allowances are payable in India after the end of each calendar month; but an Officer on leave out of India may, at his option, take payment at the Home Treasury, from the date of quitting India, or in the case of an Officer who has quitted India during the privilege leave portion of combined leave under Article 233, from the date of commencement of such

privilege leave; or if he proceeds to a Colony named in Appendix 15, he can take payment in such Colony. Any balance of leave allowances undrawn at the time that an Officer returns to duty in India, should be drawn there in rupees. In cases, however, where the non-drawal of leave allowances at sterling rates outside India is due to no fault of the officer concerned the

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CHAPTER XLV.—PAYMENT OF LEAVE ALLOWANCES—continued.

Government of India may authorise the undrawn allowances to be paid in India at such sterling rates, converted into rupees at the rate of exchange for remittances through Government on the date on which they become due.

An Officer having selected the country in which he desires to draw his leave allowances, is permitted to change only once during any one period of leave.

867. *Payment out of India.*—An Officer proceeding on Leave out of India, cannot draw his leave allowance at the Home or any Colonial Treasury unless he is provided with a Last-pay Certificate or Warrant in accordance with the Rules laid down in Chapter XLVI.

868. Leave allowances expressed in rupees, if paid at the Home Treasury or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, shall be converted into sterling at the rate of exchange for remittances through Government at the date on which each payment becomes due, the rate of exchange being subject to the following minima:—

- (a) In respect of privilege leave allowances or any leave allowance equal to an Officers' last salary, *rs. 4d.* per rupee.
- (b) In respect of any other leave allowances, *rs. 6d.* per rupee.

869. The leave allowances of all Officers are issued at the Home Treasury monthly in arrear on the first day of each calendar month.

They are made up to the following quarterly dates, 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; and they are paid in monthly instalments, the first two instalments in each quarter being the net amount accrued, omitting shillings and pence, and the third instalment being the balance due for the quarter.

Payment is made—

- (i) To the Officer on his personal application; or
- (ii) To his banker or other agent, duly authorised under power of attorney, on production of a life certificate filled up and executed in the manner directed thereon (except in cases where proof of existence is not required owing to the banker having guaranteed the Secretary of State against loss consequent on his dispensing with the production of such proof); or
- (iii) On presentation of a draft, duly filled up and signed by the Officer, in a form

which, with the requisite form of life certificate attached, may be obtained from the India Office, on the Officer's written application.

870. *Certificate of Leave.*—(a) Privilege Leave Allowances, when such leave is taken by itself, are not payable out of India; but in case an Officer leaving India should afterwards want his Leave to be commuted, he should take with him a Certificate in Form 9.

871. (a) An Officer proceeding on Long Leave to Europe who does not intend to draw allowances from the Home Treasury, should take with him a Certificate of Leave in Form 10, from the Audit Officer in whose circle of audit his appointment is held. If he visits England, this certificate is to be presented at the India Office.

1. A Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules proceeding on Furlough cannot obtain the certificate in this Article until he submits to the Audit Officer a certificate in Form 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, as the case may be, by the Account Officer in charge of his record of pension service.

(b) If the Officer afterwards desires to draw his leave allowances at the Home Treasury, or at some Colonial treasury, he must obtain a last-pay certificate from the Audit Officer in whose circle of audit he was employed when he proceeded on leave.

872. An Officer proceeding on Long Leave to North Africa, America, or the West Indies, must take with him a certificate in the form prescribed in the preceding Article. If he visits England, or has occasion to apply for an extension of leave, the certificate should be presented at the India Office. If not previously presented, it must be forwarded to the India Office when permission to return to duty is applied for.

873. An Officer proceeding on Extraordinary Leave without allowances to Europe, North Africa, America, or the West Indies, must take with him a certificate of leave in Form 11 from the Audit Officer in whose circle of audit his appointment is held. If the Officer visits England, or has occasion to apply for an extension of leave, the certificate should be presented at the India Office. If not previously presented, it must be forwarded to the India Office when permission to return to duty is applied for. The Audit Officer should, when he issues this certificate, send a duplicate to the India Office.

CHAPTER XLVI.—LAST-PAY CERTIFICATES AND WARRANTS.

874. Except as provided in Article 879, no Officer can begin to draw his leave allowances at any treasury in India, or at the Home Treasury, without producing a Last-pay Certificate from the Accountant-General of the Province to which he belongs.

1. No-demand certificates are not required by an Officer going on leave.

886. An Officer proceeding to Europe should present his Last-pay Certificate at the India Office. When he returns to India, he should obtain a Last-pay Certificate from the India Office.

PART X.—PROCEDURE RELATING TO PENSIONS.

CHAPTER XLVII.—APPLICATIONS FOR AND GRANTS OF PENSIONS.

905. The Rules in this Chapter apply to all Officers applying for pension under these Regulations, except—

- (a) Members of the Indian Civil Service—(Chapter XLIX.).
- (b) Chaplains—(Chapter L.).
- (c) Judges of the High Courts, for whom no special procedure is laid down.

906. There is no limitation on the period after retirement within which an application for pension or gratuity must be submitted; but, apart from special orders, a pension applied for after the Officer has retired begins from the date of application. (See also Article 930.) An Officer may be admitted to pension while absent on leave, whether in or out of India.

915. (a) The Government of India is ordinarily unwilling to pass orders on questions affecting the pension of an Officer until he actually retires, because their premature discussion

occupies valuable time almost always to no purpose and uselessly.

918. A pension which is certified by the responsible Audit Officer to be clearly and strictly admissible under rule may be sanctioned—

- (a) in any case, by the Local Government;
- (b) in the case of non-gazetted Officers, by the Officer who has the authority to fill the appointment vacated by the retiring Officer.

Note.—[A Local Government may delegate its powers under this Article to Heads of Departments and other subordinate Officers who are authorised to fill the appointment vacated by the retiring Officer.]

922. Should the amount granted to an Officer be afterwards found to be in excess of that to which he is entitled under the regulations, he will be called upon to refund such excess.

CHAPTER XLVIII.—PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

GENERAL RULES.

933. When a pension is stated in rupees, it is payable at any treasury in India; or, at the pensioner's option, at the Home Treasury.

934. Pensions granted in rupees which are drawn at or through the Home Treasury or in a colony in which the Indian Government rupee is not legal tender are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange for remittances through Government on the date on which each payment becomes due, subject to a minimum rate of 1s. 9d. per rupee.

Note 1.—[This rule also applies to the issue of gratuities to persons residing in any country in which the rupee is not legal tender; but when the service of an officer to whom a gratuity is granted terminates in India, the gratuity should be paid in India.]

Note 2.—[When the minimum rate of exchange comes into operation the following concessions apply:—

1.—Ordinarily, a pensioner who has been residing in India or other country in which the Indian Government rupee is legal tender, and who proceeds to a country in which the rupee is not legal tender is entitled to draw his pension from or through the Home Treasury at the minimum rate of 1s. 9d. the rupee from the date only when he quitted the former country. But a pensioner who leaves India within six months of his retirement and proceeds to a country in which the rupee is not legal tender is entitled to draw his pension from or through the Home Treasury at the minimum rate of 1s. 9d. the rupee from the date to which it has been paid in India, or if no payment has been made there, from the date of its commencement.

2.—A pensioner who has been drawing his pension at the minimum rate of 1s. 9d. the

rupee, if he proceeds to a country in which the rupee is legal tender and continues to draw his pension from the Home Treasury, is allowed the benefit of that minimum rate for six months from the date of his arrival in such country.]

Note 3.—[In the event of a case arising which appears not to be covered by the foregoing rules, reference must be made to the Secretary of State.]

Note 4.—[On warrants issued to persons drawing pensions stated in rupees it should be noted whether payment is subject to the minimum rate of 1s. 9d. the rupee.]

935. The rule in Article 934 applies to an Officer under covenant who is entitled by his covenant to pension; the covenanted rate of exchange for his pay and allowances does not, unless it is expressly so stated, apply to his pension.

936. Transfer of a pension from an Indian Treasury to the Home Treasury and *vice versa* is permitted within reasonable limits whenever desired.

Note.—[Frequent transfers of a pension to and fro are not permissible.]

Procedure in Paying.

940. A gratuity is paid in a single sum, and not by instalments.

943. A pension is payable in India monthly on and after the first day of the following month.

Payment in England.

964. The annuities and pensions of all officers are issued at the Home Treasury monthly in arrear on the 16th day of each calendar month.

They are made up to the following quarterly dates, *viz.*, to the 15th March, 15th June,

CHAPTER XLVIII.—PAYMENT OF PENSIONS—continued.

15th September and 15th December; and they are paid in monthly instalments, the first two instalments in each quarter being the net amount accrued, omitting shillings and pence, and the third instalment being the balance due for the quarter.

Payment in a Colony.

966. The Rules in this Section apply to pensions granted under the Rules in any Chapter of these Regulations. The pension of a pensioner residing in any Colony named in Appendix 15 may be paid there.

972. *Transfer of Payment.*—(a) Transfer of a pension from an Indian Treasury to a Colony, the payments in which are adjusted in the accounts of the Home Treasury, is permitted

only once; but a pensioner can at any time have payment transferred from a Colony to an Indian Treasury, or from a Colony the payments in which are adjusted in the accounts of the Home Treasury, to England, for direct payment from the Home Treasury.

(b) In case a Pensioner desires transfer of payment of his pension from one Colony to another, the Government of India will recognise the proceedings of the Colonial Authorities sanctioning such transfer, which should, however, be reported separately by the pensioner to the Government of India and to the Under-Secretary of State for India.

973. Upon his return to India, an Officer should deliver up his copy of the Warrant, which will serve the purpose of a last-pay certificate.

CHAPTER XLIX.—MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

APPLICATIONS.

977. *Retirement during leave to Europe.*—(a) An Officer who wishes to retire from the service while on leave in Europe, must submit his application to the Secretary of State.

(b) When an Officer makes his application under this Article, whether after completing his full period of service, or after having been declared by the Medical Board to be unfit for further service in India, his resignation is accepted, subject to the adjustment of any demands that may be standing against him in India; and he is directed to apply to the Government of India, the Government of Madras, the Government of Bombay, or the Government of Bengal, as the case may be, for the annuity or gratuity to which his length of service may entitle him.

PAYMENT.

979. The annuity of an Officer who leaves India by sea, when retiring from the service at the end of subsidiary leave, begins, and his subsidiary leave ends, on the day of the departure of the vessel in which he sails.

980. The annuity of a Member of Council who has not previously resigned his seat in Council, or whose successor has not entered upon his office, commences from the day following that on which the vessel in which he leaves India sails, or from the expiry of his five years' tenure of office, whichever date is earlier.

982. Annuities are payable in arrear, monthly, and to date of decease.

983. (a) Payment of annuities and gratuities may be taken at the Home Treasury in sterling money, or in India in rupees, at the following rate:—

(i) If the annuitant was on the Bengal establishment—10½ rupees for each pound sterling.

(ii) If the annuitant was on the Madras or Bombay establishment—10 6/10 rupees for each pound sterling.

The rates specified in this clause were fixed by Statute, 37 Vict., c. 12.

(b) Provided that any annuitant who resides in India, and wishes to draw his annuity in that country, may exercise the option of receiving it at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

Note.—[This rule applies to all Officers whose pensions are stated in sterling, and who, being resident in Asia, take payment in India.]

984. Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury, and *vice versa*, is permitted twice only.

987. Payment of annuities may be made in any Colony named in Appendix 15, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Articles 976 to 973.

CHAPTER L.—CHAPLAINS.

988. Application may be made to, and pensions are granted by, the Government of India, Local Governments, or by the Secretary of State, as the case may be.

Note.—[A Chaplain who proceeds to Europe on leave should give four months' notice if he decides to retire without returning to India.]

At least six months before a Chaplain, whether of the Church of England or the Church of Scotland, completes his full period of service, a statement should be furnished by the Local Government concerned to the Government of

India in the Department of Education, for transmission to the Secretary of State, showing the date on which the Chaplain completes such service, whether he is in England or in India. It should also be stated whether he is on duty or on leave, and, if the latter, for what period.

989. A Chaplain proceeding to England on retirement without applying for pension should procure a certificate in Form 30:—

(1) From the Accountant-General of the Province in which he is serving or has last served;

PART X.—PROCEDURE RELATING TO PENSIONS—*continued*.

(i) In the case of the Archdeacon of Calcutta or the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, from the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

990. A Chaplain who wishes to obtain pension from the authorities in India must, if he belongs to the Church of England, submit his application through the Archdeacon or Bishop of his diocese, or if he belongs to the Church of Scotland, through the Presidency Senior Chaplain, to the Local Government under which he is serving or has last served.

The Archdeacon of Calcutta or the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, will submit his application to the Government of India in the Department of Education.

992. The Department of Education or the Local Government before accepting the resignation of a Chaplain should obtain a certificate

from the Comptroller, India Treasuries, or the Accountant-General concerned, showing the Chaplain's service, residence and the amount of pension to which he is entitled.

993.—(a) In the case of the Archdeacon of Calcutta and the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, the case should be forwarded to the Finance Department of the Government of India, in which Department the pension to which the Chaplain is entitled will be sanctioned.

(b) In the case of other Chaplains the pension will be sanctioned by the Local Government concerned.

994. A Chaplain to whom pension has been granted in India, should be careful before proceeding to England to obtain the usual certificate of the last issue of pay or pension to him in India.

PART XI.—CHAPTERS LI. TO LVII. contain Regulations relating to

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER LIV.—OFFICERS APPOINTED IN EUROPE.

1087. The rules regarding—

(a) Passage to India, and outfit allowances (in case of appointment in Europe),

(b) Return to Europe (on termination of appointment),

of certain high officers, which have been framed by the Secretary of State, are given in Appendix 28.

1088. Officers appointed in Europe to the public service in India are ordinarily allowed by the Secretary of State a free passage to India.

1092. An Officer who is appointed by the Secretary of State while resident in Europe, and who is not one of the High Officers referred to in Article 1087, is entitled to Travelling Allowance at the rates laid down in Chapter LII., from the capital town of the Presidency

to which he is attached to the first station to which he is posted.

1093. (a) If such an Officer disembarks in India at any port other than the capital town of the Presidency to which he is attached, he is entitled to Travelling Allowance from such port to the first station to which he is posted, limited to the amount to which he would have been entitled under the preceding Article if he had disembarked at such capital town.

(b) But if an Officer is directed by the Secretary of State to proceed to a particular port, he is entitled to Travelling Allowance from that port.

Note.—[For the purposes of the preceding Articles, an Officer attached to any Province other than Bombay or Madras, is held to be attached to the Bengal Presidency.]

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER LVI.—SPECIAL RULES FOR HIGH OFFICERS.

1144A.—A gentleman who is habitually resident in India at the time of receiving notice of his intended appointment to the Council of India, shall receive £500 as allowance for equip-

ment and £100 for the voyage to England to be paid on appointment, and £100 to be paid on termination of office for the return voyage to India.

PART XII.—APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 15.

Referred to in Articles 862 and 966,

LIST OF COLONIAL TREASURERS, COMMAND PAYMASTERS, AND OTHER IMPERIAL AGENTS IN THE COLONIES AND OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Dominion, Colony, or Protectorate.	Designation of Paying Officer.
<i>Africa:—</i>	
British East Africa	Treasurer, Nairobi.
Central Africa	Treasurer, Zomba.
Gambia	Treasurer, Bathurst.
Gold Coast Colony... ..	Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
Northern Nigeria	Treasurer, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.
Southern Nigeria	Financial Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
Uganda	Treasurer, Entebbe.
<i>Australia:—</i>	
New South Wales... ..	State Treasurer, Sydney.
Queensland	State Treasurer, Brisbane.
South Australia	State Treasurer, Adelaide.
Victoria	State Treasurer, Melbourne.
West Australia	State Treasurer, Perth.
New Zealand	The Treasurer, Wellington.
Tasmania	State Treasurer, Hobart.
Canada (including British Columbia)	Secretary, Board of Pensions Commissioners for Canada (Imperial Section), Ottawa.
Newfoundland	The Minister of Finance, St. John's.
Bahamas	Registrar of Records, Nassau.
Barbados (and all other West India Islands except Jamaica)	Colonial Treasurer, Barbados.
British Guiana	Government Secretary, Georgetown.
British Honduras	Colonial Treasurer, Belize.
Falkland Islands	Treasurer, Stanley.
Fiji	Treasurer, Suva.
St. Helena	Colonial Treasurer, St. Helena.
Bermuda	Command Paymaster, Bermuda.
Ceylon	Command Paymaster, Ceylon.
Egypt	Command Paymaster, Cairo.
Gibraltar	Command Paymaster, Gibraltar.
Hong Kong	Command Paymaster, Hong Kong.
Jamaica... ..	Command Paymaster, Jamaica.
Malta	Command Paymaster, Malta.
Mauritius	Command Paymaster, Mauritius.
Sierra Leone	Command Paymaster, Sierra Leone.
South Africa	Command Paymaster, Capetown.
Straits Settlements	Command Paymaster, Singapore.

APPENDIX No. 28.

Referred to in Article 1087.

RULES REGARDING THE ALLOWANCES FOR EQUIPMENT AND VOYAGE OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.

RULES made under the Statutes 5 and 6 Geo. 5, cap. 61, 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, the Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, and the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Dated the 7th March, 1916.

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 £5,000. If a Governor-General at the time of his appointment is resident in India or Ceylon, he shall receive an allowance of £3,000 for equipment, but no allowance for voyage. If he is resident elsewhere than in Europe, India, or Ceylon, he shall receive an equipment allowance of £3,000, and such further allowance for voyage not exceeding £500, as shall be decided by the Secretary of State in Council according to the circumstances of the case.

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.

PART XII.—APPENDICES—*continued.*

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 to India or to Aden, as the case may be, will be defrayed by Government according to the rules in force in the Military Department as to military officers proceeding to India on duty. For such newly appointed Governor-General proceeding to India a steamer belonging to the Royal Indian Marine will (if consistent with the requirements of the public service, and in accordance with the wishes of such Governor-General) be provided to convey him and his family and suite from Aden to Bombay. Should he make use of this steamer, he 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 Royal Indian Marine troopships, and his allowance will be issued at the rate of £3,500 only.

4. For an ex-Governor-General returning to Europe, on resignation, a steamer belonging to the Royal Indian Marine will (if consistent with the requirements of the public service and in accordance with his wishes) 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, and no grant from Indian revenues will be made to the ex-Governor-General for his homeward journey from Suez. Should he make use of the Royal Indian Marine steamer, 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 Royal Indian Marine troopships.

5. If a steamer belonging to the Royal Indian Marine cannot, consistently with the requirements of the public service, be provided for the conveyance to Suez of an ex-Governor-General returning to Europe on resignation, or if he prefers not to make use of such steamer, an allowance of £500 will be made to him from Indian revenues in lieu thereof.

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 Royal Indian Marine 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.

8. The allowance for equipment and voyage of a Governor of Madras, Bombay, or Bengal, is fixed at £1,800, and that of a Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India at £500, if resident in Europe at the time of appointment. If resident in India or Ceylon at the time of his appointment, a Governor shall receive £750, and a Commander-in-Chief £400 for equipment, but no allowance for voyage. If at the time of his appointment a Governor or Commander-in-Chief is resident elsewhere than in Europe, India, or Ceylon, he shall receive the same equipment allowance of £750 or £400, as the case may be, and such further allowance for voyage, not exceeding in the one case £250, and in the other case £100, as shall be decided by the Secretary of State in Council, according to the circumstances of the case. A Governor, however, who having received on first appointment the allowance authorised by this rule, is subsequently transferred to another Presidency as Governor thereof, shall receive an allowance of £250 plus the amount of the actual expenses incurred on account of the journey of himself, his family, personal staff and servants, and on account of the carriage of his and their effects.

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, Bombay, or Bengal, similarly proceeding from Europe to take up their duties, may respectively be accompanied by two combatant military officers for their personal staff, the passages of these officers being provided at the expense of Government, according to the rules in force in the Military Department as to military officers proceeding to India on duty; but, with these exceptions, Government will make no arrangements for, and will defray none of the expenses connected with, the passage or conveyance of any of the officers mentioned in Rule 8. or of their families, to or from India.

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

11. The allowance for equipment and voyage of Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India, if resident in Europe at the time of appointment, is fixed at £300. If resident in India or Ceylon at the time of his appointment, a Councillor shall receive £225 for equipment, but no allowance for voyage. If at the time of his appointment a Councillor is resident elsewhere

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RULES REGARDING THE ALLOWANCES FOR EQUIPMENT AND VOYAGE OF CERTAIN OFFICERS— *continued.*

than in Europe, India or Ceylon, he shall receive the same equipment allowance of £225, and such further allowance for voyage, not exceeding £75, as shall be decided by the Secretary of State in Council, according to the circumstances of the case. Provided that no such Councillor who is, when appointed, a member of the Government Services in India, shall receive any allowance wherever he may be at the time of his appointment.

12. An officer serving or residing out of Europe, but appointed during a temporary visit to Europe, shall not be deemed to be residing in Europe for the purpose of these rules.

II.

RULES made under Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 104, sec. 6, by the Secretary of State in Council of India, fixing the Expenses for Equipment and Voyage of the Chief Justices and Judges of the several High Courts established under the said Statute. Dated 1st of January, 1888.

39. For the purposes of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from Europe on first appointment, there shall be allowed,—

To a Chief Justice or Judge of any High Court £300

But no such allowance shall be made to any person who, being in India, is appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Judge, or who, having been in India, is in Europe at the time of his appointment with the intention of returning to India.

APPENDIX No. 31.

Referred to in Article 753 (ii).

RULES REGULATING THE EMOLUMENTS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS WHOSE SERVICES ARE LENT FOR EMPLOYMENT IN NATIVE STATES.

I. When the loan of an officer's services for employment under a Native State is sanctioned, the salary which it is proposed that the officer shall receive shall be precisely specified; and, if it is desired that he shall receive any remuneration or emolument in addition to his salary proper, the exact nature and value thereof shall be detailed in the orders approving his transfer to foreign service. No officer will be permitted to receive any remuneration or emolument, whether in cash or otherwise, other than as may be expressly enumerated in the order of sanction. If the orders are silent as to any particular form of remuneration the intention is that it shall not be received.

II. The concessions which may be sanctioned by a Local Government, in those cases in which it has the power under the rules in the Civil Service Regulations of sanctioning the transfer of an officer to service under a Native State, are as follows:—

- (i) Contributions towards leave and pension under the ordinary rules of the Civil Service Regulations.
- (ii) Exchange compensation allowance, in the case of officers who were in receipt of it prior to the loan of their services to the Native State, and to whom the State desires to grant it.
- (iii) Travelling allowance under the ordinary rules of the Civil Service Regulations or under the local rules of the Darbar if these are not more favourable. This does not extend to the grant of a fixed monthly travelling allowance, which may not be granted in any case without the previous sanction of the Government of India, but conveyance and horse allowances may be granted in special cases where the circumstances so require.
- (iv) Tents, boats and transport on tour, under circumstances in which they would ordinarily be sanctioned in the case of an officer of corresponding position in British India, and on a similar scale, and subject to the Rules of the Civil Service Regulations as to travelling allowance, &c. As an exception to this rule, a more extensive scale may be sanctioned for Indian officers only, provided that a reasonably equivalent reduction of the travelling allowance admissible under the ordinary rule is at the same time directed.
- (v) Free quarters to both European and Indian officers—
 - (a) when an officer of corresponding position in British India would be entitled to such a concession;
 - (b) when an officer is employed as a tutor, private secretary, or resident medical attendant, provided that such addition to his total emoluments is duly considered in fixing an appropriate rate of pay to be drawn by him;
 - (c) otherwise, and provided always that the concession is considered in determining an appropriate rate of pay—
 - (1) to a European officer, only if no other houses but such as are the property of the Darbar are available and the State is unwilling to accept rent;
 - (2) to an Indian officer, if having regard to the nature of his appointment such a concession is in accordance with local custom and the wishes of the State.

When quarters are occupied which are the property of the Native State, whether free or on the payment of rent, reasonable repairs to them may be effected at the cost of the State, but all material additions or alterations should receive the special sanction of the Local Government in each case.

PART XII.—APPENDICES—continued.

- (vi) Free furniture in quarters which are the property of the State to Indian officers, and in the case of European officers, only when employed as a tutor, private secretary or medical officer resident with a Chief, and only if in accordance with local custom and the wishes of the Darbar. The value of the concessions shall be considered in determining an appropriate rate of pay to be permitted to the officer concerned.
- (vii) The use of Darbar carriages and animals by an Indian officer, and in the case of European officers, only when employed as a tutor, private secretary or medical officer resident with a Chief, if the concession is in accordance with local custom and the wishes of the Darbar, and subject to consideration in determining the rate of pay to be allowed.

III. The following concessions may not be sanctioned by a Local Government. If it is desired to recommend the grant of any of them, the orders of the Government of India should be taken :—

- (i) Local and personal allowances.
- (ii) Free quarters to European and Indian officers under circumstances other than those provided for in paragraph II (v) above.
- (iii) The use of free furniture by European officers other than tutors, private secretaries or medical officers resident with a Chief.
- (iv) The use of Darbar carriages and animals by European officers other than tutors, private secretaries or medical officers resident with a Chief, at headquarters.
- (v) Fixed monthly travelling allowances.
- (vi) Any other concession not within the powers of sanction of the Local Government as stated in paragraph II above.

IV. The following concessions are explicitly prohibited and will not be allowed in any case :—
Free provisions in any circumstances, and free lighting, fuel, fodder and supplies of any description at headquarters.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES REGULATING THE GENERAL PROVIDENT FUND.

SCOPE OF FUND.

1. The fund will be a general fund open to all civil officers in permanent pensionable and non-pensionable posts in service which is superior within the meaning of Article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations; but it shall not be open to European members of the Indian Civil Service, subscribers to the State Railway Provident Fund, or any class of officers for whom a compulsory family pension fund has already been established.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP OF NEW FUND; CLOSURE OF EXISTING PROVIDENT FUNDS.

a. As regards officers in the service of Government at the date of the institution of the new fund :—

- (a) Officers in whose case subscription to an existing service fund is optional, or who are not entitled to subscribe to such a fund, will be permitted to join the new fund as optional subscribers at any time.
- (b) Officers in whose case subscription to an existing fund is compulsory will be permitted to join the new fund as compulsory subscribers at any time.
- (c) When subscribers to an existing fund join the new fund, their accounts with the existing fund, including any liability for the refund of advances, will be transferred to the new fund.
- (d) Officers who join the new fund, whether as compulsory or as optional subscribers, will cease to be eligible to subscribe to any existing Provident fund, with effect from the date of joining the fund.
- (e) The rules applicable to subscribers to existing funds who do not exercise the option of joining the new fund will remain unchanged, but all existing funds will be closed to new subscribers, with effect from the date of the institution of the new fund.

3. As regards officers entering the service of Government after the institution of the new fund :—

- (a) Subscription to the new fund will be compulsory in the case of (i) all Europeans and Anglo-Indians in permanent employ; (ii) all members of the staff employed in the Treasurer's Departments of Currency Offices, on attaining a substantive pay of Rs. 100 a month or more.
- (b) All other officers eligible to join the fund will be admitted as optional subscribers.
- (c) The existing service funds specified below will be absolutely closed to future entrants into Government service, namely, the Civil Engineers Provident Fund and the Provident Funds of the Finance, Police, Geological Survey, Opium, Northern India Salt Revenue, Forest and Civil Veterinary Departments.

4. If an officer, who is entitled to subscribe to the new fund, is on foreign service, he shall be subject to these rules except where otherwise stated in the same manner as if he were not so transferred.

5. (1) In the case of all officers the privilege of optional subscription will lapse if subscriptions are discontinued (otherwise than on leave) more than three times. In the event of such a lapse of subscription no right to withdrawal of the sum at credit of the subscriber will be recognised other than is provided for in Rules 10, 15, and 18.

(a) If an officer, subsequent to his becoming a subscriber to the Fund, be reduced to the position of an inferior servant, he will cease to subscribe to the fund so long as he is not reinstated or re-promoted to superior service, but a final withdrawal of his deposits will be allowed only as provided for in Rules 10, 15, and 18.

RATE OF INTEREST.

6. Compound interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on subscriptions; but Government reserve the right to reduce this rate at any time for officers who become subscribers to the fund after Government have announced their intention of reducing the rate.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

7. The monthly rate of subscription shall be an amount expressed in whole rupees, and shall remain fixed throughout the financial year. It may be any sum in whole rupees not less than 6½ per cent. of salary (*i.e.*, one anna in the rupee) and not exceeding 15½ per cent. (*i.e.*, 2½ annas in the rupee), the rate of salary for this purpose being that drawn in respect of the 31st March of the financial year preceding.

The amount which a subscriber elects to subscribe monthly for each financial year shall be assumed to be represented by the deduction which he himself causes to be made in his salary bill for the preceding March; provided that if the sum so deducted is below the minimum or above the maximum limit above prescribed, the subscriber shall be assumed to have elected to subscribe the minimum or the maximum permissible amount, as the case may be. The amount thus elected shall not be variable later on in the year on account of any increase or decrease in the rate of salary which may ultimately be found to have been due in respect of the 31st March or which may take place during the year.

SUBSCRIPTION DURING LEAVE WITH ALLOWANCES.

8. Subscription during leave with allowances will be optional. The monthly amount subscribed shall be a sum expressed in whole rupees and not exceeding the amount at which the officer was subscribing under Rule 7 prior to proceeding on leave in the case of privilege leave, and half that amount in the case of other leave.

Subject to the limits above mentioned, an officer proceeding on combined leave may notify his intention to subscribe at one rate for the privilege leave portion and at another rate for the remainder of the leave.

The subscription, if any, payable in respect of a month spent partly on duty and partly on leave will be calculated proportionately: *i.e.*, at the duty rate for the duty portion and at the leave rate, if any, for the leave portion, each separate amount being rounded to the nearest higher or lower rupee according as the broken portion does or does not exceed 8 annas.

The subscription, if any, payable in respect of a month spent partly on privilege leave and partly on other leave will be similarly calculated in those cases where the officer has notified his intention to subscribe at one rate during privilege leave and at another rate during other leave.

SUBSCRIPTION DURING LEAVE WITHOUT ALLOWANCES AND IN RESPECT OF TIME SPENT UNDER SUSPENSION.

8A. Subscription during leave without allowances will be optional.

An officer on reinstatement after a period passed under suspension may be allowed the option of subscribing for that period.

The monthly amount which may be subscribed shall be a sum expressed in whole rupees, not exceeding half the amount which

the officer was subscribing under Rule 7 prior to proceeding on leave without allowances or being placed under suspension, as the case may be. In case, however, the officer is allowed full pay or salary for the period of suspension the maximum amount of subscription permissible is the amount which he was subscribing prior to being placed under suspension.

In the case of a month spent partly on duty and partly on leave without allowances or under suspension followed by reinstatement, the amount to be subscribed will be calculated proportionately, with reference to the duty rate and the leave or suspension rate, in the manner indicated in Rule 8, *mutatis mutandis*.

REALISATION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

9. Subscriptions will be recovered by deduction from pay-bills, but they may be made by remittance in cash to the Audit Office when an officer is in foreign service, or is on leave and draws his leave allowances from a Colonial Treasury.

When a subscriber draws his leave allowances from the Home Treasury of the Government of India, his subscriptions may be paid by deductions from leave allowances, the remittances to India being effected by means of the remittance account between England and India, and the credit to the officer's account in the Fund in respect of such remittances being given at the current rate for remittance through Government.

An officer who will draw his leave allowances through the Home Treasury of the Government of India, and who desires to subscribe during leave must notify his intention beforehand in order to allow of the deductions from his leave allowances being noted in his leave and pay certificate.

An officer who fails to notify his intention to continue to subscribe when proceeding on leave, can subsequently pay his subscription in cash.

WITHDRAWAL ON RETIREMENT.

10. The amount which accumulates to the credit of an officer in permanent employ will, when he quits the service, become his property and be handed over to him, unless the Account Officer has received notice of an attachment, assignment, or encumbrance affecting the disposal of the amount or any portion of it.

Should such notice have been received, the Account Officer will hand over to the subscriber only that portion of the amount which is not affected by the attachment, assignment, or encumbrance, and shall obtain the orders of the Comptroller and Auditor-General as Administrator of the Fund, regarding the disposal of the balance. An officer holding a temporary appointment may, subject to the same conditions, either withdraw the amount on the termination of his appointment, or leave it in the fund, to be withdrawn at the time he finally quits the service. Any sum so left in the fund may be withdrawn at any time after the cessation of service.

DISPOSAL OF SUBSCRIBER'S DEATH.

11. Each subscriber will, as soon after he joins the fund as possible, be called upon by the Account Officer to furnish a form of declaration showing how he wishes the amount of his accumulations to be disposed of on his death. A specimen of this form will be found at the end of these rules.

12. For the purposes of these rules, only the following survivors of a subscriber shall be held to constitute his family :—

- (i) widow or widows;
- (ii) children;
- (iii) widow or widows, and children of a deceased son.

An adopted child shall be considered to be a child within the meaning of this rule, when, under the personal law of the subscriber, adoption is legally recognised as conferring the status of a natural child, but in this case only.

If doubts arise in an individual case the Account Officer concerned will refer the matter to the Legal Remembrancer to the Local Government (or corresponding officer) and his opinion shall be final for the purposes of these rules. A declaration in favour of an adopted child is made at the subscriber's risk and can be challenged at any time.

For full particulars regarding disposal of balances on deaths of subscribers see articles 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the rules.

17. Government will not be bound by, or recognise, (1) any assignment or encumbrance executed or attempted to be created which affects the disposal of the accumulations of a subscriber who dies before retirement, (2) the accumulations of the subscriber are not liable to forfeiture on dismissal or on conviction by a Criminal Court except for an offence for which the penalty of forfeiture of the offender's property is prescribed by law.

19. Ordinarily, officers should make their own arrangements at retirement to draw in India their accumulations in the Fund. In the case, however, of subscribers who retire in England, the Account Officer on receiving due intimation of the retirement, shall purchase sterling bills equivalent to the amount to be handed over to him and send the bills to the subscriber in England. Any further subscription paid by the subscriber in England, of which intimation is subsequently received by the Account Officer, shall be similarly remitted after the subscriber's account is finally made up under rule 25. Where the beneficiaries of a deceased subscriber [as determined by rule 15] are resident in England, the Account Officer in a similar manner, on receipt of due intimation, shall forward the amount payable to them by sterling bills.

Officers proceeding on furlough preparatory to retirement under a superannuation rule may be permitted to draw the deposits at their credit at any time between the date of their proceeding on leave and the date of retirement.

ADVANCES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

20. (1) No final withdrawal will be allowed until the subscriber is quitting the service or dies. But when the pecuniary circumstances of a subscriber are such that the indulgence is absolutely necessary, a temporary advance not ordinarily exceeding three months' pay may be allowed from the sum at his credit at the discretion of the sanctioning authority, who shall be—

- (i) the Local Government, for gazetted officers, or such heads of departments as the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, may authorise in this behalf from time to time;

(ii) the head of the Department, for non-gazetted officers in receipt of Rs. 100 *per mensem* or over;

(iii) the head of the office, for other officers.
 (2) The following are cited as examples of occasions on which the grant of advances may be considered, provided the circumstances are exceptional :—

- (a) to pay expenses incurred in connection with the illness of a subscriber or a member of his family;
- (b) to pay for the passage over the sea of a subscriber or any member of his family;
- (c) to pay expenses in connection with marriages, funerals, or ceremonies which by the religion of the subscriber it is incumbent upon him to perform and in connection with which it is obligatory that expenditure should be incurred.

(3) When one or more advances have already been granted to a subscriber, a subsequent advance shall not be granted to him, except for strong reasons to be recorded in writing by the sanctioning authority, until at least 12 months have elapsed since the complete repayment of the last advance taken. The account officer should bring to notice instances in which the spirit of this instruction appears to be disregarded.

(4) (a) Advances will be recovered at the discretion of the sanctioning authority, in not less than twelve instalments or more than twenty-four. A subscriber may, however, at his option make repayment in less than 12 instalments or may repay two or more instalments at the same time.

(b) In determining the advance to be sanctioned, due regard should be paid to the amount of subscriptions lying to the credit of the applicant. The amount of the advance should be a sum expressed in whole rupees and ordinarily the monthly instalments should also be in whole rupees, the advance applied for being raised or reduced, if necessary, to enable instalments to be thus fixed.

(c) Recoveries will be made monthly, commencing from the first payment of a full month's salary after the advance is granted, but no recovery will be made from an officer while he is on leave of any kind. Recovery may also be postponed while an advance of pay granted to him on transfer or under Article 64 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations is being recovered.

(d) When two or more advances are made, each advance should be treated separately, and the monthly deduction of not less than one twenty-fourth of each advance should be made until that advance is cleared.

(e) The instalments will be paid by compulsory deductions from salary, and will be in addition to the usual subscription.

21. Subscriptions to a recognised family pension fund or payments towards a policy of insurance may, at the option of subscribers, be substituted for subscriptions to the General Provident Fund, subject to certain conditions.

RESERVATION OF POWER TO GOVERNMENT TO ALTER RULES.

22. The Government reserve to themselves the power to amend or alter the rules as may be required.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS.

The following regulations are designed to secure suitable provision for the widows and orphans of members of the Covenanted Indian Civil Service not being subscribers to the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Civil Funds.

The Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to himself the absolute right to regulate from time to time the contributions to be required from Civil Servants under these regulations, and to make any alterations in the regulations themselves that may appear to him equitable: provided always, that the scale of pensions fixed thereby shall not be reduced in the case of actual incumbents. The Secretary of State in Council will endeavour to adjust the contributions to be levied from members exactly, so that they shall neither be too large nor too small to supply the pensions provided by these regulations. But if it should appear on experience that they have been fixed too low, the Government will not require any supplementary retrospective payments; and if they are found to have been fixed too high, no claim to refund will be admitted.

No insurance fund is established by these regulations. The contributions will be credited and the pensions charged directly to Indian revenues as civil receipts and charges. But in order to adjust the rates of contribution from time to time to what is necessary to supply the pensions provided by these regulations and no more, a separate *pro forma* account will be kept of all contributions levied and all payments made under these regulations, and of the interest which would have been allowed upon such contributions if a mutual insurance fund had actually been established.

In accordance with the principle announced in this notification, that the Government does not intend that the pensions provided by these regulations shall bring any charge on Indian revenues in excess of the amount specially sanctioned in aid of the pensions and for the cost of management, the rate of interest to be allowed in this *pro forma* account, will be the rate which may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of State in Council, upon a consideration of the market rates of the day. Conversion of sterling into rupees and of rupees into sterling in transactions under these regulations and in the *pro forma* account shall be made at the market rate of exchange except where otherwise indicated in Regulations.

All needful statistics of ages, births, marriages, and deaths, will be carefully registered, and these statistics, with the *pro forma* accounts, will be submitted at such periods as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council to such actuary or actuaries as he may select, with instructions to investigate and ascertain whether the rates of contribution are such as will, at the rate of interest then to be reconsidered and refixed, supply the pensions payable under these regulations, and no more. The expense of such actuarial enquiries and reports shall be borne by the State.

Upon the report of the actuary or actuaries the Secretary of State in Council will order any necessary alterations in the rates of contribution.

The report of the actuary or actuaries, with the orders of the Secretary of State in Council thereupon, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and no alteration ordered in the rates of contribution will take effect before the beginning of the month following the date of such publication. No retrospective adjustments will be made.

The benefits provided at the cost of the State are shown in the regulations; but should it at any time appear from a valuation that the aggregate liabilities on account of those benefits, when the pension list shall have reached a normal state, will exceed £35,000 per annum, they will be subject to such reduction as may be necessary to restrict the assistance to £35,000 per annum, but the reduction shall in no case affect the benefits payable to incumbent annuitants.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF PENSIONS FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF COVENANTED CIVILIANS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. Every covenanted civil servant (except non-Europeans admitted as probationers prior to August, 1914),* not being entitled to the benefits of any of the late Civil Funds, must, as a condition of his appointment, make the contributions and payments prescribed by these regulations according to his class, whether he is married or unmarried, and with or without children. Contributions commence from the date of arrival in India.

2. For the purposes of these regulations civil servants are classed as follows:—

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Class | I.—From 18 years' completed service. |
| " | II.—From 15 to 18 years' completed service. |
| " | III.—From 12 to 15 years' completed service. |
| " | IV.—From 7 to 12 years' completed service. |
| " | V.—Up to 7 years' completed service. |

3. The pensions provided under these regulations are payable quarterly in advance, on or after 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

* Non Europeans admitted as probationers in August, 1912, and 1913, were allowed the option of becoming members.

Pensioners residing in Europe receive payment from the High Commissioner for India, India Office, and those residing in India have the option of receiving payment either from the High Commissioner or in India as follows:—A pensioner who was receiving pension in India prior to the 1st February, 1921, at *rs. 4d.* the rupee may continue to receive it at that rate or at the current rate of exchange, whichever is more advantageous to the recipient; a pensioner who is a dependant of a subscriber in the service on the above date and who commences to receive payment in India after that date may receive payment at the current rate of exchange, subject to the proviso that the conversion will not be at a less favourable rate than *rs. 8d.* the rupee; a pensioner who is a dependant of a subscriber entering the service after the above date, shall, if the pension is drawn in India, receive payment there at the current rate of exchange. A pensioner who has exercised the option and receives payment in India is only permitted to change at the commencement of an official year.

4. The amounts of the pensions provided are as follows:—

TABLE I.—Annual Pension to a Widow during Widowhood, according to the Class of her Husband at the time of his death. (Regarding pension of a Widow after re-marriage, see Article 17.)

	Class of Husband at Death.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Provided by Members... ..	£ 300	£ 240	£ 180	£ 140	£ 100
„ Government	—	60	120	110	150
Total	300	300	300	250	250

TABLE II.—Annual Pensions to the Orphan Children of all Classes alike.

	From Birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 till age of 12 years.	From age of 12 till age of 24 years for sons,* and till marriage for daughters.
Provided by Members	£ s. d. 18 15 0	£ s. d. 37 10 0	£ s. d. 75 0 0
„ Government	6 5 0	12 10 0	25 0 0
Total	25 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0

The pensions of motherless orphans at all ages are made up by the Government to £100 a year. An orphan in receipt of pension who becomes motherless is entitled to the increased rate with effect from the day following that of the mother's death.

On marriage, daughters are granted a donation of £250, provided by the Government.

All pensions payable in respect of the period 1st January, 1920, to 31st December, 1924, are subject to a temporary increase of 25 per cent.; this increase having been granted on the distinct understanding that it will not necessarily be continued beyond the latter date. This temporary increase does not apply to the donations payable to daughters on marriage.

5. The pension of a minor orphan will be paid to his or her mother, or other duly appointed or recognized guardian.

Contributions.

6. The contributions for pensions under these regulations, and the pensions of widows, will be regulated by the class of the contributing member. A member cannot secure a higher pension for his widow by contributing as if he belonged to a higher class.

7. Contributions will be deducted from pay at the time of issue.

8. The circumstance that a member is not in receipt of pay does not relieve him from the necessity of paying his contributions.

9. *Donations* and disparity fines may be paid in one sum, or in twelve equal monthly instalments. If paid in instalments, interest on the unpaid portion will be levied at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. The balance of any contribution due at a member's death will be recovered rateably, without further interest, from the pensions of his widow and orphans in four quarterly instalments.

10. The following are the rates of donations, disparity fines, and monthly contributions prescribed for the present:—

* The pensions of sons admitted to pension with effect from a date prior to 1st April, 1914, continue till the age of 27 only (*vide* Article 18).

FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS.

TABLE III.—Donations payable by Members on entering the Service Married,* on Marriage or Re-marriage before Retirement, according to their Age.

Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.
21	£ 60	35	£ 115	48	£ 450
22	62	36	125	49	470
23	64	37	140	50	400
24	68	38	160	51	505
25	72	39	190	52	520
26	76	40	220	53	535
27	80	41	260	54	560
28	84	42	300	55	580
29	88	43	330	56	600
30	92	44	350	57	620
31	96	45	385	58	630
32	100	46	410	59	635
33	105	47	435	60	635
34	110				

* In which case Member's age on entry into the Service to be taken.

TABLE IV.—Donations payable by Members on Marriage and Re-marriage after Retirement, who take advantage of the provisions of Article 23.

	Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.
	45	£ 585	53	£ 625
	46	590	54	625
	47	595	55	630
	48	600	56	630
	49	605	57	635
	50	610	58	635
	51	615	59	635
	52	620	60	635

Disparity of Age.

If the age of the husband exceeds that of the wife by five years or more, then an addition shall be made to marriage donation payable by members under Table III or Table IV, a copy of which can be obtained on application to the India Office, or to the Accountant General, Central Revenues, Calcutta.

TABLE VI.—Donations for children payable by a Member who has Married or Re-married after Retirement and who takes advantage of the provisions of Article 23.

Member's Age.	Donation payable on Birth of a Son.	Donation payable on Birth of a Daughter.	Member's Age.	Donation payable on Birth of a Son.	Donation payable on Birth of a Daughter.
45	£ 128	£ 395	55	£ 245	£ 543
46	137	408	56	258	559
47	147	422	57	272	575
48	158	436	58	286	592
49	169	450	59	300	609
50	181	465	60	314	626
51	193	480	61	328	643
52	206	495	62	342	660
53	219	511	63	356	677
54	232	527	64	369	694

VII.—Monthly Contribution payable by every Member while in the Service,
according to his Class.

Class.	Years' Service.	By each Married Subscriber.		By each Member who is Unmarried or a Widower.	
		Fixed Sterling Rates.	Reduced temporarily 12½ per cent.	Fixed Sterling Rates.	Reduced temporarily 12½ per cent.
V.	Under 7	£ s. d. 1 13 4	£ s. d. 1 9 2	£ s. d. 1 5 0	£ s. d. 1 1 10
IV.	7 to 12	2 16 8	2 9 7	1 15 0	1 10 7
III.	12 to 15	4 6 8	3 15 10	2 12 0	2 5 6
II.	15 to 18	6 16 8	5 19 7	3 12 0	3 3 0
I.	18 and over	9 13 4	8 9 2	4 15 0	4 3 1

TABLE VIII.—Additional Monthly Contribution payable for Children by every Member while in the Service.

	Fixed Sterling Rates.	Reduced temporarily 12½ per cent.
	£ s. d.	s. d.
For a son	0 11 5	10 0
For a daughter	1 1 3	18 7

The monthly contribution for sons continues until 24 years of age, and for daughters until marriage.

No monthly contribution under Tables VII and VIII is payable by a member after his retirement from the service on an annuity; but on marriage or re-marriage after retirement the provisions of Article 23 apply to him.

Arrears.

11. Interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum is charged on arrears. Donations become due from the date on which the liability is incurred, viz., on marriage, or in the case of donations in Table VI, on the birth of a child; but interest is not charged on sums paid within one month from the date on which they become due.

Reports of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

12. A Civil Servant who is married at the date of his admission into the service must report the fact of his marriage on his arrival in India, and the names and dates of birth of his children, if any have been born to him. A member in the service must report his marriage, or the birth of a child born in wedlock, or the death of his wife or child, within one month of the occurrence (1) to the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, Calcutta, when the member is drawing pay in India or in a Colony to which he has gone direct from India, (2) to the Director of Funds, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., if the member is drawing his pay in England or in a Colony to which he has gone direct from England.

13. A member in the service must report the birth of every child born alive; but if a child die before it is 20 days old, no payment in respect to it will be required. If the report of birth be not made within one month of the occurrence a fine of 12s. will be imposed, and an additional 2s. will be charged for each succeeding month's delay. After 12 months' delay medical evidence as to the state of the member's health must be furnished in order that it may be determined whether and, if so, on what terms, liability for orphan's pension shall be accepted.

14. If the report of a marriage be not made within one month of the occurrence, the donation payable will be increased 2½ per cent. and interest thereon charged from the date of marriage.

After six months' delay the donation will be increased 5 per cent., and interest charged as above. After 12 months' delay medical evidence as to the state of the member's health must be furnished in order that it may be determined whether and, if so, on what terms, liability for widow's pension shall be accepted.

15. In the event of the report of a marriage or the birth of a child not being made by a member during his lifetime, in accordance with the rules, the widow or child will not be entitled to any benefits.

Note.—The provisions of Articles 14 and 15 are not to be read as implying an option of omitting or postponing any report that a subscriber is required to make under these Regulations. Intentional neglect to report is a breach of discipline.

Posthumous Child.

16. Provided the birth of a posthumous child is reported within one month of its occurrence and the contribution required by the regulations has been or is being paid for the father's youngest child, if any, living at the time of his death, a pension will be granted to the child without any payment if the child is born of a marriage contracted while the father was in the service. If however, the child is born of a marriage contracted after the father's retirement from the service, pension will only be granted if, in addition, the certificate of health required under Article 23 had been furnished by the father himself at the time of his marriage or subsequently, and the donation prescribed in Table VI paid as though the father were alive at the date of the child's birth.

Duration of Pensions.

17. If a widow re-marry she will retain half her pension during coverture, but if she again become a widow she will be entitled to revert to full pension as widow of her first husband, or if her last husband had been a contributor, to receive a pension at her option as his widow. A widow can only receive one pension. Reduction to the half rate takes effect from the commencement of the quarter following that in which the re-marriage occurred; the full pension is restored from the day following that on which the pensioner again becomes a widow.

18. The pension of a male orphan is payable until he attains the age of 24 years, unless he was admitted to pension with effect from a date prior to 1st April, 1914, in which case his pension is payable until he attains the age of 21 years only.

19. The Secretary of State for India in Council will be prepared to consider an application for the commutation of a portion of the pension of a son with a view to the proceeds being applied to his advancement in life, provided that he has attained the age of 16.

Each case will be decided on its merits.

When the pension is payable out of India an application should be addressed to the Director of Funds, India Office—by the mother or guardian, until the pensioner attains the age of 21, and thereafter by the pensioner himself.

When the pension is being drawn in India from a Government Treasury there, it will rest with the Government of India to deal with the application, which should be addressed to the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, Calcutta.

20. The pension of a female orphan continues until the end of the quarter in which she marries, and then ceases absolutely. It does not revive on widowhood.

Good Conduct.

21. The pensions provided under these regulations shall in all cases be held during good behaviour only, and will be withheld if any pensioner is found to be leading an immoral life or on proof of any gross misconduct. In any such case the order of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or, when the pension is being drawn in India from a Government Treasury there, the order of the Government of India, shall be final and conclusive.

Alienation of Pension.

22. A pension paid under these regulations may not be transferred or assigned or in any way alienated from the pensioner to whom or for whose benefit it is payable.

Retired Members.

23. A member who marries after he has retired from the service on an annuity may, if he think fit, provide pension under these regulations for his widow or for his children resulting from such marriage, or for both, on the following conditions:—

- (1) That reports of occurrences are made in accordance with the requirements of Articles 12 and 13, and subject to Articles 14 and 15, as in the case of members in the service.

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- (2) That a certificate of health, signed by two qualified medical practitioners, showing that he is free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency, and that he is believed to be a good average life is furnished either—
- (a) with the report of the marriage if he wishes to provide pension for his widow and for children resulting from the marriage, or for his widow only, or—
 - (b) with the report of the birth of the first child resulting from the marriage if he wishes to provide pension for his children only.
- (3) That the donations on marriage (*see* Tables IV and V), or on the births of children (*see* Table VI) are paid (*see* Articles 9 and 11, and as regards posthumous children, Article 16).
24. An annuitant may withdraw his name from the list of members; but he will not be entitled to any refund of his payments under these regulations.

Members who resign the Service before becoming entitled to an Annuity.

25. A member who resigns the service before becoming entitled to an annuity, will ordinarily cease, *ipso facto*, to be a contributor, and in that event he will have no claim to any refund, and his family will not be entitled to any pensions under these regulations; but the Secretary of State in Council may, in special cases, allow members who resign without annuities to continue their subscriptions. When such permission is granted the member will be required to subscribe until his 54th birthday.

Dismissed Members.

26. A subscriber who is dismissed the service by competent authority will cease, *ipso facto*, to be a contributor. He will have no claim to any refund, and his family will not be entitled to any pensions under these regulations.

Declarations.

27. Declarations as to continued widowhood and the survival of children must be furnished quarterly to the High Commissioner, India Office, or to the proper officer in India.

SELECTIONS FROM THE INDIAN MILITARY REGULATIONS.

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SELECTIONS FROM THE INDIAN MILITARY REGULATIONS.

These selections do not profess to be exhaustive, and many of the rules and rates of pay shown are provisional; owing to the abnormal conditions caused by the war many are suspended or altered. Complete copies of the Indian Army Regulations can be seen on personal application to the Military Department, India Office.

INDIAN ARMY,

Examinations for Promotion.

Officers of the Indian Army in regimental employ are required to pass an examination in the rank of Lieutenant for promotion to Captain, and again in the rank of Captain for promotion to Major. The tests are similar to those enjoined for Officers of the British Service, varied as may be necessary to suit the requirements of India.

The Staff College certificate exempts an officer from certain examinations.

Officers are not appointed to the command of regiments until they have obtained a satisfactory report after a course at a senior officers' school.

Promotion.*

Under Royal Warrant promotion in the Indian Army is governed by such regulations as the Secretary of State for India may make from time to time.

The existing regulations for promotion up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel are—

Except as otherwise provided, promotion is regulated by length of service from date of first permanent commission—

Officers after 2 years' and 3 months' service become Lieutenants; after 9 years' service, Captains; after 18 years' service, Majors; and after 26 years' service, Lieutenant-Colonels.

During the war the period of service for the rank of Lieutenant is 1 year, for Captain 4 years, and for the rank of Major 15 years. This arrangement will cease to operate with effect from the date fixed by statute for the termination of the war. Thereafter the time scale † will be as follows:—

Second Lieutenant to Lieutenant: After 2 years' and 3 months' service.

Lieutenant to Captain: Officers who, on the date fixed for the termination of the war, have completed—

3 and under 4 years'	} service counting for promotion,
2 " 3 "	
1 " 2 "	
Under 1 year's	

will be promoted on the completion of 5, 6, 7, and 8 years' service for promotion respectively. Officers whose service for promotion reckons from the date fixed for the termination of the war, or from a date subsequent thereto, will be promoted under the normal time-scale.

Captain to Major: Promotions will continue to be made after 15 years' service for two years from the date fixed for the termination of the war, when the period will be increased by one year. Thereafter the period will be increased by one year biennially until such time as the normal period has been reverted to.

The periods shown above will be subject to revision after 3 years.

No officer is promoted unless he is pronounced fit and is recommended for promotion.

An officer whose promotion has been retarded will not be eligible for further promotion until he has served nine years in the rank of Captain and eight years in the substantive rank of Major.

A Major may be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on appointment to one of the following posts:—

- Command of a regiment or battalion;
- Supply and Transport Officer, First class;

* See also page 265.

† Details of the revised rules for promotion are published in Army Instruction (India) No. 870, of 1919, which contains also special rules for the promotion of officers who joined the Indian Army from the Special Reserve, Territorial Force, and Indian Army Reserve.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

- (e) Military Accountant-General; Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts; Military Deputy Auditor-General; Deputy Military Accountant-General, or Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts;
- (d) Director-General, Army Reinount Department;
- (e) Director, Army Clothing Department;
- (f) Judge Advocate-General;
- (g) Controller, Military Farms Department;

subject as regards (b) to the officer only being promoted if specially selected for promotion.

Time on temporary invalid pension not exceeding one year is allowed to reckon as service for promotion in the case of an officer on the temporary non-effective list on account of medical unfitness caused by duty, military or civil, but no officer can be promoted while actually on that list.

Promotion to the substantive rank of Colonel is made by selection to an establishment not exceeding 110.

An officer holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is promoted to the brevet rank of Colonel on appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Sovereign and promotion to the brevet rank of Colonel may be granted in recognition of distinguished service.

A Captain of at least six years' service, a Major or a Lieutenant-Colonel, may be promoted to the next higher rank by brevet as a reward for distinguished service in the field or for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

The establishment of General Officers of the Indian Army is as follows:—

Major-Generals... ..	24
Lieutenant-Generals	6
Generals... ..	3

Promotion to the ranks of Major-General, Lieutenant-General and General, is made by selection. An officer below the substantive rank of General appointed to be Commander-in-Chief in India is promoted to the rank of General on appointment and succeeds to the next vacancy in the rank of General irrespective of seniority. Promotion to the ranks of Major-General, Lieutenant-General, and General may be made as a reward for distinguished service without regard to establishment.

Officers in civil employ, after ten years' absence from military duty, are removed from the effective list of the army, and placed on a supernumerary list, rising thereon, under the regulations in force, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, but to no higher rank.

Pay.

INDIAN ARMY PAY OF RANK (WHILE REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO REMAIN IN INDIA).

	For any Month.		For any Month.
	Rupees.		Rupees.
Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel ...	1,150	Captain	700
Major, with 5 years' service as such	950	Lieutenant, with 7 years' service	550
Major	900	Lieutenant	475
Captain, with 9 years' service ...	750	Second Lieutenant	425

SALARIES OF APPOINTMENTS.

Officers holding appointments (including regimental appointments) receive either a staff salary in addition to the above pay, or con-

solidated pay inclusive of it. The monthly rates of consolidated pay* and staff salaries are at present as follows:—

<i>Secretariat, Government of India.</i>		<i>General Staff Branch.</i>	
	Rupees.		Rupees.
Secretary, Army Department	3,500	Chief of the General Staff (Lieutenant-General)	4,500
Deputy Secretary	2,100	Aide-de Camp	1,000
Assistant Secretaries	500†	Deputy Chief of the General Staff (Major-General)	2,500
<i>Army Head Quarters.</i>		Directors	2,200
Commander-in-Chief in India	8,333‡	General Staff Officers, 1st grade... ..	1,800
Military Secretary	1,750	General Staff Officers, 2nd grade	1,500
Military Secretary (if Brigadier-General)	2,200	General Staff Officers, 3rd grade	1,000
Assistant Military Secretary and Interpreter	450†		

* The rates shown are consolidated except where otherwise stated.

† With pay of rank.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

SALARIES OF APPOINTMENTS—continued.

<i>General Staff Branch—continued.</i>		<i>Medical Directorate of Adjutant-General's Branch—continued.</i>	
	Rupees.		Rupees.
Major-General, Cavalry	2,500	Chief Lady Superintendent	†
Staff Officer to Major-General, Cavalry (graded as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade)	1,000	Director, Medical Organisation for War (Colonel)	†
Major-General, Royal Artillery	2,500	Director, Hygiene and Pathology (Colonel)	†
Assistant to Major-General, Royal Artillery (graded as General Staff Officer, 1st grade)	1,850	Assistant Directors of Medical Services	†
Staff Officer to Major-General, Royal Artillery (graded as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade)	1,300	Deputy Assistant Directors of Medical Services	†
Staff Officer to Major-General, Royal Artillery (graded as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade)	1,000		
Major-General, Engineers and Pioneers	2,500*	<i>Quartermaster-General's Branch.</i>	
Staff Officer to Major-General, Engineers and Pioneers (graded as General Staff Officer, and grade)	1,300	Quartermaster - General (Lieutenant - General)	4,000
Chief Signal Officer... ..	2,000	Deputy Quartermaster-General (Major-General)	2,500
Assistant Signal Officer (graded as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade)	1,000	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	} Co-ordinating Staff 1,300
Adviser (Chemical)—(graded as General Staff Officer, and grade)	1,300	Staff Captains ... ..		1,000
Adviser (Armoured Cars)—(graded as General Staff Officer, 1st grade)	1,850	Director of Movements and Quarterings	2,200
General Staff Officer, 3rd grade for cipher work	1,000	Director of Supplies and Transport	2,500
General Staff Officer, 3rd grade (Intelligence Officer, Persian Guli)... ..	1,000	Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores	2,500
General Staff Officer, 3rd grade (for "Fauji Akhbar" and translation duties)	1,000	Director of Veterinary Services	2,200
		Director of Remounts	2,200
		Director of Military Works	2,500
		Controller of Farms	2,000
		Deputy Director of Supplies	2,000
		Deputy Director of Transport	2,000
		Deputy Director of Mechanical Transport	2,000
		Deputy Director of Military Works	2,000
		Deputy Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores	2,000
		Deputy Director of Remounts	2,000
		1st grade appointments (either Assistant Directors or Assistant Quartermaster-Generals)	1,850
		2nd grade appointments (either Deputy Assistant Directors or Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-Generals)	1,300
		3rd grade appointments (including "attached officers")	1,000
		Cantonment Magistrate (graded as an A.Q.M.G.)... ..	1,850
		Railway officer	1,300
		<i>Ordnance Branch.</i>	
		Director-General of Ordnance	2,500
		Deputy Director-General of Ordnance	2,200
		Director of Ordnance Inspection	2,000
		Director of Artillery	2,000
		Assistant Director of Ordnance Inspection	1,850
		Assistant Director of Artillery	1,850
<i>Medical Directorate of Adjutant-General's Branch.</i>			
Director of Medical Services (Lieutenant-General)	3,150†		
Deputy Director, Medical Services (Brigadier-General), also Director, Hospital Organisation	†		

* Will receive Rs. 2,200 if he is a Brigadier-General.

† A Major will receive Rs. 1,450 only.

INDIAN MILITARY REGULATIONS.

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INDIAN ARMY—continued.

SALARIES OF APPOINTMENTS—continued.

<i>Military Secretary's Branch.</i>	Rupees.	<i>Staff of a Command—continued.</i>	Rupees.
Military Secretary (Major-General or Brigadier-General)	2,200*	Assistant Director of Veterinary Services (Eastern Command)	1,300
Deputy Military Secretary (Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel)	1,850	Assistant Director of Signals	1,850
Assistant Military Secretaries	1,300	Deputy Judge Advocate-General	1,850
Deputy Assistant Military Secretaries	1,000	Assistant Judge Advocate-General	1,450†
<i>Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.</i>		Deputy or Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores	1,850
Assistant Military Secretary	1,250	Inspector of Remounts	1,850
Aides-de-Camp (British)	§§ 1,200	Inspector of Supplies and Transport	2,000
Aide-de-Camp (Indian)	§§ 400	Inspector of Messing	1,300
<i>Staff of a Command.</i>		<i>Staff of a District.—(1st Class).</i>	
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief (Lieutenant-General)	4,500	General Officer Commanding (Major-General)	3,500
Assistant Military Secretary	1,250	Aide-de-Camp	400
Aide-de-Camp (British)	1,000	General Staff Officer, 1st grade	1,850
Aide-de-Camp (Southern Command)	1,000	General Staff Officer, 2nd grade	1,300
Aide-de-Camp (Indian)	400	General Staff Officer, 3rd grade	1,000
Brigadier-General, General Staff	2,200	Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General (Brigadier-General)	2,200
General Staff Officer, 1st grade	1,850	Assistant Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General (Brigadier-General)	1,850
General Staff Officer, 2nd grade	1,300	Assistant Quartermaster-General	1,850
General Staff Officer, 3rd grade	1,000	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	1,300
Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General (Major-General)	2,500	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	1,300
Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General (Brigadier-General)	2,200	Staff Captain	1,000
Assistant Quartermaster-General	1,850	Deputy Director of Military Works	2,000†
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	1,300	Assistant Director of Military Works	1,850
Assistant Adjutant-General	1,850	Deputy Assistant Directors of Military Works	1,300
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	1,300	Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport	1,850
Staff Captain	1,000	Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies	1,300
Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery	2,200	Deputy Assistant Director of Transport	1,300
Staff Officer, Royal Artillery (2nd grade)	1,300	Assistant Director of Medical Services	2,200†
Brigadier-General, Royal Engineers	2,200	Deputy Assistant Directors of Medical Services	1,300†
Staff Officer, Royal Engineers (2nd grade)	1,300	Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores	1,300
Deputy Director of Military Works	2,200	Assistant Director of Veterinary Services	1,300
Deputy Director of Military Works (Southern Command)	2,200	Deputy Assistant Director of Veterinary Services	1,000
Assistant Director of Military Works	1,850	Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts	** ††
Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works	1,300	Brigadier-General } for Indian In-	2,500
Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works (Electrical and Mechanical)	1,300	Brigade Major } fantry Bri-	1,300
Deputy Director of Medical Services	1,400	Staff Captain } gades.	1,000
Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services	† 1,300	Brigadier-General } for Indian Cav-	2,300
Deputy Director of Veterinary Services	1,850	Brigade Major } alry Brigades.	1,300
Assistant Director of Veterinary Services (Western Command)	1,850	Station Staff Officer, 1st Class	950
		Station Staff Officer, 2nd Class	900
		Station Staff Officers, 3rd Class	30††

NOTE.—A Command allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem, each, in addition to regimental pay and allowances, is sanctioned for the Officers Commanding at Chitral and the Malakand and of Rs. 100 for the Officers Commanding, Mhow, Secunderabad and Poona.

* Will receive Rs. 2,500 if he is a Major-General.

† Minimum rate.

‡ An officer who is not seconded in his regiment will receive staff pay at Rs. 250 per mensem in addition to Indian Army pay or rank.

§ A Lieutenant-Colonel will receive Rs. 1,650.

¶ Will draw Indian Army pay, plus staff pay at Rs. 250 per mensem; will not be seconded in his regiment.

** To be filled by Superintendents.

†† Baluchistan and Poona districts, Rs. 1,300 per mensem.

‡‡ Staff pay to be drawn, in addition to Indian pay of rank and branch, which will be drawn regimentally, the officer not being seconded in his regiment.

§ Average rate.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

SALARIES OF APPOINTMENTS—continued.

Staff of a District (2nd Class).	Rupees
General Officer Commanding (Major-General)	2,500
Aide-de-Camp	*
General Staff Officer, 1st grade	1,850
General Staff Officer, 2nd grade	1,300
General Staff Officer, 3rd grade	1,000
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General	1,850
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General	1,300
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	1,300
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	1,300
Assistant Director of Military Works	1,850
Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works	1,300
Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport	1,850
Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport	1,300
Assistant Director of Medical Services	2,000
Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services	† 1,300
Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores	1,300
Deputy Assistant Director of Veterinary Services	1,300
Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts (Presidency and Assam districts) ‡	1,300
Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts (Madras district)	§
Brigadier-General ... } for Indian	2,300
Brigade Major ... } Infantry Bri-	1,300
Staff Captain ... } gadee	1,000
Station Staff Officer, 1st Class	950
Station Staff Officer, 2nd Class	900
Station Staff Officer, 3rd Class	30‡
Commanding Royal Artillery (Colonel) ¶	¶
Orderly Officer, Royal Artillery	900

Embarkation Staff.

(Under direct control of Army Headquarters.)

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	1,300
Staff Captain	1,000

Allahabad Brigade Area.

(Directly under Eastern Command).

Brigadier-General	2,300
Brigade Major	1,300
Staff Captain	1,000

Allahabad Brigade Area—continued.	Rupees.
Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works	1,300
Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport	1,300
Station Staff Officer, 3rd Class	30‡

Army Remount Department.

Superintendents	{ 300** to 800**
Assistant Superintendents	250**

Army Clothing Department.

Director of Army Clothing and Superintendent	{ 1,600†† to 1,800††
Superintendent	{ 1,400†† to 1,600††
Assistant Superintendents (3)	
Lieutenant of not less than 7 years' service	600††
Captain under 5 years' service	700††
Captain over 5 years' service	800††
Major	1,050††

Miscellaneous Staff.

Staff College, Quetta	Commandant	2,600††
	General Staff Officer	1,500††
	Instructors (graded as General Staff Officers, 1st Grade)	800**
Cavalry School	Adjutant and Quartermaster	250**
	Commandant	2,200††
	Instructors	400**
Inspector of Physical Training	250**	
Recruiting Officer	300**	
		300**

Supply and Transport Corps.

Supply and Transport Officers	1st Class	800**
	2nd Class	600**
	3rd Class	500**
	4th Class	400**
	5th Class	300**
	6th Class	250**
Commandant, Silladar Camel Corps (if not belonging to Supply and Transport Corps)		300**

* Will draw Indian Army pay, plus staff pay at Rs. 250 per mensem; will not be seconded in his regiment.

† Minimum rate.

‡ To be filled by Superintendent, Calcutta Depot.

§ To be filled by Superintendent, Hoar Depot.

¶ Staff pay to be drawn, in addition to Indian pay of rank and branch which will be drawn regimentally, the officer not being seconded in his regiment.

¶ In Sind-Rajputana and Burma districts, the duties are performed by the Officer Commanding Company who receives staff pay of Rs. 250 and Rs. 150 per mensem, respectively, in addition to regimental pay and allowances. The C.R.A. Bombay district receives regimental pay and allowances.

** With pay of rank.

†† Consolidated.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

SALARIES OF APPOINTMENTS—continued.

Military Farms.		Rupees.	INFANTRY REGIMENTS.		Rupees.
Controller of Farms	...	200*	Commandant	...	600†
Grass Farm and attached Officers:—			1st Company Commander (2nd in Command)...	...	250†
Less than 9 years' Army Service	...	250†	Company Commander	...	200†
After 9 years' Army Service	...	300†	Company Officer (Adjutant)	...	200†
" 13 years' "	...	400†	Company Officer (Quartermaster)	...	150†
" 17 years' "	...	500†	Company Officer	...	100†
" 22 years' "	...	600†	" 2nd in Command, Cavalry	...	350†
" 27 years' "	...	800†	Squadron Commanders	...	250†
Native Corps.			1st Company Commander (2nd in Command, Infantry)	...	330†
BODY GUARDS.			Other Company Commanders	...	200†
Governor-General's {Commandant	...	500†	Company Officer (Quartermaster)	...	200†
{Adjutant	...	250†	Squadron or Company Officer	...	150†
Governor's {Commandant	...	300†	Aden Troop, Commandant	...	300†
{Adjutant...	...	180†			
CAVALRY REGIMENTS.					
Commandant	...	700†			
2nd in Command	...	300†			
Squadron Commanders	...	250†			
Squadron Officer (Adjutant)	...	250†			
Squadron Officer (Quartermaster)	...	200†			
Squadron Officer	...	150†			

LEAVE RULES FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

An officer may be granted,—

Privilege leave under such regulations as may from time to time be in force.

Leave out of India, for no longer period than one year at a time, capable of extension to two years' absence from duty on British pay of rank plus ration allowance, which amounts at present to:—

	£.	s.	d.
Second Lieutenant	275	5	5
After 2 years' service...	330	0	5
Lieutenant	330	0	5
After 7 years' service	384	15	5
Captain	496	17	11
After 15 years' service	512	10	5
Major	612	17	11
After 5 years' service as such	713	5	5
Lieutenant-Colonel	904	17	11
Colonel	1,200	0	0||
	(maximum)		
General Officers	1,332	0	0||
	(maximum)		

Leave in India, for no longer period than one year at a time, capable of extension to two years' absence from duty, on full military pay and half Staff pay of appointment.

Leave, either in or out of India, may be on private affairs or medical certificate, and may in either case be combined with privilege leave due.

No extension of leave involving absence from duty for more than two years, whether taken in or out of India, can be granted except on specially urgent grounds and without pay.

An officer who is prevented by ill-health from returning to duty within the maximum period of two years' absence, will, unless he is under Rule II specially granted an extension of leave without pay, be placed on the temporary non-effective or the retired list, as the circumstances of the case may require. An officer will also be liable to be placed on the temporary non-effective list or the retired list

* In addition to Grade pay of Supply and Transport Corps and pay of rank.

† With pay of rank.

‡ Staff salaries of other appointments in the Corps of Guides are as in Cavalry and Infantry above.

|| Colonels and General Officers receive while on leave in England, pay plus ration allowances admissible to British service officers of corresponding rank. The rates shown are the maxima admissible.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

should his health require an undue amount of leave, whether in or out of India. This power will be exercised by the Government of India, at the instance of the authority empowered to sanction the leave, if the officer be in India, or, if he be at home, by the Secretary of State in Council.

All leave, in or out of India, counts as service for pension.

Leave, whether in or out of India, does not involve forfeiture of appointment, and may be granted at any time, but solely at the discretion of the sanctioning authority, and subject to the conditions laid down in para. 241, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II.

An officer on leave, whether in India or out of India, will be required to rejoin at once on being recalled to duty, unless certified by a Medical Board as unfit to do so.

These rules do not apply to—

Officers in permanent civil employ.

Officers commanding divisions or brigades or holding other appointments which are governed by special regulations in regard to leave of absence.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The above leave rules apply to officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employ, with the following modification in regard to the rates of pay whilst on leave out of India:—

(British R.A.M.C. pay plus ration allowance.)

	£	s.	d.
Lieutenant	403	0	5
Captain	494	5	5
After 5 years	539	17	11
After 10 years	585	10	5
Major	676	15	5
After 15 years	768	0	5
Lieut.-Colonel	950	10	5
After 20 years	995	2	11
After 25 years	1,041	15	3
Colonel	1,200	0	0†
Major-General	1,322	0	0†

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

1. Military officers, while in permanent civil employment, are not affected by these rules; but if desirous of retiring on pension direct from such employment, they will, whether on duty or on furlough, be given the benefit of the rule which allows all previous leave to count as service for pension.

2. An officer in civil employment may not place himself out of employment in order to take leave under these rules, or for any purpose but immediate retirement.

Note.—An officer is absolutely under the leave rules in the Civil Service Regulations so long as he remains in permanent civil employment. An officer does not come under the civil rules by being transferred to a civil appointment the

tenure of which is limited to a definite period, nor by officiating in the civil department for less than three years.

3. All leave under these rules, whether in or out of India, commences on the date an individual is struck off duty, which is the date of relief if relieved in the forenoon, or the date succeeding that of relief if relieved in the afternoon, and terminates on the date preceding that of rejoining, if he rejoins in the forenoon, or the date of rejoining, if he rejoins in the afternoon. In the case of leave out of India on medical certificate (including combined leave) the precise amount recommended by a medical board to be spent out of India reckons from the date of embarkation, the period between that date and the date of being struck off duty counting as leave in India. But if a Sunday, Thursday, Christmas Day or Good Friday falls on the day immediately preceding that on which the period of leave begins, or follows that on which the leave terminates, an officer may leave his station at the close of the day before, or return to it at the end of such holiday, provided suitable arrangements are made for handing or taking over duties and no extra expense to the State is caused. The report of an individual's return to duty cancels any unexpired portion of leave.

4. Absence from duty is reckoned from the date of being "struck off duty" to date of rejoining appointment or regiment.

5. An officer granted leave out of India receives full or half staff pay on the date of relief according as he is relieved after or before noon, and continues to receive half staff pay up to and for the date prior to that of embarkation from India and from the date of landing (inclusive) on return to India to that of rejoining his appointment; he will receive full or half staff pay on the date he assumes charge, according as the relief takes place in the fore or after noon; provided in any case that the limit of two years' absence from duty is not exceeded. When Sunday, Thursday, Christmas Day or Good Friday is prefixed to leave the officer proceeding on leave will receive full staff pay for that day although he actually gives over charge of his duties a day earlier later.

6. An officer, subject to these rules, holding a permanent staff appointment, who while on leave in or out of India is transferred to a better paid appointment, is only entitled, until he joins the new appointment, to emoluments based on the appointment he held when he proceeded on leave.

7. The Indian Pension Regulations are unaffected by these leave rules, except that all leave from date of commencement of service for pension will, under them, be allowed to count as service for pension.

† Colonels and General Officers receive, while on leave in England, pay plus ration allowance admissible to British service officers of corresponding rank. The rates shown are the maxima admissible.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

8. Until an officer of the Unattached List completes one year's duty with a British regiment, he is under British leave rules. He should only be granted leave counting against this period in urgent cases.

9. An officer appointed to the Indian Army from the Unattached List or from a British corps cannot be granted leave ex India other than on medical certificate, or leave in India other than on medical certificate, recreation, district, privilege or casual leave, until he has passed the higher standard in Hindustani, or such other test as may be substituted for it.

10. The two years' limit laid down for leave does not apply to time spent at the Staff College, Camberley, or that spent in *Russia* to qualify in the Russian language (which count as duty).

11. An officer taking leave granted under these rules is liable to be recalled at any time and must be prepared to rejoin at once at his own expense, except when free passage is allowed under the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Vol. X.

12. Advances of pay to officers proceeding on and returning from leave out of India will be granted at the rates shown on page 378.

13. Extensions of leave, except on medical certificate or in special or urgent cases in which

the Secretary of State decides according to circumstances, cannot be granted without the assent of the proper authority in India.

14. Extensions of leave under these rules are not claimable in any way as a right, but are admissible only at the discretion of the proper authority, and then on special and urgent grounds.

15. An officer subject to these rules, on promotion to Major-General or on attainment of Colonel's allowance, cannot be granted leave under them, and if permitted to reside in England or elsewhere out of India, is restricted to the English pay of his rank.

16. It is notified that all officers in military employment, irrespective of rank or the furlough or leave regulations to which they may be subject, who require an extension on private affairs of their furlough or leave out of India, must obtain the previous assent of the authorities in India under whom they may be serving, to apply for such extension.

This permission, when obtained, must be attached to their application to the India Office for the required extension.

Note.—This memorandum has been compiled for easy reference, but it is not intended for quotation as of official authority.

UNEMPLOYED PAY.

Officers of the Indian Army vacating their appointments, either by the expiration of the prescribed period of tenure or by attaining the age for vacation, will be granted unemployed pay until retirement or further employment as follows:—

Out of India.—Officers up to and including the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel will receive the rate of half-pay laid down for British Service Officers in Army Order 324 of 1919, as shown below, but an Indian allowance equal to the Indian element* in the pension for which the officer has qualified at the time he becomes unemployed is issuable with the half-pay, except when the special rate of full pay for the first six months of unemployment is issuable to a Lieutenant-Colonel. The special rate for the first six months in the case of a Lieutenant-Colonel will only be issuable to an officer of that rank who has held command of an Indian regimental unit, or an equivalent appointment, for a period of four years.

Note.—Colonels who vacate command of an Indian Regimental unit after four years' full-pay service in that appointment will come under the above rule so far as their unemployed pay for the first six months of unemployment is concerned.

A Colonel, except those who become unemployed on vacating command of an Indian unit as provided in the preceding paragraph, will receive the half-pay of rank of a British Service

officer of corresponding rank, as laid down in Army Order 324 of 1919, with an Indian allowance of 200*l.* a year.

General Officers will receive the half-pay of rank of a British Service officer of corresponding rank, as laid down in Army Order 324 of 1919, but without any Indian allowance. But a General Officer definitely selected for further employment will receive an allowance at the rate of 125*l.* per annum in addition to the British half-pay of his rank for a period not exceeding two years, during the first period of unemployment in that rank. If he again becomes unemployed in the same rank, British half-pay only will be issuable, even though the full two years were not completed in the first period of unemployment. In the event of employment being offered to such an officer and refused, the special allowance of 125*l.* per annum referred to above will cease from the date of such refusal and British half-pay only be issued.

In India.—The rates of unemployed pay for officers remaining in India during such unemployment will be the same as those issuable in this country, converted into rupees at the same rates as sterling pensions are converted when the latter are payable in India.

Unemployed pay cannot be drawn for any period exceeding three years, and in no case will time on the unemployed list count as service for pension.

* This amounts to £50 a year after 18 years' service for pension, increasing by £12 10*s.* a year up to 24 years' service, and by £15 a year from 25 years' service up to a maximum of £200 a year after 29 years' service.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

UNEMPLOYED PAY—continued.

Rates of Half-pay for British Service Officers.

Substantive Rank when placed on Half-pay.	Per Diem.	Per Annum.
Field-Marshal	£ —	£ s. d. 1,800 0 0
General	3 5 0	1,186 5 0
Lieutenant-General	2 15 0	1,003 15 0
Major-General	2 5 0	821 5 0
Colonel	1 7 6	501 17 6
Lieutenant-Colonel		Sec below.
Major	0 15 9	287 8 9
After 5 years' service as such.	0 18 6	337 12 6
Captain	0 11 9	214 8 9
After 15 years' total service	0 13 0	237 5 0
Lieutenant	0 8 0	146 0 0
After 7 years' total service	0 9 6	173 7 6
and Lieutenant	0 6 6	118 12 6

The half-pay of combatant Lieutenant-Colonels will be as follows:—

(a) After four years on full pay as Lieutenant-Colonel—half-pay equal to full pay as a Lieutenant-Colonel for six months (*i.e.*, 47s. 6d. a day) without command pay and without

allowances, and subsequently half-pay at the rate of 23s. 9d. per day.

(b) In all other circumstances—23s. 9d. per day.

Other Lieutenant-Colonels not specially provided for—23s. 9d. a day.

Conditions of Service on the Temporary Non-effective List.

An officer of the Indian Army or Indian Medical Service placed on the temporary non-effective list on the recommendation of the Medical Board of the India Office will be examined at intervals of not more than two years by the same Board as to his fitness to return to duty, if in the opinion of the Medical Board such periodical examination is necessary, and if still reported unfit after six years on the temporary non-effective list, he will be transferred to the retired list on permanent invalid pension, or on retiring pension if entitled to it. If, after two years on the temporary non-effective list he is reported unfit for duty, or if, at any time, he is reported to be permanently incapacitated for further service in India, he may be permitted to retire forthwith, if on wishes to do so, on permanent invalid pension, or on retiring pension if entitled to it.

Officers not resident in London when ordered to appear before the Medical Board for the periodical examinations above mentioned will, on application, be provided with travelling warrants, and will also be granted travelling allowance (to be claimed afterwards) in accordance with War Office Allowance Regulations, usually 15s. for each night of absence, and 3s. 6d. for a return journey completed in

one day. But an officer who, at other times than the periodical examinations, appears before the Board with a view to restoration to the active list or to being transferred to the retired list will do so at his own expense.

An officer who is unable to appear before the Board when ordered to do so will be required to furnish a certificate to that effect signed by two registered medical practitioners; if he is unable to appear for six years he will be placed on the retired list without further report.

If the removal to the temporary non-effective list is due to medical unfitness caused by duty, time spent on it, up to a maximum of one year, is reckoned as service for pension, and, after restoration to the active list, as service for promotion. An officer cannot be promoted* while on the temporary non-effective list, but if he completes the length of service which, without promotion qualifies for a higher rate of invalid pension, he will receive that rate from the date on which he completed such length of service.

Transfer to the temporary non-effective list involves the vacation of any regimental or other appointment.

An officer on the temporary non-effective list must not leave the United Kingdom without the permission of the India Office.

* Except promotion granted under the temporary provisions of Army Council Instructions, Nos. 644 and 1213 1918.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE ON THE TEMPORARY NON-EFFECTIVE LIST—continued.

Temporary invalid pension granted to officers below the rank of Major-General on account of certified unfitness for duty is at the following rates,* namely:—

	Per annum.		Per annum.
	£ s.		£ s.
Second Lieutenants or Lieutenants...	91 5	Officers of 15 years' service ...	175 0
Lieutenants, after 6 years' service ...	100 0	" 16 " " ...	180 0
Captains under 9 years' service ...	130 0	" 17 " " ...	190 0
Captains of 9 and under 12 years' service ...	145 0	" 18 " " and over	Retiring pension rate.
Captains of 12 and under 15 years' service...	160 0		

Retirement.

OFFICERS APPOINTED TO THE INDIAN ARMY AFTER 1ST JULY, 1881.

The following rules apply only to officers who entered the Indian Army on or after 1st July, 1881, and who rendered satisfactory paid military service during the Great War, or who were in civil employ during the War. The regulations applicable to officers who entered the Indian Army before that date can be ascertained from the Secretary, Military Department, India Office.

Retirement is compulsory at the following ages:—

Lieutenant-Colonels ...	55
Colonels ...	57
Major-Generals ...	62
Lieutenant-Generals ...	67
Generals ...	67

but an officer may be retained in the Service beyond these ages in the event of a national emergency. A General Officer who has been unemployed for three years is placed on the retired list, irrespective of his age.

An officer of the Indian Army may apply to retire on pension after 18 years' service, but if he entered the Indian Army after 9th January, 1892, he remains liable to be recalled for service in the event of a national emergency. Officers with less than 18 years' service are not entitled to any pension unless they are invalided on the report of a Medical Board.

In reckoning service for pension all commissioned or warrant service and half-service in ranks below that of warrant officer is included.

For officers of the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and under, the retired pay will consist of three elements: (a) a Service element, based on the officer's total service, (b) a rank element for the rank from which the officer retires, and (c) an Indian element according to the length of Indian service. In computing the Indian element, a period of service before the date of landing in India for the first time, up to a maximum of five years, may be reckoned.

The scale will be as follows:—

(a) Service element: £150 a year after 15 years' service, with an increment of £15 for each completed year over 15.

(b) Rank element:

Rank from which retired.	After completing One Year's Service in the Rank.	After completing each additional Year's Service.	Maximum Rank Element.
Major ...	£ 12	£ 12	£ 120
Lieut.-Col. ...	150	30	240

(c) Indian element: £50 a year after 18 years' service, increasing by £12 10s. a year up to 24 years' service, and by £15 a year from 25 years' service up to a maximum of £200 a year after 29 years' service.

For Colonels, the Service element will be calculated as above, but the rank element will be £290 after one year's service in the rank, increasing annually by £50 to a maximum of £390, with an Indian element of £100. The minimum pension for a Colonel will be £800, and the maximum £900.

For General Officers the rank element will be as follows:—

	After completing One Year's Service in the Rank.	After completing each additional Year's Service.	Maximum Rank Element.
Major-General ...	£ 440	£ 50	£ 540
Lieut.-Gen. ...	590	50	690
General ...	740	50	840

The Service element will in no case be less than the difference between the maximum pension of the rank and the maximum rank element irrespective of the length of the officer's service. For General Officers there will be no

* These rates are under revision.

INDIAN ARMY—continued.

RETIREMENT—continued.

Indian element. The maximum and minimum pensions for General Officers will be as follows:—

	Minimum.	Maximum.
Major-General	£ 900	1,000
Lieutenant-General ...	1,000	1,200
General	1,200	1,400

Additional pensions not exceeding £200 a year will be granted to officers who have held certain high civil appointments.

These rates of pension are subject to alteration, either upwards or downwards after 1st July, 1924.

Officers invalided from the Service with less than 18 years' service on account of disability attributable to or aggravated by service in the Great War, will be granted pension at the rates laid down in the Royal Warrant of 2nd July, 1920, with an additional Indian element, and an additional disability pension according to the degree of their disablement, as follows:—

Rank.	Years' Service.	Rate under Royal Warrant.	Indian Element.	Additional Disability Pension.
		Per annum.	Per annum.	
		£	£	
Captain	17	180	40	From 30 <i>l.</i> to 150 <i>l.</i> per annum according to degree of disablement. This pension is inadmissible in addition to wound pension or wound gratuity.
	16	165	40	
	15	150	40	
	14	140	30	
	13	130	30	
	12 to 10	120	30	
	9 to 5	120	20	
Lieut. and 2nd Lieut.	4	120	10	
	8	80	20	
	7 to 5	70	20	
	Under 5	70	10	

Officers retiring with the permanent rank of Major may be granted an addition of 1*l.* a year for each year's service in that rank.

Half-pay as laid down in Table XV. of Army Order 324 of 13th September, 1919, may be drawn in lieu of the above rates, but without wound pension or additional disability pension.

These rates of invalid pension are liable to alteration after 1st April, 1923, according as the cost of living rises or falls.

An officer permanently incapacitated for further service in India on account of medical unfitness, may be granted an invalid pension according to the following scale:—

	Per annum.
	£
Second Lieutenants or Lieutenants of less than 5 years' service ...	80
Second Lieutenants or Lieutenants of 5 years' service	90
Second Lieutenants or Lieutenants of 8 or more years' service ...	100
Captains of less than 5 years' service	130
" 5 to 9 years' service...	140
" 10 to 12 " " ...	150
" 13 " " " ...	160
" 14 " " " ...	170
Officers of 15 " " ...	100
" 16 " " ...	205
" 17 " " ...	220

WOUND PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Officers of the Indian Army are eligible for wound pensions and gratuities under the same rules as those regulating the grant to officers of His Majesty's British Forces. The gratuities and

pensions vary according to the permanence and severity of the wound or injury, and whether received in action or on duty otherwise than in action.

FAMILY PENSIONS.

The claims to pension of the widows and families of officers of the Indian Army are treated under the provisions of such Royal Warrant regulating the grant of pension to the widows and families of officers of His Majesty's British Forces, as may be in force for the time being.

The following are the rates of ordinary pension:—

	Pension to Widow.		Compassionate allowance to each Child.
	Yearly.	Yearly.	Yearly.
	£	s.	£
Field-Marshal	300	0	16
General	225	0	16
Lieutenant-General	187	10	16
Major-General	150	0	16
Colonel	100	0	16
Lieutenant-Colonel	90	0	16
Major	70	0	16
Captain	50	0	16
Lieutenant or Second-Lieutenant	45	0	16

with increased pensions in the cases of the widows and children of officers who have been killed in action or have died of wounds or illness contracted on field service.

The rate of ordinary compassionate allowance for a motherless child is £25 per annum.

The compassionate allowance of a son ceases at 18 years of age, and that of a daughter at 21 years of age, or at the expiration of the year commencing on the 1st April in which the son is otherwise previously provided for or the daughter is married.

Widows and children are also entitled to pensions under the Regulations of either the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund or the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Under one or other of these sets of Regulations all officers, according to the date of their entering the Service, must subscribe as a condition of their appointment to the Indian Army. The regulations will be found on page 390 *et seq.*

MILITARY (late LORD CLIVE'S) FUND.

Widows' Pensions.

1. The widows of officers who were originally in the old Indian service are alone eligible for this pension.

2. They will be required to make a statutory declaration as to the amount of real and personal property possessed by their late husbands and by themselves; and no widow will be eligible for the full pension if the total of such property amounts to the following sums:—

In the case of the widow of a colonel ... £4,000

In the case of the widow of a lieutenant-colonel... £3,000
 " " " a major ... 2,500
 " " " a captain ... 2,000
 " " " a lieutenant ... 1,000

Life interests and annuities are capitalised for the purpose of calculating these limits under rules laid down by the Secretary of State in Council.

3. The rates of pensions are as follows:—

Ranks.	Widows' Pensions.	
	Per diem.	Per annum.
	s. d.	£ s. d.
Surgeon-General and Colonel... ..	6 3	114 1 3
Lieutenant-Colonel	5 0	91 5 0
Major and Chaplain of 15 years' service	3 9	68 8 9
Captain and Chaplain of 7 years' service	2 6	45 12 6
Chaplain under 7 years' service	1 9	31 18 9
Lieutenant	1 3	22 16 3

Pensions at diminished rates (the amount of which will be decided by the Secretary of State in Council) will, however, be granted in certain cases in which the property possessed exceeds the above limits. A diminished pension cannot be granted of a lower amount than £10. This modification of the old rule has effect from 18th February, 1890.

4. The pension of a widow may be withheld

or discontinued should her conduct be such as to render her, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, unworthy of it.

5. The pension is liable to be discontinued or reduced if at any time after the officer's death his widow receives any accession of property or income.

6. Pensions lapse on re-marriage and are not restored on a second widowhood.

MILITARY (LATE LORD CLIVE'S) FUND—*continued.*

7. Pensioners neglecting to claim the pension for three half-years will be considered as dead; and no arrears for a longer period than two years back from the date of application for admission or re-admission, as the case may be, will be allowed either to claimants or to pensioners after admission.

8. The widows of officers formerly of the Indian service, who have joined the British army, are permitted to make their choice between these pensions and Royal Warrant pensions.

9. *The widows of officers who have retired from the service are not eligible for the benefit of these pensions.**

10. The widows of officers who at the time of their death were pensioners on the Military (late Lord Clive's) Fund, are entitled to the benefits of the Fund provided they were married to

their husbands prior to the latter becoming pensioners on the Fund.

11. The pensions are payable quarterly, on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

12. In the event of any question arising concerning the qualifications of widows claiming these pensions, the decision rests with the Secretary of State in Council.

13. These regulations are subject to any alterations which may be decided on by the Secretary of State in Council.

Note.—Applications for pensions should be addressed to—

The Secretary,
Military Department,
India Office,
London, S.W. 1.

SALARIES OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Note.—The salaries of officers holding Staff appointments are shown on pages 361 *et seq.*

<i>Officers of the Royal Artillery.</i>		For any month.	
		Rupees,	
<i>Factories—</i>			
Director of Ordnance Factories	... ..	2,400	} Consolidated. In addition to Indian pay of rank of the British service.
Deputy Director of Ordnance Factories	... ..	100†	
Superintendents of Factories	... ..	600-800	
<i>Departmental Officers—</i>			
Officers, less than 3 years' departmental service	... ..	250	} In addition to pay of rank of the British service.
" 3 years' and under 6 "	... ..	300	
" 6 " " 9 "	... ..	350	
" 9 " " 12 "	... ..	400	
" 12 " " 15 "	... ..	450	
" 15 " " 18 "	... ..	500	
" 18 " and over	... ..	600	
Proof Officer	... ..	100	
Inspection Officer	... ..	100	
<i>Officers of Royal Army Ordnance Corps.</i>			
1st Class Ordnance Officer	... ..	1,650	
2nd " " "	... ..	1,450	
3rd " " "	... ..	1,100	
3rd " " "	after 5 years' service as such	1,200	
4th " " "	... ..	900	
4th " " "	after 15 years' service	1,000	

* Except in the case of the widows of General Officers compulsorily retired under the provisions of the Royal Warrants of 31st December, 1877, and 1st May, 1878.

† In addition to Staff pay on the time scale for Royal Artillery Officers of the Indian Ordnance Department.

INDIAN MILITARY REGULATIONS.

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SALARIES OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—continued.

	For any month. Rupees.
<i>Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery—</i>	
Lieutenant-Colonel (Chief Inspector of Ordnance Machinery with 24 years' total service)	1,450
Major (Chief Inspector of Ordnance Machinery or Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 1st class, with 18 years' total service)	1,100
Major (Chief Inspector of Ordnance Machinery or Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 1st Class, after 5 years' service as such)	1,200
Captain (Chief Inspector of Ordnance Machinery or Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 1st Class, with less than 18 years' total service, and Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 2nd Class ...	900
Captain (Chief Inspector of Ordnance Machinery or Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 1st Class, with 15 years' total service)	1,000
Lieutenant (Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 3rd Class)	625
Lieutenant (Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 3rd Class, with 7 years' total service)	675

INDIAN RATES OF PAY OF BRITISH SERVICE OFFICERS ON THE INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

Rank.	Indian Rate.	Rank.	Indian Rate.
CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, AND INFANTRY.		CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, AND INFANTRY	
	Rs.* per mensem.	<i>(continued)</i>	Rs.* per mensem.
Second Lieutenant	495	Lieutenant-Colonel	1,000
Second Lieutenant of 2 years' service ...	475	COMMAND PAY AND OTHER EXTRAS.	
Lieutenant on promotion	475	For command of a Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry or of a Brigade of Artillery	
Lieutenant with 7 years' service	550		350
Captain	750	Senior Major, Cavalry or Infantry Regt.	
Captain with 9 years' service	750	Adjutant's Allowance—	
Captain with 15 years' service	850	Cavalry	
Major	950	Infantry	
Major with 5 years' service as such	1,050	Artillery	
Lieutenant-Colonel	1,250	Horse allowance for each horse (except that allowance for one horse is included in the rates marked †)	
Riding-master or Quartermaster or Inspector of Army Schools:—			30
On first appointment	550		†227
After 4 years' service	600		†152
After 8 years' service	700		140
After 12 years' service	800		
After 15 years' service	900		

ALLOWANCES PER MENSEM.

Officers of the Royal Engineers entitled to Military Works Service pay, other than those holding staff appointments receive, in addition to the rates given above for other arms, Staff Pay at the following rates:—

- Second Lieutenant, Rs. 50.
- Lieutenant, Rs. 150.
- Captain, Rs. 200.
- Captain after 15 years' service, Rs. 200.
- Major, Rs. 250.
- Lieutenant-Colonel, Rs. 250.

* The standard value of the rupee is fixed at 2s. The actual rate of exchange has however been fluctuating below that rate, and on 1st January, 1921, stood at Rs. 1=12. 5½.

MILITARY (LATE LORD CLIVE'S) FUND—*continued.*

7. Pensioners neglecting to claim the pension for three half-years will be considered as dead; and no arrears for a longer period than two years back from the date of application for admission or re-admission, as the case may be, will be allowed either to claimants or to pensioners after admission.

8. The widows of officers formerly of the Indian service, who have joined the British army, are permitted to make their choice between these pensions and Royal Warrant pensions.

9. *The widows of officers who have retired from the service are not eligible for the benefit of these pensions.**

10. The widows of officers who at the time of their death were pensioners on the Military (late Lord Clive's) Fund, are entitled to the benefits of the Fund provided they were married to

their husbands prior to the latter becoming pensioners on the Fund.

11. The pensions are payable quarterly, on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

12. In the event of any question arising concerning the qualifications of widows claiming these pensions, the decision rests with the Secretary of State in Council.

13. These regulations are subject to any alterations which may be decided on by the Secretary of State in Council.

Note.—Applications for pensions should be addressed to—

The Secretary,
Military Department,
India Office,
London, S.W. 1.

SALARIES OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Note.—The salaries of officers holding Staff appointments are shown on pages 361 *et seq.*

<i>Officers of the Royal Artillery.</i>		For any month.	
		Rupees.	
<i>Factories—</i>			
Director of Ordnance Factories		2,400	} Consolidated. In addition to Indian pay of rank of the British service.
Deputy Director of Ordnance Factories		100†	
Superintendents of Factories		600-800	
<i>Departmental Officers—</i>			
Officers, less than 3 years' departmental service...		250	} In addition to pay of rank of the British service.
" 3 years' and under 6 " " "		300	
" 6 " " 9 " " "		350	
" 9 " " 12 " " "		400	
" 12 " " 15 " " "		450	
" 15 " " 18 " " "		500	
" 18 " and over		600	
Proof Officer		100	
Inspection Officer		100	
<i>Officers of Royal Army Ordnance Corps.</i>			
1st Class Ordnance Officer		1,650	
2nd " " " " " " "		1,450	
3rd " " " " " " "		1,100	
3rd " " " after 5 years' service as such		1,200	
4th " " " " " " "		900	
4th " " " after 15 years' service...		1,000	

* Except in the case of the widows of General Officers compulsorily retired under the provisions of the Royal Warrants of 31st December, 1877, and 1st May, 1878.

† In addition to Staff pay on the time scale for Royal Artillery Officers of the Indian Ordnance Department.

INDIAN MILITARY REGULATIONS.

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SALARIES OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—continued.

	For any month. Rupees.
<i>Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery—</i>	
Lieutenant-Colonel (Chief Inspector of Ordnance Machinery with 24 years' total service)	1,450
Major (Chief Inspector of Ordnance Machinery or Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 1st class, with 18 years' total service)	1,100
Major (Chief Inspector of Ordnance Machinery or Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 1st Class, after 5 years' service as such)	1,200
Captain (Chief Inspector of Ordnance Machinery or Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 1st Class, with less than 18 years' total service, and Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 2nd Class) ...	900
Captain (Chief Inspector of Ordnance Machinery or Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 1st Class, with 15 years' total service)	1,000
Lieutenant (Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 3rd Class)	625
Lieutenant (Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 3rd Class, with 7 years' total service)	675

INDIAN RATES OF PAY OF BRITISH SERVICE OFFICERS ON THE INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

Rank.	Indian Rate.	Rank.	Indian Rate.
CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, AND INFANTRY.	Rs. * per month.	CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, AND INFANTRY (continued)	Rs. * per month.
Second Lieutenant	425	Lieutenant-Colonel	1,000
Second Lieutenant of 2 years' service	475		
Lieutenant on promotion	475		
Lieutenant with 7 years' service	550	COMMAND PAY AND OTHER EXTRAS.	
Captain	750	For command of a Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry or of a Brigade of Artillery	150
Captain with 9 years' service	750		
Captain with 15 years' service	850	Senior Major, Cavalry or Infantry Regt. Adjutant's Allowance—	50
Major	950	Cavalry	125
Major with 5 years' service as such	1,050	Infantry	150
Lieutenant-Colonel	1,250	Artillery	140
Riding-master or Quartermaster or In- spector of Army Schools:—		Horse allowance for each horse (except that allowance for one horse is in- cluded in the rates marked I)	30
On first appointment	550		
After 4 years' service	600		
After 8 years' service	700		
After 12 years' service	800		
After 15 years' service	900		

ALLOWANCES PER MENSEM.

Officers of the Royal Engineers entitled to Military Works Service pay, other than those holding staff appointments receive, in addition to the rates given above for other arms, Staff Pay at the following rates:—

- Second Lieutenant, Rs. 50.
- Lieutenant, Rs. 150.
- Captain, Rs. 200.
- Captain after 15 years' service, Rs. 300.
- Major, Rs. 250.
- Lieutenant-Colonel, Rs. 250.

* The standard value of the rupee is fixed at 3s. The actual rate of exchange has however been fluctuating below that rate, and on 1st January, 1901, stood at Rs. 1 = 11. 5/4.

INDIAN RATES OF PAY OF BRITISH SERVICE OFFICERS ON THE INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT—
*continued.*ALLOWANCES PER MENSEM—*continued.*

<i>Royal Army Medical Corps.*</i>		Pay per mensem.
		Rs.
Lieutenant	...	650
Captain	...	800
"	after 6 years' total service	900
"	" 10 "	950
Major	...	1,100
"	after 15 years' total service	1,250
"	" 18 "	1,400
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	1,550
"	after 20 years' total service	1,650
"	" 25 "	1,850

Charge allowance (Rs. 60-240) is given to the Senior Medical Officer in charge of a station, and specialist pay (Rs. 60) to officers below the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, appointed to certain posts.

<i>Army Veterinary Corps.*</i>		
(These rates are under revision.)		
Lieutenant	...	550†
Captain	...	650†
"	after 2 years as such	700
Major	...	950
"	after 5 years as such	1,050
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	1,300
Colonel	...	1,450

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Memorandum regarding the position of officers appointed to
His Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

1. This memorandum is based on the regulations in force at the present time. They are subject to any alterations that may be determined on.

PASSAGE TO INDIA.

2. Officers on appointment are, when possible, provided with passage to India by troop transport; when such accommodation is not available, passage at the public expense is provided by private steamer, or a passage allowance is granted, if preferred. The wives of married officers are ordinarily only entitled to passage by troop transport, but in the present abnormal conditions they may also be provided with passage at the public expense in a private steamer, or granted a passage allowance in lieu.

3. Any officer who may neglect or refuse to proceed to India if ordered to do so within two months from the date of terminating his course of instruction, or within two months of

the date of his appointment if not required to undergo a course of instruction in the United Kingdom, will be considered as having forfeited his commission, unless special circumstances shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of State in Council, justify a departure from this regulation.

PAY PREVIOUS TO ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

4. Up to the date of arrival in India newly appointed officers will draw pay at the leave rates set forth on page 366. Pay will accrue from the date of the letter of appointment.

(For rates subsequent to their landing in India, see para. 17 on page 375.)

Pay under the regulations referred to above is issued in this country up to the date of embarkation, and an advance of two months' pay at the same rate is also made before embarkation, if required. This advance will be recoverable from the officer's pay in India.

* The salaries of Officers holding Staff Appointments are shown on pages 161 & 169.
† These rates do not include horse allowance which will be drawn as a separate item.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—continued.

These rates are exclusive of charge allowances and Second-in-Command allowances for Station Hospitals on the military side, and of various allowances attached to posts on the civil side.

18. The principal administrative appointments are held by Colonels and Major-Generals on the following consolidated salaries :—

*Colonel, 16 (some in civil employ), from Rs. 2,150 to Rs. 2,800 per mensem.

*Major-General (Military), 1 @ Rs. 2,650 per mensem.

„ (Civil), 3 @ Rs. 3,000 per mensem.

„ (the Director - General I.M.S.), 1 @ Rs. 3,500 per mensem.

19. Officers in military employment and below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel are eligible, if qualified, to hold any one of 50 specialists' appointments at Rs. 75 per mensem extra allowance in (a) Prevention of disease (charge of laboratory); (b) Advanced operative surgery; (c) Ophthalmology; (d) Skiagraphy; (e) Midwifery and diseases of women and children; (f) Mental diseases; (g) Otology, Laryngology, and Rhinology.

Candidates for these posts, before appointment, must give proof of special knowledge in the subject selected, by means of diplomas, certificates, &c., or, if considered necessary, in a private interview, to the satisfaction of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

20. Major-Generals and Colonels, on vacating office at the expiration of the four years' tour of duty, are permitted to draw unemployed pay at the following rates :—

Colonels, £1 9s. 6d. a day (£538 7s. 6d. a year), with an Indian allowance of £200 a year.

General Officers, £2 5s. 0d. a day (£821 5s. 0d. a year), but without Indian allowance.

But a General Officer definitely selected for further employment will receive, in addition, an allowance at the rate of £125 per annum for a period not exceeding two years during the first period of unemployment in that rank. If he again becomes unemployed in the same rank, this allowance will not be issuable.

In the case of officers remaining in India during such unemployment, the above rates will be converted into rupees at the same rates as sterling pensions are converted when the latter are payable in India.

Unemployed pay cannot be drawn for any period exceeding three years, and in no case will time on the unemployed list count as service for pension.

PRIVATE PRACTICE.

21. Except in the administrative grades and in certain special appointments, medical officers are not debarred from taking private practice, so long as it does not interfere with their proper duties.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

22. A large number of civil appointments are ordinarily held by officers of the Indian Medical Service. Officers are required to perform two years' military duty subsequent to permanent appointment before they can be considered eligible for civil employment, and will, on transfer to civil employment, be placed on probation for a period of two years. The principal appointments, together with the salaries attached to each, are stated in the following table :—

Description of Appointment.	Approximate Number of Appointments in each Class.	Salary per Mensem.
		Rs.
Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals	5	2,750
Sanitary Commissioner with Government of India	1	2,500-3,000
Inspectors-General of Prisons	8	2,300-2,500
Sanitary Commissioners with Provincial Governments	8	1,950-2,400
Professorial and Bacteriological Appointments	63	Pay of rank (para. 17 above) + Rs. 250 p. m.
Plague Officers	20†	„ „ + Rs. 250 p. m.
Superintendents of Central Jails	29	„ „ + Rs. 150 p. m.
		for 1st Class jails, or Rs. 50 p. m. for 2nd Class jails.
Civil Surgeonics	216	Pay of rank (para. 17 above).

* For the period of the war two additional military Major-Generals and eight additional military appointments bearing the rank of Colonel have been created.

† This number is only temporary and is liable to revision.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE--continued.

23. There are in addition to the examples given in the preceding paragraph a considerable number of appointments for which special rates of pay or special allowances are sanctioned, e.g., Principals of Medical Colleges, Surgeons to Viceroy and Governors, Resident Surgeons and Physicians at Hospitals, Chemical Examiners, Port Health Officers, and Assistants to Surgeons-General of Presidencies.

LEAVE RULES.

24. Officers of the Indian Medical Service, below the rank of Colonel, may be granted leave while in military employment, under the general rules in force for officers of the Indian Army (see pages 365-367), and under Civil Service Regulations when in civil employment.

* * * * *

29. Officers of the Administrative Grades may be granted leave not exceeding eight months, besides privilege leave, during their tenure of appointment.

30. Extra leave (known as study leave) may be granted to officers desirous of pursuing special courses of study at the rate of one month's leave for each year's service up to 12 months in all. (See page 381.)

HONOURS AND REWARDS.

31. Officers of the Indian Medical Service are eligible for the military distinction of the Order of the Bath, and for other orders, British and Indian, and for good service pensions.

Six of the most meritorious officers on the active list are named Honorary Physicians, and six are named Honorary Surgeons to His Majesty.

RETIRING AND INVALID PENSIONS.

32. Officers of the Indian Medical Service are allowed, subject to the right of Government to suspend retirements in times of emergency, to retire on the following scale of pension, on completion of the required periods of service :—

After 17 years' service for pension...	Per annum.
18 " " " " " "	£400
19 " " " " " "	430
20 " " " " " "	450
21 " " " " " "	500
22 " " " " " "	540
23 " " " " " "	580
24 " " " " " "	620
25 " " " " " "	660
26 " " " " " "	700
27 " " " " " "	750
28 " " " " " "	800

These rates of pension are liable to alteration after 1st July, 1924, according as the cost of living rises or falls.

33. Service for pension reckons from date of commission, and includes all leave taken under the rules quoted in paras. 24 to 30. (See also para. 39.) Previous war service also counts for pension (see para. 7 of Regulations on page 270).

34. A Major-General, after three or one and a-half years' active employment in a Major-General's appointment, is entitled to retire upon a pension of £350 or £300 per annum respectively, in addition to that to which he may be entitled under the above scale.

35. A Colonel is entitled, after four or two years' active employment in a Colonel's appointment, to retire upon a pension of £250 or £125 per annum respectively, in addition to the pension to which he may be entitled under the above scale.

36. With a view to maintaining the efficiency of the service, all officers of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major are placed on the retired list when they have attained the age of 55 years, the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, when he has attained the age of 60 years, and all other Major-Generals, Colonels, and Brevet Colonels, when they have attained the age of 57 years. In any special case where it would appear to be for the good of the service that a General Officer holding an administrative appointment should be continued in employment, he may be so continued for one year, subject in each case to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

37. Officers placed on the temporary non-effective list are granted temporary invalid pensions at the following rates, which are now under review :—

	Rates of Pension.	
	Per Diem.	Per Annum.
Under 5 years' service	£ 6 0	100 10 0
After 5 " " " " " "	0 8 0	140 0 0
" 10 " " " " "	0 10 0	180 10 0
" 15 " " " " "	0 13 6	240 7 6
Lieutenant-Colonel, under 3 years' service as such	1 0 0	35 0 0
" " over 3 years' service as such	1 7 6	50 17 6

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—continued.

An officer of less than three years' service, although he may be transferred to the temporary non-effective list under the general conditions of transfer, will not be granted any temporary invalid pension unless his unfitness has been caused by duty.

INVALID PENSIONS.

38. An officer who has become permanently incapacitated for further service in India on account of unfitness caused by duty may be granted an invalid pension on the following scale, which is at present under revision:—

	Per Annum.
After 16 years' pension service ...	£272
" 15 " " " ...	252
" 14 " " " ...	232
" 13 " " " ...	212
" 12 " " " ...	192

39. Time (not exceeding one year) passed on the temporary non-effective list reckons as service for promotion and pension, in the case of an officer placed thereon on account of medical unfitness caused by duty, military or civil.

40. Officers of the Indian Medical Service are liable, after retirement on pension before

completing 27 years' service, to recall to military duty in case of any emergency arising, up to 55 years of age.

WOUND PENSIONS.

41. Officers are entitled to the same allowances on account of wounds received in action and injuries sustained through the performance of military duty, otherwise than in action, as are granted to combatant officers of His Majesty's Indian Military Forces holding the corresponding military rank.

FAMILY PENSIONS.

42. The claims to pension of widows and families of officers are treated under the provisions of such Royal Warrant regulating the grant of pensions to the widows and families of British officers as may be in force at the time being. (See page 371.)

43. The widows and families of officers are also entitled to pensions under the Indian Service Family Pension Regulations, and subscription under those Regulations, from the date of arrival in India, is a condition of appointment, except in the case of Natives of India, for whom it is optional.

Issue of Leave Pay and Retired Pay.

Military and Marine Leave Pay is made up to the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December, and is payable on the first day of each calendar month. Retired Pay is made up at the India Office to the 15th March, 15th June, 15th September, and 15th December,

and is payable on the 16th of each calendar month. The sum payable each month is approximately one-third of the quarterly sum, but only complete pounds are issued, the balance being made up at the end of each quarter.

Advances of Pay.

Rules regarding advances of pay to Officers under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army:—

Officers proceeding on leave to Europe may, if they desire it, receive an advance on the following scale:—

General Officers	Rs. 3,000
Field Officers... ..	1,500
Officers below the rank of Field Officer	1,000
Departmental Officers with commissioned rank and Senior Asst. Surgeons ...	500
Conductors, Sub-Conductors and 1st and 2nd Class Asst. Surgeons	350
Asst. Surgeons 3rd and 4th Class... ..	200

No leave pay is issuable by the India Office till the amount advanced has accrued as pay.

Officers returning from leave or from the temporary non-effective list will similarly be granted advances of pay of the following rates, on obtaining permission to return:—

For a Subaltern	£100
Captains to Lieut.-Cols. ...	150
Colonels and General Officers	200

No advance, however, will be issued to an officer who obtains from the fund to which he is a subscriber a loan equal to or greater than the advance authorized for

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—ADVANCES OF PAY—continued.

his rank, and an officer who obtains from his fund a loan less in amount than such advance will be granted only the difference between the two.

Recovery of the advances made in England will be effected in India in monthly instalments of one-third of emoluments at the rate of exchange fixed for the year in which the advance was made.

The following advances on return to duty will be issued to Departmental Officers with commissioned rank, Warrant Officers, Senior Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, on the same conditions:—*

Departmental Officers with commissioned rank, and Senior Assistant Surgeons	£35
Conductors and 1st and 2nd Class Asst. Surgeons ...	20
Sub-Conductors and 3rd and 4th Class Asst. Surgeons...	15

Officers of the British service under other leave rules receive advances not exceeding British pay of rank for 30 days when proceeding on leave out of India or when returning to India from leave and when embarking for India on duty.

REGULATIONS FOR THE COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

1. These Regulations are applicable only to officers retired on or after the 1st July, 1881.

2. An officer may be allowed to commute a portion, not exceeding one-third, of his pension, which commutation may take place on retirement, or at any time subsequent thereto.

3. An officer in Europe desirous of commuting must make application, in writing, to the Under Secretary of State for India, stating his desire so to commute, and furnishing information as to his age, rank, and the amount of his pension.

4. If the Secretary of State for India in Council shall approve the commutation, the officer will be so informed, and his application will be referred to the Medical Board at the India Office.

5. The Board will require the officer to give such information as to his health and habits as is usual in the case of persons proposing to assure their lives in assurance companies, and he will be required to submit himself for personal examination by the Board at the India Office.

6. An officer in India desirous of commuting must address the authorities in that country. He will be required to follow a similar procedure. He may appear before a Medical Board at any station in India that may be convenient, such Board being assembled under the orders of the Local Government and presided over (where practicable) by the Chief Civil Medical Administrative Officer of the Province.

An Officer residing in a Colony and desirous of commuting will be required to follow a procedure similar to that in the case of an officer residing in Europe except that he will apply to the Under Secretary of State for India through the official from whom he draws his pension. If the application is approved the officer will be informed accordingly, and a special civil medical board will be assembled under the orders of the Local Colonial Government.

The Medical Board will report in the following form:—

"We have carefully examined and are of opinion that he is (or is not) in good bodily health, and has (or has not) the prospect of an average duration of life. We therefore (or do not) recommend compliance with his application to be allowed to capitalise a portion of his pension."

In the case of impaired lives in which compliance with the officer's application is recommended, but with an addition of years of age, the following should be added:—"but as he is suffering his age for purposes of commutation should be taken to be years."

7. The basis of commutation, subject to an addition of years of age in the case of impaired lives, shall be the following table, the age of the officer being reckoned at the age he will attain on the birthday next succeeding the date upon which the capitalised sum will become payable—

Age next Birthday.	Number of Years' Purchase.	Present Value of the Annuity of £100.			Age next Birthday.	Number of Years' Purchase.	Present Value of the Annuity of £100.		
		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
21	14 3/16	1,437	18	0	29	13 7/10	1,372	0	0
22	14 2/7	1,429	14	0	30	13 6/11	1,363	2	0
23	14 2/8	1,421	10	0	31	13 5/12	1,354	4	0
24	14 1/10	1,413	18	0	32	13 4/14	1,344	18	0
25	14 1/12	1,405	16	0	33	13 3/15	1,335	4	0
26	13 9/15	1,397	10	0	34	13 2/16	1,325	0	0
27	13 8/12	1,389	4	0	35	13 1/17	1,314	10	0
28	13 8/7	1,380	14	0	36	13 1/18	1,303	10	0

* Under revision.

COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS—continued.

Age next Birthday.	Number of Years' Purchase.	Present Value of the Annuity of £100.	Age next Birthday.	Number of Years' Purchase.	Present Value of the Annuity of £100.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
37	12'920	1,293 0 0	59	9'171	917 2 0
38	12'800	1,280 0 0	60	8'951	895 2 0
39	12'676	1,267 12 0	61	8'728	872 16 0
40	12'547	1,254 14 0	62	8'503	850 6 0
41	12'413	1,241 6 0	63	8'275	827 10 0
42	12'275	1,227 10 0	64	8'046	804 12 0
43	12'131	1,213 2 0	65	7'815	781 10 0
44	11'982	1,198 4 0	66	7'583	758 6 0
45	11'828	1,182 16 0	67	7'351	735 2 0
46	11'669	1,166 18 0	68	7'118	711 16 0
47	11'505	1,150 10 0	69	6'886	688 12 0
48	11'336	1,133 12 0	70	6'654	665 8 0
49	11'162	1,116 4 0	71	6'423	642 6 0
50	10'983	1,098 6 0	72	6'194	619 8 0
51	10'799	1,079 18 0	73	5'967	596 14 0
52	10'611	1,061 2 0	74	5'742	574 4 0
53	10'417	1,041 14 0	75	5'520	552 0 0
54	10'218	1,021 16 0	76	5'300	530 0 0
55	10'018	1,001 16 0	77	5'084	508 8 0
56	9'812	981 4 0	78	4'872	487 4 0
57	9'602	960 4 0	79	4'664	466 8 0
58	9'388	938 16 0	80	4'460	446 0 0

These rates will be applicable to all applications for commutations received after 29th July, 1920.

8. The commutation having been sanctioned by the Government of India in cases in which the applicant is residing there and by the Secretary of State in all other cases, the applicant will be informed accordingly, and will have the option of withdrawing his application within one week after receiving notice.

9. If the applicant shall not withdraw his application within that period, the decision will be considered final, and the commutation of pension will take place absolutely.

10. The capitalised sum will be payable in India if the commutation is effected there; in all other cases it will be payable in England. When commutation is effected in India by Officers residing temporarily in that country the commutation will be on the basis of the current rate of exchange, the rate adopted for this purpose by the Secretary of State being the rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers from Calcutta on London on the 20th of the month preceding that in which the capitalised sum is paid. Payment will be made at the expiration of one week from the date of the commutation being sanctioned. In each case the officer's

pension will be issued in full up to the date of payment unless any delay has been caused by the officer's own fault or that of his agents. When the capitalised value of a commuted pension becomes payable under regulation on a Sunday or on an authorised holiday payment shall be made on the last business day preceding the Sunday or holiday and the payment of the commuted portion of the pension will cease from the same date.

11. In any case in which a pensioner shall accept public employment involving the withholding of pension, a deduction will be made from the salary payable to him equal to the amount which would have been abated from the pension if it had not been commuted, and, in the event of his becoming entitled to a pension in respect of such employment, the amount of such pension granted to him shall not exceed the amount which he might have received had his pension not been so commuted.

INDIA OFFICE,

September, 1920.

Training and Instruction of Officers of the Indian Army in England.

(These Regulations are under revision.)

No extension of leave will be granted to enable an officer to undergo or complete a period of training or instruction.

On joining for training or instruction an officer must take his uniform with him.

ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

Officers of the Indian Army who are permitted by the India Office to attend voluntary courses of instruction while on leave in England, will be granted the following allowances at the rates, and subject to the conditions in force at home at the time:—

If Married.—Ration, servant, lodging, fuel and light and furniture allowances.

If Unmarried.—Ration, servant, lodging, fuel, and light allowances.

In addition, such travelling expenses as are admissible under the Allowance Regulations or travelling warrants may be claimed.

In order to obtain the above allowances, an officer must send to the India Office, on completing his course of instruction, a certificate of qualification (which will be returned); also a certificate signed by competent authority, stating the dates from and to which he was under instruction, and showing whether or not he was provided with quarters, or with a servant, or that he was required to pay for fuel, light and furniture.

STAFF COLLEGE, QUETTA.

Under present regulations examinations for admission to the Staff College, Quetta, are held in India simultaneously and on identical papers with the examinations for admission to the Staff College, Camberley.

Usually about one-third of the vacancies are allotted to the British Service and two-thirds to the Indian Army. In addition, a certain number of vacancies are filled by nomination by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The syllabus of the entrance examination is given in Section 1 of the Regulations for the Staff College, Camberley.

The regulations for Camberley apply generally to the Quetta College, subject to modifications in points of detail to suit local conditions.

Applications to attend the entrance examination must be submitted through the usual

channel and in accordance with the revised para. 723, King's Regulations, and forwarded by General Officers Commanding-in-Chief to the Chief of the General Staff, India.

With reference to the footnote to para. 723, King's Regulations, the following are the maximum ages for entrance to the Staff College, Quetta:—

- (a) *Competitive vacancies.*—Age limit, 35 years.
- (b) *Nominations.*—At the 1921 examination: age limit, 37 years
At the 1922 examination: age limit, 36 years.
At the 1923 examination: age limit, 35 years.

Details as to the examinations for the Staff College, Quetta, are published each year in India Army Orders.

Regulations regarding the Grant of Study Leave to Officers of the Indian Medical Service.

1. Extra furlough for the purpose of study may be granted to officers of the Indian Medical Service on the recommendation of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

2. The period of such Study Leave will be calculated in the case of an officer taking Study Leave while under Military Leave Rules at the rate of one twelfth of pension service, and in the case of an officer taking Study Leave while under Civil Leave Rules at the rate of one twelfth of the same service as qualifies for his furlough under Articles 302 and 303 of the Civil Service Regulations, up to a total in any case of 12 months in all during an officer's

3. Study Leave may be taken at any time, but will not be granted more than twice in the course of an officer's service. Conversion under Rule B of part of an officer's furlough into Study Leave does not count as a grant of Study Leave within the meaning of this rule.

4. The minimum period of study which will render an officer eligible for Study Leave shall be two months.

5. The minimum period of leave granted solely as Study Leave shall be six months. Time spent on the journey to and from India by an officer whose Study Leave is not combined with any other kind of leave, will reckon as Study Leave, but the allowance specified in Rule 10

STUDY LEAVE TO OFFICERS—continued.

will be granted during the period of study only. An officer whose Study Leave is combined with any other kind of leave will, however, be required to take his period of Study Leave at such a time as to retain, at its conclusion, a balance of other previously sanctioned leave sufficient to cover his return journey to India.

When an officer has been granted a definite period of Study Leave and finds after arrival in England that his course of study will fall short of the sanctioned period to any considerable extent, his absence from India will be reduced by the excess period of Study Leave unless he produces the assent of the authorities in India to his taking it as ordinary furlough.

6. Study Leave can be combined with any other kind of leave, provided the period occupied in study is not less than two months and, in the case of leave on medical certificate, provided that the medical board at the India Office certifies that the officer is fit for study.

The total period of absence from duty in India in the case of officers under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army or under the Civil Leave Rules will be strictly limited to two years, subject to the following provisos:—

(a) In the case of officers under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, no leave (including Study Leave combined with other leave) in excess of one year may be granted in the first instance, and

(b) In the case of officers under the Civil Leave Rules, the leave granted may be extended up to a maximum of three years on medical certificate.

7. Except as provided in Rule 8, all applications for Study Leave shall be submitted, with the audit officer's certificate, to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, through the prescribed channel, and the course or courses of study contemplated and any examination the candidate proposes to undergo shall be clearly specified therein.

8. Officers on furlough who wish to have part of their furlough converted into Study Leave should address the Under Secretary of State, India Office, and should furnish a statement showing how it is proposed to spend the Study Leave. Similarly, officers on furlough or other leave who desire to have it extended for purposes of study should address the Under Secretary of State, but in addition to the statement of the proposed study they must support their applications with documentary evidence of their having obtained the approval of the authorities concerned in India to their applying for an extension of leave.

9. An officer who is at home on combined leave may be permitted to commence a course of study before the end of his privilege leave, and to draw for such period the lodging allowance admissible under Rule 10, without forfeiting his privilege leave allowances during such

period. For all purposes of record and subsequent calculation of leave, the full amount of Study Leave taken shall in such cases be post dated as if it commenced at the end of the privilege leave.

10. For the course of study, lodging allowance at the flat rate of 12s. a day for all ranks eligible will be granted on the production of the certificate required by Rule 12. It is to be understood that in order to qualify for the grant of Study Leave or for the receipt of Lodging Allowance, a definite course of study at a recognised institution, which will occupy the time of the officer for five or six days a week, must be pursued. Lodging allowance will be admissible up to 14 days for any period of vacation. A period during which an officer interrupts his course for his own convenience cannot be considered as vacation. In the case of an officer retiring from the Service without returning to India after a period of Study Leave the lodging allowance will be forfeited. If the officer is under Civil Leave Rules the Study Leave will be converted into furlough to the extent of the furlough standing to his credit at the date of retirement. Any balance of the period of Study Leave mentioned which cannot be so converted will be excluded in reckoning service for pension.

11. The rate of pay admissible during Study Leave is as follows:—

A. To an officer taking Study Leave while under Military Leave Rules: the rate of furlough pay admissible to him under those rules.

B. To an officer taking Study Leave while under Civil Leave Rules: the rate prescribed in Article 314 of the Civil Service Regulations for an officer on ordinary furlough, subject to the limits laid down in Article 314 (a).

12. On completion of a course of study a certificate on the proper form (which may be obtained from the India Office), together with any certificates of special study should be forwarded to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, who will arrange for the transmission of copies of the documents to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. Officers may also be called upon to report themselves in person to the President of the Medical Board, India Office, on the conclusion of their course of study.

13. Study Leave will count as service for promotion and pension, but, except so far as it may be taken during privilege leave (see Rule 9), it will not count for furlough or any other leave. It will not affect any leave which may already be due to an officer; and will not be taken into account in reckoning the aggregate amount of furlough taken by an officer towards the maximum period of six years admissible under Article 299 of the Civil Service Regulations.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Regulations relating to the Study of Foreign Languages for Officers of the Indian Army.*

For the full text of these Regulations, see Army Order No. 557, dated 12th October, 1914.

(These Regulations are under revision.)

Preliminary Examinations in European and Oriental Languages.

Preliminary examinations of an elementary nature will be held twice a year in India, and will commence on the third Tuesday in January and the second Tuesday in June. Where an officer is unable to attend one of these examinations, and where there is no prospect of his being able to do so for a considerable time, arrangements may be made for him to be examined in London in French, German or Russian, in April or October.

Examinations in the languages mentioned below under "Grants for preliminary examinations," except Russian, will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners at the same times and places (including Calcutta and Bombay) and under the same rules as for the interpretership examinations.†

An officer will not be accepted as a candidate for both the preliminary and interpretership examinations in the same language on the same occasion, but he may present himself for the interpretership examination without having previously attended the preliminary examination, except when otherwise stated.

Preliminary examinations in Russian may also be held at any military station in India, where a qualified examiner (i.e., a 1st class interpreter) is available, on the third Tuesday in January and the second Tuesday in June. The papers will be set by Army Headquarters (General Staff Branch). The local examiner will complete I. A. F. X.-1857 in respect of the oral portion of the examination and forward it, together with the candidate's written work through the prescribed channel, to the Chief of the General Staff. Applications to attend this examination should be submitted on I. A. F. X.-1835, to reach Army Headquarters one month before the date of the examination.

Preliminary examinations in Arabic and Persian will also be held at Calcutta under the direction of the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, quarterly, on the same dates as for the interpretership examinations.

The preliminary examinations in Chinese and Japanese may be arranged to take place at any convenient military station in India or other places abroad, the examination being conducted by an officer who must be senior to the candidates but who need not have a knowledge of the language. Applications for permission to be examined in India should be submitted on I. A. F. X.-1835 to reach Army Headquarters at least three and a half calendar months before the date of the examination. Officers examined in London will undergo both the oral and written test. They will be required to read easy sentences formed by combination of Chinese characters, and to translate similar sentences into English. Officers examined abroad will not be required to undergo the reading test, but they will be required to undergo examination in subject 2 and 3 of the syllabus.‡ The writing of the Chinese characters will not be compulsory, but officers will be given credit for an ability to write in the Chinese character.

§ *Grants for preliminary examinations.*—Officers who pass the preliminary examination in any of the undermentioned languages will receive a grant of money in accordance with the following scale:—

Russian	... 10	Arabic	... 20
Chinese	... 10	Persian	... 20
Japanese	... 10	Turkish	... 20

Residence in a country where the language is spoken is not required to qualify for the above grants.

The grants for Russian, Chinese and Japanese will be in addition to those obtainable by officers who qualify as interpreters after residence abroad for the purpose of learning the language.

The syllabus of the preliminary examinations can be obtained from the India Office. A note of an officer having passed will be made in his record of service.

* Including officers of the Royal Engineers who are serving as continuous service officers under the regulations for election which were in force before 1st January, 1915, and officers of the Indian Medical Service, but excluding officers in permanent civil or political employment, who are subject to other rules, and who can be obtained on application at the India Office. The rules regarding British Service officers are contained in the War Office Regulations relating to the Study of Foreign Languages. See also Army Order No. 177 of 1913.

† See PAGE 374.

‡ Translation from Chinese into English, and geography of China.

§ See Notes and General Instructions, p. 154.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES—continued.

Examinations for Interpreterships in European Languages.

The Civil Service Commissioners hold examinations in London four times a year for the purpose of examining officers for the interpretership in European languages. The examinations commence on the third Tuesday in January and October, on the second Tuesday in June, and on the first Tuesday in April. Officers of the Indian Army can be examined in any of the languages specified in these regulations at the examinations in January and June, but in French, German and Russian only at those in April and October. Rewards will be given only to officers who have qualified for them by periods of residence abroad under the conditions stated below. This rule also applies to officers examined in India. Officers may also apply for examination in other languages, for which no rewards are granted, and their names will be recorded if they qualify as "Interpreters."

The syllabus for European languages (including Russian) is as follows:—

PART I.—ORAL.

	Marks.
(i) Conversation... ..	60
(ii) Reading Manuscript.—Reading short MS. reports, notes, telegrams, &c., and dictating answers thereto ...	20
(iii) Technical Terms.—Knowledge of technical, military, and local terms,* to be tested by direct questions, and by oral translation from a British or foreign training manual	20
	100

PART II.—WRITTEN.

	Marks.
(iv) Translation.—Translation into English, from the language, of unseen passages	20
(v) Composition.—Translation from English, into the language, of unseen passages	30
(vi) Dictation	10
(vii) Translation from Manuscript.—Translation into English, of official and private correspondence (manuscript) ...	10
(viii) Letter.—Writing a private or official letter in the language, a <i>frécis</i> being given	20

PART II.—WRITTEN—continued.

	Marks.
(ix)† Extempore Translation.—Extempore translation from the language	10
(x)† Extempore Composition.—Extempore translation into the language...	20
	120

The syllabus for the examinations in other than European languages will be forwarded on application to the India Office. Officers who obtain 8 of the aggregate marks will be noted in their record of service as "1st Class Interpreters" in the language in question, and those who obtain 6 will be noted as "2nd Class Interpreters."

Officers on leave from India wishing to attend these examinations should apply in writing to the Under Secretary of State for India, India Office, on or before the following dates, after which no application will be entertained:—

For the January examination, on 1st Dec.	
" April " on 10th Feb.	
" June " on 1st May.	
" October " on 1st Sept.	

As late withdrawals from these examinations entail considerable inconvenience, and involve some expense, officers who withdraw their names after the above dates will in each case be required to give their reasons for doing so. Time tables and orders for examination for candidates on leave from India attending for examination in London will be sent to them direct about a week previous to the date of examination; they will, therefore, inform the India Office of an address in the United Kingdom to which their instructions should be sent.

The interpretership examinations in French and German may also be held at Calcutta and Bombay on the third Tuesday in January. The names of candidates for examination in French and German at Calcutta and Bombay will be submitted on I. A. F. X-1835, through the usual channel, so as to reach Army Headquarters, on or before 10th October. A certificate that the required two months have been spent in France or Germany should accompany each application for interpretership examination. The papers will be prepared and the work valued by the Civil Service Commissioners. The examination will be conducted by a board of two British officers who will be, if possible, 1st Class Interpreters in the language, assisted by an educated Frenchman or German, as the case may require. The board will allot marks for the oral examination. A fee of Rs. 100 will be granted to each of the two British officers of the

* Including titles of local officials and terms of etiquette in dealing with them, terms used in travel, reconnaissance transport duties, collection of supplies, &c.

† A passage of an ordinary every-day style will be read aloud to the candidate, who will write down his translation.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES—continued.

board in addition to the usual travelling and detention allowances, and a similar fee of Rs. 100 will be paid to the civilian member of the board.

*Rewards for qualifying as Interpreter in European Languages.**

An officer desiring permission to proceed to France or Germany, for the purpose of studying the language with a view to qualifying as an interpreter, should apply direct to the India Office while on leave. The application should contain an outline of the officer's plans, and a statement of the facilities which he expects to obtain for studying in France or Germany. In no case will leave be granted in addition to the ordinary maximum period of combined leave, and the period spent in the country will count towards the two years' maximum absence from duty allowable under the leave rules for the Indian Army. While in France or Germany an officer will receive his English leave pay. Qualification at the preliminary examination is compulsory before proceeding to France or Germany.

An officer who has spent at least two months, in not more than two periods, in France, Germany, or at least 10 months in one period in Russia, for the purpose of learning the language, under the conditions here laid down, and who subsequently qualifies as a 1st class interpreter, will receive a grant of money in accordance with the following scale:—

				£
French	...	...	...	24
German	...	...	...	50
Russian	...	...	...	80

Officers who qualify as 2nd Class Interpreters under the same conditions will receive one-half of the above-mentioned sums.

An officer may re-qualify as an interpreter in accordance with the regulations on p. 390.

Language Courses in London.

An officer while on leave in England may apply to the Military Secretary, India Office, for permission to attend a course of preliminary instruction in languages at the classes held in London, under the terms laid down in the War Office "Regulations for the Study of Foreign Languages."

Study of Russian.

Selection.—An officer of not less than five and not more than eleven years' service, who has passed the preliminary examination, and who is specially recommended by the Government of India, may be permitted by the India Office to proceed to Russia for a ten months' course of study and residence, exclusive of the time occupied in the journey to and from Russia, under the conditions stated below. Applications on I. A. F. X-1835 should be submitted to Army Headquarters, through the usual channel, as early as possible beforehand. Commanding

Officers will be held responsible that only such officers are recommended as are likely to do credit to the service when abroad, and to justify the expenditure incurred by the State on their special education. Any special qualifications, such as an aptitude for learning languages or for general staff duties, should be stated in the recommendation, also whether officers recommended have graduated at the Staff College or are on the selected list for the Staff College, mentioned in paragraph 721, King's Regulations. In making his selection, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will take into consideration the soldierly qualities and general efficiency of the candidates. Preference will be given to those officers who have graduated at the Staff College, or who are on the selected list for the Staff College, mentioned in paragraph 721, King's Regulations. The recommendation, if granted, will be forwarded to the India Office by the Government of India, and its receipt will be notified by the India Office to the officer concerned.

After passing the preliminary examination an officer, if he receives permission to proceed to Russia, must start from England within a fortnight from the date of the India Office letter conveying such permission, unless specially authorised to defer his departure. He must on no account start for Russia until he has received permission to do so, and a printed memorandum on the subject from the India Office.

No officer on leave on medical certificate will be permitted to proceed to Russia on duty unless reported fit to do so by the India Office Medical Board.

Advance of Pay.—On starting for Russia, an officer, if he requires it, may be granted an advance of pay of the same amount as he would be entitled to receive if he were returning to India from leave, and such advance will be recovered by eight equal monthly instalments after his arrival in Russia.

Arrival and Departure Reports.—The printed memorandum of instructions (S. D. Form 12) to officers proceeding to Russia to study the language should be carefully followed. On arrival in Russia an officer shall report to the India Office his address in Russia and the date on which he crossed the Russian frontier. Any subsequent change in his address should likewise be reported. He shall not leave Russia either temporarily or permanently earlier than 14 days before the final examination without obtaining leave of absence for a definite period from the Military Secretary, India Office. If an officer left India on medical certificate, he shall, on his return to England, apply for permission to appear before the Medical Board at the India Office. On his return to England he shall report to the India Office in writing his arrival and the date of his crossing the Russian frontier on his return.

* See Notes and General Instructions, p. 159.
 † It is not necessary to obtain the special recommendation of the Government of India in order to attend the preliminary examination. If more than 18 months have elapsed since an officer passed the preliminary examination, he will be required to undergo a fresh examination before receiving permission to proceed to Russia.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES (RUSSIAN)—continued.

Examination.—On completing the 10 months' course of study in Russia, an officer will be required to attend the first available interpreter-ship examination held in London. Two months before his final examination he must notify to the Military Secretary, India Office, the address in England to which the instructions as to time and place of examination should be sent by the Civil Service Commissioners.

Grants, travelling expenses, and passages.—An officer who has spent at least 10 months in one period in Russia, for the purpose of learning the language, under the conditions laid down above, and who subsequently succeeds at the final examination in qualifying as a 1st or 2nd class interpreter, will receive a grant of money (see page 384) and travelling expenses.* He will also be granted free passage from England to India, unless granted leave on private affairs before returning to India, and will be treated with retrospective effect as an entitled passenger to England when first proceeding there.† An officer who fails to qualify as a 1st or 2nd class interpreter will not receive a grant on account of his travelling expenses. He should make his own arrangements for his return passage to India and report to the India Office on what date and in what vessel he is to return. Such an officer may, however, earn the money grant, travelling allowances, and passages (or payments in lieu) by qualifying as an interpreter at any subsequent examination, provided that he has not more than 12 years' service at the time of re-examination.

In all cases, an officer, unless expressly granted further leave under the usual conditions, should start for India within one month from the announcement of the result of the examination.

Pay and allowances.—An officer will be entitled to count as Indian duty or promotion and pension the period spent in Russia, and to draw for such period the equivalent, at the privileged rate of exchange, of the Indian pay and allowances of his rank, and the half staff salary of his permanent or *sub pro tem* appointment; provided that if the sterling amount be less than his leave pay under the Leave Rules for the Indian Army, then leave pay shall be

allowed. He will be considered as on leave before arrival in Russia, and from the date of quitting Russia until he rejoins his appointment in India under the conditions of the preceding paragraph. The period spent in Russia will not be considered as part of the two years' maximum absence from duty allowable under the Leave Rules for the Indian Army.

Officers of the Staff College, Camberley, desiring to proceed to Russia.—In the case of an officer of the Indian Army at the Staff College, Camberley, wishing to proceed to Russia to study the language after the termination of the Staff College course, he should apply through his Commanding Officer in India for the special recommendation (referred to above, p. 385) four months before leaving the Staff College.

On receipt of the special recommendation of the Government of India, the India Office will grant the officer leave (if admissible to him under the regulations to which he is subject) to remain in England until the result of the first preliminary examination in Russian held after the date of his leaving the Staff College is known. Should he fail to pass the elementary test, he will be required to rejoin his appointment in India within two months from the date on which the result is known; should he succeed, he will come under the same conditions as other officers on leave permitted to proceed to Russia.

Officers coming under the foregoing para. will be provided with passage to India as if they had returned to India at the conclusion of the Staff College course.

Officers proceeding to Russia for re-qualification.—When an officer, who has qualified as a Russian interpreter under these or previous rules, is on leave in England he may, with the approval of the Government of India and the sanction of the Secretary of State, be permitted to proceed to Russia to keep up his knowledge of the language; and, provided that he remains in Russia at least two months, he will, on his return, receive travelling expenses to Petrograd or Moscow and back,* and, if desired, he will have his leave extended by two months without prejudice to the advantages accruing under the rules relating to combined leave, if on combined leave. Not more than four officers

* An officer on leave in England will receive, in respect of his journey from London to Petrograd, or Moscow, and back, free first-class railway and steamer accommodation and a travelling allowance, while travelling by rail, or by steamer when the messing is not included in the cost of the ticket, at the rate of 15s. per night and 2s. 6d. for the last day. When the messing is included in the cost of the sea passage, this allowance is not admissible, but 2s. 6d. is allowed for the journey to the port of embarkation if the distance exceeds 100 miles, and 6s. if the journey necessarily occupies over 10 hours. The cheapest route available should be selected. Claims for baggage charges should be supported by vouchers as far as possible.

† *i.e.*, (1.) If he went to England from India at his own expense he will receive passage allowance at the authorised rate in respect of his voyage to England, and will be provided with a passage to India by the India Office; or, if he took a return ticket on leaving India, he may claim the amount paid for it.

(2.) If he went to England from India as a not-entitled passenger on a transport, he will receive a refund of his messing charges and an entitled passage to India.

(3.) If he proceeds to Russia from India direct, he will receive a single fare from the port of embarkation to Port Said (at the British India Steam Navigation Company's rate from Calcutta to Port Said, irrespective of whether he proceeds from Calcutta or Bombay), a sum of £30 or £42 in respect of his travelling expenses from that port to Moscow or Petrograd, as the case may be, travelling expenses from Moscow or Petrograd to London as above, and an entitled passage from England to India.

In any of the three cases he will be entitled to receive, after returning to India, his travelling expenses from his station to the port of embarkation before starting for England.

Officers proceeding to Russia after the termination of the Staff College course at Camberley will be provided with passage to India as if they had returned to India at the conclusion of course.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES (RUSSIAN)—continued.

will be allowed the benefit of this rule in any one year. Applications for this privilege* should be submitted through the usual channel to reach Army Headquarters by 1st December.

Officers who qualified as interpreters in Russian under the regulations published with Army Order No. 538 of 1908, or previous regulations, are not eligible for a grant on re-qualifying.

Number of officers permitted to proceed to India.

—Not more than 15 officers altogether of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service, in military employ, will be allowed to proceed for language study duty to Russia in any official year, whether they have passed the preliminary examination in London or in India.

Officers proceeding to Russia from India direct.

—The names of the officers who are recommended by the Government of India for permission to proceed direct from India to Russia will be communicated to the India Office as soon as it is known that they have passed the preliminary examination. The names of those who are finally selected will be communicated by the India Office to the Government of India, who will give authority to each officer to take up his residence in Russia, to which country he should proceed about May or November, so as to be on the same footing as the officers of his batch who proceed from England. Each officer will be furnished with a printed memorandum of instructions.

An officer proceeding direct from India to Russia should obtain a passport in the ordinary manner from the local government concerned, and should have the necessary *visa* affixed thereto by a Russian consular officer in India.

Chinese (including Cantonese) and Japanese.

Selection.—Two officers, who should not be above the age of 30 years at the time of their first application, may be selected annually for a two years' course of study and residence in China, under the conditions stated below. Similarly, two officers may be selected annually for a three years' course of study in Japan. One of these latter may be of the Indian Medical Service.

Lists will be kept at Army Headquarters of officers considered as suitable for a course of study in China or Japan. Officers desirous of having their names placed on these lists will apply through the ordinary channels.

Commanding officers will be held responsible that only such officers are recommended as are likely to do credit to the Service when abroad, and to justify the expenditure incurred by the State on their special education. Any special qualifications, such as an aptitude for learning languages or for General Staff duties, should be stated in the recommendation, also whether officers recommended have graduated at the

Staff College or are on the selected list for the Staff College. In making his selection, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will take into consideration the soldierly qualities and general efficiency of the candidates. Preference will be given to those officers who have graduated at the Staff College, or who are on the selected list for the Staff College, mentioned in para. 721, King's Regulations, and to those who are unmarried.

Officers whose names have been placed on the above lists and who have passed the preliminary examination† (see p. 383) will be sent to China and Japan in February each year as vacancies occur. They must be fully qualified for promotion, except as stated in para. 145 (ii), King's Regulations, which will apply in this case.

The preliminary examination will be held at the same time and places as the interpretership examination. Officers whose names have been recorded may, when on leave at home, apply to the India Office for examination in accordance with the instructions.

Two complete years will be passed in China and three in Japan, exclusive of the time occupied by the passage from India and back.

Residence in China or Japan.—During their period of residence in China or Japan, officers will be under the orders of the Military Attachés at Peking and Tokio, respectively. They will keep a diary, showing how they have been employed and the places they have visited or resided in, &c., and they will send their diaries periodically to the Military Attaché. At the end of each year's study the Military Attaché will report confidentially on each officer, especially with regard to his progress and his capabilities as an intelligence officer. Officers who are recalled owing to an unfavourable report by the Military Attaché may also be required to defray the cost of their return journey.

Examinations.—At the end of their first year's study officers in China and Japan will be required to undergo an examination in accordance with the syllabus and standard laid down in the Regulations. The examinations will be carried out at Peking and Tokyo and will be conducted under arrangements made by the Military Attachés. At the end of their second year's study in Japan officers will be required to undergo another examination. The examination will be carried out at Tokyo and will be conducted under arrangements made by the Military Attaché with the Japanese Secretary, H. M. Embassy. An officer failing to pass at either examination may be ordered to rejoin his unit at once, and in that case he will be required to defray the cost of his return journey.

Arrangements may be made to attach officers to the Japanese Army during their third year's residence in Japan. Officers if selected for

* Officers who have been duly selected, but who subsequently desire to cancel their application, or who find that they are for any reason unable to proceed to Russia, will be required to notify the fact with or delay.

† Qualification in English equal to that of the Japanese will be accepted in lieu of passing the preliminary examination in the case of officers on the selected list for China.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES (CHINESE AND JAPANESE)—*continued.*

attachment to the Japanese Army during their third year will receive £50 per annum to meet extra expenses.

Final Examination.—On completing their course of study, officers will be required to attend the first available interpretership examination in London.

**Standard of Qualification.*—8 of the total marks must be gained for the qualification of 1st class interpreter. An officer gaining less than 8 and not less than 6 will be classified as a 2nd class interpreter.

Pay, Allowances and Grants.—Officers of the Indian Army sent to China or Japan under these rules will be seconded, from the date of embarkation, but officers of the Indian Medical Service sent to Japan will not be seconded. They will receive full regimental pay and allowances and full staff salary of their permanent or *sub pro tem* appointments. In addition to any previous grant they may have been awarded for passing the preliminary examination or any other examination that may be accepted in lieu thereof, they will receive a reward of £75 on passing the examination at the end of their first year's course of study and a grant of £100 or £75 on qualifying as a 1st or 2nd class interpreter respectively at the end of their full course of study. In the case of officers sent to Japan (where the course is three years) a grant of £75 is made on passing the examination at the end of the second year.

Officers will travel to and from China and Japan on duty at Government expense, except for the return journey in the case of failure at the examinations held in China or Japan. Return passages from England to India will only be provided for officers who reach the 2nd Class Interpretership Standard at the conclusion of their course of study.

General Officers Commanding divisions or brigades, as the case may be, will notify in orders the grant of leave to selected candidates, the object for which the leave is granted being specially stated in the order.

Officers who are permitted to go to China or Japan will not be included in the authorized number permitted to be absent on leave in India at any time.

Colloquial Examinations.

Examinations in colloquial Pekingese will be held in June and December under arrangements made by the General Officer Commanding, North China Command, for officers stationed in North China. Examinations in colloquial Cantonese or Hakka will be held at Hong Kong under arrangements made by the General Officer Commanding, South China Command, for officers stationed at Hong Kong or in the Straits Settlements.

Grants for Colloquial Examinations.

A grant of £50 may be issued each financial year to officers stationed in North China who qualify in colloquial Pekingese. 1st or 2nd class

interpreters in Chinese and officers seconded as language students in China, will not be eligible to receive this grant. Similarly, a grant of £50 may be issued to officers stationed at Hong Kong or the Straits Settlements who qualify in colloquial Cantonese or Hakka.

Cantonese or Hakka.

An officer whose name has been placed on the selected list, and who has passed the examination in colloquial Cantonese as laid down above may, from time to time, be selected for a two years' course of study at Canton. During his course of study he will be under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, South China Command, who will report confidentially on his progress each year and will arrange with the Board of Examiners at Hong Kong for the conduct of his examination in Cantonese at the end of his first year's study. The conditions of residence, etc., at Canton will be similar to those laid down on p. 387. An officer selected for a two years' course of study at Canton will be included in the establishment laid down on p. 385.

Arabic, Persian, and Turkish.

Examinations for interpreterships in Arabic, Persian and Turkish are held in London, Calcutta (first Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in October), Egypt (Arabic and Turkish), and Malta (Arabic).

An officer who has passed the preliminary examination in Arabic, Persian, or Turkish (in the case of Arabic or Persian the higher standard certificate will be accepted in lieu) may be permitted to proceed to a country where the language in question is spoken* with a view to qualifying as an interpreter in any of the languages named. During the period of absence from India, officers will be granted the pay and allowances admissible to them while on leave in India. Officers who qualify as first class interpreters will be allowed free passage at the "temporary duty" scale to and from the country in which they resided for study, under Army Regulations, India, Volume X.

An officer who has spent at least six months in an Oriental country where Arabic, Persian, or Turkish is spoken, under the above conditions, and who subsequently qualifies as an interpreter, will receive a grant of money, viz., 1st class interpreter, £120, 2nd class interpreter, £60.

With special reference to the classes mentioned in paragraphs 449 and 637, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, the existing examinations in Arabic and Persian will be retained. Officers to whom the rules now published apply will be eligible to appear for these examinations. As regards the higher and lower standards, however, while these are a necessary qualification for the high proficiency examination, officers will not be entitled to any reward or money grant for passing them; and, in the case of the high proficiency, the reward will be admissible

* Viz., Arabic, Arabia (including Aden and Turkish Arabia), Egypt, Persian Persia, Turkish Turkey.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES—continued.

only if they have not already drawn the reward for the interpretership examination. Similarly, officers who have already drawn rewards for the high proficiency test will not be eligible for rewards allowed for the interpretership qualification.

But an officer who has received a reward from the Indian Government for passing the lower or higher standard examinations in Arabic or Persian, prior to 20th November, 1911, will, on earning a larger grant, receive the full amount of the grant, less only the equivalent of the grant for the preliminary examination in those languages.

Re-qualification as an Interpreter in European and Oriental Languages.

An officer may re-qualify as a 1st class interpreter after an interval of three years. Such re-qualification is not compulsory, but it must be understood that the value of an officer's certificate depends to a great extent on its date. Except in the case of Chinese and Japanese, there is no examination for re-qualification as a 2nd class interpreter. An officer who is a 2nd class interpreter may present himself at any time for the interpretership examination with a view to his qualifying as a 1st class interpreter. If he fails to reach the 1st class standard, but again qualifies as a 2nd class interpreter, he will not be eligible for any further grant of money under the conditions here laid down. The date of an officer's most recent qualification will be recorded against his name in the Army List. The syllabus of examination and standard for re-qualification can be obtained from the India Office.

Grant for re-qualification as Interpreter.

The grant for re-qualification as a 1st class interpreter, after an interval of three years, will be one quarter of the grant for the original qualification, except in the case of Chinese and Japanese, for which the grant will be £50 for a 1st class interpreter and £25 for a 2nd class interpreter.* No residence in a foreign country will be required for this grant.

Record of Examinations.

The names of all officers who qualify or re-qualify as interpreters, or who qualify in colloquial Pekingese, Cantonese, or Hakka, in accordance with these regulations, will be recorded in the Home and Indian Army Lists. A note of an officer having qualified as an interpreter, or having passed a preliminary or colloquial examination, will be made in his record of service.

Notes and General Instructions.

These regulations will have effect from the date of issue. They do not apply to Indian vernacular languages, the rules regarding examinations in which are contained in Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

* Officers who qualified as interpreters in Russian under the regulations published with India Army Order No. 528 of 1909, or previous regulations, are eligible for the grant admissible for re-qualifying under these regulations.

† During the continuance of the war the Chief of the General Staff is empowered to appoint any military officer, technically or otherwise qualified, whom he may find it advisable to employ as an official interpreter, or having such military officer, any civilian or police officer.

‡ See, however, ante, under Arabic, Persian and Turkish.

An officer who qualified as an interpreter before 20th November, 1911, will not be permitted to qualify again in the same language in order to earn a money grant, nor will his previous qualification entitle him to any grant.

† Ten officers under the rank of substantive Major (including unseconded Staff officers, and officers officiating in Army staff appointments, the staff pay of which does not exceed Rs. 200 a month) will be officially appointed as Interpreters in non-Indian languages on the recommendation of the chief of the General Staff, and granted, while serving in India, an extra allowance of Rs. 100 a month. Such officers must be qualified (or classed) as interpreters under these regulations. The allowance which does not carry exchange compensation, will cease during absence on any account except leave spent in India. In this latter case the authority to draw the allowance will be obtained from the Chief of the General Staff.

Residence in a foreign country at a date more than three years previous to the date of qualification as an interpreter, will not be permitted to count towards the residence abroad required for the grants of money allowed for the interpretership qualification.

Only officers (including those on the staff) of the undermentioned arms will be eligible for the money grants laid down in these regulations, unless otherwise specifically stated:—

- Royal Engineers (continuous Indian Service).
- Indian Cavalry.
- Indian Infantry.
- Supply and Transport Corps.
- Indian Medical Service.

No officer will be entitled to a grant under these regulations, if he is over 40 years of age at the date of the examination for qualification, and over 45 years for re-qualification.

An officer who has already earned a reward for any language, either from the War Office, or from the Indian or Egyptian Governments, will, on earning a larger grant of money under these regulations for the same language, only receive the difference between the two amounts.†

An officer who has been informed that he has qualified as an interpreter, and who is entitled to a reward, will submit a claim to the India Office, certifying the periods (with dates) of the leave he has actually spent in the country concerned, under the conditions laid down. Officers who qualify at examinations held in India will submit their claims through the usual channel for payment in India.

Officers may attend the interpretership examination in languages other than those specified in these regulations, but no rewards are granted for qualifying in such languages.

Rules for the study of African languages can be obtained from the Military Secretary, India Office, and from the Adjutant-General in India.

A syllabus of all the examinations can be obtained from the India Office or from the Adjutant-General in India.

THE INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS.

SELECTIONS FROM THE REGULATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF PENSIONS FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MILITARY, MEDICAL, MARINE, AND ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[Established 1st January, 1873, closed to future entrants, 31st December, 1914. See page 393 for Regulations of the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund, established 1st January, 1915.]

The Secretary of State for India in Council has reserved to himself the absolute right to regulate from time to time the contributions to be required from officers, under these regulations, and to make any alterations in the regulations themselves that may appear to him equitable, provided always that the scale of pensions fixed thereby shall not be reduced in the case of actual incumbents.

1. Pensions will be provided under these regulations for the widows and orphans of the following officers on the Indian Establishment, not being entitled to the benefits of any of the late Military and Medical Funds:—

Officers of the Indian Army.*

Officers of the Indian Medical Service, including Indians who avail themselves of the option given to them of becoming subscribers.

Chaplains, including probationary Chaplains.†

2. Any officer who has entered the service before the 1st January, 1873, may provide pensions for his family under these regulations or not, at his option.‡

3. Every officer who enters the service on and after the 1st January, 1873, and up to and including the 31st December, 1914, must, as a condition of his appointment, provide pensions for his family under these regulations.

4. Any officer with whom, by Regulation 2, it is optional to provide pensions for his family under these regulations, but who does not, before the 1st of July, 1873, intimate his intention to make such provision, will thereafter be allowed to do so only on production of a medical certificate of sound bodily health. An officer who does not, before the 1st of July, 1874, announce his intention to provide pensions for his family under these regulations, will not be allowed to do so save under the special order of the Governor-General in Council.

5. For the purposes of these regulations officers are classed as follows for Marine officers (see 5b):—

Class I.—Lieutenant-Colonels in receipt of Colonels' allowances and Surgeon-Generals. (See Article 9).

Class II.—Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers of 26 years' service,‡ Archdeacons and Officers of the Medical Service of 20 years' service.

Class III.—Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers of 18 years' service,§ Senior Chaplains and Officers of the Medical Service of 12 years' service.

Class IV.—Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers of 9 years' service,§ Junior and probationary Chaplains and Officers of the Medical Service of more than six years' service.

Class V.—Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers under 9 years' service,§ and Officers of the Medical Service of less than six years' service.

NOTE.—No Officer of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, or Royal Engineers will be compelled to subscribe in Classes II, III, or IV who has not attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, as the case may be. No Officer of the Indian Medical Service will be compelled to subscribe in Classes II or III who has not attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or Major as the case may be. In all such cases the subscriber must elect, within three months of the date of completing the qualifying service, whether he will (i) subscribe in the Class in which his length of service places him, or (ii) continue to subscribe in the lower Class. If he elects (i) he will be charged the donation and increased subscription from the date of completing the prescribed service; if (ii) he will, in the event of subsequent promotion, be charged the donation and increased subscription from the date of such promotion.

An Officer cannot enter a higher Class unless he has previously subscribed in the Class immediately below it.

The Archdeacons of Rangoon, Lucknow, and Nagpur, who receive no archidiaconal allowance, have the option of subscribing either in Class II or Class III but the option must be exercised within three months of the date of appointment.

5a. Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer officers who have been selected, or who have elected, for continuous service in India have the option of subscribing under these regulations, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, pp. 245-6 (1915 edition).

Royal Engineer officers under the 1904 conditions of service must elect within three months of their arrival in India, whether they desire to subscribe for benefits under these Regulations, and they must submit a satisfactory medical certificate. On payment of the prescribed donations, according to their class at the time of their application, they will be allowed to subscribe for so long as they remain on the Indian Establishment. On reversion to the Imperial

* Officers of the Indian Army become subscribers from the date of the *Gazette of India* announcing their admission to that army; Medical Officers and Chaplains from the date of their arrival in India, or, in the case of a Chaplain resident in India, from the date of his appointment.

† A probationary Chaplain is required to subscribe, but in the event of his not being appointed a Junior Chaplain on completion of probation, or of his resigning while on probation, he will be granted a refund, if married, under the provisions of the rules affecting officers who resign the service, and if unmarried, of the amount of his contributions without interest.

‡ Officers who elect to become subscribers must pay their subscriptions and donations from the date of the establishment of the fund, with interest.

§ Reckoned from date of first commission with the following exceptions, namely:—

(a) Officers of the Indian Army who have been specially permitted to reckon towards promotion any service previous to the date of first regular commission are allowed to include all service which counts for promotion.

(b) Officers appointed to the Indian Army from the Royal Marines are allowed to reckon service only from the date from which the periods for promotion are reckoned.

INDIAN MILITARY REGULATIONS.

INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS—continued.

Establishment, such officers cannot continue subscribers; but they will be entitled to receive back such portion of their contributions as may be in excess of the risk borne during the term of their membership. In the event of an officer retiring while subscribing, he may continue to subscribe, provided that he has not less than 20 years' service for Indian pension, reckoned as in paragraph 720, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, (1915 edition), at the date of his retirement, or provided that he retires on an Indian invalid pension; or he may withdraw, receiving back such portion of his contributions as may be in excess of the risk borne during the term of his membership.

58. Officers and engineers who entered the Royal Indian Marine prior to the 1st January, 1893, were allowed the option of subscribing under these regulations from that date. Those who elected to do so will not be permitted to discontinue their subscription so long as they remain in the service, neither will those who declined to subscribe be allowed at any future time to become subscribers.

Officers and engineers admitted to the Royal Indian Marine subsequently to the 1st January, 1893, must subscribe under these regulations as a condition of their appointment to the service.

Classification.

Class III.—Captains.

Class IV.—Commanders and Engineer Commanders.

Class V.—Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants, Engineer Lieutenant-Commanders, Sub-Lieutenants, and Engineer Sub-Lieutenants.

Any officer holding a first class port appointment, or the appointment of Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, may at his option subscribe in the next higher class to that in which he is placed according to his rank, provided that such option is exercised within three months from the date on which the officer could first avail himself of it, and that arrears of subscriptions from that date, with interest, if any, are paid by him.

An officer who has elected to subscribe in a superior class will not subsequently be allowed to revert to a lower class.

6. The pensions provided under these regulations are payable monthly in India, and quarterly in England.

7. The amounts of the pensions provided are as laid down in Article 7, page 394.

Contributions.

9. The contributions for pensions under these Regulations, and the pensions of widows, will be regulated by the class of the contributing officer. An officer cannot secure a higher pension for his widow by contributing as if he belonged to a higher class.

As an exception to this rule, the option of subscribing in Class I is allowed as follows:—

- (i) To an officer of the Indian Army, also to an officer of the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers who is a subscriber under these Regulations, at the time of completing 31 years' service on full pay from date of first commission, provided he has previously subscribed in Class II.
- (ii) To a medical officer at the time of completing 25 years' full pay service, provided he has not previously been promoted to the rank of Surgeon-General, but has previously subscribed in Class II.
- (iii) To an Archdeacon at the time of completing 5 years' service as such (excluding any officiating period), provided he has attained the age of 49 years.

To secure these benefits without medical examination the decision of the officer must be notified within three months of the date of completing the qualifying service, but the option can be exercised at any subsequent period during active service on the production of a certificate of health signed by two qualified medical practitioners.

12. The following are the rates of donations and monthly contributions prescribed for the present:—

TABLE III.—Donations* of Married Officers.

Class of Contributor,	On entering the Service of the Government of India married, or on marriage, or re-marriage.		On promotion to a higher class.	
	Donation.	Or in 12 monthly instalments of	Donation.	Or in 12 monthly instalments of
Class I	£ 384	£ s. d. 32 13 4	£ 72†	£ s. d. 6 2 6‡
" II	192	16 6 8	36	3 1 3
" III	96	8 3 4	18	1 6 10
" IV	48	4 1 8	9	8 0 5
" V	24	2 0 10	—	—

* All subscriptions and donations are subject to a temporary reduction of 20 per cent. on the rates shown in the table: the monthly instalments are inclusive of interest.

† Up to age of 54, increasing by £3 for every year or fraction of a year beyond that age.

‡ Up to age of 50, increasing by 5s. 1d. for every year or fraction of a year beyond that age.

INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS—continued.

TABLE IIIA.—Excess age Donations.*

In addition to the marriage donations payable under Table III., the following "Excess age" donations will be chargeable according to the officer's age in each class:—

Class V., £1 10s. for each year of age exceeding 30.	} Class III., £6 for each year of age exceeding 42. Class II., £9 for each year of age exceeding 48. Class I., £12 for each year of age exceeding 53.
Class IV., £3 for each year of age exceeding 35.	

Disparity of Age.*

If the age of the husband exceed that of the wife by 12 years or more, an additional donation will be required—Table IV. (See Appendix III, India Army Regulations, Vol. I, 1909 Edition.)

TABLE V.—Donation,* payable by all Classes alike, on the Birth of a Child, and, on entering the service of the Government of India, for each Child then living.

	Donation.*	Or by 12 monthly instalments of
		£ s. d.
For a son	15 0 0	1 5 6
For a daughter	24 0 0	2 0 10

Between the ages of	Donation.*	Or by 12 monthly instalments of
		£ s. d.
1 and 2	4 10 0	0 7 8
2 " 3	6 15 0	0 11 6
3 " 4	8 5 0	0 14 0
4 " 5	9 5 0	0 15 9
5 " 6	10 0 0	0 17 0
6 " 7	10 5 0	0 17 5
7 " 8	10 10 0	0 17 10
8 " 9	10 15 0	0 18 3
9 " 10	10 15 0	0 18 3
10 " 11	10 15 0	0 18 3
11 " 12	10 15 0	0 18 3

All officers who, on admission as subscribers, bring on liabilities for daughters exceeding the age of 1 year are required to pay an extra donation* as specified in the margin.

TABLE VI.—Monthly Contribution* by every Officer according to his Class.

Class of Contributor.	By each married Officer.		By each Officer who is unmarried or a widower.	
	Full Rates.*	Half Rates.*	Full Rates.*	Half Rates.*
Class I	£ s. d. 4 15 10	£ s. d. 2 7 11	£ s. d. 2 8 0	£ s. d. 1 4 0
" II	3 16 8	1 18 4	1 10 8	0 15 4
" III	2 17 6	1 8 9	1 3 0	0 11 6
" IV	1 18 4	0 19 2	0 13 4	0 6 8
" V	0 19 2	0 9 7	0 7 8	0 3 10

NOTE.—Half rates are payable by Officers on leave, excepting privilege leave, in or out of India; Officers in receipt of Colonel's pay and allowances at the English rate, and Officers permitted to reside out of India who have attained the age of 51 years. For Half-pay Officers and for Retired Officers, see below.

* All subscriptions and donations are subject to a temporary reduction of 50 per cent. on the rates shown in the tables; the monthly instalments are inclusive of interest.

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INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS—continued.

TABLE VII.—Additional Monthly Contribution*, payable by all Classes alike for each Child living on the first day of the month.

	s. d.
For a son, until age of 21... ..	1 11
For a daughter, until marriage ...	4 16

Duration of Pensions.

See Rules 19, 20, 21 and 22, page 397, which apply.

Passage Money.

See Rules 26, 27 and 28, page 398, which apply.

Officers transferred to the British Army and Officers who resign.

See Rule 30, page 399, which applies.

Half-pay.

See Rule 31, page 399, which applies.

Retired Officers.

28. Married officers who retire from the service on a pension may continue to subscribe at the

half rate of subscription, or they may withdraw, receiving back such portion of their contributions, if any, as is in excess of the risk borne during the term of their membership; but the usual subscription will be deducted from the pension of all such officers until they shall have intimated in writing their intention of withdrawing. The refund of the excess risk applies also to children, whether officers are married or widowers. Unmarried officers may continue their subscription on the same terms as married officers, but will not be entitled to any refund in the event of their withdrawal.

No refund is made in any case in respect of risks that have terminated by death or otherwise.

Dismissed Officers.

See Rule 34, page 399, which applies.

A complete copy of the rules can be obtained on application to the Director of Funds, India Office.

INDIA OFFICE, May, 1917.

THE INDIAN MILITARY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Established 1st January, 1915.

SELECTIONS FROM THE REGULATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF PENSIONS FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MILITARY, MEDICAL, MARINE, AND ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to himself the absolute right to modify from time to time the contributions to be required from officers and to make any alterations in the regulations that may appear to him equitable: provided always that the scale of pensions shall not be reduced in the case of actual incumbents.

1. Pensions will be provided under these regulations for the widows and orphans of the following officers on the Indian Establishment, not being subscribers under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations (p. 390 of 1915):—

Officers of the Indian Army.†

Officers of the Indian Medical Service, including Indians who avail themselves of the option given to them of becoming subscribers.

Officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine.

Chaplains, including probationary Chaplains.‡

2. Every officer who enters the service on and after the 1st January, 1915, must, as a condition of his appointment, provide pensions for his family under these regulations.

3. Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer officers who have been selected, or who have elected, for continuous service in India have the option of subscribing under these regulations in accordance with the conditions laid down (see p. 390).

Royal Engineer officers under the 1904 conditions of service must elect, within three months of their arrival in India, whether they desire to subscribe for benefits under these Regulations, and they must submit a satisfactory medical certificate. On payment of the prescribed donations, according to their class at the time of their application, they will be allowed to subscribe for so long as they remain on the Indian Establishment. On reversion to the Imperial Establishment, such officers cannot continue subscribers; but they will be entitled to receive back such portion of their contributions as may be in excess of the risk borne during the term of their membership in accordance with the terms of Article 30. In the event of an officer, whether married or unmarried, retiring on a pension awarded under Indian Rules, while subscribing, he must continue to subscribe in accordance with the terms below (Article 31).

* Subject to a temporary reduction of 20 per cent.

† Officers of the Indian Army become subscribers from the date of their entering into the Indian Army as given in the Gazette of India announcing their admission to that army; Medical Officers, Officers and Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine, and Chaplains from the date of their arrival in India, or, in the case of a Chaplain resident in India, from the date of appointment.

‡ A probationary Chaplain is required to subscribe; but in the event of his not being appointed a Junior Chaplain on completion of probation, or of his resigning while on probation, he will be granted a refund if married, under the conditions applying to officers mentioned in Regulation 34, and if unmarried, of the amount of his contributions, without interest.

INDIAN MILITARY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND—*continued.*

4. For the purposes of these Regulations subscribers are classed as follows:—

Class I.—Surgeon-Generals and those who avail themselves of subscribing in this Class under the terms of Article 5.

Class II.—Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, of 26 years' service*; officers of the Medical Service of 20 years' service; Officers and Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine of 20 years' service; and Archdeacons.

Class III.—Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, of 18 years' service;* Officers of the Medical Service of 12 years' service; Officers and Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine of 15 years' service; and Senior Chaplains.

Class IV.—Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, of nine years' service;* officers of the Medical Service of six years' service; Officers and Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine of 12 years' service; and Junior and Probationary Chaplains.

Class V.—Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, under nine years' service;* officers of the Medical Service of under six years' service; and Officers and Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine of under 12 years' service.

Note.—No officer of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, or Royal Engineers will be compelled to subscribe in Classes II, III, or IV, who has not attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, as the case may be. No officer of the Indian Medical Service will be compelled to subscribe in Classes II or III who has not attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or Major, as the case may be, and no officer of the Royal Indian Marine who is not in a first-class port appointment, or Chief Engineer who is on Rs. 400 per mensem will be compelled to subscribe in Class II. In all such cases the subscriber must elect, within three months from the date of completing the qualifying service, whether he will (i) subscribe in the Class in which his length of service places him, or (ii) continue to subscribe in the lower Class. If he elects (i) he will be charged the increased subscription from the date of completing the prescribed service; if (ii) he will, in the event of subsequent promotion, be charged the increased subscription from the date of such promotion.

An officer cannot enter a higher Class unless he has previously subscribed in the Class immediately below it, nor can an officer who has elected to subscribe in a higher Class be allowed subsequently to revert to a lower one.

5. The contributions for pensions under these Regulations, and the pensions of widows, will

be regulated by the class of the contributing officer. An officer cannot secure a higher pension for his widow by contributing as if he belonged to a higher Class.

As an exception to this rule, the option of subscribing in Class I is allowed as follows:—

- (i) To an officer of the Indian Army, also to an officer of the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers who is a subscriber under these Regulations, at the time of completing 31 years' service on full pay from date of first commission, provided he has previously subscribed in Class II.
- (ii) To a medical officer at the time of completing 25 years' full pay service, provided he has not previously been promoted to the rank of Surgeon-General, but has previously subscribed in Class II.
- (iii) To an officer or engineer of the Royal Indian Marine who has completed 25 years' service.
- (iv) To an Archdeacon at the time of completing five years' service as such (excluding any officiating period), provided he has attained the age of 49 years.

To secure these benefits without medical examination the decision of the officer must be notified within three months of the date of completing the qualifying service, but the option can be exercised at any subsequent period during active service on the production of a certificate of health signed by two qualified medical practitioners.

6. The pensions provided under these Regulations are payable in arrear. Payments are made in India monthly and in England quarterly on or after 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

Pensioners residing in Europe receive payment from the Accountant-General, India Office. Pensioners residing in India may either receive their pensions there in Indian currency, at the rate of fifteen rupees† to the pound sterling, or in England in sterling; but when the option has once been exercised any subsequent change can only be made at the commencement of the official year.

7. The amounts of the pensions provided are as follows, in addition to any pensions or compassionate allowances granted under Royal Warrant:—

TABLE I.—Pension to a Widow during Widowhood according to the Class in which her Husband was subscribing at the time of his death.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Amount of pension to widow per annum	£ 160	£ 130	£ 100	£ 70	£ 40

* Service for this purpose is reckoned from date of first Commission with the following exceptions, namely:—

- (a) Officers of the Indian Army who have been specially permitted to reckon toward promotion any service previous to the date of first regular Commission are allowed to include all service which counts for promotion.
- (b) Officers appointed to the Indian Army from the Royal Marines are allowed to reckon service only from the date from which the periods for promotion are reckoned.

† The rate of exchange is under revision.

INDIAN MILITARY REGULATIONS.

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INDIAN MILITARY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND—continued.

TABLE II.—Pensions to the Orphan Children of all Classes alike.

	From birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 till age of 12 years.	From age of 12 till age of 21 years.	To females only from age of 21 years for life, or till marriage.
Amount of pension to each orphan per ann.	£ 10	£ 20	£ 30	£ 45

8. The pension of a minor orphan will be paid to his or her mother, or other duly appointed or recognised guardian.

Contributions.

9. Contributions will be deducted from pay at the time of issue.

10. The fact that an officer is not in receipt of pay does not relieve him from the necessity of paying his contributions.

11. The following are the rates of monthly subscriptions prescribed for the present:—

TABLE III.—Subscriptions of Unmarried Officers and Widowers.

Class of Contributor.	Rate of Subscription.
Class V.	£ s. d. 0 6 8
" IV.	0 13 4
" III.	1 0 0
" II.	1 6 8
" I.	2 1 8

TABLE IV.—Subscriptions of Married Officers.

Rate of Subscription payable according to the Class in which Contributor enters the Service of the Government of India married, or marries, or re-marries.	Rate of Subscription payable on promotion to			
	Class IV.	Class III.	Class II.	Class I.
Class V	£ s. d. 0 18 9	£ s. d. 1 12 1	£ s. d. 2 9 7	£ s. d. 3 12 11
" IV	1 16 8	—	2 14 2	3 17 6
" III	3 6 8	—	—	4 10 0
" II	5 10 0	—	—	—
" I	8 6 8	—	—	—

Note.—Half the rates of subscription in Tables III and IV are payable by officers on leave, excepting privilege leave, in or out of India; by officers permitted to reside out of India who have attained the age of 51 years; and by retired officers. For half-pay officers see Article 31.

TABLE V.—Excess Age Donations.

In addition to the subscriptions payable under Table IV the following "Excess Age" donations will be chargeable according to the officer's age at the date of marriage in each class:—

Class of Contributor.		Donation.	Or in Twelve Monthly Instalments (including interest) of
Class V	} For each year of age exceeding	£ s. d. 4 4 0	£ s. d. 0 7 8
" IV		35 9 4 0	0 15 8
" III		42 17 12 0	1 9 11
" II		48 26 12 0	2 5 3
" I		51 32 10 0	2 15 3

INDIAN MILITARY REGULATIONS.

INDIAN MILITARY WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND—continued.
DISPARITY OF AGE.

If the age of the husband exceed that of the wife by twelve or more years, a disparity donation in addition will be required as shown in Table VI, a copy of which can be obtained on application to the Director of Funds, India Office, or to the Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta.

TABLE VII.—Additional Monthly Subscription payable by all Classes alike for each Living Child from the date of the Child's Birth.

Age of Father at Date of Child's Birth.	Subscription for a Son until Age of 21.*			Subscription for a Daughter until Marriage.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
25 years and under	0	2	4	0	5	8
26	0	2	4	0	5	10
27	0	2	4	0	6	0
28	0	2	5	0	6	2
29	0	2	6	0	6	4
30	0	2	7	0	6	7
31	0	2	8	0	6	10
32	0	2	9	0	7	1
33	0	2	10	0	7	4
34	0	3	0	0	7	8
35	0	3	2	0	8	0
36	0	3	4	0	8	5
37	0	3	6	0	8	10
38	0	3	8	0	9	3
39	0	3	11	0	9	9
40	0	4	2	0	10	3
41	0	4	5	0	10	10
42	0	4	9	0	11	5
43	0	5	1	0	12	1
44	0	5	5	0	12	10
45	0	5	10	0	13	8
46	0	6	3	0	14	7
47	0	6	9	0	15	7
48	0	7	4	0	16	8
49	0	8	0	0	17	10
50	0	8	8	0	19	0
51	0	9	5	1	0	4
52	0	10	3	1	1	9
53	0	11	2	1	3	4
54	0	12	3	1	5	0
55	0	13	5	1	6	9
56	0	14	9	1	8	7
57	0	16	2	1	10	6
58	0	17	8	1	12	6
59	0	19	4	1	14	7
60	1	1	1	1	16	10

All officers who, on admission as subscribers, bring on liabilities for daughters exceeding the age of one year are required to pay a donation as specified below :—

TABLE VIII.

Between the Ages of	Donation.	Or in Twelve Monthly Instalments (including Interest) of	
		£	s. d.
1 and 2	3 15 0	6	5
2	5 15 0	9	9
3	7 0 0	11	11
4	7 15 0	13	2
5	8 10 0	14	5
6	8 15 0	14	10
7	9 0 0	15	4
8	9 5 0	15	9
9	9 5 0	15	9
10	9 5 0	15	9
11	9 5 0	15	9

* See Articles 20 and 21.

INDIAN MILITARY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND—continued.

12. Donations payable under Tables V, VI and VIII become due from the date on which the liability is incurred, namely, in the case of those under Tables V and VI when a subscriber enters the service of the Government of India married or when he marries, or re-marries, and in the case of those under Table VIII when the subscriber is admitted to the Fund. These donations may be paid without interest in one sum within one month from the date of becoming due; or they may be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments, interest on the unpaid portion being levied at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The balance of any donation outstanding at the date of a subscriber's death will be recovered in accordance with Article 13.

13. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be levied on arrears. The balance of any contribution outstanding at the date of a subscriber's death will be recovered rateably without further interest from the pensions of his widow and orphans in twelve monthly instalments.

Reports of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

14. An officer who is married at the date of his admission into the service must report the fact of his marriage at the time, and the names and dates of birth of his children, if any have been born to him. A member in the service must report his marriage, or the birth of a child born in wedlock, or the death of a wife or child within one month of the occurrence.

15. The birth of every child born alive must be reported; but if a child dies before it is 30 days old, no payment in respect of it will be required. If the report of birth be not made within one month, a fine of 10s. will be imposed, and an additional 2s. will be charged for each succeeding month's delay. After 12 months' delay, medical evidence as to the state of the member's health must be furnished, in order that it may be determined whether and, if so, on what terms, liability for orphan's pension should be accepted.

16. If the report of a marriage be not made within one month, any donation which may be payable under Tables V and VI will be increased 2½ per cent. and interest thereon charged from the date of marriage. After six months' delay donations will be increased to 5 per cent. and interest charged as above. Should no donation be payable under Tables V and VI, a fine of 10s. will be imposed if the report is not made within one month of the marriage, and an additional 2s. will be charged for each succeeding month's delay. In either

case, after 12 months' delay, medical evidence as to the state of the subscriber's health must be furnished in order that it may be determined whether and, if so, on what terms, liability for widow's pension shall be accepted.

17. In the event of the report of a marriage or the birth of a child not being made by a subscriber during his lifetime, in accordance with the rules, the widow or child will not be entitled to any benefits.

Posthumous Child.

18. Provided the birth of a posthumous child is reported within one month and the contribution required by the regulations has been or was being paid for the father's youngest child, if any, living at the time of his death, a pension will be granted to the child without any payment if the child is born of a marriage in respect of which the prescribed payments have been made. The report must be made in a specified Form, and a certificate of the child's birth furnished.

Duration of Pensions.

19. If a widow re-marry, her pension will cease during coverture; but if she again become a widow she will be entitled to revert to her pension as widow of her first husband, or if her last husband have been a contributor, to receive a pension at her option as the widow of her last husband. A widow can only receive one pension.

20. The pension of a male orphan is payable until he attains the age of 21 years.

21. Subscribers can make special provision for pension to sons under the age of 21 years who may become permanently incapacitated from earning a livelihood.

The pensions so provided for will commence at the age of 21, if the son be then fatherless, or after that age on his becoming fatherless, and as regards the amount of such pensions and the subscriptions to be paid to secure them each case will be considered and determined on its merits.

22. The mother or guardian of a male orphan who has attained the age of 16 may, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, at any time thereafter have the residue of his pension commuted into a single payment, for the due application of which the mother or guardian will be held responsible. When the pension is being drawn in India from a Government Treasury there, it will rest with the Government of India to give the required sanction. The following table gives the commuted value of such pensions:—

TABLE IX.—Showing the present Value of the Pension of a Male Orphan according to his Age.

Years.	16	17	18	19	20
Months.	£	£	£	£	£
0	134	110	84	50	23
3	128	103	77	49	21
6	122	97	70	42	14
9	116	90	63	35	7

INDIAN MILITARY REGULATIONS.

INDIAN MILITARY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND—*continued.*

23. The pension of a female orphan continues until her marriage, and then ceases absolutely. It does not revive on widowhood.

Good Conduct.

24. The pensions provided under these Regulations shall, in all cases, be held during good behaviour only, and will be withheld if any pensioner is found to be leading an immoral life, or on proof of any gross misconduct. In any such case the order of the Secretary of State for India in Council or, when the pension is being drawn in India from a Government Treasury there, the order of the Government of India shall be final and conclusive.

Alienation of Pension.

25. A pension paid under these Regulations may not be transferred or assigned or in any way alienated from the pensioner to whom or for whose benefit it is payable.

Passage Money.

26. An officer may, by a special contribution, provide passage money from India for his widow and orphans. The amount so secured will be paid to the widow, or to any children of the deceased officer, for the provision of their passage money and contingent expenses.

Interest $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

PREMIA required at the under-mentioned Ages to secure Rs. 1,000 at death

Age (nearest).	Single Premium.	Age (nearest).	Single Premium.	Age (nearest).	Single Premium.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
20	359	34	419	48	535
21	360	35	426	49	545
22	360	36	433	50	555
23	361	37	440	51	564
24	363	38	448	52	575
25	366	39	455	53	585
26	370	40	463	54	595
27	375	41	471	55	606
28	381	42	480	56	617
29	387	43	488	57	627
30	393	44	497	58	638
31	399	45	507	59	650
32	406	46	516	60	661
33	412	47	525		

The following sums per Rs. 1,000 assured may be paid to Officers at the Ages specified, subject to deduction of any portion of Premium and interest remaining unpaid on account of sum assured.

Age (nearest).	Rs.	Age (nearest).	Rs.	Age (nearest).	Rs.
21	351	38	437	55	591
22	351	39	444	56	602
23	352	40	452	57	612
24	354	41	460	58	623
25	357	42	468	59	634
26	362	43	477	60	645
27	366	44	485	61	656
28	372	45	494	62	668
29	377	46	503	63	679
30	384	47	512	64	690
31	390	48	522	65	701
32	396	49	531	66	712
33	402	50	541	67	723
34	409	51	551	68	734
35	415	52	561	69	744
36	422	53	571	70	755
37	429	54	581		

INDIAN MILITARY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND—continued.

Officers transferred to the British Army and Officers who resign.

30. Officers who may be transferred from the Indian Army to the British Army, officers of the Indian Medical Service who may be transferred to the Royal Army Medical Corps, officers of the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers who revert to the Imperial Establishment, and officers who resign the Service, will be entitled, if married and with or without children, or on account of their children, if widowers, to receive back such portion of their contributions, if any, as may be in excess of the risk borne during their membership, but no refund will be made in respect of unmarried subscriptions, nor for risks that have terminated by death or otherwise. None of the above officers can continue subscribers.

As an exception to this rule, an officer who is granted a compassionate allowance on resigning the Service may continue to subscribe at the half rate of subscription.

Officers on the Temporary Half-pay List or Temporary Non-effective List.

31. Married officers on the temporary half-pay list or temporary non-effective list must continue to subscribe for full benefits, but while in receipt of half-pay or temporary invalid pension, they will have the option of paying only half rates for their wives. In the latter case they will, on retirement, or reversion to full-pay, be required to pay arrears, with interest; and, in the event of the death of a subscriber while on the temporary half-pay list or temporary non-effective list, or before the arrears have been paid, the amount due will be recovered from the pension granted to the widow. Unmarried officers must continue to subscribe at the half-rate of subscription.*

Retired Officers.

32. All officers, whether married or unmarried, who retire from the Service must continue to subscribe, paying the half-rate of subscription according to their class at the date of retirement. For children the full rate of subscription will be payable.

Any donation for which a retired officer may become liable will be payable at the full rates laid down in Article 11.

Refunds on Account of Deceased Unmarried Subscribers.

33. The whole of the subscription which has been paid by an officer who has remained unmarried up to the date of his death will be refunded, without interest, to his estate.

In the case of an officer who at his death was subscribing as a widower without surviving children eligible for pension, the subscriptions paid by him for the period during which he so subscribed, excluding any such period prior to a re-marriage, will be refunded, without interest, to his estate.

Dismissed Officers.

34. An officer who is dismissed the Service by sentence of a court-martial, or by other competent authority, will cease, *ipso facto*, to be a contributor to this Fund, and will have no claim to any refund. His family will not be entitled to any pensions from this Fund.

Declarations.

35. Declarations as to continued widowhood and the survival of children must be furnished to the Accountant-General, India Office, or to the proper officer in India.

Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

Royal Artillery officers who have been selected and Royal Engineer officers who have elected, for continuous service in India, have the option of subscribing under these regulations in accordance with special conditions which are laid down in the Regulations.

Reports and applications under these Regulations should be made:—

1. To the Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta, when the subscriber is drawing pay or pension in India or at a colonial station (including China) where a unit of the Indian Army is stationed.

2. To the Director of Funds, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1, if the subscriber is drawing his pay or pension elsewhere than above, or if the subscriber, after receiving in India or at a colonial station in advance the pay for the privilege leave portion of combined leave, proposes to draw his furlough pay elsewhere.

A complete copy of the rules can be obtained on application to the Director of Funds, India Office.

INDIA OFFICE,
1st January, 1915.

* This regulation applies only to officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine who are temporarily transferred to the Retired List.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS WITH COMMISSIONED RANK, WARRANT OFFICERS OF DEPARTMENTS, AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The grades and ranks of Commissioned Officers of Departments in India, as amended by Royal Warrants dated 2nd January, 1904, and 21st September, 1917, are as follows :—

<i>Grades.</i>	<i>Commissioned Rank.</i>
Commissary ... ..	... Major.
Deputy Commissary	... Captain.
Assistant Commissary	... Lieutenant.

Leave Rules.

A departmental officer with commissioned rank, warrant officer, senior assistant-surgeon, or assistant-surgeon, Indian Medical Department, subject to these rules may be granted—

- (a) Privilege leave under such regulations as may from time to time be in force.
- (b) Leave in or out of India for one year, capable of extension to two years' absence from duty on leave pay at the sterling rates admissible under the Royal Warrant to individuals of the same rank in the British Service under similar conditions, Assistant-Surgeons, 4th Class, being regarded for this purpose as staff sergeants. The rates for departmental Officers will be those in force for quartermasters of the same length of commissioned service irrespective of rank.

Leave may be granted at any time at the discretion of the sanctioning authority.

Leave in or out of India in excess of one year cannot be claimed as a right, but extensions up to two years' absence from duty may be granted on medical certificate or on urgent grounds, at the discretion of the sanctioning authority. The previous assent of the authority under whom serving will be required for such

extensions, except on medical certificate, and must be obtained by the applicant. Extensions beyond two years' absence from duty will only be admissible in very special cases, and without pay.

Leave in or out of India will reckon as service for pension, and will not involve forfeiture of appointment.

Those who have elected these rules will be entitled to count all past furlough as service for pension.

A departmental officer with commissioned rank, warrant officer, senior assistant-surgeon, or an assistant-surgeon, Indian Medical Department, unable on account of ill-health to return to his duty within the maximum period of two years' absence will, unless specially granted leave without pay, be placed on temporary half-pay, or on the retired list, according to the circumstances of his case. An undue amount of leave, whether in or out of India, on account of ill-health will likewise render an officer liable to be transferred to half-pay or to the retired list, and the power of such transfer will be exercised by the Government of the Presidency or the Secretary of State for India, as the case may be.

Advances of pay on proceeding on, or returning from, leave will be granted in accordance with the regulations. (*See page 378.*)

Combined Leave.

Combined leave is admissible to departmental officers with commissioned rank, and warrant officers including members of the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Medical Department, under rules similar to those governing the grant of combined leave to commissioned officers (*see page 365*). During such leave they receive full emoluments for the period which is on privilege leave, and for the remaining period the ordinary leave pay as detailed above.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS WITH COMMISSIONED RANK AND WARRANT OFFICER —continued.

Memorandum regarding Courses of Instruction.

(Under revision.)

1. Departmental officers with commissioned rank and warrant officers of the India Unattached List may be selected, with their own consent, to go through courses of instruction in any of the Government Departments during their leave. Attendance at such courses forms no ground for any extension of leave.
2. Pay and allowances will be issued for the period of the course at the sterling rates laid down in the Royal Warrant for individuals of the same rank in the British Service, with an additional Indian allowance in the case of departmental officers, as follows, for the first year:—

	Per annum.
Commissaries	£ .
Deputy Commissaries	60
Assistant Commissaries	40
	20

NOTE.—All claims for this allowance must be supported by a certificate from the head of the department to which these men may have been attached for instruction, stating that the applicant has attended regularly, has conducted himself well, and has availed himself fully of the opportunities afforded him for learning. Without such a certificate the allowances will not be passed. All allowances are granted provisionally on satisfactory certificates being obtained on completion of the courses of instruction.

Treatment of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Indian Service at Military Hospitals, and of Non-Commissioned Officers by Civil Medical Practitioners, while on deputation or leave from India.

Officers and warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Services and their families are entitled to medical treatment during periods of leave or duty in the United Kingdom under the conditions applicable to similar ranks of the British Service as laid down in the "Regulations for the Army Medical Service" and Army Order 397 of 1920.

Applicants for treatment as in-patients must address themselves to the Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S.W., for instructions, forwarding their medical cases. They may be required to appear before the Medical Board at the India Office in order to obtain a recommendation for treatment at a hospital.

Applicants for treatment as out-patients should apply to the Army Medical Officer in charge at the station at which they desire to be treated.

Applicants for treatment by a Civil Medical Practitioner must address themselves to the Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, S.W., for instructions, except in cases of extreme urgency, when the India Office should be informed that a Civil Medical Practitioner has been called in; but the amounts charged against public funds must in no case exceed those laid down in the instructions contained on Military Department Form 80a, which can be had on application, and which must in all cases be used by Civil Medical Practitioners for submission of their Bills.

Pension Regulations.

1. All Departmental Officers with commissioned rank, or Warrant Officers, of combatant departments, on the Establishment on 10th Sept., 1881, are allowed the option of electing the old or the new scale of pensions at any time previous to retirement, and are permitted, on one occasion only after retirement, the privilege of reconsidering their past decision on this point.
2. The periods of service entitling Departmental Officers with commissioned rank, or

Warrant Officers of Indian Army Departments, to retiring pensions are as follows:—

- 24 years' total service in Europe and India, including 16 years in the department.
- 26 years' total service in Europe and India, including 14 years in the department.
- 28 years' total service in Europe and India, including 12 years in the department.
3. The minimum rate of pension for each rank may be granted after 24 years' service, provided

PENSION REGULATIONS—continued.

the required Departmental Service (16 years) has been rendered, and rises by annual increments up to a maximum after 34 years' service, as follows:—

Rank.	Minimum Pension.	Annual Increment.	Maximum Pension.
	(£ per annum in Europe or Rs. per mensem in India.†)		
Major and Commissary	300	6	360
Captain and Deputy Commissary ...	240	6	300
Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary ...	190	5	240
Conductor ...	150	4	190
Sub-Conductor ...	120	3	150

The pension in India or in countries where the Indian Government rupee is legal tender to be the same number of rupees per mensem.

4. A Senior Assistant Surgeon or Medical Warrant Officer is entitled to the pension of his rank and class after 25 years' service, reckoning from the date of his appointment as Assistant Surgeon, 4th class.

The rates of pension are as follows*—

	Europe or the Colonies.	India.†
	Per annum.	Per mensem.
Senior Asst. Surgeon with rank of Captain ...	£ 175	Rs. 175
After 1 year's service as such ...	185	185
" 2 years' " " " "	195	195
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Major ...	200	200
Senior Assistant Surgeon with rank of Lieutenant ...	150	150
Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class	100	100
" " 2nd " "	85	85
" " 3rd " "	60	60
" " 4th " "	40	40

5. A Departmental Officer with commissioned rank or a Warrant Officer of any grade, wishing to retire after 21 years' total service, receives a pension of £65* per annum during residence in England or the Colonies, or Rs. 65* per mensem while residing in India. A Senior Assistant Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon receives, in similar circumstances, £54* per annum, or Rs. 50* per mensem.

6. A Departmental Officer with commissioned rank or a Warrant Officer declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further service in India, on account of sickness or other disability not due to irregular or intemperate habits, or compulsorily retired on superannuation after completion of half the periods of service, army and departmental, laid down in paragraph 2, and provided he has served more than 14 years altogether, receives*—

	Europe or the Colonies.	India.
	Per annum.	Per mensem.
Commissary ...	£172	Rs. 172
Deputy Commissary, over 3 years in grade	140	140
Deputy Commissary ...	130	130
Assistant Commissary, over 3 years in grade	110	110
Assistant Commissary	100	100
Conductor ...	80	80
Sub-Conductor ...	70	70

7. If he has served less than half the prescribed periods, but more than 14 years altogether, he receives*—

	Europe or the Colonies.	India.†
	Per annum.	Per mensem.
Commissary ...	£115	Rs. 115
Deputy Commissary, over 3 years in grade	107	107
Deputy Commissary ...	96	96
Assistant Commissary, over 3 years in grade	93	93
Assistant Commissary	83	83
Conductor ...	65	65
Sub-Conductor ...	51	51

8. If he has not served 14 years altogether, his case will be specially considered.

9. A Senior Assistant Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, who has been invalided in circumstances detailed in paragraph 6, after 15 years' service, is entitled to the pension of his rank and grade. A Medical Warrant Officer of under 15 years' service will have his claim to pension specially considered if he is invalided in consequence of wounds or injuries received in, or of diseases contracted in and caused by, the service.

10. A Sub-Conductor invalided from the service at 50 years of age will receive a pension of £75* a year in Europe or a colony, or Rs. 75 in India.

11. Retirement is compulsory for all classes at the age of 55 years.

12. In the case of warrant officers, portions of the pensions, not exceeding one-sixth of the whole, may be commuted under rules similar to those stated on page 379, and subject to the production of evidence that commutation will be a distinct and permanent advantage to the individual, and after the production of the written consent of the pensioner's wife if married.

NOTE.—The pensions laid down in paragraphs 6 and 7 are not claimable as a right, but represent the maximum rates that may be granted as an indulgence, if the circumstances are considered by the Government of India to justify the grant of pension.

13. Pensions are admissible to the widow and children of a Departmental Officer with commissioned rank, senior assistant surgeon and a Departmental Warrant Officer who may die, either while in the service or on the Pension establishment, provided, in the latter case, that she married the deceased previously to his retiring from the army or being invalided.

* These rates are under revision.

† Or in countries where the Indian Government rupee is legal tender.

**REPORTS OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS
SERVING IN INDIA.**

A telegraphic report is immediately sent from India on the death of any officer serving in that country. In the case of officers of the British Service, the report is sent to the War Office; in the case of officers of the Indian Army, the report is made to the India Office. The next-of-kin in this country is communicated with by the Department which receives the report.

**ENQUIRIES REGARDING OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED,
WOUNDED, OR SICK IN INDIA.**

The following arrangements have been made with the Government of India with a view to securing early information for the relatives and friends of British officers and men killed or wounded in India:—

The Government of India will—

- (1) Telegraph, as promptly as possible, the names of officers and men killed or wounded in action, or in the performance of duty, or of those who may become seriously or dangerously ill, and will furnish weekly progress reports on dangerous cases.
- (2) Specify as to wounds whether they are dangerous, severe, or slight.
- (3) Telegraph the names of any officers or men who may die of wounds.
- (4) During a campaign, telegraph weekly a brief report of the condition of the wounded generally, specifying the names of any who may not be progressing favourably.

The Government of India will also telegraph the names of any officers who may be severely wounded by fanatics or others.

Special arrangements have been made with regard to the reporting of casualties to British, and officers of the various Expeditionary Forces.

"Indulgence" Passages to and from India.

Military officers, and officers of the Indian Marine not holding shore appointments of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Chaplains of the Ecclesiastical Establishment and their families, are eligible for the grant of "Not-Entitled" passages in government hired transports, when proceeding on or returning from furlough, provided there is vacant accommodation.

Should such passages be granted, the actual cost of the messing* on board will be charged, and is payable before disembarkation.

Allotment takes place strictly in the order of juniority of rank of the officers who desire passages for themselves or for members of their families, but preference is given to officers who are proceeding on sick leave or returning therefrom. Passages are restricted to one passage in three years unless spare berths are available.

Passages cannot be allotted until within a few days of the date of the sailing of the vessel, nor can any definite information be given beforehand of the likelihood of passages being allotted.

Applications from officers of the Indian Service for "Not-Entitled" passages to India should be addressed to the Secretary, Military Department, India Office. Officers of the British Service should address the War Office. Applications for passages from India should be made through the usual channels.

***MESSING CHARGES.**

	Per diem.
	s. d.
Officers	7 6
Ladies of 16 and upwards... ..	7 6
Sons over 16 years of age... ..	7 6
Children of 7 and under 16 years	5 0
" 1 " 7 " "	3 6
" under 1 year	nil
Female servants	3 6

Wines, &c., are charged for as extras

Only European servants are permitted to embark.

SELECTIONS FROM THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE REGULATIONS.

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Leave Rules of 1892.

(WITH SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS.)

These rules apply to—

- (a) All officers appointed to the Royal Indian Marine after 26 April, 1892.
- (b) Officers who elected them within one year of the above date.*

Notz.—The term "officers" includes the Graded and Supernumerary List of Executive Officers and the Graded List of Engineers.

Leave out of India, not exceeding eight months, is allowed to the Director and Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine once during their five years' tenure of office with absentee allowance as follows, and subject in the case of the Director to a maximum of £1,332 and a minimum of £250 per annum, and in the case of the Deputy Director, to a maximum of £1,200 per annum:—

- Director, 50 per cent. of pay.
- Deputy Director, half grade pay with half staff allowance.

In the case of Royal Indian Marine Officers, this leave will count as service for pension.

Rules.

An officer subject to these rules may be granted—

- (a) Privilege leave and temporary leave under such regulations as may from time to time be in force.
- (b) Leave in or out of India for one year, capable of extension to two years' absence from duty under conditions stated below.

Leave in or out of India other than privilege or temporary leave.

During leave out of India other than privilege or temporary leave, the following rates of pay (European grade pay) will be drawn, whether an officer holds a shore appointment or not:—

	£ per annum.
Captains	750
Commanders (senior)	700
(junior)	650
Lieut.-Commanders of 6 years seniority	600
" 4 " "	575
" 2 " "	550

Lieutenant-Commanders on promotion	£ 525
Lieutenants of 6 years' seniority	450
" 4 " " "	425
" on promotion	350
Sub-Lieutenants	300
Midshipmen	200
Engineer - Captains and Engineer-Commanders of 25 years' service	750
Engineer-Commanders of 20 years' service	700
Engineer-Commanders on promotion	650
Engineer-Lieut.-Commanders of 4 years' seniority	600
Engineer-Lieut.-Commanders of 2 years' seniority	575
Engineer-Lieut.-Commanders on promotion	550
Engineer-Lieutenants of 6 years' seniority... ..	475
Engineer-Lieutenants of 4 years' seniority... ..	450
Engineer-Lieutenants on promotion... ..	400
Engineer-Sub-Lieutenants	350
" on probation	250

During leave in India other than privilege or temporary leave, the following rates of pay (Indian grade pay) will be drawn:—

Executive Officers.

	Rs. per mensem
Captains	900
Commanders (senior)	800
" (junior)	700
Lieutenant-Commanders of 6 years' seniority... ..	625
Lieutenant-Commanders of 4 years' seniority... ..	600
Lieutenant-Commanders of 2 years' seniority... ..	575
Lieutenant-Commanders	550
Lieutenants of 6 years' seniority	450
" 4 " " "	400
Lieutenants under 4 years' seniority... ..	300
Sub-Lieutenants	250
Midshipmen (without certificate)	200

* Under certain conditions officers may be permitted to elect who did not do so within that period.

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LEAVE RULES—continued.

Engineer Officers.

	Rs. per mensem.
Engineer-Captains	900
Engineer-Commanders of 25 years' service	900
Engineer-Commanders of 20 years' service	800
Engineer-Commanders on promotion	700
Engineer - Lieutenant - Commanders with 4 years' service as such	650
Engineer - Lieutenant - Commanders with 2 years' service as such	625
Engineer - Lieutenant - Commanders on promotion after 8 years as Engineer-Lieutenant	600
Engineer-Lieutenants with 6 years' service as such	500
Engineer-Lieutenants with 4 years' service as such	450
Engineer-Lieutenants on promotion	350
Engineer-Sub-Lieutenants	300
" on probation	250

An officer promoted while on leave will be entitled to the higher rate of leave pay from date of promotion.

Leave in or out of India may be granted at any time by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. Its duration is ordinarily restricted to one year.

Extensions of leave in excess of one year, but not exceeding two years' absence from duty in all, may be granted on medical certificate or on special or urgent grounds. If the applicant is on leave in Europe, the application should be submitted to the Military Secretary, India Office, and, except on medical certificate or in very special or urgent circumstances, must be accompanied by an intimation of the assent of the Director, Royal Indian Marine. If the applicant is on leave elsewhere than in Europe, the application should be submitted to the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for disposal. Extensions beyond two years will be admissible only in very special cases, with the assent of the Government of India, but without any pay whatever.

Leave in or out of India will reckon as service for pension.

An officer unable on account of ill-health to return to his duty within the maximum period of two years' absence will, unless specially granted leave without pay, be placed on temporary or permanent retirement, according to the circumstances of his case. An undue amount of leave on account of ill-health will likewise render an officer liable to be transferred to temporary or permanent retirement.

An officer arriving in Europe on leave must report his arrival in writing to the Military Secretary at the India Office, and state his address; and for extension of leave or for permission to return to duty, if on sick leave, he must also apply to the Military Secretary.

An officer proceeding to the Colonies on leave should apply to the Director, Royal Indian Marine for extensions of leave and for permission to return to duty.

Advances not exceeding three months' full pay of grade, subject to a limit of 100*l.* to Commanders, and 65*l.* to officers of junior rank, will be allowed on proceeding on or returning from leave, and on returning from temporary retirement. Advances made in England will be recovered in India by monthly instalments of one-third of the pay drawn by the officers, which will include all permanent or temporary allowances drawn by them. This recovery will be made at the official rate of exchange.

Marine officers will be eligible for the grant of non-entitled passages in troopships when such passages are available. (See page 403.)

An officer below the rank of Commander or Engineer-Commander will, when proceeding on leave to England on medical certificate, be granted Rs. 750 in aid of passage both ways or Rs. 400 if he receives a free passage from India; in the latter case the amount will be drawn in England if the officer makes his own arrangements for returning to India. An officer who has received Rs. 750, and who subsequently provides himself with passage one way only, will be required to refund Rs. 350. Officers invalidated home in consequence of wounds or sickness contracted on active service will be granted free passage to England by transport or hospital ship or, if such passage is not available, by private steamer.

No deduction will be made from the grant in aid of passage on account of messing. The choice of route and class of passage is left to the officer.

Privilege and Temporary Leave under these Rules.

An officer may be allowed 60 days' privilege leave during each year, and such leave may be taken in instalments.

Accumulated privilege leave for 90 days (not in instalments) may be granted to an officer who has had no privilege leave during the preceding 33 months, but no "leave in or out of India," if exceeding six months, can be counted as part of the fixed 33 months.

An officer who has privilege leave (ordinary or accumulated) at his credit, when proceeding on "leave in or out of India," does not forfeit it, but privilege leave cannot be taken in continuation of "leave in or out of India," nor can "leave in or out of India" be taken in continuation of privilege leave.

Privilege leave may, however, be converted into "leave in or out of India" with the sanction of the Government of India.

An officer returning from accumulated privilege leave granted in one year and extending into the next, is eligible for ordinary privilege leave during the period when such leave is available in the year in which he returns, provided he rejoins before proceeding on ordinary privilege leave.

Privilege leave will be granted by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, but only on the understanding that no additional expense is thereby caused to the State either directly or indirectly, that the applicant's services can be

LEAVE RULES—continued.

spared and that satisfactory arrangements for the performance of his duties during his absence can be made. This only applies to officers employed afloat or in Dockyards; in the case of officers serving under Local Governments or in Port appointments, if it is necessary to specially appoint an officer serving afloat to act for anyone on privilege leave, acting allowances will be granted as sanctioned in Marine Regulations, Volume I.

Privilege leave (ordinary or accumulated) reckons as service for pension.

Temporary leave not exceeding ten days and not in anticipation or in extension of any other kind of leave, may be granted by the Director, or Captain Superintendent, of the Royal Indian Marine.

Temporary leave not exceeding 72 hours may be granted by Commanders of vessels and heads of departments to officers under their command.

Temporary Retirement.

(Sanctioned by Despatch to Government of India, No. 369, dated 16th December, 1885.)

Officers of the Royal Indian Marine, who, after exhausting the furlough admissible to them are unfit for service, but not irremediably broken in health, may be temporarily transferred to the retired list. Temporary retirement is subject to the condition that the disease which necessitates it must have been contracted in and by the service.

I. An officer granted temporary retirement will be permitted to remain in that position till his total continuous absence from duty on furlough and temporary retirement together amounts to four years. If then still unfit to return to duty, he must be placed on the permanent retired list, receiving the pension (if any) or gratuity for which he had qualified at the time of being granted temporary retirement.

II. No period spent on temporary retirement will count as service for pension, nor will an officer be eligible for promotion while he is in that position. An officer replaced on the effective list, on becoming fit to return to duty, will be restored to the rank from which he retired, and his name will be placed in the same numerical position in that rank which it occupied at the time of temporary retirement. When he returns to duty, the date of his arrival in India will be reckoned as that of his restoration to the active list.

III. Officers will be required to appear before a Medical Board at the expiration of one year on temporary retirement, and again, if retained in that position, before the end of the second year; and those who, in view of being restored to the effective list, may wish to appear before the Board at other times than those specified, may be permitted to do so. Officers ordered periodically to appear before the Board will be allowed, in the United Kingdom, their *bona fide* travelling expenses, and lodging allowance at the rates stated below, but those appearing at other times, and at their own wish, must do so at their own expense.

Rates of Lodging Allowances.

	s.	d.
Captain and Commander ...	5	0 per diem.
Lieutenant-Commander and Lieutenant... ..	4	0 "
Sub-Lieutenant	3	0 "
Engineer Captain and Engineer Commander... ..	5	0 "
Engineer Lieut.-Commander and Engineer Lieutenant	4	0 "
Engineer Sub-Lieutenant ...	3	0 "

IV. The rate of pension admissible to an officer or engineer during temporary retirement will be the same as that to which he would be entitled if permanently retired.

Pension Regulations.

1885 RULES, WITH SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS.

(The rates of pension are under revision.)

I. The service for pension of an officer of the Royal Indian Marine reckons from the date of his arrival in India if his appointment was confirmed in England, and from the date of joining for duty if it was made subject to a report of fitness by a medical board in India, provided that in either case he had attained the age of 19 on the date mentioned, otherwise his service reckons from the date on which he attained that age.

II. A superannuation pension or an invalid pension granted on account of incapacity for further service due to old age or natural decay from advancing years, shall, if the officer's qualifying service began after he attained the age of 30 years be reduced by one-fortieth for every year or part of a year by which his age

at the commencement of his qualifying service exceeded 30 years.

III. Retirement at the age of 55 years will be compulsory. But an officer holding the appointment of Director or Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine who attains that age during his incumbency, may, with the approval of the Government of India, complete five years in the appointment. The amount of superannuation pension is that admissible as an invalid pension. [This rule will not be applicable to those officers who have already received special extension of tenure.]

The retirement of Royal Indian Marine Officers while on furlough or on leave in England will be carried out by the Secretary of State.

PENSION REGULATIONS—continued.

V The following extra pension will be granted to an officer of the Royal Indian Marine if retired as Director or Deputy-Director:—

	Per annum.
After five years' service as Director (including not more than eight months' absence on leave) ...	£ 175
After five years' service as Deputy Director	88
After five years' service, partly as Deputy Director and partly as Director, of which not less than two years have been as Director	131

VI. Service in the Marine Survey, or in port or shore appointments, gives no claim to any higher pension than that fixed for an officer's rank in the Marine.

VII. The pensions of warrant officers will be calculated under the Civil Service Regulations, Rs. 60 per mensem (compensation in lieu of board and lodging) being added to their pay for the calculation of pension. This also applies in the case of gunners holding the appointments of master-rigger, Bombay Dockyard, boatswain, Kidderpore Dockyard, and the gunner in charge of arsenal's stores, Bombay Dockyard.

VIII. Pensions will be payable in rupees in India. If paid in any other country, the rules laid down in the Regulations will apply.

IX. An officer may be allowed to commute a portion, not exceeding one-third, of his pension, the commuted value being payable under rules which are identical with those for Military Officers (see page 379).

X. Compassionate allowance on the following scale are admissible to the families of officers killed in the execution of duty:—

	Widow.	Child.
Captain or Commander ...	£100 a year, or Rs. 100 a month.	£20 a year, or Rs. 20 a month.
Port Officer		
Engineer-Commander ...		
Lieut.-Commander and Lieutenant	£75 a year, or Rs. 75 a month.	£15 a year, or Rs. 15 a month.
Engineer-Lieut.-Commander and Engineer-Lieutenant		
Sub-Lieutenant	£50 a year, or Rs. 50 a month.	£10 a year, or Rs. 10 a month.
Engineer-Sub-Lieutenant		

The cases of the families of the Director or Deputy Director will be specially considered.

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, a compassionate allowance not exceeding in the aggregate, the rate shown in the above table for a widow may be granted to the mother or sisters of an officer who may be drowned, or meet with a violent death, in the execution of his duty, and who does not leave a widow or

child. To be eligible for such a compassionate allowance it must be shown that the mother or sisters were dependent on the officer, and are in distressed circumstances.

XI. The regulations and conditions under which all such compassionate allowances are to be awarded will be analogous to those prescribed for the military service.

Pay and Allowances of Officers of the Royal Indian Marine when undergoing Instruction, or on Special duty in England.

1. Officers and warrant officers of the Royal Indian Marine, while on duty or in England, or while undergoing authorised courses of instruction, will receive their European grade pay,* plus, in addition, allowances issued at the rates and under the conditions shown below:—

(a) DAILY RATES OF SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.

Rank.	Whenever absent a night or for every 24 hours' absence.	Above 9 hours and not absent the night.	Above 5 but under 9 hours.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Captains, Commanders and Engineer Officers of corresponding ranks ...	1 5 0	12 6	5 0
Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants and Engineer Officers of corresponding ranks	0 18 9	9 4	3 9
All other Officers	0 15 0	6 3	2 6

Subsistence allowance will be issuable at the above rates to Officers on duty the duration of which does not exceed seven days. An Officer on duty, the duration of which exceeds seven days, will be granted subsistence allowance under the following rules:—For the first three days, or four including a Sunday, he will be granted the full rate of subsistence allowance,

as shown in the table above, to which he may be entitled. He will then be transferred to the yearly rates of lodging and provision allowances shown in (b) below. Should, however, the period of payment ultimately not extend to one month, the difference between the daily and the annual rates of lodging and provision allowances will be credited to the Officer.

(b) DAILY AND YEARLY RATES OF LODGING ALLOWANCE.

1. *Lodging Allowance.*

	Yearly rate.	Daily rate.
Captains, Engineer Captains and Engineer Commanders of over 25 years' service	£ 100	s. 10
Commanders, Engineer Commanders, with less than 25 years' service, Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants and Engineer Lieutenant-Commanders and Lieutenants ...	80	8
All other Officers	60	6

2. *Compensation Allowance in lieu of Provisions, Light and Fuel (all Officers).*

	£ s. d.
Yearly rate	80 0 0
Daily rate	0 5 0

The issue of the above allowances will, in the case of officers undergoing courses of instruction, be conditional on their qualifying at the end of the course.

Officers travelling on duty in England will be entitled to travel first class at public expense and Warrant Officers third class.

An officer recommended for a course of instruction will be entitled to travel at public expense from his home to the place of instruction at the commencement of the course and back to his home at the end thereof. Actual travelling expenses will be admitted.

* See page 404.

INDIA.

The following article is compiled principally from the 'Imperial Gazetteer of India,' New Edition; the statistics have been brought up to date as far as possible.

In the following pages exchange is calculated at the rate of 35 rupees to the pound sterling.

Physical Features of India.—By India is meant not merely that great triangular peninsula, the base of which rests upon the Himalayan ranges and the sides of which are washed by the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on the east, but also the vast entourage of mountainous plateaus across which, through all historic ages, its land approaches have been found. Physically, economically, and politically, the India of to-day is held to include those outlying territories over which Indian administration extends its control, even to the eastern and southern limits of Persia, Russia, Tibet and China.

Two great Divisions.—There are two great divisions of India—first, the extra-peninsular area of highland and lowland; second, the true peninsula. The former includes the more recently elevated plains and peaks of Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Kashmir, the Himalayas, and Burma; the latter, which includes the great depression of the Indo-Gangetic plain, is the ancient India of the dim geological past—the India of old-world fable and of English history.

Physical Aspects.—The continent of India extends from the eighth degree to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude, that is to say, from the equatorial regions to within the temperate zone. It presents extraordinary variety in its physical aspects. In the north rise magnificent mountains bound by snowfield and glacier in eternal solitude. At their feet lie smooth wide spaces of depressed river-basins, either sandy, dry, and sun-scorched, or cultivated and water-logged under a steamy moisture-laden atmosphere. To the south spreads a great central plateau, where indigenous forest still hides the scattered clans of aboriginal tribes, flanked on the west by the broken crags and castellated outlines of the ridges overlooking the Indian Ocean, and on the south by gentle, smooth, rounded slopes of green upland.

Dimensions and Area.—Roughly speaking, the length from north to south is equal to the greatest breadth, about 1,500 miles. According to the revised areas adopted in the census of 1911, the Indian Empire contains 1,802,657 square miles of country, and is therefore greater by 40,000 square miles than the whole of Europe, excluding Russia.

The census of 1911 included within its scope, besides the agencies and tribal areas of the North-West Frontier Province, the whole of Baluchistan and several remote tracts in Burma that had not previously been dealt with; but the area covered by the census was still considerably less than the total area of the Empire, some 31,000 square miles of unadministered territory in Burma being excluded.

Sulaiman and Kirthar Mountains.—Westwards from the Indus Valley plains, and facing

the Aravalli Mountains, the Sulaiman Mountains shut off North Baluchistan from the Punjab. Stretching southwards from these the Kirthar range, dividing Sind from Baluchistan, presents for hundreds of miles to the Karachi frontier impassable walls of great natural strength. At points transverse lines of drainage open up ways more or less constricted; such are the passes of Mula, Mashkat and Bolan. At one point opposite to Jacobabad in Sind a deep indentation or bay, the Gandava Basin, opens the way to Quetta which lies in an open plain 5,500 feet above sea-level.

Pathan Frontier.—The Sulaiman ranges extend northward to the Gomal river which, politically, marks the northern limit of Baluchistan. Northwards stretch the narrow irregular border districts of the Pathan frontier, now known as the North-West Frontier Province. The country is all mountainous, and through it there run the chief passes into Afghanistan—the Gomal, the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber. Parting the Kurram and Khyber valleys almost at right angles runs the great transverse Safed Koh range, a southern offshoot of which separates the Kurram and the Tochi.

Afghanistan.—Behind and beyond these bands of border mountains lies Afghanistan, which slopes gently downwards from north-east to south-west but is never lower than 1,500 feet above sea-level. Four great river basins drain the country—the Kabul in the north-east, the Oxus on the north, the Helmand in the centre and south-west, and the tributaries of the Indus westwards. The country is in parts exceptionally fertile and some of its valleys are visions of luxuriant beauty. The northern hills are rich with verdure, their summits crowned with pines.

Hindu Kush Mountains.—The Hindu Kush mountains, flanking the northern province of Afghanistan, have several depressions which form comparatively easy byways between north and south, the most famous of which is the Hindu Kush ('dead Hindu'), leading from the Oxus basin to Kabul, over which Alexander the Great led his Greek soldiers. But the approaches to this range from the north are inconceivably difficult, thus forming the real northern mountain barrier of India in this direction. Near Herat, in the far west, there exists the only break in the otherwise continuous and formidable wall of mountains which traverses Asia from the Behring Straits to the Caspian Sea. Near Herat it is possible to pass from the Russian outposts and railway system into India without encountering any formidable altitude—and this is possible nowhere else.

The Pamirs.—The crest of the Hindu Kush pushes forward to the Little Pamir, of which it

forms the southern boundary, and unites at the extreme eastern limits of the Pamir with two other gigantic mountain ranges; one, running northward, separates Russia from China; the other, running south-east (under the name of Muztagh), divides again into two mighty arms—the Kwen Lun range eastward and the Himalayas south-eastward. These enclose between them the rugged and elevated horn of North-Western Tibet, parting those desolate uplands from Chinese-Turkestan on the north and from the Trans-Indus borderlands of Kashmir on the south-west.

Kashmir and Yamnu.—The mountainous Kashmir country is traversed from south-east to north-west by the Indus, which suddenly, near Gilgit, turns to the south-west towards the plains of Peshawar through wild unapproachable mountain districts as yet only partially explored. North-west of the bend are the passes from Gilgit into Chitral and to the Pamirs. Southward are the valleys of Buner, Swat, and Bajaur. To the west stretch the long offshoots of the Hindu Kush; to the north the Muztagh and its extension the Karakoram.

The Himalaya Mountains.—The great bend of the Indus in Kashmir is caused by the initial peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, no part of which lies beyond the river either north or west. Literally the name is equivalent to 'the abode of snow'; the mountains were known to early geographers as Imaus or Himaus and Hemodas. From the great peak of Nanga Parbat (26,182 feet) in Kashmir, the Himalayas stretch in a broad mass, 100 miles wide, eastward for 1,500 miles through 20° of longitude, in a curve which has been compared to the blade of a scimitar, the edge facing the plains of India. Barely one-third of this vast range is known with any degree of accuracy.

Himalayan Passes.—The main passes across the Himalayas may be divided into three groups. The Shipki group, marked by the passage of the Sutlej River, makes the line of connection with Tibet and probably determined the position of Simla. There is a well-engineered road for a considerable part of the length, but as a trade route it has never proved a success. The Almora group which determined the position of Naini Tal and Almora forms a line of communication through which traffic is maintained chiefly by the agency of sheep as transport animals. A little to the east of this group the River Gogra effects an opening. The third group crosses the northern barriers of Sikkim from Darjeeling to Southern Tibet and Lhasa. None of these passes at present contributes anything material to the commercial prosperity of India.

Brahmaputra and Indus.—On the north-west the Himalayas are enclosed by the Indus river; on the north-east by the Brahmaputra, which rises from nearly the same central point as does the Indus. The two rivers form deep troughs at the back of the Himalayan system during their earlier and glacier-fed stages of existence. They are the natural drains of this gigantic ice-bound district, pouring their glacial floods in opposite directions to either side of India. Their deeply eroded valleys are, however, but scratches on the vast surface of the elevated region of which the Himalayas form the abutment.

Assam.—Between the Eastern Himalayan system and Northern Burma lie the Assam Hills and plateaux, the Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga Hills, probably a part of the ancient mainland of Jurassic times which extended to Africa. There are comparatively wide undulating uplands with cliff-bound edges and spurs radiating from them in irregular formation. River and mountain combine to form an unending panorama of scenic beauty similar to that of Burma. Terraced gardens for the growth of tea climb the hillsides or fill up the undulations of the river bank; there are enormous tracts of waste country and vast impenetrable jungles.

Burmese Hills.—The Burmese Hills, which flank the Brahmaputra bend, and the Chindwin river, are of newer formation. Folding and curving like waves of the sea, the hills reach down the western coast of Burma till they terminate southwards in the Arakan Yoma which parts the Irrawaddy basin from the narrow littoral of the Bay of Bengal. So stiff, so steep, and so forest-covered are these solid waves that they have so far proved an insurmountable stumbling block to railway engineering.

Upper and Lower Burma.—Beyond them to the east the Chindwin, Irrawaddy and Salween rivers form delightful valleys full of cultivation. Orchid-bedecked forests and undulating wheat-covered plateaux are the chief characteristics; the intersecting drainage lines are deep and steeply enclosed, making it difficult to cross, and railway construction is almost impossible. Lower Burma, with a more humid atmosphere, is inimical to European existence; the productive soil of the great deltas of the Irrawaddy and Salween ensures its wealth on easy terms of agricultural labour.

Indo-Gangetic Depression.—In some respects the Indo-Gangetic Depression is the most important physical feature of India. Within the Ganges basin have ever been founded the chief kingdoms, the most ancient cities, the earliest centres of civilization, of industry, and of wealth. From the delta of the Ganges to the delta of the Indus stretches a strange wide depression within which is not to be found a boulder nor even a pebble, to break the monotony of its alluvial surface.

Basins of the Ganges and Mahanadi.—The total length of the Ganges is 1,550 miles. The heat-stricken plains of its basin have given India its colouring in history, and from them are derived the popular conception of the India of the last century. The thick humid atmosphere of the Gangetic basin makes all the land green with vegetation—rice-fields, mango groves, tamarinds, and palms—until the river widens out into the deadly swamps and flats of the Sunderbunds. The basin of the Mahanadi is separated from the plains of Lower Bengal by a broad band of hill country, but it differs very little from them in most essential physical characteristics. The delta forms the chief feature of the fertile flats of Orissa.

Indus Basin.—The Indus plain presents an aspect of flat treeless landscape, a broad grey sea expanding to a level horizon, though not so very long ago forests grew on the Indus. The disappearance of the forests has greatly changed the meteorological conditions. Nowadays the

rainfall is scanty, and the heat from April to July is occasionally terrific. The hot dry climate prevents the growth of the vegetation which is found in the reeking atmosphere of Bengal; tamarisk and other scrub fringe the river banks. Irrigation is gradually changing this, and there are green spots which are once again surely altering the character of the landscape if not of the climate also. The frontier stations below Kohat form oases in the desert, but their humidity, born of excessive irrigation, renders them unhealthy even in the midst of the dry desert air.

Rivers of the Punjab.—All the rivers of the Punjab have their sources in the Himalayas, but the Indus and its most important tributary, the Sutlej, alone rise beyond the northern range. Between these two rivers are three other great tributaries of the Indus, the Jhelum, Chenab, and Ravi. These three rivers, with the Sutlej and its tributary, the Beas, all flow from the Kashmir Mountains, and form the five rivers which give the name Punjab to this district. From the natural reservoir in Kashmir these rivers roll down their mud-coloured flood in the snow-melting time, or wind in snaky twists about the floor of their wide beds in the cold season in ever-changing channels which completely baffle the restraint of engineering science.

The Indian Desert.—Between the Indus and the Aravalli Mountains lies the Thar or Indian Desert, extending for 300 miles in width, arid, hot and desolate, yet said to be bracing and wholesome beyond any other part of India. Sand-dunes from 50 to 100 feet high are ranged in curves which move in obedience to the westerly winds; there is little vegetation and only a single river-bed of any importance, that of the Luni, draining the northern slopes of the Aravallis. The desert terminates in the Rann of Cutch, a broad depression, once wholly covered by the sea, now chiefly dry land; a salt, barren, blinding waste of sand, where only the wild ass can thrive. These wastes are of recent formation and may again return to the sea. Kathiawar, which borders the Cutch is possibly of as ancient formation as the Aravallis, but south of it in the Gulf of Cambay, and northwards beyond the mouths of the Indus and on the coast of Makran, the process of silting is proceeding apace owing to the influence of the south-west monsoon currents and the action of the rivers. Parts of Kathiawar have yielded to the sea, especially in the neighbourhood of Dwarka, and there are traditions of islands, further south, fringing the coast, which have altogether disappeared.

Narbada and Tapti Rivers.—The Narbada and the Tapti further south, flowing into the Gulf of Cambay, form an exception to the general rule which governs the course of the rivers of the Peninsula, inasmuch as they flow from east to west in comparatively deep and narrow valleys. They only remain of the river-system of the submerged western continent. They divide the plains of the Vindhyan system from the Deccan traps and the central plateau. The two rivers are separated from one another by the Satpura hills which are thickly clad with forest.

The Deccan.—South of the Tapti river commences the Deccan, a great three-cornered

upheaval, sloping gently from the Western Ghats (3,000 feet) to the Eastern Ghats, overlooking the Bay of Bengal. It consists of wide rust-coloured plains streaked and dotted with hills with intervening bare patches or stunted forests. In the gneissic regions, granite tors and bosses, sometimes of immense size, frequently stud the plains. Black soil, locally known as 'cotton soil,' prevails near the rivers, and there is no more productive soil in India. The highlands are drained by the Godaveri, Kistna, Cauvery and Penner with their countless tributaries. Fringing this plateau on either side is a narrow strip of coast land comprising the lowlands of Bombay on the west and of Madras on the east, which form the India known to mediæval tradition, and it was on them that the sea-faring foreigner, pushing forward his commercial interests, first set his foot.

Western Coast.—The Western Ghats south of Bombay have their seaward slopes clothed with dense forests, and the intersecting valleys are filled with luxuriant vegetation nourished by sea-borne mists and vapours. The lowland coast strip is known as the Konkan, Kanara and Malabar. In the district of Malabar the Ghats merge into the Nilgiris (Blue Hills) 7,000 to 8,000 feet high, at the apex of the triangle of the Peninsula, then drop suddenly into the Palghat Gap. Beyond the Gap the Ghats continue southwards through the Anaimalai group to Cape Comorin. A warm climate and an abundant rainfall (80 to 100 inches annually in the neighbourhood of the Nilgiris) give an abundance of natural flower growth and an indigenous sub-tropical vegetation. Imported Australian trees, eucalyptus, wattle, &c., thrive here.

Eastern Coast.—From these hills to the eastern coast, known as the Coromandel coast, stretches an expanse of lowland 100 miles wide, which forms the richest section of the Madras Presidency. The western boundary is formed by the Eastern Ghats which start from the apex near the Nilgiris and conform to the bend of the coast line until they reach the watershed of the Narbada and Mahanadi basins. All the rivers of Central and Southern India break through the range on their way to the Indian Ocean; the deltas of the Godaveri and Kistna and of the Cauvery, with their systems of irrigation, form a remarkable feature in the economic geography of Madras. The rainfall is about 40 to 50 inches; rice and palms are cultivated and a highly developed system of irrigation is employed. Here are found busy centres of native culture and industry, where alone throughout the breadth and length of the continent are seen evidences of a really indigenous native art. The strip of maritime territory between Cape Comorin and the Mahanadi basin, known as the Carnatic, has a humid enervating atmosphere but faintly relieved by the freshness of the sea. The climate and easy abundance of food tell against physical development, and the swarming, indolent, rice-eating population contribute little to the strength of the Empire.

Southern Limits.—In the extreme south the Southern Ghats shut the districts of Tinnevely and Madura from the western maritime state of Travancore. Tinnevely and Madura consist mostly of open red, treeless plains, with isolated

hills and masses of rocks, presenting a desolate appearance. Groves of palmyra and coco-nut flourish near the coast and along the river-banks. Travancore is very picturesque with undulating country and magnificent primeval forests on the Ghats, and one unbroken mass of coco-nut and areca palms in the maritime lowland strip. The rainfall is abundant, giving effects of climate and scenery like those of Ceylon.

Ceylon.—The Southern Island of Ceylon is a Crown Colony, politically separated from India. It is geographically connected with the continent by Adam's Bridge, in which are two narrow passages for ships passing between Palk Strait on the north and the Gulf of Manaar on the south. The Manaar passage is navigable for small boats, the Pamban admits vessels drawing 10 feet of water. The Indian coast line is broken by shoals, rocks and reefs, with many evidences of the submergence which separated the island from the mainland.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.—The Andaman and Nicobar Islands with the Preparis and Cocos groups are formed by the summits of a submarine range extending in a curve for 700 miles, connected with the Arakan Yoma of Burma and Sumatra. The convict settlement of Port Blair in the Andamans forms the chief interesting feature.

Maldivé and Laccadive Islands.—The Maldivé and Laccadive Islands, with Minicoy lying midway between them, are the visible remains of a great submerged Indo-African continent. Between the Maldivé Islands and the Seychelle Islands, which are connected with Madagascar and Africa by comparatively shallow waters, there exists a submarine bank which cuts off the deep ice-cold currents of the Antarctic from the Arabian Sea. The Laccadive Islands are part of the Madras Presidency. The Maldivé Islands belong administratively to Ceylon.

Aden and its Dependencies.—The peninsula and isthmus of Aden on the south coast of the province of Yemen, Arabia, with the island of Sirah and the peninsula of Jebel Hsan, or Little Aden, and Sheikh Othman, are British territory. Aden consists of a huge crater walled round by precipices, the highest peak being 1,775 feet above the sea. In spite of the high average temperature, Aden is not an unhealthy station for troops, and is exceptionally free from infectious diseases and epidemics; it is unfit for long residence. The rainfall varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with an irregular average of 3 inches. Water for drinking purposes is largely obtained by condensation. Attached to the settlement are the islands of Perim, a volcanic island in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, Sokotra, a coaling station, in the Arabian Sea, and Kuria Muria, on which are large guano deposits.

Mergui Archipelago.—These Islands, which are of wild, fantastic and picturesque beauty, lie off the Mergui coast, Tenasserim. Mangroves grow extensively round the coasts of the northern islands; the pearl fisheries are important, and tin is believed to exist in some of the islands. Edible birds' nests are obtained on almost every rocky island.

Foreign Possessions.—The only possessions held in India by European powers, other than Great Britain, are (1) Goa, Daman and Diu Island,

on the west coast, belonging to Portugal, (2) Pondicherry, on the south-west coast, Chandernagore on the Hoogly, Karikal on the Cauvery, Yanam on the Godaveri and Mahe on the west coast, belonging to France.

Ethnography.—India is a mosaic of races, religions and languages, having nothing in common with each other, and this segregation is carried to an indefinite extent by the isolating institution of caste. The differences between the countries of India are not less than those between the countries of Europe, and the diversities of religion and race are not less wide in India than in Europe. The Madrassi differs widely from the Sikh, and the languages of Southern India are quite as unintelligible in Lahore as they would be in London.

Seven Main Types.—The Ethnographic Survey of the peoples of India is still in progress, but analysis of the data up to the year 1906 renders it possible to distinguish provisionally three main classes—Aryan, Dravidian and Mongoloid—in opposition to the older theory that divided the population into two classes—Aryan and aboriginal. Composing these three great classes are seven main physical types—the Dravidian, Turko-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Scytho-Dravidian, Aryo-Dravidian, Mongolo-Dravidian and Mongoloid.

Dravidian.—The Dravidians may be regarded as the earnest inhabitants of India of whom we have any knowledge. It is the oldest and most primitive of all the types, and occupies the oldest geological formation in India, Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India, and Chota Nagpur. Labour is the birthright of the Dravidian; he is recognizable by his black skin, squat figure, long head, and the negro-like proportions of his nose.

Turko-Iranian.—The Turko-Iranians are represented by the Baluch, Brahui, and Afghans of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province, and are the result probably of a fusion of Turki and Persian elements in which the former predominate. The stature is above the mean, complexion fair, eyes mostly dark, hair on face plentiful, head broad, nose moderately narrow, prominent and very long.

Indo-Aryan.—The Indo-Aryan type is represented by the Jats, Rajputs and Khattris of the Punjab, Rajputana, and Kashmir. The stature is mostly tall, skin a very light transparent brown, complexion fair, eyes dark, hair on face plentiful, head long, nose prominent and narrow but not specially long. Very slight physical differences exist between the higher and lower groups of the social scale, and the bonds of caste are less rigid than elsewhere. The type shows practically no signs of having been modified by contact with the Dravidians. It is supposed that the race advanced by slow degrees from the north-west as climatic conditions made it necessary, through tracts, once fertile but now desert, lying towards the south-east of Persia and Central Asia.

Scytho-Dravidian.—The Scytho-Dravidian type comprises the Marathi, Bhojans, the Kunbis and the Coorgs of Western India, and is probably formed by a mixture of Dravidian elements with Scythian invaders from Central Asia westwards into the Punjab, Sind, Gu, and

Rajputana and Central India. The type is clearly distinguished from the Turko-Iranian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose and a lower orbito-nasal index.

Aryo-Dravidian.—The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani type is found in the United Provinces, parts of Rajputana and in Bihar, and is probably the result of the intermixture, in varying proportions, of Indo-Aryans and Dravidians. The complexion varies from lightish-brown to black, the head-form is long, and the nose broader, and the stature less, than among the Indo-Aryans.

Mongolo-Dravidian or Bengali.—The Mongolo-Dravidians or Bengalis of Lower Bengal, and Orissa, comprise the Bengal Brahmans and Kayasths, the Muhammadans of Eastern Bengal, and other groups peculiar to this part of India. The type is probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad, complexion dark, stature and nose medium, and hair on face plentiful. This is one of the most distinctive types in India; the physical degeneration that has taken place may be due to a relaxing climate, enfeebling diet and early marriage.

Mongoloid.—The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam and Burma is represented by the Kanets, Lepchas, Limbus, Murmis, and-Gurungs, the Bodo of Assam and the Burmese. The head is broad, complexion dark with a yellowish tinge, hair on face scanty, stature short or below the average, nose fine and broad, face flat and eyelids often oblique.

The Operation of Caste.—There is a remarkable correspondence, in all parts of India except the Punjab, between variations of physical type and differences of grouping and social position. This is due to the operation of the caste system. Nowhere else in the world do we find the population of a large sub-continent broken up into an infinite number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. Whereas all the nations of Europe are the result of a fusion of a number of distinct tribal types into a more or less definable national type, in India the process of fusion was long ago arrested, and the degree of progress which it had made up to the point at which it ceased to operate is expressed in the physical characteristics of the groups which have been left behind. There is consequently no national type and no nation in the ordinary sense of the word.

Definition of Caste.—A caste may be defined as a collection of families or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes, or is associated with, a specific occupation; claiming common descent from a mythical ancestor, human or divine; and professing to follow the same rading. A member of the large circle denoted by the common name of the caste is invariably prohibited from marrying outside that circle, but within the circle there are usually a number of smaller circles to each of which the same prohibition applies.

Thus a Brahman cannot marry any woman who is a Brahman; his wife must be chosen from the same endogamous division of the Brahman caste.

Evolution of Caste.—The census of 1901 showed that there were 2,378 main castes and tribes. There is throughout India a tradition that originally there were four castes, and everywhere the Brahman or priest heads the list. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the nature of the occupation of its members and their habits in respect to diet. Caste restrictions impose many disabilities, a sign of which is the energy with which a number of Hindu communities endeavour to improve their position in the social scale accorded to them by their co-religionists by imitating Brahman ways as far as possible. To facilitate the process, the name of the caste is changed, degrading callings are given up, vegetarianism is adopted and Brahmans of the less scrupulous kind are invited to officiate at domestic ceremonies. The members of the new sub-caste hold themselves aloof from former equals and look among other sub-castes for brides for their sons and husbands for their daughters. In this way new sub-castes and even new castes are constantly originating, and the almost insensible transformation, by various agencies, of tribes into castes can to-day be traced all over India.

Influence of Environment.—To the racial differences before described must be added variations due to environment which have been developed during the course of many centuries. In the north-west the dry climate and incessant struggles with man and nature have combined to produce a brave, hardy race of good physique, while the easy life in the steamy and fertile rice plains of the Gangetic delta, though encouraging a rapid increase in numbers, has sapped energy and stunted growth.

Condition of the People.—The native of India is, with a few marked exceptions, of slighter build and weaker frame than the European; his diet, often from choice and often from necessity, is wholly or mainly vegetarian; he is deficient in energy and capacity for sustained labour; his earnings are much smaller, but his wants are simpler and more easily met—food grains are cheap, rents low, houses inexpensive, and clothing is often a matter of decency rather than of necessity. The normal rate of mortality is high, especially among young children, owing to ignorance and prejudice, and in years of drought it rises still higher, not so much on account of direct deaths from starvation, as through dysentery and diarrhœa, due to the eating of improper food, general debility, and the epidemics of cholera so frequent in famine years.

Population and Area.—According to the revised areas adopted in the census of 1911, the Indian empire contains 1,802,657 square miles of country. The Provinces under British administration comprise 1,003,074 square miles, or 60.6 per cent of the whole, and the aggregate area of the Indian States is 799,583 square miles, or 30.4 per cent. The population, as recorded on the night of March 10th, 1911, was 315,156,396

persons, or about one-fifth of that of the whole world, of whom 244,267,542 were enumerated in British territory and 70,888,854 in the Indian States. The provisional figures for the census taken in March, 1921, are:—total population, 319,075,132, viz., British territory, 247,138,396, and Indian States, 71,936,736.

Statistics relating to the population of India, including the Indian States, will be found in the Statistical Abstract published yearly.

Average Density.—As a whole, the average density (according to the census of 1911) is 175 persons to the square mile; 223 per square mile in British territory and 100 in the Indian States. There are great local variations. In nearly two-thirds of the districts and States the number of persons to the square mile is less than 200, and in about a quarter it ranges from 200 to 500. The units with less than 100 persons to the square mile cover two-fifths of the total area, but contain only one-eleventh of the population, while those with more than 500, though their area is only one-eleventh of the whole, contain one-third of the population.

Highest Density.—The greatest density of population is found in the great Gangetic plain, and the next greatest in the narrow maritime coast strips of the Peninsula. Rainfall and irrigation, tempered by the character of the land and the influence of climate, are the causes of the high density in certain areas. Overcrowding is but a relative term, and one of the most pro-

perous and progressive tracts in the Empire is the densely inhabited portion of Eastern Bengal.

Urban Population.—Rather less than one-tenth of the people live in municipalities and cantonments of over 5,000 inhabitants, and of these more than one-half are found in places of over 20,000 inhabitants. Towns are undoubtedly growing in both number and population owing to the expansion of industries, such as cotton and jute mills and railway workshops, and the developments due to improved means of communication. Only 30 cities, however, have a population of more than 100,000, as compared with about 44 such towns in England.

Increase of Population.—Since the first systematic attempt to ascertain the population of India, between 1867 and 1872, the numbers have grown steadily by 23 per cent. in 1872-1881, 13 per cent. in 1881-1901, 25 per cent. in 1891-1901, and 71 per cent. in 1901-1911, that is from 206,162,300 in 1867-1872 to 315,156,306 in 1911. In considering the proportional variations, allowance must be made for greater accuracy in later enumerations, and for the increase due to the inclusion of new areas within the scope of the operations. After making allowance for these factors, the actual increase for the period 1901-1911 may be stated as 64 per cent. The population of the areas dealt with for the first time in 1911 is 1,793,365.

The following table compares the results of the census of 1901 with those of the census of 1911:—

	In 1901.	In 1911.	Increase or Decrease, 1901-1911.	Percentage, 1901-1911.
British Provinces	232,072,832	244,267,542	+12,601,602	+5.5
Indian States	62,238,224	70,888,854	+8,133,738	+13.0
Total	294,361,056	315,156,306	+20,795,340	+7.1

Internal Migration.—The large centres of modern trade and industrial enterprises attract people from other parts of the country, and the tea-gardens of Assam and the rice-fields of Burma are mainly worked by labourers from Bengal and Madras. In 1911, however, it was found that more than nine-tenths of the inhabitants of India were resident in the districts in which they were born. The comparatively small volume of migration is due mainly to the restrictions imposed by the caste system, and to the fact that a large proportion of the people depend for their support on one branch of industry, *i.e.*, on agriculture. There is ordinarily little incentive to the tiller of the soil in India to leave his home in order to take up land elsewhere.

External Migration.—In 1911 there were 650,502 foreign settlers in India as compared with 525,521 twenty years earlier. Of these 280,000 were from Nepal, 92,000 from Afghanistan, 82,000 from China and Japan, and 23,000 from Arabia; the remainder were mostly of the European origin, 123,000 coming from the United Kingdom. The demand for labour in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Malay States, British Guiana, Natal, Trinidad and Mauritius attracts a large number of emigrants

from India. Persons who recruit coolies are required by law to repatriate them on the expiration of the term of service.

Occupations.—According to the census of 1911, 71 per cent. of the actual workers of India are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The preparation and supply of material substances affords a means of livelihood to 10 per cent. of the population (actual workers), of whom 12 per cent. are employed in industries, 2 per cent. in transport, and 5 per cent. in trade. The extraction of minerals supports only 2 persons per mile, the civil and military services support 14, the professions and liberal arts 10, and domestic service 18 persons per mile. Division of labour is practically unknown in India; the devolution of occupation from father to son, so closely bound up with the caste system, is perhaps the most striking feature in the functional distribution of the people of India, though of late years the influence of heredity on function is growing weaker. All paths of employment are now open to high and low alike; education is no longer the prerogative of the higher castes, and people are thus beginning to derogate the vocations of their ancestors in favour of others which they regard as more remunerative or more respectable.

Religions.—In the census of 1911 the population is classified as follows:—

	Adherents.
Indo-Aryan ...	Hindus ... 217,580,892
	Buddhists ... 10,721,453
	Sikhs ... 3,014,466
	Jains ... 1,248,182
Primitive ...	Animistic ... 10,205,168
Iranian ...	Zoroastrians ... 100,096
	Musalmans ... 66,647,299
Semitic ...	Christians ... 3,879,203
	Jews ... 20,980
Miscellaneous ...	Minor religions and religions not returned ... 37,101
	Total ...	313,547,846*

These figures show the mass of the population to be divided between the Hindu and the Muhammadan religions, the proportion being about 1 Muhammadan (Musalman) to 3½ Hindus. Of the Buddhists nearly 97 per cent. are found in Burma. The numbers of the various religions in each province, State, and agency, and further statistics showing the distribution of the whole population according to religion will be found in the Statistical Abstract.

Languages.—Excluding the Gilgit Agency in Kashmir and the Tribal areas of the North West Frontier Province, where a language census was not taken, it was found in 1911 that there were 132 distinct languages recorded as vernacular in the Indian Empire. Of this number 123 belong to the Tibeto-Chinese family, 27 to the Indo-European, 15 to the Dravidian, 13 to the Austro-Asiatic, and 2 to the Malayo-Polynesian; the remainder are unclassified. The languages of the Tibeto-Chinese group are spoken by about 13 million persons, or about 4 per cent. of the population. They predominate in Burma, the Assam hills, and in a portion of the Himalayan area. The indigenous languages of the Indo-European family belong to the Aryan sub-family. This has two branches—the Indian and the Eranian. The languages of this group are spoken by nearly three-fourths of the total population of India. They are current everywhere except in Burma, the Assam hills, and the part of the peninsula which lies south of the line extending roughly from Kolhapur to Puri. The Indian branch includes the Sanskritic languages—Hindi, Bengali, Rajasthan, Gujarati, Panjabi, Oriya, Marathi, and others, spoken by nearly 230 million people. Baloch and Pashto are the chief languages belonging to the Eranian branch. In the south of the peninsula Dravidian languages are spoken almost universally. This group comprises Tamil, Malayalam, Kanarese, Telugu, and a number of others, spoken by nearly 63 million people. The Austro-Asiatic family claims about 4½ million speakers. It has two local sub-families, the Mon-Khmer and the Munda. The principal members of the former are Mon or Talaing in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, Khasi in the centre of the Assam range, and Palaung and its allied dialects in the neighbourhood of the Salwin—each with about one-fifth of a million speakers.

Of the Munda sub-family whose main habitat is the Chota Nagpur plateau, Kherwari (3.4 million speakers) is the most important language.

Hindustani.—Hindustani is spoken over the whole of the north and west of continental India as a second language, or *lingua franca*, used alike in the court and the market-place by every one with any claim to education. Urdu is that form of Hindustani which is written from right to left in the Persian character; it makes a free use of Persian (including Arabic) in its vocabulary. The Hindi form of Hindustani is written from left to right in the Devanagari characters. Rekhta is the form of Hindustani used in poetry; Dakhani is the form used by Musalmans in the Deccan, it is written like Urdu, but is not so much Persianized.

Education.—In 1901 it was found that only 53 per thousand of the people could both read and write, viz., one male in ten, and one female in 144. In 1911, 59 per 1,000 were literate, 1 male in 95 and 1 female in 96. It is probable that these proportions are somewhat smaller than is really the case. Burma, with its extensive system of indigenous free education imparted by the monks, easily holds the first place, two-fifths of its male and one-sixteenth of its female population being able to read and write, but the number of really educated people is probably smaller here than in any other province. There are more literate persons among the people who speak the Dravidian and Mongolian languages than among those whose vernaculars belong to the Aryan family. The Parsis are the best educated, with nearly three-fourths of their total able to read and write. Then come the Jains with 27 per cent., then the Buddhists and the Christians with about 22 per cent. The Sikhs and Hindus have only 6 and 5 per cent. respectively, the Muhammadans 3 per cent., and the Animists only ½ per cent. Ninety-five males and ten females per 10,000 of the total population were literate in English in 1911 as compared with sixty-eight males and seven females per 10,000 in 1901.

The number of scholars in public and private institutions and fuller statistics showing the distribution of population according to religion and education will be found in the Statistical Abstract.

Meteorology.—India probably presents a greater variety of meteorological conditions, actions and features, than any area of similar size in the world. The normal annual rainfall varies from 426 inches at Cherrapunji, in the Assam Hills, and from between 300 and 400 inches at exposed positions on the Western Ghats and the Arakan and Tenasserim Hills, to less than 3 inches in Upper Sind. In 1861 a rainfall of 905 inches was measured at Cherrapunji, while at stations in Upper Sind it has been nil. A rainfall exceeding 25 inches in 24 hours is of occasional occurrence, and falls exceeding 15 inches are comparatively frequent.

The Monsoons.—The primary fact in the meteorology of India is the alternation of seasons known as the south-west and north-east monsoons. The former is a season of winds of oceanic origin, of high humidity, and

* Religion was not recorded in the case of 1,508,553 persons in the North-West Frontier Province.

of frequent and heavy rain over the whole area; the north-east monsoon is a season of winds of continental origin and great dryness. From this point of view the terms wet and dry monsoons seem to be more appropriate. The causes of the monsoons are many and complex, but the fundamental facts that underlie the explanation of their origin are the differences of temperature in the winter and summer months between Central and Southern Asia, and the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans in the same latitudes.

Dry Monsoon.—The dry monsoon lasts from about the middle of December to the end of May, and may be divided into two periods, one of comparatively low, the other of increasing and high, temperature. The former, the cold weather of Northern India, includes the months of January and February, the latter extends from March to May.

Wet Monsoon.—The wet monsoon may also be divided into two periods; the first, from June to September, is the monsoon proper, when general and heavy rain falls occasionally or frequently in nearly all parts of India; the second is the retreating monsoon period, lasting from October to December, when the area of rainfall contracts southwards and the intensity and volume of the fall diminish.

Normal Rainfall.—The following gives a statement of the mean or normal rainfall in India, derived from the average data of about 2,000 stations distributed somewhat unequally over the whole of the country:—

	Inches.
Cold weather (January—February) ..	0.99
Hot weather (March—May) ..	4.58
South-west monsoon (June—September) ..	34.65
Retreating south-west monsoon (October—December) ..	4.95

The rainfall of the first half of the wet monsoon is much less valuable and effective, on the whole, for agricultural purposes than the rainfall of the second half. It is essential that there should be occasional to frequent rain in August and September and occasional rain in October, in order to bring the chief food crops to perfection. An abrupt termination of the rains in August may cause the whole of the rice crop in a province to fail to come to maturity. In North-Western and Central India not only may the rains of the south-west monsoon fail more or less completely, but also the preceding or following cold-weather rains, and failure of the first is, in about two cases out of three, accompanied by failure of the second. This double drought is most disastrous.

Average Temperature.—Temperature is perhaps, next to rainfall, the most important feature of meteorological observation in India from the economic standpoint. The highest day temperatures usually occur in Northern India in the month of May. The hottest area is the Pat desert of Upper Sind, of which Jacobabad is imperfectly representative, and after that, the adjacent tracts including the South Western Punjab and North Western Rajputana. At Jacobabad, in seventeen out of twenty years, the highest day temperature ranged from 117° to 120°; the average mean temperature at this station for the year is

83°·4. The average mean temperature at other stations in the plains varies between that of Jacobabad and 71° at Rawal Pindi. In the hill stations the average mean varies from 42°·6 at Leh to 70°·4 at Pachmarhi.

Agriculture.—The soil of India for agricultural purposes may be divided into three great classes:—Alluvial tract, Deccan trap, and crystalline tract. The alluvial tracts are the most extensive and the most important; they occupy the greater portions of Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, the Godavari, Kistna, and Tanjore Districts of Madras, extensive parts of Assam and Burma, and the maritime strips and river courses of the Peninsula. Water is found at moderate depths, but in some parts of the Punjab and the United Provinces the wells are deep. Alluvial soils are generally suitable for irrigation; with moderate and well-distributed rainfall a great variety of autumn and spring crops can be grown.

The Trap Soils.—The Deccan trap covers the greater portion of Bombay, the whole of Berar, one-third of the Central Provinces, and one-half of Hyderabad. The fertility of the soil varies to an extraordinary degree; the rich black cotton-soil is highly retentive of moisture, and this is the only kind that is generally adaptable for irrigation purposes. Canals and tanks are not suitable for irrigation in the broken country of the Deccan trap areas, but a considerable area is cultivated under wells, and this represents some of the highest farming in the country.

Crystalline Tracts.—The crystalline tracts occupy the remainder of the Peninsula area, including Madras and Mysore, as well as a long strip along the coast of Southern Burma. The soils vary considerably; the more fertile districts are irrigated with advantage from tanks and wells, and will, under suitable conditions, repay the cost quite as well as the alluvial soils. Rice forms the chief product, though the best soils are suitable for a large variety of crops.

Conservation of Manures.—The chief obstacle to the improvement of Indian agriculture is the lack of manure, due to the use of dung as fuel, and the reluctance of the people, owing to their caste restrictions, to make use of many valuable manures. The Government have reserved areas where firewood may be looked for in the future, with a view to removing one of these obstacles; in the forests under State control timber and minor produce are granted free, or at reduced rates, to local residents. Improved sanitary methods, both for towns and villages, in the form of sewage farms, septic tank systems, or the poudrette system, have been the means of enormously increasing the size of crops in some districts, and the better conservation of manure will, with further extension of these systems, greatly benefit agriculture. Mineral manures are not plentiful in India and their cost is high.

Rotation of Crops.—The practice of regular rotation of crops is followed in many parts of India, whilst the common Indian system of mixed crops serves in many respects the same purpose. This latter practice is

undoubtedly successful and profitable, and it enables the cultivator in an unfavourable year to minimise the risk of total failure of his crops. The pulse crop is in every province mixed with other crops; it enriches the soil with nitrogen, and its long tap-roots enable it to withstand drought.

Principal Crops.—The principal crops are rice, wheat, millet (two types, jowar and bajra), pulse (gram or chick-pea), oil-seed (sesamum, linseed, rape, mustard, castor, ground-nut, poppy-seeds, and coco-nut seeds), sugar-cane, cotton, jute, tobacco, opium-yielding poppy, pepper, tea, coffee, cinchona (for quinine), indigo, and many kinds of vegetables and fruits. The areas under cultivation will be found in the Statistical Abstract.

Rice and Wheat.—Rice is grown on about one-third of the cropped area in British India. The quantity exported in 1919-20 was 618,000 tons (less than one-third of the preceding year's exports), of which Burma contributed about 80 per cent. Wheat occupies about 10 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. The amount exported in 1919-20 was only about 3,600 tons as against 475,100 tons in 1918-19.

Draught and Dairy Cattle.—In India cows are kept chiefly to produce work cattle, and milk is obtained largely from buffaloes. Camels are employed for tillage to some extent in Northern India, but agricultural operations as a whole, and also the transport of goods by road, mainly depend upon the draught power of bullocks and male buffaloes. In the forests elephants are utilized for removing timber. The sanctity of the cow among the Hindus and the general disinclination to take life results in the maintenance of a considerable number of old and decrepit animals which are the first to succumb during periods of scarcity and famine. Hay-making is not practised by the Indian cultivator and reserve stocks of fodder are not maintained. In the deltaic areas and in rice tracts generally the cattle are miserably weak. Grazing lands are here scarce, and rice straw, which provides little nourishment, is the only fodder available in any quantity. Hides are exported in very large quantities, but their quality is variable. The Government dairy farms and cantonment grass farms are gradually leading up to improved methods.

Sheep and Goats.—Sheep and goats are bred most successfully in areas receiving a moderate rainfall. In peninsular India the shepherds own large flocks with which they wander from place to place. The sheep are generally inferior both as mutton and as wool producers; they are clipped twice a year, and a fleece rarely weighs more than 1½ lbs. Goats are valued for their meat and milk, and in the Himalayas for their hair. The flesh of goats is largely used instead of mutton.

Horses and Mules.—Horses are bred mainly for sale to the Army Remount Department and the police. The purchase of remounts is facilitated, and horse-breeding has been gradually encouraged, by prizes offered at old-established fairs. For many years attention has been

given to the breeding of mules for military purposes.

Co-operative Credit Associations.—The agriculture of India is, generally speaking, in the hands of men with small holdings who work mostly on borrowed capital. To minimise the evils of borrowing from private money-lenders the Government has in some districts curtailed the peasant's right to raise money on his land, whilst credit associations of a co-operative character are encouraged. Sums are also advanced by Government for specific purposes at from 5 to 8 per cent. as against the ordinary rate of 24 to 37½ per cent. exacted by the village money-lender. In March, 1905, the year after the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act*, there were altogether 41 societies; for the year 1917-18, there were 24,393 societies, with a membership of 1,048,290. The total working capital available in 1917-18 amounted to £8,885,500. The amount of State aid in loans from the Government in 1917-18 was £129,527.

Agricultural Researches.—Agricultural research and experiment in India are carried out by the Agricultural Departments in the Provinces. In 1901 an Inspector-General of Agriculture was appointed, but in 1912 the duties were amalgamated with those of the Director and Principal of the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa under the title Agricultural Adviser to the Govt. of India and Director of the Agricultural Research Institute. A number of expert advisers are employed, such as cotton specialists, mycologists, entomologists and chemists. A Board of Agriculture was created in 1905, to meet annually for discussion of programmes. Crops are being improved or brought back into cultivation, land rendered infertile by alkali salts is being brought into profitable cultivation, and the confidence of cultivators is being won.

Mines and Minerals.—The high quality of native-made iron, the early manufacture of high-class steels, and artistic products in copper and brass gave India a prominent position in the ancient metallurgical world, while until about forty years ago the country was the chief source of the nitre used in the manufacture of explosives. The chemical manufacturer of Europe, armed with cheap supplies of sulphuric acid and alkali, has been enabled to stamp out, in all but remote localities, the once flourishing native manufactures of alum, alkaline compounds, blue vitriol, copperas, copper, lead, steel and iron, and seriously to curtail the export trade in nitre and borax. Practically nothing has been done to develop those minerals which are essential to modern metallurgical and chemical industries, while most striking progress has been made during recent years in opening out deposits from which products are obtained suitable for export, or for consumption in the country, by what may be called direct processes.

Coal.—Coal is the most valuable mineral product worked in India, and supports a larger body of labour than any other mining industry. In 1917, 167,000 persons were engaged in its

* Repealed and replaced by the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.

production. The majority of the workmen follow the vocation of agriculture as well as mining, and return to their homes during the periods of sowing and reaping. The output has risen from 1,397,818 tons in 1884 to 9,026,000 tons in 1919. The chief sources of Indian coal are the Gondwana coalfields of the Peninsula, the remainder being obtained from seams of Tertiary age in Burma, Assam, the Punjab, and Baluchistan. Gondwana coal is found in the Darjeeling area and in Bhutan and Assam, but the seams are difficult to work. The Jherria coalfield in Bihar and Orissa, and the Raniganj field partly in Bengal and partly in Bihar and Orissa, produce between them 86 per cent. of the total output. Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Sumatra are the chief buyers of Indian coal.

Mineral Oil.—The petroleum resources of India are confined to the systems of folded rocks at either end of the Himalayan arc; the Iranian system on the west, including the Punjab and Baluchistan and extending into Persia; and the Arakan system on the east, including Assam and Burma and extending into Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. In 1894 the production amounted to 1½ million gallons of crude oil; in 1919 it was estimated at 305 million gallons. India imports mineral oil in large quantities, the imports for 1919-20 being over 144 million gallons.

Amber, Graphite, and Mica.—Amber is found in very small quantities in Burma. Graphite is found in small quantities in various places, but little progress has been made in mining it. India has for many years been the leading producer of mica, turning out more than half of the world's supply.

Gold.—Gold is washed in small quantities in the river gravels of various parts of India, and it is mined from a rich reef on the Kolar field in the State of Mysore. In 1919 the production of gold amounted to 507,200 ozs., by far the greater part of which came from the Mysore goldfields. Electric power for working these mines is obtained from the Cauvery Falls. There are also gold mines at Hutti in Hyderabad and in the Anantpur district in Madras.

Tin, Copper, Silver, Lead and Antimony.—The only persistent attempt to mine tin is in Burma, but the output is insignificant. Copper is found in Southern India, in Bihar and Orissa, and in Burma. An attempt is being made to work lodes near Pangyang, in the Northern Shan States, for the production of silver and lead, and in Southern Burma for antimony.

Iron.—Iron ores are widely distributed in India, but smelting after European methods is confined to Bengal and Orissa where coal is found in proximity to the ore. The output of iron-ore has been rapidly increasing in recent years.

Manganese.—India takes the second place among the manganese producing countries of the world, the output in 1919 being 535,000 tons; 382,000 tons were exported in 1919-20, as against 247,427 tons in 1905. The deposits occur in the Central Provinces, and Central India, in

parts of Madras and Bombay, in Gwalior, and in Southern Burma. In some parts of the Nagpur area the deposits extend for 6 miles, and are 100 feet thick with pure ore.

Salt.—About 1,800,000 tons of salt are consumed annually in India, and of this rather more than two-thirds are manufactured locally. Of the manufactured salt, about 63 per cent. is produced by evaporation from sea water, 28 per cent. from sub-soil water and lakes, and 9 per cent. by mining and quarrying. Deposits of rock-salt are confined to the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, and about 150,000 tons a year are here obtained by mining or quarrying. The principal source of supply is the Mayo Mines, near Khewra, in the Salt Range, where the salt deposits have an aggregate thickness of 550 feet, 275 feet of which are of very pure material of a pink or light red colour. The Sambhar Lake in Rajputana is the most important inland source of supply by evaporation.*

Gem Stones.—The only precious and semi-precious stones at present mined in India are the diamond, ruby, sapphire, spinel, tourmaline, garnet, rock-crystal, agate, carnelian, jadeite and amber. Amber has already been referred to; of the rest only the ruby and jadeite attain any considerable value in production. The output of diamonds is comparatively unimportant. The ruby-mining industry of Burma has lately undergone a favourable change, but the value of the stones produced in 1919 was only about £72,000.

Famine in India.—India is, and always has been, mainly agricultural and agricultural under conditions peculiarly exposed to famine. The soil is parcelled out in minute farms. The farmers have no capital and depend to a large extent on unorganized local credit, which shrinks when harvests fail. Of the land, but dependent on it, are millions of agricultural labourers, the vast majority of whom have only casual employment and are thrown out of work when harvests fail. Thus, the masses of the Indian people depend upon the harvests, and these depend upon a periodic, but by no means regular, rainfall. But not every failure of the rains causes famine, since the people are not generally dependent upon the out-turn of a single harvest, and the spring harvest may be good although the autumn crops have failed.

Famine Relief.—Modern famine policy is thus a struggle against nature and has two objects, the one remedial the other protective; it seeks to relieve distress when droughts come and in many ways to fortify the people against drought. Under the stern but efficient teaching of experience, an elaborate system of relief has been worked out, which attempts to save life without inducing the population to rely upon Government aid rather than upon their own industry and thrift. Standing preparations are made on a large scale in ordinary times; the country is mapped out into relief circles of convenient size, and programmes of suitable relief works are revised annually in every district, matters being so arranged that a telegram from head-quarters

* Some further particulars will be found under the head of "Salt Duty."

can mobilize relief. Precautions against possible outbreaks of cholera, &c., are also made in order that the disease may not be spread to the non-affected areas.

Famine Protection.—The efforts of the Government of India are, however, not confined to relief, but are mainly directed to ascertaining how far it is possible to diminish the severity of famines or to place the people in a better condition for enduring them. Most of these efforts will be found more fully described under other sections. With the introduction of the reforms scheme the annual appropriation of £1,000,000 made from Imperial revenues for famine relief and insurance disappears, and in future each Provincial Government will be required to set aside from its resources a fixed sum every year for famine insurance. The sums thus set aside will be devoted, in the first instance, to outlay in the construction of protective works, and, if necessary, in relief measures, the sum not required for these purposes being utilised in building up a famine insurance fund.

Railways have revolutionized the conditions, and an absolute dearth of food is now unknown; increased knowledge of the economic conditions of the country and the social conditions of the people, and an elaborate system of agricultural intelligence, enable the government to grapple with famine problems as never before. Irrigation works are undertaken, whether commercially profitable or not, to protect areas that are liable to drought. The land revenue is reduced or remitted, and co-operative credit societies have been founded in order to assist the landowners in times of scarcity; and attempts are made to draw the surplus population from agricultural pursuits to find a means of subsistence in manufactures or some such employment.

Forests of India.—Forests form the head-works of Nature's irrigation scheme in India, not only by storing rainfall water in the soil, but also by supplying moisture to the atmosphere by transpiration from the foliage. The grazing which they afford to countless herds in years of drought assumes a special value in conserving the cattle upon which the agriculture of the country depends. The supply of material for house building, fuel, &c., and the use of forest leaves as manure for the cultivator's fields, are sources of material wealth to the inhabitants in the vicinity, whilst the timber and other products which are utilized throughout the world are a valuable asset to the State.

State Forests.—The State forests, *i.e.*, lands administered as forests by the Forest Department, cover an area of about 250,000 square miles, or nearly one-fourth of the total area of British India. The proportion of forest area to total area varies considerably in the different provinces. Thus in Bihar and Orissa it is 3·4 per cent., in Assam 47 per cent., and in the Andamans, where it is highest, 70 per cent. The forests are divided into four classes—Reserved, Protected, Unclassed and Public—according to the degree in which they are given over to or protected from the use of the public. In Burma a forest estate is being built up, which in the future will be unique in organization and value.

Control and Revenue.—The duties of demarcation and survey, of protecting forests from men, cattle and fire, devolve upon the India Forest Department, comprising an Imperial and a Provincial Service. Subject to the general supervision of the Government of India, the control of Forest Administration rests with the Local Government in each province. Forest operations are subject to the control of the local executive officers in matters affecting the rights of the people. The gross revenue from Indian forests in 1918-19 was £3,121,255. The charges amounted to £1,926,912, leaving a surplus revenue of £1,194,344.

Irrigation and Canals.—Irrigation has been resorted to in India from time immemorial as a means of supplementing the natural rainfall and of storing water for use at critical periods. In general it may be said that the security of the harvest depends on the existence of some form of irrigation in almost all parts of India, except in tracts such as Eastern Bengal, Assam, or Lower Burma where the average rainfall is not less than 70 inches in the year. As an example of the magnitude of some of the works undertaken by the Government of India may be mentioned the Lower Chenab Canal which irrigates over 2,000,000 acres, equal to about two-fifths of the whole cultivable area of Egypt.

Types of Works.—Irrigation works are of three great types—lift, storage and river works—which are represented by wells, tanks, or reservoirs, and canals. About 29 per cent. of the irrigated area, or 13,867,000 acres are irrigated from wells; the average area irrigated by tanks is about 6,000,000 acres and over 20,000,000 acres are irrigated by canals. The wells and smaller tanks are often the property of private individuals, but the larger tanks and the canals are undertaken by the Government.

Financial Considerations.—With the introduction of the reforms scheme the old classification of irrigation works into "major" (*i.e.*, those undertaken from loan funds) and "minor" (*i.e.*, those undertaken out of ordinary revenues) will be replaced by a classification based on their productivity, and the receipts and charges relating to waterworks, navigable canals, embankments and other purely agricultural works will be separated off from those relating to irrigation works proper. Having regard to the very remunerative character of the greater part of the outlay, and to the immense value in times of scarcity of the food supplies which can be relied on with confidence from the irrigated area, the policy of Government is to spare no efforts to make ample provision for irrigation works. The tracts in which the net revenue would probably exceed the expenditure on new works, namely, in Punjab, Sind and parts of Madras, are not usually liable to famine. Where irrigation works are most needed for protective purposes, such as the Deccan districts of Bombay and Madras, the Central Provinces and Bundelkhand, they would not prove directly remunerative.

Navigable Canals.—Irrigation canals are not always suitable for navigation, and many canals have been constructed for navigation which do

not irrigate a single acre. The great rivers are navigable by steamers all the year round, and there are innumerable small rivers, tributaries, creeks and backwaters which are fully utilized by small native craft.

Railways.—Experience gained from the famines of 1866, 1868, and 1878, showed the imperative need for extending communications and the construction of protective railways has long been recognized as a leading feature in the policy of famine insurance. The intensity of the distress due to famine has been enormously reduced by railways, although the area of distress may have been somewhat extended. Railways have substituted famines which are of money only for famines in which both food and money were lacking, and by giving access to large markets they have undoubtedly increased the incomes of landowners and cultivators.

Guaranteed Companies.—Railway construction began in India about the year 1850, and was, for a number of years, carried out through the agency of joint stock companies under contract with the State. The companies were given a guarantee of 5 per cent. on their capital outlay, with half the surplus profits in addition. No capital expenditure beyond that involved by the grant of free land was entailed on the State, but the general revenues had to meet the amount by which the net receipts fell short of the guaranteed interest. The eight railways which were constructed on these terms have played an important part in the development of the country. Although British capital was thus attracted into India, without which these great works could hardly at that time have been constructed, yet for many years these railways imposed a considerable burden on Indian revenues. All the old guaranteed companies have now been purchased by the Government under their contracts, the last one, the Madras Railway, having been purchased on 31 Dec., 1907.

Direct State Agency.—In 1870 Government began to borrow money for railway developments by direct State agency, but expenditure was to be met by the receipts from the guaranteed railways, and no increased charge was to be thrown on the revenues. In 1879 this system ceased, and the capital outlay was limited to what the Government could borrow in India without unduly pressing the market or could spare from revenue.

Assisted Companies.—These restrictions would, however, have hampered the work of construction, and economic progress would have been severely checked, had not the Government in 1880-81 decided again to evoke the aid of private capital, which it was hoped, would be obtained on better terms than in the days of the old guaranteed companies. From that time onwards a number of companies have assisted in the development of Indian railways. The terms of their contracts vary considerably; some have a guaranteed rate of interest or rebates on traffic interchanged with trunk lines, others receive a subsidy, others have received no more than a free gift of the land required for the construction of the line.

Policy of Advance.—In 1883 the Government proposed a more ambitious programme; railways were to be made as required, but were,

as a rule, to have a good prospect of repaying their interest charge, those for famine purposes being paid for, with irrigation works, from the famine insurance grant. Since 1885, when the first programme under the new conditions was introduced, the annual expenditure on railways has constantly increased. The present condition of many of the open lines entails a large expenditure on rolling stock, stations and goods sheds, permanent way, &c.

Main Results.—As the net result of rather more than seventy years' construction policy, India on 31st March, 1920, had been provided with 36,735 miles of railway, of which 199 were opened in 1919-20. The capital outlay incurred by the Government in the purchase and construction of its railways, including the liability which remains to be discharged by means of Annuity and Sinking Fund payments, amounted in 1919-20 to £380,768,115. Up to the end of the year 1890 railways in which Government was financially interested were worked at a loss to the State, but from that time onwards, with the exception of the year 1908-09, a famine year in North-Western India, the revenue has exceeded expenditure. The net working profit from State railways, after meeting interest and other miscellaneous charges, and certain Annuity and Sinking Fund payments which go to the discharge of debt, amounted in the year 1919-20 to £8,062,817. Statistics relating to the number of passengers and weight of goods carried, average rates charged per mile, &c., in recent years, will be found in the Statistical Abstract.

Administration of Railways.—Up to 1905 the administration of the railways in India was controlled by the Public Works Department, of the Government of India. In that year the control was transferred to an expert Railway Board, consisting of a chairman and two members. In October, 1908, the railway board became the railway department, distinct from and independent of the department of commerce and industry secretariat, though remaining in the administrative charge of the honourable member, commerce and industry department, as railway member.

Political Division of India.—About two-fifths of the country still remains under the government of hereditary Indian chiefs, whose subjects number nearly 75 millions, or rather less than one-fourth of the whole Indian people. The British territories, then fore, comprise about three-fifths of the area of India, and over three-fourths of its inhabitants.

The Indian princes generally govern their states with the help and advice of political officers appointed by the British Government and residing at their courts. Some of them administer the internal affairs of their States with almost complete independence; in the case of others assistance and advice are required in varying degrees. These rulers possess revenues and armies of their own, and the more important exercise the power of life and death over their subjects; but the authority of each is limited by treaties or engagements, or recognised practice, by which their relations with the British Government are determined. That government, as suzerain in India, does not allow the Indian

States to make war upon each other, or to form alliances with foreign countries. It interferes when any chief misgoverns his people; rebukes, and, if needful, removes the oppressor; protects the weak; and firmly imposes peace upon all.

The British possessions are divided into fifteen provinces, each with its own local government; but the whole is under the orders of the supreme government of India, consisting of the governor-general in council. The governor-general, who also bears the title of viceroy, holds his court and government at Delhi in the cold weather, and during summer at Simla, 7,000 feet up the Himalaya mountains. The viceroy of India, and the governors of the different presidencies and provinces are appointed by the Sovereign.

British Administration of India.—The act of 1858, which transferred India from the East India Company to the crown, also laid down the scheme of its government. Under the East India Company, the governor-general was only responsible to the distant court of directors. The court of directors was, in its turn, answerable to the shareholders, or court of proprietors, on the one hand; and, through the board of control, to the sovereign and to parliament on the other. The act of 1858 did away with these intermediary bodies between the governor-general and the British ministry. For the court of directors, the court of proprietors, and the board of control, it substituted a secretary of state, aided by a council who are now appointed by him. The secretary of state is a cabinet minister, who comes into and goes out of office with the other members of the ministry. Members of his council were originally appointed for life, but this system was modified in 1874, and up to the passing of the Council of India Act of 1907 the appointments were for ten years. Since 1907 members have been appointed for seven years only, but they may be reappointed for another five years for special reasons. In 1907 two Indians were appointed members of the secretary of state's council and in 1917 a third was appointed. The governor-general is appointed by the crown, and resides in India. His ordinary tenure of office is five years. Since the Queen's proclamation of 1st Nov., 1858, he has been styled viceroy when acting as personal representative of the Sovereign, and not in exercise of his powers as governor-general. Up to 1st April, 1912, the governor-general in council was governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal; on that date the presidency was made a province under a separate governor, and was placed on the same footing as the provinces of Madras and Bombay.

Great changes have been made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which came into operation in January, 1921. The following paragraphs are a brief outline of the present system of Indian administration.

Executive Control.—The supreme authority in India is vested in the governor-general in council, subject to the control of the secretary of state. The members of the governor-general's executive council are appointed by His Majesty, and three at least of them must be persons who

have been for at least ten years in the service of the Crown in India. At present the council consists of eight members, of whom three are Indians. Every executive order of the Government proceeds from the governor-general and his council collectively and runs in the name of the "Governor-General in Council," though statutory "rules of business" obviate the necessity of an actual collective decision in many cases.

The *Indian Legislature* consists of two chambers. The upper chamber, or "Council of State," contains 60 members, of whom 34 are elected and 26 nominated. Of the latter not more than 30 may be officials. The lower chamber, or "Legislative Assembly," consists of 144 members, of whom 104 are elected. Of the 40 nominated members 26 are required to be officials. Any member of the governor-general's executive council may speak in either chamber, and each executive councillor has to be appointed a member of one or other chamber but can vote only in the chamber of which he is a member. The president of the Council of State is a nominee of the governor-general, as also for the first four years after the constitution of the chamber is the president of the legislative assembly. After that period the lower chamber is to elect its own president, and it elects its own deputy-president from the outset. The normal lifetime of each council of state is five years, and of each legislative assembly three years, but either chamber, or both simultaneously, may be dissolved at any time by the governor-general.

The method of election for both chambers is direct, although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the provincial legislative councils. Generally speaking, the electoral scheme for the lower chamber is on the same model as that for the provincial councils, which is briefly described below, except that, first, the property qualification for voters, and consequently for candidates, is higher, and past service with the colours is not *per se* a qualification for the franchise; and, secondly, that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the provincial council. The franchise for the council of state differs in character from that for the legislative assembly and for the provincial council. In addition, and as an alternative to a high property qualification, the rules admit as qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of past administrative experience or a high standard of intellectual attainment, e.g., past membership of either chamber of the legislature as now constituted, or of its predecessor or of the provincial council, the holding of high office in local bodies, membership of the governing bodies of universities, the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature. The distribution of seats in both chambers and the arrangement of constituencies are on a provincial basis, that is, a fixed number of the elective seats in each chamber is assigned to representatives of each province, and these representatives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province.

The following table shows the allotment of the elective seats:—

	Legislative Assembly.	Council of State.
Madras	16	5
Bombay	16	6
Bengal	17	6
United Provinces	16	5
Punjab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa	12	3
Central Provinces	6	2
Assam	4	1
Burma... ..	4	2
Defhi	1	—
	104	34

Provincial Governments.—British India, for administrative purposes, is divided into 15 provinces, each with its separate local government or administration. In eight of the provinces—the three presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam—the local government consists of a governor, an executive council of not more than four members and two or more ministers. In these eight provinces the executive government is a dual organism which owes its unity to the governor. One-half consists of the governor and his executive council; the other half is the governor acting with the advice of his ministers. The former half is responsible for the administration of those subjects which are "reserved," and to the latter is entrusted the administration of "transferred" subjects.

No change has been made in the machinery and methods of administration by that part of the provincial government which consists of the governor in council; decisions are taken at the council board, as before, by a majority vote, and the governor is entitled to over-rule such a vote in certain specified circumstances if he disagrees with it. For such decisions the governor in council remains, as before, responsible, through the Government of India, to the Secretary of State and to Parliament, and on questions of legislation and supply he has the power, in certain circumstances, of enforcing them despite opposition by a majority of the legislative council.

With regard to transferred subjects the position is very different. Here there has been an actual transfer of control from the British elector and the British Parliament to the elector and the legislative council in the Indian province. The provincial subjects of administration are grouped into portfolios, and just as each member of the executive council has charge of a portfolio consisting of a specified list of "reserved" subjects or departments, so each minister is directly responsible for the administration of those particular "transferred" departments which are included in his portfolio. But his responsibility lies, not, as in the case of a member of the executive council, to the

Government of India, the Secretary of State and Parliament, but to the Provincial Legislative Council of which he is an elected member and from which he is selected by the Governor as having the support of the majority of that body. He holds office during the governor's pleasure, but his retention of office is contingent on his ability to retain the confidence not only of the governor but also of the legislative council. The rules under the Act prescribe a list of twenty subjects which are transferred to the administration of the governor acting with ministers, the more important of which are local self-government, medical administration, public health, education (with certain reservations), public works, agriculture, excise, and development of industries.

In one province—Burma—the local government consists, pending further legislation, of the lieutenant-governor, assisted by a secretariat and headquarters staff. The remaining six provinces are directly administered by chief commissioners. No change has been made by the Act of 1919 in the system of administration in these six minor provinces, but Burma has been given separate provincial revenues, along with the eight major provinces, and representation on the Indian legislature.

Provincial Legislative Councils.—The Act provides that at least 70 per cent. of the members of the provincial councils shall be elected, and that not more than 20 per cent. shall be official members. The following table shows the present strength and composition of each of the provincial councils:—

Province.	Elected.	Nominated and ex-officio.		Total.
		Officials.	Non-officials.	
Madras	98	23	5	127
Bombay	86	20	5	111
Bengal	113	20	6	139
United Provinces	100	18	5	123
Punjab	71	16	6	93
Bihar and Orissa	76	18	9	103
Central Provinces	53	10	5	68
Assam	39	9	5	53

The electorates in each province are arranged for the most part on a basis designed to give separate representation to the various races, communities, and special interests into which the diverse interests of the Indian population naturally range themselves, and the franchise rules have given the vote to about 5,000,000 of the adult male population. The qualifications for electors, as also for candidates, vary in detail from province to province, but, generally speaking, both in rural and urban areas the franchise is based on a property qualification as measured by the payment of a prescribed minimum of land revenue, income tax or municipal taxes. In all provinces retired, pensioned or discharged officers and men of the regular army are entitled to the vote irrespective of the amount of their income and property.

Greatly enhanced powers have been conferred on the provincial legislative councils by the Act of 1919. The more important of these are—

- (1) The power to vote, and consequently (subject, however, to certain safeguards) to withhold supplies;
- (2) A greatly increased freedom of initiation in the matter of legislation; and
- (3) Power to frame their own rules of procedure in matters of detail, subject to the concurrence of the governor.

A further right which the councils will acquire after 4 years from the time of their commencement is the right to elect their own president, but from the outset every council has an elected deputy-president. The governor, who formerly was *ex-officio* president of his legislative council, no longer has any direct connection with its proceedings. The lifetime of a governor's legislative council is 3 years, unless it is dissolved sooner.

Judicature.—The presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and the Punjab, have each a high court, supreme both in civil and criminal business, with an ultimate appeal to the judicial committee of the privy council in England. Lower Burma has a chief court with five judges; Oudh has a judicial commissioner, who has for several years, on account of the growth of business, been assisted by two additional judicial commissioners; the Central Provinces and Berar have also a judicial commissioner assisted by three additional judicial commissioners; Upper Burma and the North-West Frontier Province have each a judicial commissioner. In Assam the high court of Calcutta is the highest judicial authority, except in three hill districts, in which the governor is judge without appeal. In the Shan States of Upper Burma (which are British territory) in respect of all cases triable by officers appointed by the local government, the lieutenant-governor exercises similar powers.

Indian Law.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of—(1) the enactments of the Indian legislative councils (imperial and provincial), as above described, and of the bodies which preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament which apply to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance, and their domestic law in causes affecting Hindus and Muhammadans; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races. Much has been done towards consolidating special sections of the Indian law; and in the Indian penal code, together with the codes of civil and criminal procedure, we have memorable examples of such efforts.

Non-Regulation Districts.—Another difference of administration, although now of less importance than in former times, derives its name from the old regulations, or rules of law and practice which preceded the present system of acts of the legislature. These regulations, and in some cases the acts of the legislature which succeeded them, have been from time to time withdrawn as regards certain tracts of country which, from their backward state of civilization or other causes, seem to require exceptional

treatment. In non-regulation territory, broadly speaking, a larger measure of discretion is allowed to the officials, both in the collection of revenue and in the administration of civil justice; strict rules of procedure yield to the local exigencies; and the judicial and executive departments are to a great extent combined in the same hands. Closely connected with this indulgence in favour of the personal element in administration, a wider field is also permitted for the selection of the administrative staff, which is not confined to the covenanted civil service, but includes military officers of the Indian Army and also uncovenanted civilians. The title of the highest executive official in a district of a regulation province is that of collector-magistrate. In a non-regulation district, the corresponding officer is styled the deputy commissioner. The Punjab, Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma are examples of non-regulation provinces; but non-regulation districts are to be found also in Bengal, Sind, and the United Provinces. Their character is always disclosed by the office of "deputy commissioner."

The District Officer.—Alike in regulation and in non-regulation territory, the unit of administration is the district—a word of very definite meaning in official phraseology. The district officer, whether known as collector-magistrate or as deputy commissioner, is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. Upon his energy and personal character depends ultimately the efficiency of Indian government. His own special duties are so numerous and so various as to bewilder the outsider; and the work of his subordinates, European and Indian, largely depends upon the stimulus of his personal example.

Duties of District Officers.—As the name of collector-magistrate implies, his main functions are two-fold. He is a fiscal officer, charged with the collection of the revenue from the land and other sources, with the administration of the land as between landlord and tenant, and, in *ryotwari* tracts, with the settlement of cultivation and the assessment of the government demand; he is also a criminal judge, both of first instance and in appeal. But his title by no means exhausts his multifarious duties. He does in his smaller local sphere all that the home secretary superintends in England, and a great deal more; for he is the representative of a paternal, and not of a constitutional, government. Police, jails, education, municipalities, roads, sanitation, dispensaries, the local taxation and the imperial revenues of his district, are to him matters of daily concern. He is expected to make himself acquainted with every phase of the social life of the Indians, and with each natural aspect of the country. He should be a lawyer, an accountant, a surveyor, and a ready writer of state papers. He ought also to possess no mean knowledge of agriculture, political economy, and engineering.

Number and Grouping of Districts.—British India contains some 207 districts. They vary greatly in size and number of inhabitants. The districts in Madras and Burma are generally speaking the largest in India. In every province but Madras, the districts are

rouped into larger areas, known as divisions, each under the charge of a commissioner. But these divisions are not properly units of administration, as the districts are. They are aggregates of units, formed only for convenience of supervision, so that an intermediate authority may exercise the universal watchfulness which would be impossible for a distant lieutenant-governor.

Sub-division of Districts.—The districts are again partitioned out into lesser tracts, called sub-districts, sub-divisions, *talukas*, or *tahsils*. The system of partitioning, and also the nomenclature, varies in the different provinces; but, generally, it may be said that the sub-division or *tahsil* is the ultimate basis of administration. Broadly speaking, the sub-division is characteristic of Lower Bengal, where revenue duties are less prominent; the *tahsil* or *taluk* of Madras, Bombay, and Northern India, where the land settlement requires attention year by year. There is usually no administrative unit below the sub-division and *tahsil*. The *thana*, or police division, only exists for police purposes. The *pargana*, or fiscal division under native rule, has now only an historical interest. The village is, in nearly all parts of the country, the ultimate administrative unit, with a staff of local officials for the conduct of its affairs. In many cases it is also the unit for the purposes of land revenue, joint responsibility for the Government demand resting upon the whole proprietary community. In Burma the township, with a *Myō-ñk* to administer it, corresponds to the *tahsil* of Northern India.

Judicial Functions of District Officers.—The judicial jurisdictions coincide for the most part with the magisterial and fiscal boundaries. But, except in Madras, where the districts are large, a single civil and sessions judge, *i.e.*, the chief judicial officer of the district, often exercises jurisdiction over more than one district. In "non-regulation" provinces the deputy commissioner and his assistants used to be charged with the administration of civil as well as criminal justice, and the commissioner took the place of the civil and sessions judge; but in all the larger "non-regulation" provinces (except Upper Burma), the commissioner has, during recent years, been relieved of his judicial functions, which have been committed to a separate staff of judges, and district officers generally have now little to do with civil litigation for which separate courts have been established.

Secretariats of Supreme and Provincial Governments.—The preceding sketch of Indian administration would be incomplete without a reference to the secretariat, or central bureau of each province, which controls and gives unity to the whole. From the secretariat are issued the orders that regulate, or modify, the details of administration; into the secretariat come the multifarious reports from the local officers, to be there digested for future reference. The secretariat of the supreme government of India consists of eleven branches, each of which deals with a special department of the administration. The officers who preside over them are named respectively, the political and foreign secretaries, the home secretary, the secretary in the department of revenue and agriculture, the financial secretary (ordinary branch and military

finance branch, respectively), the secretary in the army department, the public works secretary, the secretary in the legislative department, the secretary in the department of commerce and the secretary for education. The remaining two departments are the Railway Board and the Board of Industries and Munitions. In the presidencies and provinces the provincial secretariat is formed on the same model, but the secretaries are only from one to three or four in number.

Civil Service.—The administration of India in its superior offices is mainly carried on by the Civil Service of India, which consists of about 2,400 persons, of whom about 65 are Indians filling some of the highest positions. In addition, about 50 superior offices are reserved for members of the Provincial Civil Service. This latter body consists of about 2,370 persons, of whom over 2,000 are Indians, the remainder being Eurasians or domiciled Europeans. With the exception of the 50 posts of high importance reserved for this Service, its members are all subordinate judges and magistrates. In 1879 a rule was adopted that all appointments made in India, carrying salaries of Rs. 200 a month and upwards, should ordinarily be reserved for natives of the country. Indians thus manage by far the greater part of the business connected with all branches of the revenue and with the multifarious interests in the land. They dispose of the greater part of the magisterial work, a large part of which is done by honorary Indian magistrates, while the management of local roads, streets, hospitals, schools, and other improvements is in the hands of local bodies.

Provincial Finance.—Under the system of decentralization of finance, begun by Lord Mayo in 1870 and subsequently developed by successive stages, the government of India assigned to the provincial governments a fixed share of the revenue collected by them under certain heads. From the revenue so assigned the provincial governments were required to meet the whole of the expenditure within their respective provinces under certain heads, and a portion of the expenditure under other heads. Under the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, however, there will be from 1st April, 1917, an almost complete separation between the finances of the central government and those of the provinces, the latter retaining the whole income from land revenue, irrigation, stamps, excise, forests, &c., whilst the whole income from customs, railways, posts and telegraphs and income tax (subject to a small deduction) will go to the former. The central government will defray all expenditure on defence and on the various services allotted to it, and the provinces will similarly be wholly responsible for the charges of their own services and also for expenditure on famine. The provincial governments will frame their own budgets, and will have certain powers of raising loans, and of imposing additional taxation within the area of their jurisdiction.

Land Revenue.—The land furnishes the chief source of Indian revenue, and the assessment, revision and collection of the land-tax form one of the most important duties of

Indian administration.* During the past fifty years the total increase of the gross land revenue has been 60 per cent. measured in rupees, though if measured in gold sterling the increase is only 6 per cent. This increase has been concurrent with a very much greater increase in the value of the gross agricultural yield, and the land revenue in British India as a whole in 1910-11 represented an average charge of less than 1s. 8d. per head. In the year 1856 the land revenue was above one-half of the total public income of the country; it is now less than one-fourth. The gross land revenue of 1918-19 (excluding the portion due to irrigation) was £21,089,944. The growth of the land revenue is attributable to a variety of causes—to the bringing of new land under cultivation, as in Lower Burma, the Central Provinces, Sind, and the Punjab; to the inclusion of Berar since 1902; and to the effect of settlements and resettlements, which, owing to the generally enhanced value of land, usually result in additions to the land revenue demand.

Permanent Settlements.—Bengal, Bihar, and a few districts of the United Provinces, and of Madras, have a permanent settlement, dating from 1793, 1795, and 1802 respectively, by which the land revenue has been fixed in perpetuity, so no appreciable increase takes place under that head. Since the revenue was settled there has been a great increase in the area of cultivation, and in the value of the produce; but the amount of land revenue on these permanently-settled estates remains at the figure fixed over a hundred years ago, and represents in Bengal about one-fifth of the rental, or perhaps one-twenty-fourth of the gross value of the produce. This system also applies to parts of Assam and some of the minor provinces, and, in all, about one-fifth of the area of British India is permanently settled. In this area the land revenue may be said to be nothing more than a rent-charge, the burden of which has long ago been discounted by the reduced selling price of the land which it affects.

Temporary Settlements.—The land revenue on temporarily settled estates is fixed periodically at intervals of ten to thirty years; the latter period has, however, been fixed as the ordinary term of settlement, excepting in the Punjab and Central Provinces and Burma, where twenty years is the general term, and in backward or exceptional tracts. At periodical settlements the rates of revenue per acre are revised in some proportion to the change in prices since the previous settlement, the extensions of cultivation, the variation of prices, and the change in rents since the last settlement. At present the land revenue on temporarily settled lands represents something less than one-half of the actual or estimated rental, and is probably about one-tenth to one-twelfth of the gross value of the produce.

Zamindari and Ryotwari tracts.—When the revenue is assessed by the State, permanently or temporarily, on an individual or community owning an estate, and occupying a position identical with or analogous to that of a landlord,

the assessment is known as *samindari*; where the revenue is imposed on individuals who are, or who represent, the actual occupants of holdings, the assessment is known as *ryotwari*. Under either system there may be rent-paying sub-tenants. In the permanently settled districts all holdings are *samindari*. In the temporarily settled districts the *samindari* estates are chiefly found in the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Orissa; while in Bombay and Sind, Burma, Assam, Berar, and most of Madras, the system of *ryotwari*, or peasant proprietors, prevails.

Salt Duty.—Prior to the reductions in the rate of duty made in the period 1903-07, salt ranked next to the land revenue among the items of public income in India. Up to 1878, the tax levied upon salt varied very much in different parts of the country; and a numerous preventive staff was stationed along a continuous barrier hedge, which almost cut the Peninsula into two fiscal sections. The reforms of Lord Lytton's government in that year, by which the control of the sources of salt production in the Native States was acquired, and the duties on salt in different parts of India brought into close approximation, made the abolition of the customs line possible. Railway communication has much facilitated the trade in salt, and it has been found that prices have been lowered by bringing the consumer nearer to his market, irrespective of the rate of taxation. The salt and customs duties are the only imposts that fall upon an Indian of moderate means who neither owns land, nor goes to law, nor consumes liquor or opium.

Sources of Supply.—Broadly speaking, the salt consumed in India is derived from four sources—(1) Importation by sea, chiefly from England and the Red Sea and Aden; (2) solar evaporation in shallow tanks along the seaboard; (3) the salt lakes in Rajputana; (4) quarrying in the salt hills of the Northern Punjab. The salt lakes in Rajputana are leased by the Government of India from the rulers of the native states in which they lie, and the huge salt deposits of the Salt Range mines are worked under government control, as also are the brine works on the Runn of Cutch. But there is no salt monopoly in India, and the importation of salt from foreign countries is freely permitted. At the Kohat mines, and in the salt evaporation works on the sea coast, with the exception of a few of the Madras factories, the government does not come between the manufacturer and the merchant, except so far as is necessary in order to levy the duty from the salt as it issues from the factory.

Rate of Salt Duty.—The salt duty, which had for some years stood at Rs. 2 a maund of 82½ lbs. for all India, and at 3 annas a maund for Burma, was raised on the 10th Jan., 1888, to Rs. 2½ a maund in India, and to one rupee in Burma. The alteration in the duty for the time checked consumption, which fell in 1888-89 below the average of the two previous years; but it subsequently recovered. From March, 1903, the

* Statistics relating to the revenues and expenditure of the Government of India are given in the Statistical Abstract.

duty for India was reduced to Rs. 2 a maund, and from March, 1905, to Rs. 1½ a maund. In March, 1907, the rate was further reduced to R. 1 (16d.) per maund. This reduction made the rate uniform throughout India and Burma, except in regard to the salt produced in the small state of Mandi in the Punjab, where the duty was 3 annas (3d.) per maund. These successive reductions led to a large increase in the consumption of salt throughout India. With effect from 1st March, 1916, the duty was raised to Rs. 1½ per maund in India generally, and to 3½ annas per maund on Mandi salt.

Revenue from Salt.—In the year 1861 the net salt revenue was £2,933,000, with a duty ranging from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3½ and averaging Rs. 2½. In the year 1875 the net salt revenue was £3,825,000, with the same rates of duty, and in the year 1886-87 it was £4,094,000, with a uniform rate of Rs. 2 all over India, except Burma. The following table shows the consumption of salt in India and the rate of duty in recent years:—

Year.	Consumption of Salt in Tons.	Duty per Maund of 82 lbs. av.	Total Revenue from all sources.	
1908-9	1,602,000	1	£ 3,276,000	
1909-10	1,610,000		3,319,000	
1910-11	1,512,020		3,176,000	
1911-12	1,789,000		3,391,000	
1912-13	1,797,000		3,334,000	
1913-14	1,835,000		3,445,000	
1914-15	1,927,000		3,911,000	
1915-16	1,788,000		3,648,000	
1916-17	2,008,000		1½	4,826,000
1917-18	2,084,000			5,499,000

Excise and Customs.—Excise duties in India are levied with the twofold object of raising revenue and restricting the use of intoxicants and narcotics. Over the greater part of the country licensed distillers work under supervision and pay a still-head duty before issue, according to alcoholic strength, on all liquor they make. In tracts where the population is sparse, a distiller obtains a licence to work an out-still of limited size and capacity, on payment of a monthly duty computed to cover the probable output of the still. This out-still system is in process of abolition except in the feverish and inaccessible country between Chota Nagpur and the Godaveri river, and in certain small and isolated areas where adequate control would be impracticable. The normal system which will eventually prevail over the greater part of British India is based on the grant by contract of the right of wholesale supply, and the sale by auction of the right of retail vend. Liquor shops are licensed at such places and in such numbers as the actual local demand may justify, such licences to occupy and to sell liquor at shops being usually sold to the highest bidder, subject to the conditions that the privileges of manufacture and vend

must be completely separate, and that large vend monopolies, where they exist, must be broken up.

Retailers' Licences.—Licensed retail dealers are bound to get their liquor from a licensed still, to refuse liquor to children under 14 years of age, and intoxicated persons, to sell for cash only, and to close at specified hours. The wishes of the residents are allowed full weight when a licence for a new shop is proposed, or the transfer of an old shop is intended. Licences to open a shop, or a limited number of shops, for the sale of fermented toddy (palm tree sap), rice beer, and other fermented drinks, are usually sold by auction; and usually no distiller's or dealer's licence runs for more than a year, unless it be renewed. Hill and forest tribes are allowed to brew fermented drinks for their own use without duty. Beer brewed after English fashion, chiefly for European customers, has to pay the same duty as imported beer.

Opium and other Narcotic Drugs.—The opium revenue is raised on opium consumed in India under the head of "Excise" and on that sent from India to other countries. Poppy cultivation in British territory is now practically confined to a permitted area in the United Provinces. In 1918-19 the area was about 177,000 acres. The Patna factory was closed in Decr., 1917, and the crude opium grown in the permitted area is now all prepared at the factory at Ghazipur. Narcotic drugs sold at licensed shops consist almost entirely of opium and ganja, or other kinds of hemp. Opium is consumed in all provinces of India, though opium smoking is practically non-existent, except in Burma, being considered bad form. The drug is largely used for medicinal purposes, usually in the form of pills, and is a common household remedy. Cocaine, which was found to be coming into use as a narcotic, has been placed under the strictest legal restrictions as to sale and limit of possession. Tobacco is grown in nearly every village, and is smoked by most men, and by very many women and children in India; cigars and cigarettes are subject to an import duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, and other manufactured tobaccos to a duty of R. 1 8a. per lb.; unmanufactured tobacco pays an import duty of R. 1 per lb.

Limitation of Opium Exports.—Towards the end of the year 1906 edicts were issued by the Government of China having for their object the suppression within ten years of the habit of consuming opium, and of the growth of opium, in China. Proposals were made for the co-operation of the Government of India in this object by the gradual restriction of the amount of opium exported from India to China and at the beginning of 1908 an arrangement was entered into by which the total quantity of opium (including Malwa opium) exported from India beyond seas was reduced from the hitherto existing standard of 67,000 chests by 5,100 annually. Under an agreement signed in May, 1911, the cessation of the trade was to be accelerated if the native production of opium in China was suppressed before the expiry of the 10 years' period and a further limitation was placed on the

exports to Chinese ports. In the year 1912-13 the stringent anti-opium measures adopted by the Chinese authorities and the consequent accumulation of stocks at Shanghai and elsewhere, led to the suspension of sales of opium destined for China. In Jan. 1913 the Government of India gave notice that the sale of opium for China would be suspended in April, and fixed an enhanced price for sales before that date which in effect operated as an immediate suspension of sales. It has since been decided that the trade to China shall not be resumed, and no opium has been exported to China since 1913-14. The total net receipts have been as follows:—

1909-10	...	...	4,424,528
1910-11	...	...	6,275,305
1911-12	...	...	5,231,826
1912-13	...	...	4,524,863
1913-14	...	...	612,438
1914-15	...	...	918,129
1915-16	...	...	769,183
1916-17	...	...	2,247,611
1917-18	...	...	1,979,121
1918-19	...	...	1,981,226

The high receipts during the years from 1909-10 to 1912-13, when the quantity of opium sold at Calcutta and exported from native states had been reduced, were due to a sharp advance in the China market, followed by a rise in prices at Calcutta. The reduced receipts from 1913-14 to 1915-16 reflect the loss due to the cessation of the China trade; the rise in later years is due chiefly to an enormous rise in the price realised at the Calcutta auction sales—this rise being connected with the abnormal conditions caused by the war—and to the export from India to the United Kingdom of opium required for the manufacture of morphine for the allied and associated armies and their civil populations. With the entry of Turkey into the war India became the only source from which opium could be obtained for this purpose. The price of opium sold at Calcutta for export to the east has risen rapidly since 1916, and recently reached the phenomenal figure of over Rs. 6,600 a chest, as compared with an average of about Rs. 1,600 a chest in 1914.

Customs.—The scope and rates of the import duties vary in accordance with financial needs. Before the Mutiny there was a general tax on imports at the rate of 5 per cent. In 1859 the rate was raised to 10 per cent. to meet, in part, the financial difficulties consequent on the Sepoy mutiny. In 1864 it was lowered to 7½ per cent., and in 1875 to 5 per cent. Between 1875 and 1879 various changes in the tariff were made with the object of reducing the number of articles taxed and exempting cotton goods from taxation, and in 1882 the prosperous state of the finances enabled the Government to abolish the remaining import duties. Special import duties on arms, salt, opium, and alcoholic liquors, and an export duty on rice, were retained, and to these, in 1888, was added an import duty on petroleum. In 1893 the heavy burden thrown upon the finances by the fall of

exchange made it necessary to reimpose a general duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports. Cotton piece goods and yarns were at first exempted, but in 1894 these articles were made subject to the 5 per cent. tax, a corresponding excise duty being imposed at the same time on yarns spun in power mills in British India, in order to deprive the tax of any protective character. In 1896 a further revision of the cotton duties took place; cotton yarns or threads, whether imported or manufactured in India, were freed from duty, while a uniform tax of 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* was imposed on all woven goods imported from abroad or manufactured in India at power mills, the product of hand looms being exempted. From 1896 to 1916 there were few changes in the tariff, among the more important being increases in 1906 and in 1910 in the duties levied on spirits, and the imposition in the latter year of a special tariff on silver and tobacco. In March, 1916, however, an extensively revised scheme took effect. The general rate of 5 per cent. on imported articles was raised to 7½ per cent., special increased duties were levied on arms and ammunition, beer, wines and spirits, manufactured tobacco, sugar and other manufactures, and the number of articles on the free list was considerably curtailed. In addition, export duties, previously levied on rice only, were placed on jute and tea. The position as regards cotton remained, in the meantime, unaffected; but, in March of the following year, the import duty on cotton goods was raised from 3½ per cent. to 7½ per cent., the cotton excise duty being continued at 3½ per cent. In 1920 the import duty on silver was removed.

Excise and Customs Revenues.—The total of the excise and customs revenues on liquors and drugs in 1917-18 was in round figures £11,000,000. This total gives an average of about tenpence a head on the whole population of British India as the revenue charge on the drink and drugs consumed during the year.

Income Tax.—Fifty years ago the trading and professional classes contributed little or nothing to the national burdens, and the Court of Directors reported in 1858 that "nearly two-thirds of the revenue of India consisted of the rent of land." In 1860 a tax was introduced on trading and professional incomes, and incomes derived from investments. Since that time, with short intervals, during which the impost was foregone, an income tax in one shape or another has formed part of the fiscal system of India. Under the present law no incomes below Rs. 2,000 a year are taxed, and incomes from land or agriculture, being otherwise taxed, are exempt; incomes between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000 a year pay five pices in the rupee (about 2½ per cent.), whilst those of Rs. 5,000 a year and upwards pay from six pices to one anna in the rupee, according to a graduated scale. A super-tax ranging from one anna to three annas in the rupee is levied, in addition, on incomes in excess of Rs. 50,000 a year. The gross revenue from the tax in 1918-19 was £7,758,462. An excess profits duty was imposed from 1st April, 1919, for a period of one year only.

Stamp Duties.—Stamp duties before 1858 were levied mainly on litigation and on legal

documents, and they yielded in the year 1859 a revenue of less than £750,000. In the year 1860 the stamp law was revised and placed more nearly on the system followed in England. Duties were imposed on trading and commercial documents. Since that year the rates of duty have been periodically revised, and the original scale of duties has been reduced in many respects. These duties now yield a net revenue of over £6,000,000, of which about two-thirds are levied from litigants in courts of justice and about one-third on trading and other documents. The judicial stamp revenue may be regarded in the light of payment for service rendered by the costly judicial establishment rather than a tax in the proper sense of the word.

Trade and Manufactures.—The extension of roads, railways, and canals, the improvement of seaports, the increase of the cultivated area, and the abolition of internal and reduction of external customs duties have caused a great expansion of Indian trade. The exchange of commodities between one province or one district and another has increased vastly, but we have no record of the internal trade of India before 1858. In that year the Court of Directors reported that the exports and imports of merchandise by sea from and into India were valued at 25½ and 14½ millions sterling respectively, or 39½ millions for the total foreign trade. The corresponding totals for the year 1910-20 were about 218 millions worth of exports and 139 millions worth of imports, making a total sea-borne trade, exclusive of Government transactions, of 357 millions sterling.

In all parts of the world a large and regularly expanding trade is rightly regarded as a sign of national prosperity. While India's external trade has gone on increasing, there has arisen within her borders a great cotton spinning and weaving industry, which already competes successfully with European manufactures in Eastern markets; there has grown up a great and rapidly increasing production of Indian coal; at the same time, new and valuable agricultural staples have been naturalised in the country. The next generation may, perhaps, see iron-works and the production of machinery in India on a large scale.

In old times India was a self-contained country, where every tract, more or less, made its own clothes from its own cotton, produced its own iron and made its own tools, grew and consumed its own food. Yarn was spun, cloth was woven, iron was smelted, and tools were made on a small scale by domestic workmen after rude methods. The domestic industries on India such as weaving and spinning, pottery, brass-work, iron-work, and art work of many kinds, continue to be practised after ancient methods all over the continent of India, but even before 1858 the old order was changing, and the change has been still more rapid since.

In recent years there has been much discussion in India regarding the advantages of encouraging manufactures for the purpose of securing greater diversity of occupation in a country that so largely depends on agriculture. The movement for promoting home industries, known as the *swadeshi* movement, has, in its legitimate forms, received official support. There are standing orders that stores required

by Government shall, as far as practicable, be purchased in India and that purchasing officers shall in all cases give preference to articles manufactured in India from Indian materials (or from imported materials), provided that the quality is sufficiently good and the price not unfavourable.

Textiles.—Indian fabrics, made on a small scale by workers at their homes, have for years past been giving way before the cheaper cotton yarn and fabrics of British and Indian mills. On the other hand, without any protection, favour or advantage, other than is afforded by cheap Indian labour, and by the production of raw materials in India, an important manufacturing industry has been springing up, and steam-power factories are at work for spinning and weaving cotton, wool, and jute. There were at the end 1917-18 236 cotton mills in India, containing 206,306 looms and 6,170,990 spindles. They employed a daily average number of over 260,000 persons. The cotton industry is to a large extent, in the hands of Indians, and the capital employed is almost entirely rupee capital. The industry has increased more than fourfold since the year 1879. There has also been great progress in the jute industry; at the end of the year 1917-18 there were 76 jute mills at work, employing 266,038 hands. There were also five woollen mills at work, employing nearly 8,000 hands, making blankets, serges, and cloths for the Army and Police.

Other large industries.—There were eight paper mills at work in 1917; the development of paper-making in India has for the time being been checked by competition from cheap wood-pulp paper made in Europe. Printing presses, including government works, employed nearly 30,000 persons; iron and brass foundries, over 26,000. In 1917 there were 16 breweries at work, which produced during the year over 6,000,000 gallons of beer; the principal customer for this malt liquor is the commissariat department, which buys for the use of European soldiers. Besides these, the rice mills, for husking and cleaning rice, and saw mills, most of which are in Burma, employ a large number of hands.

Foreign Trade.—Exclusive of transactions in government stores and in treasure, the sea-borne foreign trade of India for the year 1919-20 stood in round numbers thus:—

Exports:—		£
Indian merchandise ... ..	...	206 millions.
Foreign merchandise, re-	...	
exported ... ..	...	12 "
Total ... ..	...	£218 millions.

Imports:—		£
Merchandise ... ..	...	£139 millions.

The grand total of £357 millions was £75 millions more than the corresponding total of the previous year.

Exports.—The following table shows the chief articles of the export trade :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£
Jute, raw, valued at	8,480,000	16,466,000
Jute manufactures	35,101,000	33,344,000
Cotton, raw	20,656,000	39,102,000
Cotton manufactures	9,401,000	18,827,000
Rice ...	15,310,000	6,608,000
Tea ...	11,850,000	13,710,000
Seeds ...	7,479,000	17,513,000
Leather ...	6,466,000	8,476,000
Hides and skins, raw	6,228,000	15,604,000
Wool, raw	3,595,000	2,675,000
Wool, manufactures	117,000	449,000
Oils ...	2,343,000	2,148,000
Lac... ..	1,956,000	4,842,000
Opium ...	2,086,000	1,307,000
Ores ...	1,704,000	1,019,000
Barley ...	1,845,000	18,000
Rubber, raw	1,669,000	1,125,000

It will be seen that in 1919-20 India's premier export was cotton, the value of the exports of raw cotton and cotton manufactures being practically double that of the preceding year. Indian raw cotton, which is largely exported to Japan, is generally of an inferior grade, but it supplies the material for producing coarse, cheap goods for which there is always a great demand. The chief markets for Indian piece goods are Persia, the Straits Settlements, and Aden.

Imports.—The total value of the imports of private merchandise in each of the five years, ending with 1919-20, was :—

	£
1915-16	87,991,000
1916-17	99,748,000
1917-18	99,923,000
1918-19	112,689,000
1919-20	138,648,000

The chief items of the import trade are :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£
Cotton goods (including twist and yarn) valued at	40,370,000	39,386,000
Sugar	10,409,000	15,328,000
Iron and steel	8,300,000	10,884,000
Machinery and millwork	3,336,000	6,012,000
Mineral oil	2,409,000	6,177,000

The special feature of the import trade is the great demand for cotton manufactures. The total imports of cotton piece goods in 1919-20 amounted to 1,063 million yards, valued at over £34,000,000, or about 25 per cent. of the aggregate value of all the merchandise imported. Sugar, of which India is a large producer, was imported to the extent of 408,000 tons, chiefly from Java, Mauritius, and the Straits Settlements. Mineral oil is chiefly imported from the United States, Borneo and Persia.

Of India's total seaborne trade in 1919-20, exclusive of treasure and Government stores, 37·7 per cent. was with the United Kingdom, 12 per cent. with Japan, and 13·8 per cent. with the United States. The total shipping entered and cleared to foreign countries at Indian ports during the same year was 13,000,000 tons compared with 10,537,405 tons in the previous year.

The frontier states or regions which have the largest land trade with India are :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£
Nepal, with exports and imports of merchandise valued at...	4,701,000	5,403,800
Afghanistan ..	3,214,000	3,582,600
Shan States ..	4,754,000	5,384,000
Dir, Swat and Bajaur ..	907,000	796,100
Tibet ..	610,000	653,000
Western China ..	1,139,000	1,261,000
Siam ..	308,000	484,000

There was on the whole in 1919-20 a total trans-frontier trade in merchandise and treasure amounting to nearly 22 million pounds sterling.

Army.—At the end of 1856 the Indian Army consisted of 40,000 European soldiers and 215,000 native soldiers, besides 32,000 men in contingents paid by and serving in native states. At that time a large proportion of the Indian artillery consisted of native gunners. The army of India consists ordinarily of about 75,000 British troops and a native army of about 160,000 troops. The field and horse artillery are now manned by Europeans. The armament of the troops has been changed by successive advances from smooth-bore muskets to breech-loading magazine rifles, and the horse and field artillery are armed with 12½ and 18½-pounder quick-firing guns instead of 6 and 9-pounder smooth-bore muzzle-loaders. Railways have made the concentration of troops within India or on its frontier ten times easier than it was in 1857. Transport and supply services have been organized, factories established for the manufacture of munitions of war, reserves of equipments and stores provided, and all arrangements made for the mobilization at short notice and maintenance in the field of a force of any strength that an emergency might require.

Officers and men, arms and horses, ammunition and *material*, commissariat and land transport, barracks and fortifications, all cost more than they did before the mutiny; while, therefore, for the year 1856 the cost of the army in India was £12,700,000, for the year 1918-19 the net charge was no less than £40,664,851. There was also a charge of £2,793,513 for military works, including special defences. The re-armament and military progress of other countries have compelled the Indian Government to increase the efficiency and strength of its army, as well as to augment the defensive works of the country; but within the borders of India the need for troops is less than it was; the peace of the oldest provinces is secured by a moderate garrison. The proportion of soldiers drawn from unwarlike races has been greatly reduced, while the proportion of Gurkha regiments and of soldiers from the martial races of northern India has been increased.

It may be mentioned that the health of the troops has been greatly improved by better barrack accommodation, by quartering a far larger proportion of Europeans at hill stations, and by careful sanitary precautions. For many years before the mutiny the average death-rate among European troops in India was 69 per thousand, and among native troops 20 per thousand. During the 5 years ending 1912 the death-rate averaged 6½ per thousand among European and 5¼ per thousand among Indian troops. From 1913 to 1915, the average

was, for British troops, 4½ per thousand, and for Indian troops, 5½ per thousand. The number of British soldiers invalided from India per thousand for the 6 years ended 1909 was 23 on the average; from 1910 to 1913 it was 7·3. In 1913 the mortality from enteric fever was the lowest on record, the number of deaths being only 18 (0·25 per thousand), as compared with 267 in 1904.

There are ordinarily in addition to the regular army 39,470 volunteers of European blood. The reserve of the Indian army numbers about 39,000 men, and will be increased gradually to 50,000. The Imperial Service troops, which are maintained for the defence of the Empire by the Indian Princes, number, in ordinary times, about 21,000 men, besides six transport corps. These troops are available for Imperial service when placed by the Chiefs at the disposal of the British Government, but otherwise belong absolutely to the States. They have reached a high standard of excellence and have done service in several campaigns.

Statistics relating to the army in India will be found in the Statistical Abstract.

Debt, Liabilities and Assets.—It will be seen from the table below that the ordinary debt had been reduced by 31st March, 1916, to less than £2,000,000. This was increased in subsequent years owing to a portion of the first Indian War Loan being raised in 1916-17, and owing to the contribution of £100,000,000 made by India in 1917-18 towards the cost of the war.

Debt of India.

	31st March, 1916.	31st March, 1917.	31st March, 1918.	31st March, 1919.	31st March, 1920.
Productive Debt:—					
(1) Railways	£ 234,366,133	£ 235,740,646	£ 239,146,143	£ 243,686,006	£ 253,471,807
(2) Irrigation	42,456,326	43,285,798	43,992,030	44,491,078	45,084,378
Ordinary or non-productive debt	1,995,217	6,969,278	88,370,261	86,684,400	77,139,800
Treasury bills and short term loans	11,333,333	333,333	31,713,666	32,829,000	35,309,000

There are also other obligations of the Government of India, including Post Office Cash Certificates, Savings Bank balances, Judicial and Departmental deposits, balances of Service Funds, &c., amounting on 31st March, 1920, to £51,071,444, and the various railway annuities, representing in 1919-20 an expenditure of £3,257,559. But of this last-mentioned sum, £1,091,242 was devoted to redemption of capital liabilities. The total liability redeemed by these annual payments amounted on 31st March, 1920, to £17,117,915½

On that date also the Government of India's advances to Railway Companies stood at £2,335,822 and it had lent £13,801,854 (net) to Native States, Corporations, Agriculturists, &c. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve, consisting of sterling securities of an estimated value of £36,343,616, and £551 in cash at short notice in London; the cash balances in India, £2,358,030; and the cash (Treasury) balances in England, £12,003,902.

Burden of Taxation.—In the following table, the burden of the taxation of the people of British India is shown:—

	Accounts, 1918-19.	Revised Estimate, 1919-20.	Budget, 1920-21.
	₹	₹	₹
Salt	3,631,099	3,399,867	4,200,867
Stamps	5,955,517	7,147,833	7,433,900
Excise	11,421,524	12,568,634	13,471,500
Provincial rates	27,820	36,033	37,267
Customs	11,579,831	14,244,300	16,526,700
Income Tax (including Excess Profits Duty)	7,674,265	15,378,867	11,105,333
Registration	571,666	722,533	743,933
Total	40,861,722	53,498,067	53,519,500
The payment per head, on the assumption that the whole of the taxation, including that on Salt, Excise, and Customs, is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
If the payment of Land Revenue be added, the average becomes... ..	3 2'6	4 2'3	4 2'0
	4 9'7	5 10'3	5 11'5

For the purpose of calculating the burden of taxation the figures of population in the three years under review have been based on the census of March, 1911, an annual increase of population at the rate of one-half per cent. being assumed.

DELHI.

The province of Delhi was created on 30th September, 1912, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King Emperor at the Delhi Durbar on 12 December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of government from Calcutta to Delhi.

The province lies on the right bank of the River Jumna, and consists of that portion of the District of Delhi (in the Province of the Punjab) comprising the Tahsil of Delhi and Mahraulti Thana. It covers about 528 square miles, its area varying slightly from year to year with the changes in the deep stream of the river Jumna. Its population in 1911 was 396,097, of whom 260,038 were Hindus and 125,657 Muhammadans. It forms an Imperial *enclave*, of which the city of Delhi forms the principal feature.

The government of the province is conferred upon a chief commissioner, but certain powers and duties are reserved to the governor-general in council, and others are exercised by the governor of the Punjab [see the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (xiii of 1912), and govt. of India Notification, Home Dept., No. 1008, dated 1st Oct., 1912]. The chief commissioner exercises the functions of a commissioner of a division, financial commissioner, registrar-general of births, &c., and of joint stock companies, inspector-general of registration, and inspector-general of police. Other offices are performed by officials of the Punjab government.

MADRAS.

Extent and Area.—The Madras Presidency, officially known as the Presidency of Fort St. George, is the southernmost Province of the Indian Empire. With the five Indian States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkottai, Banganapalle, and Sandur, the State of Mysore and the small British Province of Coorg, it occupies the whole of the southern portion of the Peninsula. The Madras Presidency is washed by the sea on every side but the north. From south-west to north-east it reaches for nearly 1,200 miles along the Bay of Bengal from Cape Comorin to Lake Chilka; on the west it extends northwards for 450 miles along the Indian Ocean. The northern boundaries from east to west are Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the State of Hyderabad and the southernmost districts of the Bombay Presidency. Excluding the Indian States, the area is 142,330 square miles; the Indian States occupy an additional area of 10,549 square miles. The Amiri Divi and Laccadive Islands form, for administrative purposes, a part of the Presidency.

Harbours.—In all its 1,700 miles of coast line, the Presidency does not possess a single natural harbour capable of accommodating ocean-going vessels; except Madras City, which has an artificial harbour, the ports are merely open roadsteads where ships lie at anchor and discharge their cargoes into surf-boats. Near the

mouths of the great rivers these roadsteads are in constant danger of being silted up.

Rainfall.—Nearly the whole of the rainfall is carried by two chief currents, and its distribution is determined by the conformation of the hill ranges. The chief rain-bearing current is the south-west monsoon, which blows from the Indian Ocean from the end of May to the end of September, but the Western Ghats keep most of the moisture within the limits of the coast strip, where the rainfall, due to the monsoon, varies from 100 to 150 inches. On the landward side of the range the rainfall is generally less than 25 inches, and in many places even less than 5 inches. As the force of the south-west monsoon in north-eastern India dies away the current moves and drives inland from the Bay of Bengal during October, November and December, forming the north-east monsoon. The rainfall due to this current decreases from east to west as the clouds drift inland, ranging from 25 inches near the Pulicat Lake to less than 10 inches in the Deccan.

Cyclones.—At the change of the monsoons cyclones are common along the eastern coast. In 1864 a cyclone was accompanied by a storm wave which swept 17 miles inland over 80 miles of the low coast and drowned 30,000 people. The Kistna and Ponnaiyar rivers are liable to heavy floods. Earthquakes of a mild character are fairly frequent.

Population.—The population of the British territory in 1911 was 41,405,404, and of the Indian States 4,811,841. The great majority are of Dravidian stock, as is shown by the following table of languages spoken:—

Dravidian—	Spoken by
Tamil	17,692,954
Telugu	15,799,936
Malayalam	6,755,940
Kanarese	1,609,334
Indo-Aryan—	
Oriya	1,663,272
Western Hindi	981,970
Others	1,713,839

In every 100 of the people 87 are Hindus, 7 are Mussulmans, and 5 are Christians. Sixty-six per cent. of the population are engaged in agriculture.

Agricultural Conditions.—The climate and solar heat are tropical, and, excluding the West Coast and the great deltas, the rainfall and water supply are generally uncertain and variable and often scanty, and atmospheric humidity is frequently slight. The deltas and river margins are of rich alluvial mould, and the retentive black cotton soil is found over large tracts, but owing to their geological origin and position, the soils of vast areas, including some of the black soil, are shallow and inferior. On the West Coast irrigation is unnecessary, but on the East Coast innumerable tanks and wells are scattered throughout the country. The chief staples of the Presidency are rice, cholam (a kind of maize), cumbu (a kind of millet), ragi and varagu amongst food-grains; gingelly amongst oil-seeds; and chillies, tobacco, sugarcane, plantains and betel-leaf amongst garden crops. Cotton is also largely cultivated.

Manufactures.—Madras is pre-eminently an agricultural province, and its factories are, for the most part, engaged in the working up of agricultural produce. Rice mills are found in large numbers in the great deltas of the Northern Circars and in Tanjore. Cotton spinning, weaving and ginning give employment to a large number of workers, and dyeing is carried on in almost every place where there are weavers. Tiles and earthenware of good quality are manufactured on the West Coast, and are sold inland and exported to Ceylon and Australia. Silk spinning and weaving, rope making, tanning, and the manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils are other important industries.

Revenue Settlement.—Zamindari settlements cover about one-fifth of the whole Presidency; the remainder of the land consists mainly of Ryotwari settlements. The assessment for land revenue is nominally one-half of the estimated net produce, but as vast areas are sub-leased at a half or larger share of the actual full crop, or at from twice to five times the assessment, it is clear that the nominal assessment is often one-fourth, and on richer lands a sixth or less of the net produce. There are certain deviations in the assessment in favour of the cultivators, and about 15 to 25 per cent. is deducted for vicissitudes of seasons. The average rate for "wet" land is Rs. 5-9 per acre, for which Government supplies water; for "dry" land, including gardens, the average rate is R. 1. These rates have decreased 25 per cent. since 1855, although during that period the prices of grains have doubled.

Administration.—The Madras Government consists of the governor, an executive council of four members—of whom two are Indians—and three Indian ministers for transferred subjects. The members of the governor's executive council are appointed by the Crown, and one at least of them must have been in the service of the Crown in India for at least 12 years. There is the usual secretariat, and a board of revenue, consisting of four members, relieves Government of the detailed control of a large proportion of the revenue administration. The board is also a court of wards. The legislative council numbers 127, of whom 98 are elected and 29 nominated members; of the latter the maximum number of officials is fixed at 26. The four members of the executive council are *ex officio* members of the legislative council.

Sub-Divisions.—The Presidency is divided for purposes of administration into 26 districts or collectorates; the chief executive and magisterial officer of each is the collector and magistrate. Each district, with one or two exceptions, is again divided into a number of sub-divisions under the charge of deputy collectors, the majority of whom belong to the Indian Provincial Civil Service and are recruited in India. These sub-divisions again are divided into *taluks* in charge of native *talukdars*. *Talukdars* are divided into *firkas*, and the ultimate unit for all fiscal and administrative work is the village under a headman, an accountant, and a number of menial servants under their orders.

BOMBAY.

Boundaries and Area.—Bombay Presidency is bounded on the north-west, north, and north-east by Baluchistan, the Punjab, and the Indian State of Rajputana; on the east by the States of the Central India Agency, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Hyderabad; on the south by Madras and Mysore; and on the west by the Arabian Sea. Its area is 122,979 square miles. With the Indian States the total area is 185,923 square miles. Within the geographical limits of the Presidency are included the Portuguese Possessions of Goa, Daman, and Diu, with an aggregate area of 1,638 square miles, and the State of Baroda, with an area of 8,182 square miles.

Main Divisions.—In the north of the Presidency lies Sind, the lower valley of the Indus, cut off from the rest of the Presidency by the desert and the sea. Cultivation is, as a rule, possible only where irrigation exists, and the surface of the land is a monotonous desert. The plains of Gujarat, in the centre, are watered by many rivers, including the Narbada and the Tapi, and are the richest in the Presidency. Towards the Rann of Cutch the rich plains pass into salt and sandy waste, with a brackish subsoil. Cutch is an island cut off from the mainland by the great salt waste known as the Rann. Kathiawar Peninsula is connected with Gujarat by a neck of low-lying land partly covered by a large lagoon, the Nal. Southwards lie the coast strip of the Konkan, and the Western Ghats with the elevated regions behind the range.

Islands and Harbours.—There are numerous islands scattered along the coast; Cutch, Salsette, and Bombay, the most important, are separated from the mainland by creeks of salt desert or tidal mud. Anjidiv, a Portuguese possession near the port of Karwar, was one of the first places on the coast known to the ancients. The harbours of Bombay, Karachi, and Karwar alone are sufficiently landlocked to protect vessels from the south-west monsoon.

Rainfall and Temperature.—The rainfall, with the exception of occasional thunderstorms, is confined to the months between June and November, during which the south-west monsoon strikes the line of the west coast. Sind is almost rainless with a rainfall of about 2 inches; Gujarat has a more ample rainfall of 20 to 30 inches. The Konkan tracts receive 100 to 150 inches of rain, but the Deccan districts receive only 20 or 30 inches. The temperature is subject to great fluctuations in consequence of the variations in the rainfall, and ranges from a maximum of 126 degrees at Jacobabad in Sind to a mean of 58 degrees at the same station.

Bombay City.—The seven islands of which Bombay once consisted were ceded to the Portuguese in 1534, by Sultan Bahadur of Gujarat. In 1626, Bombay was partly burnt by the Dutch and English, but remained a Portuguese possession until 1661, when it came into the possession of the English under the terms of the marriage treaty between Charles II. and the Infanta of Portugal. In 1665, Humphrey Cooke took possession of the place on behalf of King Charles, and in 1668 it was

transferred to the East India Company. In 1708, Bombay became the headquarters of the Governor, and it soon became the naval base of the Company on the west coast. The Great Indian Peninsular Railway was commenced in 1850, and in 1864 the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway was completed from the north. In 1855 the first contract was made for a fortnightly mail service, which became a weekly one in 1857.

Population.—The population of the presidency as enumerated in 1911 gave a total of 27,084,317 persons, of whom 19,626,477 were found in British territory and 7,411,675 in the Indian States. The settlement of Aden, which includes Sheikh Othman and the Island of Perim, has a population of 46,165. Between 1801 and 1901, owing to the ravages of famine and plague, the population of Bombay decreased by nearly 1½ millions, or 53 per cent. During the next ten years the population increased by 1,616,108 persons, or 64 per cent., but in this period also the mortality from plague was very heavy, the recorded deaths numbering 1,414,000. Of the total population 77 per cent. are Hindus, 18 per cent. Muhammadans, 1 per cent. Jains, and less than 1 per cent. Christians. The classification of the people is shown by the following table of the languages spoken:—

Indo-Aryan—	Spoken by
Marathi	10,742,040
Gujarati	7,627,034
Sindi	3,496,554
Western Hindi	1,032,551
 Dravidian—	
Kanarese	3,011,836

Agriculture.—Sixty-four per cent. of the population of the Presidency are engaged in or dependent on agriculture, and very little cultivable land remains uncultivated. The principal food crops are rice, *bajra*, *jowar*, and wheat. Of non-food crops cotton is the most important, about 9,000 square miles in the British districts being, in 1918-19, devoted to this crop. In Sind tillage depends on the rise of the Indus from March to August, the fields being watered by innumerable canals and water-courses. Wells are the chief source of irrigation in the rest of the Presidency, but canals are also in use; tanks are mainly found in the South. "Reserved" forests cover about 12,000 square miles.

Manufactures.—By far the most important industry in the Presidency is the cotton industry, which centres chiefly in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Hand-loom weaving is still extensively carried on, despite the competition of mills. In 1911, in the Presidency as a whole, there were 460,831 cotton workers, of whom 193,112 were mill-hands, and 267,719 home-workers. Besides these there were 26,344 silk spinners and weavers, of whom only 2,509 were mill-hands. The districts in which the silk industry is most flourishing are Surat, Ahmedabad, Bijapur and Dharwar. The raw material is imported from China, Bengal, Persia and Bangalore. Very beautiful, silk bordered *saris*, or women's robes, are made on hand-looms at

various places in the Bijapur, Dharwar, and Belgaum districts. The embroidery of articles with gold, silver and silk thread for the use of the Muhammadan and Parsi communities, and for the European market, is carried on in Sind, in Kathiawar, and at Baroda, Surat, and Bombay. Blankets are made in most districts, and saddle covers for camels and horses, shoes, leggings and accoutrements in Sind. The pottery made locally is mostly of the commonest description, but some very fine ware is produced in Sind. Ahmedabad and Surat are famous for carved wood-work. Carving in sandal wood, ebony and blackwood is carried on in Bombay and Surat.

Mines.—Mining in the Presidency has hitherto chiefly been confined to the production of gold and manganese, but the industry has never reached any very serious proportions. Iron-ore is found in many parts of the Western Ghats and among the hills that divide Gujarat from Malwa, but scarcity of fuel prevents operations on a large scale. Good building stone is found in the Thana district, and there are other important quarries at Kolaba, Hyderabad and Karachi. Fuller's earth is found in Sind.

Administration.—The government of the Presidency of Bombay consists of the governor, an executive council of four members, two of whom are Indians, and three Indian ministers. The members of the executive council are appointed by the Crown and one at least of them must have been for at least 12 years in the service of the Crown in India. There is the usual secretariat. The Presidency is administered by four commissioners—one in Sind, and one in each of the Northern, Central, and Southern Divisions. The divisions are split up into 25 districts under the charge of collectors, deputy collectors, and assistant collectors. The legislative council consists of 111 members, of whom 86 are elected and 25 nominated; of the latter the maximum number of officials is fixed at 20. The four members of the executive council are *ex-officio* members of the legislative council. There is a High Court at Bombay; and in Sind a Court of the Judicial Commissioner, over which the Bombay High Court has no jurisdiction.

Land Revenue.—In the Presidency, outside Sind, the land revenue system is, with few exceptions, *ryotwari*, and the term of settlement is 30 years. Practically the whole of Sind is under what is known as the irrigational settlement which includes the charge for irrigation water under land revenue. The term of settlement in Sind is 10 years. The rates vary from R. 3 per acre in Sind to Rs. 16-9 for garden land in the Northern Division, and form about 8 to 12 per cent. of the gross out-turn from the land. Extensive remissions are made in years of famine or other natural calamities.

BENGAL.

Boundaries and Area.—The Presidency of Bengal is bounded on the south by the Bay of Bengal; on the east by Assam, the Lushai Hills District and northern Arakan; on the north by

Sikkim and Bhutan; and on the west by the Province of Bihar and Orissa. The whole forms a governorship with an area of 78,699 square miles and a population of 45,483,077 persons. With the Indian States of Cooh Behar and Tripura the area is 84,092 square miles and the total population (1911) 46,305,642.

Climate and Rainfall.—Although Bengal is almost entirely outside the tropical zone, its climate for about two-thirds of the year, from the middle of March to the end of October, is tropical, the mean temperature being 83°. During the other months the temperature is much lower, about 64°, and the rainfall generally scanty. The south-west monsoon begins to strengthen from about the middle of May, bringing an increasingly heavy rainfall, and reaches its full strength by the middle of June. From the beginning of September the monsoon begins to fall off in strength, and has ceased by the end of October, when cool, dry, northerly land winds set in. The rainfall is unevenly distributed, the average annual fall ranging between 50 and 75 inches in the south-west, centre and west, and between 75 and 120 in most places in the south-east, east and north. On 25th September, 1899, a fall of 19½ inches occurred at Darjeeling, causing numerous landslips and some loss of life. Cyclones and storm waves from time to time sweep over the estuary of the Meghna, and in 1876 a great part of Backergunge and the adjoining districts was submerged to a depth of from 10 to 45 feet. Nearly 74,000 persons were drowned in Backergunge alone, and nearly 50,000 more died from the cholera epidemic that followed. In 1897 Chittagong district was similarly devastated; nearly 14,000 persons were drowned, and nearly three times that number died of the diseases that followed. Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place in the past, by far the worst being that of 1897.

Population.—The population of Bengal (including the Indian States) on 1st March, 1911, was 46,305,642. Muhammadans constitute 52 per cent., Hindus 45 per cent., and other religions 3 per cent. The people belong for the most part to the Bengali type. The main divisions, according to language, are as follows:—

Indo-Aryan family—

Hindi	1,740,177
Bengali	42,565,828
Oriya	294,044

Munda family—

Santali	664,459
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Agriculture.—A regular and copious rainfall, a fertile soil, and a dense population subsisting on the produce of the land are the distinguishing agricultural conditions in Bengal, but the factors of rainfall, soil and surface vary widely in different localities. Irrigation is not necessary in a great part of Bengal, but is resorted to for winter rice and a few other crops in the hill districts. In the Burdwan division rice cannot be grown without irrigation. The tracts in which periodical deposits of river silt maintain a perfectly level surface are eminently suitable for rice cultivation; in other alluvial districts the land is made suitable for rice by an elaborate

system of low embankments for holding up the rain water. Jute is grown in central Bengal at considerable profit, as it can be grown in addition to other crops. Other important crops are maize, wheat, barley, gram, millet, oilseeds, sugar-cane, tobacco and poppy (opium). Tea is cultivated in Darjeeling and Chittagong.

Manufactures.—Fine muslin is made at Santipur, and cotton goods are manufactured at Serampore. Jute is worked up into gunny-bags, sails and quilts on the banks of the Hooghly, and in small quantities in many parts among the Kapali caste. Raw silk is exported from Murshidabad. There are skilled workers in silver filigree work in Calcutta. Brass and copper utensils are made in most places, the metal being usually imported in sheets from Europe. Good earthenware is made in the Burdwan District. Mats of reed and bamboo and baskets are made everywhere. Hides are largely exported. Dacca was once famous for its fine muslins, but the trade has been killed by the introduction of European goods. A bleached white cloth is still, however, manufactured by the weavers of Dacca, as is also a cloth made of silk and cotton, and jute is here worked up into gunny-bags, sails, and quilts. Silk piece goods are manufactured in the Rajshahi Division, and at Murshidabad and Bishnupur. Cotton carpets are made in Rangpur. Dacca is noted for filigree gold and silver work; domestic utensils of brass and copper are made everywhere, and blacksmiths and workers in iron are found in all villages. The chief port is Calcutta on the Hooghly. Chittagong, 12 miles up the Karnaphuli river, on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, is older than Calcutta; but has until lately served a limited area, the chief business being the shipment of jute, rice, and tea. Dacca lies inland on a branch of the Meghna.

Administration.—Bengal (which formerly included Eastern Bengal and Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bihar) was under the immediate control of the governor-general of India until 1854, when a lieutenant-governor of Bengal was appointed. Assam was made a separate Province in 1874, and in 1905 a further distribution took place, when the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam was formed. Certain districts were transferred to this new Province, Bengal receiving other areas from the Central Provinces, the net result being a decrease in the area of Bengal from about 190,000 to 148,592 square miles. The province as thus rearranged was governed by a lieutenant-governor up to November, 1910, when an executive council was created to assist him. On the 1st of April, 1912, the province was reconstituted. The governor-general in council ceased to be governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and a separate governor was appointed for the Presidency, to whom was committed the charge of the whole province.

The government of the Bengal presidency consists of the governor, an executive council of four members, of whom two are Indians, and three Indian ministers. The members of the executive council are appointed by the Crown and one at least of them must have been for at least 12 years in the service of the Crown in India. The legislative council numbers 139,

of whom 113 are elected members and 26 nominated members. The four members of executive council are *ex-officio* members of the legislative council.

Land Revenue.—The Land Revenue of Bengal is but a small fraction, representing about 4 per cent., of the value of the produce. Most of it was permanently settled at the end of the eighteenth century, and the *samindars* and tenants have shared the benefit of the enormous increase in the value of the produce since that time, including that of land since brought under cultivation. As a result of the permanent settlement, Bengal pays a lower revenue than most of the other Provinces.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Extent and Boundaries.—The Province of Bihar and Orissa consists of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. It is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, on the east by Bengal and on the west by the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. Its area is 83,181 square miles, and its population 34,490,084. With the Indian States the total area is 111,829 square miles and the total population 38,435,293.

Meteorological Conditions.—The mean annual temperature ranges from 82° at Cuttack to 75° at the elevated stations of Hazaribagh and Ranchi. May is the warmest month of the year, with mean temperatures between 85° and 94°. On the setting in of the rains in June a slight fall in temperature occurs, and the weather continues to become cooler until December, when the temperature nowhere exceeds 71°, while in Bihar and Chota Nagpur it is generally below 64°. The annual rainfall averages nearly 53 inches in Orissa, 53 inches in Chota Nagpur, and 50 inches in Bihar. Orissa has on more than one occasion suffered from disastrous famines, and it was devastated by the calamity of 1865-7. Earthquakes of considerable violence occurred in 1885 and 1897. Cyclones occasionally do great damage on the Orissa coast.

Population.—The total population of the Province (including its States) on 1st March, 1911, was 34,435,293. The census of 1911 shows that Hindus constitute 82 per cent. of the population, Muhammadans 10 per cent., Animists 7 per cent., and other religions 1 per cent. The people of the Province belong to three types: Dravidians in Chota Nagpur, Aryo-Dravidians in Bihar, and Mongolo-Dravidians or Bengalis in Orissa. The main divisions of the people, according to language, are as follows:—

Indo-Aryan family—

Hindi	24,250,570
Bengali	2,294,944
Oriya	7,820,258

Munda family—

Santali	1,419,357
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Agriculture.—Copious and regular rainfall renders irrigation far less essential in the province than in some parts of India. In Orissa irrigation works exist but are seldom used. In

Chota Nagpur rice cannot, however, be grown without irrigation, and rice is also irrigated in North Bihar at the foot of the Himalayas. Wheat and barley are commonly grown without irrigation. Rice is the principal crop, Patna being the centre of the great rice-growing areas; maize, wheat and barley are largely grown, and various other cereals and pulses. Sugar-cane is grown in North-west Bihar, and indigo, though the area under cultivation of the latter crop is shrinking. Jute is grown in Purnea. Tea is produced in Ranchi and Hazaribagh, and tobacco is grown more or less extensively for local consumption in every district. In Darbhanga, Purnea and Muzaffarpur it is also grown for trade and export. An agricultural research institute has been opened at Pusa, an agricultural college at Sabour, and experimental farms are established at various places in the Province.

Minerals.—Coal is the chief mining industry. The mines furnish over 60 per cent. of the total output of coal in India. The coal seams lie mainly in the Barakar and Damodar river valleys, the principal fields at present worked being at Giridih (Karbarbari) in the Barakar valley, and at Jherria and in the Raniganj district in the valley of the Damodar, all within 200 miles of Calcutta. The output of coal in 1917 was 11,932,419 tons, valued at £2,677,107. Iron and copper ore are found in Singhbhum, and large iron works have been established there. Mica is found in the Gaya, Hazaribagh and Monghyr districts; saltpetre in Patna and Monghyr, and slate in Monghyr.

Manufactures.—Sugar is widely manufactured in the Tirhut and Patna Divisions. In these divisions also the manufacture of saltpetre is an important industry. Tobacco, guns, and articles of ebony inlaid with ivory and horn, are made in Monghyr, and silk and mixed silk and cotton fabrics at Bhagalpur. Leathers are tanned and leather goods manufactured at Jobra. The gold and filigree work of Cuttack has a high reputation. Bell-metal and brass utensils, carpets, coarse cotton cloths and blankets are manufactured in many districts throughout the Province.

Administration.—The Province of Bihar and Orissa was created on 1st April, 1912, and consists of the Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea and Santal Parganas Districts of the former Bhagalpur Division of Bengal, and the Patna, Tirhut, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions of the former Province of Bengal. It was formerly governed by a lieutenant-governor, with an executive council of three members—created in August, 1912.

The present government of Bihar and Orissa consists of the governor, an executive council of three members, and two Indian ministers. The legislative council numbers 103 members, of whom 76 are elected and 27 nominated; of the latter the maximum number of officials is fixed at 18. There is a High Court of Judicature at Patna.

ASSAM.

Extent and Boundaries.—The Province of Assam includes the Assam Valley Division, the

Surma Valley and Hills Division and the State of Manipur. It is bounded on the east by the hill tracts of Upper Burma, on the north by Bhutan and Tibet and the Himalayas, and on the west by Bengal and Hill Tippera. The total area is 61,471 square miles, of which 8,456 square miles are in the Native State of Manipur.

Meteorological Conditions.—The Province is freely open to moisture-laden winds from the Bay of Bengal, and lies beyond the influence of the dry air current which frequently blows down the Gangetic plain into Bengal during periods of hot weather; its climate is therefore notoriously damp. Cherrapunji, in the Khasi Hills, is one of the wettest places in the world, having a rainfall of 426 inches. The temperature ranges from 59° at Sibsaigar in January to 84° in July. Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place, by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897.

Population.—The total population in 1911 was 7,059,857, of whom only 346,222 were in Manipur. Of the total population, nearly two millions were Muhammadans, 3½ millions Hindus, and 1½ millions Animists.

Agricultural Products.—The Province enjoys agricultural advantages for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of India, climate, soil, rainfall, and river systems all alike being favourable to cultivation. Rice is the staple food crop, about 4½ million acres being devoted to this crop. Except in the Himalayan Tarai irrigation is unnecessary. Jute and tea are the most important crops grown for export; the area under jute being generally about 95,000 acres, that under tea about 360,000 acres. Cotton, rubber and tobacco are also grown, and about 56 square miles are devoted to sugar cane. The total area of "reserved" forest is about 4,381 square miles, and the unclassified State forests cover about 18,401 square miles.

Minerals and Metals.—The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone, and petroleum oil. The most extensive coal measures are in the Naga Hills district, where about 300,000 tons are raised annually and used mainly by the river steamers and in the tea gardens. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, in Sylhet, and in the Garo Hills. Petroleum is worked only in Lakimpur; the oil is rich in paraffin, and the chief products are light naphthas, kerosene and wax. The oil is sold locally, and the wax is exported, mainly to England.

Manufactures.—Silk is manufactured in the Assam Valley, the weaving being done by the women. Cotton weaving is also largely practised by the women, and almost every house contains a loom; the cloth is being gradually displaced by imported goods of finer texture and colour. Boat building, the making of brass and metal and earthen wares, tea manufacture and limestone burning are the other chief industries apart from agriculture, which itself supports about 86 per cent. of the population.

Administration.—The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam was formed on 16th October, 1905, and consisted of Assam, the Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions, the Districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna,

and Malda, and the States of Tripura and Manipur. Up to 1st April, 1912, the province was governed by a lieutenant-governor, with the assistance of the usual secretariat and a revenue board. On that date the Chittagong, Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions, and the administration of the State of Tripura were transferred to the new Presidency of Bengal, while the Assam Valley Districts Division, and the Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division, together with the State of Manipur, were taken under the immediate authority of the governor-general in council and formed into the chief commissionership of Assam.

From the 1st January, 1901, Assam became a governor's province. The government now consists of the governor, an executive council of three members, and two Indian ministers. The legislative council numbers 53, of whom 39 are elected members.

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Extent and Boundaries.—A Presidency of Agra was first formed in 1834; in 1836 its name was changed to the lieutenant-governorship of the North-Western Provinces. Oudh was annexed in 1856, and became a chief commissionership with a separate administration. In 1877 these two Provinces were brought together under the lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces and chief commissioner of Oudh, and in 1902 the name of the Provinces was changed, and the title of chief commissioner dropped. In 1911 the State of Benares was formed by the transfer of certain areas from British to States territory. The Provinces cover a total area of 106,402 square miles; the area of the three Indian States, Benares, Rampur and Tehri, is 5,944 square miles more. On the north the Provinces are bounded by Tibet, on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and south-east by districts of Bihar and Orissa, on the south by the Central Provinces and Central India Agency, and on the west by Gwalior, Dholpur, Bharatpur, and the Punjab.

Meteorological Conditions.—The monsoon rainfall in the plains is about 40 inches, in the outer Himalayas about 100 inches, and beyond the outer Himalayas about 50 inches. The monsoon rains may come from either the Bengal or the Bombay current, and the heaviest rain is caused by the meeting of the two currents. The average temperature varies from 47 or 48 degrees in January to 107 degrees in May. The highest maximum was 120 degrees at Agra in 1878, but temperatures of 115 to 116 degrees are reached at one place or another nearly every year. Destructive storms and cyclones are rare, and none of importance have been recorded. Earthquake shocks are occasionally felt, but are not serious.

Population.—The total population in 1911 was 46,835,108, and with the Indian States 48,014,080. The pressure on the soil is greater than in any other Province of India, excepting Bengal, the number of persons per square mile in 1911 being 427. The three chief

languages are Western Hindi, spoken by 45 per cent. of the population, Eastern Hindi (of which the official language, Urdu or Hindustani, is a dialect), spoken by 32 per cent.; and Bihari, spoken by 20 per cent. In 1911 Hindus numbered 40·8 millions, or more than 85 per cent. of the total population, and Mussulmans 6·9 millions, or 14 per cent. The three main physical types are Dravidian, Mongoloid, and Aryan. The majority of the people show a mixture of the first and last types. The Mongoloid type is found in the sub-Himalayan and Himalayan districts.

Agriculture.—About 72 per cent. of the people of the Provinces are dependent on agriculture. Rice is grown during the rains, and occupies about 20 per cent. of the cultivated area of the Provinces. Wheat is grown during the winter, and occupies about 25 per cent. of the cropped area, while gram occupies 15 per cent. and barley 13 per cent. Other crops are *jowar*, *bajra*, maize, pulse, and oilseeds. Cotton occupies 3 per cent. of the cropped area, and hemp is also grown. Opium is grown in irrigated areas. Sugar-cane occupies 4 per cent. of the area under cultivation, and is usually irrigated. Indigo cultivation is declining. The irrigated area is about one-fourth of the total area under cultivation, about one-fifth being irrigated from canals, and four-fifths from wells, tanks, and other sources. In the British districts there are about 13,000 square miles of forest lands.

Mineral Products and Industries.—Iron and copper are found in the Himalayan districts, but mining operations are not a commercial success. Gold is found in minute quantities in some of the rivers near the hills. Limestone is found in the Himalayas, but is used only locally. *Kankar*, a form of calcium carbonate, is found in beds a few feet below the surface in most parts of the plains, and is used for metalling roads and for lime making, and sometimes for building. A fine sandstone, used for dock building, municipal drains and private houses, is largely quarried in Mirzapur district. Peat is found in the Upper Doab, and coal is known to exist in Southern Mirzapur, though its extraction has not so far been commercially profitable. Salt is manufactured during the process of refining saltpetre, which is prepared from nitrous earth. Cotton weaving is carried on in most districts as a home industry. Muslin and silk are made in several towns. Blankets, cotton carpets and woollen carpets, are made in many districts. Embroidery is done everywhere, but chiefly in Lucknow (where it represents the famous *chikan* work of silk or cotton on muslin) and Benares (where it consists of gold or silver work on velvet, silk, crape and sarsenet). At Cawnpore there are large cotton and woollen mills, tanneries which produce all kinds of leather goods, and sugar refineries. Cotton mills are also working in Agra, Mirzapur, and Hathras. At Lucknow there are a brewery and a paper mill.

Administration.—The government of the United Provinces consists of the governor, an executive council of two members and two Indian ministers. There is the usual secretariat and a board of revenue. There are 10 districts,

divided into 48 districts, 36 of which are in Agra and 12 in Oudh. The legislative council numbers 123, of whom 100 are elected and 23 nominated members. There is a High Court in the Province of Agra, and a Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Oudh.

The settlement for land revenue purposes is ordinarily for a period of 30 years, and the Government share of the rental "assets," on which assessment is based, is one-half.

PUNJAB.

Extent and Boundaries.—The Punjab, or land of the five rivers, is the country enclosed by the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej; but the Province includes also the table-land of Sirhind between the Sutlej and the Jumna, the Sind-Sagar Doab, between the Jhelum and the Indus, Dera Ghazi Khan and part of Mianwali District. The total area, including Delhi, is 136,330 square miles, of which 36,551 square miles belong to Indian States. The Himalayas divide the Punjab from Kashmir and the North West Frontier Province. On the west the Indus forms its main boundary with the latter Province; and the Sulaiman Mountains divide it from Baluchistan. On the south-west the Punjab adjoins Sind, and the Rajputana Desert forms its southern border. On the east the Jumna and its tributary, the Tons, divide it from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, its frontiers north of the latter river being contiguous with Chinese Tibet.

Meteorological Conditions.—Over the greater part of the Punjab the climate is of the most pronounced continental character, extreme heat alternating with great winter cold; but its diversified surface modifies very largely the temperature, weather and climate in different parts of the Province. There are two well-defined rainy seasons in normal years; the first, or period of the north-east monsoons, includes the "Christmas" rains which fall between the end of December and the middle of March; the second is that of the south-west monsoon from the end of June to the middle of September. The highest average rainfall is 117 inches at Dharmasala, and the average is probably nowhere less than 55 inches in the Punjab Himalayas. In the plains the average is from 30 to 40 inches, but in the west and south-west lies a dry area characterized by an extremely light and variable rainfall, and extreme heat and dryness. For four months of the year nothing can be more perfect than the Punjab climate, with its bright sun and invigorating air. Severe cyclonic storms are practically unknown; hailstorms are fairly frequent, and often cause considerable damage to the crops. Earthquakes of a severe character are not uncommon, especially in the region of the "main boundary fault" of the Himalayas. In the Kangra earthquake of 1905 about 20,000 people perished.

Population.—The total population of the Province in 1911, including Delhi, and the Baluch tribes on the border of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, was 24,187,750, of whom 4,212,794 were in the Indian States. The ethnical type is

distinctly Aryan, there being few traces of aboriginal or foreign blood, if the Tibetan element in the extreme north-west be excluded. Socially the landed classes stand high, and of these the Jats, numbering 4,956,536, are the most important. By religion the Jats are essentially Hindus, and they also comprise the great mass of the Sikhs, the Sikh Jats being mainly confined to the Central Districts of the Punjab. There are nearly two million Muhammadan Jats. The Rajputs (1,635,432) are next in importance to the Sikhs; the majority of them are Muhammadans, and they furnish many recruits to the Indian army under the general designation of Punjabi Muhammadans. The Hindu Rajputs are found mainly in the north-east corner of the Punjab.

Agriculture.—Agriculture affords the main means of subsistence to 58 per cent. of the total population. The Punjab is essentially a country of peasant proprietors, landholders and tenants and their families numbering nearly 14 millions. The principal crops are wheat, gram, and barley in the spring, and maize, *jowar*, *bajra* and rice in the autumn. Cotton is grown in increasing quantities; oilseeds, hemp, sugar-cane, poppy, tobacco, tea and indigo, are other crops. The development of canals has led to a great expansion of the area under spring crops, especially wheat, rather more than half the area under this crop being irrigated. Of the whole area under cultivation 42 per cent. is irrigated, mainly from wells and canals, and 7 per cent. more is subject to inundation from the rivers. Further areas are being placed under cultivation as the irrigation scheme sanctioned in 1905 comes into operation. There are about 8,700 square miles of State forest land, the surplus revenue from which produces about £30,000 a year. The main source of wealth of the Province lies in its export of wheat, of which about 500,000 tons are exported annually.

Mineral Products and Industries.—The Punjab is not rich in minerals. Saltpetre, carbonate of soda, sal-ammoniac and nodular limestone (for metalling roads), are the principal products of the plains. Saltpetre is exported to Europe. Rock-salt from the Salt Range is the most valuable mineral. Coal is mined near Dandot, in the Jhelum District, and attempts have been made to work seams in other parts. Gold-washing is carried on at various places in the upper reaches of most of the rivers, but the industry is not remunerative. Iron of the best quality and copper ores are plentiful, but difficulties of carriage and absence of fuel have hitherto prevented smelting on a large scale. Cotton-spinning is the great domestic industry of the Province, coarse cotton cloth being woven by hand in almost every village. Finer qualities are also made, and cotton rugs, and cotton-pile carpets. Blankets and woollen rugs are produced in large quantities. Silk is imported from China, and woven along with cotton or wool, or in its pure state. The carpets of Amritsar, made of *pashm*, the fine hair of the Tibetan goat, are exported to all parts of the world. The number of workers in gold and silver goods far outnumber those in iron and steel. Brass-ware, copper-ware and earthenware are manufactured for domestic use. Ivory

carving is carried on in Amritsar, Delhi and Patiala.

Administration.—The government of the Punjab consists of the governor, an executive council of two members, and two Indian ministers. There is the usual secretariat. The civil administration is carried on by the Punjab Commission, a body now exclusively recruited from the Indian Civil Service, though before the formation of the North-West Frontier Province one-fourth of the cadre was drawn from the Indian Army. There are 5 Divisions, 29 Districts, and 34 Indian States. The legislative council numbers 93, of whom 71 are elected members.

Land Revenue.—The settlements of land for the purpose of assessing the land revenue are usually in force for a term of 20 years, and assessments have generally been noted for their moderation. The land is divided into two main classes, irrigated and unirrigated; and in the latter is included moist (*sailab*) land, not actually irrigated, in river valleys and on the banks of hill torrents. *Sailab* land on hill torrents is sometimes assessed at Rs. 4 per acre; other unirrigated land pays from 3 or 4 annas to Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8 per acre. The assessment of canal-irrigated land varies according to the value of the advantages conferred by the canal. Land irrigated by wells pays 12 annas to Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per cultivated acre.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Extent and Boundaries.—The Central Provinces comprise a large portion of the broad belt of hill and plateau country which lies between the plains of Hindustan and the Deccan. The area is 113,221 square miles, of which 82,057 are British territory, the remainder held by feudatory chiefs. The Province is bounded on the north and north-west by the Central India States and the United Provinces; on the west by the States of Bhopal and Indore and by a part of Bombay; on the south by Berar, the Nizam's Dominions and part of Madras; and on the east by Madras and the Tributary States of Bihar and Orissa. They are thus enclosed on nearly every side by Indian States. Berar, with an area of 17,706 square miles, is leased in perpetuity from the Nizam of Hyderabad, and has been administered by the chief commissioner of the Central Provinces since 1st October, 1903, but this descriptive account generally treats of the Central Provinces without Berar.

Population.—The population of the districts now comprised in the Province was, in 1911, 16,033,310, including 2,117,002 in Indian States. The main divisions of the people, according to language, are—

Indo-Aryan—	Spoken by
Hindi	7,306,164
Marathi	5,012,099
Eastern Hindi	1,033,483
Oriya	302,635
Dravidian—	
Gond	1,167,015

About 12½ millions, or 80 per cent. of the total population, are Hindus; 2½ millions are Animists, 385,000 Musalmans, 73,000 Christians, and 71,000 Jains.

Agriculture.—The Province is essentially agricultural, about 75 per cent. of the total population being either wholly or partly maintained by agricultural labour. Wheat, linseed and grain are largely grown in the heavy black soil of the Nerbada Valley and the level portions of the Vindhyan and Setpura plateaux. Cotton and *jowar* are grown in the shallow black soil lying over the surface of basaltic rock, while in the sandy and stony uplands only cheap millets can be produced. Rice is the most important crop in the Province, covering over 7,000 square miles, or 26 per cent. of the total cropped area, in the level plains near the rivers from which the rice fields can be irrigated. "Reserved" forests cover about 20,000 square miles, or 20 per cent. of the total area of the Province, and produce a surplus revenue of about £82,000 per year.

Mineral Products and Industries.—Coal measures occur in various parts of the Province in the Barakar group of Gondwana rocks, and mining operations take place in the Mohpani field near Gadawara, in Chhindwara, and at Bandar, near Warora. Iron ores of good quality occur in various places, the best known centres being Sihora in Jubbulpore, and Tendukheda in Narsinghpur. Manganese ores are found in several districts, the most important mines being in the Ramtek *tahsil* of Nagpur district. Limestone, fullers' earth and building stone are found in several places. The principal manufactures are silk-weaving, cotton-weaving, &c., gold and silver work, brass, copper and bell-metal work, and the making of glass bangles. Pottery, bamboo work and blanket-weaving are of somewhat less importance. There are cotton mills at Nagpur, Hinganghat, Jubbulpore, Pulgaon, and Raj-Nandgaon in the Nandgaon State. Jubbulpore possesses also a brewery, some pottery works, and the central gun carriage factory, which was opened in 1905. There is a match factory at Kota, in Bilaspur, and a brick and tile factory belonging to the Government at Warora.

Administration.—The government of the Central Provinces consists of the governor, an executive council of two members, and two Indian ministers. There is the usual secretariat. The Province is divided into four divisions and 13 districts. The legislative council, which came into being in January, 1901, numbers 68, of whom 53 are elected members. The judicial commissioner is the highest court of appeal; he is assisted by an additional commissioner for the Central Provinces, and another for Berar. The period now adopted for land revenue settlements is 20 years, but settlements have been made for various terms. In *samindari* estates the revenue is fixed at a favourably low rate, as a rule not exceeding 40 per cent. of the "assets"; in *ryotwari* settlements the whole of the ryot's payment is taken as the Government revenue, subject to a small drawback to the managing headman for the trouble of collection.

BURMA.

Area and Boundaries.—Burma is the name given to the country stretching along the western edge of that portion of the Continent of Asia which lies between the Bay of Bengal and the China Sea and is known generally as Indo-China. It has an area of approximately 230,839 square miles. Due north, the boundary between Burma, Tibet, and China has not been precisely determined. Assam, Manipur, the Lushai Hills, and the Chittagong Hill tracts hem it in on the north-west, and its western border is the Bay of Bengal. Its north-eastern and eastern frontiers march with the Chinese Province of Yunnan, the Chinese-Shan and the Lao States, the French possessions in Indo-China, and the kingdom of Siam; and on the south it is bounded by that portion of Siam which forms part of the Malay Peninsula. Its extreme width is about 575 miles, and its extreme length about 1,200 miles. The Chinese name for Burma is "Mien," and the Burmese name is written "Myanma," though ordinarily pronounced "Bama."

Meteorology.—Burma has long enjoyed an unenviable notoriety in the matter of climate, but is slowly outgrowing its reputation as an irredeemably pestilential region. Malarial diseases are very prevalent in certain localities, but jungle-clearing and conservancy have worked wonders in the past few years, and the majority of places inhabited by Europeans are as salubrious as average stations in the East. The rainy season extends from May to October. The average annual rainfall varies from 200 inches at Tavoy and 187 inches at Akyab to 31 inches at Mandalay and 44 inches at Maymyo. The average mean temperature ranges from 83° at Mandalay in May to 70° in January at the same station. At Maymyo (a hill station) the mean temperature ranges from 71° in May to 53° in January. Storms and cyclones occur during the rainy season, being most frequent in May.

Population.—The total population of the province in 1911 was 12,115,217. In the same year, 1,127,975 persons dwelt in towns, and 10,987,242 in rural areas. The indigenous languages of Burma belong to the Mon-Khmer and Tibeto-Chinese families of languages, except Daingnet, a corrupt form of Bengali, spoken in Akyab district, and Salon (Selung), the speech of the sea-gypsies of the Mergui Archipelago, which is said to belong to the Malay group of languages. Caste is unknown as an indigenous institution in Burma. In 1911, 86 per cent. of the people were Buddhists; the remainder were Animists, Muhammadans, Hindus, and Christians.

Agricultural Products.—The great majority of the people are agriculturists. Rice is grown wherever there is suitable land and sufficient moisture. In the dry zone of Upper Burma, sesamum, maize, *jowar*, cotton, beans, wheat, and grain are grown largely in place of rice. Wheat and grain are grown in the better kinds of lowland soil, and beans and maize are sown in the rich alluvial soil left behind by the flood waters of the rivers. Cotton is grown in some

tracts of the dry zone, as is also the toddy-palm. Tobacco is grown in the alluvial land; chillies, sugar cane, onions, plantains, mango trees, pineapples, and oranges are also widely grown. In certain of the hill tracts tea and coffee are cultivated with moderate success. Rubber is also grown on a commercial scale in various districts. Irrigation by canals, wells, and tanks is necessary for the cultivation of rice crops in Upper Burma.

Fisheries and Forests.—The fisheries of Burma are important, financially and otherwise. From time immemorial the exclusive right of fishing in certain classes of inland waters has belonged to the Government, and is usually sold by auction. Here and there along the coast are turtle banks, which yield a profit to Government. The waters of the Mergui Archipelago abound with fish. Pearl fishing is carried on by the natives. The forests of Burma yield a surplus of about £450,000 a year. Teak is the most valuable timber exported.

Mineral Products and Industries.—Petroleum is extracted in Arakan, and tin in Tavoy and Mergui districts, but hardly anything in the shape of regular mining operations is carried on in the rest of Lower Burma. The principal oil-bearing areas are in the dry zone of Upper Burma; gold, rubies, jade, amber, and coal have been found in paying quantities only north of the 22nd parallel of latitude. Coal has been found in the Northern and Southern Shan States, and to the west of the Chindwin River, in the Upper Chindwin district, in Thayetmyo, in Mergui, and in Shwabo district. Iron is found in the Shan States, Mergui, and elsewhere, but it is not systematically dealt with, and iron-smelting is a purely local village industry. Mogok is the headquarters of the ruby mining area; the mines are situated in the hills, 60 miles east of the Irrawaddy, and about 90 miles from the city of Mandalay. The domestic industries of the people include cotton-weaving, silk-weaving, gold and silversmiths' work, brasswork, the making of earthen vessels or cooking, lacquer work, the making of sandals, matmaking, and cart and boat building.

Administration.—Burma was constituted a lieutenant-governorship in 1897. There are 8 commissioners' divisions and 37 districts. A legislative council, consisting of 9 members, with the lieutenant-governor as president, was constituted in 1897. In 1903 the number of members was raised, under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, to 15. One member is elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce, and 14 members are nominated by the lieutenant-governor with the sanction of the governor-general, of whom not more than six are officials; the rest are non-officials, of whom not less than four are selected from the Burmese population, and one from the Indian, and one from the Chinese communities. The lieutenant-governor may also nominate two members having expert knowledge of subjects connected with proposed or pending legislation, but the official members must not be in the majority in the council.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Boundaries and Area.—This Province was constituted on 9th Nov., 1901, and, as its name denotes, is situated in the North-West Frontier of the Indian Empire. On the north it is shut off from the Pamirs by the mountains of the Hindu Kush, on the south it is bounded by Baluchistan and the Dera Ghazi Khan District of the Punjab, on the east by Kashmir and the Punjab, and on the west by Afghanistan. The approximate area is 38,918 square miles, of which only 13,418 are British territory, the remainder being occupied by tribes under the political control of the agent to the governor-general in the five political charges of Dir, Swat and Chitral, Khaibar, Kurram, Tochi and Wana.

Meteorology.—Climatic conditions are extremely diversified, the Dera Ismail Khan District being one of the hottest areas in India, while in the northern mountain region the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry and the daily and annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. There are two wet seasons: one the monsoon, the other in winter when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian districts bring widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious, and not infrequently one of them fails. The lightest annual rainfall is that of Dera Ismail Khan (9 inches), the heaviest that of Hazara, Abbottabad having a rainfall of 46 inches. The temperature in Dera Ismail Khan rises during the hottest part of the year to between 113° and 118°; in Peshawar it is between 113° and 119°. In the cold weather it is about 55° at Peshawar, and 58° at Dera Ismail Khan.

Population and Agriculture.—The population of the districts and administered territories in 1911 was 2,106,933; of the agencies and tribal areas, 1,622,094. The Pathans are the most numerous and important class; next in order come the Awans, Gujars, Jats, Saiyids, Tanaohs, Malliars, Dhunds, Balochs, Rajputs, &c. Pathan denotes status, and is not now a racial term; the Pathan tribes are mainly of Iranian origin. It is estimated that over 90 per cent. of the people of the Province are Muhammadans. The majority are agriculturists; other occupations are cotton weaving, leather working, iron and wood work, and the making of earthenware. The principal crops are—in the cold weather, maize and bajra; in the spring, wheat, barley, and gram. Rice and sugarcane are largely grown on the irrigated tracts of the Hazara, Peshawar and Hannu districts, and the well and canal irrigated tracts of the Peshawar district produce fine crops of cotton and tobacco. Of the total area cultivated 25 per cent. is irrigated by canals and a per cent. by perennial streams. Larger areas are about to be brought under irrigation by the waters of the Swat, by tunnelling under the Malakand Pass, and of the Indus.

Border Trade.—The Province owes its commercial importance to the fact that it lies across the great trade routes which connect India with trans-border tribal territories and the

markets of Afghanistan and Central Asia. The Malakand Pass is the main route for imports from Buner and Bajaur which go to Naushahra. The bulk of the commerce with Afghanistan comes down the Khyber Pass to Peshawar, and some of it reaches Kohat by the Gomal and Tochi Valleys or by the Peiwar Kotal and the Kurram Valley. The Chuhar Khel Dhana and Vihova Kharr routes, once important, are being abandoned for the railway route through Baluchistan. The trade with Rokhara, once important and lucrative, has steadily declined and is being diverted to the Batoum-Bombay sea route. The main articles of import are sheep, goats, grain, pulses, hides and skins, cordage, mats, oil, timber, silk, wool, fruit and vegetables. The chief exports across the border are cotton piece goods, twist and yarn, salt, sugar, tea, tobacco, hardware, metals, leather, dyeing materials, silver and coin.

Administration.—The Province is in the control of a chief commissioner who is also, in the political areas, agent to the governor-general. There are five districts and five political agencies administered by officers of the Indian Civil Service, military officers of the Political Department of the Government of India, and the Punjab Commission. The canals of the Peshawar District are under the control of the Punjab Irrigation Department; the control of the finances is exercised by the accountant-general of the Punjab. There is no legislative council, the Province having been withdrawn on its formation from the jurisdiction of the legislative council of the Punjab. The court of the judicial commissioner also then took the place of the chief court of the Punjab. The revenue and expenditure of the Province are wholly Imperial.

The character of the land tenures in the Settled Districts resembles those of the Punjab, and the method and standard of assessments are the same, but in some districts, for political reasons, they are lighter. Of the agencies only Kurram and the Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government.

BALUCHISTAN.

A tract of mountainous country, whose coast is continuous with the north-western seaboard of the Indian Peninsula; bounded on the north by Afghanistan, on the east by Sind, on the south by the Arabian sea, and on the west by Persia. It extends from lat. 24° 50' to 30° 20' N., and from long. 60° 40' to 66° 45' E.; total area, 134,638 square miles; population 834,703. The country is inhabited by two distinct races, the Brahui and the Baluch. These are each divided into numerous classes, and although Baluchistan derives its name from the latter, the Brahuis are considered the dominant people, and from amongst them the rulers of the country are always selected. The population of British Baluchistan in 1911 was 414,419, and of the Baluchistan States, 420,291.

The first occasion of British intercourse with Baluchistan was when, in 1839, the British Army advanced through the Bolan Pass towards Afghanistan. Owing to the hostile attitude of

its ruler, it was found necessary to occupy Kalat, the Khan himself being killed in the assault. Three treaties have been concluded with the Baluchis (in 1841, 1854, and 1876), the two last binding them to subordinate co-operation with the government of India. By the terms of the treaty of 1876, the Quetta district was leased to that government, and has been administered by British officers since 1877. British Baluchistan was incorporated with British India in 1887, and was divided into two districts—Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali. Quetta is joined to the railway system of India by a loop of the Sind-Pishin railway running from Sibi through the Bolan Pass to Boston, and is the headquarters of a division of the Indian Army. Other areas under direct British administration are Zhob, Bolan, and Chagai. The rest of the country is occupied by the states of Kalat and Las Bela, and by the Marri and Bugti tribes.

INDIAN STATES.

The territories of the Indian States occupy approximately two-fifths of the entire Indian peninsula, and contain over one-fifth of the whole population of the country. The names of the principal chiefs, and the salutes allowed to each will be found at pages 202-208A.

Many of the states are governed almost independently by their own rulers, but they are all subject in a greater or less degree to supervision and guidance at the hands of the British Government. They may be divided into two main heads: (1) states having political relations with the government of India; and (2) states having political relations with the several local governments of India.

STATES HAVING POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. *Hyderabad.*—The Hyderabad State is roughly co-extensive with the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India, and takes its name from its capital city. The total area of the territory governed by the Nizam is 82,698 square miles, containing (1911) a population of 13,374,676, about one-tenth being Muhammadans. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, the name of the first sovereign being Chin Kilich Khan, also known as Asaf Jah, who was appointed to be Viceroy of the Deccan with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk in the year 1712. During the dissensions in the empire subsequent to the death of Aurungzeb, Asaf Jah succeeded in asserting his own independence. The Assigned Districts of Berar were assigned to the British Government in 1853 to meet the cost, including arrears of pay, of the Hyderabad Contingent, an auxiliary force of four cavalry regiments, four batteries of field artillery, and six regiments of infantry. The *raison d'être* of this force was primarily that it might be of use to the Nizam, but it was available also under treaty for general service with British troops when required. In 1903 it was delocalised and incorporated into the native army of India. The surplus revenue derived from Berar, after

paying for the cost of the administration, was paid to the Nizam's government. In 1903, however, the permanent administrative control of Berar was acquired by the British Government on a perpetual lease, by agreement with the Nizam, and for administrative purposes the Districts were incorporated in the Central Provinces. Revenue of Hyderabad, about £2,838,000.

2. *Mysore.*—The Mysore State is situated in Southern India, between 11° 40' and 15° N. lat., and between 74° 40' and 78° 30' E. long., and is surrounded on all sides by British territory. Its total area, including the civil and military station of Bangalore, which is under British administration, is 29,475 square miles, and it contains (1911) a population of 5,866,193. The inhabitants are almost exclusively Hindus, who constitute more than 92 per cent. of the whole population. In early times Mysore was the principal seat of the Jains, who have left many interesting memorials of their occupation. The state has always been under Hindu rulers, except during the short interval caused by the usurpation of power during the 18th century by Haidar Ali and his son, Tipu Sultan. After the death of the latter, at the capture of Seringapatam in 1799, the English restored a representative of the ancient line in the person of Krishna Raj, son of Chama Raj of Arakotara. His subsequent misrule, when admitted to power on attaining his majority, led to the resumption of the administrative control of the province by the British government in the year 1831. The government, however, continued to be carried on in the name of the native prince, and at his death an adopted son was recognised as successor. This chief, since dead, was duly installed on coming of age in 1881. The British chief commissioner thereupon handed over office to the native diwan, and a political resident was appointed to represent British interests. Revenue of Mysore, about £1,800,000.

3. *Baroda.*—This state includes all the territories of his Highness the Gaekwar. Its total area is 8,182 square miles, and it contains (1911) a population of 2,032,798 souls, the majority of whom (over 83 per cent.) are Hindus. The province of Gujarat was at one time included in the Mughal empire, but, in the early part of the eighteenth century, the Mahrattas, under the leadership of Damaji Gaekwar, and afterwards of his son, Pilaji, succeeded in wresting all power out of the hands of the Mughal officers. From that time Baroda has remained continuously under the sway of the Gaekwar family, who held it in the first instance under the Mahratta Peshwa subject to a tributary payment, but afterwards threw off their allegiance and became feudatory to the British government under the guarantee of a treaty executed in the year 1817. The British government is represented at the court of the Baroda State by a political officer, called the resident and agent to the governor-general. Revenue of Baroda, about £1,107,000.

4. *Kashmir and Jammu.*—This state includes, in addition to the district of Kashmir proper, Jammu, Poonch, and the governorships of Ladakh and Gilgit. Subordinate to it are the petty chiefships of Hunza and Nagar. The area is estimated to be 84,432 square miles. The population,

according to the census of 1911, amounts to 3,158,126. Kashmir became part of the Mughal empire in 1536 A.D., but it was afterwards subjugated both by the Afghans and the Sikhs. At the time of the Sikh war the state was under the government of Gulab Singh, a Sikh officer, who ruled as a feudatory of the Maharaja of the Punjab. After the victory of the British forces in 1845, the possession of the kingdom was confirmed to Gulab Singh, under certain specified conditions of alliance and subordinate co-operation, by a separate treaty executed at Amritsar in the same year. A political resident is permanently stationed in Kashmir. The ruling family is Hindu, but about three-quarters of the inhabitants of the country are Muhammadans, and chiefly of the Sunni sect. Revenue, about £300,000.

5. *Baluchistan Agency*.—In this Agency are included the native states of Kalat, Kharan, and Las Bela. The Khanate of Kalat, which formerly comprised the whole of the country known as Baluchistan, now occupies only about two-thirds of it. Its area is approximately 55,000 square miles. The country is sparsely populated, the total population in 1911 being 336,423. The Khan of Kalat is under a treaty obligation of subordinate co-operation with the British government. The governor-general's agent in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the government of India and the Khan, and exercises a general political supervision over the district. Revenue, about £80,000. Kharan extends in a westerly and south-westerly direction from near Nushki and Kalat to the Persian Border. Its area is 18,565 square miles, it has a population of 22,663, and an average annual revenue of about

£7,000. Las Bela is a small state occupying the valley and delta of the Purali river, about 50 miles west of the Sind boundary. Area, 7,132 square miles; population, 61,205, chiefly Sunni Muhammadans; estimated revenue about £22,000.

6. *Rajputana Agency*.—Rajputana is the name of a great territorial circle, situated between 23° and 30° N. lat., and between 69° 30' and 78° 15' E. long. Within these limits are twenty-one states, having each its own autonomy and separate chief, together with the British district of Ajmer-Merwara. Of the states, 17 are Rajput, 2 are Jat (Bharatpur and Dholpur), and 1 only is Muhammadan (Tonk). Their combined area is 128,987 square miles, and they contain a population (1911) of 10,530,432. Ajmer-Merwara has a population (1911) of 501,395. The chief administrative control of the British district is vested *ex officio* in the political officer, who holds the post of governor-general's agent for the supervision of the relations between the several states of Rajputana and the government of India. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups: Eastern Rajputana States Agency, 4 states (Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli); Haroti and Tonk Agency (Bundi and Tonk); Jaipur Residency, 3 states (principal state, Jaipur); Kotah and Jhalawar Agency, 2 states; Mewar Residency; Western Rajputana States Residency, 4 states (Bikanir, Marwar, Jaisalmer and Sirohi).

The following table gives a detailed statement of the estimated area and population (including forest tribes) and the approximate revenues of the states in the Rajputana Agency:—

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population, 1911.	Approximate Revenue.
Alwar	3,141	791,688	232,000
Banswara	1,605	165,463	27,000
Bharatpur	1,982	558,785	213,000
Bikanir	23,315	700,983	350,000
Bundi	2,220	218,730	46,000
Dholpur	1,155	263,188	81,000
Jaipur	15,579	2,636,617	533,000
Karauli	1,242	146,587	41,000
Kotah	5,684	639,039	284,000
Marwar or Jodhpur	34,993	2,057,553	578,000
Mewar or Udaipur	12,756	1,293,776	176,000
Sirohi	1,964	189,127	43,000
Tonk	2,553	303,181	130,000
8 Minor States	20,827	595,635	165,000

7. *Central India Agency*.—Central India is the name given to the country occupied by the states grouped together under the supervision of the political officer in charge of the Central India Agency. These states lie between 21° 24' and 26° 32' N. lat., and between 74° 0' and 82° 0' E. long. The British districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur divide the Agency into two main

divisions—Native Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand lying to the east, and Central India proper to the west. The total area covered is 77,367 square miles, and the population (1911) amounts to 9,356,980. The great majority of the people are Hindus. The principal states are eight in number—Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Dhar, Jaora, Datia,

and Orcha, of which two, Bhopal and Jaora, are Muhammadan, and the rest are Hindu. Besides these there are a multitude of petty states held by their rulers under the immediate guarantee of the British government, but having feudal relations with one or other of the larger states. The total number of states amounts to 151. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups: Baghelkhand Agency, 12 states (principal state, Rewa); Bhopal Agency, 17

states (principal state, Bhopal); Southern States Agency, 21 states (principal state, Dhar); Bundelkhand Agency, 22 states (principal states, Datia and Orcha); Gwalior Residency, 32 states (principal state, Gwalior); Indore Residency, 9 states (principal state, Indore); Malwa Agency, 38 states (principal state, Jaora).

The following list gives the approximate size, population, and revenue of the eight principal states above mentioned:—

Name.	Area.	Population, 1911.	Approximate Revenue.
	Sq. m.		£
Gwalior	25,362	3,236,753	1,100,000
Indore	9,516	1,079,074	612,000
Bhopal	6,902	730,383	366,000
Rewa... ..	13,000	1,514,843	192,000
Dhar	1,783	154,070	69,000
Jaora... ..	568	75,951	50,000
Datia... ..	911	154,603	33,000
Orcha	2,079	333,032	50,000

8. *Sikkim* is bounded on the north and north-east by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan, on the south by the British district of Darjiling, and on the west by Nepal. The population consists of the races of Lepcha and Bhoti, and the Nepali tribe, Limbu. It forms the direct route to the Chumbi valley in Tibet. Previously under the government of Bengal, it was brought under the direct supervision of the governor-general in Council in 1906. Area, 2,818 square miles; population, (1911) 87,920, about two-thirds Buddhists and one-third Hindus; approximate revenue, £17,500.

9. *Bhutan*.—Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 100 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas, adjacent to the northern borders of Bengal and Assam. Its area is about 18,000 square miles and its population, consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, has been estimated at 350,000. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa, but was wrested from them by some Tibetan soldiers about the middle of the seventeenth century. Relations with the Government of India are regulated by treaties

concluded in 1865 and 1910. The average annual revenue is estimated at £20,000.

10. *North-West Frontier Province*.—The Indian states of the North-West Frontier Province are Amb, Chitral, Dir, Nawagai (Bajaur), and Phulera. The total area is about 7,704 square miles, and the population, mainly Muhammadan, about 375,000. The average annual revenue of the first four is about £31,000; that of Phulera is unknown.

STATES HAVING POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

1. *Government of Madras*.—The Madras Presidency includes five Indian states covering an area of 10,549 square miles, with a population (1911) of 4,811,841 souls.

Of these states, Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukkottai is the inheritance of a chieftain called Tondiman. Banganapalle and Sandur, two petty states, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts. The principal states are:—

Name.	Area.	Population, 1911.	Approximate Revenue.
	Sq. m.		£
Cochin	1,361	918,110	300,000
Pudukkottai... ..	1,178	411,886	101,000
Travancore	7,594	3,428,975	920,000

2. *Government of Bombay.*—The Indian states in this presidency have a total area of 63,864 square miles, and a population of 7,411,675. They are divided for administrative purposes into the following agencies:—Bijapur Agency, 2 states; Cutch Agency, 1 state; Dharwar Agency, 1 state (Savanur); Kaira Agency, 1 state (Cambay); Kathiawar Agency, 187 states (principal states, Bhavnagar, Dhrangadhra, Gondal, Junagarh, Nawanager); Kolaba Agency, 1 state (Janjira); Kolhapur Residency and Southern Maratha Country Agency, 9 states

(principal state, Kolhapur, with 9 feudatory states); Mahi Kantha Agency, 51 states (principal state, Idar); Nasik Agency, 1 state (Surgana); Palanpur Agency, 18 states (principal state, Palanpur); Poona Agency, 1 state (Bhor); Rewa Kantha Agency, 62 states (principal state, Rajpipla); Satara Agency, 2 states; Savantvadi Agency, 1 state; Solapur Agency, 1 state; Sukkur Agency, 1 state (Kharpur); Surat Agency, 17 states; Thana Agency, 1 state (Jawhar). The list below gives details of the area, &c., of the more important states:—

Name.	Area.	Population, 1911.	Approximate Revenue.
	Sq. m.		£
Bhavnagar	2,860	441,367	286,000
Cutch	7,616	513,429	156,000
Dhrangadhra	1,156	79,142	40,000
Gondal	1,024	161,916	93,000
Idar	1,668	202,811	42,000
Junagarh (Junagadh)	3,284	434,222	190,000
Khairpur	6,050	223,788	128,000
Kolhapur	3,217	833,441	327,000
Nawanager (Nawanagar)	3,791	349,400	150,000
Palanpur	1,766	226,250	34,000
Rajpipla	1,517	161,588	66,000

3. *Government of Bengal.*—There are two states in this Presidency, Cooch Behar and Tripura. Area, 5,393 square miles. Population (1911), 822,565. Revenue, about £325,000. Cooch Behar is inhabited by a mongoloid people, the Cooch. It has an area of 1,307 square miles, a population (1911) of 592,952, and a revenue of about £185,000. Tripura, previously under this government, was, in October, 1905, transferred to the government of the newly-constituted province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and again transferred to Bengal in 1912. Tripura is the home of a mongoloid race, partly drawn from the Eastern Himalayas, and allied to the Kachari of Assam.

Its area is 4,086 square miles, and its population, 229,613. Its revenue is about £130,000.

4. *Government of Bihar and Orissa.*—This Province includes the Chota Nagpur political states of Kharsawan and Seraikela, and the Orissa feudatory states, 24 in number. The total area is 28,643 square miles, and the total population 3,945,209. The revenue is about £360,000. The inhabitants are hill-men of Kolarian or Dravidian origin, and their condition is still very primitive.

5. *Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.*—The following three states are included in the United Provinces:—

Name.	Area.	Population, 1911.	Approximate Revenue.
	Sq. m.		£
Benares	870	346,854	121,000*
Rampur	893	531,217	313,000
Tehri (Garhwal)	4,058	300,725	50,000

Rampur is nearly equally divided between Muhammadans and Hindus. The inhabitants of Benares and Tehri are chiefly Hindus.

6. *Government of the Punjab.*—There are 34 states, varying considerably in size and importance. Area, 36,551 square miles. Population (1911), 4,212,794.

The Punjab states may be grouped under three main classes. The hill states, 23 in

number, lie among the Punjab Himalayas and are held by some of the most ancient Rajput families in all India. Along the western half of the southern border lies the Muhammadan state of Bahawalpur. The remaining states, including the Sikh principalities of Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot and Kalsia, and the Muhammadan chieftains of Maler Kotla, Pataudi Loharu and Dujana, lie east of Lahore, and

with insignificant exceptions, occupy the centre of the eastern plains of the province.

The list below gives details of the area,

population, and revenue of the more important states:—

Name.	Area.	Population, 1911.	Approximate Revenue.
	Sq. m.		£
Bahawalpur... ..	15,000	780,641	182,000
Chamba	3,216	135,873	34,000
Farrukot	642	130,204	74,000
Jind	1,259	271,728	87,000
Kapurthala	630	268,133	100,000
Maler Kotla	167	71,144	37,000
Mandi	1,200	181,110	38,800
Nabha	928	248,887	103,000
Patiala	5,412	1,407,659	488,000
Sirmur(Nahan)	1,198	138,520	57,000

7. *Government of Burma.*—There are four Shan states, two in the Mandalay Division (Hkamti Long and Mong Mit), and two in the Sagaing Division (Hsawnghsup and Singkaling Hkamti), the area of which is 6,097 square miles and the population about 74,471, consisting chiefly of Buddhists. There are in addition 48 petty states, 5 in the Northern Shan States, 38 in the Southern Shan States, and 5 in Karenni, with an area of 57,028 square miles and a population of about 1,380,300, consisting of Buddhists and Animists. The Shan States are, properly speaking, not Indian States, the territory being part of British India. They are administered, however, through the Sawbwas or hereditary chiefs.

8. *The Chief Commissioner of Assam.*—This

Province includes Manipur with an area of 8,456 square miles, and a population (1911) of 346,222, of which about 58 per cent. are Hindus, 38 per cent. animistic forest tribes, and 4 per cent. Muhammdans. Revenue, about £30,000. In addition there are the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, consisting of 15 petty chiefships with a total area of about 3,900 square miles and a population of about 113,000 consisting of Khasis, Brahmos and Christians.

9. *The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.*—There are 15 states. Their total area is 31,174 square miles, with a population (1911) of 2,117,002 persons. Revenues, about £155,000. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindus and aborigines. The principal states are:—

Name.	Area.	Population, 1911.	Approximate Revenue.
	Sq. m.		£
Bastar	13,062	433,310	37,000
Surguja	6,055	428,703	17,000

NEPAL.

The kingdom of Nepal, the land of the Gurkhas, is a narrow tract of country extending for about 500 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an area of 51,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,540,000, chiefly Hindus. The country was conquered during the Newar dynasty by the Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan, who became Raja of Nepal. In 1846 the head of the Jung

family obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, and the right is still enjoyed by his descendant. The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by a treaty signed in 1814 and ratified in 1816, and by subsequent agreements. The average annual revenue is estimated at about £1,000,000.

CURRENCY.

The silver rupee (containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy and weighing in all 180 grains troy or 1 tola) was the sole standard of value until the 26th June, 1893, when the Indian mints were closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees and it was notified that gold coin and bullion would be received at the mints in exchange for Government rupees at the rate of 7·53344 grains of fine gold for 1 rupee, being equivalent to a rate of exchange of 15 rupees per £1. In 1899 British gold coins were made legal tender side by side with rupees at that rate. From 1899 to 1917 the exchange value of the rupee remained steady at about 1s. 4d.; but on the 29th August, 1917, it rose to 1s. 5d. Subsequent successive increases led to a rate of 2s. 4d. on 12th December, 1919. The whole question of Indian exchange and currency was considered in 1919 by an authoritative committee, whose members, with one exception, recommended that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed in terms of gold at the rate of 1 rupee for 11·30016 grains of fine gold, i.e., 10 rupees = 1 sovereign. This policy has been accepted by the Government of India who, on 2nd February, 1920, announced that they would be prepared to buy imported gold at this rate. Circumstances have hitherto prevented the stabilisation of exchange at the ratio referred to above, and the rupee has at present a fluctuating value which is to be ascertained by reference to the daily press. The sovereign has been made legal tender as the equivalent of Rs. 10.

The Indian denominations are :—

Pie.
Pice (3 pies).
Anna (12 pies).
Rupee (16 annas).

A lakh (lac) is 100,000 rupees and a crore is 100 lakhs.

The denominations of currency notes in circulation are 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, and 10,000 rupees.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights adopted in Government transactions and by the railway companies are as follows:—

1 tola	= 180 grains.	= 11·66 grams.
1 chittak (5 tolas)	= 900 "	= 58·32 "
1 ser (16 chittaks)	= 2½ troy lbs. (or 2¾ lbs. avoirdupois)	= 933·10 "
1 maund (40 sers)	= 100 " (or 82½ " ")	= 37·32 kilograms.

In Bombay a maund of 28 lbs. avoirdupois is in use; in Madras a maund of 25 lbs. avoirdupois.

In Burma a viss of 3½ lbs. avoirdupois is used.

The gaz in Bengal is equivalent to 1 yard.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS RELATING TO INDIA PUBLISHED IN 1920.

- H.C. 72. Loans raised in England, half-year ended 31st March, 1920. (1d.).
- H.C. 103. Financial Statement and Budget, 1920-21, and Discussion thereon; also Discussion on Supertax Bill. (5s.).
- H.C. 104. Home Accounts, 1918-19. (9d.).
- H.C. 140. Constitutional Reforms: First Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Draft Rules under the Government of India Act, 1919. (1d.).
- H.C. 184. Net Income and Expenditure, 1916-17 to 1918-19. (3d.).
- H.C. 189. Constitutional Reforms: Second Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Draft Rules under the Government of India Act, 1919. (1d.).
- H.C. 198. Constitutional Reforms: Non-official (Definition) Rules. (1d.).
- H.C. 208. Loans raised in England, half-year ended 30th September, 1920. (1d.).
- H.C. 217. Constitutional Reforms: Rule limiting the Secretary of State's powers in relation to Transferred Subjects. (1d.).
- Cmd. 527. Indian Exchange and Currency ("Babington Smith") Committee, 1919: Report, Vol. I. (6d.).
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