

— No. 8. —

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for War, dated India Office,
19th May 1881, No. 405 W.

Sir,

THE concluding paragraph of my letter, No. 170 W., of 23rd February last, requested you to be good enough to inform the Secretary of State for War that the Indian Army Commission had recommended a reduction of the number of regiments serving in India, with an increase of the numerical strength of corps, and stated that though Lord Hartington had not yet received the views of the Government of India on this proposal, he thought it right to apprise Mr. Childers that possibly a recommendation might be received for the reduction of the number of regiments of cavalry and infantry on the Indian Establishment.

I am now directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that the recommendations of the Government of India on this very important question have just been communicated to this Department in a Military Despatch, No. 141, dated 24th April 1881, and I am to forward a copy of that Despatch in order that Mr. Childers may be made fully aware of the proposals of the Indian Government, and their possible bearing upon the questions, which are at present understood to be under his consideration, in connection with the reorganisation of the British Army.

I am to add that the Marquis of Hartington will at once take into consideration the recommendations of the Government of India, and will communicate his views to Mr. Childers as soon as possible.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Allen Johnson,*
Colonel, Military Secretary.

— No. 9. —

(No. 20—Genl. No. 1374.)

Financial Secretary's Department,
War Office, 14 July 1881.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Allen Johnson's letters of the 12th April and 19th May last, communicating to this Department, by direction of the Secretary of State for India, the proposals made by the Government of India for a reduction of the number of regiments serving in that country, and an increase in the numerical strength of corps. These proposals comprise the reduction of one cavalry regiment, four infantry battalions, and nine batteries from the European force now serving in India; and this reduction in cadres is to be met by an increase of 50 sabres to each of the eight cavalry regiments, of 100 bayonets to each of the 46 infantry battalions, and of 50 gunners to each of the garrison batteries still remaining on the Indian Establishment.

Mr. Childers understands that the recommendations of the Indian Government have not yet been considered by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and he desires that the view which he feels constrained to take of the changes proposed may be made known to Lord Hartington before the subject is discussed by the Council of India.

I am to observe, in the first place, that there is no doubt that the scheme suggested by the Government of India would be advantageous to the revenues of that country, at all events in time of peace. Mr. Childers, however, desires me to recall to mind the settlement effected in 1870, when a proposal precisely similar was made. The agreement then come to has been regarded as final on the subject of the organization of the force so long as it remained at the same total number of men. To depart from that organization would transfer the whole cost of maintaining the necessary elasticity of the force from Indian to Imperial revenues, and I am directed by Mr. Childers to state that he is unwilling to accept that liability on the part of the Home Government.

In settling the organization of the Army upon its present basis the number of cadres to be located at home, in India, and in the Colonies, has been carefully considered,

considered, not only with reference to local requirements, but also with due regard to the defence of Her Majesty's dominions generally; and Lord Hartington will readily understand that if any change in distribution is to be made, it can only be agreed to by this Department after much deliberation as to how far the general military organization may be affected by it.

With regard to the cavalry, I am to point out that the saving upon the depôt charges by the withdrawal of a single regiment would be insignificant, because, although there may be one or two officers and serjeants less at the depôt, the number of recruits to be raised to replace casualties would not vary if the total number of sabres in India remains unchanged.

With reference to the last paragraph of the letter of the 12th April, I am to state that there will be no objection to the transfer of the charges for the depôt, 14th Hussars, left behind in India, and that such charges will be borne by the Imperial Government from the date of the embarkation of the regiment for active service at the Cape.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ralph Thompson.*

— No. 10. —

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for War, dated India Office,
24th August 1881, No. 608 W.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 079—4899, dated 5th August 1881, inquiring whether, in the event of the 14th Hussars returning to India, Lord Hartington would wish that the regiment should take its horses (about 400) to India.

In reply, I am to state that pending a decision on the question of a proposed reduction of the cavalry force in India, which you are aware is now under discussion, Lord Hartington considers it very desirable that no immediate steps shall be taken for the return of the 14th Hussars from the Cape to India. The Secretary of State for India hopes very shortly to communicate the views of his Council on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Allen Johnson,*
Colonel, Military Secretary.

— No. 11. —

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for War, dated India Office,
15th September 1881, No. 732 W.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to request you

• India Office, 271 W., of 24th March 1881.
War Office, 079—3812, of 24th March 1881.
War Office, 079—4190, of 25th March 1881.
India Office, 277 W., of 25th March 1881.
War Office, 079—4194, of 29th March 1881.
India Office, 293 W., of 31st March 1881.
India Office, 330 W., of 12th April 1881.
India Office, 405 W., of 19th May 1881.
War Office, 20—Genl., No. 1374, of 14th July 1861.
India Office, 668 W., of 24th August 1881.

will bring under the notice of the Secretary of State for War the whole of the correspondence regarding a reduction of the number of batteries of Royal Artillery, and regiments of British cavalry and infantry in India that has taken place within the last few months, as per margin,* and in reference thereto I am to convey to you, for the consideration of Mr. Childers, the

decision at which the Marquis of Hartington has arrived on the subject.

From this correspondence it will be seen that on the 23rd February last Mr. Childers was informed that the Indian Army Commission had recommended a reduction in the number of batteries and corps serving in India, with an increase in the numerical strength of those to be retained, and that although the Marquis of Hartington had not received the views of the Government of India on this proposal, he thought it right to apprise Mr. Childers that possibly a recommendation might shortly be received for the reduction of the number of regiments on the Indian Establishment. It was considered by the Secretary of State for India important to give the Secretary of State for War the earliest intimation on this subject, as it

was

was known that certain questions of Army organization were before Mr. Childers which might be affected by any diminution of the number of corps serving in India.

On the 19th May I forwarded, by Lord Hartington's desire, a copy of a Despatch of the 24th of the previous month from the Governor General of India in Council, making specific proposals for a reduction in the number of batteries, and regiments in India, with an addition to the numerical strength of the regiments and of certain of the batteries, and stated, by his Lordship's direction, that as soon as he had fully considered these recommendations, he would communicate his views to Mr. Childers.

On the general question of reduction of the number of corps in India, no official communications have since taken place; but, as Mr. Childers will recollect, an official conference was held at the War Office on the subject, and certain demi-official correspondence has passed. Apart from this the Government of India have urged, and the Secretary of State for India has pressed upon Mr. Childers, that the 14th Hussars withdrawn from India without relief at the request of the Secretary of State for War should not return to India, but should be permanently struck off the Indian Establishment, and the complement of regiments of cavalry for India be thus reduced from nine to eight.

The Marquis of Hartington is very sensible of the inconvenience that may be occasioned to the War Department by a reduction in the number of batteries and corps in India, and he has been anxious to lessen these inconveniences as much as possible, but his Lordship in Council feels bound to support the Government of India in their anxious desire to reduce their very heavy military expenditure when, as in this case, reduction can be effected without unduly weakening our military strength in that country.

Giving every weight, therefore, to all that the Marquis of Hartington has heard from the Secretary of State for War on the one hand, and from the Government of India on the other hand, his Lordship in Council has arrived at the conclusion that in justice to India he must request Mr. Childers to arrange for the permanent withdrawal of the 14th Hussars from the Indian Establishment, and for the reduction of the number of batteries of Royal Artillery to the following complement:—

	10	batteries	Royal Horse	Artillery.
	40	"	"	Field "
	27	"	"	Garrison "

of which latter four should be attached to heavy field batteries, and six to mountain batteries.

At the same time I am to request that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Government of India, the following numerical addition may be made to the cavalry and artillery remaining in India:—

I. Each cavalry regiment to be augmented from 408 to 473 rank and file.

II. Each garrison battery to be increased from 80 to 108 rank and file, the heavy and mountain batteries remaining at their present establishment.

Upon the information before him, the Secretary of State for India in Council has no doubt that the force of Royal Artillery and British cavalry to remain on the Indian Establishment, after the proposed reductions have taken place, is ample for the security of India, and he, therefore, considers in Council that it would not be right to maintain the existing force at the expense of India, although he is willing to aid in meeting any unexpected increase temporarily thrown on the Home Estimates by these reductions.

With regard to the infantry, Lord Hartington will not at the present time press for reductions. The Government of India are anxious to be relieved of four battalions, and to add to the strength of the 46 battalions of this arm that would then remain, but considering the objection taken on the ground of its interference with the schemes of organization very recently introduced in the British Army, and as it would reduce the number of officers, serjeants, and corporals, that is, the seasoned and tried soldiers, and replace them by an increase of private soldiers, who under existing rules are necessarily of short service, the Marquis of Hartington will consent to this proposal standing over for the present.

Having made this concession, the Secretary of State for India in Council trusts that no delay may be allowed to take place before arrangements are made for the withdrawal of the requisite number of batteries of Royal Artillery, and of the depôt of the 14th Hussars from India, and that the 14th Hussars itself may, whether it is retained at the Cape or brought to England, be altogether removed from the Indian Establishment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Allen Johnson*,
Colonel, Military Secretary.

— No. 12. —

(No. 20—Genl. No. 1422.)

Sir,

War Office, 22 September 1881.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Childers to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant (No. 732 W.), in which, after a narrative of the recent communications between this Department and the India Office, on the subject of the strength of the British force in India, you convey to the Secretary of State Lord Hartington's opinion as to the measures which should be taken for carrying out his Lordship's views with respect to the regiments of cavalry and batteries of artillery.

The discussion which took place at the conference which your letter mentions has rendered unnecessary any present reference to the proposed changes in the number and strength of the batteries of artillery, as to which Mr. Childers hopes to be able to arrive in detail at an agreement with the Secretary of State for India.

But as to the cavalry, Lord Hartington makes a specific suggestion, and proposes that it should be at once carried out. In his opinion, the rank and file of the Indian Cavalry Establishment should be increased from 9×408 , *i.e.*, 3,672, to 8×473 , *i.e.*, 3,784; but, as against this increase, that the number of officers should be reduced by distributing the men among eight instead of among nine regiments, and, as it happens that a particular cavalry regiment has been lent for a few months from the Indian to the Imperial Establishment, for service in South Africa, Lord Hartington recommends that this regiment should be brought to England, and that large drafts should be sent in its place from England to India to make up the eight regiments to their proposed augmented establishment.

To this there are two objections of detail:—

1. That the 14th Hussars is not the first regiment on the roster for return to this country, and that, if the increase in the force of cavalry in India and simultaneous diminution in the number of regiments were to be adopted, a different regiment would be brought home; and,

2. That Mr. Childers is not now in a position to supply large drafts to make up the remaining eight regiments to the establishment proposed, neither would it be possible for him to do so within the next two years by recruiting and training men for the purpose, the only course which Mr. Childers would be willing to adopt.

But Mr. Childers desires to point out to Lord Hartington the practical inconvenience which would result from the proposed increase in the cavalry on the Indian Establishment, coupled with the sudden reduction in the number of regiments.

Either (1) the Imperial Estimates would have to bear the charge for an additional cavalry regiment; or, (2) the establishment of each of the home regiments (raised in number from 19 to 20) would have to be reduced, while those in India would be increased; or, (3) at least one cavalry regiment would have to be disbanded.

The first course Mr. Childers would not feel justified in proposing to Parliament; the second, diminishing the rank and file of each home cavalry regiment (immediately after their strength had been settled, under the Estimates of 1881-82, on a reduced establishment), would be open to serious objections; and

and the third, Mr. Childers considers, could only be adopted after grave deliberation by Her Majesty's Government. For besides the objection, in itself, to the disbandment at the present time of a regiment of cavalry, Lord Hartington will not fail to see that, if it be conceded by the Secretary of State for War that a cavalry regiment is to be disbanded because the Government of India desires to add to the rank and file of cavalry there, the whole question of the organisation of the European forces in India is conceded, and the same principle may equally be applied to the infantry. This change from the system deliberately accepted by the Indian Government in 1870 Mr. Childers is not prepared to accept, without the fullest consideration of the question by the Government.

But beyond these objections to the particular reduction now in question is the very important general one, that in using the Imperial Army for service in India the organisation of that army must be accepted in its integrity. It has been deliberately decided, after careful consideration, that a certain number of cadres should be kept up at a reduced strength, so as to be capable of rapid expansion in time of war, and that expansion is provided by means of the Army Reserve wholly at the expense of the Imperial Government, which also maintains an important reserve force in the Militia, indirectly beneficial to India.

Mr. Childers cannot, until Her Majesty's Government have deliberately considered the subject, adopt any arrangement by which the considerable burden thus cast upon the Imperial Government is sought to be increased by the addition to the force in this country of an undue number of cadres, while the Government of India escapes its due share of military expenditure by filling up its reduced number of cadres to any strength which it may find financially convenient.

Under these circumstances I am to express Mr. Childers' hope that the Indian Establishment of cavalry regiments will be, at least for the present, left undisturbed.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ralph Thompson.*

No. 13.

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for War, dated India Office, 21st October 1881, No. 857, W.

Sir,

In your letter of the 22nd September 1881, acknowledging mine of the 15th September 1881, No. 732, W., in which the Secretary of State for India in Council requests that arrangements may be made for the permanent withdrawal of the 14th Hussars, and that the number of batteries of Royal Artillery on the Indian Establishment may be reduced to the following complement,—

10 batteries Royal Horse Artillery,
40 batteries Field Artillery,
27 batteries Garrison Artillery,

with an increase of each cavalry regiment of 65, and of each garrison battery of 28 rank and file, respectively, Mr. Childers, giving his reasons in full why the 14th Hussars should not be immediately removed from the Indian Establishment, expresses a hope of being able to arrive in detail at an agreement with the Secretary of State for India as to the other proposals for change in the number and strength of the batteries of Artillery.

2. Lord Hartington, I am to state, has anxiously awaited this communication from Mr. Secretary Childers; but as, after a month's delay, nothing further has been received from the War Office, and as the relief season is passing, and the time is approaching for the preparation of the Army Estimates, his Lordship considers it of pressing importance that the subject should receive the immediate attention of the Secretary of State for War, in view to the reduction at the earliest possible date of that excessive force of Artillery maintained on the Indian Military Establishment, which has been some time since brought to the notice of the War Office.

o.131.

3 H

3. Your

3. Your letter of the 22nd September, which deals almost entirely with the question of the cavalry reduction, and incidentally with the general principle on which the Indian Military Establishments shall be adapted to its needs, will be replied to in detail in due course. Meanwhile, I am to request that this communication may be submitted to Mr. Secretary Childers as early as practicable.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Allen Johnson*, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

No. 14.

(20—Gen. No. 1431.)

Sir,

War Office, 11 November 1881.

IN acknowledging the receipt of the India Office Letters, dated the 15th 732 W., Military; September last and the 21st ultimo, respectively (numbers as per 857 W., Military. margin*), of the subject of the reduction of the force of Artillery hitherto maintained on the Military Establishment of India, I am desired by the Secretary of State for War to offer the following remarks:—

2. The reduction of Artillery proposed by the Government of India may be divided into two parts, viz. :—

1. A reduction of the fighting strength of the Artillery in India by four batteries of Horse Artillery and one field battery.

2. A reduction of the number of garrison batteries in India by six, with an increase of the rank and file of 17 of those batteries from 80 to 108.

3. On the first point, Mr. Secretary Childers, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, feels bound to point out that so great a diminution in fighting strength appears to him a very serious matter, and that the information in possession of the War Office, amongst the principal officers of which department are two former Deputy Adjutants General of Artillery in India, leads the Secretary of State to deprecate the proposal.

4. In this proposal the Government of India has, with slight modifications, accepted the recommendations of the Army Commission, of which Sir Ashley Eden was President.

5. According to the distribution proposed by that Commission there would be available for external warfare a force of nearly 68,000 cavalry and infantry, with 180 field guns, besides 18 heavy and 42 mountain guns; and for this force the number of field guns appears to be sufficient even for operations in the plains.

6. It is for the force assigned for the preservation of internal order in India, a force stated by the Commission to be over 96,000 cavalry and infantry, besides local troops and volunteers, that the sufficiency of field artillery appears to be open to doubt.

7. For the whole of this force there would remain only 120 field guns of British field artillery, of which only eight guns would be horse artillery.

8. It has been represented to Mr. Childers that, according to the distribution proposed by the Commission, there would appear to be an insufficient margin for the requirements of moveable columns, and no guns available for the protection of some of the principal stations. Calcutta, for instance (the seat of the Governments of India and Bengal, the principal base of supplies from England, with the small-arm ammunition, shell, and powder factories in its vicinity), Morar, Mooltan, and Ferozpoore, are to be left without a field gun, and Alhow with only two guns; and other stations, such as Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Dnapore appear to be insufficiently provided for.

9. The Government of India, it is true, proposes the retention of two batteries of field artillery in addition to those recommended by the Commission, and

and the withdrawal from the Kuram has set free a third battery. These will, no doubt, be a most useful addition to some of the above-mentioned garrisons, but even with them it is a question for consideration whether there are any guns properly available for moveable columns, or whether to supply these columns with guns it will not be necessary either to leave stations without proper means of defence, or to make a considerable reduction in the number of guns allotted to the army in the field.

10. The Commission, no doubt, only contemplated the actual employment in the field of two army corps, with a total of 58,000 of all arms, but Lord Hartington is aware that not many months after the date of their report a much larger force had to be mobilised for operations against the levies of Afghanistan, unassisted by trained troops and without skilled leaders; and it is not impossible that our next operations, either in Afghanistan or on our own side of the frontier, may be conducted under conditions putting a much greater strain on our resources.

11. One consideration which, in Mr. Childers' opinion, should not be lost sight of is, that the batteries in rear are employed to a great extent as reserves to those employed in active operations in front, and that consequently the efficiency of the former is necessarily seriously impaired. This, Mr. Childers is informed, was the case during the late Afghan campaign, and is deserving of consideration in estimating the requirements in artillery of the force assigned for the preservation of internal order.

12. The mountain batteries allotted to what the Commission designate as the "obligatory" army have not here been taken into consideration, as, on account of their want of mobility and the small shell capacity of their guns, they cannot supply the place of field artillery in the plains.

13. Mr. Childers has felt it his duty to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State for India the above objections to the proposed reduction of horse and field artillery in that country, but as this is a question more for the consideration of Lord Hartington than himself, he will be prepared to withdraw the four batteries of Royal Horse Artillery and the one field battery from India, if finally decided upon.

14. With regard to the second point, the reasons which, in Mr. Childers' opinion, exist against the withdrawal of the horse and field artillery do not apply to the proposed reduction in the number of garrison batteries, and the Secretary of State for War will not offer any objection to their withdrawal.

15. As these proposals, if carried out in their integrity, will throw upon the Home Establishment a large body of officers and men, amounting to —

11 Majors,
11 Captains,
33 Lieutenants,
75 Staff Sergeants and Sergeants,
22 Trumpeters,
734 Rank and File,

hitherto maintained, both as regards pay and pension, by the Government of India, I am desired by Mr. Childers to state that he accepts the offer made by Lord Hartington, expressed in paragraph 8 of the India Office Letter, dated September 1881,* to aid in meeting any unexpected increase thrown
*No. 732 W.,
Military. on the Home Estimates by these reductions, and he proposes that the consequent financial settlement be entered into by officers of the two departments without delay.

16. As regards the disposal of the officers who by the adoption of these proposals will become surplus to the Home Establishment, Mr. Childers is of opinion that this may be accomplished by Lord Hartington inducing a certain number of officers of the higher grades in the cadres of the late Indian artillery to retire from the service upon the Indian pensions to which they may be entitled, with the extra annuity specified in Article 978-X. of the Royal Warrant, dated 25th June 1881, without requiring the qualifying periods of service

for each rank, as laid down in Article 92-III. of the Warrant, in accordance with the precedents of 1872 and 1878. Further, he suggests that an extra pension of 50 *l.* per annum, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled under the Warrant, be offered from Indian funds to a certain number of regimental colonels, the number of retirements on the several lists being fixed so that each may have a fair proportion of these retirements.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Deedes.*

No. 15.

Sir,

War Office, 24 November 1881.

REFERRING to the Letter from this office, dated the 11th instant, number as per margin,* on the subject of the reduction of the batteries of Artillery in India, I am now desired by the Secretary of State for War to forward, for the information of the Secretary of State for India, a copy of a telegram which was yesterday despatched to the Commander in Chief in that country, containing instructions relative to the withdrawal therefrom of the batteries to be reduced, and of the steps to be taken with regard to the non-commissioned officers and men composing them.

2. In transmitting this telegram, for Lord Hartington's information, I am desired by Mr. Childers to point out that, in carrying out the reduction of the Horse Artillery batteries, some time must necessarily elapse before the large number (80) of non-commissioned officers belonging to those batteries can be absorbed into the Home Establishment.

3. The absorption of the whole of this number in the batteries at home would cause a stoppage of promotion in the non-commissioned grades for an unduly long period, and, in order to obviate this, and to avoid the expense which would be incurred by the process of their absorption being prolonged, Mr. Childers proposes, for Lord Hartington's concurrence, that instructions be sent to the Government of India to retain in that country one-fourth of the non-commissioned officers belonging to the four batteries of Horse Artillery, and absorb them in the batteries of that arm remaining in India as vacancies arise, no promotions in the non-commissioned grades being made until the absorption be fully effected.

4. The remainder of the non-commissioned officers would accompany the batteries to England, and be absorbed at home as speedily as possible, and, with this view, instructions will be given to stop promotion at home until the necessary absorptions have been made.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Deedes.*

Enclosure in No. 15.

COPY of TELEGRAM despatched to the Commander in Chief in India,
23rd November 1881.

YOUR telegram, 15th. The following batteries to be sent home:—I/A, A, B, and C, B Brigade, 0/6, 19/8, 1 and 19 Ninth Brigade in addition to the seven garrison batteries already ordered home.

Seventeen of the garrison batteries remaining in India are to be completed to 108 rank and file.

Horse Artillery remaining in India to be completed in non-commissioned officers and men from batteries ordered home.

All

6. The objections now officially put forward, though entering more fully into detail, are, I am to observe, substantially the same as those advanced in that Memorandum, but which the Secretary of State for India in Council had not thought sufficient to justify him in setting aside the elaborated and serious representation of the Government of India as to their true requirements in this arm.

7. Lord Hartington, while greatly regretting to find himself in discord with the War Office on so important a point, and recognising the weight of the authority opposed to his view, feels bound to repeat that justice to India requires him to accept Mr. Secretary Childers' concession, and to take the necessary measures for giving effect to the reduction.

8. Seeing that the season in which the needful steps can alone be taken is passing by, it has been considered expedient to warn the Government of India of the consent of the War Office to the reduction, and to instruct them to report to this Office their proposed arrangements for carrying it out speedily. No reply has as yet been received, but on its receipt an early communication will be made for Mr. Secretary Childers' information.

9. Meanwhile I am to state that Lord Hartington concurs with Mr. Childers in desiring that the financial settlement with the War Office consequent on these reductions shall be entered into by officers of the two Departments without delay.

10. My letter of the 11th November 1881, No. 904, W., will have informed you of the desire of the Marquis of Hartington to extend the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 25th June 1881, Article 978-X., to those colonels who may be promoted before they have served their qualifying period for special annuity. I am now to add that following Mr. Childers' suggestion, his Lordship is prepared to dispense altogether with the qualifying period of service in each rank until the number of surplus officers due to this reduction shall be absorbed. This measure Lord Hartington trusts will prove sufficient inducement for retirement without the offer of further extra pensions.

11. I am to take this opportunity of acknowledging your subsequent letter of the 24th November, 20/Gen. No. 1431, forwarding copy of a telegram despatched by Mr. Secretary Childers to the Commander in Chief in India, containing instructions relative to the withdrawal of the batteries to be reduced and of the steps to be taken with regard to the non-commissioned officers and men composing them, and I am to state for Mr. Childers' information that, while concurring in these measures, the Secretary of State for India in Council agrees to send instructions to the Government of India to retain one-fourth of the non-commissioned officers belonging to the four batteries of Horse Artillery, and absorb them in the batteries of that arm remaining in India as vacancies arise, no promotions in the non-commissioned grades being made until the absorption be fully effected.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Allen Johnson*, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 41 of 1882, Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (received 6 March 1882).

My Lord Marquis,

Fort William, 13 February 1882.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 12, dated the 5th January 1882, on the subject of the establishment of British troops to be maintained in India.

2. With regard to the Artillery, Her Majesty's Government have accepted the reductions proposed by the Government of India, and these reductions were carried out under the instructions conveyed to us by your Lordship's telegram of the 11th November 1881. The several orders which have been issued

issued for giving effect to this measure are shown in the margin, and a revised distribution statement of the Royal Artillery in India will be forwarded so soon as ready.

Telegram to Adjutant General in India, No. 29 C, dated 15th November 1881.
 Letter from Quartermaster General in India, No. 114 C, dated 6th December 1881.
 Letter from Quartermaster General in India, No. 158 C, dated 9th December 1881.
 Telegram to Government of Madras, No. 1342 C, dated 14th December 1881.
 Telegram to Government of Bombay, No. 1343 C, dated 14th December 1881.
 From Quartermaster General in India, No. 231 C, dated 18th December 1881.
 To Quartermaster General in India, No. 1344 C, dated 14th December 1881.
 Telegram from Government of Madras, dated 17th December 1881.
 Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 17th December 1881.
 To Quartermaster General in India, No. 1374 C, dated 19th December 1881.
 Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 2802, dated 26th December 1881.
 Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 3th January 1882.
 To Quartermaster General in India, No. 37 C, dated 10th January 1882.
 From Quartermaster General in India, No. 122 A, dated 11th January 1882.
 Telegram to Government of Madras, No. 68 C, dated 13th January 1882.
 Telegram to Government of Bombay, No. 70 C, dated 13th January 1882.
 To Quartermaster General in India, No. 78 C, dated 14th January 1882.
 Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 13th January 1882.
 Telegram to Government of Bombay, dated 18th January 1882.

3. In para. 7 of your Lordship's Despatch it is pointed out that the financial statement forwarded with our letter, No. 141, of the 24th April 1881, is based on an erroneous estimate of the establishment of Artillery then existing in India, an oversight which decreases the saving estimated to accrue from the reduction by more than three lakhs of rupees. We would, however, observe that the proposed establishment and estimated cost was compared with the establishment as it stood before the war, because the changes which had been made during 1878, 1879 and 1880, were considered as only temporary, and subject to reconsideration when the war was over and the permanent garrison came under review.

4. Had, however, the establishment been taken as it actually was at the time the proposals were forwarded in our Military letter, No. 141, of the 24th April 1881, the present and proposed cost would have compared as shown in the accompanying Memorandum. This actual establishment is taken from your Lordship's Despatch, No. 378, of the 10th November 1881.

5. According to the calculation in this Memorandum, the saving effected by the proposals would have been 41,646 rupees more than was shown in Table II. of our letter, No. 141, and not three lakhs less, as stated in para. 7 of the Despatch under reply.

6. We propose to address your Lordship separately regarding the other points referred to in the Despatch.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMY RELIEFS.

COPY of a TELEGRAM from Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India (No. 29, C., dated Camp Agra, the 15th November 1881).

SECRETARY of State telegraphs that Her Majesty's Government sanction proposals of Government India fixing artillery establishment at 10 horse, 40 field, 27 garrison, total 77 batteries, and desires that arrangements proposed for carrying out reduction speedily may be telegraphed home. Viceroy requests Chief will favour Government with proposal for giving effect to these instructions.

From Major General Sir *C. M. MacGregor*, K.C.B., &c., Quartermaster General in India, to Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta (No. 114, C., Movements—Relief, dated Army Head-quarters, Fort William, the 6th December 1881).

In reference to your telegram, dated Ajmere, 21st November 1881, I am directed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to forward copy of telegram received from the Horse Guards, dated 23rd November 1881, naming the batteries to be sent to England in addition to the seven garrison batteries already under orders for England in relief.

2. As regards the four batteries of horse artillery to be reduced, Sir Donald Stewart recommends that henceforward batteries of horse artillery be no longer stationed at the following places, viz., Pesháwar, Campbellpore, Morar, and Kirkee.

3. His Excellency proposes not to replace the field battery on removal from Bellary.

4. To meet the reduction of three garrison batteries named, the Commander in Chief recommends that a garrison battery be no longer stationed at Lucknow, and that the garrison batteries at Aden and Bombay be reduced from three to two in each case, the two garrison batteries remaining at Aden and the two remaining at Bombay to be increased in strength to 108 rank and file.

5. The very early approval of Government to these proposals is requested, to enable the necessary changes to be made in the relief movements of artillery in India now in progress.

6. It will be observed that the reduction dealt with above is of only eight batteries in all, whereas the total reduction ordered is of eleven batteries. His Excellency has telegraphed to his Royal Highness Commanding in Chief to ascertain whether the full reduction is to be completed by not sending to India the three garrison batteries whose arrival at Bombay was expected in April.

7. On receipt of this information, the necessary further proposals for redistribution of garrison artillery will be submitted for sanction of Government.

COPY of a TELEGRAM from his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, dated 23rd November 1881, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

YOUR telegram 15th. The following batteries to be sent home, I-A., A-B. and C.-B. Brigade; O-6th, 19-8th, 1-9th and 19-9th Brigade, in addition to the seven garrison batteries already under orders for home; 17 of the garrison batteries remaining in India to be completed to 108 rank and file. Each horse artillery remaining in India to be completed in non-commissioned officers and men from batteries ordered home. All non-commissioned officers and men, staff serjeants excepted, of the field and garrison batteries ordered home, who have not completed six years' service in India, and whose time will not expire until 1883, to be transferred to batteries of their own branch remaining in India. Volunteers of more than six years' service may remain if there are vacancies, but not to be allowed to extend their service. I-A. and O-6th will be disbanded on arrival. Officers of the two batteries wishing to remain may be transferred to existing vacancies.

From Major General Sir *C. M. MacGregor*, K.C.B., &c, Quartermaster General in India, to Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta (No. 158, C., Movements—Relief, dated Army Head-quarters, Fort William, the 9th December 1881).

In continuation of this office, No 114, C., dated 6th December 1881, I am directed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to forward copy of telegram* from Horse Guards, London, by which it will be seen that the total reduction of 11 batteries, Royal Artillery in India; is to be effected by not sending from England the three batteries noted in margin, whose arrival in Bombay had been previously expected on 2nd April 1882.

2. In consequence of this decision, the Commander in Chief proposes to reduce one garrison battery in Burma, increasing the other two to the new strength

* Date: 17th December 1881.
No. 6 Battery, 9th Brigade.
No. 8 Battery, 9th Brigade.
No. 8 Battery, 10th Brigade.

strength of 108 rank and file each ; to reduce the garrison battery at St. Thomas' Mount, increasing the strength of the battery at Fort St. George ; to reduce the battery at Govindgarh or that at Lahore, increasing the other of these two.

3. I am to request the very early approval of Government to these proposals.

COPY of a TELEGRAM from His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, dated 7th December 1881, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

YOUR telegram 6th. Total reduction 11 batteries. The three garrison batteries ordered to India in March will not be sent.

COPY of a TELEGRAM from Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department (No. 1342, C., dated Fort William, the 14th December 1881).

UNDER instructions from Secretary of State, establishment artillery in India to be reduced by four horse, one field, and six garrison batteries. Chief proposes to withdraw one field battery from Bellary, to reduce one garrison battery of the three in Burma, and one of the two at Madras, raising strength of remaining three to 108 rank and file.

Concurrence of Government, Madras, desired, and favour immediate reply.

COPY of a TELEGRAM from Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department (No. 1343, C., dated Fort William, the 14th December 1881).

UNDER instructions from Secretary of State, establishment artillery in India to be reduced by four horse, one field and six garrison batteries. Chief proposes withdrawing one horse battery from Kirkee, and reducing garrison batteries Aden and Bombay from three to two in each case, raising batteries to 108 rank and file each.

Concurrence of Government, Bombay, desired, and favour immediate reply.

From Major General Sir *C. M. MacGregor*, K.C.B., &c., Quartermaster General in India, to Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta (No. 231, C., Movements—Relief, dated Army Head-quarters, Fort William, the 13th December 1881).

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to forward copy of the enclosed telegram,* showing the changes in distribution of Royal Artillery in Madras caused by the reductions now ordered in Royal Artillery in India. These proposals of the Commander in Chief, Madras, have been approved by his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, and I am specially to request the very early sanction of Government to them, and also to the proposals contained in this office, No. 114, C., and No. 158, C., dated 6th and 9th December 1881, respectively.

2. I am to point out that changes are required in relief programme already in progress in India ; that a further programme has to be issued for movements in India ; that the whole of the troopship programme has to be recast for the
0.131. service

service between Bombay and England; that the Madras and Burma sea relief will be affected; and that the Commanders in Chief of Madras and Bombay are calling for instructions, and the Secretary of State for India and Horse Guards for information.

3. Under these circumstances, his Excellency trusts that these letters may receive the earliest possible attention.

COPY of a TELEGRAM from the Quartermaster General, Madras Army, dated 11th December 1881, to the Quartermaster General in India.

Madras, 11th December.—Your telegram of yesterday about garrison batteries. Propose that 2-8th from Secunderabad and 3-8th from Toungoo go to Bengal, 7-8th to Secunderabad to be heavy battery, 4-9th at Toungoo to be mountain battery, half of 7-9th garrison battery to be moved from Thayetmyo to Toungoo, 4-8th St. Thomas' Mount with detachment in Fort St. George. Is this approved?

From Colonel G. Chesney, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Quartermaster General in India (No. 1344, C., Distribution of Army Reliefs, dated Fort William, the 14th December 1881).

IN reply to the communications marginally noted, which have been laid before the Governor General in Council, regarding the reductions of the Royal Artillery in India, I am directed to say that the Government of India approve of the proposals made by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to withdraw four batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, one field battery, and six garrison batteries, on the following plan:—

	From Bengal.	From Madras.	From Bombay.
Horse Batteries - - - -	3	-	1
Field " - - - -	-	1	-
Garrison " - - - -	2	2	2

and of the detailed proposals as to distribution, subject, however, to the concurrence of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, which has been asked for by telegraph.

* Since explained in demi-official note from Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India. 2. I am to point* out that, although four batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, are to be withdrawn, only three armed, viz., I A, A B, and C B; the fourth will, it is presumed, be taken from Kirkee, as his Excellency proposes that this station shall no longer have a battery of Royal Horse Artillery.

3. I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured with a revised distribution statement of Royal Artillery in India when orders have been issued for these withdrawals and changes to be carried out.

TELEGRAM from Secretary, Military Department, Madras, to Secretary, Military Department, Calcutta (dated the 17th December 1881).

Yours 14th. Army and Government approve proposed reduction garrison batteries, but strongly advocate retention field battery Bellary. If reduction field battery, Madras presidency, actually necessary, withdrawal of one of two batteries at Kamptee recommended.

TELEGRAM from Secretary, Military Department, Bombay, to Secretary, Military Department, Calcutta (dated the 17th December 1881).

474. YOUR telegram 15th. Reduction of batteries, Royal Artillery; Government accept proposals, but Army strongly in favour of battery, Royal Horse Artillery, being retained at Kirkee and losing that at Mhow in preference.

From Captain *E. H. H. Collen*, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Quartermaster General in India (No. 1374, C., Distribution of Army Reliefs, dated Fort William, the 19th December 1881).

IN continuation of my letter, No. 1344, C., dated 14th December 1881, I am directed to forward the accompanying copies of telegrams* from the Governments of Madras and Bombay regarding the reduction of batteries in those presidencies, and to request that the Commander in Chief may be moved to favour the Government of India with his opinion as to whether the proposals therein contained should not be acted on.

From Colonel *M. W. Willoughby*, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, to Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta (No. 2802, dated Bombay Castle, the 26th December 1881).

WITH reference to my telegram of the 17th instant, quoted in the margin, I am directed to communicate, for the information of the Government of India, the following reasons advanced by his Excellency the Commander in Chief in favour of the retention of the battery of horse artillery at Kirkee in preference to retaining the battery at Mhow:—

474. Your telegram 15th. Reduction of batteries, R. A. Government accept proposals; but Army strongly in favour of battery R. H. A. being retained at Kirkee and losing that at Mhow in preference.

“Touching the reduction of one of our two horse batteries, I strongly oppose the reduction of that at Kirkee. If we must be left with a single one, it should be where it is most available for general service, and where it can maintain its efficiency by being brigaded with others on ground and in a climate best suited to constant instruction. There it has two cavalry regiments at hand for sudden emergencies such as might more readily occur in the South Mahratta Country, which I am inclined to look upon as more uncertain than the neighbourhood of Mhow, where its conjunction with an English cavalry regiment would hamper rather than facilitate its speedy use. At Mhow there is a battery of 40-pounders, and a field battery at Neemuch is within 10 hours' rail from Indore.”

2. I am desired to submit that the matter seems one for the discretion of the Bombay Government, unless treaty obligations required a field battery at Mhow, in which case the Neemuch battery might be moved up.

TELEGRAM from Secretary, Military Department, Bombay, to Secretary, Military Department, Calcutta (dated the 5th January 1882).

6. MY No. 2820, of the 26th ultimo. Quartermaster General reports E-B., Royal Horse Artillery, has been ordered to move from Kirkee to Bangalore. Commander in Chief therefore proposes to move D-B, Royal Horse Artillery, from Mhow to Kirkee, sending in its place to Mhow a field battery, A-4th Royal Artillery, from Karachi. Government propose to carry out these moves, but before doing so, request to be informed if there is any political objection.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Quartermaster General in India (No. 37, C., Distribution of Army Reliefs, dated Fort William, the 10th January 1882).

IN continuation of my letter, No. 1374, C., dated 19th December 1881, I am directed to forward, for the opinion of the Commander in Chief, a copy of a further communication* received from the Government of Bombay, conveying the reasons of the Commander in Chief of that presidency for the retention of the battery of horse artillery at Kirkee instead of that at Mhow, and to say that, if his Excellency sees no objection, the Government of India propose to accept the recommendation of the Bombay Government.

* Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 5th January 1882. 2. It will be seen from the second communication* from the Bombay Government that it is now proposed to send a field battery to Mhow from Karacli in place of the horse artillery battery to be transferred from Mhow to Kirkee, if there is no political objection. This latter point will be considered hereafter, but as the Madras Government is also pressing for instructions, I am to request that you will move his Excellency the Commander in Chief to favour the Government of India with a very early reply to Military Department, No. 1374, C., dated 19th December 1881.

The two points for consideration are:—

(1.) Whether his Excellency concurs with the Madras Government that the field battery should be withdrawn from Kamptee instead of from Bellary.

(2.) Whether he concurs with the Government of India that the wish of the Bombay Government should be conformed to, for withdrawing the horse artillery battery from Mhow instead of from Kirkee.

P.S.—Copy of a further telegram received from the Bombay Government on the subject is annexed.

From Major General Sir *C. M. MacGregor*, K.C.B., &c., Quartermaster General in India, to Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta (No. 122, A., Camp, Movements—Relief, dated Army Head-Quarters, Fort William, the 11th January 1882).

WITH reference to Military Department, No. 1374, C., dated 19th December 1881, regarding the reduction of batteries in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, I am directed to state that his Excellency the Commander in Chief considers the distribution of batteries in these presidencies should be left to the Commanders in Chief of the respective presidencies to decide in communication with the local Governments.

COPY of a TELEGRAM from Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department (No. 68, C., dated Fort William, the 13th January 1882).

Yours 5th. Withdrawal field battery from Kamptee instead Bellary approved.

COPY of a TELEGRAM from Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 70, C, dated Fort William, the 13th January 1882).

Yours 10th. Withdrawal horse artillery battery from Mhow instead Kirkee sanctioned.

From Captain *E. H. H. Colten*, for Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Quartermaster General in India (No. 78, C, Distribution of Army Reliefs, dated Fort William, the 14th January 1882).

No. 122, A. Camp—dated 11th January 1882. WITH reference to your communications marginally noted, I am directed to state, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that as much delay might have been caused by again referring the matter to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and the local Commanders in Chief, the Government of India have sanctioned, in anticipation of the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and the Agent, Governor General, Central India, the withdrawal of the field battery from Kamptec, and the horse artillery battery from Mhow which, it is understood, is recommended by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and the local Commanders in Chief, and has the concurrence of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

2. The Governments of Madras and Bombay have been informed by telegraph accordingly, and the Agent, Governor General, Central India, has been asked whether he considers it necessary to have a field battery at Mhow in the place of the horse artillery battery withdrawn, as it was suggested by the Government of Bombay to send one of the field batteries from Karachi to Mhow.

TELEGRAM from Secretary, Military Department, Bombay, to Secretary, Military Department, Calcutta (dated the 13th January 1882).

17. DOES the authority conveyed in your telegram to-day, withdrawal horse artillery battery from Mhow, include sanction to the proposal to move A-4th from Karachi to Mhow, as stated in my telegram, No. 6, of 5th instant. A-4th has been temporarily located at Karachi, where there is no proper accommodation for two field batteries.

COPY of a TELEGRAM from Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 110, C., dated Fort William, the 18th January 1882).

Yours 13th. Move A-4th from Karachi to Mhow sanctioned.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Agent, Governor General, Central India, for information, with reference to his telegram, dated 14th January 1882.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Quartermaster General in India, in continuation of Military Department, No. 78, C., dated 14th January 1882, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

STATEMENT showing the TOTAL ANNUAL COST of the actual existing Establishment of 88 Royal Artillery Batteries in India in April 1881, as shown in Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 378 of 1881, compared with the Cost of the Establishment of 86 Batteries, as exhibited in India Military Despatch, No. 141 of 1881.

DESCRIPTION OF BATTERIES.	Actual Sanctioned Establishment in India in April 1881, as per Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 378 of 1881.		
	Number of Batteries in India.	Rate of Annual Cost.	Total Annual Cost.
Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery - - - -	14	Rs. 2,02,000	Rs. 28,41,860
" of " Field - - - -	41	1,71,016	70,11,656
" of " Heavy - - - -	4	1,32,152	5,28,608
" of " Mountain - - - -	5*	1,44,336	7,21,680
" of " Garrison - - - -	24	76,830	18,43,920
TOTAL Number and Cost per Annum -	88	- -	1,29,47,724

* Former establishment of mountain batteries in Bengal - - - - -	No. 2
In lieu of one horse and one field battery reduced in Bengal, as per India Military Despatch, No. 229 of 1881 - - - - -	2
In lieu of the field battery at Thayetmyo - - - - -	1
TOTAL - - - -	5

ABSTRACT.

Total annual cost of actual establishment of 88 batteries in April 1881, as detailed above - - - - -	Rs. 1,29,47,724
Total annual cost of assumed establishment of 86 batteries, as per details in the statement attached to India Military Despatch, No. 141 of 1881 - - - - -	1,29,06,078
Increased cost of the actual establishment over the former estimate of assumed sanctioned establishment - - - - -	Rs. 41,646

7 February 1882.

(signed) O. R. N.

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 60 of 1882, Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (received 11th April 1882).

My Lord Marquis,

Fort William, 16 March 1882.

WE have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's Despatch of the 5th January last, No. 12, replying to our proposals respecting the establishment of British troops to be maintained in India.

2. Your Lordship has obtained the assent of Her Majesty's Government to the proposed change in the establishment of Royal Artillery serving in this country; the number of batteries is to be reduced from 86, the sanctioned establishment before the war, to a total of 77 batteries, with various modifications in their strength, and we have already reported the arrangements which have been made in consequence of this decision.

Despatch No. 41, of 12th February 1882.

3. With respect to the cavalry, our proposal to reduce the number of British regiments serving in this country from nine to eight, with such an increase in the strength of the rank and file of the regiments to be maintained as would practically keep the total strength of British sabres in India unaltered, is still the subject of correspondence between your Lordship and the Secretary of State for War.

4. We

4. We observe from the correspondence enclosed with your Despatch that Mr. Secretary Childers took objection to the proposal on the grounds, first, that the 14th Hussars could not be sent direct to England from the Cape, because, as that regiment was not first on the roster to return home, it must in any case return to India; next, that he is not in a position to supply immediately large drafts to make up the remaining eight regiments to the increased establishment proposed. It is further urged that the establishment of each regiment serving at home would have to be reduced, or one cavalry regiment would have to be disbanded. It is also implied that the settlement of the military establishments in India effected in 1870 was to be regarded as final, and it is objected that to depart from the organization then established would be to transfer the whole cost of maintaining the necessary elasticity of the British forces from Indian to Imperial revenues.

5. With respect to the objection that, if the Indian establishment is reduced by one regiment of cavalry, a regiment would therefore have to be disbanded, from which it might be inferred that the home establishment of cavalry is an absolutely fixed quantity, to which the Indian establishment is extra, we may point out that, before the Mutiny, the establishment of British cavalry, exclusive of the Household troops, consisted of 25 regiments, of which four were serving in India and 21 at home. After the Mutiny the regiments of Bengal European cavalry which had been raised at that time were transferred to the British Army, and constitute the present 19th, 20th, and 21st Hussars. But the Indian establishment has been raised from four to nine regiments, so that, while the British cavalry has been increased by three regiments, there are two less serving at home than there were when the total establishment of British cavalry was fixed at its present strength. Consequently, if the Indian establishment was reduced, as we propose, to eight regiments, there would still be one regiment less in England than there were before. Such being the facts, we think it can hardly be maintained that the existing establishment at home has been fixed with reference to Indian requirements. It is now deemed expedient to maintain the regiments at home on a stronger footing than they used to be maintained. But what holds good for home service should surely be applicable also to India. In former days the regiments on the home establishment were weak in numbers, and the organization was consequently expensive; the regiments on the Indian establishment were comparatively strong, and their organization was comparatively economical. Now the situation is changed; and when, as we pointed out in our Despatches, Nos. 141 and 401, of last April and October respectively, the cavalry regiment in this country is actually below the strength of what may be termed the reserve regiments on the home establishment, we submit that our proposal to raise the establishment of the former to a somewhat higher figure is a very reasonable one, more especially when, as we here pointed out, the reduction proposed of one regiment here will still leave fewer regiments at home than there were before the Mutiny.

6. It may be useful to draw attention to the fact that in 1869 Lord Mayo's Government proposed to reduce the establishment of British cavalry in India to *seven* regiments.* We shall be satisfied, however, if it can be reduced to *eight*, even on the less economical scale than was then proposed.

7. We trust, therefore, that your Lordship will be able to obtain the authority of Her Majesty's Government for our sending home the regiment first on the roster next trooping season without relief.

8. With regard to the infantry, our proposal is for the reduction of the number of battalions in India from 50 to 46, with a proportionate increase of the establishment of rank and file per battalion; but, in consequence of the objections raised by the Secretary of State for War, your Lordship in Council has decided that the demand might be allowed to stand over for the present.

9. The main objection which appears to be raised on the part of the War Office to this proposal is to be found in Mr. Thompson's letter of the 14th July 1881, in the plea that a settlement was effected between the War Office and the India Office in 1870, which should be regarded as complete and final, and that the Indian Government are in consequence not at liberty to propose a revision of their existing establishments.

10. The settlement to which Mr. Secretary Childers refers is, we suppose, to be found in the correspondence which took place in 1870 between the India Office and the War Office, consequent on the proposal of the Government of India to reduce the number of British infantry battalions in this country from 50 to 45, and British cavalry regiments from 11 to 7, which correspondence was attached to the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 133, of the 12th May 1870. It would appear, however, from that correspondence that the objection raised by Mr. Cardwell, then Secretary for War, was based mainly on the difficulties in dealing with such a measure, arising out of the impending abolition of purchase, and also those involved in meeting the claims of the cadets who had lately passed or were about to pass out of Sandhurst. We cannot find anything in the correspondence implying that the settlement made, whereby the establishment of British infantry was brought down to 50 battalions, and the British cavalry to nine regiments, was accepted by the Duke of Argyll as permanently binding upon the Secretary of State for India, or preventing his reopening the question. And we think that such a plea could be deemed to hold good only if the conditions of that settlement had been maintained, and if the cost of the army in respect of charges arising out of British regiments had remained unaltered. But we need hardly point out to your Lordship that this is not the case. The Indian estimates have been subject to a constantly increasing charge on account of the British forces in India, arising out of changes which in many cases the Government of India did not desire, and about which they were never consulted; and it is the accumulated increase of these charges which has brought about the present reconsideration of the subject. As we pointed out in our letter, No. 401, of the 29th October last, the various changes which have been made in the pay and allowances of British officers and soldiers in India since 1864-65 altogether involve an additional burden on the revenues of India of about 800,000 *l.* a year. Since 1870, the increase has amounted to nearly 500,000 *l.*, and even since our proposal for this reduction was made, last April, a new item of charge has been imposed on our military estimates of about 90,000 *l.* a year, arising out of the Warrant of the 25th June 1881, an item which we may observe does not fall far short of absorbing the saving produced by the artillery reductions just sanctioned. It was found that under the system of promotion introduced in 1877 large numbers of officers would be compulsorily retired in the rank of captain and major long before they had become inefficient from age. To meet this difficulty the course has been adopted of largely increasing the number of lieutenant colonels and majors, so that while the ages for compulsory retirement in each grade are maintained, officers will rise to the higher grades more quickly than before. The result is that every regiment has now a second lieutenant colonel, and a number of majors who are doing the work of captains of companies; and, as we pointed out in the Despatch above referred to, while the difference between the pay of a major and a captain, and that of a lieutenant colonel and a major, is inconsiderable in England, in India it amounts to some hundreds of pounds a year. This change alone throws an extra charge upon India of about 45,000 *l.* a year, from which the Indian Government in respect of efficiency derives no corresponding benefit. The efficiency of the army has indeed been diminished in one important respect, the strength of British officers in the country having been diminished by one per regiment.

11. The average rate of increase in the cost of the European army in India arising from changes over which the Government of India has no control, has been during the last 18 years 50,000 *l.* a year. It is the constant recurrence of new charges of this sort which has made it imperatively necessary to reconsider the military estimates, and to reduce them in some way or other, and the very moderate measure which we have proposed, a more moderate one than was proposed in 1869, still seems to us to be both reasonable and proper.

12. In Mr. Thompson's letter of the 22nd September 1881, one of the enclosures to your Lordship's Despatch of the 5th January last, to which we are now replying, Mr. Secretary Childers says that he objects to the Government of India escaping its due share of military expenditure by filling up its reduced number of cadres to any strength which it may find financially convenient. We submit to your Lordship that this objection really begs the question, whether India is not now paying more than its due share of military expenditure. The

criticism

criticism would have been just had the Indian Government proposed to revert to the state of things which obtained before the Mutiny, when the battalions in India had a strength of over 1,000 rank and file, while those on home service were kept at a smaller strength. But our proposal goes only to the very moderate point of maintaining the infantry battalions in India at a strength absolutely smaller than that which is now recognised to be proper for the regiments at home which are first for foreign service. That establishment having been fixed at 950 rank and file, we think it cannot be reasonably contended that the present Indian establishment of 820 rank and file is a proper one for regiments which are actually on foreign service; which are at a distance from their reserves; which cannot look to the army reserve for augmentation as the battalions at home can, and which may be called upon to take the field at a day's notice. We may observe that while we now propose an establishment of 920, the establishment proposed by the Government of India in 1870 was for battalions with 930 rank and file; also that Lord Salisbury, in the Military Secretary's letter to the War Office of the 3rd May 1877, suggested the reduction of the number of battalions in India from 50 to 40, and the augmentation of those remaining to 1,000 rank and file.

13. It may be said that to reduce the number of British regiments in India is to reduce the reserve of officers immediately available for times of emergency. We are very sensible of the value of such a reserve, if it were available; but the establishment of officers for a British regiment has been so largely reduced in numbers, although not in cost, by the alterations of late years, that few, if any, can now be spared from regimental duty; and the reduction in this reserve caused by the withdrawal of four battalions is practically inappreciable.

14. From all points of view, then, we submit that the proposal we have made is as moderate as could be justified by the circumstances of the case, and we trust that your Lordship will endeavour to obtain for it the assent of Her Majesty's Government before the time comes for the next season's reliefs.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (Military, No. 239) to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis, India Office, London, 13 July 1882.

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Lordship's Military Letter, No. 60, dated 16th March 1882, acknowledging my Military Despatch of the 5th January, No. 12, on the subject of the establishment of British troops to be maintained in India.

2. In paragraph 4 of that Despatch, I informed your Lordship that, while the question of the reduction of British Infantry battalions and batteries of Royal Artillery had been, for the time, settled in communication with the Secretary of State for War, the proposed reduction of a regiment of British Cavalry, with a corresponding increase of strength to the remaining corps, was still under discussion.

3. As I had accepted the proposals of your Government as practicable and expedient, the measure was pressed on the Secretary of State for War with much urgency, but Her Majesty's Government having decided against its adoption, I was constrained to accept that decision, reserving, however, the right to again propose this reduction whenever opportunity might offer.

4. I am of opinion that it would serve no useful purpose to do so in the immediate present, but, as I still continue satisfied that the measure is desirable, your Excellency may be assured that it will not be allowed to drop out of sight.

0.131.

3 K

5. With

5. With respect to the question of the Infantry reduction referred to in paragraphs 8 to 13 of your Lordship's letter under reply, I have already, in paragraph 5 of my Military Despatch of 5th January 1882, stated the grounds on which I ceased from pressing this measure on the Secretary of State for War; though I by no means consider that these objections preclude a renewal of the proposals for cadre reductions, yet they still, in my judgment, possess sufficient weight to induce me to refrain from urging Her Majesty's Government to reconsider their decision during the present year.

6. Although it has not been possible for me to obtain the assent of Her Majesty's Government to the reduction of one Cavalry and four Infantry regiments before the coming relief, yet I fully recognize the seriousness of the growing charges of our European force, and I have forwarded to the Secretary of State for War a copy of your representations in a letter* a copy of which I enclose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

Enclosure referred to.

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for War, dated India Office, 12th July 1882, No. M. 11,723—82.

Sir,

I WAS directed by the Secretary of State for India to inform you in my letter, No. 857 W., of the 21st October 1881, paragraph 3, that a reply would be subsequently given to your letter of the 22nd September 1881, which dealt mainly with the question of the reduction of a regiment of British Cavalry in India, and incidentally with the general principle on which the military establishments of India shall be adapted to its needs.

Mr. Secretary Childers is aware that subsequently to the foregoing correspondence the proposed Cavalry reduction has been the subject of careful deliberation, and finally Her Majesty's Government, in agreement with the views of the Secretary of State for War, decided adversely to the representations of this office and of the Government of India.

That Government, having been made aware of this decision, have again addressed the Secretary of State for India on the whole subject of the proposed cadre reductions, both Infantry and Cavalry, and I am desired to forward their letter for Mr. Secretary Childers' information.

The Marquis of Hartington, I am to state, having temporarily accepted the adverse decision of Her Majesty's Government, does not propose for the present to press for the Infantry reduction, nor during the present year, at least, for that of the Cavalry corps, but I am to request that it may be clearly understood that he reserves the right of again bringing forward the question of reduction so soon as it appears to him that the occasion serves for doing so, and that by not immediately renewing his representations he is by no means to be understood as admitting the principle apparently laid down in your letter of the 22nd September 1881, that the Government of India is to have no voice in considering what is the suitable strength and organization of the European military establishments in that country, but, on the contrary, I am directed to assert the claim of that Government to a prominent voice in a matter which so vitally affects the financial position of the country.

In making this communication I am, with reference to the remarks in your letters of the 14th July and 22nd September 1881, directed to observe that the Secretary of State for India in Council is not aware of any system having been accepted or arrangements entered into by the Indian Government in 1870 which should bar him from pressing Her Majesty's Government to affect changes in the strength of British cadres on the Indian establishment, and Lord Hartington will be glad if such a specific reference can be made to the passages relied on by the War Office in support of their view, as will enable him to correct any misapprehension which may exist on this point.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Allen Johnson, Colonel,*
Military Secretary.

(SUPPLEMENTARY.)

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (Military, No. 378)
to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis, India Office, London, 10 November 1881.

Para. 1. In explanation of my telegram,* dated 29th October 1881, and previous communications on the subject of the establishment of Royal Artillery in India, I have to draw your Lordship's attention to the following facts.

2. It is not, I believe, questioned that the authorized establishment in the early part of the year 1878 was 15 Horse, 43 Field, and 28 Garrison, or, in all, 86 batteries (heavy and mountain batteries being, as establishment, identical with "Garrison").

3. In your letter, No. 229, dated 7th July 1879, you requested that three Garrison batteries should be substituted on the establishment for one Horse and one Field battery. This was sanctioned in my letter, No. 285, paragraph 14, dated 16th October 1879.

4. The authorized establishment then stood as 14 Horse, 42 Field, and 31 Garrison, or, in all, 87 batteries.

5. Subsequently on your telegram of the 22nd September 1879:—

"Our 181 of 1878. On recommendation of Commander in Chief and assurance that Horse Guards will not object, we have, in anticipation of approval, sanctioned conversion of K Battery, 1st Brigade, at Thayetmyo into Garrison battery with mountain equipment, and retention in addition, as equivalent for Field battery reduced, of 10th Battery, 8th Brigade, as additional to establishment. This not to affect number of garrison batteries going out."

6. You obtained sanction to this arrangement in Military Despatch, dated 27th November 1879, No. 353.

7. The authorized establishment thus stood as 14 Horse, 41 Field, 33 Garrison, or 88 batteries in all.

8. Since then I am not aware that any change of establishment has been asked for or made.

9. Possibly some confusion may have been caused as to the authorised existent and permanent establishment, by inadvertence in my Despatch of 7th July 1881, No. 219, paragraph 9, which gave the number of field batteries as 40 instead of 41, an error which was repeated in my telegram of the 22nd August 1881, but this was corrected in your telegram of the 30th August 1881.

10. I agree with your Lordship's Government that the existing establishment is in excess of the requirements of the country, and I am in immediate communication with the Secretary of State for War in view to a considerable reduction in its strength.

11. On this point I hope very shortly to be able to inform you that a satisfactory arrangement has been made.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

* Yours 30th August—Artillery. In 1878 regular establishment stood 15 horse, 43 field, 28 garrison batteries. In 1879 five garrison substituted on fixed establishment for one horse and two field batteries, at which your Artillery force now stands. General question. Artillery reductions under present consideration. Meanwhile await instructions before sending home any battery in excess of reliefs authorised in my Despatch 296 of 1881.

— III. —

REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 200 of 1881—Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (received 22 June 1881).

My Lord,

Simla, 27 May 1881.

From Government of Bombay, No. 5803, dated 8th October 1880.
 From Government of Bombay, No. 5905, dated 14th October 1880, and Enclosures.
 Telegram to Government of Bombay, dated 23rd October 1880.
 Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 29th October 1880.
 To Government of Bombay, No. 1962 D. S., dated 1st November 1880.
 To Director of Army Remount Operations, No. 1963 D. S., dated 1st November 1880.
 From Adjutant General in India, No. 49 F. C., dated 12th November 1880, and Enclosure.
 Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 17th November 1880.
 Telegram to Government of Bombay, dated 22nd November 1880.
 From Government of Bombay, No. 6885, dated 16th November 1880.
 To Adjutant General in India, No. 950 D., dated 27th November 1880.
 From Government of Bombay, No. 7167, dated 11th December 1880.
 To Government of Bombay, No. 1145 D., dated 18th December 1880.
 From Government of Bombay, No. 7391, dated 22nd December 1880.
 To Director of Army Remount Operations, No. 1232 D., dated 30th December 1880.
 From Government of Bombay, No. 7451, dated 24th December 1880, and Enclosure.
 From Director of Army Remount Operations, No. 65, dated 3rd January 1881.
 Telegram to Director of Army Remount Operations, No. 35, dated 8th January 1881.
 To Director of Army Remount Operations, No. 478 B. D., dated 19th May 1881.

We have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, the marginally noted correspondence arising out of the proposal of the Government of Bombay for the appointment of a Remount Agent, and the establishment of a Reserve Remount Depôt in that Presidency.

2. We have considered it desirable to decline both these proposals.

3. In arriving at this decision, however, we have had to consider the whole question of supplying all the Indian armies with remounts; and having especially in view the experience of the recent campaign in Afghanistan, we have come to the conclusion that it is desirable rather to reduce the number of horses in reserve, and available for the wants of the Indian army generally, than to establish any new depôt.

4. We have therefore determined to abolish the reserve depôt at Hapur, maintaining depôts at Sabaranpur and Oosur only, and to reduce the number of horses in reserve from 1,300 to 800. This measure is in accordance with the recommendation in paragraph 508 of the Army Commission Report; it is one which past experience fully justifies us in adopting, and we trust it will effect a considerable saving. Our instructions in connection with the abolition of the Hapur Depôt will be found in the accompanying letter * to the Director of Army Remount Operations.

* No. 478 S. D., dated 10th May 1881.

5. On a full consideration of the present system of army remount operations, we are of opinion that it will be expedient to place the general management and supervision of the business throughout India in charge of one Director.

6. The present system of having three separate and independent agencies for the purchase of horses in the three Presidencies is one which has not proved successful. Each Presidency being dependent on its market, the supply is not always adequate to the demand; while the class of horse required for a particular branch of the service is not always available for the purpose at the place where it is required. Thus for example it was found necessary last year to send 400 Australian horses from Bengal to Bombay. On the other hand, horses which would be suitable for some purposes of the Bengal Army are often to be procured only at Bombay. To effect this distribution properly, one controlling authority is necessary, and we think it very desirable that there should be one uniform system throughout the three Presidencies under the Director of Army Remount Operations.

7. In strongly recommending this proposal for your Lordship's approval, we desire to point out that it is one which has constantly been advocated by the various authorities who have from time to time reported on matters connected with the stud in India.

8. Thus

8. Thus General Chamberlain, President of a special committee which reported on the subject in 1873, has shown* that by dealing with the matter as one operation, and by adopting the same arrangements for purchasing in Bombay as in Madras and Bengal, the remounting of the army will be more satisfactorily and simply effected.

9. Major General Sir S. Browne, President of the Special Stud Commission of 1875, reported † that, by having one agency for dealing in the several metropolitan and Mofussil horse marts, the Government would then govern the entire horse market in India, develop each source of supply as deemed necessary, and would command a supply of the classes of horses required. The whole of the Artillery and British Cavalry would then be uniformly mounted, as each reserve of horses could furnish remounts irrespective of Presidency, but with due reference to economy of distribution and suitability to the respective branches of the service.

10. The Army Commission have also recorded their opinion ‡ that there should be one Director of the Remount Department for all India, under whose directions the number of remounts annually required should be determined, and instructions issued as to their classification and place of purchase.

11. We may add that it is desirable on general grounds that all the Indian horse markets should receive a due share of Government support, by a distribution among them of the purchases to be made for the whole army,

12. We believe that under the arrangements we propose the purchasing operations in the various markets will be better controlled and the supply improved, while the general remounting operations for the army will be better managed. We hope, therefore, that our proposals will meet with your Lordship's approval.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

Enclosures referred to.

From Major General *C. T. Chamberlain*, c.s.i., President, Special Stud Commission, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 1495, dated Camp Ghazipur, 12th November 1873).

In reply to your No. 89 of 3rd September last, I have the honour to forward copy of a report§ and enclosures as per margin, from Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, detailing his proceedings at Poona and Bombay, and making certain suggestions regarding the remounting of the armies of India.

§ No. 89 H., dated 23 October 1873.
App. A.—Roll of stallions.
„ B.—Questions and replies.
„ C.—Ali Abdoollah's letter of 11th October 1873.

|| Abdool Rahman.
Ali Abdoollah.
Hussun Khan.
Morad Khan.

The information he collected from the horse dealers therein named|| establishes the probability of about 1,000 remounts being available annually in the course of a few years for distribution in the three Presidencies, in addition to such number of colonial horses as the local market may supply.

2. The particulars which Mr. Hallen gathered in Bombay regarding the latter class led him to believe that the trade with that port is precarious. Freight during the present season has been so high as to prevent shippers sending horses there. At all events, these are the reasons given for shipments not being expected, and it is known that some 60 walers were landed last month by Messrs. Warren and Lalor at Madras, and sent by rail to Poona and Bombay. The prizes offered in Calcutta for colonial horses this year may, to a certain extent, have affected the Bombay market.

3. It is rumoured that the Governments of Bombay and Madras, and the shippers of horses to those ports, hold the belief that the Government of India grants an advantage to the Bengal Army in allowing horses to be purchased in Calcutta and elsewhere in this Presidency at—

600 rupees for Horse Artillery, and
500 rupees for other branches.

But it must be remembered that the above sums are the maximum allowed, and according to the system now obtaining, are seldom given, because every horse purchased is paid for at the price considered to be his market value. Up to the present time the average cost of 280 remounts this season in Calcutta is Rs. 487.15.11. This is owing to the horses brought before the agent not being of a higher value. Some few have been priced, and bought for as high sums as 700 and 750 rupees; again, others as low as 350 rupees.

4. It is believed that in Bombay the price sanctioned for all branches is 500 rupees; and in Madras 575 rupees for Horse Artillery and Hussars, and 500 rupees for other horses; but these prices are, it is understood, always given. In other words, the maximum price sanctioned is the only sum known. Consequently, if an average be struck of the cost of a Madras or Bombay remount, it will be found to be as much, if not more, than that now given in Bengal under the system of valuation.

5. At first sight it appears that Bombay and Madras labour under a disadvantage by the maximum of 600 rupees not being allowed, and for this reason it seems advisable to authorise standard rates throughout India, viz., those of Bengal. If the information about the Madras rates is correct, the gain in that Presidency will simply be nominal. In Bombay it will not be much, because there are but few Horse Artillery batteries in that Presidency, and the outlay on their account will be very trifling.

To the public, dealers, and shippers the advance in price will be considered a boon, and will remove the feeling of any particular market having any particular advantage.

6. But, if this concession be made, it will be for Government to guard its interests, both on the score of economy and efficiency, by impressing upon the Governments of Bombay and Madras the necessity for introducing the system now in force in Bengal. At first, it will be unpalatable to the dealers; but if the officers appointed to the duties of purchasing have a real knowledge of horses, and conduct their work with tact and judgment, the merchants will soon learn that they must bring good horses if they wish to secure the top price, and they should be told that Government prefers to pay it, in preference to buying cheaper animals. This is the only practical way of bringing the dealers to see that, in future, the Government will only pay a commercial value for their horses, and does not accept proposals of the nature mentioned in Ali Abdeollah's letter (the passage marked marginally in red ink), Appendix C., "to enter into an agreement and engage to give" him 600 rupees for artillery horses (not horse artillery only), and 500 rupees for cavalry in Bombay.

7. With reference to paragraphs 12 and 13 of Mr. Hallen's report, in which he explains the system he advocates for remounting the army, I think it must be looked at in its practical light, which embraces greater efficiency with substantial economy.

The

The fuller details promised in that paragraph are explained to me as follows :—

That instead of regarding the interests of the three armies as separate, they should be considered as one, and that the purchases should be made on one account, distributing horses wherever they may be wanted.

For example—

The supposed requirements to be as follows :—

	Horse Artillery.	Foot Artillery.	Hussars.	Total.
Bengal - - - - -	200	400	600	1,200
Madras - - - - -	50	150	200	400
Bombay - - - - -	50	150	50	250
TOTAL - - - - -	300	700	850	1,850

The total for the year, for the whole armies, will be—

Horse Artillery - - - - -	300
Field „ - - - - -	700
Hussars - - - - -	850
TOTAL - - - - -	1,850

The remount agents at each port will register these wants, and from time to time keep each other acquainted with the state and prospects of their respective markets and of the purchases made. If in one market deficiency occur, the other agents would meet its particular wants (given in the register), instead of as at present being left to its own resources, so that each Presidency would mutually assist the other, and all market rates being alike, both for the dealers and for Government, the cost of the horses should be about the same. If it should happen that the prices in one market be raised, Government will have two others to fall back upon, and this would doubtless bring about a decline in the tariffs in the high market.

Should combination amongst the dealers of the three markets lead to a general rise, then Government, being the chief purchaser, will always make an impression by holding back for a time. This is, in my opinion, a very strong element of this scheme, as it places the horse trade in the hands of the State.

8. Each agent having a register of purchases duly classified for the different arms, the allotment of the remounts to the reserve depôts would be as described in the 13th paragraph of Mr. Hallen's letter.

9. As to the economy of the plan, it may be assumed that horses which may have to be sent from one Presidency to another by road will not cost the State, appreciably, more than if standing in a reserve depôt, and so far from doing them any harm, it will tend to improve their condition and acclimatize them, provided they are sent under charge of an European officer as it is recommended they should be.

10. When the Persian and Cape trades come to be fully developed (with the double view of securing the best class of horses and of counteracting the evil influence which a dependence on the Australian trade is calculated to engender), Bengal must always look to receiving a certain portion of its remounts from Bombay. Therefore, so far as this Presidency is concerned, it must be dependent upon external aid, and it will be more economical to include the requirements in the general list, than to offer additional inducement to the

dealers to bring horses to Allahabad. This latter measure was originally proposed in my letter, No. 5A., of the 26th August last, with the object of securing Persian and other horses for this army. It was one of the points upon which Mr. Hallen was directed to report (paragraph 4 of your letter, No. 89), and is included in the information obtained from the Bombay merchants. Attention is invited to the statements made by Ali Abdoolah in answer to Question 8, wherein he says:—

“I would prefer buying horses in Persia for the Bengal Presidency, to go there direct to Allahabad, and as there is no other port to land them at, must bring them to Bombay. If I were to let the Bombay Remount Committee pick from my horses, then the Bengal people would say the best horses have been taken, and the refuse only brought to Allahabad.”

There is great truth in this; there is fair play in Mr. Hallen's scheme where horses will be allotted, as they stand on the register, impartially.

11. It will be observed in the concluding sentence of that report that the two officers with whom he conversed were favourable to his views. It is evident, therefore, that they did not consider the scheme unfavourable to their respective armies, and it certainly is not so to Bengal. It will induce co-operation on the part of the several Governments, it will stifle competition, and give the State every chance of remounting its army efficiently at a moderate cost.

From *J. H. B. Hallen*, Esq., Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, and Member, Special Stud Commission, to the President, Special Stud Commission, Mussoorie (No. 89 H., dated Mussoorie, 23rd October 1873).

IN obedience to orders contained in letter No. 89, of 3rd ultimo, from Government of India, Military Department, I left here on the 20th ultimo, and arrived at Poona on the 15th idem, and have the honour to submit the following report.

2. On the 17th ultimo I had an interview with the Secretary to Government of Bombay, in the Military Department, on the subject of my mission, and fully explained my intentions of not interfering in any way in the horse market with the proceedings of the Bombay army purchasing officers; and that from the knowledge gained in connection with the Bombay horse market for many years, I had every hope of obtaining such information as would render it probable that the Persian horse trade in Bombay might be considerably developed, so that not only could the Bombay army be secured a sufficiency of remounts, but other portions of the Indian army might also become supplied with horses imported from that country.

3. I also assured the Secretary to the Government that all information I might obtain during my stay in Bombay would be submitted to him by me, for the information of his Excellency the Governor of the Presidency. I had also the honour of an interview with his Excellency the Commander in Chief, also with the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, and explained the intentions of the Government of India in directing me to inquire into the state of the horse market of the Western Presidency.

4. Adverting to paragraph 1 of letter No. 89, dated 3rd ultimo, from the Government of India, Military Department, I have to report having attended the horse show held at Poona during the first four days of the current month, and having assisted in the judging of the merits of the several competing horses and the awarding of the prizes in the different classes. I thus had an excellent opportunity of forming an opinion of the present state of horse-breeding, and the beneficial results obtained through the system adopted by the Local Government in distributing stallions in the several horse-breeding districts. I purpose reporting on this subject in a separate communication.

5. I was not able to purchase any stallions for the stud at the show. Two horses, “Satellite” and “Kingeraft,” both Australians, were respectively priced at 10,000 rupees and 13,000 rupees, figures, in my opinion, far above their respective

respective merits. Had they been obtainable at a reasonable price, I would have brought "Satellite" and probably "Kingcraft" also. The reason why such high prices were put upon them rests upon their being considered valuable as race horses; and as their value as such will probably ere long become decreased by accidents to which horses on the turf are liable, and which will not lessen their worth for stud purposes, they will eventually become obtainable at reasonable prices, and in the interim they will have the opportunity of proving their goodness and enduring qualities or otherwise.

Another stallion, an Arab, "Silvertail," I would also have purchased; but as I found the purchasing officer of stallions for the Bombay horse-breeding districts wished to obtain this horse, and though he was priced at a figure above the maximum allowed by the Bombay Government, and within the limit allowed by the Government of India, I was most careful in not competing for the purchase; and by assuring the Bombay purchasing officer and the owner of the horse of my intentions, the former was enabled to purchase the horse at his own price, and his services are thus secured by the State.

6. Owing to the embargo lately placed on the exportation of Arab horses, there will be for some time a scarcity in India of good horses of that breed.

7. I was more fortunate in my search for stallions in the city of Bombay, and after some days I obtained eight, all Arabs, several of them of high quality, and the remainder of an average standard. A register and descriptive roll of these horses is attached, marked A, and it will be observed that their prices averaged Rs. 1,035. 12. per horse, a sum which may be considered very moderate.

I brought these horses with me on my return from Bombay, and have handed them over to the officer in charge of the depôt at Saharunpore, whence they will be distributed for service.

8. I purchased no remounts, as I only saw five or six horses at the Poona Horse Show and in Bombay fit for army purposes; and as I had been informed by the Secretary to Government of the local feeling that there would be a dearth of remounts this season in the Bombay horse market, I thus carefully obeyed the injunctions conveyed in paragraph 3 of No. 89, dated 3rd ultimo, from the Government of India, Military Department.

9. The annual importation of horses from the Gulf and Northern India to Bombay commences this month.

10. I beg now to report with reference to the subject of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government of India letter, Military Department, above quoted.

The practical experience I had gained during my residence in Western India, especially on occasions when I had assisted in the purchasing of remounts in Bombay, and my personal acquaintance with the men who import or receive imported horses in that city, placed me in a favourable position to make full inquiry as to the prospects of the trade and the price for remounts that it may be considered necessary to give.

The names of the principal Persian dealers are Abdool Rahman, Ali Abdool-
* Sons of the late Alun Khan, mentioned lah; and of those of Northern India, Hussun
 by the Cabul Envoy at Simla.

Khan* and Morad Khan.* I had several interviews with these men, and the information obtained from them will be found in their replies to questions put by me, and noted on the appended document marked B.

11. It will be observed that if inducement be steadily offered by the Government that many more and better horses than are at present imported can be obtained from Persia, Candahar, and Cabul. By Ali Abdoola's letter attached to his replies, it will be seen that he is prepared to bring some Persian horses this season to Bombay under certain terms. He is doubtless a very good judge of horses, and will if the opportunity be afforded him, probably bring good horses; but by the latter part of Abdool Rahman's 13th reply, it is very evident that the prices allowed in Bengal by the Government of India for remounts are quite sufficient to allow of dealers having a fair profit. Abdool Rahman is a most respectable man, very trustworthy, is a native of Persia, and his information can be relied on. I therefore consider the prices now given by the Government of India should not be increased, and they should be laid down as the prices *throughout* India.

The enduring qualities, power, and substance of the Persian horse have
 o.131. proved

proved him to be excellent for army purposes, and it is most desirable that as large a supply of horses as possible should be obtained from Persia, not only because of the goodness of the breed, but also to ensure another class of horses competing in the Indian market. Again, many of the horses imported from those countries around Northern India are known to be admirably fitted for remounts, and from the information now recorded, it is most advisable that every inducement should be given to importers to bring horses from those countries. Indeed it seems obvious that if only such inducement be offered, and support by purchasing be steadily given and continued, we may in a year or two calculate upon obtaining at least 1,000 good remounts annually in the Bombay market from Persia, Candahar, and Cabul. Let me here note the policy of having mares, not stallions or geldings imported.

12. As the annual requirements of the Bombay army may be considered as from 250 to 300 remounts, I would now suggest what means should be adopted with a view of securing for the rest of the mounted branches of the Indian army the remainder of remounts which will be obtainable in the Bombay market.

I have carefully thought over this subject, and I have arrived at an opinion as to the best means towards effecting such an end; but I will defer fully entering into details until I have the opportunity of conferring with you. Meanwhile, I will note my belief that to ensure securing all good remounts that may be in future offered for sale in the different horse markets of India, we should submit to the Government of India that the remounting of the armies of the three presidencies should no longer be separately but collectively considered, that is, as a question of remounting the Indian army as one army; that a Remount Agent should be appointed in each of the three presidencies; that the requirements of horses for the Indian army be annually made known to these officers; they should co-operate, each keeping the others informed by post or telegram, when necessary, of purchases from time to time made; that the prices for remounts should be in each presidency the same; a maximum price allowed for horses suited for the different branches; and that the system of purchasing according to the actual market value of each animal, which now obtains in the Remount Agency in Calcutta, be steadily enforced by the other Remount Agents, and that the average price of the remounts purchased should not exceed the maximum price sanctioned.

I feel assured that a system of purchasing based upon such principles would ensure the efficient providing of horses for the Indian army.

13. The allotting of the horses so purchased would be a simple matter. Each Remount Agent would keep his own register of purchases, and the horses should be allotted alternately and according to classes to the different nearest corps and batteries or reserve depôts as required in the order they are borne on his register.

This would create emulation on the part of the Remount Agents, as their several horses would be distributed to different parts of India, and have to be criticised and reported on by many General Officers of Divisions, the Inspector General of Artillery, and the several Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons of the Indian Army, and doubtless the Remount Agent who practically proves himself most efficient in his office would obtain the credit due to him.

Again by having the different breeds of horses now found in the Indian army, viz., Australian, Persian, Candahar, Cabul, Northern Stud, and country-bred, and we may hope for Cape, proportionately distributed to different corps and batteries throughout India, we shall in time find the latter mounted and horsed alike, a desideratum which certainly should be aimed at, and, if possible, gained.

14. I beg to add, with reference to paragraph 3 of this letter, that I handed a copy of the papers marked B, attached, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, prior to my leaving Poona, in order that his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council might be cognizant of the information I had gathered during my stay in that presidency. The letter of Ali Abdoollah, attached to his replies in the appended document marked B, I received from him on the eve of my leaving Bombay to return here, and I intend to send a copy of the letter to the Secretary to the Bombay Government.

15. I have

15. I have to record also that I had the opportunity when at Poona of conferring with the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Madras, who had been deputed by the Madras Government to attend the horse show, and, I believe, inquire into the state of the horse market of Bombay. This officer gave me to understand that the subject of providing remounts is under the earnest consideration of the Government of Madras, and he has requested me to send him a copy of the papers marked B. This I am about doing.

16. In conclusion, I would mention that in the course of my conversations with the Secretary to the Government of Bombay and the Military Secretary of the Government* of Madras, I avowed my opinions as to how the more efficient remounting of the Indian army might be carried out, and I have reason to believe that both officers fully concur with my views.

* Governor?
(signed) C. T. Chamberlain.

From Major General *S. Browne, C.B., v.c.*, President, Special Stud Commission, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 48, "Studs Report"—Horse Trade; Future supply); dated Mussooree, 2nd August 1875.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a report on the late stud gathered from data furnished by a previous committee and by the Special Stud Commission, together with the opinion I have been able to form since I assumed charge of the office of President, Special Stud Commission.

2. I will allude first to the opinions given by Major General C. Troup's Committee expressed in their report (paragraphs as per margin) as follows:—

Paragraph 15, page 35, General Troup's Committee Report.—"The Committee are forced to the conclusion that the stud is now in a most unsatisfactory state from the following facts:—

- "1st. The steady decrease in the number of remounts;
- "2nd. The large proportion of unsound horses;
- "3rd. The great number of narrow chests and twisted fore-legs; and
- "4th. The very bad results of the stud operations as shown by the remounts of the last year."

Paragraph 2, Part IX., page 36, General Troup's Committee Report. "With regard to the first and mainly essential question, viz., the general management of the department with reference to the supply of a sufficient number of remounts at a reasonable cost, and taking also into account its influence upon the improvement in the breed of horses in India, the committee neither consider that the studs at present work satisfactorily, nor can they supply a sufficient number of suitable horses to complete the requirements of the service; but it is believed that if its suggestions be carried out, they will some years hence be in a fair position to do so, and at a more reasonable cost;" and to the conclusions arrived at by the Special Stud Commission given in paragraphs 54-57, inclusive, of their Letter No. 3671, dated 27th June 1874, as follows:—

Paragraph 54. The immediate decline is accounted for in this way:

"Up to a certain time very superior stallions were imported from England, and there being some 3,000 mares in the breeding districts, greater selection could be made in choosing for brood. When, moreover, the supply of stallions ceased for a period, and, when supplied, were inferior in quality, when, also, strain was put upon the department by the large augmentation, to the mounted branches, inferior mares were sent into the district to meet the demand for remounts; and this course has been continued up to the present time, even to employing three-year old fillies for the purpose. This is said to have been done under the orders of the late Earl of Mayo."

Paragraph 55. "I beg reference to the Result Statement, Appendix D., in proof of the large number of unfit mares brought before this Commission straight from the breeding districts; also to extract (Appendix J.) from Colonel Cuiper's letter showing the number of mares he disposed of in November last; and again to "Appendix C.," which proves that of 1,743 mares on the books on

the 1st January 1873, only 1,048 remained to be resumed. The balance, consequently, either died or were disposed of as not worth keeping."

Paragraph 56.—"I ask how it is possible that horses could be bred at a reasonable cost in the Central Division, where everything was against success. I account for the narrow-chested, congenitally unfit and malformed stock, also for the creaking joints, knuckling-over fetlock, elbows in, toes out, seedy toe, bad action, weedy frames and other degeneracy—

Opinions of Special Stud Commission regarding degeneracy in the Central studs.

"1st. To a damp climate altogether inimical to horses.

"2nd. To the operations being trusted to a race of people inhabiting a country where horses are not indigenous, and who, therefore, have no taste for them.

"3rd. To the impossibility of giving the mares the exact horse they require. Such stallions being often unavailable, or too far distant for the purpose, they had to be put to whatever horse was handy. To this may be added in many instances faulty classing.

"4th. To neither sires or dams having had liberty for many generations.

"5th. To the impure air in confined non-ventilated hovels where they were kept, sometimes not loosened for months together (in the rains communication between villages is often by log boats), always standing in their own filth, except when the *depôt* officer was known to be on tour.

"6th. To improper food, especially injurious to the mare *in* foal and the foal at foot.

"7th. To a chronic system of stall rearing and forcing when the foals were taken up, with sham liberty and exercise of two or three hours per diem, a system which produced yearly epidemics of strangles as well as by a large crop of diseases endangered by inactivity and pampering, which told upon them when drafted into the 'service' or 'brood.'"

Paragraph 57. "It would be impossible to state what number of mares have been shot for 'œdema' and 'down behind,' as no regular record has been kept; but it would not be wrong to say that hundreds have been so dealt with.

"As they were not sent to the breeding districts in this state, they became so from being tied up for years in succession.

"I ought to explain that 'down behind' means the falling of the fetlocks, even to their touching the ground in consequence of the pastern joints losing their elasticity from want of motion, the blood thereby stagnating, and not only producing loss of power in the part, but also causing the 'œdema.'

"The animal seen under the extreme conditions were suffering intensely; the oldest, and they the best mares, some of them grand specimens, were the most affected; the middling aged ones were less so; the younger ones still less; those recently sent out not at all. The produce of the former showed that this defect had become hereditary (I am told that Veterinary Surgeon Parry asserted some years back that it would become so).

"Some of them were destroyed at once, and others parted with owing to this malformation.

"If liberty had always been the rule, all the defects, barring climate, would have been avoided, the produce would have been considerably greater, and far less unsound."

3. Major General Troup's Committee, for the reasons assigned, condemned the stud as it stood, a decision shared in by the Special Stud Commission. Having lately inspected the Saharanpur, Hapur and Karnal *depôts*, and perused the papers connected with previous Reports and inspections, I cannot but come to the same conclusion that the stud, as carried on under its old arrangement, failed to supply the requirements of Government, was falling off in its supply of remounts for the army; and those that were supplied cost Government of late as follows:

Cost of stud remounts.	Rs.
In General Troup's Committee Report, paragraph 19, 20, pp. 29, 30.	" For seven years (1861-62—1867-68 inclusive) - 1,485
	" five years (1863-64—1867-68 ditto) - 1,789
	" three years (1865-66—1867-68 ditto) - 2,194
	showing

showing a steady and enormous increase in the cost of a remount from the Stud Department.

"The Committee further notice that for the last seven years there has been a great and unaccountable increase in the net expenditure of the department, it having risen from 10,71,169 rupees in 1861-62 to 14,30,500 rupees in 1867-68, notwithstanding which, the outturn has been steadily diminishing.

4. Some of the causes tending to the degeneration and to the enhanced cost may be briefly stated as follows:—

1stly. Not sufficient care in selection when purchasing colts and fillies, hundreds yearly being subsequently rejected and sold for a trifle after costing Government a high sum (*vide* Appendix A.)

Here I must add that in my inspection last month I reject 119 animals, though the depôt had only been inspected two months previously, when a number were cast. Had I complied with the wishes of the stud officers, many more would have been ordered to be sold. I note this to show that the Commission had not been too severe when in March and April last they rejected 586 from this depôt (Hapur) alone.

5. I beg to support my reasons for the cause of degeneration by the following extracts from General Troup's Committee Report:—

Paragraph 67, page 9. "It will be observed from the above that about *one-third of the stock in hand is bad and not worth keeping*; none of these animals should have been brought in the first instance; but if a few by accident had been brought into the depôts, they should have been weeded and sold as soon as their unfitness was discovered.

"Nearly one-fifth of the whole is put down as 'unlikely,' of which it is believed that many were kept on in the hope of some of them eventually turning out fit for the service; but from the calculation of the Committee noted below, it is apparent that this is a mistake and false economy; for not more than 5 per cent. will ever be passed as remounts, and at least one-half should therefore have been rejected and sold. It is understood that many of the animals pronounced 'bad' by the Committee have since been disposed of; but still there remain numbers in the depôt which should be cleared out."

Paragraph 23, page 14. "The Committee do not consider it necessary to comment any further on the young stock selected for purchase, as purchasing or otherwise is not optional to the stud officer in several districts, however bad the animal may be. But during the inspection of these districts several foals, either from malformation or other causes, being found worthless were put up at once to auction, and realised, considering the animals, high prices. Had all the bad colts and fillies been similarly disposed of, a great saving would have been effected and more room and green food would have been available for those in the depôts; and the Committee is of opinion that 18 per cent. are 'unlikely,' and it is quite certain that half of them or 210 should have been weeded out and sold soon after their arrival in the depôts.

"This would have been a further saving of fodder, green food, and what is more important, room in the stables."

Paragraph 39, page 6. "The Committee were informed by the Deputy Superintendent of Studs that only 37 per cent. of the number purchased by him were expected to get into the service, this having been the average number for previous years.

Paragraph 41, page 6. "The Committee observed many foals purchased as young as eight or nine months old. They also noticed in the depôts many of the young stock that ought never to have been selected or retained, being either lame from hereditary disease, or unfit from malformation and other causes.

"These purchases were made with the idea, *first*, that young foals would get better food in the depôts, and have a better chance of turning out well; *secondly*, that horses with hereditary diseases already developed might grow sufficiently out of them to render them serviceable; and, *thirdly*, that young stock with twisted toes in at the hocks and such malformations would, as they grow older, improve so much as to become fair remounts."

Paragraph 5, page 37. "The Committee has already in Part VI., paragraph 18, fully entered into the subject of the cost of a remount furnished from the stud, and has expressed its opinion generally respecting the evident and apparent causes of these high rates, which may be briefly enumerated as follows:—

"1st. Enormous expenditure in buildings and repairs.

"2nd. The maintenance of depôts and establishments altogether disproportioned to the stock in hand.

"3rd. Higher rank of officers and consequent increase of pay, the result of present army organization.

"4th. Over-purchase and subsequent retention in depôts of useless stock.

"5th. The pay and travelling allowances of two Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons of the army debited to the Stud Department.

"6th. Decrease in outturn.

"7th. The retention of unprofitable and bad Government mares in the breeding districts."

Secondly. The system in the north-west districts of branding zemindary fillies as yearlings and under (reserved for brood purposes) whose produce Government purchased eventually, as shown below:—

Paragraph 2, Special Stud Commission Office, No. 1022, dated 8th August 1873. "The correspondence will speak for itself. Colonels Couper and MacDougall both consider that the breeders with whom they have been personally associated for a number of years look to the Government to purchase their young stock; *vide* paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 of Colonel Couper's letter, No. 104, of 31st ultimo, and paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, and 15 of Colonel MacDougall's No. 182 of the 28th item, especially paragraph 11, which shows that distinct promises have been held out by Deputy Superintendents."

Thirdly. Brood mares unfitted from size, form, breeding, and hereditary disease. In this is included not only the stud brood mares, but those also under the assamee and zemindary systems.

General Troup in his Committee Report says:—

"There are in the North-West about 18,000 zemindary brood mares on the register in the Deputy Superintendent's Office, of which the Committee inspected 1,548, and classed them as follows:—

Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	454
Congenitally unfit	-	-	-	-	-	-	239
Bad	-	-	-	-	-	-	855
TOTAL							1,548"

Paragraph 13, page 4. "The Committee, after a careful retrospect of what it has seen, has come to the unanimous opinion that the majority of the mares are either too small, ill-shaped, or possess such defects as render them totally unfit to breed from for any purpose."

Paragraph 31, page 5. "There are about 800 mares (assamee) in the North-West, located near Saharanpur and Deoband which are under charge of the Saharanpur Depot Officer. The Committee inspected 716 mares, with 401 foals, which they classed as follows:—

Mares:— Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	297
Congenitally unfit	-	-	-	-	-	-	195
Bad	-	-	-	-	-	-	224
TOTAL							716

Foals:

Foals:—Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Fair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
Unlikely	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Bad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145
TOTAL								401

“Considering both mares and foals on the whole, they are deemed a very indifferent batch, and not more than 300 of the brood mares are fit for the purpose. In proof of this, an abstract showing their outturn will be furnished hereafter.

“From local inquiries made during their tour, the Committee are convinced that no Government mares should be retained on the circle system in the North-West for the following reasons:—

“(1.) The animals, as a rule, are neglected by the assamees, and presented an appearance of bad keep and starvation, which was the more apparent after the Central Stud mares had been inspected; and the great difference in condition between the Government mares and the zemindary mares brought up for inspection at the same villages was most remarkable. In fact, several Government mares were observed in such disgracefully bad condition that it was evident they had been starved for months; and as some of the men openly complained that they had not the means to feed the animals, the Committee consider that in the interests of Government, where this was the case, they should have been resumed at once.

“(2.) The produce was very much inferior to what it should have been from mares the property of Government.

“(3.) These mares cost the State in the first instance a large sum, and the Government are bound to purchase their produce, whether *good or bad*. Therefore it must be conceded that it is the most expensive system, and to make it at all advantageous none but the very best brood mares should be given out.

“(4.) The two systems cannot live beside each other, and it was clear to the Committee that the plan of giving out Government mares killed the zemindary ones; for all the small farmers got rid of their animals that they may obtain possession of those the property of Government.”

6. The Special Stud Commission, when writing on the inspection of zemindary mares by dary mares in the breeding districts, North-West Provinces, state:—

Paragraph 14, Special Stud Commission Office, No. 4677 A., dated 10th December 1874. “Of the 1,586 seen at four stands,—

8 per cent. were good;
48 ” ” middling;
43 ” ” bad.

“If the truth is to be told, the two first grades are leniently dealt with. As they passed by we were reminded of the warning given at Buxar and Ghazipur when rejecting stud mares.

“Wait till you see the brutes in the North-West, which will make you wonder how they ever bred remounts.

“Hundreds of their foals that have been passed into the service would not have been fit for an ‘ekka’ if left to grow in the districts; but good feeding, *i.e.*, forcing in depôts, has produced the bone and size as well as infirmities.

“Although prepared for much inferiority, there never was room to anticipate what really came under observation.

“Some of the matrons are the veriest ponies; one measured 12 hands 3 inches; many do not exceed 13-3; two-thirds of the whole are branded.

“Their general condition, which is good, presents a marked contrast to the Government mares seen last year in the Central Division, which were more or less neglected as a rule.”

The same Commission, in submitting a *résumé* of their visit through the districts reported having seen 7,000, of which there were—

Paragraph 7, Special Stud Commission Office, No. 13, dated 24th April 1875.	“ Good - - - 550
	“ Middling - - - 4,200
	“ Bad - - - 2,250”

They also stated, when giving reasons for degeneracy of the Central Division stock (as per extracts below), that the Central Stud mares were in bad condition, fed on garbage, and uncared for.

Paragraph 56, Special Stud Commission Office, No. 3671, dated 27th June 1874, Clause 6.—“To improper food, especially injurious to mares *in foal*, and the foal at foot;” and on another occasion said, when visiting the stables in which assamee mares in the Central Division were located,—

Paragraph 5, Special Stud Commission Office, No. 3013, dated 28th February 1874.—“Anything more wretched or shameful, it would be difficult to describe.”

“They were found in the same small courtyard as the horned stock; but whilst the latter were feeding off nicely cut, clean, sweet kurbec and green tops, mixed with oil-cake, out of a clean, well-made trough, the Government mares were either tied apart by the fore-legs, or else stowed away in a cramped, low hovel, hardly broad enough to allow of their lying down. The ground all uneven, and in a state of filth. The doorway almost the only source of air. One or two were allowed a space in a courtyard, but all was dirty. Their principal food appeared to be marshy grass and rushes. Their earthen managers did not show trace of grain food, nor of the nice mixture which the cattle were eating.”

“On asking if they or their foals would eat the latter, we were told no, but on releasing one from her picket, she soon gave her assamee the lie.”

4thly. Mismanagement of stock in the “Stud.” On this point, Major General Troup’s Committee commented strongly as follows:—

Paragraph 60, Page 9, General Troup’s Committee Report. “Young stock from confinement and overfeeding become fat and heavy; and from being forced to stand so long in one position, an unnatural weight is thrown for a continuance on the legs. The consequence is a due development and tenacity of muscles and tendons is prevented, weak and oblique pasterns, narrow chests, twisted fore-legs and cow-hocks are induced; and as a general rule, the result is the total want of freedom in action so remarkable in all the stud horses.”

Paragraph 61, page 9. “The Committee are of opinion that all the advantages of good blood and excellence of food are more than counterbalanced by this most unnatural system of keeping a young horse tied up in a hot and crowded stable for 22 out of the 24 hours, and would strongly recommend that all the stables (with the exception of those for stallions and reserved colts) be converted into open sheds, and that the whole of the young stock (except reserved colts) be allowed to run loose all day in the cold, and all night in the hot seasons, including the mornings and evenings.”

“This is the very least amount of liberty that should be allowed to them; but where practicable, it would decidedly be preferable if they could be left loose altogether, except at feeding hours, and for inspection morning and evening. General Gilbert strongly animadverted in 1851, on the want of liberty allowed to the young stock.”

8. The same Committee, when writing about the system of tending and feeding at the stud depôts, reported:—

Paragraph 10, page 39, General Troup’s Committee Report. “The great faults are—

“1st. Want of sufficient liberty.

“2nd. Overcrowding in stables.

“3rd. Overfeeding with grain.”

Notwithstanding the above remarks and recommendations, the Special Stud Commission ascertained that no change was introduced until ordered by them.

In their letter marginally quoted, they reported—

Paragraph 25, Special Stud Commission Office, No. 4677, dated 10th December 1874.—“The 4th to 7th paragraphs of his Despatch, No. 58, of the Secretary of State’s Despatch, No. 58, of the

The result of the Special Stud Commission inspection of those actually seen
 Classing of stallions by Special Stud Commission. was as follows :

Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Fair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Indifferent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Bad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
								185

Those as yet not seen by the Commission, but reported on by the Deputy
 Classing by Deputy Superintendent. Superintendent, are classed,--

Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Fair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Middling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Indifferent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Bad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
								66

From the above it appears that of the whole lot seen there are,--

Classing of the whole.	Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
	Fair	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
	Middling	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	Indifferent	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
	Bad	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
								251

13. The latest returns (dated 1st June 1875) give the number of stallions, all
 Return of stallions on the 1st of June. told, as follows :--

Hapur	-	-	-	-	-	40	118	158
Saharapur	-	-	-	-	-	36	42	78
Karnal	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
TOTAL						91	160	251

In the year 1869-70 there was a total of 365 stallions; and the remounts
 issued from them passed from the service in 1874-75, have been 382.

14. Appendix B. shows the number of stallions during the years 1861 to 1870,
 as also the number of remounts passed each year
 Number of stallions during the years 1861 to 1870, and remounts passed for 10 years. into the service for the last 10 years.

15. Before concluding my observations on the stallions, I would beg here to
 English stallions. Colonel Thornhill's allude to the difficulty now stated by Colonel
 difficulty. Thornhill, the agent in England, in a letter
 received from him by the last mail, in which he states that he has only been
 able to secure five thorough-bred stallions this year; he sees little prospect of
 obtaining the remaining 19.

16. With this difficulty before us, I do not think it unadvisable to recommend
 Recommendation to procure stallions endeavour being made to procure stallions from
 from the Cape and Australia. Australia and the Cape, the more so, as there
 seems little prospect of any in the Arab market at present.

The scheme started in England by Lord Calthorpe enhances the difficulty,
 as the very class of horses required in India is what will be taken up there.

17. The past experience of Government breeding their own stallions leads
 me to urge the introduction of the plan of pur-
 Recommends the introduction of the plan of purchasing yearling or two-year olds in England, and farming them out till of a proper age for
 the plan of purchasing yearling or two-year olds in England for ultimate use as stallions in India. their use and transport to India.

Such stallions would in all probability cost at the most from 200 to 300
 guineas each.

Mr.

Mr. Thacker believes in his report that fit stallions could be obtained in the Australian market for from 300 *l.* to 500 *l.*

Those issued from the Home Stud at Karnal must have cost Government at least five times the amount.

18. Finally, from the data given in this report and from my own observations, I have come decidedly to the conclusion that there was no hope of any amelioration either in class or number of remounts as supplied by the stud, and that the cost to Government was excessive.

From data given concludes that there was no amelioration either in class or number of remounts from the stud, and cost excessive.

19. The extent of the farm lands at Saharanpur comprises 2,413 acres. This supplies lucerne, carrots, gram, barley, oats and hay and impey, as well as pasture for the horses, also cattle worked on the farm.

Farm lands, Saharanpur.

The rent paid by the Government is a nominal sum of Rs. 112. 12. 9. per annum, and the remission of revenue is 2,945 rupees per annum.

20. The advantages and profit accruing to Government in the above arrangements are very considerable; and I beg most strongly to recommend that it may be kept up.

Advantages.

A saving per horse per annum of 29 rupees is effected, exclusive of the pasturage for cattle.

The advantages of a good supply of hay (which is never made by Natives), lucerne and carrot and impey would be lost, and the cattle be constantly at the mercy of contractors and of the market, which so often fails at the proper time.

21. The farm will ensure a proper supply of hay, grass, &c., at all seasons, whereas, as is proved by trusting to the market, we should be certainly in dire misfortune for supplies not usually grown by Natives, and the horses will suffer.

Farm will ensure a proper supply of hay, grass, &c., at all seasons.

22. The abstract Appendix C will exhibit how profitable the farm was under the old stud arrangements; and though I am not able to show, yet I am confident that the profit, instead of being 29 rupees a horse per annum, will nearly, if not quite, double that sum, independent of the comfort to the horses and pasturage for the cattle.

Accounts of the farm.

The one thing wanting to make the farm still more productive is a better supply of canal water; and this, I trust, will be arranged.

Better supply of canal water required.

23. With regard to Hapur. There are only grass lands to the extent of 1,630 acres, which lie between and adjoin the different stables, and answer the purposes of rukhs from which hay is collected; there is no other farming here except a few roots and lucerne and impey in a garden between buildings.

Hapur farm lands.

24. The six classes of horses enumerated below are generally looked on as sources of supply of remounts.

I have endeavoured to show what prospect each class affords.

Sources of supply.	1st. Australia.	4th. Arabia.
	2nd. Cape.	5th. Cabul.
	3rd. Persia.	6th. India.

25. With regard to Australia, I think we may safely predict an unfailing supply of excellent animals.

Australia.

Hitherto a too coarse and under-bred description have been purchased, causing much dissatisfaction; but the last year's purchase have been a great improvement, and with the measures now in the course of adoption by Mr. Thacker the class of horse will improve.

The re-allotting Committee, assembled at Hapur on 19th and 20th July 1875, remarked "a good batch of remounts above the average of New South Wales horses"; and it is satisfactory to find that at Saharanpur the Committee passed into the Horse Artillery 149 walers out of 399 presented.

Numbers.

As to numbers, any amount can be procured.

A great difference of opinion exists as to the merits of the waler; fully half the service are opposed to them. The grounds of their dislike are the inability of the Australian horse to stand exposure under a tropical sun in the hot weather, and consequently the fear of their breaking-down in a campaign.

Opinion regarding walers.

Some cause for such a dislike has arisen from the fact of so many very *low-bred coarse* horses having been supplied as remounts, heavy and ugly, on which account they failed to please the eye, and, no doubt, many were constitutionally unfit to stand exposure. The better bred a horse is, whether English, Australian or Arab, the more he will prove his capacity to stand exposure, hard work, poor and scanty food. The Australian horse also from his timidity at first, and some with waler tricks, have given more trouble in breaking in, hence another cause of dislike.

26. With regard to Cape horses there is not a dissentient voice: all admit Cape.—Excellent qualities. the excellent qualities of this breed. They contain every quality to make the most valuable army remounts.

It would be premature to state now what we may expect from the Cape, as Mr. Thacker's report awaited. until Mr Thacker's report is received we cannot form any idea.

He may be able, and I sincerely trust so, to re-open the trade, which has for years past been at a standstill.

The apparent causes of this cessation of supply may be briefly stated as follows:—

The decrease of ships trading by the Cape route since the Suez Canal was opened.

The farmers, from the sudden cessation of the shipping and want of transport Superfluous stock owing to want of means of export. for their horses, had stock thrown on their hands which led them into difficulties, and stopped further breeding of that class of horse.

The diamond mania which induced so many to throw up farming, and bankers having a lien on the farms, they insist on other cultivation as more paying than horse-breeding.

The introduction of the breed of the cart-horse stallion for breeding for farm purposes, instead of the former class of riding horses.

These are the causes which inquiries have elicited as the reasons for the non-supply of Cape horses. Mr. Thacker's report may in the course of two months be expected, when we shall be able to gather how the prospects of a supply from there will stand.

27. Under this head I will include the Turcoomane horse. This breed is a most valuable one, good blood, enduring, handsome, and tractable; but few now find their way into the markets. Previously they were far more abundant, and the Bombay Horse Artillery were most efficiently horsed with them. I would strongly urge that Government should take measures to open this trade. The Persian horse, otherwise "the Gulf Arab," there should be no difficulty in having the markets well supplied with, the more so just now as the occupation of the Arab merchants is reduced by the prohibition of the export of Arabs.

28. The Turcoomane horse from around Merv and Meshed are undoubtedly a very superior class of animal; and though they may be obtained in the numbers stated by Colonel V. Baker in his report, and at the price given, I feel constrained to state that the distance and situation of the places where they are procurable makes it almost impossible to obtain them.

29. By the most direct route it is nearly 1,200 miles to Bushire, the port of embarkation; the bad feeling between the sects of Sheehs and Soonees would alone endanger, if not altogether prohibit, any chance of their reaching the sea coast. As for the other route *via* Afghanistan, the internecine troubles in that country, coupled with the lawless character of the people, precludes the possibility of their ever reaching British territory.

30. Colonel (now Major General) Sir H. Lumsden in his Kandahar Mission Report, speaking of the Turcoomane horse and the other breeds, says that the difficulty and danger prevents dealers from attempting to bring them down through Afghanistan.

Colonel

Colonel Sir F. Pollock, Commissioner of Peshawar, writing to Major General C. T. Chamberlain, says:

"I can quite confirm what Lumsden says of the great merits of the blood of the Turkoman horse to be seen in the Meshed province; but at present it is no use sighing for them."

But there is no reason why the Persian (Gulf Arab) should not again be provided; and I think that we may look forward to a supply from thence if the dealers are encouraged with the promise of Government guaranteeing the purchase of a certain number if of prescribed standard.

Abdul Rahman, the Arab dealer in Bombay, a most respectable man, a Persian by birth, would, I feel assured, undertake to bring horses.

31. At present this source of supply is almost in abeyance from the embargo put on by the Turkish Government.

Some, of course, manage to elude the authorities and land a few; but the Turkish Consul at Bombay from orders from his Government notes the name of every dealer who is successful in landing a cargo.

One merchant who re-landed after forwarding a batch was apprehended. This restriction may continue for some years; but independent of this, the price of pure Arabs prevents our looking on them as a certain source of supply, as the large ones would only be passed, and their value proportionately greater, but probably no better.

32. The Cabul or northern horses, such as are brought down, are, in my opinion, unfit for the service. Undoubtedly, excellent horses are bred in Cabul, but these are not permitted to leave the country; only the coarse heavy underbreds (and some good ponies) are allowed to come away; the former are unable to stand exposure and the duties we require of them, and the latter are too small.

Some good galloways, about 14-1, were passed into the service for Bombay Artillery formerly, and did good service.

From my own personal experience on the frontier for many years, from the trial I gave them in my own regiment, and from what I saw of them in other corps, I found them a complete failure.

In letter No. 3671, Assamee mares, dated 27th June 1874, Major General Chamberlain, referring to the Cabul horse, says (paragraph 68):—

"An incessant grumbling and clamour of disapproval has resounded from the corps and batteries to which they have been allotted;" and, again, paragraph 70, alluding to Major General Sir H. Lumsden's Candahar Mission Report, says:—

"Paragraph 45 describes the ordinary Cabul or Afghan horse, which need not be here detailed. Colonel Lumsden was dead against them on account of their inability to stand excessive heat."

I think, therefore, that any hope or reliance on this class is out of the question.

33. Formerly, no doubt, a good stamp of horse was procurable; but horse-breeding as a private enterprise and the class of horse-breeders have disappeared in the North-West, though it is, I understand, kept up to some extent in some parts of the Bombay Presidency, and to a slight extent in that of Madras; and I must confess I am not sanguine as to our prospects of a supply from India for years to come.

My reasons are—

Reasons for a poor prospect of supply.

1st. That the old class of horse-breeders

have died off. †

2nd. The present generation have taken to a new and more remunerating livelihood.

3rd. Cultivation has been encouraged and enforced, and has extended all over the country where 50 years ago there were hundreds of acres where horses might be brought up. There is scarcely any now.

34. The assessment on lands is higher now than formerly, and the Native has to look to a higher return for his outlay than horse-breeding will bring him, besides so many various ways of investments.

However, now that Government is no longer a competitor in horse-breeding, but a purchaser only, it may encourage the Native to attempt it; and in one or two places Ally Jan, the Deputy Collector (who was associated with this Commission to explain to breeders the intentions of Government) reported that Native gentlemen had expressed their willingness to purchase mares, and to commence operations provided Government supplied stallions.

Chances in the Punjab more hopeful. 35. In the Punjab the chances are cheering.

Horse-breeding under Sikh rule. Horse-breeding was in favour under Sikh rule; it has been fostered by us, and has never gone down to that degree to make its rise again either an innovation or a difficulty. Our rule in the Punjab is one only of yesterday, and the men who bred horses under the Sikh rule are alive now. It has never died out.

36. With the impetus now being given by the Imperial and Local Governments I have every reason to hope that the anti-cipation of Government will be realised in the number of young stock being raised, but apprehension exists in my mind with regard to the method of their being educated.

37. With a few exceptions, the zemindars generally have not any rukhs or runs where the young stock can have any liberty. No rukhs or runs for zemindaree young stock generally. As soon as weaned, the colts are, as a rule, disposed of to dealers, who gorge them with fattening and heating food, and keep them tied up in close and unventilated hovels, standing in a mass of filth.

Hobbling young stock. It is to be hoped that when they find horse-breeding a remunerative operation they will learn to give their young stock some liberty by following the Persian and Arab system of hobbling when let loose to graze.

38. After consideration of the Rawalpindi horse fair rules for the last three years, it is very evident that horse-breeding is year by year improving. The young stock shown at this year's fair was of so superior a stamp that the officer commanding the 4th Hossars addressed this Commission proposing that in future fairs three-year old colts should be purchased, and he would gladly receive them as remounts into his regiment.

39. In connection with the hope of inducing the Natives to follow the occupation of horse-breeding as a business, it is more desirable that the prizes awarded by the Government of India in different approved parts of the North-West and Punjab should not only be continued but added to in proportion as the field of breeding is extended. Such sums should be awarded under terms that breeders alone will profit.

The success that has attended the Probynabad and Bhawalpur Farms denotes the good management and energy shown, and evinces the capability of the country and climate in connection with horse-breeding.

40. I may here be excused from bringing to the notice of Government and urging strongly the advisability of having a remount agent to purchase at all fairs and stations where horses would at any time be procurable.

By such a plan one uniform good stamp of horse would be obtained.

There would be no competition or imposition as arises now from dealers going from one committee to another; and committees would not bid against one another. And I have no hesitation in saying that experience proves that the choice and selection by haphazard committees are most vexatious as well as a dead loss to Government; but they are measures approved of by the dealers.

The fact of the Madras and Bombay armies having been supplied independent Remounts in Madras and Bombay. of the stud affords assurance that the Bengal Army can be horsed in a similar manner, viz., from purchasing in the open market.

41. With reference to the developing of the several sources whence horses are imported, and ensuring a sufficiency of competition amongst dealers, so that a supply of remounts of a proper stamp may be obtained,—

I would here refer to the report of Mr. Hallen in his letter No. 89-11., dated 23rd of October 1873, and letter No. 1195, dated 12th November 1873, from my predecessor, General

neral Chamberlain, wherein it is clearly shown that by viewing the question of remounting the several armies of India as that of remounting *one* army, the "Indian Army," and by adopting the same measures of purchasing and keeping a reserve of horses in Bombay as has for so many years so satisfactorily obtained in Madras, and now obtains in Bengal, the remounting of the army will be more satisfactorily and simply effected.

Were the system advised carried out by having one Indian Army agency co-operating in several metropolitan and mofussil horse marts, the State would then govern the entire horse market in India, could develop each source of supply as deemed necessary, and ensure being supplied with the classes of horses required; moreover, will be enabled to have the whole of the artillery and British cavalry uniformly mounted, as each reserve of horses could furnish remounts irrespective of Presidency, but respective of regiments and vicinity.

42. With reference to the question of the Karnal Home Stud Farm, to which full replies were submitted in letter No. 4677-A., dated 10th December 1874, from President, Special Stud Commission, and further with regard to paragraph 6 of Military Department Letter No. 1165, dated 26th November 1874, I can only beg to advise the issue of the best brood mares for breeding operations to the most approved districts in the Punjab and North-West, the selection of any fit for the service, and transfer to the Army Reserve Dépôt, and any that may remain to be disposed of by auction.

43. With regard to the stallions and their future employment, the orders of Government are solicited.

APPENDIX A.

MEMORANDUM of the Requirements of the Army in HORSES as taken from the latest Returns received after the last Issues in July 1875.

BRANCH OF THE SERVICE	Wanting to Complete.	Number of Chargers required.	Number likely to be Cast at next Inspections.	TOTAL.
Horse Artillery - - - - -	50	20	105	175
Field Artillery - - - - -	29	12	108	149
Hussars - - - - -	52	6	88	146
TOTAL - - - - -	131	38	301	470

(signed) G. B. C. Simpson, Major, Secretary, Special Stud Commission.

PRESENT State of ARMY RESERVE HORSES at Depôts on 1st August 1875.

DEPÔTS.	WALERS.				STUD-BRED.				OTHER BREEDS.				TOTAL.
	Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.	Mounted Cavalry.	Hussars.	Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.	Mounted Cavalry.	Hussars.	Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.	Mounted Cavalry.	Hussars.	
Hapur - - - - -	38	44	16	10	8	110	31	36	4	1	-	1	299
Saharapur - - - - -	135	180	40	63	1	120	-	3	-	2	-	-	514
TOTAL - - - - -	173	224	56	73	9	230	31	39	4	3	-	1	843
TOTAL of each Class	526 - - Unseasoned.				309				8				

(signed) S. Br ione, Major General, President, Special Stud Commission.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing the Number of STALLIONS during the Years 1861 to 1870, inclusive, and the Number of REMOUNTS produced by the said Stallions.

Stallions.		Remounts Passed into the Service.		
Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	
On 1st May 1861	293	1865-66	291	
" 1862	324	1866-67	527	
" 1863	355	1867-68	825	
" 1864	362	1868-69	661	
" 1865	354	1869-70	978	
" 1866	362	1870-71	547	
On 1st April 1867	371	1871-72	560	
" 1868	395	1872-73	283	
" 1869	384	1873-74	440	
" 1870	365	1874-75	392	
TOTAL - - -	3,565		5,694	= 1.59 remount stallion per an- num.

(signed) S. Broune, Major General,
President, Special Stud Commission.

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACT of Letter, No. 488, dated 21st November 1874, from the Deputy Superintendent, North-West Studs, to the Secretary, Special Stud Commission.

SAHARANPUR FARM ACCOUNT.

THIRTY-ONE years' growth of oats in straw, average profit *per annum* as shown, 5,901-3-1 rupees, "with hay, green grass, and wood off the farm," but how much of each is not shown:

Accounts for 1873-74 :	Rs.	a.	p.
Credit - - - - -	25,944	7	5
Expenses - - - - -	20,747	13	10
Profit - - - - -	5,196	9	7

N. B.—The farm has been worked for the purpose of making oats in straw (not money), so the sum of 5,196-9-7 rupees represents the value of the oats in straw estimated at a very low rate.

(signed) S. Broune, Major General,
President, Special Stud Commission.

From Colonel M. W. Willoughby, Acting Secretary to Government of Bombay, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 5803, dated Bombay Castle, 8th October 1880).

WITH reference to your letter, No. 679-S., dated 26th July 1875, in which you observed that his Excellency "the Governor General in Council would desire to postpone consideration of the other questions connected with this subject* until the submission by the Special Stud Commission of their final report," and to your letter, No. 1-S., dated 1st August 1876, in which it is stated that "the Government of India regret that a decision on this question† cannot be arrived at until certain general questions connected with the remounting of the army in India, which are now under consideration, have been settled, but that it

* *i.e.*, questions connected with the supply of remounts for the Bombay Army.

† Re-establishment of a remount depot at Ahmednagar.

is hoped that no great delay will take place," I am desired to inform you that the Government of Bombay will almost immediately resubmit proposals for the appointment of a Remount Agent, the establishment of a reserve remount depôt, and the extension of the operations of the Poona Veterinary

See letter from the Adjutant General, School; but in the meantime, to save delay, I am again to point out, for the information of the Government of India, the extreme disadvantage in which this Presidency is placed as compared with Calcutta and Madras in respect to the supply of colonial horses for the ranks.

2. There is no direct spontaneous importation to Bombay of Australian horses, though private companies import regularly and largely for their own purposes, and as the Governments of India and Madras give 550 rupees for the horses delivered at Calcutta and Madras respectively, it follows that Bombay only gets the refuse of the Australian market, and that the utmost they can expect is to obtain from the dealers who send horses on speculation from Calcutta or Madras a horse worth 550 rupees, less the cost of the railway journey and a certain margin to cover all risks, the result being that the Australians in the ranks of the Bombay Army are very inferior to those supplied to the Bengal and Madras armies.

3. The Government of Bombay have long been anxious to improve the unsatisfactory conditions heretofore and at present existing, and they are of opinion that the proposals about to be submitted are calculated to produce the required effect; but in the meantime they are anxious to secure a better stamp of Australians to supply their present wants, seeing that over 400 remounts will be required this season to replace casualties and condemnations, and that there is no prospect of the local market producing the required supply of suitable horses. I am therefore to ask the permission of the Government of India to an officer being detailed to Madras to purchase there the Australian remounts required for this season, the price to be paid being that allowed by regulation, viz., an average of 550 rupees, the cost of the rail journey from Madras being a charge against the State.

From Colonel *M. W. Willoughby*, Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 5905, dated Bombay Castle, 14th October 1880).

WITH reference to my letter, No. 5803, of the 8th instant, I am directed to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of letters from the Adjutant General, noted in the margin, and of the Resolution of this Government thereon, No. 5905 of this date, and to strongly recommend that, as the present system of remounting the army of this Presidency is proved to be defective, and for the other reasons set forth in the Resolution, the sanction of the Government of India may be accorded to the proposals for (1) the appointment of a Remount Agent, and (2) the establishment of a reserve remount depôt in this Presidency, regarding the details of which a further communication will be made to the Government of India.

From Lieutenant Colonel *A. Wardrop*, Officiating Adjutant General, Bombay Army, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 404, A., "Horses," dated Poona, 26th July 1880).

THE failure of the Bombay market to supply remounts for the artillery, which has necessitated Bengal being indented on to complete our requirements, has again brought the question of remounting in this Presidency prominently to notice; and in view of the decision of the Supreme Government to purchase in Bombay, and the recent proposal to add two batteries of field artillery to the Bombay establishment, the Commander in Chief is of opinion that a change in our system is absolutely necessary. I am therefore directed to submit, for the consideration of Government, his Excellency's views on this subject.

0.131.

3 N

2. The

2. The Commander in Chief considers it impossible to provide in a satisfactory manner for the remounting of the Bombay army except by means of a Remount Agent and the establishment of a reserve remount depôt. The necessity for these has been recognised in the other presidencies and was, his Excellency considers, fully established in the correspondence submitted to Government in 1873. The objections that were then urged against purchase by committee have gone on increasing, and his Excellency is convinced that the committee system should at once be discontinued. The absence of a remount depôt during the present campaign has necessitated crippling the batteries that have remained in India and has proved, in the opinion of the Commander in Chief, a most serious evil. Had it been necessary to send the regiment of British cavalry to the front, it is impossible to say how their wants could have been supplied. Another evil resulting from the want of a fixed reserve has been the impossibility of letting dealers know in time what are our requirements for the year, and this, combined with other causes, has created a constant difficulty in our supply.

3. His Excellency is of opinion that a Remount Agent and the establishment of a reserve, together with a due encouragement of the local market, will go a long way towards solving our present difficulties; but he also considers that some more definite system as to the proportion of the different breeds of horses admitted into the ranks is absolutely necessary.

4. The system that has been hitherto in force has been to leave to the judgment of individual commanding officers what breed is supplied to them. This system, his Excellency considers, is wrong. It has mixed together in the ranks colonial and Asiatic horses, classes which from considerations of size and shape are much better kept separate, while the growing demand for Australians has seriously affected our local market. In short, this system has left to the caprice of individuals a matter that should be determined on far broader grounds.

5. The geographical position of Bombay precludes our getting any but the refuse of the Australians imported into India; but, on the other hand, it ensures our getting the pick of the Gulf market. The relative value of these two classes has not, perhaps, yet been definitely decided, but the excellent qualities of the Gulf horses have at any rate been fully proved on this side of India, while the capabilities of the Australian for service have yet to be determined. Taking these facts and the present distribution of breeds into consideration, the Commander in Chief thinks that it would be advisable to lay down as a general principle to be followed in this command, that the two batteries of horse artillery should be horsed with Australians, and that the regiment of British cavalry and all the field batteries should be mounted from our local market.

6. Any immediate change of organisation, such as is proposed, is impossible. It could only be carried out gradually by transfer as opportunities occur. But his Excellency is convinced that either this or some corresponding principle should be adopted to govern the demand for horses in this command, and in this sense, I am to submit it for the consideration of Government.

From the Adjutant General of the Army, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 4077, R.A., "Royal Artillery Horses," dated Poona, 27th July 1880).

ADVERTING to Government Resolution, No. 3219, of 28th ultimo, I have the honour, under the orders of the Commander in Chief, to submit, for the information of Government, the annexed communication from the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon regarding the necessity for the appointment of a Remount Agent for this presidency, in which his Excellency concurs.

2. The need for this appointment was represented to Government some years ago, *vide* Adjutant General's letter, No. 1614, of 2nd October 1871 (Government Resolution, No. 5215, of 12th December 1871).

3. Mr.

3. Mr. Lamb also represents the absolute necessity of having a remount depôt to supply trained horses. His Excellency fully concurs in these views and begs to refer to the correspondence ending with Government Resolution, No. 2665, of 5th July 1879, in which this question is fully discussed.

4. The defects of our present picketing system have already been brought to the notice of Government, in this office letter, No. 3856, R. A., of 17th instant. Mr. Lamb reports to the same effect and suggests an improvement which is worth a trial.

5. His Excellency thinks Mr. Lamb's suggestion to extend the operations of the Poona Veterinary School worthy of every support. This institution has already done most useful work in training men of this presidency, as well as from Madras and from several Native States. The school is now self-supporting, and its usefulness is limited by the very short time during the year that it can be kept at work. His Excellency is of opinion that, by enlarging the scope of its operations, as proposed by Mr. Lamb, and with State aid to the extent of making it a separate charge under a specially selected officer, the school would be able to fully supply our wants as regards farriers, besides educating them more usefully for India than could be done in England.

6. There is no class of men in the service so difficult to obtain as a farrier serjeant, and his Excellency thinks, if by means of the Poona School the Bombay army (and that of Madras also, if considered advisable) is able to supply its own wants, a most useful reform will have been effected.

From *W. Lamb, Esq.*, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, to the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army (No. 933, "Horses," dated Poona, 12th July 1880).

In compliance with Government Resolution, No. 3219, in the Military Department, dated 28th ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the subjects noted.

2. My views as regards the necessity of appointing a Remount Agent and forming a remount reserve depot for this army were laid before you so long ago as March 1873, and as those views are, so far from being changed, only confirmed by further experience of the defects of the present system, and as I understand that the whole subject has recently been or is now before his Excellency the Commander in Chief, it is needless for me to refer further to it here.

3. The cause of so many batteries having been without veterinary surgeons and farrier serjeants was, as regards the former, so many of these officers having been required for service with the transport train, Afghanistan Field Force. The established strength of these officers is barely sufficient for this army in times of peace, and is decidedly inadequate for war times, when such numbers of them are always required for the transport service.

4. As regards farrier serjeants, I am probably not fully acquainted with all the causes of their deficient numbers; but one, no doubt, is the absence of veterinary surgeons, for then there is no one to teach men to qualify for the post, battery commanding officers not having the time to spare for this purpose, even if they had the necessary knowledge. Another cause this year may have been that the course of instruction at the Army Veterinary School last season was so inefficiently conducted during my absence in England, that no men were there qualified for promotion to farrier serjeants.

5. The chief defects of our present system of picketing are, first, the insecure junction of the hook of the head-rope with the ring of the head-stall, by reason of which the former often slips out and the horse gets loose; and second, the moojama of the heel-ropes. As regards the first, I have seen it remedied very simply in some batteries, and by the battery artificers, by making the opening of the hook so narrow that it will pass over and into the ring only at one spot where a little slot has been filed in the substance thereof for the purpose. Thus

it can readily be hooked and unhooked by hand, but can hardly come undone by mere accident.

6. Secondly, the complicated, cumbersome, expensive, and insecure moojama at present in use is universally condemned, the simple loop and button moojama being found much more secure. The reason is that the former is troublesome and takes a minute or two to fasten properly, and it may be so left as to appear to be properly fastened when it is not; whereas the loop and button moojama can be put on in an instant, and if by chance left unbuttoned that could not easily escape the notice of the most careless eye.

7. Reverting to the scarcity of farrier serjeants and the means of teaching men to qualify as such, I would take this opportunity of pointing out that, if the Army Veterinary School were made a separate charge under a competent officer, the course of instruction there might be much extended and be carried on all the year round, vacations excepted, instead of during only four months in each year, as at present; and so it might be made a most valuable institution, both for the army and for the country at large, the want of veterinary practitioners being much felt in private civil life.

8. Now it is under the sole charge of the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, who is necessarily absent on tour the greater part of the year, and who, even when present, has other arduous duties to perform in connection with the army and with horse and mule-breeding operations and other civil duties throughout the presidency.

9. The example of forming a veterinary school under a veterinary surgeon whose only duty it is, has just been set at Aldershot, and the army out here may in time derive some benefit from it, as we may expect to receive thence farrier serjeants of a better stamp than those that now come out with or for the royal artillery. But equine diseases and all the circumstances surrounding horses in this country differ so much from those found in England, that men even well taught there have much to learn here, as well as something to unlearn, and for this a local veterinary school will still be necessary.

10. Moreover, my term of office as Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon expires next March, and if my successor should be recently from home or should have but little Indian experience, he may even be himself somewhat in the position of the men he would, under present arrangements, be called upon to teach. Still greater would be his difficulty with the important class of men, Natives, from our Silladar cavalry regiments, who, as a rule, speak no language but their own.

11. If, from these and other considerations which may be urged, his Excellency the Commander in Chief were pleased to support a proposal to extend the operations of the Army Veterinary School by making it a separate charge, I would gladly offer myself for the post, and should be happy to submit a scheme in detail.

From Lieutenant Colonel *A. Wardrop*, Officiating Adjutant General, Bombay Army, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 5305, R.A., "Royal Artillery Horses," dated Poona, 30th September 1880).

IN reply to your letter, No. 182, P., of 12th instant, I have the honour to state that the probable number of remounts required annually by cavalry, horse artillery, and field artillery is as under:—

Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Horse artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Field artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107

2. The probable number required this year will be as follows:—

Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Horse artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Field artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226

TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

and these should be procured by the 1st of February 1881, if possible.

From Lieutenant Colonel *A. Wardrop*, Officiating Adjutant General, Bombay Army, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 5389, R.A., "Royal Artillery Horses," dated Poona, 4th October 1880).

REPLYING to your letter, No. 209, of yesterday, I have the honour, under the orders of the Commander in Chief, to state that, under existing regulations, the standard height of horses for all branches of the service is 14 hands 2 inches; age from 4 to 7 years. It is laid down that a small proportion of younger horses not under 14-1 may be taken, if of good breeding and make.

I am to add that, if the system of mixing Australian and Asiatic horses in the ranks is to continue, it would be advisable to buy only strong short-legged horses of the former class not exceeding 14 hands 3 inches in height.

If, however, it be determined to keep the above classes separate, a taller class of Australian horse would be desirable.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 5905, "Horses Remounts," dated Bombay Castle, 14th October 1880).

READ the following:—

From the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 404, A., dated the 26th July 1880).

Represents the desirability of making a change in the present system of remounting in this presidency, and proposes the appointment of a Remount Agent and the establishment of a reserve remount depôt. States that it is also desirable to adopt a system for regulating the proportion of the different breeds of horses admitted into the ranks.

From the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 4077, R.A., dated the 27th July 1880).

Submits, with remarks, a letter from the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, replying to the several points noted in Government Resolution, No. 3219, dated 28th ultimo, on the annual report and veterinary statistics by that officer for 1879-80.

From the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 5305, dated 30th September 1880, and No. 5389, R.A., dated 4th October 1880).

RESOLUTION.—In consequence of the present unsatisfactory manner of providing for the remounting of the Bombay army, the Adjutant General submits the following proposals of his Excellency the Commander in Chief for the consideration of Government:—

(a) That a remount agent be appointed as in former years.

(b) That a Reserve Remount depôt be established.

(c) That it be laid down, as a general principle to be followed in this command, that the two batteries of horse artillery should be horsed with Australians, and that the regiments of British cavalry and all the field batteries should be mounted from our local market.

(d) That the operations of the Poona Veterinary School be extended, and that it be aided by the State to the extent of making it a separate charge under a specially selected officer.

2. In dealing with the first question (a) it will be well to take a retrospect of the past. Owing to the abolition of regular Native cavalry regiments, the reduction

of numerical strength of horses of the artillery and European cavalry, and the abolition of several field batteries of artillery, which diminished the demand for horses on the public account, Government, with the concurrence of the Madras Government, abolished the joint Remount Agency for the presidencies of Madras and Bombay (maintained here) from the 30th April 1861; and it was then ordered that remounts for the mounted branches of the artillery and for European cavalry were to be purchased by the officers commanding under such arrangements as might be adopted by his Excellency the Commander in Chief. G.G.O.,

G. G. O., No. 208, 19th May 1861. No. 552,* of 1863, provided, among other staff
 *Republishing G. O. G. I., No. 156, A., offices, for a Remount Agent for Bombay on 700
 of 1863. rupees per month; and in 1865 the Adjutant

General proposed that, pending decision on the question of allowances of the Principal Veterinary Surgeon (then under consideration), that officer might, for the various duties he was called upon to perform, be nominated Remount Agent under the provision of the G.O. above quoted. This was done; but the Government of India demurred on the grounds that (1) it altered the pay of an officer whose remuneration was under the consideration of the Secretary of State; and (2) placed in the hands of an officer two duties which were supposed to be incompatible; in reply to which this Government offered the following explanation:—

“It is quite possible that the present experimental system of remount agency Government letter No. 2645, dated 28th August 1865. may be so altered as to require the separation of the Agent’s duties from those of the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, in which case the decision of the Secretary of State as to the proper salary of the latter officer will have full application.

“I am desired to explain that, under the present experimental system, the distinctive points of which are the purchase of horses in any part of the country as opportunities offer (instead of the purchase only at the presidency marts and at one season as in former years) and the encouragement of breeders of indigenous stock, the two duties are not only compatible, but could not be so effectually performed by independent officers, because the Principal Veterinary Surgeon’s tours of inspection and his responsibility for the measures taken to improve the indigenous breed give him peculiar facilities for aiding commanding officers in purchases and for making them himself. It was on this account that the appointment of Remount Agent was for some time left vacant.”

And the arrangement was not disturbed; but the Principal Veterinary Surgeon G. O. C., No. 443, dated 12th June 1867. ceased to hold the appointment of Remount Agent when he became Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon. (From 17th October 1866.)

3. In 1867, with the sanction of Government, his Excellency the Commander in Chief published rules for the purchase of horses for the service in supersession of all orders and regulations then existing. Among other things they provided as follows:—

“Officers commanding brigades of royal artillery and regiments of British cavalry will take their own measures for filling up vacancies in the ranks of their respective commands, either by themselves purchasing horses or deputing competent officers under their command to do so.

“In order to facilitate such purchasing the commanding officer or officers deputed will be at liberty to proceed to Bombay or other places in the vicinity of their stations (under local sanction) accompanied by the Veterinary Surgeon of the regiment.* * *

“All horses purchased must be submitted to a committee to consist of the purchasing officer, the Veterinary Surgeon, and an officer from the garrison.

“Government has been pleased to fix the average price of horses of all branches of the service at 500 rupees, the standard height 14 hands 2 inches; the age from four to six years. A small proportion of promising younger horses (not under 14-1) may be taken if of good breeding and make.

“But in 1869 the Adjutant General submitted the opinions of the several commanding officers of the mounted branches, as also those of officers of experience and the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, which his Excellency the Commander in Chief (Lord Napier) considered afforded sufficient evidence that the result of the trial under the above-quoted rules had not been satisfactory, and that there was ground for reconsidering the question of a remount agency, the strongest objection to

the mode of purchase referred to being the possible competition between the several commanding officers. Government Resolution, No. 4874, dated 22nd October 1869.

officers. But Government considered that "sufficient remedy for the inconveniences of the present system of purchase regimentally would be found in adopting the plan proposed for this season, viz., the special appointment in each season of an officer associated with a veterinary surgeon, for the duty."*

4. In 1871, however, the Adjutant General, under the orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, Sir Augustus Spencer, represented that the course of procedure above alluded to, tried experimentally, had failed to give a satisfactory result, and in endorsing fully the opinion and views recorded by the late Commander in Chief (Lord Napier) in 1869, Sir Augustus Spencer was "strong in the belief that the return to the system of purchasing by a Remount Agent is that which will prove most beneficial to the interest of the State," and

Letter, No. 1614, dated 2nd October 1871.

after detailing the several objections to the then existing system, he strongly advocated the re-appointment of a Remount Agent. It was then proposed to the Government of Madras, that in the event of a Remount Agent being sanctioned for this presidency, he might be authorised to purchase such horses as that Government might require, but the proposal was not entertained. About this time the Government of India sent to this Government a copy of a letter addressed to the Adjutant General in India, suggesting that, "when the stud is unable to supply the required number of remounts," officers commanding batteries of royal artillery and corps of British cavalry might with advantage be authorised, under certain conditions, to purchase remounts under regimental arrangements; and inquired whether any objection existed to the measure; and added that in the Bengal Presidency it had been proposed to limit the prices of remounts for horse artillery, cavalry, and field artillery at 500 and 400 rupees respectively. The reply of the Adjutant General in India was as follows:—

Letter, No. 29 B., dated 21st October 1871.

No. 667, dated 20th October 1871 (Government Resolution, No. 4576, dated 1st November 1871).

"I have the honour, by direction of Lord Napier of Magdala, to state that this system was introduced at Bombay shortly after His Lordship's arrival there, and the arguments against the measure were that it was not always possible to secure a knowledge of horses in commanding officers, and that they bid against each other. A very strong opinion prevailed that a good remount agency would be better, in which I am to state his Excellency fully concurs. But before laying down any rule on the subject the Commander in Chief would venture to recommend that the Bombay Government should be asked what is the practice now pursued in that presidency, and how the purchase by commanding officers answered."

The Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, with reference to the Government of India's suggestion, stated that the arrangements made in 1867 and 1869 (paragraph 3 above) had both failed to give a satisfactory result, and that it was this which induced his Excellency the Commander in Chief (Sir Augustus Spencer) to recommend a reversion to the old system of purchasing through a Remount Agent, a plan which had been "unanimously supported by commanding officers." He added that, after the experience gained in 1865, 1866, 1867, the price fixed in 1867, viz., 500 rupees all round, was found to be the lowest at which a really good serviceable stamp of horse could be procured in the Bombay market. The Government of India were informed of the practice prevailing in this presidency in regard to the purchase of remounts since the abolition of the joint remount agency in 1861, and that "in consideration of the strong opinion expressed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Government would not recommend a return to the plan of purchase by the several commanding officers;" also that they would not recommend any reduction in the average of 500 rupees † fixed for all in 1867. To this the Government of India replied as follows:—

Letter, No. 85, M., dated 7th December 1871.

Government Resolution, No. 6215, dated 12th December 1871.

Government Resolution, No. 113, dated 10th January 1872.

"The

* Note.—A committee of officers selected from the cavalry and artillery branches of the service, with a veterinary surgeon to attend, was appointed.

† Note.—Government Resolution, No. 3127, dated 2nd August 1875, embodied the sanction of the Government of India to the same amount being given in the Bombay Presidency as in Bengal for remounts, viz., an average of 550 rupees, "each horse being bought for what he is worth."

Letter, No. 1853, dated 28th February 1873 (Government Resolution, No. 1211, dated 14th March 1873).

"The several modes of purchase by a Remount Agent, by commanding officers, and by special committees composed of officers of cavalry and artillery, have been very carefully considered by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, and the arguments urged for and against each system have been fully weighed.

"After careful deliberation his Excellency in Council is satisfied that the system at present followed in Bombay, under which horses are purchased by special committee, works well, and is not open to the serious objections which are urged against the other modes proposed, and has been pleased to decide that it shall remain undisturbed."

5. On the 3rd May 1873 (No. 66), the Government of India forwarded an Government Resolution No. 2289, dated 29th May 1873. extract from a Despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the encouragement of horse-breeding in India, and asked to be furnished with the information called for as regards Kathiawar and the valley of the Bhacma, and with the

Government Resolution, No. 323, dated 24th January 1874.

* Note.—These were furnished to the Government of India with letter, No. 1516, dated 21st April 1874.

opinion of Government as to the distribution of stallions, the offer of prizes, the purchase of remounts and other measures calculated to further the object indicated in the Despatch; and in a subsequent letter, dated 8th January 1874 (No. 381) they called for reports* from all officers commanding batteries of royal artillery and British cavalry on the merits of the horses supplied to the Bombay army within the preceding five years, together with their opinions on the qualities of the different breeds supplied both for draught and saddle. In replying to the questions raised in the accompaniments to Government Resolution No. 2289, dated 29th May 1873, the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon submitted copy of a letter (No. 236, dated 3rd March 1873), previously addressed by him to the Adjutant General, wherein he advanced certain reasons in support of the re-appointment of a Remount Agent, and which are below quoted:—

(3).—"The falling off in the supply of Gulf horses commenced soon after the mutinies, when the strength of the army was much reduced; few horses were bought, and the price was reduced to 400 rupees. By these means many of the old importers were ruined, and the Remount Agent having also been abolished, the duty being entrusted instead to commanding officers individually or to committees, they (the Native dealers) lost confidence in the market or in their own powers to suit the varying requirements of so many different purchasers for Government. Having had also to compete against Australians, they have many of them taken to the Madras market, being encouraged to do so by having to deal with one man whom they know the Remount Agent, who promises them individually and in writing to take a certain number from each, if found fit, and even, it is said, sometimes advances them money to enable them to make their purchases. Hence it is that we constantly see batches of fine Persians pass through Bombay or touching at the port without landing and without our being able to buy any of them."

(24).—"The re-appointment of a Remount Agent will be almost a necessary consequence of forming a remount depôt, for it would be unwise to divide the responsibility of the purchase and of the subsequent care of the remounts.

(25).—"From what I have said above regarding the supply of Gulf horses, it is evident that such an appointment is essential to restore the confidence of the Arab and Persian dealers. They will never give it to impersonal, ever-changing remount committees, but for a man whom they learn to know and trust they would do anything, and bring as many horses as he might tell them to, for I believe there is no doubt the horses are there.

(26).—"The Remount Agent should have perfect liberty of action in purchasing horses. He should not be trammelled by any committee. Only, if not a veterinary surgeon himself, he should be allowed the assistance of one. He would communicate personally with the dealers, both colonial and oriental, making what arrangements he could with them.

(27).—"So situated, an officer of experience, a judge of horses, and knowing the requirements of the service, being also a man of honour, probity, tact, and firmness would, if he can be found, buy to much greater advantage than a casual committee ever can do.

(28).—"Every

(28).—“Every thing being thus left to him, he must in return be held solely responsible for the remounts of the army, and if it should appear from the proceedings of the committees periodically assembled to distribute them, and from the concurring testimony of commanding officers receiving them, and from the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon's reports, that the remounts are not first class and in every way satisfactory, it should be a condition of the appointment that in such a case he should be summarily removed from it.”

A copy of the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon's reports was sent to the Government Resolution, No. 900, dated 7th March 1874. ment of India with an intimation that “any process which will enlarge the sources for the supply of sound horses for remount purposes is to be recommended, and so far as the country-bred animal is concerned, no better means for improving that class of horse and rendering it fit for military purposes can be adopted than securing a regular supply of thorough-bred sires of the kind described by Mr. Lamb, and by offering liberal prices for colts fulfilling the requirements of the service. The views of Government touching the establishment of a remount agency and depôt for young horses, to which allusion is made in these reports, will be recorded in their resolution on the Adjutant General's letter, No. 67 M., dated 21st April 1873.”

6. The subsequent proceedings will be more conveniently dealt with when considering the second point, (b) raised by the Adjutant General in his present letter, No. 404 A., dated 26th July 1880. It will be seen from the above *résumé* that the existing system of purchasing remounts by committee was emphatically and unanimously condemned many years ago, and the Adjutant General now represents that the objections then urged against the system in question “have gone on increasing,” that his Excellency the Commander in Chief is convinced that a change therein is “absolutely necessary,” and that “the committee system should at once be discontinued.” The Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, too, says that so far from the views expressed by him in 1873 having been changed, they have only been confirmed by further experience of the defects of the present system. There is therefore quite a consensus of opinion as to the ill effects of the present system; and as his Excellency the Governor in Council fully concurs therein, the proposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief that it be superseded by the appointment of a remount agent, will be strongly recommended to the Government of India for sanction.

7. The next question (b) brought under consideration by the Adjutant General is the establishment of a remount depôt. This matter was very fully treated of in the Adjutant General's letter, No. 67 M., dated 21st April 1873 (referred to in Government Resolution, No. 900, dated 7th March 1874, quoted in the preceding paragraph), and in the accompaniment thereto from the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon. In submitting these reports to the Government of India, this Government recorded the following views in Government Resolution, No. 1567, dated 23rd April 1874 :—

(3.) “When first the proposals submitted by Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Lamb came under consideration, Government recorded an opinion that, judging the question from a purely economical point of view, it would be better to depend upon the open market for obtaining what the service required, even though the doing so might involve the paying an exceptionally high price for the stamp of horses needed, because all risk of rearing and all the expense of an establishment for taking charge of colts would be avoided. In adopting this course Government would be doing in India what they do in England, viz., pay down the market value of what they want, leaving all risks to be met by the breeder.

(4.) “In Europe where the sources from which remount stock can be drawn are numerous, the system of depending upon the open market is a good one. In India, however, our sources of supply are distant, and consequently more or less precarious. Those sources are in Arabia, Persia, Australia, the Cape and Natal, all at a distance, all liable to be cut off, and at best furnishing not always exactly what is required for army purposes.

(5.) “Under the admitted exceptional circumstances which exist in connection with the supply of remounts to India, there appear to his Excellency the Governor in Council sufficient grounds for recommending

Mr. Lamb's proposals for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

(6) "If these proposals are adopted, this Government would recommend that a depôt or nursery for three-year old colonials be formed at Ahmednagar where there is an abundant supply of good water, good stables, and, in the neighbourhood, a plentiful supply of grass. The climate of Ahmednagar and its convenient distance from the south-eastern line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway render it a particularly suitable place in which to form a rearing depôt for young horses.

(7.) "According to the estimate submitted, the cost of keeping up a reserve of 300 horses would amount to nearly a lakh of rupees as an annual recurring charge. But this amount is undoubtedly susceptible of reduction. For instance, the cost of feed might be put down at one-third less than the amount given in the estimate--

	Rs.	a.	p.
Or say - - - - -	35,948	6	-
Line gear - - - - -	3,460	-	-
150 instead of 300 syces - - - - -	12,100	-	-
Staff pay to eight rough riders instead of 20 - - - - -	960	-	-
Shoeing (under) - - - - -	2,000	-	-
Pay of Superintendent - - - - -	4,800	-	-
Veterinary charge allowance - - - - -	200	-	-
Medicines, &c. - - - - -	1,000	-	-
TOTAL - - Rs.	60,468	6	-

(8.)—"Whether the rearing depôt or nursery for three-year old horses be eventually established or not, his Excellency the Governor in Council would advocate the appointment of a remount agent in Bombay being revived for the purpose of purchasing not, as formerly, solely for this Presidency but for all India."

8. Subsequently the Adjutant General reported that the purchase of Letter, No. 70 M., dated 15th April 1875. remounts for the season of 1875 at the authorised price of 500 rupees, had been concluded, but that the requisite number of horses to complete the wants of the year had not been procurable, between 20 and 30 still being required to complete the establishment. He also stated that "the import of Persian horses is decreasing yearly," that the Australian horses were brought by rail from Madras, and that when it was considered that the Madras Government gave 575 rupees for each horse, and the cost of carriage to Bombay averaged about 50 rupees per head, an estimate might be formed of the stamp of Australian horses left for selection for the ranks of this Presidency; that "no doubt very good Persian horses are still to be got if a larger price is offered for them, and the confidence of the dealers is once restored, but so long as the remount agent in Madras can give commissions to the Persian dealers for large numbers of horses and pay them large sums of money as advances, with authority to pay 75 rupees a head more than the Bombay Government are permitted to pay, it can hardly be expected that the dealers will prefer the Bombay market, though its position is so much better suited to their trade, possessing as it does so many conveniences and advantages in the way of return purchases, &c." He added: "My letter, No. 67 M., of the 21st April 1873, urged the paramount importance of some decided steps being taken by Government to ensure the certainty of a sufficient supply of remounts for the future. The experience of the two years which have intervened shows that the necessity now is still more urgent, and there can be no question that the matter is one of serious import affecting the future efficiency of this army." Hereupon the Government of India were asked to pass an early decision on the recommendations submitted under No. 1567, dated 23rd April 1874 (quoted above); and in their reply dated 26th July 1875, No. 679 S, they sanctioned the same amount being given in the Bombay Presidency as in Bengal for remounts, viz., an average of 550 rupees, each horse being bought for what he is worth, and added "the Governor General in Council would desire to postpone consideration of the other questions connected with this

Letter, No. 17, S., dated 1st August 1876; Government Resolution, No. 3371, dated 10th August 1876. this subject until the submission by the special Stud Commission of their final report." On 24th June 1876 (No. 2660), an early decision was again applied for, when it was replied, "The Government of India regret that a decision on this question cannot be arrived at until certain general questions connected with the remounting of the army in India, which are now under consideration, have been settled," but that it was hoped no great delay would take place.

9. Subsequently at the request of the Government of India the Revenue Department of this Government submitted an estimate of the expenditure proposed to be incurred by the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon on horse-breeding operations in this Presidency, compared with the expenditure then incurred on that account, and showing an increase of 76,018 rupees. The Government of India replied to this in the Military Department by forwarding copies of communications from the Director of Army Remount Operations and General Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations on the subject, "in view to any modifications the Government of Bombay may desire to make in its previous recommendations;" but it was added "that owing to financial considerations the Government of India doubt very much whether the new system can be inaugurated in the coming official year." The communications in question were generally in favour of the proposals of this Government as regards the re-appointment of a Remount Agent, the establishment of a remount depôt and of horse-breeding operations; but in consequence of the doubt expressed by the Government of India as to funds being available, no further action was taken in the matter.

10. The Adjutant General now represents that it is impossible to provide in a satisfactory manner for the remounting of the Bombay army without the aid of a reserve remount depôt, the necessity for which has been recognized in the other Presidencies. He adds: "The want of a remount depôt during the present campaign has necessitated crippling the batteries that have remained in India, and has proved, in the opinion of the Commander in Chief, a most serious evil. Had it been necessary to send the regiment of British cavalry to the front, it is impossible to say how their wants could have been supplied. Another evil resulting from the want of a fixed reserve has been the impossibility of letting dealers know in time what are our requirements for the year, and this, combined with other causes, has created a constant difficulty in our supply." The Adjutant General does not say, with reference to Government Resolution, No. 5120, dated 20th December 1877, whether any, and what, modification of the scheme previously submitted is desirable. His early attention will be invited thereto in view to the sentiments of his Excellency the Commander in Chief being elicited thereon; but meanwhile his Excellency the Governor in Council will strongly recommend to the Government of India that sanction be given to the establishment of a reserve remount depôt, the details of which can be settled on receipt of the Adjutant General's report now called for.

11. In support of the third point (c), the Adjutant General says:—"The system that has been hitherto in force has been to leave to the judgment of individual commanding officers what breed is supplied to them. This system, his Excellency considers, is wrong. It has mixed together in the ranks Colonial and Asiatic horses, classes which from considerations of size and shape are much better kept separate, while the growing demands for Australians has seriously affected our local market. In short, this system has left to the caprice of individuals a matter that should be determined on far broader grounds." His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in these views so far as the system of purchases and the inexpediency of mixing breeds in the ranks are concerned, but his Excellency does not consider it expedient at present to lay down a hard-and-fast rule that the field batteries and regiments of British cavalry shall be horsed with Asiatic horses to the exclusion of Australians. The extent to which Colonial or Asiatic horses shall be purchased should, his Excellency considers, be regulated by the state of the market for those classes of horses respectively, and the difficulty about teaming them in batteries or sizing them in the ranks should be overcome by having certain teams or whole batteries, if need be, horsed by colonials, and keeping the colonials in one or more troops of the cavalry regiment distinct from the Asiatic horses.

In view of the difficulty represented by the Adjutant General (paragraph 5 of his letter, No. 404 A, 26th July 1880) of getting in the Bombay command any but the refuse of the Australians imported into India, a difficulty which has been before Government for years past; see paragraph 8 of this Government Resolution; the Government of India have been requested to allow this Government to depute an officer to Madras to purchase there the horses required as remounts for this Presidency for the present season, the price to be paid being that allowed by regulation, viz., 550 rupees, the cost of the rail journey to Poona being a charge against the State; and if this arrangement is not found to suit, purchase in the Australian market will be considered to meet the future wants of the Bombay Army.

12. The next point (*d*) affects the Poona Veterinary School. His Excellency the Governor in Council approves generally of its operations being extended, but, before coming to any definite conclusion on the subject, would be glad to receive the details of the scheme referred to in the last paragraph of the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon's letter, No. 933, dated 12th July last.

13. The other portions of the letter of the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, above referred to, call for no special remark. The question respecting the defects of our present picketing system will be separately dealt with in connection with the Adjutant General's letter, No. 3856 R.A., dated 17th July 1880, now under consideration.

TELEGRAM from Captain *T. Deane*, Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (dated Simla, the 23rd October 1881).

YOUR 5803, 8th, and 5905, 14th, instant.

Horses required will be supplied from Bengal sources. No officer need be detailed to Madras. As Bombay cannot meet own wants, is it to be understood that a remount agent is to be deputed there from here? Government do not desire to depress Bombay Arab market by importing too many walers. Would not, therefore, less than 400 horses suffice for this year, bearing in mind that artillery may possibly be reduced to peace strength?

TELEGRAM from Government of Bombay, Military Department, to the Government of India, Military Department (dated the 29th October 1880).

YOUR telegrams, dated 23rd and 28th, regarding horses. Only a short supply of eastern horses is expected in Bombay market this season. Requirements Bombay army will probably absorb the whole supply; therefore the dispatch here of Bengal remount agent inadvisable for present. Pending receipt of reports of casting committees it is impossible to state accurately the lowest number of remounts which will be required; but, after careful reconsideration, it seems probable that our demand may be reduced from 400 to 340 horses. Of these as many eastern horses as can be procured locally will be purchased, leaving the balance to be filled up by walers.

From Colonel *Allen Johnson*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 1962 S.D., "Horses—Remounts," dated Simla, the 1st November 1880).

WITH reference to your letters and telegram marginally cited, regarding the supply of horses for the Bombay Presidency, I am directed to state as follows:—

2. The question of appointing a remount agent in Bombay, of establishing a remount depôt, and of instituting arrangements for opening out a veterinary school, will hereafter be separately replied to.

3. The

3. The subject requiring immediate consideration in the correspondence referred to is that of the supply of horses to meet the present requirements of the British mounted branches of the Bombay army.

4. The Government of India, I am to say, for the information of the Governor in Council, regret to find that there is a probability of the supply of eastern horses failing in the Bombay market during this season; and this somewhat unexpected announcement, together with the inability expressed in your telegram of the 29th October to state accurately the requirement of Bombay to be met from Bengal sources, render it difficult for the Government of India to institute suitable arrangements to govern present purchasing operations in the Calcutta market or future measures in regard to the Bengal reserve depôt.

5. It is assumed, however, that the non-deputation of a Bengal remount agent during this season to Bombay to purchase eastern horses will release a larger number of these remounts for Bombay requirements than was anticipated in the earlier communications from the Government of Bombay under acknowledgment.

6. I am, however, to express a hope that the Government of India may be favoured by telegram at the earliest possible date with information of the approximate number and class of remounts which will be required from Bengal sources.

7. I am also to add, for the information of the Governor in Council, with reference to my telegram marginally cited, that the Government of India, whilst desiring to assist Bombay remounting operations as far as possible, consider that the sudden importation from Bengal of any considerable number of Australian horses will tend to further depress the supply of eastern horses in Bombay, a result which from every point of view it is most desirable to avoid.

From Colonel *Allen Johnson*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Director of Army Remount Operations (No. 1963 S. D., "Horses—Remounts," dated Simla, 1st November 1880).

WITH reference to the correspondence marginally cited, I am directed to forward a copy of a telegram received from the Government of Bombay showing the state of the case, so far as is at present known to that Government, in regard to the supply of horses for the Bombay army.

2. It will be observed that the deputation of a remount agent from Bengal to purchase eastern horses in Bombay is considered for the present as unadvisable; and the Government of India consider that, unless the state of the Bombay market so far improves as to admit of most of the requirements of that Presidency being met locally, no purchasing agent should be deputed this year from Bengal to Bombay.

3. The inability of the Bombay Government to state accurately its requirements in horses this year renders it impossible for the Government of India to inform you of the calls which may be made upon the reserve depôts, but it may be fairly assumed that the non-purchase of eastern horses for Bengal will enable the Bombay authorities to secure locally most of the number (310) required, leaving but a small balance to be supplied from this Presidency.

4. It is not considered desirable that any additional horses should at present be purchased by the remount agent in Calcutta. The Bombay Government will be urged to state accurately their requirements at the earliest possible date; and these requirements will, I am to say, have to be met from the horses now in the depôts or from those being purchased now in Calcutta.

5. The number thus given to Bombay can, if necessary, be replaced by purchases made next season, or possibly by purchases made during the latter end of this season; for it has been observed by the Government of India that, as a rule, requests have annually been made towards the end of the Calcutta season for additional horses to be purchased by Government to the number for which

which sanction has been accorded, and regarding which official intimation has been sent to the colonies.

However, the Government of India have, I am to say, no anxiety regarding the replacement of the horses which may have to be supplied for Bombay, and desire to leave this matter to your discretion, with a remark that under the arrangements suggested in paragraph 508 of the Report of the Army Commission it is possible that hereafter the reserve of horses in Bengal may be considerably reduced.

From Major General *G. R. Greaves*, c.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 49 F. C., "Royal Artillery in India—Horses," dated Mian Meer, 12th November 1880).

I HAVE the honour by desire of the Commander in Chief in India to forward, for the early consideration of Government, the enclosed copy of a telegram from the Commander in Chief, Bombay Presidency, reporting the inefficiency of the batteries of Royal Artillery in that Presidency owing to want of horses and his inability to complete "F" Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery.

2. This telegram is in reply to one from this department requesting that arrangements might be made to supply 22 horses to complete the above-named battery, and in Sir Frederick Haines' opinion it shows a deplorable state of affairs, deserving of the very early consideration of Government, as it is most detrimental to efficiency that the authorities of the Bombay Presidency should be unable to keep their batteries complete in horses without assistance from Bengal.

TELEGRAM from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Bombay Army, to the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India (dated Poona, 4th November 1880).

YOUR telegram third. Cannot complete F 2; Bombay has no reserve horses. I inspected I 1 yesterday, 30 horses short; ordered to Ahmedabad; must march without wagons. Every battery rendered inefficient to complete batteries on service unless Government India sanction expenditure, establish Bombay remount agent and reserve horses; neither artillery nor cavalry can be kept efficient; officers also wanting to complete.

TELEGRAM from Secretary to Government of Bombay, Military Department, to Secretary to Government of India, Military Department (dated Mahabaleshwar, 17th November 1880).

YOUR telegram dated 23rd October last, intimating that horses required for Bombay will be supplied from Bengal sources. Bombay Government propose to buy from an Australian dealer named Keckraouse as many suitable horses as he can supply. He has landed his horses at Madras and will bring them to Poona at his own risk and cost. Government wish to support this dealer as he supplied good horses last year, and has brought over about 100 horses for this Government on the strength of former satisfactory dealings, although without any distinct order to do so. Government will, therefore, buy from him unless Government India order to contrary. Please telegraph reply.

TELEGRAM from Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 921 D., dated Fort William, 22nd November 1880).

GOVERNMENT India sanction horses of Mr. Keckraouse's consignment being purchased. Please telegraph what number are bought for army purposes.

EXTRACT from Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Military Department, No. 6885, Horses—Remounts, dated Bombay Casile, 26th November 1880.

Read the following letter :—

From the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, No. 6340 R. A, dated 20th November 1880.

“ REFERRING to Government Resolution, No. 5905, dated 14th October 1880, paragraph 6, I am directed to state that as the selection of remounts in the Bombay market cannot be conveniently delayed, his Excellency the Commander in Chief has directed Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Lamb to commence purchasing horses, pending the decision of the Government of India on the general question.”

RESOLUTION.—The Adjutant General should be referred to Government Resolution, No. 6884, of this date, and informed that the report called for in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, No. 6712, dated 20th instant, will be awaited.

2. The Government of India to be informed of the instructions issued by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with reference to paragraph 2 of Secretary Colonel Johnson's letter, No. 1962 S. D., dated 1st instant, intimating that the question of appointing a remount agent in Bombay and of establishing a remount depôt, &c., would be separately replied to.

No. 6885.

SUBMITTED to the Government of India for information, with reference to paragraph 2 of Secretary Colonel Johnson's letter, No. 1962 S. D., dated 1st instant, “Horses—Remounts.”

ENDORSEMENT by the Government of India, Military Department
(No. 1146, D. dated Calcutta, 18th December 1880).

COPY to Director of Army Remount Operations, for information, in continuation of the endorsement for this department, No. 925 D., dated 23rd November 1880.

From Colonel *W. M. Lees*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India (No. 950 D, “Horses—Remounts,” dated Fort William, 27th November 1880).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, No. 49 F. C., “Royal Artillery in India—Horses,” dated the 12th November 1880, relative to the inefficiency of batteries of Royal Artillery in the Bombay Presidency owing to want of horses, and submitting the Commander in Chief's recommendation that the subject may receive the very early consideration of Government.

2. In reply, I am to acquaint you, for his Excellency's information, that the Government of India are in communication with the Government of Bombay and the Director of Army Remount Operations with the view not only of meeting present requirements in remounts, but of placing the supply of horses for regiments and batteries in that Presidency permanently on a satisfactory footing.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 7167, "Horses—Remounts," dated Bombay Castle, 11th December 1880).

Read the following :—

From the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, No. 6469 R. A., dated 27th November 1880.

"ADVERTING to paragraph 10 of Government Resolution, No. 5905, of 14th ultimo, regarding the proposal to establish a remount reserve depôt at Ahmednagar, under a remount agent, in order to have a supply of efficient horses in hand to meet all ordinary demands, I have the honour, under the orders of the Commander in Chief, to submit the following scheme :—

I. The number of horses to be maintained at the depôt should represent about a year's supply.

II. Assuming that one British cavalry regiment, two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, and twelve field batteries are to be kept up at peace establishment in this Presidency, the yearly demand may be taken as follows :—

Cavalry 436 horses @ 9 per cent. - - - - -	40
Horse Artillery (two batteries), 356 horses @ 12 per cent.	42
Field Artillery (twelve batteries), 1,320 horses @ 10 per cent. - - - - -	132
	214
Add for Contingencies - - -	36
	250
TOTAL - - -	250

III. The depôt should be established on the same footing as those in Bengal and Madras.

IV. It is suggested that the horses sent to the depôt should not, as a rule, be under four years of age, but that discretionary power be given to the purchaser in this respect."

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the Government of India, with reference to paragraph 10 of Government Resolution, No. 5905, dated 14th October 1880.

No. 7167.

SUBMITTED to the Government of India, with reference to this office letter, No. 5905, dated 14th October last.

From Captain *T. Deane*, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 1145 D.S., "Horses—Remounts," dated Fort William, 18th December 1880).

WITH reference to the communications noted in the margin, and to previous correspondence on the subject of the supply of remounts for the Bombay Presidency, I am directed to request that under the orders of his Excellency the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be informed if any horses are still required from Bengal, or if the wants of the Bombay Presidency, which it is understood are now being met from the local market, will be fully supplied therefrom.

Telegram to Bombay Government, No. 921, dated 22nd November 1880.

Telegram from Bombay Government, No. 6885, dated 26th November 1880.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 7391, "Horses—Remounts" dated Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1880).

Read the following :—

From the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 6850 R. A., dated 18th December 1880).

" REFERRING to Government Resolution, No. 6712, dated 20th November last, and in continuation of my No. 6478 R. A. of the 29th idem, I am directed to report that about 200 remounts will, in all probability, be required from Bengal sources this season.

2. " Of this number it is desired that 81 should be fitted for horse artillery, as per margin, and that the remainder should be selected for field artillery draught. It is advisable that as many of the field artillery horses as possible should be wheelers, and that they should not exceed 14 hands 3 inches in height.

Horse artillery wheel	-	14
" " lead	-	20
" " riding	-	47
Total	-	81

3. " The demand for field artillery will be reduced if it is found possible to obtain a larger number of horses in this market than is now anticipated, but it is improbable that any considerable reduction can take place. The total demand is quite independent of our requirement for a reserve for next season.

4. " It is suggested that the officer now purchasing for the Bombay Government, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Lamb, may be placed in direct communication with the Bengal Remount Department in regard to any modification in this demand that may be hereafter necessary."

From Captain *T. Deane*, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 1145 D., dated 18th December 1880, "Horses—Remounts").

" WITH reference to the communications noted in the margin, and to previous correspondence on the subject of the supply of remounts for the Bombay Presidency, I am directed to request that, under the orders of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be informed if any horses are still required from Bengal, or if the wants of the Bombay Presidency, which it is understood are now being met from the local market, will be fully supplied therefrom."

RESOLUTION.—A copy of the Adjutant General's letter to be communicated for the information of the Government of India, with reference to Secretary Colonel Johnson's letter, No. 1962 S. D., dated 1st November 1880, "Horses—Remounts," and to Captain Deane's letter above entered.

2. The attention of the Government of India will be drawn to the suggestion conveyed in the 4th paragraph of the Adjutant General's letter.

No. 7391.

SUBMITTED to the Government of India for information, with reference to the preceding Resolution.

ENDORSEMENT by the Government of India, Military Department
(No. 1232 D., dated Calcutta, 30th December 1880).

COPY to Director, Army Remount Operations, for information and guidance, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department, No. 1163 D., dated 22nd December 1880, with a request that the Government of India may be informed at an early date how he proposes to meet the demand.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 7451, "Horses—Remounts," dated Bombay Castle, 24th December 1880).

Read the following :—

LETTER from the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, No. 6478 R. A., dated 29th November 1880).

"REFERRING to letter No. 1962 S. D., dated 1st instant, from the Secretary to the Government of India, which has been forwarded for report under Government Resolution No. 6712 of 20th instant, I am directed to state that, although it is correctly assumed that the non-deputation of a Bengal Remount Agent will widen our field for selection, yet it has scarcely been anticipated that the Bombay market could supply the whole of our wants this year, and that this view has been confirmed now that the season has commenced. From causes that have been already explained the market is in a depressed state, and it is not likely to recover itself until the importers of horses regain confidence in the constancy and regularity of demand.

"2. It is proposed to buy this year every suitable Eastern horse that is to be had. Moreover a batch of Australian horses are now on their way from Madras for selection at Poona. Until it has been ascertained how many of these Australians can be accepted, and until the prospects of the Eastern market are more fully known, it is impossible to reply to the question asked in paragraph 6 of the letter under report. The information will, however, be given as soon as it can be ascertained.

"3. I am to add that it is not expected that the local market will be affected this year by the importation of horses from Bengal. But His Excellency the Commander in Chief is of opinion that, in order to avoid depression of the market in future years, it is necessary that no fixed principle should be adopted in regard to the number of Eastern horses that are to be admitted into the ranks of the Bombay Army."

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, to the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army (No. 2235, dated 10th December 1880).

From the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 6747 R. A., dated 15th December 1880).

"In reply to your No. 2235 of 10th instant, I am directed to state that the fixed principle advocated by the Commander in Chief is that whole batteries, or whole regiments, should be horsed exclusively with Colonial or Asiatic horses, the object being to obviate the difficulty that occurs in teaming these classes together, and also to establish a basis whereby we may regulate our orders to dealers, and determine the number of each class required to be kept in reserve.

"2. The

"2. The proposition of Government that separation of classes should not extend further than teams or troops, is in reality a repetition of the present system, and has not been found to answer. In a battery of artillery every draught horse should be able to take the place of another on emergency. By separating the teams of a single battery in the manner proposed, the difficulty of interchange is greatly increased, and a distinct loss of efficiency results. Moreover the difference in make and size of the classes is so great that the substitution of one for the other involves complete re-adjustment and re-fitting of harness and appointments both in cavalry and artillery, and thus another avoidable difficulty is created.

"3. It will be observed that although a definite proposition has been made which fixes the future proportion of Colonial and Asiatic horses among the British Corps in this command, yet it has also been stated that this change must be carried out gradually. It may now be added that it can only take place to the extent to which the markets are capable of supplying our wants. In order that they may be hereafter in a position to do so, it appears to the Commander in Chief that it is very necessary to adopt some fixed system by which to regulate our yearly demand for horses, and it was in view to this principle being recognised and acted on for the future, that His Excellency brought forward the proposition which was submitted for the consideration of Government in the communication referred to."

RESOLUTION.—On reconsideration of the proposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief that it be laid down as a general principle to be followed in this command that the two batteries of horse artillery should be horsed with Australians and the regiment of British cavalry and the field batteries with Asiatic horses, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve thereof and to authorise its being carried out, the change being made gradually.

2. A copy of the Adjutant General's letters and this Resolution to be forwarded to the Government of India in connection with Government Resolution No. 7391, dated 22nd instant.

No. 7451.

SUBMITTED to the Government of India for information, with reference to docket No 7391, dated 22nd instant.

From Colonel *J. D. Couper*, Director of Army Remount Operations, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 65, "Remounts—Bombay Presidency," dated Meerut, 3rd January 1881).

WITH reference to Memorandum No. 1232 D., "Horses—Remounts," dated the 30th December 1880, I have the honour to report that, after the requirements of the Bengal Presidency for the year have been met, there will remain about 13 horse artillery and 101 field artillery *seasoned* remounts.

2. The balance required by Bombay can be easily supplied from the horses purchased this year, most of which are in good condition and fit to give out, but this will reduce the reserve to 442* horses only, and I think, therefore, it will be desirable, if possible, to make further purchases of walers this year.

* This does not include the following:—
To be bought this season if procurable—
Country-bred remounts - 60
Young stock at the Saharanpur depot - 75
all of which will be four years old by November 1881.

3. The Remount Agent, Calcutta, telegraphed to me on the 31st December 1880, that there were 237 good horses at Madras, and that the shipper had telegraphed to him to know if he should bring the horses on, but as I did not know the wishes of Government, I directed the Remount Agent to apply to the Military Department direct on the subject.

4. Yesterday I met Lieutenant Colonel B. Williams, Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, Saharanpur, on his return from Oossoor, and he told me that Colonel Drury, the Remount Agent there, had informed him that some 300 horses

had been landed at Madras, and that he thought that, if necessary, he could purchase the 200 required for Bombay from them. I think it probable that these horses may be the same as those referred to by the Remount Agent, Calcutta, in his telegram.

5. Under the circumstances, perhaps the better plan would be to telegraph to the Madras Remount Agent to purchase these 200 horses, or as many of them as he can get.

6. If the Government adopt this view, I would suggest that instructions should be sent direct to the Madras Remount Agent, or if the Government think it more desirable, I will arrange matters with the Remount Agent if the Government will be good enough to telegraph to me their wishes.

TELEGRAM from Captain *T. Deane*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Director of Army Remount Operations (No. 35 D., dated Fort William, 8th January 1881).

YOUR 65, 3rd instant. Horses to be supplied to Bombay from this year's purchases Bengal. Arrange accordingly.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Director of Army Remount Operations (No. 478 S. D., "Horses—Remounts," dated Simla, 19th May, 1881).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters marginally cited, No. 24, dated 5th June 1879. No. 46, regarding the reduction of the Hapur depôt in dated 27th July 1879. No. 69, dated view to effecting a reduction in the expenditure of 28th January 1881. your department; and I am now to convey to you the orders of Government thereon, as well as on other points connected with the remounting of the army in India.

2. The Government of India are of opinion that, apart from the question of the number of horses which may be retained in reserve, which number has been reduced, under the orders contained in Military Department No. 293 D. of 29th January 1881, from 1,000 to 500, it has been conclusively shown in your predecessor's letter, No. 24, of 5th June 1879, that the present establishment of the remount depôts is in excess of actual requirements.

3. In carrying out, therefore, the reduction of the Hapur depôt, which is now approved by the Government of India, I am directed to request that you will submit a statement showing the revised establishment for retention at Saharanpur which you would propose as sufficient under the altered circumstances.

4. The reduction of the depôt at Hapur should be carried out as soon as possible, but not until you are of opinion that sanitary reasons fully admit of it, with reference to recent reports* regarding suspicious cases of glanders or farcy which have therein occurred.

* Director of Army Remount Operations, No. 74, dated 8th February 1881.
Director of Army Remount Operations, No. 82, dated 7th March 1881.
Director of Army Remount Operations, No. 4, dated 14th April 1881.

5. All surplus Native establishment of the Hapur depôt should be at once discharged, and any bullocks, carts, &c., which may not be required for the use of the Saharanpur depôt or of the Horse Breeding Department should be sold. The stables and buildings should be made over to the General Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations, who will utilise them for the location therein of the stallions of his department during the hot season, whereby a saving will be effected in not having to build stallion stables elsewhere.

6. The future reserve of horses will be entirely stabled in the Saharanpur depôt, and will number 500 in all, exclusive of any very promising young country-breds which may be purchased at up-country fairs under the permission accorded in Military Department, No. 1430 S. D., of the 13th August 1879. The reserve may

may possibly be still further reduced in the event of the strength of the horses with British cavalry regiments being reduced, as has been recommended by the Army Commission.

7. In the purchasing or drafting season, however, it is understood that the number of horses at the depôt will sometimes reach 1,400 or 1,500; and should additional temporary accommodation be required for any of these, such accommodation may be provided. I am however, to suggest that, in order to obviate the necessity for the provision of additional accommodation at Saharanpur, and also in order to avoid needless expense, all horses which may be purchased for the season's requirements by the Remount Agent in Calcutta, and which may be regarded by him as not requiring a period of acclimatisation in the country previous to being sent to work, may be, as soon as purchased and classified by him, at once despatched straight to regiments and batteries stationed below Saharanpur, those horses only being sent to that depôt which may be required for the reserve, or to regiments north of Saharanpur, or such as for which a period of acclimatisation is required.

8. With regard to the reduced establishment of officers which will be required in the Remount Department consequent on the abolition of the Hapur depôt as a reserve, I am to say that the following establishment appears to the Government of India to be sufficient:—

<i>Reserve Remount Depôt, Saharanpur.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1 Superintendent of the Reserve Depôt, Saharanpur (Colonel Smith), staff pay - - - - -	700
1 Assistant Superintendent of the Reserve Depôt, Saharanpur (Lieutenant Colonel Rochfort), staff pay - - - -	350
1 Veterinary Surgeon in charge of ditto, staff pay - - - -	250

Remount Depôt, Calcutta.

1 Remount Agent (Major Roberts), staff pay - - - -	700
1 Veterinary Surgeon - - - Temporarily attached as at present.	

Orders regarding the officers in excess of the above establishment, viz. :—

Major Jamieson,
Major Capel (now on furlough),

will be communicated to you on receipt of information that the reserve depôt at Hapur has been finally closed, its accounts adjusted, and the buildings, &c., made over to Mr. Hallen for the use of his department.

9. I am to request that you will be good enough to state what reduction you would suggest in the warrant officers of the department. The stable and store overseers can doubtless be reduced in numbers, or dispensed with altogether; and your suggestions on this point are awaited by Government. The surplus jemadars, daroghas, and mates can be disposed of under the ordinary rules regarding pensions and gratuities on reduction; and I am to take this opportunity of suggesting whether it might not be advisable, as opportunity occurs, to introduce pensioned non-commissioned officers and sowars of Native cavalry regiments in place of the expensive subordinate warrant and Native establishments hitherto kept up at the remount depôts.

10. Considerable savings can doubtless be effected by the measure herein suggested; and I am in conclusion to request that you will be good enough to submit, for the information of Government, a statement showing the approximate amount at which you estimate that saving to be.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (Military, No. 283)
to the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London,
25 August 1881.

My Lord,

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Lordship's Military Letter, No. 200, of 27th May 1881, on the general subject of the remounting operations for the Army in India.

2. Your Lordship in Council informs me that your Government have determined to abolish the reserve depôt at Hapur, maintaining depôts at Saharanpur and Oosoor only, and to reduce the number of horses in reserve from 1,300 to 800.

3. These measures, your Lordship believes, will result in a considerable saving, and will not at the same time be at all detrimental to the efficiency of Her Majesty's troops in India.

4. I concur with your Lordship's Government, and approve of the measures now reported.

5. After full consideration of the present system of Army remount operations, aided by the experience gained in the recent campaign in Afghanistan, you state your opinion that it will be expedient to place the general management and supervision of the business throughout India in charge of one Director.

6. In this view your Government is supported by the opinions of General Crawford Chamberlain, Lieutenant General Sir S. Browne, and the Army Commission.

7. I sanction the change now recommended, and trust it may prove as efficient as your Government anticipate, but I request that the operation of the new system may be carefully and continuously scrutinised, and that special and periodical reports may be made to me as to its working.

8. I request to be furnished as early as practicable with the orders it is proposed to issue to give effect to this sanction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

DISSENT by Mr. *R. A. Dalryell*, C.S.I., C.I.E., dated 27 August 1881.

Amalgamation of the Three Remount Agencies.

I REGRET that I cannot assent to the Despatch passed on Tuesday last which sanctions the amalgamation of the Remount Agencies at Madras and Bombay with that of Bengal under one Director General. Though the Government of India urge some good reasons in favour of the measure, the opinions of the two local Governments concerned do not seem to have been obtained. Nothing is said of any possible objections, nor is any hint given of the establishment and probable cost of the new department. The papers show that the proposal was brought forward by two Committees, which reported respectively six and eight years ago; but nothing is told us of the reasons which prevented its adoption at that time. It is also stated that the measure is strongly urged in the Report of the late Army Commission; but this paper has not yet been brought under the consideration of the Council. I have always been very strongly of opinion that the amalgamation of departments, in different Presidencies under a distant central authority, instead of leading to increased efficiency, tends rather to a complication of accounts and a large increase of correspondence, and I cannot bring myself to believe that the Remount Agency of the Madras Army, situated at Oosoor, will be better controlled by an official, who must make a railway journey

journey of about 4,000 miles, in order to visit it, than if it were left, as at present, under the direct orders of the Madras Government and the Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, who must pass within a few miles of the depôt, whenever he visits his principal force at Bangalore. The fact that the systems under which the three armies are horsed have always been different, owing to local peculiarities, render it less likely that such control will be either useful or efficient. Holding these views, I am not disposed to look favourably on the proposal; but my main reasons for dissenting from the Despatch are—

(1.) Because the scheme has been brought forward in such an incomplete form as to give no idea of the ultimate cost of carrying it into effect.

(2.) Because, in my opinion, the settlement of this question should be deferred until the much more sweeping changes proposed in the Army Commissioner's Report have been disposed of, and—

(3.) Because no expression of local opinion has been obtained upon a question very seriously affecting local interests.

(signed) *R. A. Dalryell.*

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 360 of 1881—Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (received 24th October 1881).

My Lord,

Simla, 1 October 1881.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's Military letter, No. 283, dated 25th August 1881, conveying sanction to the several proposals for the management of the future Army Remount Operations in India, and forward, as desired in paragraph 8 of that Despatch, copies of the orders which we have issued on the subject.

To Director of Army Remount Operations for India, No. 1353 S. D., dated the 7th September 1881.

To Government of Madras, No. 1334 S. D., dated the 7th September 1881.

To Government of Bombay, No. 1335 S. D., dated the 7th September 1881.

2. The working of the new system will receive our careful attention, and your Lordship will be furnished in due course with reports thereon.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Director of Army Remount Operations for India (No. 1333 S. D., "Horses—Remounts," dated Simla, 7th September 1881).

THE sanction of the Secretary of State having been received to the general management and supervision of the Army remounting operations of India being controlled by one Director, I am directed, in continuation of the letter from this Department, No. 478 S. D., dated 19th May 1881, to convey the following orders of Government to you in regard to the future management of your Department.

2. From this date the general management and supervision of the remounting operations of India will be conducted by the Director of Army Remount Operations for India. He will periodically visit the various remount establishments and horse markets throughout the country, reporting from time to time on their merits and defects, and suggesting, for the consideration of the Government of

India, such measures as he may deem expedient for improving their general management and utility.

3. He will estimate for the requirements in horses of the British mounted branches of the service throughout India, and, in accordance with such requirements, will order the despatch of remounts to the corps concerned, either direct from the markets where they may be purchased in any locality, or from the depôts of Saharanpur or Oosoor. It is to be understood that these depôts will supply, as may be most convenient, any Australians required for the remounting of the Bombay Army (*vide* Military Department, No. 1963 S. D., of the 1st November 1880). The remaining horses required for that Army should be purchased in the local market; and the Director will see that the earliest notice is advertised of the number of horses to be purchased in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

4. It is to be understood* that the officers of the Remount Department shall be * *Vide* Military Department, No. 1125 available for duty as purchasing agents; and S. D., dated the 27th October 1880. it will rest with the Director to depute any officer to any market to purchase, or to purchase from them himself. In this respect, however, the Bombay market for Eastern horses should be exceptionally treated, it being advisable that, whether purchases are made therefrom for the Bombay or other Armies, the Remount Agent should not be constantly changed, so that the Persian and Arab dealers may know the officer with whom they have to deal. The cause of the decline of the Arab and Persian horse market is understood to be the uncertainty and great variation in Government requirements, and the uncertainty as to who the purchasing officer or officers may be. As the purchasing season in the Bombay market occurs at a later period than that at Calcutta, it will probably be found expedient to depute the Calcutta Remount Agent (Major Roberts) to Bombay to make the annual purchases there.

5. Copies of the letters to the Governments of Madras and Bombay on the subject, Nos. 1334-35 S. D. of this date, are forwarded herewith for your information. The Director should carry on his business, so far as it relates to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, in frequent communication with the Government thereof, endeavouring to meet their views and wishes in all ways practicable.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department (No. 1334 S. D., "Horses—Remounts," dated Simla, 7th September 1881).

I AM directed to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 1333 S. D. of this date, to the Director of Army Remount Operations for India.

2. It will be observed that it has been decided that the general management and supervision of the Army remounting operations of India shall be controlled by one Director.

3. This measure is one which has been repeatedly advocated by the various authorities who have reported to the Government of India on matters connected with the stud, and it is one also which the experience of the past campaign in Afghanistan shows that the Army Commission were well justified in recommending† for adoption. The sanction of Her Majesty's Government has now been obtained to this arrangement.

† Paragraph 303 of Report.

4. I am therefore to request that, under the orders of the Governor in Council, the Remount Agent, Oosoor, may be requested to place himself in communication with the Director of Army Remount Operations for India in all matters relating to the purchase and supply of remounts.

5. I am, however, to observe that it is not intended to make any change in the system of management of the Oosoor Remount Depôt, which, as regards results, has proved highly creditable to the Remount Agent; but the object sought is

to have the question of remounting the armies in India no longer separately but collectively considered, whereby the State will govern the entire horse-market in India, develop each source of supply as deemed necessary, each reserve of horses furnishing remounts irrespective of presidency, but respective of regiments and vicinity.

6. The future reserve of horses to be kept at Oosoor should not exceed 300, and every endeavour should be made to keep to this number during the non-purchasing season. Government of Madras, No. 2285, dated 16th June 1880. It has been observed from the correspondence marginally cited that the authorised reserve of 100 horses in Madras has apparently been exceeded, the average daily number of horses present at Oosoor during the past year being 337.

7. Under the new arrangement Persian and Northern horses will be purchased for Madras in Bombay by the Remount Agent sent there by the Director, who will annually advertise requirements. It will then be unnecessary to make either advances or promises from Madras to the dealers in these classes of horses; and the competition which has hitherto existed between the Madras and Bombay markets, and which has proved one of the causes of the decline of the supply of Eastern horses to Bombay, will be avoided.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 1335 S. D., "Horses—Remounts," dated Simla, 7th September 1881).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters marginally cited, regarding the appointment of a Remount Agent No. 5905, dated the 14th October 1880. and the establishment of a reserve remount depôt No. 7167, dated the 11th December 1880. in the Bombay Presidency.

2. The reasons for which a change in the present system is deemed necessary are that Bengal has recently had to be indented on to supply remounts for Bombay; that the objections to purchase in Bombay by committees have increased; that the absence of a remount depôt during the recent campaign has involved the crippling of batteries and the British cavalry regiments in the Bombay Presidency; and that the want of a fixed reserve has rendered it impossible to let the dealers know in time the requirements of the year. To remedy these defects the Government of Bombay propose—

That a Remount Agent be appointed, as in former years, and

That a reserve remount depôt, representing a year's supply of horses (250), should be established on the same footing as those in Bengal and Madras.

3. It is also proposed that the horse artillery should be horsed with Australians and the regiment of British cavalry and all the field batteries be mounted from the local market.

4. In reply, I am to state that the Government of India, having carefully considered the proposals of the Government of Bombay, are of opinion that it would not be advisable to incur the additional expense involved by the appointment of a separate Remount Agent or the establishment of a reserve depôt.

5. On this point I am to invite the attention of the Governor in Council to the remarks made at paragraph 500 of the Army Commission Report, wherein it is shown that the system of purchasing in Bombay and sending horses direct to corps and batteries is the most economical one, and that in comparison with this system that of Bengal is very expensive. In pursuance of the recommendation contained in their report the Government of India have just abolished the existing depôt at Ilapur.

6. Having had the whole question of the supply of horses to the British Cavalry and Artillery in India under careful consideration, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that it will be desirable to place the general arrangements connected therewith in charge of the Director of Army Remount Operations, and a recommendation to this effect having been made to the

Secretary of State for India, the approval of Her Majesty's Government has now been signified. It will therefore be henceforward one of the duties of this officer to apportion from the existing remount establishments in Bengal and Madras as many horses as may be required for the remounting of the Bombay Presidency. These horses will, as a rule, be Australians, and under the proposed arrangements, will be sent direct to batteries of horse artillery in Bombay.

7. With regard to local purchases of Eastern horses either for Bengal or for the British Cavalry and Field Artillery in the Bombay Presidency, the Government of India consider it highly desirable that they should be purchased by one Agency, and not by the means of ever-changing committees. The Director of Army Remount Operations will therefore for the future delegate to Bombay an officer of the Remount Department, and this officer will purchase the required number of horses for both Presidencies; these will, as a rule, be sent direct to the cavalry regiment and batteries for which they may be required.

8. It will be desirable that early information should be at once sent to the Director of Army Remount Operations as to the probable number of horses required during the coming season, so that he may be able to regulate the purchase and distribution of horses accordingly. It will be his duty to arrange that, as in the case of purchases made in Bengal, the Government of Bombay is kept informed of the number of Eastern horses required during the season, so that advertisements may be issued informing the importers of the number of horses which will be purchased by Government and the price to be given. It appears to the Government of India that if, by this means, timely notice be given to the Bombay dealers, the wants of Government at Bombay can be as regularly and as well supplied as they are in Calcutta.

9. The proposal to extend the operations of the Poona Veterinary School, referred to in paragraph 12 of your letter under reply, has been already replied to in Military Department Letter, No. 1077 S. D., of the 30th July 1881.

10. A copy of the letter* to the Director on this subject is enclosed for No. 1333 S. D., of this date. information.

— IV. —

ROYAL ENGINEER STAFF.

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 216 of 1881—Military Department), to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (*received 5th July 1881*).

My Lord,

Simla, 10 June 1881.

THE Government of India have had for some years past under consideration the inconvenience arising from the want of some staff officer of Royal Engineers in India. The number of these officers has largely increased during past years, and now exceeds 400. They are scattered about the country, serving in different departments and capacities, and great difficulty and inconvenience are experienced in supplying any information or returns required from them by the military authorities in England, while the officers themselves have no recognised channel of communication with army head-quarters, or with the staff of their own regiment at home. The Army Commission have included in their report some definite proposals for the re-organization of the Military Engineer serving in this country, on which we shall hereafter record our opinion when that part of the report comes under consideration; but we are unwilling to defer, for so long as that would involve, taking some steps to supply what is certainly much needed.

2. At different times, when proposals to appoint a staff officer of Engineers have

have come before the Government of India, difficulties have been raised on the score of the expense involved in making a new appointment. But we have now to submit a proposal which will obviate this, in recommending that one of the officers in the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, and attached to the Inspector General's Office, which is now about to be placed under the Military Department, as reported in our Despatch No. 151 of the 1st May, should be also *ex officio* Assistant Adjutant General of Royal Engineers.

3. There will always be one or more officers of Royal Engineers attached to the Inspector General's Office, which is stationed at the army head-quarters, one of whom might be placed for the purpose in question under the orders of the Commander in Chief. In this way the duties of the appointment could be provided for without cost. Some arrangement of the kind is very much needed. Accordingly, if the Military authorities in England concur, we should be glad of early sanction to its adoption.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (Military—No. 284),
 to the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London,
 25 August 1881.

My Lord,

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Lordship's Military Letter, No. 216, dated 10th June 1881, proposing a remedy for an inconvenience said to arise from the want of some Staff Officer of Royal Engineers in India.

2. Your Lordship in Council recommends that one of the officers in the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, and attached to the Inspector General's Office, should be also *ex officio* Assistant Adjutant General.

3. I regret that, as at present advised, I am unable to accede to this suggestion. The purely regimental information and returns required by the Military authorities in England from Officers of Royal Engineers serving in civil departments in India can, I am of opinion, be called for and furnished through Army head-quarters, as at present constituted; while, with respect to the objection that these Officers themselves have no recognised channel of communication with Army head-quarters, I would observe that they have, in the provisions contained in the Indian Army Regulations, the same means as any of the numerous Officers of the Staff Corps or local services in civil employment, which I believe have been found adequate for all practical purposes, while the channel of communication with the staff of their own regiment at home must, I apprehend, under any circumstances, be through their Indian Army head-quarters or direct.

4. Believing, therefore, that there is no actual occasion for creating a new channel of communication for Royal Engineer Officers, it is not necessary that I should discuss the further proposals contained in your Lordship's letter for providing it.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *Hartington.*

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 393 of 1881—Military Department), to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (*received 21st November 1881*).

My Lord,

Simla, 29 October 1881.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 25th August 1881, No. 284, declining to sanction the appointment of a Staff Officer of Royal Engineers in India with the designation of Assistant Adjutant General, as recommended in our Military Letter, No. 216, of the 10th June 1881.

2. The appointment was proposed by us in order to obviate the delay and difficulty at present experienced, in supplying information or returns required by the Military authorities at home relating to officers of that service, and because the want has been found of a recognised channel of correspondence generally, between them and head-quarters, or the staff of their own regiments in England.

3. Your Lordship has been unable to accede to the proposal, being advised that the purely regimental information and returns required by the Military authorities in England from officers of the Royal Engineers serving in Civil Departments in India, can be called for through Army head-quarters as at present constituted, whilst the officers themselves have the same channel of correspondence as the numerous officers of the Staff Corps or local service in civil employ, which your Lordship believes has been found adequate for all practical purposes.

4. We have, however, to observe that the analogy thus assumed to exist between the position of officers of the Royal Engineers and those of the various Staff Corps and local services, appears to be based on a misconception.

5. Officers of the Indian Staff Corps employed on civil duties, and consequently not under the control of the Military Department of the Government of India or the Adjutant General in India, constitute a small minority of that service. Further, officers of this class are employed permanently in India; they are serving under definite rules which provide for their status and privileges, and, except when they take furlough or retire, the Military authorities have nothing to do with them. Moreover, under all circumstances, they are the servants of the Indian Government.

6. But the position of the Royal Engineer officers in India is altogether exceptional. They belong to the British and not to the Indian army; they are lent to the Indian Government for short periods of service, coming and going at frequent intervals of relief; while a peculiar circumstance in their case is that, while their transfers and appointments to India are arranged by the Horse Guards, they are almost all serving in a Civil Department; neither the Adjutant General's Office nor the Military Department through which the business passes has any accurate knowledge of their stations or employments, whilst the department under which most of them are serving, is generally very imperfectly informed about the regulations under which their services are obtained. Complications are constantly occurring in consequence.

7. At the present moment it would be not easy even to obtain an accurate return of the Royal Engineer officers serving in India, or to ascertain what is the precise establishment properly belonging to India, or how many there are deficient of that establishment; nor can it be told when an officer comes out whether he is coming in relief, or whom he comes to relieve. It still appears to us, therefore, that the proposal was a reasonable and proper one. The want of such an appointment has long been felt, and has been repeatedly discussed; but considerations of expense prevented it from being definitively brought forward for sanction. The arrangement we had proposed would have met that difficulty. As however we have since made a proposal for the permanent appointment of a Staff Officer of Engineers, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Indian Army Commission, we will not again press the provisional appointment,

ment, although feeling it right to place on record our opinion, that your Lordship would appear to have been imperfectly advised in regard to the circumstances of the case.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

— V. —

ESTABLISHMENT AND OFFICERING OF NATIVE ARMY, STAFF,
 AND DEPARTMENTS.—RECRUITMENT OF THE STAFF CORPS.

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 230, of 1881, Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (*received 19th July 1881*).

My Lord,

Simla, 24 June 1881.

IN our Despatch of the 24th April 1881, No. 141, we submitted to Her Majesty's Government our opinion upon that part of the proposals of the Army Commission which deals with the establishment of British troops in India. We now proceed to submit our views upon the recommendations of the Commission with respect to the Native Army.

2. This very important subject, which has engaged our continued attention for several weeks past, covers, in fact, the whole ground of Indian Army organization, and may usefully be considered under the following heads :—

- Strength and Composition of the Native Army.
- Number of European Officers per Regiment.
- Mode of Officering the Native Army.
- Mode of Officering the Staff and Army Departments.

Strength and Composition of the Native Army.

3. The recommendations of the Commission on this head are set forth in the 4th and 7th chapters of their Report, the first of which proposes the organization of the Indian Army in four separate bodies, termed army corps; the second deals with the strength and organization of Native regiments. We have already, in our Despatch of the 28th February 1881, No. 85, pronounced against the proposal to alter the existing designation and composition of the three Indian Armies; we now proceed to deal with the second of the Commission's proposals, contained in the 7th chapter of the Report.

4. The Commission propose, while maintaining the existing numerical strength of the Native Army (paragraph 218), to reduce 30 regiments of Infantry and 10 of Cavalry, the regiments retained being considerably augmented. Their reasons for recommending this measure are stated at length in the Report, especially in paragraph 219. The present organization of the army in small cadres, of 712 Natives of all ranks, which do not admit of leaving depôts when the regiment takes the field, and which after a short stress of campaigning are reduced to bodies too small to be effective tactical units, is decidedly defective. And, "in accordance with the opinions of the great majority of regimental officers,"

officers," they recommend that the strength of a Cavalry regiment be raised from three squadrons, with 457 of all ranks, to four squadrons, with 609 of all ranks; and that an infantry regiment be raised from 712 Natives of all ranks to 912, the existing formation in eight companies being still retained. This organization, in order to give about the same number of sabres and bayonets as at present, would involve a reduction, as above stated, of 30 Infantry and 10 Cavalry regiments.

5. We concur with the Commission in thinking that the present strength of Native regiments, both of Cavalry and Infantry, is insufficient, and that, while the aggregate establishment of the Native Army should remain undiminished, this establishment should be organized in a smaller number of regiments. The experience of the recent campaign, since the publication of the Report, entirely bears out their opinion of the defective nature of the present organization for purposes of war. And the matter having thus come prominently to notice, and when the very expensive character of the present organization is considered, we are of opinion that it is impossible to avoid a large measure of reorganization on the lines recommended by the Commission. But we think that the proposals of the Commission go too far in this respect. Admitting that the establishment proposed by them for a regiment of Cavalry and Infantry would be a suitable one, both for tactical and administrative purposes, it has to be remembered that the Indian Army is required to maintain internal tranquillity rather than for employment against external foes. In this view it is essential that certain obligatory points should be occupied by troops in time of peace. The scheme of the Commission involves the abandonment of certain military stations at which, in our opinion, garrisons ought to be maintained. The troops should not only be available in the country, but they should be actually visible at the points where danger from internal causes might arise. It is true that this necessary distribution of the Native Army might be effected by posting regiments at certain stations by wings or detachments. But there are obvious objections to applying such a system permanently to any considerable portion of the army; and, after giving the matter our most careful consideration, we have come to the conclusion that the requisite conditions of economy on the one hand, and sound military administration on the other, will best be attained by an arrangement, which is in effect a compromise between the existing organization, which ought certainly to be modified, and the large measure of reduction proposed by the Commission.

6. The arrangement which we recommend is as follows:—

The Native Army to be maintained substantially at its present aggregate strength.

The establishment of the Cavalry regiments in Bengal and Bombay to be raised from 457* and 487 respectively to 550 Natives of all ranks, the strength of the Madras Cavalry remaining unchanged.

The present strength of the Punjab Cavalry Regiment is 493.

That the strength of the Infantry regiment throughout India be raised from 712† to 832 Natives of all ranks.

† The Gookha and Punjab Frontier Force Regiments are somewhat in excess of this. The three regiments in Assam are 912 strong, and would be retained at this figure. This will involve a reduction of four regiments of Cavalry and 18 of Infantry.

Of the four Cavalry regiments to be reduced, we propose that three should be taken from the Bengal Army, and one from the Bombay Army.

The reduction in Infantry regiments to be six in Bengal, eight in Madras, four in Bombay. The general result is on page 495:—

NUMBER OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

	Present.	Proposed by Army Commission.	Now Recommended.
CAVALRY:			
Bengal (a) - - - - -	24	17	21
Madras - - - - -	4	2	4
Bombay - - - - -	7	6	6
	35	25	31
INFANTRY:			
Bengal (b) - - - - -	61	51	55
Madras - - - - -	40	25	32
Bombay - - - - -	30	25	26
	131	101	113
TOTAL - - -	166	126	144

Present strength of Indian Army - - - - - 110,964
 Proposed " " " - - - - - 110,995

(a) Not including Guide Corps Cavalry.

(b) Including Guide Corps Infantry.

7. It will be observed that the brunt of the reductions proposed by the Commission fell on the Madras Army. Under their plan the existing Madras Cavalry regiments would have been reduced from four to two, and the Infantry from 40 to 25. As regards the Cavalry, we consider that four regiments are the least number necessary for this Army, even if the Madras Infantry could be reduced to the extent proposed by the Commission. With respect to the Madras Infantry, while allowing due weight to what is advanced by the Commission in favour of their mode of selection, paragraphs 243 *et seq.*, we are of opinion that the reduction in the number of separate cadres of the Native Army, which we consider to be imperatively necessary, should be more equally distributed over the three armies than the Commission's scheme provides for. The existing defects of the Madras Army may be admitted. That army has laboured of late years under great disadvantages in many ways, and especially in having been officered by men too old for their position, and who have been deprived, by circumstances beyond their own control, of reasonable inducements to the energetic discharge of regimental duty. We shall refer to this point hereafter; we will now merely observe that, while the undoubted defects of the Madras Army should be made good by better discipline and improved regimental organization, and the introduction of younger officers for the subordinate regimental posts, we consider the cardinal principles which should always be kept in view, of recruiting the Indian military force from different parts of the country, will be better preserved by the arrangement we have proposed than the more sweeping measures recommended by the Commission. We may add that the reduction which we now propose in the Madras Army is less than that agreed to by Sir Neville Chamberlain when Commander in Chief, whose evidence will be found at pp. 85-88, Vol. I., of the Appendices to the Report.*

* Not printed

We attach a statement showing the four Cavalry and 18 Infantry stations which will probably, under our proposals, be selected for reduction.

8. The formation of a reserve for the Native Army is discussed in the 7th chapter of the Report, paragraphs 260 and 268. We have to state on this point that we are not prepared to support the proposal.

9. The arrangements necessary for dealing with the Native Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and men of the regiments to be reduced are treated of in paragraph 241 of the Report, and have our general approval. The privates in

the reduced regiments should be absorbed, as far as possible, into the strength of the regiments to be retained. As regards Non-commissioned Officers and Officers, inasmuch as it is proposed not to increase the number of troops or companies in a regiment, but only the number of privates, the former could not be transferred to other regiments without interfering with the promotion of the Non-commissioned Officers and Officers already in them. We agree with the Commission that it will be necessary to retire them at once, and that, as the retirement is compulsory, liberal compensation should be allowed. The proposal of the Commission on this point is as follows (paragraph 241, page 80):—

“We presume that, in the case of each army corps, the least efficient regiments would be reduced. The privates in the reduced regiments who may be fit for service would be absorbed in the strength of the remaining cadres. This might also be done in the case of a few of the Non-commissioned Officers, drummers, or farriers, who may wish to serve. But in the case of the Native Officers, and of the majority of the Non-commissioned Officers, special terms of pension and retirement should be granted. To send these men to other regiments would retard promotion, and produce general discontent. Moreover, it would be costly to retain them on full pay. It would be better that they should retire at once; and as their retirement from active duty, after serving the State faithfully for many years, would be compulsory, something more than the ordinary pensions should be given them. We propose, therefore, that the present superior rate of pensions be given to all ranks above that of private who have served in the army for 25 years and upwards, and that those who have served from 15 to 25 years should receive ordinary pensions, and, in addition, a gratuity of one month's pay for every two years' service in the army. The result will be a considerable increase to the pension list and an immediate outlay in gratuities; but this will be far less than retaining the men on full pay. For instance, in the Madras Army, where reductions will be largest, 256 Native Officers, and 1,540 Non-commissioned Officers will have to retire, causing an immediate outlay of some 1,72,345 rupees in gratuities, besides additional pensions. The last two columns of the statement in the Appendix show that in the Madras Army the cost of these extra pensions for one year, *plus* gratuities, will be less than full pay for the same period, whilst in the second and following years the outlay will be diminished by the amount of gratuities.”

10. The foregoing figures are, of course, not applicable to the modified scheme of reduction now proposed; but they indicate the general effect of compensation charges.

The terms recommended by the Commission have our approval generally, but they do not provide for the case of men of short service, while the transfer of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers to other regiments would not, as a rule, be desirable.

The proposals for which we ask sanction are as follows:—

I. For Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men who have completed 25 years' service and upwards, the superior rates of pension.

II. For Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men who have completed 14 years' service and less than 25 years' service, the ordinary rates of pension and a bonus of one month's pay for every two years of service.

III. For Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men of 10 years' service and less than 14 years' service, two-thirds of the rate of pension under (II.) and a bonus of three months' pay.

IV. For Non-commissioned Officers and men of five years' service and less than 10 years' service, a gratuity of a month's pay for every year of service and a bonus of three months' pay.

V. For Non-commissioned Officers and men of less than five years' service, a gratuity of six months' pay.

Only men of less than 15 years' service should be transferred to other regiments. In all cases of discharge on account of these reductions, free passes by rail, as allowed by regulation, would be given.

11. The scale of gratuities, &c., for the Cavalry is now under our consideration, and will take the same shape as the foregoing, but with modifications suitable to the circumstances under which the *silladar* cavalry serve.

12. The

12. The above are the terms of compensation we desire to recommend; but we should wish to be empowered to make any slight modifications in the scale of gratuities or bonus which may appear to us to be necessary on the advice of the superior military authorities in each Presidency.

13. It may be possible to utilize the services of some of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men belonging to the regiments selected for reduction in civil situations or in the police, and we believe that if efforts are made in this direction, and, taking into consideration the liberal terms we propose, there should be no cause of complaint on the part of the men of the reduced corps.

14. We recommend that this occasion should be taken to improve the position of the Native Non-commissioned Officers. The Commission make the following recommendations on this head (paragraph 225):—

“There is, however, a strong and general opinion among regimental Officers that the position of Non-commissioned Officers should be somewhat improved. This most useful class received no increase when the rates of pay of all other classes in the Native army were revised three years ago. At present, the Non-commissioned Officers are not, save in respect of pension, much better off than the privates, and they get no progressive increase, as the sepoys do. The present rates of pay are—

	Per Mensem.
CAVALRY:	
	<i>Rs.</i>
Duffadar, with horse allowance - - -	38
Sowar (private), with horse allowance - -	27 to 30
INFANTRY:	
Havildar - - - - -	14
Naik - - - - -	12
Lance Naik - - - - -	7 to 10
Sepoy (private) - - - - -	7 to 10

“We recommend that Duffadars and Havildars be allowed one rupee a month for every two years of good service in that grade up to a maximum of four rupees good conduct pay; and that Naiks be allowed one rupee a month for every two years of good service in that grade up to a maximum of two rupees good conduct pay. The Duffadar's pay will thus, in line regiments, be 38 rupees, rising to 42 rupees a month; the Havildar's pay will be 14 rupees, rising to 18 rupees a month; and the Naik's pay will be 12 rupees, rising to 14 rupees a month.”

15. We desire to support this recommendation.

Number of European Officers per Regiment.

16. The present rules give a fixed establishment of seven Officers to each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry, Officers employed on the staff being seconded and their places filled up, while supernumeraries are appointed in the place of Officers on furlough and acting in staff appointments. The Commission propose a fixed establishment of 11 Officers for each Cavalry regiment of four squadrons, and nine Officers for each Infantry regiment; and it is to be inferred that they contemplate the discontinuance of the practice of making supernumeraries. It will have been seen above that we propose a strength of Native soldiers for each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry in excess of the present establishment, but smaller than that proposed by the Commission, the Cavalry being maintained on an establishment of three squadrons; and we consider that, provided the present system of appointing supernumeraries in place of absentees be maintained, an establishment of eight Officers per regiment, in lieu of seven Officers as at present, will be proper and sufficient. The additional Officers would be appointed in the grades of squadron and wing Officer respectively.

respectively. The result will be a total establishment of regimental Officers for the whole army of almost precisely the same strength as at present.* The maintenance of this establishment we consider to be a necessary condition; for, although the number of regiments is to be reduced, it is necessary to have the same effective reserve of Officers available in the country as at present; for since the number of military Officers employed in civil and miscellaneous duties is rapidly diminishing, and the Officers of the Staff and Army Departments can seldom be spared from their regular duties in war time, the only effective reserve consists of the regimental Officers. The experience of past wars, as those in Abyssinia and Afghanistan, shows that when the army takes the field, the demand arises for Officers to occupy a variety of posts in connection with the transport and other duties; and the only available reserve is to be found in the regiments which do not take the field. We think, therefore, that the total establishment of regimental Officers should not be reduced below the present amount.

17. But although there would be numerical reduction, this reorganization will produce a considerable saving in the cost of the British Officers. The additional Officer appointed to each regiment will be in the grade of squadron or wing Officer, while the posts of Commandant, second in command, and other staff appointments of 22 regiments will be abolished. The total annual saving of the contemplated change as regards the Native Army is given in the attached estimate, and amounts to about 12 lakhs. Against this must be set, in the first instance, the cost of compensation to the Native soldiers and Officers reduced. The exact amount of this it would be very difficult to estimate with accuracy, and, as regards the pensions now to be paid, this is, in part, rather the anticipation of a liability than the liability itself, since the old sepoys and Native Officers whom it is now necessary to pension would have to be pensioned eventually in any case, although on less favourable terms than are here proposed. On the whole, there will be a substantial saving even in the first year, while, ultimately, the full saving of 12 lakhs shown in the estimate will be realised for pay alone, exclusive of the considerable reductions in the medical and army staff which will be practicable in consequence, and the savings in the maintenance of stations, hospitals, and other buildings, and charges for camp followers and establishments connected with the troops. We believe that the army thus reorganized will gain in efficiency.

18. As regards the Officers of the 22 regiments to be reduced, the juniors can be transferred to other regiments; but it may not be practicable to find suitable employment for the older Officers who thus become supernumerary, and some special treatment of their case appears desirable. The Commission in their Report refer to this subject in the following terms:—

“ 310. . . . For these Officers, we consider that some special relief should be afforded beyond what is provided by the above proposals, or by existing regulations.

“ 311. To all who may thus be deprived of their appointments, and for whom there may be no prospect of early and suitable employment, we would suggest that the following conditions be offered:—

“ I. To Officers of 28 years' service and upwards, the pension rate next above that to which they may be entitled by length of service, including service at Addiscombe, no deduction being made for furlough taken in excess of the periods counting for pension, with the additional annuity or bonus allowed under G. G. O. No. 1 of 1879.

“ II. To Officers of between 20 and 28 years' service, pensions as above, with the additional annuity or bonus under the above Order, calculated for their age and service, such as was recently sanctioned for officers of the Public Works Department.

“ Both classes should receive, in addition, a bonus of six months' staff pay of their appointment, and also be allowed to capitalise, if they wish it, a portion only of the extra annuity. Those who are unwilling to retire on these conditions must necessarily be permitted to continue in the service, and should be provided

provided with such suitable employment as can be found for them according to their rank and capacity."

19. The arrangement which we would recommend is not very different from the foregoing proposal, so far as regards the amounts of pension to be offered. But instead of offering them to the particular Officers of the regiments to be reduced, we think that, as many special pensions as there are senior Officers in each army thrown out of employment by the reductions, should be offered to the Officers of that army employed on military duty in order of seniority by length of service, on the understanding that for every retirement of an Officer holding an appointment, a supernumerary Officer from a reduced regiment shall be brought into his place; in this way the effect of the measure on the prospects of the Officers who remain in the Service, will be the same as if these special terms were offered to the particular Officers whose regiments are reduced, while the incidence of the boon will be more equally distributed. The terms which we recommend are, that for as many Officers of 20 years' service and upwards as are made supernumerary by the reduction of their regiments in each army, so many Officers in each army of 24 years' service and upwards, be allowed to retire on the next higher rate of pension above that to which they are entitled by the regulations, without deduction for furlough taken in excess of the periods counting for pension, and to receive also the additional annuity or bonus representing the value of their expectation to the succession to the Colonel's allowance on the terms of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1875, and succeeding years. Further, that they should receive a bonus of six months' staff pay of their regimental appointment, if that appointment has been abolished.

20. Considering that, under the existing conditions of Indian service, Officers of this standing are entitled to continue in the Service on full pay, whether employed or not, we think that these terms would not be unreasonable, either in the interests of the State or of the Officers concerned.

Mode of Officering the Native Army.

21. This subject is dealt with in the 8th chapter of the Report. It will be seen that the Commission strongly condemn the Staff Corps system, and propose an alternative scheme of organization. But we must observe that the criticisms which the Commission pass on the Staff Corps (paragraphs 278 and 279) appear to be founded, to some extent, on a misconception of what has really happened. They complain in effect that the Staff Corps has deluged the Indian Army with Field Officers. Now the Staff Corps system undoubtedly led to a large increase of the superior ranks, because the Staff Corps rate of promotion is much more favourable than that which obtained in the old Indian Army, with its large proportion of subalterns and Captains to Field Officers, which necessarily entailed slow promotion. But the present disproportion between the senior and junior grades of the army appears to be really due to two causes—one referred to by the Commission, namely, the guarantee given to every Officer who entered the army before 1866 of his Colonel's allowances after 38 years' service, which offers a powerful inducement to Officers to hold on to the Service; and secondly, to the fact, which the Commission do not notice, that while the strength of the Indian Army has been largely reduced since 1861, this reduction has been effected to a large extent by stopping admissions, while the measures which have been taken to get rid of the superfluous seniors have not had the full effect contemplated. This has been especially

• Madras Army.		1862.	1881.
Lieutenant Colonels and Brevet Colonels - - -	40	248	
Majors - - - - -	132	226	
Captains - - - - -	413	60	
Subalterns - - - - -	610	110	
Total - - - - -	1,201	644	

the case in the Madras Army, which is practically in the position of a moribund service, in which the survivors have risen by efflux of time to the superior grades. This is clearly shown by the figures in the margin,* which also bring out the exceptional and anomalous condition which the Officers' list of that Army has now reached. If the three armies, and the Madras Army in particular, had been reduced at the time when the number and establishment of regiments were reduced to the then actual requirements, and vacancies in this reduced establishment had thenceforward been filled up as they occurred

by the appointment of young Officers, instead of by the absorption of senior supernumeraries, the present appearance of the Staff Corps would have been very different from that which it actually presents. And if rules be introduced for limiting the tenure of regimental appointments, such as were recommended

to Her Majesty's Government five years ago,* then it would probably be found that the Staff Corps system of promotion, which gives a step of rank at periods of 12, 20, and 26 years' service to Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel respectively, would not involve an excessive proportion of superior grades. Further, the rule, which we understand is about to be introduced, for transferring to the reserve list every Officer who has not attained the rank of Major General at the age of 55, will make a great clearance of senior Officers from active employment, and when it is carried out, the present abnormal condition of the active list of the Indian Army, with its excessive preponderance of senior Officers, will disappear.

22. We consider, then, that the case against the Staff Corps has been put somewhat too strongly by the Commission, and that defects have been ascribed to it which are, in reality, the results of what may be termed accidental and exceptional circumstances, and are not inherent in the Staff Corps system itself. At any rate, we consider that the Staff Corps system is decidedly preferable to that which the Commission propose to substitute for it. Their plan is (paragraphs 278, 279) that "the Officers of each Army Corps . . . should be formed into a general list; that the number of each rank should be strictly limited, and that promotion in army rank should only take place as vacancies occur in the rank above; and this is the system which we desire to recommend for adoption." The Commission proceed in the succeeding paragraph to work out their plan, which gives for each army a fixed establishment of Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants for the Native regiments, the Army Staff, and the Army Departments respectively, and for the whole taken together. And we may observe upon their scheme that, while the proportion of senior grades which they propose would give a very insufficient rate of promotion, as compared with that which it is now intended to maintain in the British Army, and which is at present afforded by the Staff Corps, the scheme makes no sort of provision for that inevitable process of expansion and contraction which must be the normal condition of the Indian Army, as the wants of the public service vary from time to time. Supposing even one additional appointment to be created, the difficulty would at once arise of determining in what rank the augmentation should be made; equally so, if a department had to be reduced, in what rank the reduction should be made. Every case of this sort, and such cases would necessarily arise frequently, would involve a special reconsideration of the whole military establishment of the country by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. There would, in fact, be a nominal fixed establishment in a state of constant alteration. Further, while substantive promotion is to be regulated by army seniority, regimental advancement is to be regulated by regimental seniority. It follows that one regiment might find itself with a surplus of Field Officers, and another commanded by a Captain; thus, what is confessedly one of the weak points of the present system would be perpetuated.

23. The Staff Corps system has at least this advantage, that it furnishes a self-acting process for the needful expansion and contraction in the establishment of Officers involved in the conditions of Indian Service. If a new appointment is created, an Officer is taken from a Native regiment, and another Officer is brought into the Staff Corps from the British Army. The augmentation, therefore, is made upon a consideration of the wants of the Service; and the necessity for the appointment having been established, the process of filling it is, so to speak, automatic. Similarly, if an appointment is reduced, an Officer remains supernumerary to the establishment until he is absorbed, and there is one transfer the less to be made of subalterns from the British to the Indian Army than would otherwise have been necessary. We consider, then, that the Staff Corps system is certainly better adapted to the wants of the Indian Service than that which the Commission propose to substitute for it; but it contains, as at present worked in connection with the regimental system of the Native Army, undoubted defects. It is true that when the excess of old Officers who entered the Corps from the old Indian Army shall have disappeared, the proportion of grades

grades will not be unsuitable. But the combination of Staff Corps promotion, with a regimental establishment of seven Officers or eight Officers per regiment, every regimental post being a staff appointment, and bestowed at the pleasure of the Commander in Chief, involves great difficulties in practical working. If regimental promotion is regulated by regimental seniority, great inequalities must arise with such small cadres in the rate of regimental promotion; while if uniformity of advancement is aimed at, and promotion is regulated by army seniority, this involves a constant transfer of Officers from regiment to regiment. The latter arrangement is what has been chiefly attempted in the Madras and Bombay Armies, resulting in a disruption of those regimental ties which ought unquestionably to be maintained. In the Bengal Army all regimental appointments have been made wholly at the discretion of the Commanders in Chief, some of whom have favoured the system of advancement by army seniority, while others appear to have been guided in their selections for appointments by the supposed merits of the Officers, with little reference to their rank or standing. At any rate, the present distribution of the regimental Officers of the Indian Army does not present any appearance of rule or system. Of late years the Government of India have proposed to establish a purely regimental system of promotion. But in cadres of seven or eight Officers, it is manifestly impossible that vacancies shall occur with reasonable uniformity, and if all regimental vacancies are filled up within the cadre, extreme inequalities must arise in the rate of promotion. To meet this difficulty certain exceptions to the rule have been proposed. The rule and the exceptions* are given below:—

* Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 53, dated 10th March 1876.

“ IV. On the occurrence of a vacancy in a regiment created by the death, retirement, or† pension, or otherwise, or the relinquishment of regimental duty under Rule III., the promotion in the several regimental positions shall be given to the senior Officer of each lower grade, subject to the following exceptions:—

“ 1st. If the Officer standing next for promotion be pronounced unfit or undeserving by reason of professional unfitness or misconduct, the unfitness of an Officer will, as a general rule, be determined by the reports of regimental commanders and the inspecting General Officers, with such further inquiry as the Commander in Chief, or (in the case of regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force and the Central India Horse immediately under the Government of India) the Governor General in Council may order.

“ 2nd. Should vacancies occur simultaneously or within a very brief period in the command and second in command of a regiment, one of them may be filled by an Officer of suitable rank from another regiment or appointment, or from the unemployed list, or may be given to the senior Officer of the next grade if he have special qualifications or claims from length of service or gallantry in the field.

“ The position of regimental Commandant, however, is so important that no Officer will have a claim to succeed, either temporarily or permanently, unless considered by the Commander in Chief or the Governor General in Council (as aforesaid) to be perfectly qualified in all respects.

“ 3rd. If there are Officers who from previous service with a regiment have strong claims upon it, these claims shall be taken into consideration on the occurrence of any vacancies; for instance, where an Officer, owing to promotion, has lost his regimental appointment, or where an Officer, taken from a regiment for staff employ for a fixed term, has completed that term, and thereby come on the unemployed list.

“ 4th. The order to absorb unemployed Officers and the present preponderance of senior Officers have caused many appointments which usually would be held by subalterns to be held by Captains. As long as this condition continues, the relative position of these Officers in the

the

† *Sic* in orig. ? on.

the regiments in which they are serving must be according to their present standing, but promotions to the next grade will be decided by their respective claims of length of service with the regiment, standing in the army, qualifications, and conduct. Claims of long regimental service will always receive much consideration."

24. It will be seen that the exceptions are so wide that the rule is practically inoperative, and, as a matter of fact, promotions continue to be a matter of entire selection. Officers have no certainty as to their prospects, and, while always ready to better themselves by transfer to other regiments, are always liable to be superseded by officers being brought into their own regiments over their heads. The position of the regimental officers of the Native Army has been, and continues to be, subject to constant uncertainty.

25. We have therefore had under consideration the proposal which has been made at various times to convert the present system of small battalions into an organisation of multiple-battalion regiments, thereby furnishing a cadre of from 20 to 30 officers, who should permanently be attached to one or other of the battalions composing the regiment. In this way, the *esprit de corps* might be engendered, which it is so desirable to establish, and the uncertainty and caprice which now attach to the prospects of a regimental officer would be, to a great extent, removed.

26. The Commission discuss this proposal in para. 289 of their Report, as follows:—

"Two modes of overcoming the defects of the present system have been suggested. The first is, that three or four battalions of Native Infantry should be united into a regiment, and that the promotion of officers should take effect by seniority in the regiment. There would be no difficulty in initiating such a system in the Madras and Bombay Armies, where there are no class companies or class battalions; and we also think that, with care, patience, and tact, it would be possible to classify the regiments of Bengal and the Punjab in such a way as to avoid any great practical inconvenience from such an arrangement. But, on a full consideration of the subject, we have come to the conclusion that the difficulties arising from the constitution of the regiments, and the various classes and tribes of which the different regiments are formed, are so great, that we should not be justified in recommending the system, so long as the object can be gained in any other way."

27. The other way they propose is that which we have referred to above (paragraph 22), of general lists for each army. Although we agree with the Commission in thinking that there might be some practical difficulties in establishing a system of multiple-battalion regiments in the Bengal Army, we do not think that they are such as to make the alternative scheme which they proposed the preferable of the two. It would, moreover, be quite practicable to establish a regimental system as regards the officers, each regiment consisting of two or more battalions for regulating their promotion, while yet keeping the Native battalions separate and distinct; and such an arrangement would, in our opinion, possess some material advantage over the present system. The change would probably, however, be prospective only; and, on the whole, we are of opinion that, notwithstanding the undoubted objections to the staff corps system, it will be better to maintain it than to introduce any new mode for the promotion of officers of the Indian Army.

28. But, although we have arrived at this conclusion, and recommend that the army promotion of officers be regulated by the rules of the staff corps, we are nevertheless of opinion that it is very necessary to place the advancement of staff corps officers in their regiments upon a more stable and satisfactory footing. And we consider that the needful conditions in view may be fulfilled by introducing the system of multiple-battalions, so far as regards the officers; that is to say, that for the purposes of regimental advancement the existing regimental cadres of officers shall be grouped into bodies of three regiments each; the officers in each group, while obtaining substantive promotion under staff corps rules, to rise by regimental seniority in the regiment comprising that group of linked battalions, and being eligible for transfer only within that group.

29. In this way frequent movements of officers from regiment to regiment will be prevented, with the supersession and uncertainty attaching to the prospects of individuals. Officers will be identified with a particular establishment, and will not look beyond it for regimental advancement; *esprit de corps* may be engendered, and a much greater equality in the rate of regimental advancement will be possible than can be obtained under the present system.

30. Further, if one or two of the linked regiments are ordered on service they can be reinforced as regards the officers, and vacancies filled up, from the establishment of the linked regiment or regiments remaining behind, instead of the vacancies being filled up by young and inexperienced officers brought in from elsewhere; we attach great importance to this point.

31. It may be objected to this plan, that it will involve frequently changes of officers among the different linked battalions composing a regiment. We are of opinion, however, that the amount of change will be very much less in amount, as well as less objectionable in kind, than that which takes place now; and further, in order to reduce it to a minimum, we would propose that such transfers should not be made, except in the case of commandants and seconds in command of regiments, and possibly of wing commanders. These posts would ordinarily be held by the seniors of the three linked regiments in order of regimental succession, selection being, however, allowed at the discretion of the Government of India on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief; that is to say, on a vacancy occurring in the command of a Native regiment, the senior second in command of the three linked battalions would succeed to it, unless his promotion was objected to by the Commander in Chief; so also with regard to the second in command.

32. This accordingly is the arrangement which we propose for the approval of Her Majesty's Government, as one which, while it does not interfere with the existing claims or privileges of a single officer, and creates no disturbance of system in the Native army, will have the effect of introducing a much greater degree of permanency into the conditions of regimental service with the Native army.

33. The number of regiments proposed as the reduced establishment for each army will not admit of their being linked throughout in groups of three regiments, but the odd regiments may be provided for by having one group of four, or two groups of two regiments each. We do not attach much importance to the circumstance that so much of diversity would be necessary.

34. It will be observed that we have made this recommendation with respect to the European officers only, and it may obviously be made applicable to them, while yet leaving the status of the Native troops entirely unaltered, each Native battalion being, as at present, separate and distinct from the rest. But the same sort of amalgamation might be carried out as regards the Native troops also. This is a subject which has been much discussed at different times. There would be obvious advantages in such a system, as furnishing a ready means of strengthening the battalions on active service, for which, in the absence of a reserve, there is now no adequate provision, and a large majority of the commandants of Native regiments consulted by the Commission pronounced in favour of the arrangement.* The

* See Statement attached. matter is still under our consideration, and we shall address your Lordship separately upon it hereafter. But we would earnestly request that sanction to the plan we have proposed for regimenting the officers may not be withheld, pending consideration of the mode of dealing with the Native troops; the two points being quite distinct and independent of each other.

35. The proposed system of organisation would manifestly be imperfect, if it did not make provision for ensuring an adequate flow of regimental promotion. The system now in force in the British army furnishes a stream of promotion in two ways; enforced retirement on reaching certain age in every rank, and limitation of the tenure of commands of battalions. We are of opinion that

the first of these methods is not applicable to the circumstances of the Indian army. Enforced retirement in the ranks of Captain and Major, besides involving a very heavy charge for pensions to officers in the prime of life, would tend to render that army much less popular than it is now, the certainty of employment being one of the great inducements to enter the service; but this makes it the more essential to secure a proper outlet at the top. We desire, therefore, to repeat the recommendations which have already been made by the Government of India, to limit the tenure of regimental commands and the length of regimental service. This recommendation, which was contained in the Despatch of the 10th March 1876, No. 53, was as follows:—

“ Clause III. An officer, on the completion of 31 years' service, shall not retain any regimental appointment which he may have held for five years, unless reappointed thereto by the Commander in Chief for a further term not exceeding five years. An officer of 31 years' service who has not held his regimental appointment for five years may complete that term; and present incumbents will not be required to vacate them for a period of three years from this date, or a period of eight years from date of their appointments.”

36. We recommend, however, that the proposed rule be so far altered that the re-appointment to regimental command, when made, should be limited to three instead of five years; and, further, that, in consideration of the long time which has elapsed since that proposal, the rule should have more early effect, and that officers who have completed 31 years' service, and have had five years' tenure of their present posts on the 1st July next, should be required to vacate those posts on the 1st April 1882. Officers who may have completed similar periods at the date of the promulgation of the Order should be required to vacate six months after the date of such promulgation. The conditions of the Madras army in particular, in which the number of field officers so largely exceeds that of the captains and subalterns, one regiment having actually none but field officers attached to it, calls strongly for remedial measures.

37. We need hardly add that the introduction of the proposed new pension rules, before or simultaneously with these rules, is a necessary condition for establishing the latter.

• Central India Horse - - -	2	38. We do not propose to interfere at present with the existing establishment* of the local regiments under the Government of India; the officers attached to these will be seconded in their own regiments while so employed.
Hyderabad Contingent:		
Cavalry - - -	4	
Infantry - - -	6	
Malwa Bheel Corps - - -	1	
Bhopal Battalion - - -	1	
Deoli Force - - -	1	
Eripura Force - - -	1	
Meywar Bheel Force - - -	1	
Mhairwara Battalion - - -	1	

Mode of Officering the Staff and Army Departments.

39. Under the rules now in force, the greater number of the Army Staff appointments are tenable for five years only; and since 1877 officers appointed from Native regiments to the Staff, except to a few of the higher appointments, have been made supernumerary, and retain their regimental position. We propose to make the rule of general application. Every officer of the Staff Corps or Indian Service, holding an appointment in the Army Staff or Civil Departments (except the Commissariat and Military Accounts Departments, and the Department of the Judge Advocate General, in which employment should be permanent), should be attached to some Native regiment, to which he would revert on the completion of his term of Staff Service. Every officer, in short, should have a definite regimental position. The exceptions to this rule should be in the case of the higher appointments, namely, of Secretary and Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quartermaster General, and Director of Army Remount Operations. Officers nominated to any of these appointments vacating their regimental position.

40. We have in this Despatch been dealing mainly with the regimental system of

of the Native army, and we shall address your Lordship separately upon our staff establishments and the army departments; we have therefore referred to the Staff Officers in this Despatch only so far as regards their relation to the regimental system. For the same reason, it is necessary here to refer to the position of officers in the civil departments of the army. Under the present system an officer appointed to the Commissariat or Military Accounts Department is struck off the list of a regiment as soon as he is permanently appointed to the department. We recommend that, for the future, an officer appointed to either of these departments should be borne as a supernumerary on the strength of this regiment until he has completed 10 years' service from the date of first appointment to his department, when he should have the option of returning to regimental duty, or be permanently struck off the regimental list. We recommend this because it seems desirable to give officers, who for any reason desire to exchange the work of a civil department for regimental life, an opportunity of returning to the latter, and also because we think some inducement of this sort is necessary to make the civil departments more popular with the army, there being at present difficulty in obtaining candidates to fill vacancies in both these departments. After 10 years officers in civil departments should rise, as at present, under the Staff Corps rules of promotion, but should not be eligible to return to regimental duty. If from any cause, at a later period in their service, their services should not be required departmentally, such cases must be dealt with on their own merits.

41. Officers in civil employ are rapidly decreasing in numbers, fresh appointments being now seldom made to the Police, which used to be largely recruited from the army, or to district duty in the Non-Regulation Provinces. We consider that they may be dealt with in the same way as officers in the civil departments of the army; that is, that they should continue to be borne as supernumerary on the strength of their regiments for 10 years from date of first appointment, after which they should be struck off the list, and not be eligible to return to regimental duty. But with respect to officers in the Military Accounts Department and in civil employ, we recommend that they shall in no case be promoted beyond the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; it being, in our opinion, objectionable that officers should be allowed to retire with the honorary rank of Major General, who, for the greater part of their service, have performed no military duty.

42. Lastly, we have one important recommendation still to make, in support of that contained in paragraphs 303 and 304 of the Report, for altering the regulations which govern admission to the Staff Corps. These regulations are well known. The Indian Army is now entered only through the British Army, an officer being appointed to the Staff Corps after having served a certain time in a British regiment in India. The advantages contemplated by this system are, that every officer entering the Indian Army shall have had the military training afforded by service in a British regiment, and further, that his character and qualifications shall have become established by a satisfactory performance of this duty. But we are decidedly of opinion that the disadvantages of the system are greater than the advantages. There is reason to suppose that service with a British regiment in many cases induces a distaste for service with Native troops; that the young officer attached to a regiment, especially one which has been only a short time in the country, too often learns to look down on the Native soldier, and that while, on the one hand, many young officers who come out to India, intending to enter the Staff Corps, are dissuaded from doing so, on the other hand, young officers are sometimes driven to enter the Staff Corps, not from any desire to take service with Native troops, but from want of means to meet the expenses of service in a British regiment; while there are probably no conditions of Indian life in which a young man learns less of the people of a country, or sees them to less advantage, than when serving with a British regiment. The general agreement of opinion on this head among those who have had the opportunity of judging is very decided. We desire, therefore, to record our deliberate opinion that this part of the Staff Corps system should be abolished, and that henceforward first appointments to the Indian Staff Corps should be made direct. An interval of two years might be allowed, during which present intending applicants might qualify for admission, and after that date the Staff

Corps should be recruited from the Royal Military College, the candidates making their selection for the British and Indian Armies, according to the number of vacancies and their standing on passing out of the College. It will rest with Her Majesty Government to decide whether a certain number of Staff Corps appointments might not be reserved for Indian cadets. It is also for consideration whether the young Staff Corps officer might not be attached for a season to a British regiment in England before coming out to India, as suggested by the Commission.

43. It may be useful to recapitulate the proposals contained in this Despatch. They are as follows:—

I. To reduce the Cavalry regiments of the Indian Army by four; three in Bengal and one in Bombay; and the Infantry regiments by 18, six in Bengal, eight in Madras, and four in Bombay.

II. To discharge all the Native officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiments to be reduced, and such of the private soldiers as shall not be transferred to other regiments, on special pensions and gratuities.

III. Certain additions to the pay of Native non-commissioned officers.

IV. That the number of officers attached to a regiment be raised from seven to eight, the existing practice in regard to secondary and supernumerary officers being maintained.

V. That the Staff Corps system of promotion be maintained.

VI. That, for the purpose of regulating regimental promotions, the officers of Native regiments be arranged in groups of three regiments, within which they are to rise, as a rule, in order of seniority.

VII. Limitation to be placed on the length of regimental service and on the tenure of regimental appointments.

VIII. Officers of the Army Staff, and certain officers of the Army Departments, to be seconded on the list to which they belong.

IX. Officers of certain civil departments and in civil employ to be seconded in their regiments for 10 years from the date of first appointment, after which they are to be ineligible to return to regimental duty. Officers in civil employ and certain civil departments not to rise beyond the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

X. First appointments to the Staff Corps to be made direct from the Royal Military College.

44. We have not touched upon the establishment of General Officers, because we understand that Her Majesty's Government are about to issue new regulations for their appointment, promotion, and retirement. We will only express a hope that these regulations may be based on the principle of selection with regard to fitness and securing the efficiency of this class, that the Colonel's allowances may be abolished, and that the establishment of Generals on the active list may be reduced to a scale proportioned to that about to be fixed for the British Service.

45. Our honourable colleague, Major General Wilson, dissents from such of the foregoing recommendations as refer to the perpetuation of the Staff Corps, and has recorded his opinion on this head in a Minute which is attached to this Despatch.

46. We would observe, in conclusion, that it is very desirable that these proposals, if approved by Her Majesty's Government, should take effect promptly. It is now many months since the Commission made their Report, and although this has never been published, it is no secret that they have proposed a great many alterations of system and sweeping reductions. An uneasy feeling of expectation and anxiety has thus been created among both officers and men of the Indian

Indian Army, which it is very desirable not to prolong. The organization of the Indian Army has had our attentive and patient consideration, and our deliberate opinion on the subject having now been submitted, we would ask that an early decision may be recorded thereon by Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

ANNEXURE A.—STATIONS from which NATIVE REGIMENTS would probably be Withdrawn, or at which the Number of Regiments would be Reduced, in carrying out the Reductions recommended in this Despatch.

CAVALRY.	Number of Regiments to be Withdrawn.	INFANTRY.	Number of Regiments to be Withdrawn.
BENGAL:			
Sitapore - - - - -	1	Eastern frontier - - - - -	1
Deoli - - - - -	1	Jhansi - - - - -	1
Jhelum - - - - -	1	Talagang - - - - -	1
	- 3	Jhelum, reduced by - - - - -	1
		Peshawur ditto - - - - -	1
		Dera Ghazi Khan - - - - -	1
MADRAS:			
Nil.		Fort St. George - - - - -	1
		Vellore - - - - -	1
		Vizianagram - - - - -	1
		Palamcotta - - - - -	1
		Quilon - - - - -	1
		Mercara - - - - -	1
		Mangalore - - - - -	1
		Trichinopoly - - - - -	1
BOMBAY:			
Deesa - - - - -	1	Sholapur } - - - - -	- 8
		Sattara } - - - - -	1
		Poona and } - - - - -	1
		Ahmednagar } - - - - -	1
		Bombay - - - - -	1
		Mulgaon - - - - -	1
			- 4
TOTAL - - - - -	4	TOTAL - - - - -	18

ANNEXURE B.—STRENGTH and Approximate Annual Cost of NATIVE

DESCRIPTION OF CORPS.	PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT AND ESTIMATED COST.						
	Established Strength of each Corps.		Number of Corps in each Presidency.	Total Strength of Corps in each Presidency.		Rate of Annual Cost.	TOTAL Annual Cost.
	European Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non- commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.		European Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non- commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.		
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.							
Guide Corps Cavalry - - -	3	341	1	3	341	- -	(a) 1,70,022
Bengal Cavalry Regiments - -	8	457	19	153	8,683	2,66,456	50,62,664
Punjab ditto - - - - -	8	493	5	40	2,465	(a) 2,78,817	13,94,085
TOTAL Cavalry - - -	- -	- -	25	195	11,489	- -	66,26,771
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.							
Guide Corps Infantry - - -	7	778	1	7	778	- -	(b) 2,12,122
Bengal Infantry Regiments - -	8	712	42	336	29,904	1,82,285	73,55,970
Ditto, ditto in Assam - - -	8	912	3	24	2,736	2,12,547	(c) 6,37,641
Goorkha Infantry Regiments -	8	737	4	32	2,948	1,87,974	7,51,896
5th Goorkha Infantry Regiment (Punjab).	8	752	1	11 88	8,272	1,90,653	(d) 20,97,183
Punjab and Sikh Infantry Regi- ments.	8	752	10				
TOTAL Infantry - - -	- -	- -	61	487	44,678	- -	1,13,54,812
GRAND TOTAL Bengal - - -	- -	- -	86	682	56,127	- -	1,79,81,583
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.							
Cavalry Regiments - - - - (g)	8	(e) 387	4	32	1,548	2,76,434	(f) 11,05,736
Infantry ditto - - - - -	8	(e) 713	40	320	28,520	1,93,941	(f) 77,57,640
TOTAL Madras - - -	- -	- -	44	352	30,068	- -	88,63,376
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.							
Cavalry Regiments - - - -	8	487	7	56	3,409	2,98,361	20,88,527
Infantry ditto - - - - -	8	(e) 712	30	240	21,360	1,89,981	(f) 56,99,430
TOTAL Bombay - - -	- -	- -	37	296	24,769	- -	77,87,957
TOTAL Present Strength and Annual Cost of Native Troops in India - - - - -	- -	- -	167	1,330	110,964	- -	3,46,32,916

(a.) This is exclusive of the cost of extra doolie bearers maintained with the regiments.

(b.) The cost of carriage, extra doolie bearers, and cooks for Sikh companies attached has been omitted from the calculation.

(c.) The cost of boat establishment, extra cost of rations on payment and Assam batta to men and followers has not been taken into account; but compensation for dearthness of food has been included for the sake of comparison with the cost of proposed establishment.

(d.) Exclusive of the cost of extra doolie bearers, carriage establishment and cooks with Sikh companies attached.

(e.) This is exclusive of recruit and pension boys attached to regiments.

(f.) These amounts include the cost of recruit and pension boys, although they are excluded from the strength of regiments, as explained in above note (c).

(g.) The Veterinary Surgeons attached to the Madras Native Cavalry regiments have been omitted from the strength of those regiments; but their pay, &c., has been included in the total cost.

ANNEXURE C.—LIST abstracted from Evidence taken by ARMY COMMISSION showing the Names of the several Commanding Officers in favour of having NATIVE INFANTRY REGIMENTS of more than One Battalion.

NAME.	Corps.	Of how many Battalions.
Colonel J. Doran - - -	Commanding 27th P. N. I. - - -	Two battalions.
" F. Dandridge - - -	" 40th N. I. - - -	Three "
" G. W. Fraser - - -	" 29th " - - -	Two "
Lieutenant Colonel H. R. B. Worsley.	" 7th Beagal N. I. - - -	Two "
Lieutenant Colonel P. H. F. Harris	" 11th N. I. - - -	Three "
" R. J. Walker -	" 17th " - - -	Two "
" R. G. Rogers -	" 20th " - - -	Two "
" F. B. Norman -	" 24th " - - -	Four "
" J. Hudson -	" 28th " - - -	2 or 3 "
" G. C. Roweroft	" 35th " - - -	Two "
Major R. S. Robertson - - -	4th N. I. - - -	2 or 3 "
" R. A. Wauchope - - -	14th " - - -	Four "
Captain H. D. Hutcheson - - -	40th " - - -	2 linked "
Colonel R. Sale Hill - - -	Commanding 1st Goorkhas - - -	2 linked "
Major F. F. Roweroft - - -	" 4th " - - -	Two "
Colonel H. F. M. Boisragon - - -	Commandant, 4th Sikhs - - -	Three "
Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Boswell	Commanding 2nd Sikh I. - - -	Four "
" B. R. Chambers	" 6th Punjab I. - - -	Three "
Major A. G. Ross - - -	" 1st Sikh I. - - -	Three "
Colonel W. Osborn - - -	Officiating Commandant, 9th M. N. I. - - -	Two "
" G. Hearn - - -	Commanding 15th M. N. I. - - -	Two "
" L. W. Buck - - -	Commandant, 20th " - - -	Four "
Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Tyrrell -	" 37th " - - -	Four "
" P. A. Carnegie	" 39th " - - -	Two "
Major E. Faunce - - -	Commanding 14th " - - -	Two "
Colonel Little - - -	Commandant, 25th Bombay N. I. - - -	Four "
" S. De B. Edwardes -	" 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Grenadier Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.	Three "
" G. W. Hanson - - -	Commanding 9th Bombay N. I. - - -	Two "
" H. H. James* - - -	" 10th Bombay N. (Light) I. - - -	Two "
" R. Mallaby* - - -	" 13th Bombay N. I. - - -	Two "
" W. Creagh - - -	" 19th " " - - -	Two "
" A. Carnegie - - -	" 21st " " - - -	Two "
" J. Fairbrother - - -	" 22nd " " - - -	Two "
Lieutenant Colonel O. V. Tanner -	" 29th " " - - -	Two "

* Doubtful.

List showing the Names of the several Commanding Officers *not* in favour of having NATIVE INFANTRY REGIMENTS of more than One Battalion.

NAME.	Corps.	—
Colonel H. S. Obbard - - -	Commanding 41st B. N. I. - - -	
" T. W. R. Boisragon - - -	" 30th N. I. - - -	
" L. H. Williams - - -	" 14th Sikhs. - - -	
" F. M. Armstrong - - -	" 45th " - - -	
Major A. C. W. Crookshank - - -	32nd Pioneers. - - -	
" A. Batty - - -	2nd Goorkhas. - - -	
Colonel R. Blair - - -	Commanding 3rd N. I. - - -	
" F. H. Jenkins - - -	Corps of Guides - - -	Doubtful.
" A. Jenkins - - -	" 2nd M. N. I. - - -	
" W. Bannerman - - -	" 4th Bombay N. I. - - -	
Major R. B. P. P. Campbell - - -	Corps of Guides. - - -	
Colonel W. Gib - - -	Commanding 25th M. N. I. - - -	

MINUTE by the Right Honourable Major General *T. F. Wilson*, c.B.

I REGRET being obliged to dissent from the views expressed by his Excellency the Viceroy and my honourable colleagues in those paragraphs of the Despatch, No. 230, dated 24th June 1881, which recommend that the Indian Staff Corps system shall be maintained. It is not without much consideration that I do so; but I believe that its retention will not admit of thoroughly remedial measures being applied to admitted defects in our present military organization, and I think that an organization based on sounder and more economical principles, better adapted to the requirements of the Indian Government, and better calculated to promote regimental efficiency, ought to be recommended for prospective adoption.

Paragraphs 278 and 279 of the Special Commission appointed to inquire into the organization and expenditure of the army in India clearly set forth the chief defects of the Staff Corps system; and I agree generally with the views therein expressed. Twenty years' experience of the working of that system forces me to believe that the unnecessary annual expenditure which it has caused in the past will, if it be maintained, not be materially or sufficiently reduced in the future.

Neither do I entertain the hope that, so long as promotion is governed by time, the Government of India will be able to maintain that just proportion in the several ranks which the requirements of the service, the contentment of the officers, and economy demand. I say this, believing that calculations have been made tending to prove that the existing superfluity of high rank will in time disappear, and that the Staff Corps will eventually assume a shape suited to the needs of the Government of India. Of this, however, there appears to me to be no absolute certainty; and, having in my recollection other expectations held out on behalf of the corps, and which remain yet unfulfilled, I apprehend that, despite of the several safeguards with which it is proposed by his Excellency the Viceroy and my honourable colleagues to surround the existing system, the present difficulties will be more or less perpetuated; and, holding an opinion that it is desirable to take this favourable opportunity for making recommendations which will effectually prevent the continuance of these difficulties in the future, I am unable to agree to proposals which, as I think, will only apply a partial remedy.

In the Appendices to the Report of the Army Organization Commission frequent allusions are made to the want of *esprit de corps* in the present Indian Army.

The late Commander in Chief at Madras is especially strong on this subject; and, having repeatedly alluded to it, he writes: "The most pressing want in this army at this moment is *esprit de corps*." This, however, is no new complaint. Five years ago the Viceroy of India recorded: "We have endeavoured, while leaving the Staff Corps as a general list for regimental promotion from rank to rank and pay within certain limits, to make regulations whereby advancement from grade to grade shall go regimentally, so that an officer once appointed to a regiment shall feel that his regiment is his home, and the regimental *esprit de corps*, which is one of the most admirable characteristics of the British Army, may, so far as circumstances admit, be encouraged in the Army of India." These rules received the approval of the Secretary of State in his Despatch, No. 215, of the 10th August 1876. But it was necessary to make the exceptions to them so wide that they are practically inoperative, and they have consequently remained a dead letter.

Fully recognizing that *esprit de corps* can only be revived by retaining officers permanently with regiments, his Excellency the Viceroy and my honourable colleagues propose to develop it by converting the present small battalions into an organization of multiple-battalion regiments, hoping by these measures, and while retaining the Staff Corps system of promotion, that *esprit de corps*

will be engendered, and greater equality of promotion in regimental advancements be secured thereby. This proposal will, I fear, not produce the desired result, because the measure just stops short of one essential to success—regimental promotion. For, so long as the officers are promoted in one corps and attached to another, it is my belief that they never will feel themselves to be thoroughly identified, associated, and united with the latter; and they will consequently lack that brotherly feeling and zeal in the interests of the regiment and for their mutual honour which is so much to the advantage of the State, and which should ever pervade the small collective body represented by the officers of a regiment. And if regimental promotion is better calculated to bring about what is required, it might without difficulty be yet prospectively introduced in the multiple-battalions which are now recommended to be formed for the purpose of counteracting, as far as possible, some of the present admitted defects in the military system.

It seems to me that there is but little difference between my views and those set forth in the Despatch. In the latter measures are proposed for adoption which, it is hoped, will remedy most of the flaws existing in the present system; but my honourable colleagues, while apparently accepting all the above facts, hesitate to take the one last step which I consider essential to complete success. I, on the other hand, would go further than they propose to do, and, whilst hiding existing blemishes as far as possible, would allow the Staff Corps to gradually die out, and replace it with another organization based on our experience of the past.

This is a favourable opportunity of remedying what is defective, and effectually shielding future Governments from the difficulties and embarrassments with which we have at present to contend, consequent on the existing condition of the Native Armies, admittedly brought about by the Staff Corps system. To provide a complete remedy, a radical and complete change in the mode of officering it is, I believe, necessary, and it can be introduced without the smallest disturbing effect on either officers or sepoy, as any new scheme, such as that of regimental promotion in three linked battalions, would not affect those now in the service. While, as regards the Native soldiers, the majority of them would probably remain unaware that any change had been made in the method of providing them with British officers, the position of the Native officers would not be subverted, altered, or affected in any way. In short, I believe that the prospective demise of the Indian Staff Corps would admit of a greater reduction of military expenditure than the retention of the present system will allow. It would enable us to provide regiments that would be self-sufficing and capable of meeting the requirements of the staff; and such a measure would remove all bar to *esprit de corps*, and eventually give back to the Government of India complete control over the Native Army.

I repeat that I regret being obliged to dissent from the views of his Excellency the Viceroy and my honourable colleagues; but conscientious convictions and a strict sense of duty compel me to do so.

(signed) *T. F. Wilson.*

Simla, 24th June 1881.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (Military, No. 49)
to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 2 February 1882.

Para. 1. I HAVE received and given my very careful consideration to the

Approved by the
Military Committee
on the 18th January
1882.

Despatch of your Excellency in Council of the 24th June 1881, No. 230, submitting the views of the Government of India upon the recommendations of the late Army Commission with respect to the Native Army, which have been dealt with

corps of Cavalry and Infantry, the strength of which you do not suggest should be altered:—

	PRESENT STRENGTH.					PROPOSED STRENGTH.				
	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	TOTAL.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	TOTAL.
CAVALRY:										
Bengal, now 24 regiments, to be reduced to 21 (Guide Cavalry as at present) -	321	1,332	148	9,688	11,489	282	1,170	130	10,309	11,891
Madras, 4 regiments, untouched - - -	48	220	28	1,252	1,548	48	220	28	1,252	1,548
Bombay, 7 regiments, to be reduced to 6 - - -	91	476	42	2,800	3,409	78	408	36	2,778	3,300
INFANTRY:										
Bengal, 61 regiments, to be reduced to 55 - - -	977*	4,884*	976	37,801†	44,638	880	4,400	880	39,840	46,002
Madras, 40 regiments, to be reduced to 32 - - -	640	3,240‡	640	24,000	28,520	512	2,529§	512	23,008§	26,624
Bombay, 30 regiments, to be reduced to 26 - - -	480	2,400	480	18,000	21,360	416	2,080	416	18,720	21,632
TOTAL - - -	2,557	12,552	2,314	93,541	110,964	2,216	10,870	2,002	95,907	110,995

* Including an extra Native Officer and four Non-commissioned Officers in the Infantry, as now allowed in the Guide Infantry.

† Includes 21 additional privates now allowed in the Guide Infantry, also the extra establishments of sepoys in Goorkha, Punjab, and Assam regiments.

‡ An extra Non-commissioned Officer per regiment now allowed in the Madras Infantry.

§ This allows for an extra Non-commissioned Officer in each Madras Infantry regiment, as at present, one sepoy less being calculated to make 832 of all ranks.

6. It thus appears that the proposal would effect an increase of 31 men on the whole Army, involving a small increase of Bengal and a small decrease of Bombay Cavalry, the Madras Cavalry remaining as at present, while there would be an increase of 1,362 Infantry in Bengal and of 272 in Bombay, with a decrease of 1,896 Infantry in Madras. As to ranks, there would be a reduction of 341 Native Officers and 1,682 Non-commissioned Officers, with an increase of 2,366 privates, or in other words, while there are now 15,109 Native Officers and Non-commissioned Officers to 93,541 privates, or about 16 per cent. of the former, there would in future be 13,086 Officers and Non-commissioned Officers to 95,907 privates, or 13½ per cent. of the former. The reduction in the superior grades is 13½ per cent. with an increase of more than 2½ per cent. to the privates.

7. As regards European Officers, the Commission recommend an establishment of 11 European Officers for each Cavalry regiment and nine for each Infantry regiment, but you infer that they contemplated a discontinuance of the existing practice of appointing supernumerary Officers to corps in place of those who may be on furlough or acting in Staff appointments. It is also clear that their proposal for so large an increase of Officers in the Cavalry was consequent upon their recommendation to have four instead of three squadrons in each regiment of that arm. You consider that, provided the present system of appointing Officers in place of absentees be continued, it will be sufficient to add one British Officer to each regiment, making eight in all.

8. The Army Commission estimated that their proposals would produce a saving in the cost of the Native Army of between 16 and 17 lakhs of rupees per annum, but they admitted that their calculations could only be considered as approximate, while they did not exclude from the saving the necessary increase to non-effective charges arising from the measures of reduction, the amount of which could not be foreseen. Your Government estimate the saving to be effected by your recommendations as likely to amount to about 12 lakhs of rupees

rupees per annum. This calculation is also only an approximate one, and does not take into account the first outlay for gratuities to men on discharge, or the increase to the outlay for pensions necessitated by reductions, nor does it allow for the considerable extra charge proposed by your Government in view to improving the position of the Non-commissioned Officers; but there can be no doubt that there would be a considerable ultimate saving on the whole cost of the Native Army, which may fairly be expected to amount to 10 lakhs of rupees per annum, or thereabouts.

9. It is, of course, evident that an alteration in the organization of an Army which diminishes the number of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, and replaces them by privates, must reduce the cost of that Army; but, apart from the ground of economy, the Army Commission considered that, while the total strength of the Native Army should not be reduced, increased fighting power and efficiency would be gained by raising the strength and reducing the number of cadres of regiments, and they added that almost all the Commandants of Native regiments who have furnished the Commission with reports say that the present strength of Native regiments is too small.

10. Your Government concur in the opinion of the Commission that the present strength of the regiments, both of Cavalry and Infantry, is insufficient, and that, while the existing strength of the whole Native Army should remain undiminished, that strength should be organised in a smaller number of regiments, and you consider that the experience of the Afghan war, since the submission of the Report of the Commission, entirely bears out their opinion as to the defective nature of the present organization for the purposes of war, but you think that the proposals of the Commission went too far. While admitting that the establishment recommended by the Commission would be a suitable one both for tactical and administrative purposes, you remark that the Indian Army is required rather to maintain internal tranquillity than for employment against external foes. You state that, in this view, it is essential that certain obligatory points should be occupied by troops in time of peace, and the scheme of the Commission involves the abandonment of certain military stations which, in your opinion, ought to be maintained, and you repeat the opinion which has so often before been expressed by the highest authorities in India, that troops should not merely be available in the country, but that they should be actually present at the points where danger from internal causes might be apprehended. You, therefore, have arrived at the conclusion that the requisite conditions of economy, on the one hand, and sound military administration on the other, will best be obtained by the arrangement already described in the 4th paragraph of this Despatch, which is in effect a compromise between the existing organization, which you think ought certainly to be modified, and the large measure of reduction proposed by the Commission.

11. I have already recognised that your proposals would produce a considerable saving, but it seems to me open to question whether such an increased efficiency would result from the reduction recommended as would in itself, and apart from the financial gain, sufficiently justify changes which must produce serious effects on the Army.

12. Having regard, therefore, to considerations of efficiency as well as of economy, I must observe that, not long after the mutiny, the Government of India, which then had exceptional military experience at its command, and which was strenuously carrying out all economies thought possible, having regard to the circumstances of India, deliberately fixed the strength of regiments at the establishment which has ever since been maintained, except when augmentations have been made for special services, a contingency always contemplated and usual in all armies. This resolution had the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government, although the regiment, as a unit, was, in those days, relatively much weaker with respect to any probable enemies than it is at present, when the Army possesses breech-loading rifles, and may ordinarily expect to be opposed by troops with inferior arms and ammunition.

13. The reduction and change in strength of regiments are, apart from economical grounds, advocated on the plea that the present regiments are too

small for tactical purposes and too weak for field service, considerations which can hardly have escaped the notice of those authorities who instituted and maintained the present system. It is alleged that the opinions of the majority of commanding officers are in favour of stronger regiments, and that the experience of the Afghan War showed the defect of the present organization as regards strength of regiments.

14. Too much stress should not be laid upon the views of commanding officers on such a question. The late Commander in Chief in India, Sir F. P. Haines, in a Minute dated 20th March 1880, when treating of a similar opinion expressed by commanding officers of British regiments as to the proper strength of their corps, states that "it was not necessary to ask the opinion of commanding officers; commanding officers are naturally in favour of strong regiments;" and further, while admitting that strong regiments are best for a fighting unit and that the system of continental armies may be quoted in favour of them, he remarks, "there are strong reasons for rejecting that which, though good in itself, is likely to produce evils which more than counter-balance the advantages." His Excellency adds that "continental armies are massed by brigades, divisions, and army corps, very different from the position of British regiments in India, where they are of necessity scattered over an enormous territory. If the proposal to have large units for this scattered service were accepted, the result sooner or later would be a division of these units, quartering regiments by wings, which is most destructive to efficiency, followed most probably by a reduction in the number of men. Having the increased number of cadres is the most ready means of effecting reinforcements." These arguments, though used especially in respect to British troops, seem to apply equally to the Native Army, and indeed they, to a certain extent, are in accord with the views of your Excellency's Government as expressed in paragraph 5 of your Despatch under reply.

15. But I am unable to accept the conclusion of the Commission that almost all regimental officers who furnished them with reports can rightly be quoted in favour of their proposals. The two questions put to commanding officers were as follows:

"As it is obviously impossible always to maintain an army on a war footing, what should be the strength of a Native regiment on a peace establishment?" and

"What should be the strength of a Native regiment on a war establishment?"

It cannot be assumed that the replies received to these questions are the same as would have been given had the Commission added to the first question the caution that any increased strength of regiments must necessarily be met by a reduction in the number of regiments, or if the questions had been put in the form of asking what would be the best organisation of regiments of an army of the existing aggregate strength of rank and file. As the question was put, indeed, it is remarkable that not a few commanding officers of experience advocate the present, or even a smaller establishment, while others are satisfied with it as it stands.

16. Your Government quote the experience of the Afghan war as to the necessity of increasing the strength of regiments. No doubt due weight must be given to experience gained in the Afghan war in this as well as in other matters, but it will be unsafe for us to adopt measures merely on the ground that they have proved suitable for a war of so exceptional a character as that recently in progress in Afghanistan. For great and permanent changes suited to the general requirements of India we must look to a wider and broader experience than that gained solely in the late war, but I am unable to gather that the experience gained in that war altogether bears out the opinion expressed. Referring to the returns which show the disposition of troops in Afghanistan throughout the war, it is very striking how constantly the regiments, small as they were, had to be broken up to occupy posts or to form detachments for active operations. The inference from this would seem to be that with weaker regiments there would have been less need to break them up, while a smaller number of stronger regiments would have had to be broken up to an extent even greater than that which prevailed in the late war.

17. There

17. There are also some considerations which would seem to show the Disadvantages of advantages of maintaining the large number of small regiments, reduction. such as facilities for recruiting and training soldiers in time of pressure, and of effecting reliefs of troops at unhealthy stations. I do not, however, propose to dwell upon these topics, but will advert to the disadvantages, as far as they affect our troops, arising from a reduction of regiments, some of which have, no doubt, been present to the consideration of your Excellency in Council. These, as they affect individuals, seem to me to be mainly as follows:—

I. The disquieting effect of reductions of regiments, not only on the men actually affected, but on the whole Native Army.

II. The hardship on deserving soldiers belonging to the reduced regiments, not only in stopping their career, but in breaking up that body to which the Native soldier, probably more than any soldier in the world, looks upon himself as permanently attached until he can serve no longer.

III. The general diminution of the number of officers and non-commissioned officers, who may be considered and should always be selected men, as compared with the number of privates, a diminution which, as largely diminishing the number of prizes, may affect the popularity of the Native Army.

IV. The inconveniences arising from displacing a considerable number of European officers from their positions in regiments with which they may have served for long periods.

I do not think it is necessary for me to enlarge on these several causes of inconvenience or possible hardship, but it will be manifestly the duty of the Government, in the event of carrying out any reductions such as are proposed, to do all that is possible to mitigate those causes of personal disadvantage.

18. Having carefully reviewed the proposals made by your Excellency's Reductions Government for a reduction of regiments and an increase in authorized. the strength of those remaining, I have arrived at the conclusion that sufficient reasons are not shown for the proposed reduction, except as a matter of economy; but on the latter ground, and as I trust the hardships on the troops affected will, by the measures to which I shall presently allude, be reduced to a minimum, I authorise your Excellency to carry out the reductions detailed in paragraph 6 of your Despatch either to the full extent proposed, or to any lesser extent that you may, on further consideration, think sufficient.

19. In order to effect the reduction, your Excellency asks sanction to the following measures with respect to the Native grades in the regiments affected:—

I. To grant the superior rates of pensions to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have completed 25 years of service and upwards.

II. To grant the ordinary rates of pensions to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have completed 14 years' service and have less than 25 years' service, with a bonus of one month's pay for every two years of service.

III. To grant to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of more than 10 and less than 14 years' service, two-thirds of the ordinary rate of pension, and a bonus of three months' pay.

IV. To grant to non-commissioned officers and men of five years' service and less than 10, a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service, and a bonus of three months' pay.

V. For non-commissioned officers and men of less than five years' service, a gratuity of six months' pay.

Further, you would give free passes by rail to all men discharged on account of these reductions; and you add that the scale of gratuities for cavalry is under consideration, and will take the same shape as the foregoing, but with modi-

fications suitable to the circumstances under which the Silladar cavalry serve, and you ask to be empowered to make any slight modifications in the scale of gratuities or bonus which may appear to you to be necessary on the advice of the superior military authorities in each Presidency.

20. It is also stated, at the close of paragraph 10 of your Despatch, that only men of less than 15 years' service will be transferred to other regiments, but in paragraph 13 you express a hope that it may be possible to utilise the services of some of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men belonging to the regiments reduced in civil situations, or in the police. I gather, therefore, that all soldiers, of whatever rank, who have served for more than 15 years and cannot be provided for in the police or in civil employ, which I fear can only be the case to a very limited extent, will, under your proposals, be compulsorily retired.

21. As I recognise the great inconvenience of transferring officers or non-commissioned officers of reduced regiments to corps that are retained to the hindrance of the usual flow of promotions in the latter, I, though regretting the necessity for so doing, agree to the compulsory retirement of all soldiers who have served more than 15 years, and I sanction the grant of the pensions, bonus, and donations to all men thus compulsorily retired, who cannot be provided for in the police or civil employ, or in other regiments, in the way I shall presently describe, and to all men of less than 15 years' service in the reduced regiments who wish to take their discharge, or who are considered from physical or other causes not well suited for the service. I also sanction any slight modifications in the terms that you may think fit to order on any representations from the Governments of Madras and Bombay, or the Commander in Chief in India.

22. I have not yet received your proposals for the payments to reduced Cavalry soldiers referred to in your 11th paragraph, but I sanction in anticipation whatever you may think right to grant. I have no doubt that your Excellency will give every weight to the peculiar claims of Silladar soldiers thus deprived of the benefits of the profession in which they have embarked their property.

23. With regard to native officers and non-commissioned officers of more than 15 years' service, it is probable that the measure of compulsory retirement will fall with much severity, as many of them may have a just expectation of further advancement in their profession, of which they may be very deserving, and I fear that, notwithstanding any efforts that may be made by your Excellency, a very small proportion of this class will obtain suitable employment in the police or in civil departments. I would therefore suggest, for the consideration of your Excellency, whether it might not be possible, by a limited offer under Clauses I. and II. of paragraph 19 to officers and non-commissioned officers of regiments not reduced, but who might wish to retire, to create vacancies to which the most efficient and deserving Native officers and non-commissioned officers of reduced regiments might be appointed. In this way they might be retained in the Army without checking promotion. I am aware that, in the Bengal Army, owing to the different classes of which its various regiments are composed, there may in some cases be a difficulty in providing for a deserving officer or non-commissioned officer, but this difficulty will hardly be felt in Madras and Bombay, and I shall be glad if this plan can be carried out to some extent in all Presidencies.

24. Your Excellency recommends that on this occasion the opportunity should be taken to improve the position of the Native non-commissioned officers, and you quote and support the recommendation of the Army Commission that Duffadars and Havildars be allowed one rupee a month for every two years of good service in that grade, up to a maximum of 4 rupees per mensem good conduct pay, and that Naicks be allowed one rupee a month for every two years of good service in that grade, up to a maximum of 2 rupees per mensem good conduct pay.

For the reasons stated, I have pleasure in sanctioning the proposed addition to the emoluments of this class, upon whose punctual and efficient performance of duties the discipline and efficiency of regiments so largely depends.

25. I have

25. I have already referred in paragraph 7 to your recommendation that another European officer should be added to each regiment retained. It is not urged that this addition is necessary for regimental efficiency, for although the number of men in each corps is augmented, there will be no increase in the number of those units within the corps to which European officers, apart from the commandant, adjutant, and quartermaster, are attached. Nor is it proposed that the additional officer should interfere with the present position of Native officers in command of troops and companies, a position which I consider should be strictly maintained. Your Excellency thinks the addition necessary in order to maintain as nearly as possible the existing number of regimental officers in India, for you state that although the number of regiments is to be reduced, it is necessary to have the same effective reserve of officers available in the country as at present. In the reasons for this, as stated in paragraph 16 of your Despatch, I entirely concur, and those reasons have been strengthened by the recent diminution in the number of regimental officers of Royal Artillery and British Infantry, who have heretofore proved a valuable reserve for staff and departmental duties in the event of war.

I therefore sanction the addition of one European officer to each regiment of Native cavalry and infantry on the establishment as a squadron or wing officer, on the same rates of pay as those now allowed to officers holding those positions.

26. This addition to the establishment and the vacancies already existing in many regiments will enable all the junior officers of corps reduced to be readily absorbed, but there will still remain the commanding officers and other officers of standing of the disbanded regiments, and though no doubt the authorities in each Presidency will use every endeavour to provide these officers with suitable employment, this must be a work of time, and must be principally effected by placing them in vacancies that may occur in other regiments to the possible injury of officers of those regiments.

27. You therefore propose to offer special pensions, not to the particular officers of regiments to be reduced, but to as many officers in each Army in military employment as there are senior officers thrown out of employment, and that these offers should be made according to seniority by length of service, on the understanding that for every retirement of an officer holding an appointment a supernumerary officer from a reduced regiment shall be brought into his place.

28. The terms you would offer are, that for as many officers of 20 years' service and upwards as are made supernumerary by reduction of their regiments in each Army, so many officers in each Army of 24 years' service and upwards be allowed to retire on the next higher rate of pension above that to which they are entitled by regulation, without deduction for furlough taken in excess of the periods counting for pension, and also to receive the additional annuity or bonus representing the value of their expectation to the succession of colonel's allowances, and, further, that if their regimental appointment has been abolished, they should receive a bonus of six months' staff pay of their regimental appointment.

29. Since your Despatch was written, the value of expectations of Colonel's allowances has been allowed, in addition to pensions, to all officers who entered the staff corps on or before the 12th September 1866, or who were in the old local army, with the proviso that no addition to this is made in consequence of service beyond 32 years.

Other increased pensionary benefits have also been sanctioned since the date of your Despatch, and it is probable that your recommendations might have been modified had the existing retiring regulations been in force when you wrote. I am in doubt, therefore, as to what you would now desire in this matter, and I am very strongly impressed with the inconvenience of giving special terms of retirement to a certain number of officers, especially at a period immediately following a very liberal revision of the regulations.

I am, at the same time, alive to the inconvenience to the Army, as well as the hardship to individuals, of having a considerable number of officers thrown out of employment, who, unless they retire, must remain unemployed until provided for in regiments or on the staff, where they may interfere with the reasonable prospects of advancement of other officers. Instead, therefore, of

the proposals of your Government, to which I am unable to assent, I sanction your offering the following terms to officers of the reduced regiments who may retire from the service within three months of their regiments being broken up:—

I. To officers of over 32 years' service, the pension to which they may be entitled, not in excess of 456 *l.* 5 *s.* a year, with the value of their colonel's allowances on the scale allowed by General Government Order No. 1, of 1881, together with a bonus of 18 months' staff salary of their regimental appointments, and free passages to England for themselves and their families.

II. To officers of from 20 to 32 years' service, a bonus equal to 18 months' staff salary of their regimental appointments, in addition to any pension to which they may be entitled, with free passages as above.

30. I trust that, by the operation of the new pension regulations and by the concessions sanctioned, there will be little hardship inflicted on European officers, and that in a very short period all the efficient regimental officers of reduced regiments who desire to remain in the service will have obtained employment.

31. In making a selection of regiments for reduction in Bengal, your Excellency will no doubt be guided by the opinion of his Excellency the Commander in Chief as to the comparative efficiency of the several corps, but it will be necessary also to bear in mind the expediency of preserving a proper proportion between the various classes which it is considered desirable to have in that Army. In the Armies of Madras and Bombay the regiments are mainly of the same composition, and it will suffice as respects those armies to instruct the Governments of the Presidencies to select the least efficient regiments for reduction.

32. In selecting stations for abandonment or for reduction, whether in the territories more immediately under the control of your Excellency or those within the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, I trust that every care will be taken not to unduly weaken or to abandon places where important interests require protection; and I wish it to be understood that I have no desire to see large concentrations of troops at particular garrisons. I am entirely in favour of the principle advocated in paragraph 5 of your Despatch under reply, namely, that in India our main object in military dispositions is to have our troops at many points ready to maintain internal order, and I consider that it is not expedient to follow the example of continental nations in forming *corps d'armée*, or to mass bodies of troops permanently, and to hold them ready to operate together. Telegraphic and railway communication no doubt extends now over most parts of India, but too much confidence must not be placed in that circumstance. Telegraphic communication existed in 1857, but was in many places destroyed at the first outbreak of disturbance. Railways are not so easily destroyed as telegraphs, but even railway communication should not be implicitly depended upon, nor does the existence of railways, as a rule, justify the abandonment of garrisons of the nature I have described. What is wanted is to occupy the country in the manner already indicated, to hold its most important strategical positions, to efficiently guard all seats of Government and important Government establishments. This is in general the case at present, and under the existing system, which gives garrisons of all arms of numerous places, quite sufficient opportunity is afforded for the training and supervision of the troops, combined, as should often be the case, with a temporary concentration of troops at camps of exercise, or at divisional or district head quarters.

33. The Army Commission made certain recommendations for the formation of a Native Army reserve, but your Excellency is not prepared to support these proposals. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to discuss them; but I may at once say that I should have felt serious doubts as to the propriety of establishing any system of the kind suggested by the Commission, for I doubt its applicability to the circumstances of our position in India.

34. I have now, I think, replied fully as to the two first points referred to me in your Despatch, No. 230, namely, the strength and composition of the Native Army, and the number of European officers for each regiment, and I
have

have conveyed my views as to several collateral subjects. As stated in paragraph 2 of this letter, I am not prepared at present to decide on the two other points submitted, which do not so immediately press for a settlement, namely, the mode of officering the Native Army, and of officering the Staff and Army Departments. These two latter points are, however, now under my consideration.

35. I request that an early report may be made for my information, showing the orders issued by your Excellency to carry out the measures sanctioned in this Despatch; and I shall be glad to learn what steps you have taken to press on Local Governments the importance of providing suitable employment in some civil branches of the administration for efficient and deserving Native officers and Non-commissioned officers who may be compulsorily retired.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

(Confidential.)

DISSENT by Mr. *R. A. Dalryell*, c.s.i.; dated 18th February 1882.

REORGANIZATION of the NATIVE ARMY.

1. I DESIRE to place on record my dissent from the Despatch which passed Council on the 3rd instant. As stated in my Note attached to the Minute of the Military Committee, I felt myself unable to concur with my colleagues, (1) because I find no reliable evidence in the papers which had been referred to us of the assumed defects of the Madras Army, and because, apart from this assumption, I could not discover, either in the Report of the Army Commission, or in the Despatches of the Government of India, any valid reasons for an increase of the Bengal and Bombay armies by about 2,000 men, and a reduction of the Madras Army by about the same number, which is the practical outcome of the scheme of reform submitted by the Viceroy in Council, and proposed to be sanctioned in the draft Despatch; (2) because, under the circumstances so clearly set forth in paragraphs 12 to 17 of the Despatch itself, it is, in my judgment, inexpedient to sanction a reduction in the number of regiments of the three Native armies for the sole purpose of effecting a small economy.

2. The Army Commission proposed a reorganization of the three Native armies which would have involved an increase of the Bengal Army by about 5,000 men, and a reduction of the Madras Army by a still larger number, though in no part of the Report is this result distinctly stated. In fact, if the Report be read without working out the figures, the natural conclusion would be that the reductions spoken of would affect the number of regiments only in each army, and that the strength of the rank and file would remain very much the same as at present. As the Government of India, in summing up their instructions to the Commission, distinctly desired them to bear in mind that the main object in calling them together was "to ascertain what reduction in expenditure could be effected," it was perhaps natural that the proposed *increase* to the Bengal Army should not be put prominently forward; but I submit that, if it was held to be essential to make such a large addition to one army, and to reduce another so heavily, the proposition should have been distinctly stated, with the detailed grounds for bringing it forward. Similarly, I object to the obscurity of the Despatches from the Government of India upon this part of the subject, for, though their scheme does not involve either such a heavy addition or such a large reduction as that of the Army Commission, it does propose to increase the Bengal Army, and to reduce the Madras Army to the serious extent mentioned in the previous paragraph, and yet it is nowhere clearly stated that one army will be increased to the same extent as the other will be reduced; so far, indeed, from this being the case, the statement is made in one Despatch that it was considered imperatively necessary that the reductions should be more equally distributed over the three armies than had been done by the Army Commission. On these grounds, then, I take the preliminary objection to the mode in which the scheme has been submitted. It has not been placed before the Secretary of

State in Council in such a complete manner as to enable him to judge of it in all its bearings.

3. I will now proceed to my objections to the scheme on its merits. It will be observed that the Army Commission, though they nowhere make it clear what the precise result of their proposals will be with regard to the Madras Army, justify a reduction of that army on four distinct grounds: (a) That their scheme of reorganization and garrisons did not admit of their retaining the Madras Army at a greater strength than that proposed, especially as service beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency was extremely unpopular with the Madras regiments, and was most expensive to the State, owing to the practice of transporting the families of the men with each regiment; (b) that there was considerable difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of suitable recruits to keep the Madras Army up to its present strength; (c) that the proposed reduction would not bear heavily on the sepoy, as was instanced in the case of the former reduction of the Madras Army, in regard to which Sir Charles Trevelyan was stated to have said that the Madras soldier, when discharged with a fair gratuity, readily returned to his village and an agricultural life; (d) that, in point of fact, the Madras soldier is not as efficient for purposes of warfare as the sepoy of Northern India; this last reason being gathered from the general tenor of their remarks, rather than from any distinct statement to that effect.

4. I venture to think that none of these reasons, except, perhaps, the first, are at all consistent with the evidence from which the Commission profess to derive their conclusions, and which is recorded at length in the Appendices to their Report. If it be considered essential that Madras troops are to be withdrawn from the Central Provinces, it may be difficult to find occupation in peace time for the whole of the present army; but is it not desirable to keep it up to its present strength as a reserve, especially as the proposals of the Army Commission for the formation of a general army reserve have been negatived; and, indeed, is there any real reason why that army should cease to garrison a province it has occupied for a long series of years? So far from service in the Central Provinces being distasteful to the Madras sepoys, as insinuated by the Commission, we have the distinct statement of Sir Neville Chamberlain that, owing to the comparative cheapness of living, this is not the case.*

Not printed.

*App. III, p. 155. It is true that, owing to the regiments being allowed to take their families with them when not proceeding on active service, the cost of moving a Madras regiment is somewhat high, but this can be in a great measure removed by less frequent reliefs, and it must not be forgotten that the wives and families act as hostages for the good behaviour of the men, no small consideration with a mercenary army. As to the second point, the alleged difficulty in obtaining recruits, we have again the distinct statement of Sir Neville Chamberlain that the number of recruits now required is not more than the population can give, and that a reduction of the army would be likely to have a bad effect, as it would shake the faith of the people in the stability of the service; and as to any difficulty lately experienced in obtaining suitable recruits, the same high authority considered it to be caused, not by any backwardness of the population generally to enter the army because of their aversion to a military career, but rather to the fact that the advantages of military service had decreased, as compared to those offered by other professions. The assertion that the Madras sepoy would willingly retire from the service on pension is also absolutely at variance with the evidence before the Commission. It seems hardly credible that they should have recorded this opinion, with the evidence of the Commander in Chief of the Madras Army before them to an exactly contrary effect, as follows:—

Not printed.

†App. III, p. 152.

“In no army in the world are the men less inclined to give up the service, either on the receipt of a gratuity or a pension. A man once enlisted, his regiment becomes his home; he marries, his family accompany the regiment (save on foreign service), and he and his wife and children are entirely dependent on the State for their living. An order for reduction of the Madras Army means, to every man reduced, social degradation and reduction to poverty, and it is certain that this question is now occupying the minds of the whole of this Native Army.”

5. Probably

5. Probably some such comparison of the evidence placed before the Commission with the conclusions arrived at, as that given above, has been made by the Government of India, for we find nothing in their Despatches urging a reduction of the Madras Army on any of the three grounds to which I have referred, and upon which so much stress is laid by the Commission. As already stated, the Government of India nowhere say that their proposals will involve a reduction in the Madras Army by nearly 2,000 men, but the only justification which they bring forward in support of this outcome of their scheme are some assumed defects in that army, which are apparently supposed to affect prejudicially its discipline and regimental organization.*

*Para. 7 of Despatch, No. 250.

In spite of the evident bias of the Army Commission against the Madras Army, not a word is stated by them adverse either to their discipline or regimental organization, and the evidence recorded by competent critics is exactly to the contrary effect, so that I am utterly at a loss to understand to what the Government of India alludes. I must here express my regret that it has devolved upon one so little competent to do justice to the task as myself to act as the defender of the Madras Army from what I cannot but feel has been a most unjust attack. I wish the matter could have come forward in former years, when that army was ably represented in this Council by distinguished officers who had served in Southern India, and who would have been competent, from personal knowledge, to have repelled with indignation charges in regard to so vital a matter as the discipline of the army; a matter, too, upon which every Madras officer has always justly prided himself, and which, hitherto, so far as I am aware, has never been called in question.

6. I cannot but think that these observations of the Government of India are but the reflection of those loosely-expressed opinions adverse to the efficiency of the Madras Army, which have been of late so generally current in Upper India, but which, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are not based upon any reliable foundation. I am quite ready to admit that the mere appearance of the Madras sepoy, clad in their somewhat antiquated, and certainly unbecoming, uniform, is not calculated to impress one with a very high estimate of their capacity as fighting men, especially when the advanced age of many of the men in the ranks is taken into account. The fact, too, that, in many regiments, owing to the paucity of subalterns in the Staff Corps, the duties of wing officers and adjutants, for which smartness is especially needed, must often devolve upon comparatively elderly men, is a decided disadvantage to the army. But for none of this is the army in any way responsible. The clothing of the men is in the hands of the authorities; the economic action of the Madras Government in working the pension rules is proverbial, and has, no doubt, led to the retention of some old men in the ranks who would be better in their villages; and the reduction of the army by 12 regiments in 1859, the adoption of the irregular system of organization a few years later, and the difficulty of recruiting the lower ranks of the Madras Staff Corps, have left us with a body of field officers to provide for altogether beyond the wants of the army, with its present strength, and on its present organization as to regimental officers.

7. The disparaging remarks to which I have referred were at one time directed against the services of the Madras regiments during the mutiny of 1857. It was asserted that, when engaged, there had been comparatively few casualties among them. I believe this to have been an entire mistake, and, at any rate, all historians agree in admitting that Carthien's brigade acquitted themselves with the highest credit, and that the gallantry of the Madras Native Artillery at Lucknow was beyond all praise. In fact, on no occasion have I been able to discover that Madras troops have ever failed when engaged in the field. The traditions of the old "Coast Army," as it was called in former years, are indeed magnificent. With the great Clive, they were engaged at Plassey, and assisted in laying the foundations of our Indian Empire; later on, under other distinguished commanders, they took part in securing British supremacy in the Carnatic, and on one occasion are recorded to have driven back the European troops of France at the point of the bayonet; and subsequently they gained the approval of the Duke of Wellington at Seringapatam and Assaye. In fact, for upwards of 100 years the Madras Army has maintained its high traditions, and on every occasion on which the Madras sepoy has been employed on active service, whether in India, at

Bourbon, in Egypt, at the Straits, in China, or in Burmah, they have invariably obtained the commendations of their commanders. It is true that, for the past 20 years, the Madras Army has been little employed on active service, and that they were, for some unexplained reason, not permitted to take part in the Abyssinian War or the Perak Expedition; but, as observed by a former Commander in Chief, and one who knew the Madras sepoy well, "Is it just or generous first to exclude troops from all participation in warfare, and then to advocate their abolition on the assumption that they possess no warlike qualities, an assertion not borne out by history?" Moreover, though the army proper has of late rarely been engaged, the Madras Sappers have taken a part in most of the Indian military operations of late years, and have invariably done excellent service. Yet the men of the Sappers are of the same race as the ordinary sepoys of the line, and are drawn from the same classes of the population. Is it right or proper, then, to treat this army with less consideration than those of Bengal or Bombay, especially when we have the evidence of its late Commander in Chief that discharge from the ranks means social degradation and reduction to poverty?

8. Nor am I prepared to admit that this recent exclusion from active service, though, no doubt, it must have had a depressing effect upon the sepoy, has seriously deteriorated the army. In order to justify the direct attack of the Government of India upon the discipline and regimental organization, and the insinuations of the Army Commission against the relative efficiency and martial feeling of the Madras sepoy, it is essential that evidence upon these points should be forthcoming, but, if we turn to the Appendices printed by the Commission, and to the Minutes sent home with the Despatches, we find much independent testimony of a distinctly contrary character. Sir Frederic Haines, the Commander in Chief in India, a British officer who served some years in the Madras Presidency, commanded a division there, and was also for five years Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, writes to the following effect:—

"It has been customary to declare that the Madras Army is composed of men physically inferior to those of the Bengal Army, and, if stature alone be taken into consideration, this is true. It is also said that, by force of circumstances, the martial feelings and the characteristics necessary to the real soldier are no longer to be found in its ranks. I feel bound to reject the above assertions and others which ascribe comparative inefficiency to the Madras troops. It is true that in recent years they have seen little service; for, with the exception of the Sappers, they have been specially excluded from all participation in work in the field. I cannot admit, for one moment, that anything has occurred to disclose the fact that the Madras sepoy is inferior as a fighting man. The facts of history warrant us in assuming the contrary. In drill, training, and discipline, the Madras sepoy is inferior to none, while in point of health, as exhibited by returns, he compares favourably with his neighbours."

Again, in another place, he says:—

"From the enthusiasm displayed in Madras and Bombay, when the regiments were recently required to join their comrades of Bengal in the north-west, I would say that this class of service is eminently popular in those armies. I take it that their manifestation of spirit goes some way to refute the assertion that the martial feeling and characteristics necessary to the true soldier are no longer to be found in the ranks of those armies."

Then, in his Minute on the Army Commission proposals, he writes:—

"I am thoroughly opposed to the manner in which it is proposed to deal with the Madras Army. I would most earnestly suggest that those who have to decide upon its future will well consider the position now held by that army, and how admirably it fills the part assigned to it, viz., that of being the great reserve for India. By its means the garrisons of Burmah have been increased beyond their normal strength, and are held, so far as Native troops are concerned, by Madras alone. Madras regiments garrison Calcutta, Derunda, and the Sauger District. They assist in holding Gwalior and Mooltan, whilst in the field we have three companies of Sappers and three regiments of Madras Native Infantry in the Khyber line, where the Madras men are reported to be healthier than any other class of Native troops."

Sir Neville Chamberlain, himself a Bengal officer, and Commander in Chief at Madras up to last year, wrote to the following effect when alluding to the superior military instincts of the Natives of Northern India:—

"But

“ But I do believe that now, as heretofore, the Madrassi, properly selected and commanded, can be made into a very serviceable soldier; and further, I am convinced that, for many obvious reasons, no greater blunder could be committed than to allow him to lose his place in the military organization by which this Empire is held, merely to let in a better man.”

Again:—

“ I consider that the surplus of regiments maintained in this Presidency in excess of requirements for local purposes ought to form an efficient reserve in case of danger, either for foreign service or for service within the Presidency. If it does not do so, it is not because the Madras sepoy cannot be made an efficient soldier. The cause would be attributable to want of proper teaching and proper leading on the part of the British officers.”

“ I admit that the men of Southern India are not physically as strong, nor are they now by instinct as warlike, as the men of the north. But this Presidency can produce men of sufficient stamina to discharge all the calls made upon the Native soldier, and I believe I am justified in saying that the marching powers of the Madras sepoy have not been found wanting. That he is a good shot is established by the musketry returns of the army. The value of Madras as a reserve was fully established in 1857, and it does not seem to me to be prudent to discard such experience. History is apt to repeat itself; and undue reliance on one body of a mercenary army is the way to hasten on such a repetition.”

Sir Edwin Johnson, an officer of the Bengal Artillery, and late Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, expresses himself as follows:—

“ I also strongly object to the manner in which the ‘reconstruction’ contemplated is to be made at the expense of the Madras Army. The tone in which such a result is spoken of, is another instance indicative of the ‘foreign’ spirit in which the Report has been written, a spirit engendered by an exaggerated feeling of confidence in the future, and an ignoring of the lessons taught by the past. Discontent of ‘even a few hundred retired sepoys,’ who, however, if the Report be accepted, would be numbered by thousands instead of hundreds, when imported into the widespread area of our recruiting grounds breeds feelings which alienate the goodwill of the population.

“ Further, it seems to have been forgotten, in proposing their wholesale reduction, that, under the peculiar organization of the Madras Army, the disbandment of a regiment is not the mere sending of men away to their homes, but the disruption and ruin of a community.

“ It appears to me a very great mistake indeed to suppose that the feeling of discontent which would be engendered were the Madras Army subjected to the treatment proposed by the Army Commission would be limited to ‘a few hundred retired sepoys.’ It would permeate through the whole Presidency, not only by reason of the reductions proposed, but by the breaking up of regimental ties and associations, which would be a consequence of the drastic measures it is proposed to apply to that army. The Madras Army has ever been treated as a *corpus vile*, on which to test the extent to which mutilation and dismemberment can be carried out without extinguishing life and loyalty.

“ The late Viceroy was sensible of the impolicy of carrying out any large reductions in the Madras Presidency, and in one of his last Notes before leaving India Lord Northbrook said that, though the Madras Army was susceptible of reduction, and still be left in sufficient strength to perform the duties now allotted to it,* ‘It must not be forgotten that this army forms a reserve which has proved, and may again prove, of service in time of difficulty.’” *See in original.

“ Bearing this in mind, as well as the hardship to the British and Native officers and to the men, and the unpopularity and disturbance of the minds of the people which reductions always occasion, I am of opinion that the Madras Army should be retained at its present strength, unless some serious financial difficulty should arise.”

“ Recent events have proved how useful a reserve this army is, and justify the opinions of those who have urged its retention on its present footing.”

General Fraser, who is an officer of the late Bengal Engineers, and was for a time acting as member of Viceroy's Council, says:—

“ I believe, however, that the present Bombay Army is largely composed of soldiers

soldiers recruited from the north, and that the Madras Army must be looked on, so far as the Native element is concerned, as the great counterpoise to our Northern Armies, as being wholly recruited from its own districts, and as having proved themselves in the past good soldiers; and I would deprecate any large reduction of its force. From the facts I have referred to previously, and also from my own observation, I hold that the Madras sepoy is a fine soldier, worthy of our utmost confidence, and that we shall do well to encourage him to take a large part under our colours. It may be argued that the Madras sepoy is not the soldier he was, owing to the long period of peace which has been enjoyed by the Madras people, but this argument is fast becoming applicable to the northern nations also."

9. These, then, are the views upon the question, not of officers of the Madras Army, who might be naturally supposed to be partial, but of four thoroughly competent and unprejudiced witnesses. I am further in a position to state that Lord Napier of Magdala also expressed himself in most flattering terms as to the condition of the Madras Army when he made his southern tour towards the end of his Indian command, some six years ago. I confess that it seems to me that the opinions of such authorities as these ought not to be lightly set aside, and that in the face of them the Government of India were not justified in the conclusion at which they have arrived, that the Madras Army should bear the brunt of the proposed reductions. The most reliable military authorities are evidently opposed to this view, and especially in the present state of our relations with independent Burmah it is surely most inexpedient to reduce that army, upon which we are mainly dependent for our Burmah garrison. It must not be forgotten, too, that such a reduction as that proposed must necessarily make this purely foreign service bear more hardly upon the men, owing to the difficulty of effecting sufficiently frequent reliefs, for it is to be noted that while the number of regiments retained for service in Burmah will remain, as at present, five, they will in future represent nearly one-sixth of the strength of the Madras infantry, instead of only one-eighth, as has hitherto been the case. On the whole I can come to no other conclusion than that it will be most impolitic to make the large reductions in the Madras Army which have now been sanctioned.

10. As to my second ground for dissent, I cannot but think that little more is needed in support of my contention than a perusal of these paragraphs of the Despatch to which I have referred. It is there stated that the existing strength and establishment of the regiments of the Native Army was deliberately decided upon by a former Government of India, which had exceptional military experience at its disposal, after full inquiry and consideration; that the experience of the late war in Afghanistan shows that the regiments, small as they now are, had to be constantly broken up to occupy posts, or to form detachments for active operations; that, if stronger regiments than the present are employed upon the necessarily scattered garrison duties upon which the army is occupied, it will involve the quartering of regiments by wings, which is most destructive to efficacy; that the employment of a large number of small regiments gives special facilities for the recruiting and training of soldiers in time of pressure, and for effecting the needful frequent relief of troops at unhealthy stations; that the reductions will have a disquieting effect upon the whole Native Army, and will involve serious hardship to deserving soldiers in the reduced regiments; that the reduced number of Native officers and non-commissioned officers to be entertained may affect the popularity of the service; that the displacement of a considerable number of European officers from their positions in regiments in which they have served for long periods will cause inconvenience. To these reasons adverse to the proposals, which, in my humble judgment, are quite sufficient to condemn them, I will merely add one which has been forcibly put forward by the Government of India in para. 48 of their Despatch, No. 401, when objecting to the concentration of troops proposed in the Army Commission's Report. It is there stated that the Indian Army is required quite as much to maintain internal peace as for external operations; that, in short, the army must be "seen." I submit that no argument could be adduced which is more damaging to the proposal to reduce the number of regiments. It is, to my mind, politically essential that our army should be "seen" in all parts of the Empire, and if our Native regiments be reduced from 166 to 144, as has been sanctioned in the Despatch to which I object, the evidence of our power will be to this extent diminished.

11. In conclusion I think I may safely assert that the reorganisation of the Native Army of India which has now been sanctioned is neither necessary on grounds of military efficiency, nor desirable on grounds of political expediency; but that, on the contrary, there is at any rate some cause for apprehension that the changes when carried out may result in some loss to the former and in some sacrifice of the latter. In these circumstances it is surely undesirable to make a change attended with such serious risks for the sole purpose of effecting an annual saving of about 100,000 *l.* per annum, a saving, too, which must be largely di-counted for many years to come by the pensionary and other charges involved in carrying out the change. Moreover, though such a course might have been declared expedient owing to straightened financial circumstances four years back, it can hardly be justified now, when we are about to bring forward a budget announcing a considerable surplus, and proposing large remissions of taxation.

(signed) *R. A. Dalryell.*

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 90 of 1882—Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. (*Received 23rd May 1882.*)

My Lord,

Simla, 1 May 1882.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 49, dated the 2nd February 1882, in reply to our Despatch, No. 230, dated the 24th June 1881, in which we proposed, among other measures of army reorganisation, the reduction of four regiments of Native Cavalry and eighteen regiments of Native Infantry, and the organisation of the remaining regiments of the Army, with certain specified exceptions, each on a strength of 550 natives of all ranks for cavalry and 832 for infantry.

To Adjutant General in India, No. 177 B., dated 11th March 1882.
 To Government of Madras, No. 178 B., dated 11th March 1882.
 To Government of Bombay, No. 179 B., dated 11th March 1882.
 From Adjutant General in India, No. 204 F. C., dated 13th March 1882.
 Telegram to Government of Punjab, dated 16th March 1882.
 Telegram from Government of Punjab, dated 16th March 1882.
 To Adjutant General in India, No. 208 B., dated 18th March 1882.
 To Adjutant General in India, No. 5 S. B., dated 31st March 1882.
 Telegram to Government of Bombay—Madras, No. 1617 S. B., dated 9th April 1882.
 From Government of Bombay, No. 1874, dated 5th April 1882, and Enclosure.
 From Adjutant General in India, No. 373 F. C., dated 9th April 1882.
 Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 10th April 1882.
 Telegram to Government of Madras, No. 21 S. B., dated 13th April 1882.
 From Adjutant General in India, No. 1350 B., dated 13th April 1882.
 Telegram from Government of Madras, dated 14th April 1882.
 Telegram to Government of Bombay, No. 41 S. B., dated 20th April 1882.
 Telegram to Government of Bombay, No. 44 S. B., dated 21st April 1882.
 Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 21st April 1882.
 Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 23rd April 1882.
 G. G. O., No. 210, dated 22nd April 1882.
 G. G. O., dated 24th April 1882.

Your Lordship, with certain observations, now authorises the adoption of our proposals, including the reduction of the above-mentioned number of regiments.

2. In continuation of telegram, dated the 25th April 1882, specifying the Native regiments selected for reduction, we have now the honour to forward the papers marginally noted, concluding with our General Order, No. 210, published in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 22nd April, showing the steps we have taken, in consultation with his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India and the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab; to carry out the measure.

3. It will be observed that the Government of Madras has selected the eight last regiments of Native Infantry on the rolls of the Madras Army for reduction. With regard to the selection of regiments made by the Government of Bombay, we deemed it our duty to draw the attention of that Government to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 334, dated the 13th October 1881, and thus to invite them, if they saw fit, to substitute the 30th Bombay Native Infantry (late Jacob's Rifles) for the 6th Native Infantry. As will be seen from their telegraphic reply, dated the 21st April, they adhered to their former recommendation, which we then accepted.

4. In regard to the request contained in the last paragraph of your Lordship's Despatch,—to be informed what steps we have taken, in accordance with the proposals made in paragraph 13 of our Despatch, No. 230 of 1881, to press on the Local Governments the importance of providing suitable employment in some civil branches of the administration for efficient and deserving Native officers and non-commissioned officers who may be compulsorily retired,—we

have to say that we anticipate that few, if any, Native officers and non-commissioned officers, physically and mentally fit for civil employment, will be compulsorily retired; but we shall take action in the matter as soon as we have ascertained whether any Native officers, non-commissioned officers, or men are available for and desirous of such employment.

5. We are now in communication with his Excellency the Commander in Chief and the Punjab Government in regard to the detailed measures necessary for carrying out the reductions in the spirit of the General Order we have issued, and we shall hereafter report our further proceedings in the case.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
J. Gibbs.
T. F. Wilson.
T. C. Hope.

GENERAL ORDERS.—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—Simla, 22nd April 1882.

(No. 210.—Indian Army.)

ORGANISATION.

THE Most Honourable the Governor General in Council hereby announces certain of the measures which have been determined upon, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, in regard to the regimental organisation of the Indian Army.

2. Under the organisation now to be adopted, every Native Cavalry regiment (except the four regiments of Madras Native Cavalry, whose establishment will remain unaltered) will consist, as at present, of six troops organised in three squadrons, each regiment having the following establishment:—

3 Ressaldars,
 3 Ressaldars,
 1 Woodie Major,
 6 Jemadars,
 6 Kote-Duffadars,
 48 Duffadars (including 1 Farrier Major and 1 Salootrie),
 6 Trumpeters,
 477 Privates (including 1 Assistant Salootrie and 6 Farriers).

In the Bombay Cavalry the present establishment of commissioned and non-commissioned ranks will remain unaltered at 87, the privates being raised to 463 in number instead of to 477, the total strength in Bengal and Bombay being thus 550 of all ranks.

The establishment of the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides (Queen's Own) will remain unaltered.

3. Every Native Infantry regiment will consist, as at present, of eight companies, each company having the following establishment:—

1 Subadar,
 1 Jemadar,
 5 Havildars,
 5 Naiks,
 2 Drummers,
 90 Privates,

104

making a total per regiment of 832 Natives of all ranks.

The Madras regiments will retain their extra Havildar Major, as at present.

4. The three regiments of Assam Light Infantry will retain their present strength of 912 of all ranks. The five Goorkha regiments will also retain that strength for the present.

5. The

5. The establishment of regiments being fixed as above stated, and as the total strength of the Army is to remain substantially unchanged, this measure of reorganisation involves the reduction of four regiments of cavalry and 18 of infantry.

6. The Governor General in Council has determined that of the four cavalry regiments to be reduced, three shall be reduced in the Bengal Army, including the Punjab Frontier Force, and one in the Bombay Army. Of the 18 regiments of infantry to be reduced, six shall be reduced in the Bengal Army, including the Punjab Frontier Force, four in the Bombay Army, and eight in the Madras Army. The present and future establishments of the Indian Army will, therefore, be as follows :—

	Present Establishment.	New Establishment.
CAVALRY :		
Bengal (excluding Cavalry of the Corps of Guides) - - -	24	21
Madras - - - - -	4	4
Bombay - - - - -	7	6
	35	31
INFANTRY :		
Bengal (including Infantry of the Corps of Guides) - - -	61	55
Madras - - - - -	40	32
Bombay - - - - -	30	26
	131	113
TOTAL - - -	166	144

7. In the Bengal Presidency the following are the regiments selected for reduction :—

CAVALRY.	INFANTRY.
16th Cavalry.	34th Native Infantry.
17th "	35th " "
4th Punjab Cavalry.	36th " "
	37th " "
	41st " "
	3rd Punjab Infantry.

8. This reduction will be carried out under the orders of the Commander in Chief and the Punjab Government, in the following way :—

9. All Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who wish to remain in the service, and are physically fit and otherwise well suited for it, will be transferred to other regiments by troops and companies, as far as practicable, under subsidiary orders which will be issued by the Commander in Chief and the Punjab Government.

10. All Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who wish to take their discharge, or who from physical or other causes are not well suited for the service, will be discharged on the following rates of pensions and gratuities :—

I. The superior rates of pensions specified in paragraph 611 of the Pay Code, Volume II., to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have completed 25 years of service and upwards.

II. The ordinary rates of pensions to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have completed 14 years' service, and have less than

than 25 years' service, with a bonus of one month's pay (including good conduct pay) for every two years' service.

III. To officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of more than 10 and less than 14 years' service, two-thirds of the ordinary rate of pension and a bonus of three months' pay (including good-conduct pay).

IV. To non-commissioned officers and men of five and less than 10 years' service, a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service, together with an additional bonus of three months' pay as above.

V. To non-commissioned officers and men of less than five years' service a gratuity of six months' pay.

11. In the case of the cavalry, the gratuities will be calculated on the rates of ordinary and not net pay.

12. In those regiments in which, in consequence of the transfers made from the regiments reduced, the strength of Native officers or non-commissioned officers may become in excess of the regular authorised establishment, pensions and gratuities under the above scale may be offered to deserving Native officers and non-commissioned officers of such regiments to the extent of the numbers in excess in these ranks, so that the strength of Native officers and non-commissioned officers may thus be at once brought down to the fixed authorised establishment. Should this reduction, however, not be completely effected, and any supernumeraries be still left, they will be absorbed by making only two promotions for every three vacancies, every third vacancy being absorbed.

13. Native commissioned officers of cavalry regiments of 25 years' service and upwards, pensioned under the terms of paragraph 10, will receive a gratuity of 12 months' pay, in addition to the higher rate of pension.

14. Free passes by rail to their homes will be given to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who take their discharge on pension or gratuity under these orders.

15. In the cavalry regiments about to be reduced, where the chunda (remount) fund of a regiment, after the disposal of all its horses (under subsidiary orders to be now issued), is unable to meet the entire cost of defraying the horse price of men discharged and transferred, the sums necessary for this purpose will be granted by the Government of India, under orders which will be issued hereafter.

16. In order to complete the horse price of men who are transferred to other corps, and who have not as yet paid up their full horse price in their present corps, loans will be granted to commanding officers of regiments receiving men transferred, of the amount of such horse price still due, to be repaid without interest at 2 rupees per man per mensem.

17. Such assistance will be granted to the equipment funds of cavalry regiments reduced as will permit of their paying up in the ordinary way, to men discharged, the proper value of their equipments, the sale proceeds of which will be carried to the credit of the State.

18. The certified actual cost involved in change of uniform and equipment will be allowed to soldiers transferred to other regiments. The necessary changes in the uniforms of the infantry troops transferred will be made at the public expense.

19. The following regiments of the Madras and Bombay armies have been selected by the Governments of those presidencies respectively for reduction:—

MADRAS ARMY.	BOMBAY ARMY.
The 34th Native Infantry.	The 3rd Sind Horse.
„ 35th „	„ 6th Native Infantry.
„ 36th „	„ 11th „
„ 37th „	„ 15th „
„ 38th „	„ 18th „
„ 39th „	
„ 40th „	
„ 41st „	

20. The

20. The reductions will be carried out under the foregoing rules, as far as possible, by the transfer of soldiers from regiments to be reduced to those which are to be retained; those, however, who wish to take their discharge from the regiments reduced being allowed to do so with pensions and gratuities as above laid down.

21. Consequent upon the increase in the strength of Native regiments, the establishment of European officers will now be fixed at eight officers per regiment, or one more than the present establishment; the additional officer will be appointed in the rank of wing or squadron officer. This augmentation will at once absorb a part of the junior officers of the reduced regiments, while the total establishment of European officers serving on regimental duty with the Indian Army will remain almost unaltered. With respect to the senior officers of these regiments, the following terms are offered, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, to such of them as may retire from the service within three months from the date of their regiments being broken up:—

I. To officers of over 32 years' service, the pension to which they may be entitled, not in excess of 456 *l.* 5 *s.* a year, with the value of their colonels' allowances on the scale allowed by G. G. O., No. 1 of 1881, together with a bonus of 18 months' staff salary of their regimental appointments and free passages to England for themselves and their families.

II. To officers of from 20 to 32 years' service, a bonus equal to 18 months' staff salary of their regimental appointments, in addition to any pension to which they may be entitled, with free passages as above.

22. The new organisation of cavalry and infantry will have effect from 1st July 1882.

23. The reduction of the regiments hereby ordered will be completed during the month of June 1882, and the transfers of men who elect to serve in other corps will be made on the 30th June 1882, under orders which will be issued by the Commander in Chief in India and the Governments respectively concerned.

24. Officers of the regiments to be reduced who desire to avail themselves of the offer contained in paragraph 21, should notify their intention to the Adjutant General on or before the 30th September 1882.

25. The Governor General in Council takes this opportunity to announce, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the grant of good-conduct pay to non-commissioned officers as follows:—

To DUFFADARS and HAVILDARS.

After 2 years' good service in that grade	-	-	-	-	Rs. 1 per month
" 4 "	"	"	"	"	" 2 "
" 6 "	"	"	"	"	" 3 "
" 8 "	"	"	"	"	" 4 "

To NAIKS.

After 2 years' good service in that grade	-	-	-	-	Rs. 1 per month.
" 4 "	"	"	"	"	" 2 "

26. Subsidiary orders regulating the above grant will be issued by the Commander in Chief in India and the Governments concerned respectively. It will take effect from the 1st of July 1882, when those non-commissioned officers who have already completed any of the above periods of service will at once receive the corresponding rate of good-conduct pay.

G. Chesney, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 177 B.—“Organization, Native Army,”—dated Fort William, the 11th March 1882)—*(Confidential)*.

I AM directed to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Government of India in regard to the establishment of the Native Army arising out of the report of the Indian Army Commission.

2. The Army Commission, as the Commander in Chief is aware, proposed a reduction of 10 regiments of Native Cavalry and 30 regiments of Native Infantry, or 40 regiments in all, the strength of the regiments retained being considerably increased, so as to give the same aggregate establishment of rank and file as at present maintained.

3. The Government of India have proposed a reduction of only four regiments of cavalry and 18 regiments of infantry, or 22 regiments in all; the reduction to be distributed as shown below, from which it will appear that three regiments of Bengal Cavalry and six regiments of Bengal Infantry are to be reduced:—

NUMBER OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

	Present.	Proposed by Army Commission.	Proposed by Government of India.
CAVALRY:			
Bengal* - - - - -	24	17	21
Madras - - - - -	4	2	4
Bombay - - - - -	7	6	6
	35	25	31
INFANTRY:			
Bengal† - - - - -	61	51	55
Madras - - - - -	40	25	32
Bombay - - - - -	30	25	26
	131	101	113
Total - - -	166	126	144

Present strength of the Indian Army - - - - - 110,964

Proposed strength of the Indian Army - - - - - 110,995

* Including Punjab Frontier Force. Not including Guide Corps Cavalry.

† Including Guide Corps Infantry.

4. The establishment of the cavalry regiments in Bengal is to be raised to 550 natives of all ranks, the present strength being 457 of the regular army, and 493 in the Punjabi cavalry. The infantry regiments to be raised from 712 to 852 natives of all ranks.

5. The Governor General in Council directs me to ask that the Commander in Chief may be moved to consider and report which six regiments of Native Infantry and three of Native Cavalry he would propose to select for reduction. His Excellency will no doubt concur with the Government of India in thinking that the reduction should be so effected as to maintain as far as possible the present proportion of Hindustani and Punjabi regiments.

6. The Madras and Bombay Governments have been addressed regarding the reductions to be made in the armies under them.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, Military Department,—(No. 178 B.—“Organization, Native Army,” dated Fort William, the 11th March 1882)—(*Confidential*).

I AM directed to inform you, for the information of the Governor in Council, that Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned the proposals made by the Government of India upon the recommendations contained in the report of the Indian Army Commission in regard to the number and establishment of Native regiments in the Indian armies.

2. The Government of Madras are aware that the Commission proposed a reduction of 10 regiments of Native Cavalry and 30 regiments of Native Infantry, or 40 regiments in all in the three armies, the strength of the remainder being so increased as to furnish about the same number of troops as at present.

3. The Government of India have proposed the reduction of a smaller number of regiments, 4 of cavalry and 18 of infantry, as shown below:—

NUMBER OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

	Present.	Proposed by Army Commission.	Proposed by Government of India.
CAVALRY :			
Bengal* - - - - -	24	17	21
Madras - - - - -	4	2	4
Bombay - - - - -	7	6	6
	35	25	31
INFANTRY :			
Bengal† - - - - -	61	51	55
Madras - - - - -	40	25	33
Bombay - - - - -	30	25	26
	131	101	113
Total - - -	166	126	144

Present strength of the Indian Army - - - - - 110,964

Proposed strength of the Indian Army - - - - - 110,995

* Including Punjab Frontier Force. Not including Guide Corps Cavalry.

† Including Guide Corps Infantry.

4. It will be seen that of this reduction no regiment of Madras Cavalry is to be reduced, but eight regiments of Madras Infantry are selected for reduction.

5. The establishment of the remaining regiments of infantry is to be raised from 712 to 832 natives of all ranks.

6. Further particulars will hereafter be communicated regarding the arrangements to be made for carrying out this reduction, as to the gratuities and other compensation to be given, and the arrangements for transferring officers and men from the regiments to be reduced to other regiments. I am to ask that the Governor in Council will in the meantime be so good as to consider and favour the Governor General in Council by reporting confidentially which regiments he would propose to select for reduction, those which are considered the least efficient being chosen, and which stations of the Madras Army should in the opinion of his Excellency in Council, be in consequence reduced or abandoned.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department,—(No. 179 B.—“Organization, Native Army,”—dated Fort William, the 11th March 1882)—(*Confidential*).

I AM directed to inform you, for the information of the Governor in Council, that Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned the proposals made by the Government of India upon the recommendations contained in the report of the Indian Army Commission in regard to the number and establishment of Native regiments in the Indian armies.

2. The Government of Bombay are aware that the Commission proposed a reduction of 10 regiments of Native Cavalry and 30 regiments of Native Infantry, or 40 regiments in all in the three armies, the strength of the remainder being so increased as to furnish about the same number of troops as at present.

3. The Government of India have proposed the reduction of a smaller number of regiments, 4 of cavalry and 18 of infantry, as shown below :—

NUMBER OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

	Present.	Proposed by Army Commission.	Proposed by Government of India.
CAVALRY:			
Bengal* - - - - -	24	17	21
Madras - - - - -	4	2	4
Bombay - - - - -	7	6	6
	35	25	31
INFANTRY:			
Bengal† - - - - -	61	51	45
Madras - - - - -	40	25	32
Bombay - - - - -	30	25	26
	131	101	113
Total - - - - -	166	126	144

Present strength of the Indian Army - - - - - 110,964
Proposed strength of the Indian Army - - - - - 110,995

* Including Punjab Frontier Force. Not including Guide Corps Cavalry.
† Including Guide Corps Infantry.

4. It will be seen that of this reduction one regiment of Bombay Cavalry and four regiments of Bombay Infantry are selected for reduction.

5. The establishment of the remaining regiments of cavalry is to be raised from 487 to 550 natives of all ranks, and that of the infantry from 712 to 832 natives of all ranks.

6. Further particulars will hereafter be communicated regarding the arrangements to be made for carrying out this reduction, as to the gratuities and other compensation to be given, and the arrangements for transferring officers and men from the regiments to be reduced to other regiments. I am to ask that the Governor in Council will in the meantime be so good as to consider and favour the Governor General in Council by reporting confidentially which regiments he would propose to select for reduction, those which are considered the least efficient being chosen, and which stations of the Bombay Army should, in the opinion of his Excellency in Council, be in consequence reduced or abandoned.

From Major General Sir *G. R. Greaves*, K.C.M.G., C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 204 F. C.—“Army Commission,” dated Fort William, the 13th March 1882).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 177 B. (*Organization—Native Army*), dated 11th March 1882, requesting that the Commander in Chief may be moved to consider and report which six regiments of Native Infantry and three of Native Cavalry his Excellency would select for reduction, in pursuance of the sanction of her Majesty's Government to the proposals of the Government of India.

2. In reply, I am to state that his Excellency recommends that the following regiments may be reduced :—

Bengal Cavalry—16th and 17th Regiments.

Bengal Infantry—34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 41st.

Punjab Force—4th Punjab Cavalry ; 2nd or 3rd Punjab Infantry, whichever may be selected by the Punjab Government.

3. This proposal does not meet the views of Government in regard to the present proportion of Hindustani and Punjabi regiments ; but as the men of the reduced regiments will be drafted into others, the proportion of classes throughout the army can be maintained without difficulty. Further proposals will be submitted hereafter with regard to the replacement of the lower classes of Hindus.

4. Should the Government of India approve of the reduction of the regiments selected, a detailed scheme for carrying the reduction into effect will be submitted.

TELEGRAM from Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,—(dated Fort William, the 16th March 1882).

GOVERNMENT of India have determined to include 4th Punjab Cavalry and either 2nd or 3rd Punjab Infantry among the regiments to be reduced. Which of two infantry regiments named does Lieutenant Governor recommend for reduction ?

TELEGRAM from Colonel *S. Black*, Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 29, dated Lahore, the 16th March 1882).

MARCH 16th. Your cypher message of yesterday. Lieutenant Governor feels unable to make any selection between the two regiments named. Both are very good, and his Honour leaves it to the Government of India to make the choice.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 208 B., “Organization, Native Army,” dated Simla, the 18th March 1882).

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter of the 13th March 1882, No. 204, specifying the regiments of the Bengal Army which the Commander in Chief proposes should be selected for reduction.

I am to say that the Governor General in Council sanctions the regiments * Three printed e. pies. being selected accordingly, and I am to forward the draft * of a General Order announcing the proposed measures for the consideration and opinion of his Excellency.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—No. 5 S. B., "Organization, Native Army," dated Simla, the 31st March 1882).

WITH reference to your letter, No. 204 F. C., dated 13th March 1882, I am directed to forward a copy of a telegram received from the Government of the Punjab, and to request that you will be so good as to move his Excellency the Commander in Chief to favour the Government of India with his opinion which of the two regiments in question, the 2nd or 3rd Punjab Infantry, he would recommend should be reduced.

TELEGRAM from Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay and Madras, Military Department,—(Nos. 16, 17 S. B., dated Simla, the 9th April 1882).

PLEASE expedite particulars of regiments selected for reduction.

From Colonel *M. W. Willoughby*, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 1874, dated Bombay Castle, the 5th April 1882)—(*Confidential*).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential letter, No. 179 B., dated 11th March 1882, communicating the instructions of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State in respect of the reductions to be made in the Native regiments in the Indian armies, under which one regiment of Bombay cavalry and four regiments of Bombay infantry are to be reduced, and requesting that the Governor in Council will favour the Governor General by reporting confidentially which regiments he would propose to select for reduction, and which stations in the Bombay Army should, in his opinion, be in consequence reduced or abandoned.

2. In reply, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a confidential letter, No. 5 C. T., dated 25th March 1882, from the Adjutant General, together with copy of the proceedings of Government thereon, No. 1874 of this date, from which the Governor General in Council will observe that the regiments selected for reduction, with the approval of this Government, are—

CAVALRY.

3rd Regiment Sind Horse.

INFANTRY.

10th Regiment Native Infantry. | 15th Regiment Native Infantry.
11th " " " | 18th " " "
and that the stations to be abandoned "or reduced" (*for Native Infantry*) are as follows:—

To be abandoned—		
Ncemuch	- - - - -	8 companies.
To be reduced—		
Malegaon	- - - - -	by 4 companies.
Bhoj	- - - - -	" 4 "
Ahmedabad	- - - - -	" 7 "
Surat	- - - - -	" 5 "
Bombay	- - - - -	" 5 "
Dharwar	- - - - -	" 4 "
Baroda	- - - - -	" 2 "

3. With regard to the proposed abandonment of Ncemuch, I am to invite special attention to the observations of Government at paragraph 3 of their proceedings

ceedings forwarded with this letter; and in regard to Baroda to state that the proposed reduction is recommended only in the event of its not militating against existing treaty engagements.

4. The reductions recommended by his Excellency the Commander in Chief not having been accepted by the Government in their entirety, will necessitate a partial recast of the distribution of the Native Infantry troops of the Bombay Army, as given at paragraph 13 of the Adjutant General's letter, to provide for the maintenance of military posts at the stations which Government think should not be permanently abandoned; but the reductions approved by Government will enable this to be done.

5. In conclusion I am to recommend the Commander in Chief's proposals (paragraphs 4 to 12 of the Adjutant General's letter), in regard to the re-numbering and re-organization of the Native Infantry branch of the Bombay Army into regiments of three battalions each, to the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

From Brigadier General *A. Lyttelton-Annesley*, Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, —(No. 5 C. T., dated Bombay Castle, 25 March 1882)—(*Confidential*). •

WITH reference to Government Resolution, No. 1362, dated Bombay Castle, 14th March 1882, I have the honour, in obedience to the instructions therein contained, to submit the views of his Excellency the Commander in Chief on the proposals contained in Letter, No. 179 B., Government of India, Military Department, dated Fort William, 11th March 1882.

2. His Excellency the Commander in Chief submits that the regiments of the Bombay Army to be reduced should be as follows:—

CAVALRY.	INFANTRY.
3rd Sind Horse.	The 6th Native Infantry. The 11th Native Infantry. The 15th Native Infantry. The 18th Native Infantry.

3. His Excellency's reasons for this selection are as follows: That the 3rd Sind Horse is the junior regiment of the Bombay Cavalry, as well as of a brigade whose conditions of enlistment, involving permanent quarters at Jacobabad, have become ill-suited to general service.

The above procedure (selecting the junior regiment) cannot, however, be extended to the infantry without disbanding the 1st, 2nd, 3rd Biluch Regiments, 27th, 29th, and 30th Regiments. These are Biluch Regiments, and of them the two first have a valuable character; the third (late Jacob's Rifles), though it has not equal claim to consideration on the score of efficiency, enjoys advantages for recruiting and a promise of equal efficiency in the future with the 1st and 2nd Biluchis. His Excellency would not therefore desire to terminate its recent reconstruction.

The 28th, 26th, 25th, and 24th are regiments of good service and of good repute, and the 24th is serving in the Quetta Brigade. It seems therefore undesirable to apply to them a principle which has been surrendered in regard to the Biluch regiments, so that selection, based upon records of service and present efficiency, influenced also by financial convenience when the claims of regiments are perplexingly balanced, remains the only alternative of an invidious decision.

The regiments with least field service are the 6th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 22nd. The 22nd have just gone to Aden, which would complicate its disbandment.

The 14th and 16th are regiments of superior physique; the 17th is very favourably reported on; and his Excellency therefore considers that those already noted can be best spared consistently with *public interests*, which have exercised *full weight* in this conclusion.

4. The selection of regiments for reduction will entail a very general re-numbering of regiments, and this will be a greater grievance to those thus affected if accident exempts others from a similar change. His Excellency the Commander in Chief therefore suggests for consideration that no organisation could be better suited to the peculiarities of Indian service than Native Infantry regiments composed of three battalions. It would rarely be prudent to withdraw more than one-third of the Native troops and more than half of the English force from garrison duties; and this proportion coincides with the contingent of 10,000 to 12,000 men which Bombay is calculated to contribute to an Indian Army in the field.

5. Twenty-four Native Infantry battalions, incorporated into eight regiments, would thus put eight battalions, *the fittest for service, at once* with the first line. Each such battalion would, in war, be backed up by a reserve of two battalions, and would leave its sick, its recruits, and its families with the nearest reserve battalion without any of the expense and mismanagement, which is the inevitable result of Native Infantry depôts.

6. Such a system as that herein proposed would be an assurance to the army at large that at the first call for service each regiment would be fairly represented in the force by its *best battalion at the time*, thus stimulating, not only greater emulation in the field *between* regiments, but *within* them, supplying an incentive to the greatest efficiency. His Excellency considers the advantages of this system incontestable from a military point of view, provided it can be adapted to the Staff Corps system.

7. His Excellency would further point out that within this Presidency there are eight English regiments of infantry. The number of the Native battalions, exclusive of one battalion at Aden and the Marine battalion in Bombay, will be henceforward 24 battalions, thus classified:—

2 Grenadier battalions.
5 Light Infantry battalions.
1 Rifle battalion.
3 Biluch battalions.
13 Line battalions.

8. His Excellency would propose to add a good Line battalion (the 19th) to the two Grenadier battalions, and form these three into the 1st Regiment; also to assimilate the 3rd and 5th Light Infantry to the 4th Rifles. These would form the 2nd Regiment. The remaining three regiments of Light Infantry would form the 3rd Regiment.

The three Biluch battalions to form the 4th Regiment.

The remaining 12 battalions to be divided into groups of three and to compose four regiments, viz., the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, preserving their present precedence as follows:—

5th Regiment	-	-	-	7th	8th	9th
6th	"	-	-	12th	13th	14th
7th	"	-	-	16th	17th	20th
8th	"	-	-	22nd	24th	26th

9. With regard to the regiments which remain over, his Excellency would propose to add the 28th Regiment N. I. as a fourth battalion to the proposed 8th Regiment, by which arrangement a ninth battalion could, if necessary, be placed in the field, leaving two battalions in reserve. The Marine battalion, whose duties are specific, would remain single and not numbered.

10. His Excellency desires me to point out that, as at Quetta, Poona, Mhow, Bombay, and Belgaum two or more Native Infantry battalions serve together, the usual rotation of relief would not unfrequently bring together at the same station battalions of the same regiment, which would go far to cement regimental sympathies amongst the men, which much facilitate, simplify, and cheapen volunteering on emergency. It would also in a degree mitigate the hardship of unexpectedly shifting officers to regiments with which they have no connection, and would periodically afford them the option of a combined regimental mess.

11. Thus

11. Thus eight Native Infantry battalions at 832 (total 6,656), four European 10,200 infantry. regiments at 886 (total 3,544), together with the proper proportion of cavalry and artillery, would make a compact division with great vitality of resource and elasticity of development.

It would, in his Excellency's opinion, be quite beyond the range of the present proposal to alter any of the existing rules of promotion, or to extend it regimentally so as to contract that field of selection by which the efficiency of battalions is strengthened. The suggestion is limited to a fresh arrangement in the selling off of regiments; and, if palpable advantages can be secured from this opportunity, whilst regimental susceptibilities are also considered, without any increase of expenditure, and with a reasonable promise of augmented efficiency, it is certainly, in his Excellency's opinion, an opportunity which should not be overlooked.

13. With regard to the stations which should, in consequence of the proposed reductions, be reduced or abandoned, his Excellency is of opinion that both from a military and political point of view the following arrangement is desirable, with one exception, however, namely, the retention of Bhuj, which, from a *military* point of view, his Excellency does not consider necessary, or even advisable:—

Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Battalions.
Detachment Thana	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	"
Poona	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	"
Mhow 1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Indore ½	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	"
Deesa	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Pelgaum	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	"
Satara ½	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Dharwar ½	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Ahmednagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Aden	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Augur ½	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Mehidpur ½	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Nusseerabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Bhuj	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Rajkot	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Detachment Dwarka	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Ahmedabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Baroda	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	"
Detachment Surat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Karachi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Jacobabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Quetta District	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	"
							26	Battalions.

* The increased strength of regiments will admit of the detachment being furnished without a diminution of Baroda garrison.

14. The stations his Excellency proposes to abandon for Native Infantry are Malegaon, Sholapur, Kaladgi, Sadra, Neemuch; and those where a diminution of garrison is recommended are—Baroda, six companies in place of eight; Bombay, 15 companies in place of 20; Dharwar, four companies in place of eight; Surat, three companies; and Ahmedabad, eight companies in place of 15 companies.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Military Department,—(No. 1874, dated Bombay Castle, the 5th April 1882)—(*Confidential*).

Read the following:—

Letter from the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army,—(No. 5 C. T., dated Bombay Castle, the 25th March 1882).

With reference to Government Resolution, No. 1362, dated 14th March 1882, reports the regiments which should be selected for reduction, and the stations which should in consequence be reduced or abandoned.

Resolution,—His Excellency the Commander in Chief recommends that the following regiments be selected for reduction :—

CAVALRY.

3rd Regiment Sind Horse.

INFANTRY.

6th Regiment N. I.	15th Regiment N. I.
11th Regiment N. I.	18th Regiment N. I.

And his Excellency the Governor in Council being satisfied with the reasons given in support of the proposals, will submit them to the Government of India for adoption.

2. In consequence of the reduction of regiments as above proposed, his Excellency the Commander in Chief recommends that the following stations and
 * For Native Infantry. outpost shall be abandoned * :—

FOR NATIVE INFANTRY.

Malegaon,	Kaladgi,
Neemuch,	Sholapur,
Sadra,	

and that the garrison of the following stations shall be reduced as shown :—

Bombay	from 20 companies to 15 companies.
Baroda	„ 8 „ 6 „
Dharwar	„ 8 „ 4 „
Surat	„ 8 „ 3 „
Ahmedabad	„ 15 „ 8 „
Total	- - 59 36

His Excellency further suggests the withdrawal of the garrison, viz., one Native Infantry regiment, from Bluj.

3. With reference to these proposals, his Excellency the Governor in Council observes :—

(1.) That Neemuch being situated under the political administration of the Central India Agency of the Government of India, his Excellency cannot pass any orders as regards the withdrawal of the Native Infantry regiment recommended, but will submit the proposal to the Government of India with the recommendation that it be adopted.

(2.) As regards Malegaon, his Excellency feels obliged to demur to the military abandonment of this station, as in his Excellency's opinion there are strong reasons for retaining a military force there, though probably a wing of a regiment on the increased strength would suffice.

(3.) As regards Sholapur and Kaladgi, the former station has been without troops for some years past owing to the pressure occasioned by the Afghan war, and the latter is held by a detachment from Belgaum, 88 strong; but his Excellency considers that the country along the eastern boundary of the Southern Mahratta Country which adjoins the Hyderabad State should not be entirely without troops, as proposed. It is, however, a matter for his Excellency the Commander in Chief to consider whether they should be placed at Sholapur, Bijapur, or Kaladgi.

(4.) A detachment of Native Infantry is placed at "Sadra" to support the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, and there are very strong political reasons why the detachment should not be removed.

(5.) As regards Bluj, his Excellency thinks it undesirable that the troops should be entirely withdrawn as proposed, although possibly a wing of the Native Infantry of the new strength might suffice.

(6.) As

(6.) As regards the proposed reductions of garrisons, his Excellency the Governor in Council has no objection to offer, and they will be submitted to the Government of India for adoption, with the proviso, however, in the case of Baroda, that the reduction does not militate against treaty engagements.

4. The abandonment of certain stations and the reduction of garrison at others would set free, according to his Excellency the Commander in Chief's plan, five regiments and one company (or, with Bhuj, six regiments and one company); and although Government have not been able to accept these proposals in their entirety, the reductions they have admitted will be sufficient to meet the loss of four regiments, and to provide for the presence of troops at the points where Government consider they should be maintained, although it will necessitate a partial recast of the distribution of troops at the military stations of this Presidency as proposed by his Excellency.

5. Government are well aware that it is desirable from a military point of view to avoid the weakening and dispersion of corps in detachments, and would make great sacrifices to allow of the concentration (when possible) of troops in large masses; but, on the other hand, they may well attach importance to the presence of troops here and there in a wide territory, which cannot but carry weight with the people whether belonging to their own Government or to Native States, and they must leave it to the military authority, by frequent reliefs or in other ways, to provide for maintenance of discipline.

6. The proposals of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in regard to the re-organization of the regiments of the Bombay Army, after the reduction, into battalions of three regiments each will be recommended for careful and favourable consideration by the Government of India.

7. A copy of the Adjutant General's confidential letter and of the present proceedings of Government to be forwarded to the Government of India, with a letter giving the further remarks of Government.

From Major General Sir *G. R. Greaves*, K.C.M.G., C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 373 F. C., "*Native Army*," dated Umballa, the 9th April 1882)—(*Confidential*).

IN reply to Military Department Confidential Letter, No. 5 S. B. (*Organization—Native Army*), dated 31st March 1882, I am directed by the Commander in Chief to state that as the Punjab Government do not consider that there is any choice between the 2nd and 3rd Punjab Infantry, his Excellency recommends that the junior regiment, the 3rd, may be reduced.

TELEGRAM from Colonel *M. W. Willoughby*, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 180, dated Bombay, the 10th April 1882).

YOURS 9th. Particulars of regiments selected for reduction posted to Simla, 5th, No. 1874.

TELEGRAM from Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department,—(No. 24 S. B., dated Simla, the 13th April 1882).

CAN you supply the numbers of the regiments selected for reduction? Please reply express.

From Colonel *T. E. Gordon*, Deputy Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 1380 B, "*Native Army—Organization*," dated Simla, the 13th April 1882)—(*Confidential*).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 208 B, (*Organization—Native Army*), dated the 18th of March 1882, forwarding a draft G. G. O. giving effect to the measures which have been decided on by the Government of India for the reduction of certain regiments, and for the re-organization of the cavalry and infantry of the Native Army.

2. This order having been submitted to the Commander in Chief has received careful consideration, and has been amended on certain points which, in his Excellency's opinion, require modification, and is returned herewith.

3. Sir D. Stewart considers it very desirable to refrain from alluding to the report of the Army Commission, or to discussion in the Legislative Council (as proposed in the opening paragraphs of the draft order), as in his opinion it is sufficient for the army to be made acquainted with the decision of the Government of India in the matter.

4. The following additions to the order are, in his Excellency's opinion, necessary to enable the funds of cavalry regiments to meet the sudden strain caused by reduction:—

17 (a). In the cavalry regiments about to be reduced, where the Chunda (Remount) Fund of a regiment, after the sale of all its horses, is unable to meet the entire cost of defraying the horse price of men discharged and transferred, the sums necessary for this purpose will be granted by the Government of India under orders, which will be issued hereafter.

17 (b). In order to complete the horse price of men who are transferred to other corps, and who have not as yet paid up their full horse price in their present corps, loans will be granted to commanding officers of regiments receiving men transferred who are in debt, to be repaid without interest at 2 rupees per man per mensem.

17 (c). Such assistance will be granted to the equipment funds of cavalry regiments reduced as will permit of their paying up in the ordinary way to men discharged the proper value of their equipment.

5. In the draft G. G. O. no mention is made of public followers of the regiments under reduction.

Every effort will be made to transfer these men to other corps, with the troops or companies to which they have been attached in their former corps; but among them will probably be certain men whom it might be desirable to discharge with a small gratuity or pension. His Excellency will be prepared to forward recommendations on this point later on, if desirable.

The regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force are chiefly those interested in this matter, as they have an exceptional establishment of doolie bearers and puckhulis, for whom a special Chunda Fund is authorised.*
The Commander in Chief recommends that the Punjab Government be consulted as to the measures necessary for dealing with these men.

* Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, paragraphs 335-340.

TELEGRAM from Colonel *E. L. Hankin*, Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (dated Ootacamund, the 14th April 1882).

Yours 13th. Regiments 34 to 41 have been selected for reduction.

TELEGRAM from Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department,—(No. 41 S.B., dated Simla, the 20th April 1882).

GOVERNMENT of India think it proper to communicate to you the following extract from Despatch of Secretary of State, dated 13th October 1881, in reply to report announcing conversion of 30th Regiment, which has, it is believed, not been seen by you:—*Begins*: "I must also observe that, at a time when your Excellency proposes to reduce four regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, it was hardly expedient to make a great change in the organisation of the junior regiment of that arm, a regiment incomplete in numbers, and which has been officially declared to be from its physique, as well as its organisation, the least desirable regiment of that arm to retain."—*Extract ends*. With reference thereto, Government of India desire to know whether Government of Bombay would wish to reconsider their proposal to reduce 6th rather than 30th.

TELEGRAM from Colonel *Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department,—(No. 44 S.B., dated Simla, the 21st April 1882).

PLEASE say when may Government of India expect answer to yesterday's telegram? Notification only awaits settlement of point referred before issue.

TELEGRAM from Colonel *M. W. Willoughby*, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 9, dated Mahableswar, the 21st April 1882).

Re your telegram 20th. The expenses of conversion of the 30th Native Infantry having been completed, there is no special advantage in reducing it as compared with 6th Regiment; and, for the reasons already given, the Commander in Chief adheres to his proposals, and Government would support his Excellency's views. Government are not aware by whom the official declaration referred to was made to the Secretary of State; but the composition of the regiment having been so largely changed, this report, if it was well founded, could not now apply.

TELEGRAM from Colonel *M. W. Willoughby*, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 11, dated Mahableswar, the 23rd April 1882).

IN continuation of telegram No. 9, I am directed to state that the 30th Native Infantry or 3rd Biluch Regiment is reported to be nearly complete; the physique of the men to be superior; the regimental feeling excellent; and its reorganisation of best promise.

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 422 of 1881.—Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. (Received 5 December 1881.)

My Lord,

Simla, 12 November 1881.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram, dated the 1st October 1878, marginally quoted, and to paragraph 6 of our Despatch, No. 230 of 1881, we have the honour to report, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that we have deemed it expedient to continue to maintain the Goorkha regiments and the Corps of Guides at the increased strength which was authorised in the marginally noted correspondence, as a temporary arrangement for these corps, while serving across the frontier.

Yours 27th September. I sanction additional 16 sowars per troop and 200 sepoy's per regiment detailed for service.

K. Pro., January 1879, Nos. 867, 870, and 873.
" " July 1880, No. 10,522.
" " April 1881, No. 17,526.

2. We have been induced to sanction this measure, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable recruits for the Goorkha and Guide Corps, and we trust the measure will meet with the approval of your Lordship in Council.

We have, &c.
(signed) *W. Stokes.*
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (Military.—No. 74) to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis,

India Office,
London, 23 February 1882.

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Letter, No. 422, dated 12th November 1881, in which you inform me that you have deemed it expedient to continue to maintain the Goorkha regiments and the Corps of Guides at the increased strength which was authorised by Her Majesty's Government in 1879, 1880, and 1881, as a temporary arrangement for those corps while serving across the frontier.

2. Your Lordship's Government are induced to sanction this measure owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable recruits for the corps, and you express your hope that the measure will meet with my approval.

3. I observe that the five Goorkha regiments, while in excess of their normal strength, fall considerably short of that specially sanctioned for field service, and I am fully aware of the difficulty which has always existed in procuring suitable recruits in sufficient numbers for these corps. Your Lordship does not, however, explain what difficulty is experienced in keeping the Guide Corps up to its proper strength, for the proportion of Goorkhas in that corps is trifling, while the composition of the main body of the regiment differs very little from the remainder of the Punjab Frontier Force. I wish to be informed on this point, and, further, as it is not stated whether the increased establishment now proposed is to be in excess of the aggregate strength of the whole Native Army, viz., 110,995, fixed by your Government so lately as June last, and approved in my Military Despatch, No. 49, dated 2nd February 1882, I consider it necessary that no doubt should remain on the subject of the total establishment you consider needful.

4. Meanwhile, and pending your Lordship's replies to these points, I approve of the establishment specially sanctioned for the Guides and Goorkha Corps being continued till further orders.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

DESPATCH from the Government of India,—(No. 144 of 1882.—Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. (*Received 20 July 1882.*)

My Lord,

Simla, 23 June 1882.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 74, dated the 23rd February 1882, on the subject of the strength of the Goorkha regiments and of the Corps of Guides.

2. In regard to the five Goorkha regiments, which have been maintained at their present strength of 912 natives of all ranks, pending the final settlement of their future establishment, we now forward, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, the marginally quoted correspondence. It will be observed that his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India would be glad to see the Goorkha regiments maintained at their present strength, the total aggregate strength of the army

Paragraph 4, G.G.O. No. 210 of 1882.

Military Department letter, No. 52 S.B., dated

25th April 1882.

Letter from the Adjutant General in India, No.

2160 B., dated 20th May 1882.

army

army being increased in proportion. Bearing in mind the difficulties of recruiting these valuable regiments, and that the enlistment of Goorkhas has now been restricted to the purely Goorkha Corps and the 42nd, 43rd and 44th Native Infantry, we desire to support the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, and now ask that sanction may be given to the five Goorkha regiments being permanently maintained at a strength of 912 Natives of all ranks instead of 832, the future normal establishment of a Native Infantry regiment, as laid down in our G. G. O., No. 210 of 1882. This will increase the total future strength of the Native Army of India by 400 men.

Military Department letter, No. 52 S. B., dated 25th April 1882.
 Military Department letter, No. 86 S. B., dated 9th May 1882.
 Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 57 C., dated 18th May 1882.
 Military Department letter, No. 126 S. B., dated 23rd May 1882.
 Letter from the Adjutant General in India, No. 2186 B., dated 20th May 1882.
 Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 121 C., dated 6th June 1882, and Enclosure.

3. The question of permanently increasing the establishment of the Corps of Guides stands on a different footing. As will be seen from the marginally noted correspondence, no difficulty in recruiting this corps has been experienced in the past or is anticipated in the future. We have given full weight to the considerations urged by the Government of the Punjab, but we do not think that adequate reasons have been

adduced to warrant a departure from the general regimental organisation of the Native Army, as laid down in our G. G. O., No. 210 of 1882.

Previous to the Afghan war the establishment of the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides was 337. The strength given in our Despatch, No. 230 of 1881, was 341; but this mistake originated from a clerical error in the Military Budget Estimates, which will be corrected. We consider that the future permanent establishment of the Guide Corps Cavalry should be 337 natives of all ranks. In regard to the Infantry of the Corps of Guides, we consider that its future permanent establishment should be 832 natives of all ranks, as laid down in our G. G. O., No. 210 of 1882.

* Proceedings, August 1881, No. 2813.

† Total given in Despatch, No. 230 of 1881 - - - - -	110,995
Deduct error in establishment of Guide Cavalry - - - - -	4
Add for extra havildar-majors of Madras Native Infantry - - - - -	32
Deduct reductions in Madras Cavalry - - - - -	12
Add for increase in strength of Goorkha Corps - - - - -	400
TOTAL - - - - -	111,411

4. The corrected total in annexure B. of our Despatch, No. 230 of 1881, should be 110,991, instead of 110,995, as explained above. By paragraph 3 of G. G. O., No. 210 of 1882, the Native Infantry of the Madras Army have been allowed to retain their extra havildar-major per regiment, so that 32 men should now be added to this total of 110,991. On the other hand, the strength of each of the Madras cavalry regiments, given in the Despatch quoted as 387, has been reduced by three men per regiment, making a total reduction of 12 men.* If sanction be accorded to our proposal to retain the

five Goorkha regiments at the increased strength, the total established strength of the Native Army of India, exclusive of European officers and without counting the local corps, will therefore be 111,411, as marginally shown.†

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.
C. P. Ilbert.
S. C. Bayley.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India (No. 52 S. B., "Organisation," dated Simla, the 25th April 1882).

† No. 74, dated 23rd February 1882. I AM directed to transmit herewith a copy of a Despatch† from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India relative to the Corps of Guides and the five Goorkha corps being maintained at the increased strength to which they were raised during the late war in Afghanistan, and, with reference thereto, to request that his Excellency the Commander

mander in Chief may be moved to favour the Government of India with an expression of opinion on the following points :—

I.—*As to the strength at which the Corps of Guides should be maintained.*
—On this point it is to be observed that no difficulty in recruiting for the corps has made itself apparent, so that on *this* ground the proposed increase does not appear to be necessary. The Army Commission recommended that the corps should be raised to a strength of 800 sepoy and four squadrons of cavalry for the reasons given in their report (paragraph 226). It has now, however, been decided that the infantry of the Corps of Guides shall be of the same strength as other Native regiments, viz., 832 natives of all ranks; and therefore the only point remaining for discussion is whether the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides shall be maintained at a higher strength than that which was allowed previous to the late war.

II.—*Whether the establishment of Goorkha Corps should not be fixed at a higher strength than that now sanctioned for Regiments of the Line.*—In this case the great difficulty which has always been experienced in procuring Goorkha recruits of a suitable description appears to point to the advisability of fixing the establishments of such corps at a higher strength than 832, especially as, under recent orders, the enlistment of Goorkhas is now to be strictly confined to the corps formed purely of this class of men and to the three regiments of Assam Light Infantry.

2. In arriving at a decision on this question, there is one other point that must be considered, viz., that when the aggregate strength of the whole Native Army was lately fixed at 110,995 men, no extra establishment for the Corps of Guides and the Goorkha regiments was included in the estimate submitted to the Secretary of State.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Military Secretary to the Government of Punjab (No. 86 S. B., "Organisation, Native Army," dated Simla, the 9th May 1882).

WITH reference to paragraph 3 of G. G. O., No. 210, dated the 22nd April 1882, under which the infantry of the Corps of Guides will be raised permanently to a strength of 832 Natives of all ranks, I am directed to request that, under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor, the Government of India may be informed whether any difficulty has been experienced in recruiting for the cavalry or infantry of that corps, or is anticipated.

From Lieutenant Colonel *F. H. Jenkins*, c.b., s.c., Commandant Corps of Guides, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab Frontier Force, No. 393, dated Mardau, the 5th May 1882).

I HAVE the honour to request the favour of being informed whether, under the new organisation of the Indian Army, it is intended that the present establishment of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides Infantry should be reduced.

2. The present establishment of the Corps of Guides Infantry is 915; and in paragraph 3 of the orders regarding the new organisation, published in the "Punjab Gazette" of 27th April 1882, it is laid down that "every Native Infantry regiment will consist, as at present, of eight companies, each company having the following establishment :—

1 Subadar.
1 Jemadar.
5 Havildars.
5 Naiks.
2 Drummers.
90 Privates.

104

Making a total per regiment of 832 Natives of all ranks.

No. 224 B.

FORWARDED to the Military Secretary, Punjab Government, for orders.

THE Guides Cavalry (last clause, paragraph 2, of the Order quoted) are to "remain unaltered;" and this reference for a distinct ruling regarding the Guides Infantry appears advisable.

(signed) *T. G. Kennedy*, Brigadier General,
Commandant Punjab Frontier Force.
Abbottabad, 9 May 1882.

No. 57 C. (Organisation—Reduction).

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Simla, with reference to letter No. 86 S. B., dated 19th instant, for favour of a ruling.

2. The orders as read in this department appear to mean that the Corps of Guides Infantry is to be reduced to 104 per company.

(signed) *S. Black*, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,
Military Department.
Simla, 18 May 1882.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab (No. 126 S. B., "Organisation," dated Simla, the 23rd May 1882).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant, No. 57 C., forwarding an inquiry from the General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force as to the strength at which the infantry of the Corps of Guides is to be maintained.

2. In reply, I am to refer you to my letter of the 9th instant, No. 86 S. B., and to remark, for the information of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, that, unless any special difficulty is experienced in recruiting for the Guides, it is proposed to bring the establishment of the infantry of the corps down to that fixed for all other regiments of Native Infantry. On this point the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor is awaited.

From Colonel *T. E. Gordon*, c.B., c.s.i., s.c., for Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 2186 B., "Native Army—Organisation," dated Simla, the 20th May 1882).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 52 S. B. (Organisation), dated the 25th April 1882, transmitting copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India relating to the Corps of Guides and the five Goorkha corps being maintained at the increased strength to which they were raised during the late war in Afghanistan, and requesting an expression of the Commander in Chief's opinion on the following points:—

I.—As to the strength at which the Corps of Guides should be maintained.

II.—Whether the establishment of Goorkha Corps should not be fixed at a higher strength than that now sanctioned for regiments of the line.

2. With reference to the first question, the strength of the infantry of the Corps of Guides has already been decided, viz., 832 of all ranks; but as regards the strength of the cavalry, His Excellency considers this a matter in which the Punjab Government should be consulted.

3. As regards the question of the establishment of the Goorkha corps, His Excellency would be very glad to see them maintained at their present established strength, viz., 800 sepoys, the total aggregate strength of the army being increased in proportion.

From Colonel *S. Black*, c.s.i., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 121 C., dated Simla, 5th June 1882).

IN reply to your letter No. 86 S. B. (Organisation—Native Army), dated 9th May last, I am desired to state that no difficulty has been experienced heretofore in obtaining recruits for the cavalry or infantry of the Corps of Guides, nor are difficulties anticipated in the future.

2. On this subject I am to forward a copy of a telegraphic message, dated 29th May, from Brigadier General Kennedy, c.B., Commanding Punjab Frontier Force. The Corps of Guides furnishes the following detachments of infantry on outpost duty:—

	Bayonets.
Abazai Fort - - - - -	86
Jhenda - - - - -	35
Narai - - - - -	21
Total - - -	142

But the posts of Jhenda and Narai are only held until the canal works at these places are finished; and as the former of these two places has proved to be very unhealthy, an endeavour will be made to reduce its strength if it cannot be entirely withdrawn.

3. The present strength of the infantry of the Corps of Guides is as follows:—

16 Native officers.
80 Non-commissioned officers.
16 Drummers.
803 Sepoys.
Total - - -
915

And I am to say that considering the special character of this corps, and the fact that it protects the whole of the Yusafzai border, and may at any time be called upon to furnish strong detachments, His Honour thinks that it should not be reduced below its present strength.

TELEGRAM from Brigadier General *T. G. Kennedy*, c.B., s.c., Commandant Punjab Frontier Force, to the Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab (No. 197, dated Abbotabad, the 29th May 1882).

YOUR telegram No. 62, dated the 25th instant. Officer Commanding Guides wires no difficulty whatever has hitherto been experienced in recruiting of any class for Corps of Guides, nor is any anticipated. But if strength be reduced, and unhealthy outposts retained, it is open to doubt whether popularity of service in the corps will remain unaltered.—*Message ends.*

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (Military No. 268), to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis, India Office, London, 31 August 1882.

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Lordship's Military Letter, No. 144, of 23rd June 1882, on the subject of the strength of the Goorkha regiments and of the Corps of Guides, regarding which my Despatch of the 23rd February 1882 was written.

2. Your

2. Your Government ask that sanction may be given to the five Gookha regiments being permanently maintained at a strength of 912 Natives of all ranks instead of 832, the future normal establishment of a Native Infantry regiment, thereby increasing the total future strength of the Native Army of India by 400 men, which will then stand at a total strength of 111,411 Natives of all ranks.

3. I have much pleasure in sanctioning the proposed future establishment for the five Goorkha regiments of the Indian army.

4. I concur with your Lordship's Government in thinking that the establishment of the Corps of Guides, viz., Cavalry 337, as it stood before the last war, and Infantry 832, as laid down in G. G. O., No. 210 of 1882, will suffice.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 297 of 1881—Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. (Received 5 September 1881.)

My Lord,

Simla, 12 August 1881.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the correspondence marginally noted, regarding the conversion of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles) into a Belooch Regiment on the same footing as regards organisation and service as the other two Belooch regiments of the Bombay Army (the 27th and 29th Native Infantry). From the accompanying statement it will be seen that the change will entail an extra expense on the State of 26,000 rupees per annum.

Proceedings of the Government of India in the Military Department for March 1881, Nos. 945-54.
To Government of Bombay, No. 279 S. C., dated 13th May 1881.
From Government of Bombay, No. 3079, dated 11th June 1881, and Enclosures.
To Government of Bombay, No. 238 B. S., dated 28th July 1881.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

From Colonel *J. A. M. Macdonald*, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 937, dated Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1876).

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of papers as per margin, relative to a proposal by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the organisation of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles) be changed to that of a regiment of the line.

2. I am to state that the Adjutant General's letter, No. 88 M., dated 2nd May 1874, would probably have induced Government at that time to entertain the proposal to place the 30th Regiment Native Infantry on the same footing with the other Native Infantry regiments in this Presidency, had not his Excellency the Commander in Chief suggested that if any further reduction of the Native army was (at the time) contemplated, the question as to the future organisation of the 30th Native Infantry would be more easily solved by reducing it as being the junior regiment on the establishment, "and from its physique and organisation the least desirable to retain."

3. Since the date of the letter referred to the regiment has not improved. On the contrary, its health has deteriorated, and as a consequence its efficiency has become impaired. With the exception of the grant to the corps of arms

and accoutrements, which remain the property of the State, and of compensation for dearness of grain, its organisation remains, in all main points, as heretofore.

4. What the regiment requires, to bring it on a par with the other Native Infantry corps, is better health and a better stamp of recruits. If localised, as at present, in a bad climate, it will attain neither. It is manifest, therefore, that both in the interests of the State and of the men serving in the regiment the local character of the corps should be abolished, and in doing so, the necessity for adhering to a peculiar organisation from which the regiment in a measure suffers will no longer exist.

5. By carrying out the change proposed, all the regular Native Infantry regiments of the line will in their turn have a short tour of service in Upper Sind, and an opportunity of serving on the only frontier in this command will be given to each.

6. The proposal having, for the reasons above given, the approval of this Government, I am desirous to submit it to the Government of India, and to request that sanction may be accorded to the slight increase in expenditure the proposed change will involve.

From Brigadier General C. T. Aitchison, Adjutant General, Bombay Army, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 88 M., dated Mahableshwar, 2nd May 1874).

In compliance with the last paragraph of Government Resolution, No. 765, of the 16th February 1872, I have the honour, by desire of the Commander in Chief, to forward for submission to His Excellency the Honourable the Governor No. 3:9, dated 21st March 1872. in Council, the reports* from Colonels Sir William Dated 17th April 1872. Merewether and Sir Henry Green, in reference to the advisability or otherwise of continuing the Sillidar system in the 30th Regiment Native Infantry (or Jacob's Rifle).

2. I am here to remark that it has been demi-officially explained to Government that the Commander in Chief wished to postpone giving his opinion on this important subject until he had visited the head-quarters of the corps, and informed himself, by personal inquiry on the spot, of all the bearings of the question, and this His Excellency was enabled to accomplish on his recent tour through Sind.

3. It will be gathered from these reports that Sir William Merewether objects to altering the organisation of the 30th Native Infantry, and is of opinion that the corps should not take tours of relief with other regiments of the line, and in this latter opinion Sir Augustus Spencer concurs *so long as the regiment holds its present organisation*, as the advantages arising from the special character of the corps would be thrown away.

4. Sir William Merewether recommends, however, an increase of pay to the rank and file in the regiment, by the grant of "good-conduct pay," as a means of attracting recruits, and as a mark of approval for honest services rendered in a very trying climate, but deprecates the introduction of grain compensation, as being "opposed to the genius of the Sillidar system," and largely helping to keep up prices, and that the additional cash given to the sepoy under that system would but find its way into the hands of the bunnials in the Jacobabad bazaar.

5. The Commander in Chief does not entirely coincide with this officer's opinion as regards grain compensation, for, in the first place, Sillidar regiments in all other parts of the Presidency are in receipt of this compensation, and His Excellency considers that any combination on the part of the bunnials at Jacobabad would be defeated if the price of grain ruling at Shikarpur, whence the supplies for Jacobabad are, it is understood, mostly drawn, was taken as the basis on which to calculate the rate of compensation; the prices at that large town could not, it is thought, be affected by a grant of compensation to the small number of fighting men on the frontier; but information on this point could be more satisfactorily obtained in the Civil Department.

6. As

6. As regards the grant of good-conduct pay, it is not apparent how the concession can be made to the 30th Native Infantry without allowing the same boon to the three regiments of Sind Horse, and Government would, in that event, have to be prepared for a further similar claim from all regiments of Silladar cavalry in this Presidency.

It may be remarked that the Silladar regiments in Bengal receive good-conduct pay, but receive a lower rate of pay on enlistment.

7. Referring to Sir Henry Green's report, that officer considers the "essence of a frontier force depends upon its power of moving either in a body, or by detachments, complete in carriage and at the shortest notice; that a corps which is unable to do so is useless for frontier service. It was many years' experience gained on the frontier that induced the late General John Jacob to recommend the system which is now in force in the 30th Native Infantry; and adds the knowledge of this capability of moving on the part of the Frontier Force has a very considerable moral effect."

8. Sir Henry Green also upholds the Silladar system, and objects to the regiment being brought on the roster for relief with the infantry corps of the line, adding that 50 of the Jacob's Rifles man the mountain battery attached to the force, and that it would be impossible to replace these men unless by Golundauze.

9. On the whole, the general tendency of the reports from both these officers is in favour of allowing the Silladar system in the 30th Native Infantry to remain as it is, on the ground chiefly that *mobility* is a *sine quâ non* in a Frontier Force; but the Commander in Chief holds that mobility is not inseparable from the Silladar system; nor does his Excellency see any reason why a Native regiment of the line, with properly organised carriage and camp equipage, kept up on the spot by Government, could not be as well prepared for immediate service on the frontier as any Silladar corps, if not even more so. Further, that bringing the Sind Frontier regiments into the regular system of relief would tend more than anything else to reduce to a minimum the baneful effects of the climate.

10. The difficulty raised regarding the manning of the mountain train might perhaps be met by the employment of the Native company of artillery now serving at Aden; but on this point, which is apart from the question to be decided, the Commander in Chief will submit a further report, as his Excellency considers that the present system of manning the Jacobabad mountain train is open to many objections, and that the train is not as efficient as it ought to be, and its important position demands.

11. Taking, however, into consideration the various points discussed in the two reports, together with the information the Commander in Chief has gained on the spot, by personal inquiry, His Excellency is of opinion that there is no immediate necessity to alter the organisation of the 30th Native Infantry, and would rather leave the regiment as it is, pending any further reduction of the Native army of this Presidency, if such is still in contemplation, when the question might be solved, and any further discussion obviated, as the 30th Native Infantry is the junior regiment of the army, and from its physique and organisation, the least desirable to retain.

12. As regards the increase of pay suggested by Sir William Merewether, if that step should be considered necessary, Sir Augustus Spencer is inclined to think that the introduction of grain compensation would best meet the object, and at a far less expense to the State than the grant of good-conduct pay, which could not well be confined to the 30th Native Infantry, or even to the Silladar regiments on the frontier.

From Colonel Sir *W. L. Merewether*, K.C.S.I., C.B., Commissioner in Sind, to the Officiating Adjutant General, Bombay Army (No. 339, dated Camp Jacobabad, the 21st March 1872).

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 323 B., dated 8th instant, with accompaniments, I have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief and of Government, that I do not consider it would be advisable to discontinue the Silladar system in the 30th Native

Infantry (or Jacob's Rifles), or that they should be changed from Jacobabad in ordinary tour of duty with the two Biluch regiments, the only other Native infantry serving in Sind.

2. My reasons are as follows :—

1st. The Silladar system may be said to be an essential to the position as being in unison with that of the other portion of the Frontier Field Force. Perfect and thorough mobility should always be maintained. This has become the more imperative since the Frontier Force has been reduced to the minimum of strength.

2nd. That the system of making men keep up their own carriage, and responsible for it, so that they can move on the shortest notice, makes them better soldiers and less mere automatons, improving their intelligence and readiness.

3rd. That cost of maintaining carriage for the regiment, as in the Punjab, would be very much greater than continuing the Silladar system, while it would be much less efficient, and the carriage would be liable to be called away elsewhere on an emergency occurring.

4th. As regards remaining on the frontier, the mountain train is manned from the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, and those who perform the duties prove themselves to be very efficient gunners, such as it would take a long time to produce out of another regiment.

5th. That all the married men in the regiment have built houses for themselves and families in the family lines, in rear of the regimental lines, in which they are most comfortable and well satisfied to remain. Though Jacobabad might be still constituted the permanent head-quarters, if the 30th Regiment Native Infantry were sent to Hyderabad or Karachi, many men would like to take their families with them, and the Biluch regiment relieving would bring a portion of theirs. This would involve change and loss of property, and intermixture of families, which is not desirable.

6th. Having their families always left here in comfort and security, the men would cheerfully go on service to any part of the world, knowing they would return at the completion thereof and find their people undisturbed.

3. I am decidedly of opinion it is better to leave the 30th Native Infantry as they are, both as regards the Silladar system and their being kept always on the frontier of Sind.

4. I quite concur in the inexpediency of recruiting too much from the neighbourhood. The enlargement of the field for recruiting, as recommended, would prevent this.

5. The call on the men's pay has been very much lessened since their arms, accoutrements, &c., have been provided to them.

6. Jacobabad is a cheaper place as regards all the necessaries of life than Karachi or Hyderabad, and, when men know, they and their families are not likely to be changed round, they can make arrangements for more economical living than would otherwise be the case.

7. I am quite of opinion that the pay of the Sind Horse is insufficient to make them what they might be. Yet they are a marvellous fine body of cavalry, and since I have been here lately, I have repeatedly remarked on parade that there does not seem any more difficulty now than formerly in obtaining a manly intelligent class of young men to fill vacancies as they occur.

8. The Commandant of the 30th Native Infantry seems decidedly of opinion that some increase in pay is necessary to enable him to fill his ranks properly.

9. I would recommend that good-conduct pay be introduced all round over and above the present pay. This would not alter the system anywhere, and be a mark of Government approval of honest services rendered in a very trying climate,

climate, and it would suffice until the question of increase of fixed pay to the whole army is taken into consideration, which, it appears to me, must be the case before long. Then proportionate increase can be given to the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, or Jacob's Rifles.

10. I would strongly deprecate the introduction here of compensation for high price of grain. It is utterly opposed to the genius of the Silladar system. It tends to make the men indifferent and improvident. They have no longer to exert their ingenuity how to make the best of the means at their disposal, and, what is worst of all, it must largely help to keep up prices. When compensation is given to men in the ranks, it no longer remains the advantage of purchasers to seek for the cheapest market, and to patronise that vendor who gives them a fair article for a fair price. The vendor, therefore, raises the price, and compensation renders it unnecessary for him to lower it to obtain a sale.

From Colonel Sir *Henry Green*, K.C.S.I., C.B., Commandant in Chief, Sind Horse, to the Adjutant General, Bombay Army (dated the 17th April 1872).

WITH reference to that part of the Government Resolution, No. 765, Military Department, under date 16th of February 1872, on which my opinion has been requested, I have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that it appears to me that the question raised in the above Resolution involves in a considerable degree the safe-keeping of the frontier of Upper Sind. Long experience has proved to me that the very essence of a Frontier Force depends upon its power of moving, either in a body or by detachments, complete in carriage, on the shortest notice, and that a regiment of either cavalry or infantry, which is unable to do so, is utterly useless for frontier service, and might be as well employed in the interior of India on garrison duty.

It was this knowledge gained by the late General John Jacob, after years of frontier experience, that induced him to recommend to the Government the system which he introduced into the present 30th Native Infantry, and which corps would have become, had his ideas been thoroughly carried out, not only the most powerfully armed, but generally the best equipped and practically useful infantry regiment in the army. Circumstances, however, unfortunately prevented such a favourable consummation to General Jacob's views, and the regiment fell to the position, in point of arms and equipments, of an ordinary Native regiment, retaining, however, a superiority in its ability to march, either in a body, or by detachments, at a moment's warning, and which constituted it a Silladar Infantry corps, and rendered it therefore a most powerful auxiliary to the Frontier cavalry regiments.

It will be useful to give an example of the manner in which this regiment was employed on the frontier. I am speaking of the time I had the honour to command, from 1861 to 1868.

To each of the cavalry outposts most exposed to the attacks of the mountain tribes were added detachments from the rifle regiment, which enabled the whole of the cavalry, when necessary, to proceed on patrolling duty or other services, leaving the outpost in charge of the infantry. Occasionally it would be necessary to reinforce suddenly these infantry detachments, which from the peculiar organisation of the regiment, could be done without a moment's delay from the head-quarters, immediately on receipt of the orders.

Again, it was yearly my custom to march detachments of the three arms composing the Frontier Field Force far into the Boojtee and Murree Mountains, and to be absent from Jacobabad for weeks at a time; an hour's notice was sufficient to enable one of these detachments to move complete in every essential for active service.

The knowledge of this capability of moving, on the part of the Frontier Force, exercised very considerable moral effect upon the predatory mountain tribes, more than a force 10 times as numerous could have done under the cumbersome machinery which it is necessary to call into action before the smallest detachment can be moved from our regular forces.

As none of the papers referring to this question have been forwarded to me for perusal, I am not aware of the reasons which have been advanced for suggesting an alteration in the organisation of this regiment; but I feel sure that there can be none of sufficient importance to render such a change necessary, when taking into consideration the important addition which such an organisation affords to the power and activity of the Frontier Field Force. My opinion is, therefore, that the present organisation ought to be maintained at any cost.

From Brigadier General *C. T. Aitchison*, Adjutant General, Bombay Army, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 2421, dated Poona, the 20th December 1875).

I AM desired by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to refer to my letter, No. 88 M., of the 2nd May 1874, as Sir Charles Staveley is of opinion that the time has arrived to reopen the question of the reorganisation of the 30th Native Infantry, with the object of preparing the regiment to take its tour of relief out of Sind with the other Native infantry regiments of the line.

2. The various opinions bearing on this subject, including those of Colonels Sir William Merewether and Sir Henry Green, were summed up in the 9th and 11th paragraphs of my letter above quoted, which run as follows:—

“9. On the whole, the general tendency of the reports from these officers is in favour of allowing the Silladar system in the 30th Native Infantry to remain as it is, on the ground chiefly that mobility is a *sine quâ non* in a Frontier Force, but the Commander in Chief holds that mobility is not inseparable from the Silladar system; nor does his Excellency see any reason why a Native regiment of the line, with properly organised carriage and camp equipage kept upon the spot by Government, could not be as well prepared for immediate service on the frontier as any Silladar corps, if not even more so. Further, that bringing the Sind Frontier regiments into the regular system of relief would tend more than anything else to reduce to a minimum the baneful effects of the climate.

As recommended by Sir Robert Napier in letter, No. 1460, of 1867, para. 7.

“11. Taking, however, into consideration the various points discussed in the two reports, together with the information the Commander in Chief has gained on the spot by personal inquiry, his Excellency is of opinion that there is no immediate necessity to alter the organisation of the 30th Native Infantry, and would rather leave the regiment as it is, pending any further reduction of the Native army of this presidency, if such is still in contemplation, when the question might be solved, and any further discussion obviated, as the 30th Native Infantry is the junior regiment of the army, and from its physique and organisation the least desirable to retain.”

3. Such was the opinion of the late Commander in Chief, Sir Augustus Spencer; and Sir Charles Staveley, I am to say, having minutely inspected the 30th Native Infantry at Jacobabad during the last cold season, is compelled to say that in physique, drill, and efficiency, the regiment is far inferior to any other Native regiment in the Bombay army.

4. The reason for this state of things may be attributed to climate and organisation, together with absence of emulation, they being the only infantry regiment on the frontier, and wedded to old-fashioned notions, which it is difficult to eradicate.

5. The difficulty of procuring recruits also presses hard upon the regiment. The Natives of the other provinces of this presidency cannot stand the climate of Upper Sind, and consequently will not enlist in a regiment localised there; and enlistment of the hill tribes beyond the border has not only been disallowed, but objected to on political grounds.

See extract from Colonel Phayre's Report, dated 2nd December 1862, attached.

6. The

See last Report of the Army Sanitary Commission for the year 1873. 6. The climate also has told much upon the men, and the medical authorities have frequently urged the necessity of removing the regiment, for a time at least, the death-rate of this regiment having been of late years something beyond all precedent.

In 1872, 37·2 per thousand; in 1873, 18·5 per thousand; and in 1874, 25·3 per thousand.

7. To the above the insufficient rate of pay may be added, the 10 rupees allowed the man, without the addition of grain compensation, or good conduct pay, is not sufficient to attract recruits to the hard service of the frontier, combined with the trying climate.

8. For the 10 rupees, the pay allowed to the Silladar soldier of the 30th Native Infantry, he is expected to provide himself with—

Arms, Accoutrements, Clothing,	Camp equipage, Carriage.
--------------------------------------	-----------------------------

The supply of arms has not, of late years, been pressed on him, as it was found quite impossible for him to meet the expense; and Enfields in the first instance, and more recently the Sniders, have been issued to the regiment without charge, Government receiving into store the Jacob's Rifles with which they were previously armed.

9. The accompanying comparative statement of the expense of the Jacob's Rifles and a regiment of the line is submitted:—

Jacob's Rifles.		Line Regiment.			
Cost per Mensem:	Rs.	Cost per Mensem:			
As shown by the Controller—	9,019	As shown by Controller—			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
To the above should be added on account of good conduct pay, which must be given if present organisation is retained - -	700	Ordinary pay -	8,847	2	8
		Batta - - -	1,559	-	-
		Good conduct pay, average -	-	-	700 - -
		Clothing - - -	-	-	208 - -
		Arms and accoutrements - -	-	-	275 5 4
TOTAL - - - Rs.	9,719	TOTAL - - - Rs.	9,588	8	-

Thus it will be seen that the 30th Regiment, as at present constituted, is but little if anything less expensive than a regiment of the line; and if its organisation was at once changed to that of other regiments of the Bombay army, the only additional expense to the State would be the provision of camp equipage and the usual carriage allowed to a Native regiment when called upon to march.

10. The expense, therefore, of the change in organisation of this regiment cannot be well advanced as an obstacle in achieving the favourable results anticipated by adopting the line organisation, and thereby enabling the 30th Native Infantry to take their tour of relief with other regiments of this army, and Sir Charles Staveley is consequently anxious to recommend the change for the favourable consideration and support of this Government.

EXTRACT Paragraphs 11 and 12 of Letter from Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., Political Superintendent and Commandant, Upper Sind Frontier, to the Adjutant General, Bombay Army (dated 2nd December 1872).

Para. 11. In a political point of view it would be a positive advantage were the infantry duties on the frontier taken in ordinary tour of relief by a regular Native infantry corps recruited in remote districts. I would even except the Biluch battalion from permanent duty there.

12. My reason for this is, that such an arrangement would accord more with General Jacob's original plan of having the Frontier Field Force (except the Biluch Guides) wholly composed of foreign troops recruited in remote parts of India. This important principle has been well followed out in the Sind Horse, which is chiefly composed of Mussulmans from the North-West of India, who, being foreigners, have no sympathy whatever with the frontier tribes and their politics. In Jacob's Rifles (and I believe also the Biluch battalions) there are a large number of Brahuis and other border tribes in the ranks, whereby an inconvenient, and it may some day prove a weak and dangerous element, has been introduced into the camp at Jacobabad and the Frontier Field Force generally.

REPORT by Lieutenant Colonel *W. T. Chitty*, Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay (No. 62, dated Poona, January 1876).

PARAGRAPH 7 of the Adjutant General's letter was written prior to the grant of grain compensation to the regiment of Jacob's Rifles, sanctioned by Secretary Colonel Burne's letter* No. 913, of 17th ultimo.

*Government Resolution, No. 5357, of 23rd December 1875.
 Government Resolution, No. 916, of 18th February 1868.
 Government Resolution, No. 1152, of 28th February 1868.

2. The statement in paragraph 8, that the soldier in Jacob's Rifles is expected to provide himself with arms and accoutrements, appears to have been made by mistake and oversight of the authorities marginally quoted, under which Government undertook the provision thereof.

3. In contrasting the cost, the Adjutant General adds 700 rupees to the "Jacob's Rifles" as good conduct pay, on the grounds that it "must be given if present organisation is retained," but I am of opinion that this is a mistake, for the Government of India would never sanction good conduct pay to men receiving the special and exceptional rates of pay allowed to the 30th Regiment, or Jacob's Rifles.

4. The cost of the two may therefore be contrasted as follows:—

	Jacob's Rifles.	Line Regiment.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Cost per mensem, as per annexed statement - - -	9,010 - -	8,406 2 8
Good conduct pay - - - - -	- - -	700 - -
Clothing - - - - -	- - -	208 - -
Camp equipage - - - - -	- - -	45 - -
TOTAL - - - Rs.	9,010 - -	9,359 2 8

giving a difference excess in the monthly cost of a line regiment of Rs. 340. 2. 8.

5. There is also another item to be added to the cost of the line regiment, viz., hutting allowance or hutting repair allowance, which is not allowed to the Jacob's Rifles; the repair allowance amounts to 2,472 rupees every three years.

STATEMENT showing the COST of a Regiment of NATIVE INFANTRY contrasted with the COST of JACOB'S RIFLES.

No.	30th Jacob's Rifles.	Total of each.	Amount.	TOTAL.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
2	Subadars, 1st class	100 - -	200 - -	
2	Ditto 2nd "	80 - -	160 - -	
4	Ditto 3rd "	67 - -	268 - -	
5	Jemadars	40 - -	200 - -	
3	Ditto	30 - -	90 - -	
40	Havildars	15 - -	600 - -	
40	Naiks	12 - -	480 - -	
13	Buglers	15 - -	240 - -	
600	Privates	10 - -	6,000 - -	8,238 - -
<i>Staff Allowances.</i>				
1	Subadar Major	- - -	25 - -	
1	Native Adjutant	- - -	10 - -	
1	Havildar Major	- - -	15 - -	
1	Bagle Major	- - -	15 - -	
1	Quartermaster Havildar	- - -	10 - -	
1	Drill Havildar	- - -	5 - -	
1	Drill Naik	- - -	3 - -	
8	Pay Havildars	5 - -	40 - -	
-	Mess allowance	- - -	100 - -	223 - -
<i>Educational Establishment.</i>				
	Schoolmaster	- - -	20 - -	
	School-rent	- - -	10 - -	
	Stationery	- - -	10 - -	40 - -
<i>Subordinate Medical and fixed Hospital Establishment.</i>				
2	Hospital Assistants (with batta)	30 - -	60 - -	
1	Native Medical Pupil ditto	- - -	10 - -	
1	Ditto ditto	- - -	9 - -	
1	Goorgah	- - -	7 - -	
2	Bhisties	7 - -	14 - -	
2	Sweepers	5 - -	10 - -	
4	Doolie-bearers	6 - -	24 - -	134 - -
<i>Native Followers.</i>				
1	Tindal	- - -	12 - -	
8	Lascars	8 - -	64 - -	
8	Bhisties	0 - -	72 - -	
1	Chowdry	- - -	21 - -	
2	Peons	7 - -	14 - -	
1	Muccadam	- - -	9 - -	
32	Doolie-bearers	6 - -	192 - -	384 - -
<i>Conservancy Establishment.</i>				
1	Cart	- - -	- - -	
8	Sweepers	- - -	- - -	
} Paid at Nirriek rate.				
TOTAL - - - Rs.				9,019 - -

REPORT by Brigadier General C. T. Aitchison, Adjutant General,
Bombay Army (No. 158, dated 31st January 1876).

THE Government Resolution quoted by the Controller was not lost sight of when Adjutant General's letter, No. 2421, dated 20th December, was submitted to Government.

2. A perusal of the correspondence which led up to Government Resolution, No. 916, dated 18th February 1868, will show that the version given in paragraph 8 of the Adjutant General's letter is substantially what was asked for from Government in behalf of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry.

3. The decision of Government on the case may, however, admit of the wider interpretation put on it by the Controller, viz., that Government have, since 1868, taken upon themselves unconditionally the supply both of arms and accoutrements to the regiment.

4. The late grant of compensation to the regiment does to some extent qualify the entry of good conduct pay as a charge which must be calculated in estimating the future cost of the regiment, but the annexed extracts from a letter from Colonel Sir Henry Green support the views held on this subject by the Commander in Chief, and it should be added that the state of the sepoy is now still more unfavourable, as his monthly deductions for clothing, camp equipage, and carriage amount to Rs. 1. 5. 9., exclusive of the donations to the funds of Rs. 16. 8.

The items are as follows:—

DONATIONS.		MONTHLY.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Carriage - - - -	13 - -	Clothing - - - -	1 - -
Camp equipage - - -	3 8 -	Carriage - - - -	- 5 9
	Rs. 16 8 -		Rs. 1 5 9

* LINE REGIMENTS.	Rs. a. p.
Pay and batis - - - -	8 8 -
Good conduct pay after six years - - -	1 - -
Total - - - - Rs.	9 8 -

30th REGIMENT N.I.	Rs. a. p.
Total pay - - - -	10 - -
Clothing and carriage - - - -	1 5 9
Total - - - - Rs.	8 10 3
Difference - - - -	- 13 9

The rate of pay* therefore is exceptionally low, and the recommendation made by Colonel Sir Henry Green so far back as 1867-68 must, it is thought, sooner or later be granted if the present organisation be continued.

5. With reference to the last paragraph of the Controller's report, it is necessary to remark that the lines of the 30th Regiment at Jacobabad are maintained by Government at doubtless a larger charge than the hutting repair allowances every three years; so the item of regimental lines would be in favour of the line regiment system.

EXTRACT Paragraphs 2, 10, 14, and 15 of a Letter from Colonel Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Commandant in Chief, Sind Horse, to the Adjutant General, Bombay Army (No. 1036, dated 24th August 1867).

2. THE late General John Jacob, C.B., when proposing the raising of the rifle regiments, of which the one under notice now only remains, after stating in a letter, No. 298, under date 7th June 1858, to the Commissioner in Sind, that he had calculated the rate of pay (10 rupees per mensem) as the lowest sum on which a careful soldier could maintain himself and carriage always ready for the field,

• Paragraph 6. adds: * "But, it seems possible that I may have fixed these rates too low, and I would most respectfully state that, in case of Government wishing me to carry out the scheme, and in case of my finding on trial that the pay I have assigned proves to be insufficient for all the purposes to which it is intended to be applied, and the cost of which it is supposed fairly to cover, it will be necessary that the scale of pay should be somewhat increased till the just and proper amount be arrived at, which will give the greatest amount of efficiency

at the least possible cost. It is probable that no such revision will be requisite, but it is proper that it should be understood beforehand that, if found really necessary by me, it will be allowed by Government."

10. I find that the lowest rate of pay received by a Native soldier of the line of the third class under six years' service is *Rs.* 8. 8., and after 10 years *Rs.* 10. 8., and that besides the above he receives compensation for the high prices of grain, and has no carriage to maintain. A soldier of Jacob's Rifles of any number of years' service receives 10 rupees, less one-tenth, nine rupees, upon which he has to maintain himself and family, and keep up his carriage, so as to be ever ready to move, and which upon the frontier is of constant occurrence; he is therefore far worse off than a third-class soldier of the line.

14. I am also of opinion that it would have an excellent effect if good-conduct pay were allowed to the men of this corps; it would be an incitement to good behaviour, and facilitate the recruiting, which is daily becoming more difficult, owing, I believe, to the high price of labour obtained throughout Sind and India generally. The commonest description of daily labourer now receives in Sind five and six annas per diem, while an inferior class of overseer gets from 12 annas to a rupee; in fact, the lowest description of labourer is on an equality, so far as pay is concerned, with the Native soldier.

15. I am unwilling to recommend that this corps should as yet be allowed to draw compensation for grain, because I believe that this system when once introduced into a small station, such as Jacobabad, that the native grain sellers combine with the soldiers to maintain the high prices in the station to the detriment of Government; and, from my position as chief civil as well as military authority, I am well acquainted at all times with the real state of the grain market throughout the district.

From Colonel *H. K. Burne*, c.b., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Quartermaster General (No. 739, "Organisation, Native Army," dated Fort William, 15th March, 1876).

I AM desired to forward for the information of the Commander in Chief in India, the accompanying copy of communication from the Government of Bombay, regarding a proposed change in the organisation of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry, on which the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council requests to be favoured with His Excellency's opinion.

No. 637, dated 3rd March 1876. 2. I am at the same time to forward in elucidation of the foregoing a copy of an earlier letter from the Bombay Government, bearing on the question of the insalubrity of Sind generally, and its injurious effect on the health of the local troops.

From Major General *P. S. Lumsden*, c.b., c.s.i., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 106 F. C., "Native Army," dated Bombay, 9th April 1876).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 739 (Organisation, Native Army), of the 15th ultimo, to the address of the Quartermaster General, and in reply to state that the Commander in Chief is of opinion that a regiment generally deteriorates from localization, and His Excellency therefore considers it very desirable that the organisation of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles) should be changed to that of a regiment of the line.

2. But in order to secure mobility, His Excellency thinks that a regular carriage establishment of mules should be maintained for the regiment that may be stationed at Jacobabad.

3. As regards the injurious effects of the climate of Sind on the health of the troops, Lord Napier of Magdala considers that sickness may be diminished—1st, by sanitary improvements to be reported upon and carried out by a special sanitary commission; 2nd, by having a better description of hut, well raised and open to ventilation by being built in short blocks with intermediate spaces; and 3rd, continuing to the men the higher rate of pay granted to them when serving in Sind to enable them to procure better food.

From Colonel *H. K. Burne*, c.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department,—(No. 431 S., "Organisation, Native Army," dated Simla, 17th June 1876).

I AM directed, with reference to your letter, No. 937, dated the 3rd March 1876, relative to the proposal to alter the organisation of the 30th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles), to request that the Government of India may be informed whether it is understood that the proposed change would in all respects be agreeable to men who have enlisted under conditions entirely different from those which obtain in a regiment of the line.

2. I am also to inquire what amount and description of carriage has been maintained in the regiment to enable it to move when necessary.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 3135, "Army Organisation," dated Bombay Castle, 27th July 1876).

Read the following,—

From Colonel *H. K. Burne*, c.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 431 S., dated 17th June 1876).

I AM directed, with reference to your letter, No. 937, dated the 3rd March 1876, relative to the proposal to alter the organisation of the 30th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles), to request that the Government of India may be informed whether it is understood that the proposed change would in all respects be agreeable to men who have enlisted under conditions entirely different from those which obtain in a regiment of the line.

2. I am also to inquire what amount and description of carriage has been maintained in the regiment to enable it to move when necessary.

REPORT by the Adjutant General, Bombay Army (No. 3028, dated 22nd July 1876).

THE Officer commanding 30th Regiment, Native Infantry, writes as follows:—

From frequent conversations held with all ranks in the regiment, I am of opinion that the change contemplated would be agreeable to most of the men of the regiment. Married men would be most likely to regret any change, as they, owning houses in the family lines, would suffer if compensation were not given for their property.

2. In reply to paragraph 2, I have the honor to report that 80 camels are maintained in the regiment to enable it to move when necessary, and that this description of carriage has always been maintained.

RESOLUTION. The foregoing report to be communicated to the Government of India.

(signed) *J. A. M. Macdonald*, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

No. 3135.

SUBMITTED for the information of the Government of India with reference to Secretary Colonel Burne's letter above quoted.

(signed) *J. A. M. Macdonald*, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

From Colonel *H. K. Burne*, c.B., Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to the Quartermaster General in India,—(No. 1157 S., "Organisation, Native Army," dated Simla, 31st October 1876).

IN continuation of my letter, No. 1016 S., of the 27th October 1876, I am now desired to forward the accompanying correspondence regarding the station of Jacobabad as a position for troops, and the proposed alterations in the organisation of the 30th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles).

Bombay, No. 937, dated 3rd March 1876, and enclosures.
Military Department, No. 739, dated 15th March 1876.
Adjutant General's, 106 F. C., dated 9th April 1876.
Military Department, No. 431 S., dated 17th June 1876.
Bombay, No. 3135, dated 27th July 1876.
Memorandum of cost by Accountant General, Military Department, dated 7th June 1876.

now desired to forward the accompanying correspondence regarding the station of Jacobabad as a position for troops, and the proposed alterations in the organisation of the 30th Regiment Bombay

2. The points on which the Government of India would be glad to receive the opinion of the Commander in Chief after His Excellency shall have visited Sind are—

(1.) As respects the alleged unhealthy nature of the cantonment of Jacobabad and the surrounding country.

(2.) As to the possibility of finding other sites in a more healthy position.

(3.) As to the necessity for the strong outpost now furnished by the Sind Horse.

(4.) Whether it is desirable to alter the present organisation of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry, converting it into a regiment liable to service in any part of the Presidency, and sending a regiment to Upper Sind in periodical relief.

3. I am to beg the favour of His Excellency's opinion on these or any other points that may occur to Sir F. Haines after a personal inspection of the locality.

From Colonel *J. A. M. Macdonald*, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 4529, dated Bombay Castle, 9th November 1877).

IN continuation of this office docket, No. 3135, of the 27th July 1876, I am

Letter from the Adjutant General, No. 1424, dated 20th October 1877, with enclosures.
Report by the Controller of Military Accounts, No. 1423, dated 26th October 1877.

directed to forward herewith a copy of the papers noted in the margin, and to convey the strong recommendation of Government that the

grant of good conduct pay to the 30th Regiment Native Infantry at Jacobabad, which will entail an additional charge of about 500 rupees per month, may be sanctioned.

2. I am at the same time to request that the Government of India may be moved to pass an early decision on the general question of the reorganisation of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles), submitted with my letter, No. 937, of the 3rd March 1876.

From Brigadier General *G. Burrows*, Officiating Adjutant General, Bombay Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 1424, dated Poona, 20th October 1877).

ADVERTING to the correspondence ending with Government Resolution, No. 3153, dated 27th July 1876, I am directed to submit the annexed correspondence, and to say the Commander in Chief considers it most desirable that the reorganisation of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry should be carried out at an early date.

From Brigadier General *G. H. Vyse*, Commanding Sind District, to the Adjutant General, Bombay Army (No. 2099, dated Karachi, 12th October 1877).

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for submission to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the accompanying representation from the Officer Commanding 30th Regiment Native Infantry at Jacobabad, regarding the pay drawn by the men of his regiment, together with a request that the regiment may be permitted to participate in the benefits of the good conduct pay promulgated in G.G. O., No. 19 of 1877.

2. Colonel Mainwaring's letter, I think, states the case very fairly and fully, and I do not see that I can add to it except by saying that I beg most strongly to recommend his appeal to the favourable consideration of His Excellency.

3. On receipt of Colonel Mainwaring's letter, I asked for information as to the difference in the cost of a sepoy's living now and in 1858, when the 30th Regiment Native Infantry was raised, and the pay of the men fixed; in reply, I received two statements which are annexed, marked A and B: that marked A shows the difference between the sort of food grains and other articles usually consumed by natives now and in 1858, which Colonel Mainwaring remarks, shows that a month's food now just costs the sepoy double what it did 19 years ago. This Table A, although not confined to the articles usually taken into consideration when calculating compensation for dearness of provision, is not, I think, an inaccurate representation of what a sepoy's monthly expenditure would consist.

4. It may be urged that the present year is an exceptional one, inasmuch as the price of most articles is unusually high, but even admitting this, the Table B shows what the prices were in 1876, and though not so high as they are this year, they are still very much higher than those shown in Table A to have been ruling in 1858, while the Table B itself shows a material rise since 1860.

5. Colonel Mainwaring does not mention whether the subscriptions paid by the men towards their carriage and tent funds are the same now as when the regiment was first raised; but looking to the steady rise in prices which has taken place since then, and is continuing now, I do not see how the same expenditure can be found sufficient now, considering the higher wages which must of necessity be paid to camel-men and work proper, so that I am inclined to think that the Silladar system as at present organised in the regiment must of necessity come to a standstill, as no larger subscriptions than those now given could be looked for from the men, already, as Colonel Mainwaring points out in paragraph 5 of his letter, "the re-establishment of the camel carriage on an efficient footing has become a serious difficulty;" this difficulty has arisen from a portion of the regiment having had lately to undertake two marches of (in comparison with what it has hitherto been called on to perform) unusual nature; but looking to the state of affairs on the frontier now, it seems as if such marches would not be so unfrequent in future, and I am therefore strongly of opinion that the reorganisation of the regiment on a system more nearly allied to that on which the two Biluch regiments are maintained is worthy of consideration, if indeed the value and efficiency of the regiment itself as a frontier corps does not depend on such a change being carried out.

From Colonel *W. G. Mainwaring*, Commandant, 30th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Brigade Major, Sind Frontier Force,—(dated Jacobabad, 31st August 1877).

I HAVE the honour to request that the Commandant, Sind Frontier Force, will do me the favour to forward through the necessary channel, for the favourable consideration of superior authority, the following statement and request.

2. It is doubtless understood that the organisation of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, is on the Silladar system, and that the men have to provide themselves with clothing, camp equipage and carriage from their pay. Not only have they to provide the two latter when occasion requires, but they are bound to keep them in a state of efficiency all the year round and ready for any emergency.

3. The pay of a private soldier in the 30th Native Infantry is 10 rupees perensem from date of enlistment. He does not receive any Sind batta, nor good conduct pay, as do the men of the two Biluch regiments; it follows that, if he is not promoted, 10 rupees represents his monthly pay from the day he is enlisted to the day of his discharge, though he should serve faithfully and well for 20 years without relief in the worst station of the Bombay Presidency.

4. The 30th Native Infantry has now served at Jacobabad for 19 years without relief, during the whole of which time I have had the honour to hold the command. The only change of station being represented by two very severe marches to Khelat undertaken by detachments of the regiment crossing the desert under very trying circumstances, and in the hottest months of the year.

5. The nature of the country to which these detachments proceeded and in which they remained is very destructive to camp equipage, and the camels of Sind can with difficulty exist above the passes; thus it has happened that the tents of the regiment have been quite destroyed and the camels belonging to the men died in great numbers. To replace the above and to render the regiment again efficient for field service, a large sum of money is required, so large a sum, when taken in comparison with the pay of the non-commissioned rank and file, as to threaten a collapse of the Silladar system on which the regiment is organised. I have been able to replace the tents from the regimental fund; but the re-establishment of camel carriage on an efficient footing has become a serious difficulty.

6. I would respectfully ask the authorities to compare the monthly cost of one of the Biluch's regiments with that of the 30th Native Infantry. The several statements are attached; and I would beg to point out that, in addition to the pay therein laid down, the two Biluch regiments receive good conduct pay and clothing from Government; whereas the men of the 30th Native Infantry do *not* receive good conduct pay, and they have to provide their own clothing in addition to keeping up camp equipage and carriage, and this on 10 rupees monthly. It follows that the men of the 30th Native Infantry receive a lower scale of pay than any other Native regiment in the Bombay Presidency, whilst they are permanently quartered in the very worst climate.

7. There are men in the 30th Regiment of 19 years' service, without an entry in the defaulters' book, still serving as private soldiers, who do not clear more than eight rupees a month after paying for clothing, tents, and camels. A man of either of the Biluch regiments of the same standing and character would be drawing 13 rupees or 14 rupees a month, and receiving his clothing in addition.

8. In conclusion, I would urgently and respectfully request that men of the 30th Native Infantry may share in the advantages of good conduct pay granted at the time of the Proclamation under Clause III. of G. G. O., No. I. of 1877, dated 1st January 1877, published in No. 19 of 1877, dated Bombay Castle, 10th January 1877.

LIST of PAY, &c., of the BILUCH REGIMENTS.

No.	RANKS.	Pay.	Batta.	Grain Compensation for June 1877.	Total of each.	TOTAL.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
4	Subadars, 1st class -	100 - -	15 - -	2 10 6	117 10 6	470 10 -
4	" 2nd " -	80 - -	15 - -	2 10 6	97 10 6	390 10 -
4	Jemadars, 1st " -	50 - -	7 8 -	2 10 6	60 2 6	240 10 -
4	" 2nd " -	40 - -	7 8 -	2 10 6	50 2 6	200 10 -
8	Colour Havildars -	16 - -	5 - -	2 10 6	23 10 6	189 4 -
32	Havildars -	14 - -	5 - -	2 10 6	21 10 6	693 - -
40	Naiks -	12 - -	5 - -	2 10 6	19 10 6	786 4 -
58	Privates, 1st class -	10 - -	1 8 -	2 10 6	14 2 6	821 1 -
191	" 2nd " -	0 - -	1 8 -	2 10 6	13 2 6	2,512 13 6
188	" 3rd " -	8 - -	1 8 -	2 10 6	13 2 6	2,285 6 -
163	" 4th " -	7 - -	1 8 -	2 10 6	11 2 6	1,818 7 6
2	Drummers and Fifers,					
	1st class	10 - -	1 8 -	2 10 6	14 2 6	28 5 -
3	" 2nd " -	9 - -	1 8 -	2 10 6	13 2 6	39 7 6
4	" 3rd " -	8 - -	1 8 -	2 10 6	12 2 6	48 10 -
7	" 4th " -	7 - -	1 8 -	2 10 6	11 2 6	78 1 6
8	Bhisties -	7 8 -	1 8 -	2 10 6	11 10 6	93 4 -
24	Recruit boys -	3 8 -	- - -	14 6 -	4 6 6	105 12 -
	Native Staff -	166 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	166 - -
TOTAL - - - Rs.						10,968 4 -

LIST of PAY, &c., of the 30th REGIMENT of NATIVE INFANTRY.

No.	RANK.	Pay.	Grain Compensation for June 1877, at Jacobabad Rate	Total of each.	TOTAL.	
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
4	Subadars, 1st class -	100 - -	- 10 -	100 10 -	402 8 -	
4	" 2nd " -	80 - -	- 10 -	80 10 -	322 8 -	
4	Jemadars, 1st " -	50 - -	- 10 -	50 10 -	202 8 -	
4	" 2nd " -	40 - -	- 10 -	40 10 -	162 8 -	
8	Pay Havildars -	20 - -	- 10 -	20 10 -	165 - -	
32	Havildars -	15 - -	- 10 -	15 10 -	600 - -	
40	Naiks -	12 - -	- 10 -	12 10 -	505 - -	
16	Buglers -	15 - -	- 10 -	15 10 -	250 - -	
600	Privates -	10 - -	- 10 -	10 10 -	6,375 - -	
8	Bhisties -	9 - -	- 10 -	9 10 -	77 - -	
	Native staff -	108 - -	- - -	- - -	108 - -	
TOTAL - - - Rs.						9,070 4 -

(A.)

STATEMENT showing the RATES at which the undermentioned ARTICLES were sold in 1858, and at which they are now selling at *Jacobabad*.

ARTICLES, 1st Sort.	1858, Lbs. per Rupee.	1877, Lbs. per Rupee.
Wheat flour - - - - -	54	24
Dhull, toor - - - - -	20	14
„ oord - - - - -	36	14
„ moong - - - - -	40	12
Ghee - - - - -	6	2½
Mutton - - - - -	20	8
Sugar - - - - -	8	2½
Milk - - - - -	48	26
Salt - - - - -	100	64
Firewood - - - - -	640	320
Sweet-oil - - - - -	20	7½
Tobacco - - - - -	26	12
Goor - - - - -	26	11
Rice - - - - -	28	16

		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
A month's provisions for one man in 1858 cost	- - -	4 4 6
„ „ „ 1877 „	- - -	8 5 6

Jacobabad, 20 September 1877.

(signed)

W. G. Mainwaring, Colonel,
Commandant, 30th Native Infantry.

(B.)

RETURN showing Detail of AVERAGE PRICES in Lbs. and Oz. per Rupee of Undermentioned ARTICLES from January 1860 to December 1876.

ARTICLES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>
Wheat flour -	38 2	34 4	36 9	35 6	29 7	30 10	27 9 average of 5 months.	30 0 average of 4 months.	43 10 average of 2 months.	22 0	15 7	21 14	24 0	28 5	28 8	30 0	31 0
Dhall - -	37 10	25 9	28 4	25 14	19 5	23 3	21 4 average of 6 months.	25 0 average of 4 months.	26 0 average of 2 months.	14 9	12 13	15 3	13 0	15 3	19 14	31 8	18 0
Ghee - - -	3 9	3 10	3 8	2 14	3 9	3 0 average of 6 months.	2 5 average of 2 months.	3 0 average of 3 months.	2 10 average of 2 months.	2 14	3 0	4 0	2 6	3 3	3 11	3 9	3 0
Salt - - -	189 4	163 0	93 9	48 13	42 0	47 9	72 0 average of 6 months.	51 0 average of 4 months.	54 0 average of 2 months.	46 4	41 8	67 0	69 4	46 0	62 8	62 5	64 0

Camp Jacobabad; }
5 October 1877. }(signed) H. B. McNeill, Captain,
Superintendent of Bazars and Brigade-Major, Sind Frontier Force.

CHANGES IN THE INDIAN ARMY SYSTEM.

567

0131.

4 B 4

REPORT by Colonel *W. T. Chitty*, Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay (No. 1429, dated Poona, 26th October 1877).

So far as can be ascertained from the latest returns of the regiment, the extra charge that would be entailed by the grant of good conduct pay would be about 500 rupees per mensem.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 5864, "Army," dated Bombay Castle, 12th October 1880).

Read the following:—

From the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 474, C., dated Bombay, 6th October 1880).

With reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, No. 5451, of the 24th ultimo, which has been transferred to this department for disposal, I am desired to state that there are no difficulties in the Quartermaster General's Department in removing the 30th Regiment Native Infantry from Sind.

2. Nothing, however, can be done till a decision is passed on the correspondence culminating with Government Resolution, No. 2744, of the 6th June 1878, and the Commander in Chief is of opinion that the present is a favourable opportunity for urging on the Government of India to do so at an early date, as the regiment is now much reduced in strength from recent casualties, and by the last received return, dated 1st July 1880, there were only 73 men in the corps belonging to the southern districts of the Bombay Presidency, against 82 Sindis and 598 foreigners or men enlisted beyond presidency limits; and so long as the regiment is permanently quartered in Sind, it is impossible to keep it up to its strength by enlistment of men from this presidency alone.

RESOLUTION. A copy to be furnished to the Government of India, with reference to the Resolution of this Government, No. 2744, dated 6th June 1878, and with a request that that Government will now pass a decision on the general question of the reorganisation of the 30th Regiment, Native Infantry, Jacob's Rifles, which is already before them.

SUBMITTED to the Government of India, with reference to the preceding Resolution, and to this office docket, No. 2744, dated 6th July 1878, and No. 5451, dated 24th ultimo.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, No. 226 B.—"Organisation," dated Fort William, 15th February 1881).

YOUR letter, No. 5864, of the 12th October 1880, enclosing a Resolution of the Bombay Government on the proposed reorganisation of the 30th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles), having been laid before the Government of India, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council concurs with the Governor in Council in thinking that the present opportunity afforded by the numerical weakness of the corps may conveniently be taken for its reorganisation.

2. After a careful consideration of the circumstances which would effect such a reorganisation, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the most suitable arrangement would be to convert this corps into a Baluch regiment, and to place it on precisely the same footing as regards organisation and service as the other two Baluch regiments, the 27th and 29th Bombay Native Infantry.

3. Should the Bombay Government concur in this opinion, I am to say that the necessary measures might be taken at once for giving effect to it.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, (No. 279 S. C., "Military Buildings, Native Lines," dated Simla, 13th May 1881).

I HAVE laid your telegram of the 20th April before the Governor General in Council. The Government of India infer from this telegram that the Government of Bombay approve of the suggestion made in my letter of the 15th of February last, that the 30th Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles) should be converted into a Biluch regiment, and placed on the same footing as the other two Biluch regiments as regards organisation and service. * * *

3. Further, I am to ask what arrangements are proposed with regard to the future organisation of the corps. At present it is understood that the men of Jacob's Rifles receive higher pay than the other soldiers of the Bombay army supplying their own carriage. Is it intended to continue this rate of pay to the men now in the regiment; and if so, what regulations are proposed in regard to carriage for them?

4. In short, the Government of India would wish to be favoured with some specific information as to the way in which the reorganisation will be carried out, and what the expense involved would be. * * *

From Colonel *M. W. Willoughby*, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 3079, dated Bombay Castle, 11th June 1881).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 279 S. C. (Military Buildings—Native Lines), dated 13th ultimo, and in reply I am instructed to state, for the information of the Government of India, that the proposed reorganisation of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles) involved the consideration of several questions which this Government were not able to determine without investigation and inquiry, which have necessarily occupied a considerable time; and pending settlement of these questions, Government refrained from addressing the Government of India on the subject of your letter, No. 226 B., of the 15th February last; but all these considerations having been discussed, and a decision arrived at, I am now instructed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copies of the Resolutions of Government, No. 2180, dated 25th April, and of No. 3079 of this date, together with copies of their accompaniments, and of the G. G. O., announcing the conditions under which the reorganisation of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles) will be carried into effect, which will place the Government of India in possession of all the details relating thereto; and I am further to request the sanction of the Government of India to the payment of compensation to the regiment for house and other real property, for regimental necessaries and equipment, as therein explained, and to the extent particularised; also to the payment to the regiment, on the lines already laid down by the Government of India, of compensation for losses of regimental baggage animals sustained on the campaign.

I am further to explain that the regimental lines proper were built by, and kept up at the expense of, Government; that the accommodation which they afford is sufficient for any other corps relieving Jacob's Rifles at Jacobabad; but that the lines are not built according to standard plan, nor are they equal to other regular Government lines.

The remaining questions asked in your letter under reply are fully answered in the Government Resolutions and General Orders submitted.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 3079, "Army," dated Bombay Castle, 11th June 1881).

Read the following:—

REPORT by the Commissary General, Bombay (No. O. A., 2, 3—91, dated Bombay, 6th April 1881).

WITH reference to the endorsement by the Military Department, No. 503 C. M. A., dated 6th instant, the undersigned has the honour to report that he has no objection to the proposal to transfer the baggage animals and other carriage therein referred to to the Commissariat Department; and should it be sanctioned by Government, the necessary arrangements will be made. There is now a Commissariat Overseer at Jacobabad, receiving 125 rupees, who can have charge of the animals, if it be determined to locate them there. Supplementary establishment as absolutely needed, with reference to numbers of animals to be received over and maintained, will have to be provided for.

From the Quartermaster General of the Bombay Army to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 795 B., dated Bombay, 7th April 1881).

STATES that there is no objection to the carriage in possession of the 30th Native Infantry being taken over by the Commissariat Department.

From the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 1485, dated Bombay, 26th March 1881).

HAVING been informed by the Adjutant General of the Army that "the necessary preliminary arrangements for the conversion of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry into a regiment of Biluchis are at present under consideration," I have the honour to solicit the favour of the early instructions of Government as to whether this regiment will in future receive clothing (*i.e.*, rifle green coats and red serge pegtops with brown canvas gaiters), the same as that now issued to the 27th and 29th Regiments, Native Infantry, instead of the drab coats and pyjamas now in wear.

2. Also whether, as the regiment has recently received a complete issue (except 300 coats awaiting arrival of cloth shortly expected from England to replace a quantity condemned),* of both coats and pegtops of drab cloth it should, if to be clothed in future as a Biluch regiment, receive new clothing at once, or in annual instalments like all other Native corps, as hitherto the regiment has received on payment a full supply at once according as the demand has been made by the Commanding Officer. Perhaps it may be considered advisable for the supply to coincide in future with the issue to the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, viz., coats in April 1882-83, and pegtops and gaiters in 1883-84, and so on in alternative years for the future. In this case the issue for 1883-84 might be in advance, or that for 1882-83 in arrears, according as the first issue, which would probably be required in full, is ordered for April 1882 or April 1883.

3. If

* Government Resolution, Military Department, No. 1055, dated 22nd February 1881.

* Government Resolution, Military Department, No. 633, of 3rd November 1880.

G. G. O., No. 683 of 1858.

of the proposed committee appears suitable and proper; the Government of India will be glad to receive in due course the estimate of the proposed compensation, with an explanatory note on the points above mentioned.

MEMORANDUM from the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 1861 C. T., dated Bombay, 23rd April 1881).

REFERRING to the remarks contained in his letter, No. 1793 C. T., dated 19th April, in reply to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Controller's Report, No. 564, of the 4th idem (Government Resolution, No. 2180, dated 25th idem), forwards proceedings of a station committee assembled at Jacobabad on the 6th April 1881 to estimate the value of all buildings in the lines of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry the property of the regiment or individuals.

From the Commissioner in Sind to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 893, dated Bombay, 12th May 1881).

SUBMITS, with remarks, a letter from the Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, showing the valuation arrived at of the house and other immovable property situated in the regimental lines of the 30th N. I., and belonging to the Native Officers and men of the regiment.

MEMORANDUM from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, to the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, dated Bombay Castle, 20th May 1881).

From the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 2415 C. T., dated Bombay, 30th May 1881).

TELEGRAM from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, to the Government of India, Military Department (dated Bombay, 4th June 1881).

REQUESTING, as a supplementary indent for the required materials for the 30th Native Infantry as reorganised will be submitted at an early date, that the articles noted in the margin of paragraph 3 of the Superintendent of Army Clothing's letter, No. 1485, dated 26th March last, may be expunged from the Clothing indent, No. 138, which accompanied this Government docket, No. 1820, dated 2nd April last.

RESOLUTION.—The draft G. G. O. amended to meet certain changes that have occurred since it was framed may now be published.

2. The change in the organisation of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, Jacob's Rifles, will have effect from 1st August 1881.

3. The Inspector General of Ordnance and the Superintendent of Army Clothing to be authorised to at once clothe and equip the new battalion in complete assimilation with the 27th and 29th Regiments, Native Infantry, it being understood that the first issue of clothing to the corps shall be for the year 1881-82.

4. The Superintendent of Army Clothing should at once submit a supplementary indent for the required materials for the clothing of the regiment, and the Government of India will be requested by telegram (dispatched 4th June 1881), to expunge the articles shown at

Cloth, drab, No. 1	102 yards.	Buckles, brass, on drab J. rifle, No. 33	—
" " " "	50 "	Head, drab, tracing, J. rifle	100 yards.
" " " "	74 "	Lace, " " "	250 "
" " " "	84 "	Thread, " sewing "	43 lbs.
" " " "	74 "	" " machine "	20 "
Alpaca, drab	3 "	Buttons, horn, large J. rifle	21 gross.
Buttons, brass, on drab J. rifle, No. 33	—	" " small "	11 "
Flags	—		

at the margin from the indent for clothing, No. 138, dated 1st February 1881, submitted with Government docket, No. 1820, dated 2nd April 1881.

5. As regards the questions of—

- (a.) Compensation for baggage animals,
- (b.) House property and other real estate,
- (c.) Regimental necessaries and equipment,

It appears that—

(a.) The baggage animals have all died on the campaign, and claims for compensation for these should be submitted in the manner laid down in Government Resolution, No. 3168, dated 25th June 1880.

(b.) The house property and other real estate belonging to the Native officers and men of the corps has already been valued by a committee of officers, and the valuation has been reported on and confirmed by the Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier. Government will therefore accept the valuation arrived at, and will recommend to the Government of India:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
(1.) That compensation be granted to the regiment for houses in the family lines to the extent of - - -	1,801
(2.) For gardens - - - - -	1,820
(3.) For musjids - - - - -	320
Also for	
(4.) Regimental orderly-room - - - - -	800
(5.) School-house - - - - -	300
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	5,041

The family lines to remain in the occupation of, and to be maintained by, the new regiment, and to be handed over in habitable order when relieved by another regiment, who will occupy them under the regulations governing the transfer of lines of Native Infantry regiments.

The gardens will, as recommended by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, be retained for the special use of the garrison at Jacobabad, and the musjids may be used by the regiment occupying the lines, but Government will be at no charge for their maintenance.

The regimental orderly-room and school-room to be kept in repair under the regulations affecting that class of buildings.

(c.) A committee should be at once convened to assess the present value of such regimental necessaries and equipments being the property of the regiment as cannot be utilised for issue to the new battalion, the proceedings being submitted to Government with the least possible delay.

6. On receipt of the orders of the Government of India, determining the amount of compensation to be paid to the regiment, such amount will be handed over to the Officer Commanding 30th Regiment Native Infantry for disbursement, the house and other property remaining in temporary occupation of the regiment (paragraph 5 (b.)), and the superfluous regimental necessaries and equipment (paragraph 5 (c.)) being returned to the nearest arsenal for disposal on account of Government.

7. The new battalion should be recruited in accordance with the system now obtaining with regard to the 27th and 29th Regiments Native Infantry (Government Resolutions, Nos. 1707 and 2348, dated respectively 17th April and 2nd June 1873).

8. Copies of Government Resolution No. 2180, dated 25th April 1881, and of the present proceedings of Government, and of the G. G. O. giving the details of the reorganisation of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, Jacob's Rifles, to be furnished to the Government of India, with reference to Secretary Colonel Chesney's letter, No. 279 S. C., dated 13th ultimo.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 2180, "Army—Organisation," dated Bombay Castle, 25th April 1881).

Read the following :—

From the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army to the Secretary to Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 1277 C. T., dated Bombay Castle, 19th March 1881).

WITH reference to Government Resolution, No. 1855, of 22nd ultimo, I am directed to forward for the approval of Government and for publication in the Government Gazette, the enclosed draft G. G. O., authorising the conversion of the 30th Native Infantry into a regiment of Biluchis, and in doing so to submit, for consideration and sanction, the following proposals (in addition to those indicated in the draft G. G. O.) with regard to the adjustment of certain vested interests and other peculiarities incidental to the existing organisation of that corps :—

I. That the Inspector General of Ordnance and Superintendent of Army Clothing may be authorised to at once clothe and equip the new battalion in complete assimilation with the 27th and 29th Native Infantry, it being understood that the first issue of clothing to the corps shall be for the year 1881-82.

II. That the whole of the baggage animals and other carriage in possession of the corps be at once taken over by the Commissariat Department on behalf of Government, and maintained permanently at Jacobabad or Quetta (as may be decided hereafter) for purposes of movement on the frontier or as necessity may require ; and that a Commissariat Agent be in future stationed there for that purpose.

III. That a mixed committee of civil and military officers of the district be convened at Jacobabad to assess the present value of —

(a.) The baggage animals ;

(b.) Such house property belonging to the Native officers and men of the regiment as may be situated within the regimental lines ;

(c.) Such regimental necessaries and equipments (being the property of the regiment) as cannot be utilised for issue to the new battalion.

IV. That the amount thus assessed by the committee be paid to the Officer Commanding 30th Native Infantry for disbursement ; and that the whole of the house property, stores, &c., be made over to an officer to be appointed by Government to receive charge thereof.

V. That immediate authority be given to recruit the new battalion, in accordance with the system now obtaining with regard to the 27th and 29th Native Infantry (Government Resolutions, Nos. 1707, of 17th April 1873, and 2348, dated 2nd June 1873).

2. In conclusion, I am to suggest for consideration that it would be very convenient for financial and other reasons, and also in the interests of discipline, if the sanction of Government were accorded to the details comprised in the papers now submitted, so that the volunteering may be commenced a few days before the end of the present month.

REPORT by the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay (No. 564, dated Bombay, 4th April 1881).

From the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 1793 C. T., dated Bombay, 19th April 1881).

IN returning the papers received with your docket, No. 503 C. M. A., of the 6th instant, I am directed to submit, for the consideration of Government, the following remarks with reference to the several paragraphs of the report of the Controller of Military Accounts, dated the 4th idem, No. 564.

Paragraph 2. It is beyond all question that the men who volunteer into the new battalion will cease to be Silladars from the date on which the battalion is brought on the regular establishment, and consequently that they will become entitled from that date to all the privileges of the regular army, "clothing compensation" being one of them. The proposal that recruits enlisted to complete the corps should be provided with clothing "free of charge in adjustment of the claims for losses on service" must be a clerical error, as men enlisted to complete the new battalion could have no claims on account of losses on service.

Paragraph 3. The recognition of liability here assumed should not be held to be conditional to the grant of compensation for baggage animals, house property, necessaries, &c. It is for the convenience of the State that the 30th Native Infantry is to be disembodied, and the State is bound to compensate for any damage the measure may entail, whether regimentally or individually. The liability will, therefore, doubtless be recognised by Government, without demur.

With regard to the value of the camels, as indicated by the Controller, it is only necessary to say that (from a report recently received) there are not any such animals now with the corps, 125 having perished during the late campaign. It is, however, assumed that Government will grant compensation for that number at rates to be determined in the manner laid down in Government Resolution, No. 3168, of the 25th June last, the award of the committee of assessment being of course submitted for the approval of Government.

Paragraph 4. As there are no baggage animals now with the corps, the course proposed by the Controller will not be requisite.

Paragraph 5. It is feared that if the suggestion here made be followed, there may be much difficulty in carrying out the reorganisation within a reasonable period. The Commander in Chief would, therefore, recommend that the Government of India be asked by telegraph for an early decision on the point; for it is impossible to suppose that if a detail so important is likely to be long left undecided, the men would be willing to volunteer to the new battalion.

Paragraph 6. It is needless to enter on a discussion of this question so long as Government recognise their liability within the law for damage done to vested interests. The civil officers of the district who sit on the committee of valuation will, or ought to, inquire into and satisfy themselves as to the legal rights of the persons claiming compensation whether for houses or for lands. Where no legal rights can be established there cannot of course be any compensation recoverable. This question is also one of the greatest importance, and should be settled at once so as to avoid future discussion and endless heart-burnings. His Excellency would consequently suggest that the Commissioner in Sind be requested by telegraph to furnish an immediate report on the subject, with the object of enabling Government to issue such orders thereon as may tend to facilitate and hasten the work of reorganisation.

Paragraph 7. The Officer Commanding 30th Native Infantry reports that of the clothing and equipments in possession of the corps, the great coats alone can be utilised for issue to the new battalion. This, however, is a question of principle; not of detail. If, therefore, Government should be pleased to accept the principle of compensation for all other articles which cannot be so utilised, the valuation could be proceeded with concurrently with that of the other stores.

Paragraph 8 calls for no remark.

Paragraph 9. It was suggested in the Adjutant General's letter, No. 1277, C. T., of the 19th ultimo, that for general official convenience, and also in the interests of discipline, the reorganisation of the corps should, if possible, be effected on the 1st April 1881; but as the preliminary correspondence in the case has already extended beyond that period, it will now rest with Government to fix whatever date may be considered the most convenient or practicable.

From the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 1794 C. T., dated Bombay, 19th April 1881).

RESOLUTION. Telegrams to be sent to the Government of India and to the Commissioner in Sind (dispatched on the 20th instant) on the points noted in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Adjutant General's letter, No. 1793 C. T., dated 19th instant; and on receipt of replies to these, Government will at once proceed to issue the necessary orders in regard to the reorganisation of 30th Regiment Native Infantry, Jacob's Rifles.

REPORT by Lieutenant Colonel *D. B. Young*, Officiating Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay (No. 564, dated Poona, 4th April 1881).

PARAGRAPHS 1 to 4 of the draft G. G. O. appear to call for no remark.

2. With respect to the provision in paragraph 5, that the volunteers "will for the present continue to wear the uniform of Jacob's Rifles, but will hereafter receive the regulated amount of compensation for such period subsequent to 1st April 1881 as they may not be in possession of the first annual supply of clothing under this order," Government having allowed that corps its first equipment free of charge (paragraph 5 of G. G. O., No. 688 of 1858), I am of opinion that there is no obligation with respect to the clothing provided regimentally for the year beginning 1st April 1881. Men enlisted now to complete should be supplied with the new uniform free of charge in adjustment of the claim for compensation for losses on service; and as it is desirable that the whole regiment should be dressed alike; Government might also as a special case permit a free issue to the volunteers from Jacob's Rifles; but the grant of compensation as proposed I consider inadmissible.

3. The baggage animals and carriage referred to in paragraph 7 (a) consist, it is presumed, of the camels mentioned in Government Resolution, No. 3135, of the 27th July 1876. There appears to be no objection to the payment of compensation, as recommended, assuming that the liability of the State has been recognised for any loss that the regiment might incur by being compelled to dispose of them. The amount should not exceed 60 rupees in any case, and be determined in the manner laid down in the accompaniments to Government Resolution, No. 3168, dated 25th June 1880, the Committee's award being submitted for the sanction of Government.

4. It is desirable that the suggestion for the disposal of the animals after being taken over by Government, with that for the establishment of a Commissariat Agency at Quetta or Jacobabad (Adjutant General's letter, No. 1277 C. T., dated 19th March 1881, clause II.), should be referred for the reports of the Commissary General and Quartermaster General.

5. The question of compensation for houses and other real estate situated within the regimental lines was mooted in the Adjutant General's report communicated to the Government of India under Government Resolution, No. 3135, of the 27th July 1876; but no orders have been passed thereon. The present proposal on the subject will, if approved by Government, require the special sanction of that authority, and it seems advisable to omit clause (b), paragraph 7, pending
a reference

* Accompaniments to G. R., No. 3333, dated 30th August 1879.

a reference to it. The lines of this corps at Jacobabad were erected apparently at the public* expense.

6. If by "real estate" land is meant, it is not apparent on what ground compensation is recommended by the Adjutant General, the land within the lines being, it is presumed, Government property.

7. Referring to clause (c), paragraph 7, without information regarding the articles of equipments and necessaries referred to, I am unable to report on the proposal to give compensation for them.

8. The general financial effect of the change in the organisation of the 30th Native Infantry having been under the consideration of the Government of India already, no remarks are, it is presumed, called for from me on this point.

9. It will now be necessary to change the state from which the reorganisation should be effected,

REPORT by Lieutenant Colonel *D. B. Young*, Officiating Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay (No. 800, dated Poona, 21st May 1881).

THE necessary materials for clothing similar to that worn by the two Biluch regiments are not in store apparently at present, and it will be some time before they can be obtained from England.

2. It is considered that the first issue should be made to the regiment on the 1st April 1882, or sooner if possible, of coats, pegtops, and gaiters complete, the pegtops and gaiters being viewed as clothing for the current year 1881-82, and the coats for 1882-83. This plan would meet the suggestion of the Superintendent of Army Clothing, that the annual issues should coincide with those to the 27th Regiment, Native Infantry.

3. It will be necessary for that officer to submit a supplementary indent for the required materials, as the indent No. 138, in which he proposes they should be inserted, is for materials required for the clothing of 1883-84, which will not be received in India until next year. But the Government of India will need to be asked at once to expunge the articles specified in the margin of the 3rd paragraph of the Superintendent's letter from that indent.

No. 1861 C. T.

SUBMITTED to Government, with reference to the remarks contained in Adjutant General's letter, No. 1793 C. T., of the 19th instant, in reply to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Controller's Report, No. 564, of the 4th idem.

By order,
(signed) *A. L. Annesley*,
Brigadier General, Adjutant General.

Mahableshwar, 23 April 1881.

PROCEEDINGS of a Station Committee assembled at *Jacobabad* on the 6th April 1881, by order of Lieutenant Colonel *F. T. Humfrey*, Commanding at *Jacobabad*, to estimate the value of all buildings in the lines of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry, the property of the regiment or individuals.

President :—*J. E. Gordon*, Captain 3rd Sind Horse.

Members :—*W. C. Harrison*, Captain 30th Native Infantry.

J. B. Murdoch, Lieutenant, R.E.

THE Committee, having assembled pursuant to orders to inspect the buildings, beg to forward a list of the same, and estimated value of each as far as can be ascertained.

(signed) *J. E. Gordon*, Captain 3rd Sind Horse, President.
W. C. Harrison, Captain 30th Native Infantry, } Members.
J. B. Murdoch, Lieutenant, R.E., }

NAMES of Owners of Houses in the Family Lines, 30th Regiment, Native Infantry Line, with the Value of each House.

No.	Company.	Names of Owners.	Valuation.	Remarks.
			<i>Rs.</i>	
1	1	Hajee Khan, Subadar Major, pensioner -	200	
2	1	Ditto - - ditto - - - - -	5	
3	1	Ditto - - ditto - - - - -	3	
4	1	Mahomed Khan, Sepoy - - - - -	20	
5	-	Buxon Dhobie (dead) - - - - -	12	
6	-	Ali Bux, pensioner - - - - -	5	
7	5	Pir Khan, Sepoy - - - - -	10	
8	5	Iman Bux, Bugler - - - - -	10	
9	5	Lall Khan, Sepoy - - - - -	12	
10	1	Mir Khan, Naik, pensioner - - - - -	12	
11	3	Shuibut Khan, Naik - - - - -	12	
12	-	Moola Abdool Karrim - - - - -	14	
13	1	Abdoola Khan, Sepoy - - - - -	10	
14	4	Mayrab Khan, Sepoy - - - - -	9	
15	2	Khair Mahomed, Sepoy - - - - -	7	
16	2	Faiz Mahomed, Sepoy - - - - -	6	
17	1	Soomur Khan, Sepoy - - - - -	8	
18	5	Peer Bux, Sepoy - - - - -	10	
19	4	Huck Newoz, Havildar Subadar, pensioner -	6	
20	4	Ditto - - ditto - - - - -	10	
21	1	Hydu Khan, Subadar Major - - - - -	15	
22	2	Hazzir Khan, Sepoy - - - - -	12	
23	1	Hydu Khan, Subadar Major - - - - -	5	
24	5	Kulluckdad Khan, Subadar (dead) - - - - -	38	
25	8	Deen Mahomed, Subadar, pensioner - - - - -	10	
26	3	Ibrahim Khan, Subadar - - - - -	70	
27	5	Shaik Muhomed Oosman, Jemadar - - - - -	5	
28	2	Peeroo Khan, Bugle Major - - - - -	25	
29	1	Hyder Khan, Sepoy, pensioner - - - - -	8	
30	6	Ahmed Ali, Lance Naik - - - - -	20	
31	1	Roop Narain, Jemadar - - - - -	8	
32	4	Faiz Mahomed, Bugler - - - - -	10	
33	5	Deen Muhomed, Sepoy - - - - -	5	
34	5	Shaik Mahomed Oosman, Jemadar - - - - -	10	
35	2	Uniet Khan, Sepoy - - - - -	6	
36	-	Ameer Din, Sepoy - - - - -	5	
37	2	Bhela Khan, Sepoy - - - - -	5	
38	-	Samund Khan, Jemadar, pensioner - - - - -	50	
39	4	Luximon, Barber - - - - -	8	
40	8	Shunkur Sing, Jemadar - - - - -	8	
41	3	Gunga Din, Sepoy - - - - -	8	
42	4	Marootte Pandlay, Subadar - - - - -	25	
43	5	Punchum Sookool, Sepoy - - - - -	16	
44	8	Rabija Chickney, Sepoy - - - - -	8	
45	4	Maroota Pandlay, Subadar - - - - -	6	
46	-	Sassaram, Sepoy (dead) - - - - -	8	
47	8	Davee Deen, Havildar (dead) - - - - -	10	
48	3	Haibuttee Jadow, Sepoy - - - - -	11	
49	1	Babaji Bhoslay, Sepoy - - - - -	18	
50	8	Gunnoo Sondker, Havildar, pensioner - - - - -	25	
51	8	Kinshnaji Chowom, Naik (dead) - - - - -	25	
52	4	Luximon Cudum, Havildar, pensioner - - - - -	20	
53	6	Kontub-deen, Havildar - - - - -	8	
54	6	Maistry Maya, Havildar - - - - -	8	
55	7	Rasool Shah, Sepoy - - - - -	12	
56	2	Mahomed Din, Sepoy - - - - -	6	
57	7	Bugh Ali Khan - - - - -	6	
58	3	Chungu Khan, Sepoy - - - - -	6	
59	3	Jooma Khan, Sepoy - - - - -	4	
60	6	Mirha Khan, Jemadar (dead) - - - - -	8	
61	-	Anchee Khan, Sepoy, pensioner - - - - -	4	
62	3	Mahomed Khan, Subadar, pensioner - - - - -	60	
63	7	Imam Bux, Havildar (dead) - - - - -	12	
64	3	Mahomed Khan, Sepoy (dead) - - - - -	4	
65	7	Thaca Khan, Sepoy - - - - -	4	
66	7	Buxon Khan, Sepoy - - - - -	4	
67	6	Isnad Khan, Naik (dead) - - - - -	4	
68	-	Soomur Khan, Sepoy - - - - -	3	
69	-	Ali Bux, Havildar - - - - -	3	

NAMES of OWNERS of HOUSES in the Family Lines, 30th Regiment, &c.—continued.

No.	Company.	Names of Owners.	Valuation.	Remarks.
			<i>Rs.</i>	
70	5	Nuzzur Mahomed, Havildar - - - -	3	
71	6	Moosa Khan, Havildar - - - -	6	
72	3	Veli Mahomed, Bugler - - - -	4	
73	1	Imam Bux, Sepoy - - - -	5	
74	3	Chungia Khan, Sepoy - - - -	5	
75	5	Soondur Sing, Subadar - - - -	10	
76	6	Ram Chunder Sing, Subadar - - - -	28	
77	6	Bapoo Chowan, Sepoy - - - -	14	
78	6	Mungul Khan, Havildar (dead) - - - -	4	
79	6	Rumzan Khan, Jemadar - - - -	6	
80	6	Shaik Hingun, Subadar (dead) - - - -	40	
81	5	Nanun Row Bhoslay, Pay Havildar - - - -	80	
82	2	Ragojee Bhoslay, Subadar - - - -	12	
83	2	Buldeo Misur, Sepoy, pensioner - - - -	12	
84	-	Ramdon Mochee - - - -	12	
85	6	Mohun Lall, Naik - - - -	14	
86	8	Ori Ram, Sepoy (dead) - - - -	15	
87	5	Soondur Sing, Subadar - - - -	8	
88	6	Chuta Khan, Sepoy - - - -	14	
89	4	Moorad Khan, Havildar (dead) - - - -	10	
90	6	Summund Khan, Sepoy (dead) - - - -	10	
91	-	Ram Shaie, Lascar - - - -	12	
92	1	Nubbee Bux, Sepoy - - - -	6	
93	4	Mir Khan, Sepoy (dead) - - - -	5	
94	7	Summi Khan, Naik (dead) - - - -	6	
95	-	Gazi Khan, Sepoy - - - -	6	
96	2	Rahim Bux, Havildar - - - -	8	
97	2	Munnoo Khan, Sepoy, pensioner - - - -	6	
98	1	Biluch Khan, Bugler (dead) - - - -	10	
99	3	Pandhi Khan, Sepoy (dead) - - - -	4	
100	3	Rodun Khan, Sepoy - - - -	4	
101	5	Saleam Khan, Sepoy - - - -	4	
102	6	Wali Mahomed, Havildar - - - -	4	
103	4	Hajie Khan, Sepoy - - - -	8	
104	7	Issa Khan, Sepoy - - - -	8	
105	7	Daim Khan, Sepoy - - - -	7	
106	2	Fool Khan, Bhistie - - - -	12	
107	4	Ali Mahomed, Sepoy - - - -	4	
108	4	Lall Bux, Sepoy (discharged) - - - -	5	
109	-	Rumzan Bhusta (dead) - - - -	6	
110	8	Muckowra Khan, Havildar - - - -	9	
111	6	Vittooo Bhojee, Sepoy - - - -	12	
112	3	Bhickoo Jadov (dead) - - - -	8	
113	4	Urjoon Khan, Sepoy (dead) - - - -	6	
114	2	Buttair Khan, Naik, pensioner - - - -	6	
115	5	Pir Khan, Sepoy - - - -	6	
116	8	Jilloo Khan, Havildar, pensioner - - - -	6	
117	2	Jaffur Khan, Jemadar - - - -	4	
118	5	Nubbi Bux, Sepoy - - - -	3	
119	7	Ram Chunder Salru, Havildar - - - -	20	
120	2	Ragajie Bhoslay, Subadar - - - -	20	
121	-	Nuthoo, Sweeper - - - -	6	
122	2	Fool Khan, Bhistie - - - -	4	
123	7	Ali Bux, Barber - - - -	5	
124	8	Private Abaji Soorevay - - - -	6	
125	3	Jeevjee Nalowday, Sepoy (dead) - - - -	6	
126	8	Gunnoo Suckpal - - - -	6	
127	3	Walid Bux, Sepoy, pensioner - - - -	8	
128	4	Arub Khan, Jemadar - - - -	9	
129	1	Rahim Khan, Sepoy, pensioner - - - -	12	
130	1	Goolzar Khan, Sepoy - - - -	12	
131	8	Peer Bux, Eugler - - - -	10	
132	6	Lowng Khan, Sepoy - - - -	8	
133	6	Kulluckdad Khan, Sepoy - - - -	10	
134	5	Kurrim Bux, Subadar, pensioner - - - -	50	
135	8	Kubhur Beg, Pay Havildar - - - -	50	
136	1	Ahmed Khan, Sepoy, pensioner - - - -	6	
137	5	Aucha Khan, Sepoy (discharged) - - - -	10	
TOTAL - - -			Rs. 1,801	

LIST of Regimental Buildings, &c., in the 30th Regiment, Native Infantry, with the Value of each.

No.	Names of the Building or Names of Owners.	Valuation.	Remarks.
1	Colonel W. G. Mainwaring's bungalow out-houses.	Rs. 3,500	Property of Surgeon Kir-tikar, Indian Medical Department.
2	30th Native Infantry mess-room with out-houses	2,000	Regimental property
3	Regimental orderly-room - - - - -	800	
4	Colonel F. T. Humfrey's bungalow with out-houses.	1,500	
5	Musjid No. 1 - - - - -	200	
6	Musjid No. 2 - - - - -	40	
7	Musjid No. 3 - - - - -	80	
8	Issur Dass Chowdry's house - - - - -	80	Regimental property.
9	School-house - - - - -	300	- - ditto.
10	Shop occupied by Dhurmoo - - - - -	35	
11	Ditto - - Lekhoo - - - - -	35	
12	Ditto - - Jumnoo - - - - -	35	
13	Ditto - - Jhaman - - - - -	35	
14	Ditto - - Lekhoo - - - - -	35	
15	Ditto - - Neno Mal - - - - -	25	
16	Seven shops of Subadar Major Hajee Khan - - - - -	140	Pensioned.
17	Issur Das Chowdry's shop - - - - -	30	
18	Nine shops from Bazar fund - - - - -	180	Regimental property.
TOTAL - - - Rs.		9,050	

From *H. N. B. Erskine*, Esq., Commissioner in Sind, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor and President in Council, Bombay (No. 893, dated Karachi, 12th May 1881).

I HAVE the honour to supply the information called for in Telegram No. 14 from the Secretary to Government Military Department, dated 20th April last, as to the nature and extent of the house property and other real estate owned by the Native officers and men of the 30th Regiment, Native Infantry, Jacob's Rifles, within the regimental lines at Jacobabad.

2. There are 137 houses in the family lines of the regiment which are valued at 1,801 rupees, three mus-jids valued at 320 rupees, and eight gardens valued at 1,820 rupees; total 3,941 rupees.

3. The above is a valuation made by a station committee; but the Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, states that the valuation seems to him a fair one, and certainly not excessive. I append, in original, the report by Lieutenant Colonel Trevor, Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, which gives full details.

From Lieutenant Colonel *E. W. Trevor*, Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, to *H. N. B. Erskine*, Esq., Commissioner in Sind (No. 1391, dated Jacobabad, 7th May 1881).

I HAVE the honour, in reply to your endorsement No. 768 of 22nd ultimo, to submit a statement* showing the value of the house and other immoveable property, situated in the regimental lines of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry, or Jacob's Rifles, and belonging to the Native officers or men of the regiment.

* *Vide page 578 supra.*

2. A station committee valued the house property a short time ago, and their proceedings were, I understand, sent on in usual course to army head-quarters. My valuation does not differ from that of the committee; but I may mention that, except that the owners seemed satisfied, I should in some instances have been inclined to have given a higher valuation than the committee. As regards the gardens, Native officers and men of the Frontier Force were originally put in possession of pieces of ground by General Jacob on the understanding that if they grew fruit or other trees, they might enjoy the produce during their lifetime; but the gardens themselves were to remain the property of Government, and could not be alienated by the occupants. The object was to give the men and officers of the regiment a tie to the place, and at the same time secure shade, &c., the site of the lines being then bare of trees.

3. I suppose if the regiment is delocalised, that the Native officers and men who are in possession of these gardens are fully entitled to the value of the fruit and other trees grown by them. If they have not incurred actual outlay on the property, they must have given both time and trouble to it, in the expectation that they would enjoy the outturn as long as they remained in the service, if not for their whole lives.

4. The musjids were built by the Mahomedans of the regiment who are, in my opinion, entitled to be reimbursed in the sum expended.

LIST OF GARDENS, &c.	Value of Fruit or other Trees.	Area.	
		Acres.	Guntas.
1. Subadar Major Haji Khan - - - - -	Rs. 400	2	17
2. " " - - - - -	100	6	11
3. " " - - - - -	85	4	14
4. Subadar Mahomed Khan - - - - -	50	2	18
5. Jemadar Sheikh Kaisim - - - - -	40	1	36
6. Subadar Shaikh Hingan - - - - -	85	4	18
7. Jemadar Khan Mahomed - - - - -	1,000	5	4
8. Subadar Karim Bux - - - - -	60	4	9
Total Value of Gardens - - - - -	1,820	0	0
Ditto - Musjids - - - - -	320	0	0
Ditto - House Property - - - - -	1,801	0	0
GRAND TOTAL - - - Rs.	3,941	0	0

(signed) E. W. Trevor, Lieutenant Colonel,
Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

MEMORANDUM by Colonel *M. W. Willoughby*, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 520 M., 690 A. G., dated Mahableswar, 20th May 1881).

THE accompanying proceedings of a station committee, received with the Adjutant General's memorandum, No. 1861 C. T., dated 23rd April 1881, are returned to that officer for the favour of an expression of the opinion of His Excellency the Commander in Chief whether it was intended by the proposal contained in Clause III. (b) of the Adjutant General's letter, No. 1277 C. T., dated 19th March last, that compensation should be awarded for such buildings as are shown in the second list submitted by the station committee, and which grant as regards the officers, bungalows, and mess-house appears to be inadmissible under the regulations, whilst there is no information before Government with regard to the eight shops not regimental property shown in the list; nor is there any apparent reason why Government should be called on to pay compensation for them.

The accompanying report from the Commissioner in Sind, and from Lieutenant Colonel Trevor, Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, are also forwarded for favour of the opinion of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, whether the claim for compensation for gardens and musjids should be entertained; the former would not appear to come under the head real estate, and as regards the latter there is the difficulty of disposing of them should they become the property of Government by purchase. It will be noticed that Lieutenant Colonel Trevor has confined himself strictly to the property of the Native officers and men of the corps, and that none of the buildings (except the musjids) shown in list No. 2 of the station committee are mentioned by him.

From Brigadier General *Annesley*, Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 2415 C. T., dated Mahableswar, 30th May 1881).

IN returning the enclosures of your Memoranda, Nos. 208 M. and 522 M., 690 A. G., of the 19th and 20th instant respectively, I am directed to state for the consideration of Government, that—

(a.) The houses of the Native officers and men of the 30th Native Infantry within the regimental lines would become the property of Government on compensation being paid for them;

(b.) The regimental lines proper were built by and kept up at the expense of Government. The accommodation which they afford is sufficient for any other corps relieving Jacob's Rifles at Jacobabad; but they are not built according to standard plan, nor are they equal to those in regular Government lines;

(c.) Compensation for officers' bungalows, mess-house, and shops was not intended to be included in the valuation proposed in Paragraph III. (b.) of the Adjutant General's letter, No. 1277 C., of the 19th March last;

(d.) Compensation for gardens and musjids appears to be a fair claim, and should, in the Commander in Chief's opinion, be allowed; and as the former are important acquisitions to the station as tending to the health and comfort of the troops, His Excellency thinks that they should not be alienated either by sale or otherwise, but retained by Government for the special use of the garrison;

(e.) The whole amount of compensation claimable under every head (excluding officers' bungalows, mess-house and shops) does not appear to exceed 5,000 rupees.

2. In conclusion, I am desired by His Excellency to express a hope that the final orders of Government in this matter may be issued at as early a date as possible.

EXTRACT General Order by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay
(No. 388, dated Bombay Castle, 11th June 1881).

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the 30th Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles) shall, from and after the 1st August 1881, be converted into a Biluch Battalion, and designated the 30th Regiment Native Infantry (or 3rd Biluch Battalion, late Jacob's Rifles), and be placed on the same footing, as regards pay, allowances, clothing, equipments, camp equipage, public carriage, regimental establishments, including recruit boys, &c., as at present obtains in the other two Biluch regiments of this army (the 27th and 29th Native Infantry).

2. Such Native officers, non-commissioned officers, buglers, and privates now borne on the rolls of the regiment of Jacob's Rifles as have less than 32 years' service, and are of undoubted efficiency and good character, are to have the option of at once volunteering into the 30th Native Infantry (or 3rd Biluch Battalion), late Jacob's Rifles, on the understanding that they will be entitled to participate in all the recognised privileges attaching to the same arm of the regular Native army; that they will carry their present regimental rank with them into the new battalion; and that such portions of their past services as are already allowed to reckon towards pension under the present organisation will also be permitted to count towards good-conduct pay and pension under the new conditions of service.

3. All men so volunteering will be required to serve wherever they may be ordered by Government.

4. Such men as may be unwilling to volunteer into the new battalion on the above terms will be discharged either to pension or with gratuity (as determined by length of service) in accordance with the existing regulation on this head.

5. The arms, accoutrements, clothing, and equipments of the 3rd Biluch Battalion will be supplied at the public expense, and will be similar in all respects to those of the 27th and 29th Regiments Native Infantry. The volunteers, however, will for the present continue to wear the uniform of Jacob's Rifles, but will hereafter receive the regulated amount of compensation for such period subsequent to the 1st of August 1881, as they may not be in possession of the first annual supply of clothing under this Order.

6. The men transferred to the new battalion will be struck off the strength of Jacob's Rifles from the 31st of July 1881 and will be borne on the establishment of the 3rd Biluch Regiment from the 1st August 1881.

7. Compensation (at rates to be assessed by a committee of survey) will be granted to the regiment on account of—

(a.) Such house property and other real estate belonging to the Native officers and men of the corps as may be situated within the regimental lines;

(b.) Such regimental necessaries and equipments being the property of the regiment as cannot be utilised for issue to the new battalion.

8. His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue any subsidiary instructions that may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Order.

From Colonel *G. Chesney*, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department (No. 238 B.S., "Organisation, Native Army," dated Simla, 28th July 1881).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3079, dated the 11th June 1881, and in reply to state that the Government of India approve of the reorganisation of the 30th Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles) on the lines detailed in Bombay Government G. O., No. 388, dated the 11th June 1881.

2. The question of compensation for houses and baggage animals is separately dealt with.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Approximate Monthly and Annual Cost of a Line Regiment of Native Infantry of the Bombay Army, including Batta if ordered to serve in *Sind* (*Jacobabad*), and the Carriage Establishment proposed to be maintained to secure mobility, compared with the Cost of the 30th Regiment, Native Infantry (*Jacob's Rifles*), now located at *Jacobabad*.

For 30th Regiment of Native Infantry (<i>Jacob's Rifles</i>).	Cost per Mensem.	For a Line Regiment, Native Infantry.	Cost per Mensem.	REMARKS.
	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Pay and allowances as per details in the annexed statement.	9,019	Pay and allowances as per details in the annexed statement.	9,036 2 8	
		Cost of clothing - - -	208 - -	
		Camp equipage - - -	45 - -	
		TOTAL - - -	9,339 2 8	
		ADD—		
		Cost of carriage establishment proposed to be maintained at <i>Jacobabad</i> in <i>Sind</i> for a regiment of Native Infantry:—		
		Feed of 55 camels, at 10 rupees each per month.	550 - -	} The scale of carriage establishment allowed to the Punjab Frontier Force adopted—
		Feed of 40 mules at 11 rupees each per month.	440 - -	
		Pay and batta of camel attendants.	(a) 150 8 -	<i>Rs. a.</i> { (a) 1 muccadam ($\frac{\text{Pay and Battas}}{10 \text{ plus } 2-8}$) - - = 12 8 { 18 survans at (6 + 2) 8 rupees each - = 144 -
				Total - - - 156 8
		Pay and batta of mule attendants.	(b) 116 8 -	{ (b) 1 muccadam as above - - = 12 8 { 13 muleteers as above at 8 rupees - = 104 -
				Total - - - 116 8
		Pay and batta of tindal and lascars.	(c) 84 - -	{ (c) 1 tindal (3 + 3) - - = 12 - { 8 lascars (7 + 2) at 9 rupees - = 72 -
				Total - - - 84 -
		Pay and batta of dooly-bearers' establishment, exclusive of four bearers permanently attached to the regimental hospital.	(d) 233 - -	{ (d) 1 muccadam - - - - - 9 - { 32 dooly-bearers at (6 + 1) 7 rupees each - - - - - 224 -
				Total - - - 233 -
		Compensation of dearness of food to above carriage establishment.	50 - -	
		Shoeing 40 mules - - -	30 - -	
		Repair of gear, &c., at 8 annas per mule and camel.	47 8 -	
TOTAL Cost per Mensem	<i>Rs.</i> 9,019	TOTAL Cost per Mensem	<i>Rs.</i> 11,052 10 8	

A B S T R A C T.

Cost of a Line Regiment, Native Infantry, including the proposed carriage establishment, per mensem	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 11,052 10 8
“ of 30th Regiment, Native Infantry (<i>Jacob's Rifles</i>), as at present allowed, per mensem	9,019 - -
Difference being increase per mensem	2,033 10 8
Increase per annum	24,404 - -
Or including the value of the mules and camels to be replaced annually, say	26,000 - -

ADD—

For purchase of 55 camels at 100 rupees each	<i>Rs.</i> 5,500	} Total Amount of First Charge	11,500 - -
“ “ 40 mules at 150 “	6,000		

A. B.—(a) Compensation for dearness of provisions is not included, as the 30th *Rifles* is already allowed the grant by Government. See Military Department Letter, No. 913, dated 17th December 1875.

(b) Hutting money is also not taken, as the 30th *Rifles* has quarters provided by the State.

CHANGES IN THE INDIAN ARMY SYSTEM.

585

STATEMENT exhibiting the Establishment and Pay and Allowances of 30th Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles) at *Jacobabad*, contrasted with those of a Line Regiment of Native Infantry of the Bombay Army, including Sind Batta, if ordered to serve at that Station.

For 30th Regiment Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles).	Nos.	Rate of Pay per Mensem.		For a Line Regiment Native Infantry.	Nos.	Rate of Pay per Mensem.		Additional Batta when serving at Jacobabad in Sind.							
		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.				
Subadars, 1st Class	2	100	-	200	-	2	100	-	15	-	30	-			
Ditto, 2nd "	2	80	-	160	-	2	80	-	15	-	30	-			
Ditto, 3rd "	4	67	-	268	-	4	67	-	15	-	60	-			
Jemadars	5	40	-	200	-	4	35	-	7	8	30	-			
Ditto	3	30	-	90	-	4	30	-	7	8	30	-			
Havildars	40	15	-	600	-	40	14	-	5	-	200	-			
Naicks	40	12	-	480	-	40	12	-	5	-	200	-			
Buglers	16	15	-	240	-	10	7	-	1	8	24	-			
Privates	600	10	-	6,000	-	600	7	-	1	8	900	-			
						24	3	8							
	712			8,238		736					1,504				
<i>Staff Allowances.</i>				<i>Staff Allowances.</i>											
Subadar Major	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	17	8	-	-	-			
Native Adjutant	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-			
Havildar Major	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-			
Bugle Major	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-			
Quartermaster Havildar	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-			
Drill Havildar	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	16	-	-	-	-			
Drill Naick	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	40	-	-	-	-			
Pay Havildars	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-			
Mess Allowance	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-			
			223					14	-	-	-	-			
								100	-	-	-	-			
								237	-	-	-	-			
<i>Educational Establishment.</i>				<i>Educational Establishment.</i>											
Schoolmaster	1	-	20	-	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-			
School Rent	-	-	10	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-			
Stationery	-	-	10	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-			
	1		40		3		19	2	8						
								59	2	8					
<i>Subordinate Medical and fixed Hospital Establishment.</i>				<i>Subordinate Medical and fixed Hospital Establishment.</i>											
Hospital Assistants (with Batta)	2	30	-	60	-	2	25	-	5	-	10	-			
Native Medical Pupil (with Batta)	1	-	10	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	2	-			
Native Medical Pupil (with Batta)	1	-	9	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	2	-			
Goorgah	1	-	7	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	2	-			
Bheesties	2	7	-	14	-	2	7	-	2	-	4	-			
Sweepers	2	5	-	10	-	2	5	-	2	-	4	-			
Dooly bearers	4	6	-	24	-	4	6	-	1	-	4	-			
	13		134		14		125				30				
<i>Native Followers.</i>				<i>Native Followers.</i>											
Tindal	1	-	12	-	8	7	8	60	-	1	8	12	-		
Lascars	8	8	-	64	-	1	-	16	-	-	5	-			
Bheesties	8	9	-	72	-	2	5	10	-	2	4	-			
Chowdry	1	-	21	-											
Peons	2	7	-	14	-										
Muccadum Dooly-bearers	32	6	-	192	-										
	53		384		11		86				21				
				TOTAL Rupees				6,831		2		8			
				ADD—				700							
								7,531		2		8			
TOTAL Rupees per Mensem				9,019				TOTAL Pay and Batta per Mensem				9,080 2 8			

Note.—Washerman and Leechman hitherto attached to the Regimental Hospital of a Line Regiment, and included in the Bombay Controller's Statement, have been thrown out, as the appointments have been abolished under the operation of Bombay G. G. O., No. 840, of 15th December 1875.

C.131.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (Military, No. 334)
to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 13 October 1881.

Para. 1. I HAVE considered in Council your Military Letter, No. 297, dated 12th August 1881, forwarding, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, correspondence regarding the conversion of the 30th Bombay N. I. into a Biluch regiment, on the same footing as regards organisation and service as the other two Biluch regiments of the Bombay Army.

2. The change has already been ordered, and I confirm it; but I have to observe that a measure which involves, as this does, a permanent additional charge of 26,000 rupees a year, should have been submitted for my sanction before being carried out.

3. I must also observe that, at a time when your Excellency proposes to reduce four regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, it was hardly expedient to make a great change in the organisation of the junior regiment of that arm, a regiment incomplete in numbers, and which has been officially declared to be, from its physique, as well as its organisation, the least desirable regiment of that arm to retain.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Hartington.*

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (Military,
No. 382) to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 13 December 1883.

Para. 1. IN my Military Despatch, No. 346, of 8th November 1883, on the subject of the state of promotion in the Madras Army, I informed your Lordship's Government that I proposed very shortly to address you on the general subject of the recruitment of the Staff Corps, when replying to that portion of your Military Letter, No. 230 of 1881, which deals with the questions of the mode of officering the Native Army, of the Staff and Army Departments, and the system of recruiting for the Staff Corps.

2. On these points your Lordship's recommendations are thus summarised in para. 43 of your letter, No. 230 of 1881:—

1. That the Staff Corps system be maintained.

2. That, for the purpose of regulating regimental promotions, the officers of Native regiments be arranged in groups of three regiments, within which they are to rise, as a rule, in order of seniority.

3. That limitation be placed on the length of regimental service, and on the tenure of regimental appointments.

4. That officers of the Army Staff, and certain officers of the Army Departments, be seconded on the list of linked regiments to which they belong.

5. That officers of certain civil departments, and in civil employ, be seconded in their regiments for 10 years, from date of first appointment, after which they shall be ineligible to return to regimental duty; and that officers in civil employ, and certain civil departments, shall not rise beyond the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

6. That first appointments to the Staff Corps be made direct from the Royal Military College.

I propose now to communicate my decision on these several subjects in the above order.

3. With regard to the maintenance of the Staff Corps system of promotion, it is not necessary that I should do more than express my concurrence in the
reasons

reasons given by your Government for not adopting the proposals made by the Simla Army Commission for forming the officers of each Army Corps into a general list, with a strictly limited establishment of each rank, the promotion in Army rank only taking place as vacancies occur in the rank above. I am entirely in accord with your Lordship in desiring that the existing system shall continue in force in all respects. Hereafter, when a longer experience has shown what the normal rate of promotion in Her Majesty's regiments of the line really is, it may become desirable to readjust the period in which promotion, to the rank of Captain, at any rate, is now obtained in the Staff Corps; but the fact that possibly such readjustment might be become needful, and could then be effected without difficulty, is only an additional proof of the convenience and elasticity of the system which you propose to maintain.

4. I regret, however, that I am unable to agree with your Lordship as to the expediency of introducing a system of multiple battalions for officers by grouping the existing regimental cadres of officers into bodies of three battalions each. I understand that your Government do not at present propose to extend this system to the Native ranks, but desire its introduction solely for the purpose of securing equality of regimental promotion amongst the British officers, but I notice that in para. 34 of your letter it is indicated that you have under consideration a similar system of amalgamation for the Native troops also. As yet, however, no proposals to this effect have reached me, and I accordingly confine my remarks to your recommendation for the formation of three battalion regiments for British officers.

5. The advantages claimed by your Lordship's Government for the proposed system are, that under its operation frequent movements of officers from regiment to regiment, with the consequent supersession and uncertainty now attaching to the prospects of particular individuals, will be prevented; that officers will be identified with a particular establishment, out of which they could not look for regimental advancement; that *esprit de corps* would be engendered, and a much greater equality of promotion be obtained than is possible under the present system. Further, that if one or two of the linked regiments were ordered on service they could be reinforced in the British commissioned ranks from the linked regiment or regiments remaining behind, instead of the vacancies being filled up by young and inexperienced officers brought from elsewhere.

6. Your Government consider that under this system the changes between battalions will be less in number and less objectionable in kind than those which take place under the present system. To reduce transfers, however, to a minimum, you propose that changes shall not be made except in the case of Commandants and seconds in command, and possibly wing Commanders, that is to say, "on a vacancy occurring in the command of a Native regiment the "senior second in command of the three linked battalions will succeed to it, "unless his promotion was objected to by the Commander in Chief; so also with "regard to the second in command."

7. I do not underrate the force of the arguments with which your proposal is sustained, a proposal, however, which is in opposition to the views of the Army Commission, and to those expressed by Lord Northbrook's Government in 1876. Yet I am unable to perceive, either that the evil it is designed to remedy has such prevalence as to justify a change in our military organisation of so material a character as this measure would produce, or, even if it were prevalent, that the linking of three battalions would ensure its removal.

8. It may, I think, be asserted that all the authorities most capable of forming a trustworthy opinion on the subject, agree in considering that the first qualification of a leader of Native troops, in whatever rank, is that he shall be intimately acquainted with and known to his men, and that his value increases in proportion as this object is attained. This element of mutual knowledge and trust seems to me so essential to the well-being of our military system in India, that any proposal which tends, however slightly, to its diminution must establish very strong grounds of necessity to justify its acceptance.

9. It seems to me that, however carefully the linking of the battalions were carried out, the introduction of such a system must result in the frequent

moving of officers from one body of men to another, and thus tend to loosen that bond of intimate personal knowledge which it is desirable to maintain. In this view the existence of some inequality of regimental promotion in different corps seems to be a matter of secondary importance. Some inequality is inseparable from any regimental system, and it obtained in a very remarkable degree in the old Native Army prior to 1857, but I do not discover that at present it exists to any serious extent in the several Native Armies and Forces. Indeed, it is open to doubt whether the preservation of a dead level of regimental advancement in an army is altogether beneficial, or whether in the chance of attaining early distinction, and of earning thereby its consequent advancement, the State does not possess a valuable stimulus to exertion on the part of its younger officers.

10. At the same time it may be admitted that in certain cases the casualties amongst the senior officers may be so exceptionally rapid as to necessitate the appointment of officers from the outside, but I desire to point out that such cases, which must even on actual service be comparatively rare, are fully met by the rules for promotions proposed by Lord Napier of Magdala in 1875, recommended by the Government of India in their Military Letter, No. 53, of 1876, and approved by the Marquis of Salisbury in his Despatch, No. 215, of the same year. I am not aware that these rules have in any way failed in their effect, and I think it should be incontrovertibly shown that after fair trial they have not succeeded before recourse is had to any other measure to provide for the object which those rules were intended to meet.

11. With regard to the proposals that limitation be placed on the length of regimental service, and on the tenure of regimental appointments, I need say nothing here, as they have been already disposed of in my predecessor's Military Despatches, No. 298, of 8th September 1881, and No. 103, of 16th March 1882.

12. In considering the question of the regimental status of the Army Staff and certain officers of the Army Departments, you propose that the rules now in force, under which officers appointed from Native regiments to the Army Staff in appointments tenable for five years are, except in some of the higher appointments, seconded in their corps, shall be made of general application, and that every officer of the Staff Corps or Indian service holding an appointment in the Army Staff or civil departments of the Army, except the Commissariat and Military Accounts Departments and the Department of the Accountant General, shall be attached to some Native regiment to which he will revert on the completion of his term of Staff service. Your Lordship proposes, however, to except from this rule the Secretary and Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, with their deputies, and the Director of Army Remount Operations, who should vacate their regimental position on being nominated to any of these appointments. The same rule will apply of course to officers who may be permanently appointed to Brigade or District commands.

13. I approve of these proposals, but I think it should be further ruled that an officer reverting to his regimental position from Army Staff will be required to remain in the performance of regimental duty for at least two years before he is again selected for Staff duties, and that no more than two officers shall be seconded in any one regiment for these Army Staff appointments which are tenable for five years only.

14. I am not of opinion that it will be advantageous to carry out your proposal that an officer of the Commissariat or Military Accounts Department shall be retained on the regimental rolls for a period of 10 years, and at the end of that time be given the option of returning to the regiment or permanently leaving it. I do not think such a measure would, in practice, prove beneficial either to the regiment or to the department, nor would it be in accordance with the general principle on which the Staff Corps was formed. To keep officers on the rolls of regiments for so prolonged a period, eligible to come back when they see an opportunity of regimental distinction, or when they have any departmental difference or dissatisfaction, seems to me likely to revive some of the most objectionable features of the system in force in the Native Army under its

its old organisation, while it would tend to create a feeling of unrest among the officers who remain with regiments greater than that which existed in those times, inasmuch as under the proposed system the return of officers after 10 years, or after any prolonged period, would remove officers from higher to lower regimental positions, and render officers at the bottom of the regimental cadre supernumerary. I apprehend further that a system by which officers of departments remained in this uncertain position for 10 years, eligible to revert to their regiments, and watching the whole time to see which line would be most advantageous for them, could not conduce to the welfare of the department.

15. I am of opinion, therefore, that it will be better to sever the connection of such officers with their regiments so soon as they have passed the authorized departmental tests and examinations, and have, as recommended by the Army Commission, fulfilled a period of satisfactory departmental service of two years; officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department being placed on the same footing in this respect as the officers of the Commissariat, Transport, and Military Accounts Departments.

16. There are, however, certain minor civil army appointments which should not all be placed on the same footing in respect to the regimental status of the officers holding them; such, for example, as the Army Clothing Agents at each Presidency, Inspecting Officers of Army Schools, the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Remount Depôt in Bengal, the Remount Agents at Hosur and Calcutta, and possibly others. Some of these appointments obviously require special qualifications and experience, which it would be unwise to throw away after a five years' tenure of office, while they would be of little use to a regimental officer. I shall be glad if your Lordship will consider which of these appointments should be permanent, and which of them tenable for five years only. Those which it may be decided to place in the former category will then be dealt with in the same manner as I have authorised for the Commissariat Department, those in the latter class being retained on the strength of regiments on the same footing as officers holding Army Staff appointments.

17. I would take the opportunity here of referring to the proposal made in para. 58 of your Military Letter, No. 401, of 1881, viz., that officers employed with local regiments, such as the Hyderabad Contingent and Central India Horse, shall be borne on the rolls of regiments of the regular Army as supernumeraries. I gather that this proposal, which I observe was not concurred in by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, was made in view of the organisation of the several Army Corps and the absorption of the Punjab Frontier Force into the regular Army, when it would have been undesirable that any troops should remain outside that organisation. As, however, this measure has not been adopted, I do not think it needful to enter at length into this subject; but I would note in passing that these corps are for the most part in a high state of efficiency, and that to limit service with them to a few years could not but prove detrimental to their well-being, while it would add very largely to the number of supernumeraries in regiments of the regular Army, to the disadvantage of the officers, especially those in the junior grades, of the regular establishment.

18. I will now consider the regimental status of officers employed on purely civil duties unconnected with the army or military administration. These officers, as your Lordship observes, are rapidly decreasing in numbers, fresh appointments being now seldom made to the police or to district duty in the non-regulation provinces. You consider that they should continue to be borne as supernumerary on the strength of their regiments for 10 years from date of first appointment, after which they should be struck off the list, and not be eligible to return to regimental duty, and that they should in no case be promoted beyond the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

19. The reasons I have already given for not desiring the retention of the names of officers of Civil Army Departments for long periods on the regimental rolls apply with even more force to the case of officers in purely civil employment. I consider, therefore, that all officers permanently admitted into the Civil Department should thereupon cease to be borne on the rolls of a regiment, and that

after 10 years' absence from military duty, they should be struck off 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 grade, retaining, however, all claims to pension under military rules. Neither of these conditions of removal from the regimental rolls, or from the effective list of the Army, will be applicable to officers of rank taken for high political or civil employment, or to officers taken for temporary civil, or political duties in the field or in newly-acquired territories.

20. Though I approve of the restriction of military promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the case of officers employed in purely civil duties, I do not desire that the rule shall be applied to any officers serving in the Civil Army Departments of whatever nature. Should you agree in this view, I will take the necessary steps to give effect to the proposed restriction with this qualification.

See para. 33, p. 592.

21. There remains the question of the system under which the Staff Corps shall be recruited. I have given this subject, the importance of which I fully recognise, my very careful consideration.

22. The system under which the Staff Corps is maintained at its proper establishment is, as your letter describes it, automatic, no officer being taken except where there is a vacancy for him, but an officer being at once admitted on probation in each vacancy as it occurs. If this principle is steadily adhered to there cannot, in normal circumstances, occur any undue number of admissions in any given year, or any consequent stagnation of promotion in the future; at the same time the maintenance of the Native regiments up to their prescribed establishment would be assured. I do not see any grounds on which it would be safe to depart from this principle of supplying the requirements of the Staff Corps. I will, however, deal with this subject in full in replying to your Lordship's Letter, No. 176, of 1883. The question which calls for present consideration is, whether the present system of obtaining these officers is a satisfactory one. Your Lordship's Government, concurring with the opinion expressed by the Army Commission, consider it to be unsatisfactory, or at least not so satisfactory as the alternative scheme of drawing recruits direct from Sandhurst might be expected to prove, and accordingly both your Government and the Army Commissioners recommend that officers for the Staff Corps shall be appointed direct from Sandhurst, instead of, as at present, their being drawn from British regiments serving in India or elsewhere.

23. I have to express regret that I should, on this point also, fail to be in agreement with your Government. The question as to the most effectual method of obtaining suitable officers for the Native Army is essentially one in which actual experience furnishes the safest guide. The results of the present mode of obtaining recruits have been so excellent in respect to the character and qualifications of the officers who, under that system, have joined the Native Army, including many field officers and every captain and subaltern now serving in it, that it seems to me a needless risk to depart from it in any essential degree.

24. The grounds on which the change is recommended by the Army Commissioners appear to be primarily that service with Native troops is not attractive enough to produce a sufficient supply of officers to fill its ranks, in supporting which view they refer to the deficiencies in the lower ranks, especially in the Madras and Bombay Armies. The Commissioners further considered that service with a British regiment in India tends to produce a dislike to service with a Native regiment. Your Lordship agrees with this latter view, and you add that, "The young officer attached to a regiment, especially one which has been only a short time in the country, too often learns to look down on the Native soldiers; and that while, on the one hand, many young officers who come out to India intending to enter the Staff Corps are dissuaded from doing so, on the other hand, young officers are sometimes driven to enter the Staff Corps, not from any desire to take service with Native troops, but from want of means to meet the expenses of service in a British regiment; while there are probably no conditions of Indian life in which a young man learns less of the people of a country or sees them to less advantage than when serving with a British regiment."

25. With

25. With regard to the first reason given by the Commissioners, viz., the paucity of applicants for admission, I would observe that, allowing its correctness at the time the Report was framed, the objection has since that date disappeared, for at present the supply exceeds the demand, and there would be no difficulty now, and I believe will be none in future, in providing a considerably larger number of probationers for the Indian Staff Corps than there are likely to be vacancies for them to fill. It does not, therefore, appear to me that, on this ground, sufficient cause is shown for a departure from the present system of obtaining recruits for the Corps.

26. The other reasons assigned for drawing young officers direct from Sandhurst have, *prima facie*, considerable force, but I think that, when viewed in the light of actual experience, they do not really establish a case against the qualifications of those officers who have been drawn from regiments. I have found no proof, nor am I aware that it has anywhere been distinctly alleged, that these officers have failed to identify themselves with Native soldiers. On the contrary, taking as my authority the reports on the individual officers in the annual confidential reports of Native regiments, it appears to me to be established that the captains and subalterns serving with them are highly efficient, and I find no trace of any complaint that they undervalue or take little interest in their men.

27. Such a result is, I think, only what might be expected from the present system, which secures that officers join the Native Army on probation at their own request; that during their probation they have to pass examinations in professional knowledge as well as in languages; and that, if during a sufficiently long period of probation they seem not likely to make efficient officers of Native troops, they have to be reported to Army Head-quarters by the officer most directly interested in excluding inefficient officers from his regiment, and who is also bound by regulation to bring to the notice of the Commander in Chief any case of a probationer who, either from temper or other cause, does not appear suitable for employment with Native troops. On the other hand, the present system removes the very appreciable risk (which would attach to direct appointments) that officers so appointed, not having first been tested with Native troops, may on trial be found unsuited for the particular service, or may dislike it, and nevertheless be bound to continue in the service, however distasteful it might be to them.

28. There is another ground on which the proposed alteration might possibly be advocated, viz., that it will ensure a more ready, complete, and manageable source of supply, and this is, apparently, a view taken by the Army Commission in their Report. In my opinion, the existing system is the more advantageous one even in this respect. Under it officers are taken day by day as they are wanted; and, if it is desired to reduce or augment the supply, it can be readily effected at the shortest notice, while a supply received through a military college requires careful forecasts to be prepared considerably in advance. It thus appears to me that the plan of taking officers from regiments possesses an elasticity which would be wanting in a system of direct appointment.

29. There is a financial question connected with this subject which is not, I think, noticed by your Lordship's Government, namely, that if officers are admitted direct through Sandhurst, a heavy contribution will be required towards the maintenance of that establishment, as the payments on account of students fall considerably short of the cost of the institution. This additional charge, would, of course, not be sufficient in itself to require the rejection of the principle of direct appointment, but it forms an additional reason for carefully weighing the merits of the respective systems.

30. There remains a further objection to the proposal, to which I attach much weight, but which is not referred to in your Lordship's letter, that is, the absolute bar which your Government would, apparently, oppose to the existing power of taking officers for the Staff Corps from regiments in India. Such a measure would, I am satisfied, be prejudicial to the interests of your army. Experience has abundantly shown that many officers, after going to India, develop a taste for the country, the people, and the languages, or make it otherwise evident that they possess some special acquirements which promise to

make them valuable officers for the Native Army, or for some particular appointment in the Indian Service. Under a system of direct appointment there would be no opening for such officers, and the Indian military service, with the Departments which recruit from that service, would be denied the advantages offered by the large supply of specially qualified officers obtainable from regiments serving in India.

31. It is scarcely practicable at present to form more than a generally approximate estimate of the number of recruits which will be required yearly to fill vacancies in the three Staff Corps, but I believe that about 90 may be taken as being within the mark. The batteries and regiments serving in India could, doubtless, furnish this or an even larger number without serious inconvenience, but I am satisfied that, for many reasons, it will be desirable to obtain a proportion of these recruits from corps serving at home or in the colonies, without waiting till the Indian source of supply is exhausted. It is obviously to the advantage of the Indian service that the field of selection should be as wide as possible, and it is also advantageous that the Indian Staff Corps should be regarded from an Imperial rather than an entirely local point of view. The supply from this source would so largely exceed the demand as to afford a real power of selection, which would react in the same direction on India.

32. This source of supply has been drawn on, from time to time, but only intermittently, and on no fixed data. I now propose to inform the Secretary of State for War and His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief that during the trooping season of 1884-85, and thereafter year by year, a fixed number of Staff Corps probationers will be accepted under the rules now in existence, though temporarily in abeyance. I consider that 20 should be laid down as the average yearly number to be sent out from England to be distributed in due proportion between the three Staff Corps, the distribution being made by your Government on the arrival of the officers at Bombay. On the principle I have already referred to, none of these probationers would be admitted except on an actual vacancy, but this could be easily arranged. Your Government being aware that, during the five or six months of the trooping season, 20 probationers would arrive from England for the three Presidencies no practical inconvenience would arise from that number of vacancies being kept open pending their arrival.

33. I do not think that there is any further subject in your Lordship's letter, No. 230, of 1881, now remaining for disposal, and I will only add that, in communicating the decision contained in para. 19, to remove from the effective list all officers in civil employ who may complete 10 years' service in that Department, it should be made clear that these rules will not be applicable to officers already serving in civil and political employ, the Police, the Public Works, or the Survey Departments, but all officers who may be appointed after the 1st April 1884 to these branches of employment will be subject to removal to a Supernumerary List on attaining the rank of substantive Lieutenant Colonel, retaining, however, all claims to Pension and Colonel's allowances they may previously possess.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Kimberley.*

— VI. —

TENURE OF REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (Military, No. 298)
to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord, India Office, London, 8 September 1881.

Para. 1. I HAVE received your Military Letter, No. 230, of 24th June 1881, submitting the proposals of your Lordship's Government upon the several recommendations of the Indian Army Organisation Commission in respect to the Native Army.

2. I hope to reply to your Lordship on all the points contained in that letter at an early date, but with reference to paragraph 21, which deals with the question of limiting the tenure of regimental appointments, as I have had that subject under my immediate consideration in connection with the recently revised scale of Indian pensions, it is desirable that I should at once communicate, for your information and guidance, the decision to which I have come on this matter.

3. While I entirely agree with your Government as to the expediency of introducing a system of limited regimental service, yet it has not seemed expedient to give effect to the measure in precisely the manner indicated by the Indian Army Organisation Commission, nor to follow in all its details the recommendations contained in Government of India Military Letter of 10th March 1876.

4. The Commission Report recommends that regimental commands shall be vacated when officers have attained 31 years' service, and have held their appointment for five years. These data, which apparently follow the system in force in the British line, were assumed before the new scale of pensions was laid down; in that scale the highest rate of pension is attainable in 32 years, and there would be no special advantage, but rather the contrary, in compelling retirement, while the officer would still have some time to serve before he could claim his full pension. In this view I should have preferred 32 years as the time of service, had it been decided to adopt that mode of fixing the limit.

5. While I admit that disqualification by service is the more convenient system when all officers are on the same footing, yet when, as in the case of the present Staff Corps, the actual army service and the service for Indian pension differ so greatly as they do amongst those officers who belonged to the old Indian Army, those who entered the Staff Corps from the British line corps at an early period of its formation, and those who entered it more recently, that is, since the limit of service prior to admission has been reduced, it appears to me that the better plan will be to adopt an age disqualification for regimental service, coupled with a disqualifying term for the tenure of command.

6. I am further of opinion, after very careful consideration of the subject, that unless a limit to the tenure of command to five years be proved hereafter essential to a sufficient flow of promotion, a term of seven years will, in the interests of regiments, be more suitable in every respect. In taking five years as the limit of command, I believe the Commission were influenced by the rule which obtains in the British Army, but the conditions of service in the two branches differ so materially in some important points that an identical rule could not be appropriately applied to both. In the Indian service, an officer removed from his command on the expiration of his prescribed tour will, save in a few exceptional cases, remain permanently without employment, unless selected for a brigade command, which a very limited number could hope to obtain. In the British service there is, on the contrary, a large field of employment for these officers, both in the Army Staff and in district and brigade depôts.

7. To remove officers after a five years' tour of command would have the effect of creating a considerable body of unemployed officers with still some time to serve for the higher rate of pension, and while of an age to render useful regimental service.

8. I have decided, therefore, that the limit of regimental service shall be 52 years of age, with a command tenure of seven years, which will give a mean service of from 32 to 33 years, but with respect to present incumbents and their immediate successors some relaxation of these conditions seems right.

9. With this view, I desire that all who now hold substantive regimental commands be granted an extension of command without any conditions (except, of course, promotion to the grade of general officer, or the attainment of colonel's allowances) to the 1st April 1883, and that present incumbents be allowed to retain their commands until they reach 55 years of age or complete a tenure of seven years' command, whichever may happen first, and further that any present incumbent who may not have completed five years' tenure of command before attaining to 55 years of age be allowed to do so, subject always to the above-mentioned existing restrictions. Their immediate successors will be permitted to hold command until the attainment of 55 years of age, or the completion of seven years' tenure of command, whichever may happen first. Thereafter the restriction will be to 52 years of age, or seven years' tenure of command, whichever may happen first.

10. With regard to the two classes: I., those who immediately succeed to present incumbents, and, II., those who succeed thereafter, where the prescribed limits have been reached before the officer has served for the pension granted for 32 years' service, such officer may, on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, be permitted, should your Government desire it, an extension of command, not exceeding two years, towards his 32 years' pension service, or such less period as may be required for its completion. No portion of these special extensions of regimental service or tenure of command will be permitted to be passed on any leave or furlough except privilege leave.

11. I have not overlooked the fact, that of those now in the Staff Corps many may elect to remain in the service for the attainment of the highest retirement, or colonel's allowances, after 38 years' service, and that for some years these officers, having fulfilled their term of regimental employment, will remain unemployed and drawing their Indian pay and allowances. It is obviously undesirable to have a considerable number of senior officers in India drawing high pay with little prospect of further employment. I accordingly sanction these officers having the option of completing their service at home on the furlough pay of their rank.

12. I have advisedly ameliorated the terms of retirement proposed by your Lordship's Government, as I am of opinion, in the first place, that the introduction of the radical changes in the conditions of Indian service which this measure involves should be carried out with the fullest regard to existing interests, and further, that an assured continuance of service within such limits as are compatible with military efficiency is the most efficacious mode of ensuring the popularity of service in the Indian Army. I believe that the terms I have laid down will not fail in either of these conditions, while they are sufficient to ensure such flow of regimental promotion as the conditions of the service require. Should it, however, hereafter appear that they are in any particular inadequate to the objects aimed at, there will be no difficulty in making such modifications in them as further experience may have shown to be needful.

13. I request that these regulations may be notified in your Lordship's General Orders to come into effect at once throughout India, and until further orders.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 441 of 1881, Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (received 9 January 1882).

My Lord,

Fort William, 16 December 1881.

WE have had the honour to receive your Lordship's Despatch No. 298, of the 8th September, laying down rules for the limitation of the tenure of regimental commands.

2. These rules are embodied in the 9th and 10th paragraphs of your Lordship's Despatch, in which it is ordered that all officers who now hold substantive regimental commands shall "be granted an extension of command without any conditions (except, of course, promotion to the grade of general officer, or the attainment of colonel's allowances) to the 1st of April 1883, and that present incumbents be allowed to retain their commands until they reach 55 years of age or complete a tenure of seven years' command, whichever may happen first, and further, that any present incumbent who may not have completed five years' tenure of command before attaining 55 years of age be allowed to do so, subject always to the above-mentioned restrictions," that is, the restrictions of attaining to the colonel's allowances or being promoted to general officer. The immediate successors of existing incumbents are to be permitted to hold command until the attainment of 55 years of age or the completion of seven years' tenure of command, whichever may happen first. Thereafter the restriction will be to 52 years of age or seven years' tenure of command, whichever may happen first.

3. Before proceeding to publish these rules we gave our consideration to the probable effect they would have with regard to some of the present senior officers of the army. The rules allow a tenure of office up to 55 years of age, subject to certain conditions for existing incumbents and their immediate successors; the reduction of the limit of age to 52 years is to be made with the third in succession in each case, so that existing commandants and their immediate successors are thus placed on more favourable terms than those who come afterwards.

4. In order to ascertain approximately what would be the effect of these rules, we have had tables prepared, which we attach to this Despatch, showing with regard to each Native regiment of the Indian armies:—

I.—The number of years for which present incumbents will have held the command of their respective regiments before they are required to vacate under these rules.

II.—The similar case of the present seconds in command.

III.—The case of the officers who stand third in succession.

5. It will be seen from these tables that the last-named class of officers in a large number of cases would have no chance of succeeding to the command at all; that is, the limitation of age of 52 years would operate to disqualify them before their immediate seniors had attained to the limit of 55 years of age or seven years' command. These figures are of course only a rough approximation, because they take no account of the deaths and retirements which may be expected to take place before the time up to which the calculations are made, and the actual result would therefore be much less unfavourable for the officers third in succession than the tables represent. The precise extent of this difference cannot be determined. But still these figures indicate, we think, very plainly that the juniors will be placed relatively at a great disadvantage as compared with existing commandants and their immediate successors.

6. The matter may be regarded in another way. Including supernumeraries there will usually be about nine officers in a regiment, and assuming the juniors to have two, and the seniors 32 years' service, the average difference of age between each officer will be $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. This difference will, of course, be unequally distributed; the gaps will be wider at the top and smaller at the bottom: still the difference in age between the first man and the second in each

regimental list will, on the average, not be so great as seven years, and therefore seven years appears to be too long a term to allow for the command of a regiment, if all are to have an equal chance of succeeding to it.

7. In the British service various contrivances have lately been introduced, in the way of compulsory retirement at certain ages and in certain ranks, bonuses, and so forth, in order to induce officers to retire from the lower ranks, so that the chances of succession to the command may be improved for the juniors. Yet, even with those it has been found necessary to reduce the term of command from five to four years. But in the Indian army no such collateral inducement or compulsory retirement are in force; indeed the new pension rules are calculated on the assumption that every officer will hold on for the maximum pension of 32 years' service. Much more, then, does it appear necessary to shorten the limit of command in the latter. There is undoubtedly this difference, that in the British regiment there are more than 20 officers working up to the top of the regiment, while there are only eight in the Indian regiments; still these considerations appear to show that seven years is too long a term to fix if all are to have an equal chance.

8. They are, moreover, based on the assumption that the officering of the regiments of the Indian Army is in a normal state, that is, that the junior officer is a young man of two years' service, and that the intermediate officers are of ages in proportion. But this is not the condition of the army, especially the Madras Army. The Indian Army now has an undue proportion of senior officers, owing to the fact that the reductions made during the last 20 years in the strength of the establishment have been carried out to a great extent by stopping admissions. In the Madras Army* the field officers are largely in excess of the captains and subalterns; the block at the top is therefore abnormally great; and this would appear to us to be a reason for shortening the term of command in the first instance to even less than five years, which was the term we proposed, rather than lengthening it.

*Madras Army, 1881—	
Lieutenant Colonels and	
Brevet Colonels -	248
Major -	226
Captains -	60
Subalterns -	110
	<hr/>
	644

9. We are not unmindful, indeed, that when a change of this sort is introduced into the Army some special consideration is due to the senior officers, because they are the first to come under the operation of it; while those who come afterwards will have received a longer warning. But on the other hand, it has to be remembered that a considerable number of commandants of regiments have already held those posts for a long period, having been appointed to them when comparatively young officers, and that they have thus been standing in the way of juniors who have but little less length of service than themselves. And on the whole, we are disposed to think that the conflicting claims of the two classes would be more fitly dealt with by some modification of the proposed rules in the sense of these suggestions. And as your Lordship has directed that they shall not come into effect until the 31st of March 1883, we have thought it better to refer the matter to you again, with a request that the points we have now brought forward might be first considered by your Lordship. You observed in the 12th paragraph of your Despatch that, if the terms laid down in it are found to be inadequate to the objects aimed at, there would be no difficulty in making such modifications in them as further experience may show to be needful. But having in view the peculiar condition of the regimental lists of the army already referred to, namely, the great block of senior officers, it appears to us at least worthy of consideration whether it would not be better to set out with the five years' limitation of command, and to extend it afterwards if it should be found expedient to do so. We have not, for our part, much expectations that this necessity will arise, especially if, as we proposed on a former occasion, provision be made to allow officers of approved capacity an extension of the term of command. Apart from considerations of the present peculiar condition of the army in the disproportionate number of senior officers, we think that a more limited tenure of command as the rule, with occasional extension, would be generally preferable to the longer term for all now prescribed by your Lordship.

10. When

10. When recommending, in our Despatch, No. 230, of the 24th June 1881, the adoption of the conditions proposed by the Army Commission on this head, which were in general accordance with those already proposed by the Government of India in 1876,* that regimental commands should be vacated when officers have attained 31 years' service, and have held the appointment for five years, we were not unmindful of the fact that the proposed new scale of pensions which has since come into force gives the highest rate of pension attainable after 32 years' service, and we agree with your Lordship in thinking that it would be generally the reverse of advantageous to compel retirements before the officer has served for that highest rate. But we had in view the consideration that, especially in the present condition of the lists, officers will not usually succeed to the command of a regiment until after they have completed 26 years' service, and that in these cases the officer will be able to serve on beyond 31 years in order to complete his five years' tenure of command. But although recommending 31 years as the limit, because this had been already proposed by the Government of India in 1876, as well as by the Army Commission, we think that 32 years would be quite as suitable, and that the limit of age, 52 years, fixed by your Lordship, is even preferable to a limit of service, as it gives a proper advantage to those who enter the army young. The point on which we would ask for reconsideration is whether, for the reasons above given, this limitation of 52 years of age should not take effect with regard to existing incumbents, and also whether, considering that this matter has been under consideration for a long time, and that the nature of the proposals of the Army Commission on this head are well known, sufficient notice has not already been given of the proposed change, and whether it is expedient to defer action until April 1883. We would suggest the 31st October 1882 as a preferable date.

11. The new pension rules have been framed in view to give officers a maximum pension after 32 years' service, such as may induce them to retire at that point instead of holding on for the colonel's allowance, to which all of the existing senior officers are entitled after 38 years' service. But if officers are allowed to hold their regimental commands up to 55 years of age, the maximum pension remaining unaltered after 32 years' service, the temptation to hold on for the colonel's allowance will be very great, and it is to be feared that the new pension rules will as regards the senior officers be found practically inoperative. This appears to be another reason in favour of the modification we propose.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baving.
T. F. Wilson.

TABLES shewing Effects of the recent Orders of Her Majesty's Government regarding the Tenure of Regimental Commands.

BENGAL ARMY.

Taken from last Bengal Army List, corrected to 30th September 1881.

REGIMENT.	Case of Present Commandant.		Case of Present 2nd in Command.		Case of Present 3rd in Succession.		
	Regiment becomes Vacant.	Number of Years he will have been in Command.	Age on Regiment becoming Vacant.	Tenure of his Appointment as Commandant.	Age on Succeeding to Command.	Tenure of Appointment.	
1st Bengal Cavalry	September 1887	7	49½	5½	55	—	No permanent commandant.
2nd " "	March 1887	7	50	5	55	—	
3rd " "	January 1885	7	53	2	50	2	
4th " "	December 1881	15	46	7	52	—	
5th " "	June 1888	7	49	6	57	—	
6th " "	September 1883	7	43	7	54	—	
7th " "	April 1885	6½	45	7	52	—	
8th " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9th " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	ditto.
10th " "	December 1887	7	48	7	52	—	
11th " "	1st April 1883	7½	51	4	51	1	ditto.
12th " "	1st April 1883	15½	43	7	50	2	
13th " "	1st April 1883	11½	44	7	52	—	
14th " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15th " "	1st April 1883	16	49	6	51	1	
16th " "	October 1883	7	44	7	52	—	
17th " "	April 1885	7	50	5	51	1	
18th " "	April 1883	7	44	7	54	—	
19th " "	January 1888	7	47	7	51	1	
1st Bengal Infantry	March 1884	7	47	7	53	—	
2nd " "	1st April 1883	9	53	2	53	—	
3rd " "	November 1865	5	45	7	52	—	
4th " "	September 1887	7	47	7	53	—	
5th " "	March 1887	7	51	4	47	6	
6th " "	June 1888	7	49	6	53	—	
7th " "	November 1885	7	48	7	51	1	
8th " "	April 1887	7	46	7	49	3	
9th " "	June 1885	4½	47	7	50	2	
10th " "	January 1882	2½	46	7	50	2	
11th " "	December 1886	6½	44	7	53	—	
12th " "	May 1888	7	40	7	53	—	
13th " "	1st April 1883	4½	47	7	46	6	
14th " "	1st April 1883	7½	47	7	48	4	
15th " "	1st April 1883	21	48	7	51	1	
16th " "	1st April 1883	5½	48½	6½	47	5	
17th " "	February 1886	7	46	7	47	5	
18th " "	1st April 1883	21½	49	6	53	—	
19th " "	January 1887	7	49	6	54	—	
20th " "	1st April 1883	10	48	7	56	—	
21st " "	April 1887	7	46	7	49	3	
22nd " "	February 1885	5	45	7	50	7	
23rd " "	January 1888	7	45	7	50	2	
24th " "	December 1884	5½	43	7	50	2	
25th " "	December 1884	7	55	—	44	7	
26th " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27th " "	June 1887	7	41	7	53	—	
28th " "	August 1885	7	47	7	52	—	
29th " "	1st April 1883	21½	45	7	50	2	
30th " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31st " "	February 1885	5	45	7	50	2	
32nd " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33rd " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34th " "	December 1884	7	48	7	51	1	
35th " "	October 1884	7	48	7	49	3	
36th " "	August 1886	7	50	5	52	—	

BENGAL ARMY—continued.

REGIMENT.	Case of Present Commandant.		Case of Present 2nd in Command.		Case of Present 3rd in Succession.		
	Regiment becomes Vacant.	Number of Years he will have been in Command.	Age on Regiment becoming Vacant	Tenure of his Appointment as Commandant.	Age on succeeding to Command.	Tenure of Appointment.	
37th Bengal Infantry	1st April 1883	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	7	40	7	No permanent commandant.
38th " " "	April 1883	7	45	7	56	-	
39th " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40th " " "	1st April 1883	24 $\frac{10}{12}$	47	7	50	2	
41st " " "	June 1887	7	47	7	42	7	
42nd " " "	1st April 1883	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	54	1	47	5	
43rd " " "	August 1885	7	40	6	53	-	
44th " " "	August 1888	7	40	7	51	1	
45th " " "	November 1885	7	46	7	47	5	

MADRAS ARMY.

Taken from latest Army List, corrected to 30th June 1881.

1st Regt. Light Cavalry	May 1888	7	54	1	55	-	No permanent commandant.
2nd " " "	December 1885	7	45	7	51	1	
3rd " " "	August 1885	6	54	1	51	1	
4th " " "	October 1884	6	49	6	52	-	
1st Regt. Native Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2nd " " "	June 1883	5	50	5	54	-	
3rd " " "	December 1886	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	3	51	1	
4th " " "	February 1887	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	6	53	-	
5th " " "	September 1887	7	51	4	52	-	
6th " " "	June 1886	6	51	4	54	-	
7th " " "	January 1886	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	1	50	2	
8th " " "	December 1884	6	46	7	55	-	
9th " " "	July 1882	14 $\frac{2}{3}$	51	4	49	3	
10th " " "	October 1886	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	4	53	-	
11th " " "	June 1885	6	52	3	52	-	
12th " " "	February 1884	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	52	3	51	1	
13th " " "	March 1885	5	48	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	4	
14th " " "	June 1883	3	52	3	51	1	
15th " " "	June 1882	6	49	6	51	1	
16th " " "	January 1883	6	45	7	55	-	
17th " " "	April 1888	7	51	4	53	-	
19th " " "	January 1886	5	49	6	53	-	
20th " " "	December 1884	5	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	-	
21st " " "	June 1887	7	50	5	53	-	
22nd " " "	January 1883	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	46	7	50	2	
23rd " " "	August 1883	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	2	47	6	
24th " " "	October 1886	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	4	53	-	
25th " " "	March 1883	2	51	4	51	1	
26th " " "	February 1884	4	45	3	53	-	
27th " " "	September 1884	5	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	1	
28th " " "	June 1885	5	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	2	
29th " " "	December 1885	5	52	3	50	2	
30th " " "	September 1883	5	46	7	51	1	
31st " " "	December 1886	6	51	4	49	3	
32nd " " "	September 1885	6	49	6	54	-	
33rd " " "	June 1885	5	48	7	54	-	
34th " " "	August 1887	7	51	4	53	-	
35th " " "	December 1883	5	50	5	53	-	
36th " " "	January 1886	6	51	4	52	-	
37th " " "	March 1883	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	-	
38th " " "	November 1885	5	52	3	51	1	
39th " " "	October 1883	5	52	3	51	1	
40th " " "	December 1885	5	50	5	54	-	
41st " " "	October 1883	5	50	5	49	3	

B O M B A Y A R M Y.

Taken from latest Army List, corrected to 30th July 1881.

REGIMENT.	Case of Present Commandant.		Case of Present 2nd in Command.		Case of Present 3rd in Succession.		
	Regiment becomes Vacant.	Number of Years he will have been in Command.	Age on Regiment becoming Vacant.	Tenure of his Appointment as Commandant.	Age on Succeeding to Command.	Tenure of Appointment.	
1st Bombay Cavalry -	1st April 1883	8½	40	6	54	-	
2nd " " -	January 1888 -	7	49	6	54	-	
3rd " " -	June 1885 -	7	48	7	50	2	
Poona Horse -	April 1883 -	7	49	6	50	2	
1st Regt., Sind Horse -	November 1885	7	47	7	50	2	
2nd " " " -	----- 1885	7	43	7	46	6	
3rd " " " -	1st April 1883	10	41	7	43	7	
1st Regt., Native Infantry	May 1886 -	7	48	7	55	-	
2nd " " " -	February 1883	5	45	7	49	3	
3rd " " " -	----- 1885	5	53	2	52	-	
4th " " " -	July 1882 -	5	44	7	49	3	
5th " " " -	----- 1882 -	6	44	7	50	2	
6th " " " -	----- 1887 -	6	50	5	51	1	
7th " " " -	----- 1882 -	7	45	7	54	-	
8th " " " -	----- 1886 -	6	47	7	51	1	
9th " " " -	June 1887 -	7	49	6	54	-	
10th " " " -	May 1888 -	7	50	5	54	-	
11th " " " -	----- 1887 -	6	45	7	59	-	
12th " " " -	----- 1884 -	7	51	4	46	6	
13th " " " -	1st April 1883	6½	47	7	64	-	
14th " " " -	July 1882 -	5	53	2	45	7	
15th " " " -	----- 1887 -	6	52	3	52	-	
16th " " " -	April 1883 -	6	48	7	55	-	
17th " " " -	----- 1883 -	6	47	7	52	-	
18th " " " -	August 1883 -	5	49	6	62	-	
19th " " " -	April 1885 -	5	49	6	51	1	
20th " " " -	June 1887 -	7	52	3	53	-	
21st " " " -	April 1888 -	7	46	6	58	-	
22nd " " " -	----- 1883 -	6	51	4	60	2	
23rd " " " -	1st April 1883	3½	45	7	49	3	
24th " " " -	-----	-	-	-	-	-	No permanent commandant.
25th " " " -	December 1885	5	52	3	49	3	
26th " " " -	----- 1883	6	50	5	47	2	
27th " " " -	----- 1886	6	48	7	52	-	
28th " " " -	October 1884 -	7	44	7	51	1	
29th " " " -	----- 1886 -	7	52	3	51	1	
30th " " " -	May 1888	7	48	7	54	-	

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (No. 103, Military) to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 16 March 1882.

Para. 1. I HAVE received your Military Letter, No. 441, of 16th December 1881, replying to my Despatch of the 8th September 1881, which communicated to your Lordship's Government the conclusions I had come to in Council on the important question of the limitation of tenure of regimental commands.

2. These conclusions were arrived at after very careful consideration of the measures proposed by your Government in their letter, No. 230, of 24th June 1881, and in full view of their immediate and prospective effect; I have now again had them under careful consideration, in view of the objections raised in your letter under reply. It would have been a satisfaction to me to find that my views were in more complete accordance with those of your Lordship's Government, but while I regret that this should not be so, I find myself still unable

to

to accept your original recommendations in their entirety, or to modify the conclusions at which I have already arrived, by any reduction of the periods of command, or of service disqualifying for command, or the introduction of the new system by less gradual steps than those previously communicated to your Government, though, as I need hardly say, I have not decided on adhering to my previous instructions without giving full weight to the objections brought against them. I do not think that any advantage would arise from recapitulating the several grounds on which my conclusions were based, but I would remark that in the preparation of rules for the regulation of the tenure of regimental commands the first object to be regarded is the efficiency of regiments, and I am of opinion, after full consideration, that in the Native Army this object will be better attained by fixing the period of command at seven years rather than at five years. I would also remark that, looking to the very large number of regimental commands which have become vacant in the armies of the three Presidencies during the last two years, without the existence of any rules restricting tenure, except those which require command to be vacated upon succession to colonel's allowances, or on promotion to the rank of general officer, I am not under any apprehension that there will not be, under the rules I have already approved, a sufficient flow of promotion to give all qualified officers a fair prospect of succession to commands, and of retaining them for periods approximating at least to the limit of five years proposed by your Excellency, while I should be very unwilling to add to the number of Commanding Officers who will, under the terms of my Despatch, No. 298 of 1881, be displaced from commands after short notice in the year 1883, some of whom, especially in the Bengal Army and Punjab Frontier Force, are in the full vigour of life.

3. I would only further refer to one point of difference between the conditions of service in the British and Indian Armies, which appears to have been lost sight of by your Government, but which, as I pointed out in paragraph 6 of my previous Despatch, appeared to me of considerable weight in deciding the question of the tenure of Indian regimental commands, viz., the large field of subsequent employment in the rank of colonel for the British Line officers who lose their regimental commands, which is virtually non-existent for the Indian officer similarly situated.

* "Your Despatch 16th December 1881. After full consideration I decide to adhere to conditions of regimental command tenure laid down in my Despatch, 8th September. Please notify accordingly. Letter follows."

4. My decision in this matter was communicated to you by telegraph* on the 7th instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 86 of 1882—Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. (Received 23 May 1882.)

My Lord,

Simla, 1 May 1882.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 103, dated the 16th March 1882, we have the honour to forward copies of our General Order* notifying the conditions which will henceforward regulate the tenure of regimental commands in the Native Armies of India, as laid down in your previous Despatch No. 298, dated India Office, the 8th September 1881.

* No. 209, dated the 21st April 1882.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
J. Gibbs.
T. F. Wilson.
T. C. Hope.

GENERAL ORDER—MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Simla, 21st April 1882.

(No. 209.)

ORGANISATION.

UNDER the orders of the Secretary of State for India, the following conditions regulating the tenure of regimental commands in the Native armies of India are published for general information and guidance:—

(1.) All officers who now hold substantive regimental commands will be granted an extension of command without any conditions (except promotion to the rank of general officer, or the attainment of the colonel's allowance) to the 1st April 1883.

(2.) Subject to the above conditions, present incumbents will be eligible to retain their commands until they attain the age of 55 years, or complete a tenure of seven years' command, whichever may happen first.

(3.) Any present incumbent, who on or after the 1st of April 1883 may not have completed five years' tenure of command before reaching the age of 55 years, will be eligible to complete his five years' tenure of command.

(4.) The immediate successors of present incumbents will be eligible to hold the command of a regiment until the attainment of 55 years of age, or the completion of seven years' tenure of command, whichever may happen first.

(5.) Thereafter, the limits for regimental command will be the attainment of 52 years of age, or a tenure of seven years, whichever may happen first.

(6.) In any case of the commandant of a regiment, other than present incumbents (paragraph 4), who is required to vacate his command under these rules before he has served for the pension granted for 32 years' service, such officer, on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief in India, Madras, or Bombay, and with the approval of the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be, may be permitted an extension of command, not exceeding two years, towards his 32 years' pension service, or such less period as may be required for its completion. But no portion of such special extension of regimental service, or tenure of command, will be permitted to be passed on any leave or furlough except privilege leave.

(7.) Officers of the Staff Corps or Indian Army who entered the service before 1st July 1881, who may elect, on vacating regimental commands, to remain in the service for the attainment of the highest retirement pension, or the colonel's allowance, will be permitted the option of completing their service at home on the furlough pay of their rank, or of remaining in India on the unemployed Indian pay and allowances of their rank if unemployed.

(8.) All regimental commands will continue to be vacated as at present, on promotion to major-general or succession to the colonel's allowance.

(9.) These rules will take effect from this date, so far that any commandants of regiments hereafter appointed will be the next in succession to present incumbents referred to in paragraph 4.

(10.) These rules are applicable also to the Punjab Frontier Force and the Hyderabad Contingent, and so far as regards the limit of age prescribed by them, to other regiments under the direct orders of the Government of India.

(signed) *G. Chesney*, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 283 of 1882, Military Department) to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. (Received 23 November 1882.)

My Lord,

Simla, 6 November 1882.

WE have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's consideration, a memorial from Colonel Sir Hugh Gough, v c., k.c.B., Commandant 12th Bengal Cavalry, praying that he may be allowed an extension of command for two years, as sanctioned for successors of present incumbents in clause 6 of G. G. O., No. 209 of 1882.

2. The exclusion of existing commandants from the benefit of the rule under which the next in succession will be eligible for an extension of command under certain conditions, detailed in the above-quoted G. G. O., was prescribed by your Lordship after full consideration. We are therefore unable to support the memorial, and we invite your attention to our previous decision on Colonel Gough's application given in the proceedings marginally quoted.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Ripon.*
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.
C. P. Ilbert.
S. C. Bayley.
T. C. Hope.

From Major General Sir *G. R. Greaves*, k.c.M.G., c.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 4784—"Regimental Appointments,"—dated Simla, the 18th October 1882).

WITH reference to Military Department, No. 467 A.S., dated the 7th July 1882, I am directed by the Commander in Chief to submit to Government the accompanying memorial from Colonel Sir Hugh Gough, k.c.B., v.c., Commandant 12th Bengal Cavalry, praying that he may be allowed an extension of command for two years, and to state that, in His Excellency's opinion, some concession should at all events be made to officers of less than 32 years' service, who are to be deprived of the command of their regiments under the operation of G. G. O., No. 209 of 1882.

Simla, 12 October 1882.

To the Right Honourable the Marquis of *Hartington*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The respectful Memorial of Colonel Sir *Hugh Gough*, k.c.B., v.c., Commandant 12th Bengal Cavalry.

Respectfully sheweth,—

THAT your memorialist must vacate the command of his regiment, under the provisions of G. G. O., No. 209, of the 21st April 1882, on the 1st of April 1883.

2. That the provisions of the above-quoted order bear hardly on your memorialist for the following amongst other reasons:—

(a) The short period of grace allowed to your memorialist between the issue of the order and its being carried into effect, viz., a period of eleven months and nine days only.

(b) That he is expressly excluded from the benefit of the privilege granted to all future incumbents, who may not, like himself, have completed the period of 32 years' service, which entitles officers to retire on the full pension of 700 *l.* a year, viz., an extension of their tenure of command for two years, subject to the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

3. Your memorialist most respectfully submits that this exclusion bears most hardly on him for this reason, that, inasmuch as, if it is reasonable and just to grant this special privilege to "future incumbents," who obtain these commands, *knowing their tenure to be limited*, it would appear to be equally reasonable to extend this privilege to officers who when they were so appointed were permitted by the existing regulations of the service to look forward to retaining their commands until they were either promoted to the brigade staff of the army, or retired on pension, or on colonel's allowances, and on whom, therefore, the present order falls with complete surprise.

4. Your memorialist would also most respectfully bring to notice that in 1871, when orders limiting the tenure of regimental commands of British regiments were promulgated, the then "present incumbents" were alone permitted to retain their command beyond that limit; whereas your memorialist, as above shown, is only permitted to retain his command for eleven months from the publication of the analogous order affecting the Indian Army.

5. Your memorialist would also most respectfully venture to represent that in 1861, when the period of general staff appointments was limited to five years, the then "present incumbents" were allowed a grace of two years' extension of tenure of their appointments in consideration of the circumstances attending their case.

6. Your memorialist would therefore most respectfully submit that it is in accordance with all precedent that "present incumbents," and those immediately affected by such orders, are entitled to all such indulgence as can possibly be extended to them.

7. Your memorialist would most humbly solicit your favourable consideration of his case, and under the circumstances he has ventured to represent, and which he has endeavoured to show will entail very great and unforeseen loss on him, after many years of service, sanction the privilege of a two years' extension of command to him, subject to the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

8. Your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (No. 45--Military)
to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 31 January 1883.

Para. 1. I HAVE considered in Council your Military Letter, No. 283, dated 6th November 1882, transmitting a memorial from Colonel Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Commandant 12th Bengal Cavalry, praying that he may be allowed an extension of command for two years, as sanctioned for successors of present incumbents in clause 6 of G. G. O., No. 209 of 1882.

2. You observe that the exclusion of existing commandants from the benefit of the rule under which the next in succession will be eligible for an extension of command under certain conditions detailed in the above-quoted G. G. O. was G. G. O., No. 119, prescribed by my predecessor in office after full consideration. 26 February 1883. and that you are therefore unable to support Colonel Gough's memorial.

3. I observe that His Excellency the Commander in Chief considers some concession should be made to present commandants who will be deprived of their commands under the operation of your General Order, No. 209 of 1882, before they have completed 32 years' service for pension. It appears also from the Adjutant General's Memorandum of the 23rd June 1882 that, in Sir D. Stewart's opinion, the two years' additional tenure of command which may be granted to next successors who shall have completed seven years in command before they have served 32 years for pension, might more properly be granted to those officers who will now suffer by removal from command.

4. It is, however, to be remarked that probably few of the officers who may hereafter succeed to commands will not have completed 32 years' service for pension

pension when they have been seven years in command, and still fewer will be able to complete a full term of nine years in command. The extension, moreover, is subject in each case to the recommendation of the Commander in Chief and the approval of the Government.

5. On the other hand, Sir Hugh Gough will, on the 1st April next, have been in command of the 12th Bengal Cavalry for a period of 15½ years. Several other commandants, who come under the operation of the order, will also have held their commands for periods considerably in excess of nine years, which is the utmost limit of tenure allowed for any future commandant.

6. I admit, however, that, as urged by Sir Hugh Gough, it has been usual, when orders have been issued restricting the tenure of appointments, to defer the removal of officers affected by the order for a period of two years.

7. The date of the 1st April 1883 was inserted in the draft of the original regulations prepared in this office early in July 1881. As you are aware circumstances prevented the issue of the order until the 21st April 1882 and in consequence present commandants had warning of removal barely 11 months before the date on which they would have to vacate.

8. On a full consideration of all the circumstances, I am of opinion that this notice was too short, and I have decided that existing commandants may retain their commands until the 1st April 1884, notwithstanding that they may have completed a seven years' tenure of command, but this concession will not apply to any commandant who between the 1st April 1883 and the 1st April 1884 shall have completed 32 years' service for pension. Any officer so circumstanced should vacate his command from the date on which he completes that period of pension service on or after the 1st April 1883.

I have, &c.
(signed) Kimberley.

EXTRACT from a Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
No. 192, dated 15th October 1883. (*Received 7 November 1883.*)

MEMORIAL of Lieutenant Colonel J. Upperton, c.B., Bengal Staff Corps,
From Adjutant General in India, No. Commandant 6th Bengal Cavalry, regarding the
3795 A., dated the 27th September 1883, operation of G. G. Os, No. 209 of 1882, and
and Enclosures. No. 110 of 1883, under which he will have to
vacate his command on the 1st April 1884, and praying for a modification of
those orders.

We are unable to support the prayer of the memorialist.

From Lieutenant Colonel H. Collett, Deputy Adjutant General in India, to the
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 3795 A.—
"Regimental Appointments,"—dated Simla, the 27th September 1883).

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to submit for the orders of the
Government of India, the accompanying memorial from Lieutenant Colonel
J. Upperton, c.B., Commandant 6th Bengal Cavalry, representing the hardships
he will suffer by the operation of G. G. Os, No. 209 of 1882, and No. 110 of
1883, which require him to vacate his command on the 1st April 1884, and
praying for a modification of those orders.

2. His Excellency is unable to make any recommendation in support of the
memorial.

Simla, 13 September 1883.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

The respectful Memorial of Lieutenant Colonel *John Upperton*, C.B.,
Commandant 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT under the provisions of G. G. O., No. 209, of 21st April 1882, modified by G. G. O., No. 110, of the 26th February 1883, your memorialist must vacate the command of his regiment on 1st April 1884.

2. That the provisions of the above-quoted orders are the cause to your memorialist of most serious loss and almost total professional ruin, as the following statement will show.

3. Your memorialist entered the service on the 10th June 1854, and was selected for the command of the late 16th Bengal Cavalry by G. O. C. C. of the 20th November 1876, being then a major of only two years and five months' standing, and succeeded to the command on the 5th December 1876.

On the 30th June 1882 the 16th Bengal Cavalry was reduced, and your memorialist was appointed to the command of the 6th Bengal Cavalry on the same date.

4. On the 1st April 1884 your memorialist will not have completed 29 years and 10 months' service, will still be only a lieutenant colonel, will not be eligible apparently for any appointment of even equal value with the one he must vacate, and being only a lieutenant colonel will of course not be eligible for any superior command.

5. Thus your memorialist's selection for command as a junior major, instead of being the reward and the advantage it was considered to be at the time, becomes, by the introduction of the G. G. Os. above quoted, the very reverse, and is a source of grievous loss and a serious disadvantage.

6. On the 1st April 1884 your memorialist will have held the command of a regiment for seven years three months and twenty-six days; three years and six months as a major and three years and nine months as a lieutenant colonel.

Had the appointment to the command carried with it, as in the British service, the substantive rank of lieutenant colonel, your memorialist would have become a full colonel in the army on the 20th November 1880, and so have been eligible for other appointments of equal and superior value to that he must relinquish; or had your memorialist elected to refuse the command when offered to him on the 20th November 1876, and to wait until he became a substantive lieutenant colonel before accepting the command (and this would have been a matter for grave consideration had your memorialist known of the possibility of such an order as the one quoted above), he would have been entitled to retain the command, under the new regulations, until the 10th June 1887, or until the completion of seven years' service as a substantive lieutenant colonel in command, and then have become entitled to the pension for 32 years' service.

7. But, as at present situated, no such promotion accrues to your memorialist; no such appointments are open to him; he is entitled to no such pension, and has no prospects to look forward to. His professional career is apparently closed.

8. Your memorialist further begs to submit that the very short period of grace allowed to him by the above-quoted G. G. Os. places him in a worse position than commandants who had completed their seven years' tenure of command on or before the 1st April 1883. These, no matter how long they had held command, were allowed a year's extra grace on the ground of the very short notice before the introduction of the order.

Your

Your memorialist, whose tenure of command will be completed after the 1st April 1883, will not be treated with the same liberality, as he will receive only three months and twenty-six days' grace; whereas had he completed his seven years on or before the 1st April 1883, he would have received another year.

9. Your memorialist ventures to submit that this order fell upon him with complete surprise. Your memorialist took furlough to England in 1880-81. Had your memorialist known that any such order was in contemplation, he would not have taken furlough and sacrificed so much pay.

10. Your memorialist has the honour also to submit that the privilege granted to all future commandants who may not, like himself, have completed the period of 32 years' service for pension, viz., an extension of their tenure of command for two years, subject to the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, is withheld from him, and that he is thus treated less liberally than the officer who may succeed him in the command.

11. Your memorialist most respectfully submits that if this special extension be granted to future commandants who obtain their appointments knowing their tenure to be limited, it should also be granted to your memorialist, who, when he was appointed, enjoyed the privilege by the existing regulations of the service, of retaining his command until he should be either promoted to the Brigade Staff of the Army or should retire on pension, or should obtain his colonel's allowances.

12. Your memorialist would also most respectfully bring to notice that in 1871, when orders limiting the tenure of regimental commands of British regiments were issued, the officers then in command were permitted to retain their commands beyond the new fixed limit, whereas your memorialist, as above shown, is only permitted to retain his command for three months and twenty-six days beyond the new limit.

13. Your memorialist would also respectfully venture to submit that in 1861, when the period of general staff appointments was limited to five years, the officers then holding appointments were allowed an extension of two years' tenure of their appointments.

14. Your memorialist, therefore, respectfully ventures to solicit that these and other precedents may be taken into consideration, and that your memorialist may be treated with not less liberality.

15. Your memorialist also ventures to submit with all respect that when he entered the service in 1854, it was, among other privileges, the custom and the privilege for an officer once appointed to hold the command of his regiment until promoted to the Brigade Staff, or until he succeeded to colonel's allowances.

This privilege was highly valued and one of the most esteemed in the service.

On the transfer of the military and naval forces of the East India Company to Her Majesty, the privileges and advantages then enjoyed were guaranteed to all officers by Act of Parliament. Your memorialist ventures to quote the wording of the Act—"and be entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company." Your memorialist ventures to submit that this guarantee covers and extends to all privileges enjoyed by officers in the East India Company's service; this privilege of retaining command among others, and not merely to a selection of privileges as may be from time to time determined.

16. This guarantee was repeated and emphasized by the Secretary of State for India in the orders issued on the formation of the Staff Corps, G. G. O., No. 332, of the 10th April 1861, paragraph 23: "In the execution of the measures to bring about the proposed amalgamation, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that the pledge that due regard shall be paid to the rights

and claims of the officers of Her Majesty's Indian forces shall be scrupulously adhered to."

17. Your memorialist ventures with all respect to submit that G. G. O., No. 209, of the 21st April 1882, and G. G. O., No. 110, of the 26th February 1883, are not in accordance with either the letter or the spirit of the above-quoted Act of Parliament or the above-quoted G. G. O., No. 332, of the 10th April 1861, in that they deprive the officers of Her Majesty's Indian forces of a highly valued privilege guaranteed to them by Act of Parliament, which they were in the enjoyment of at the time of the amalgamation.

18. Your memorialist also most respectfully brings to your notice that the deprivation of his command is not only a cause of present loss, but also of future loss, inasmuch as it may seriously affect his pension. Paragraph 98 of G. G. O., No. 332 of 1861, modified to a certain extent by G. G. Os. No. 825 and 826 of the 17th September 1861, lays down that officers may not remain unemployed longer than four years, after which period they are liable to be placed on half-pay or pensioned. It has been ruled that time passed on half-pay does not count as service for pension; therefore, your memorialist, who on the 1st April 1884 will be more than eight years from the date of obtaining his colonel's allowances, is liable to be pensioned on a reduced pension and deprived of his succession to colonel's allowances, or at all events to the full amount of them.

In this instance also your memorialist ventures with all respect to submit that the G. G. Os. above quoted in paragraph 1 are not in accordance with the guarantee of Parliament.

19. Your memorialist, therefore, most respectfully solicits your favourable consideration of his case, and prays that you will be pleased to sanction to him one or other of the following boons:—

(a) That he be permitted to retain the privilege of holding the command of his regiment on the regulations existing at the time of his entering the service, at the amalgamation, at the formation of the Staff Corps, and at the time of his appointment to the command.

(b) Or that G.G.O., No. 209 of 1882, and G.G.O., No. 110 of 1883, may be so modified as to permit him to retain the command of his regiment for seven years from the date of his substantive lieutenant colonelcy.

(c) Or that his tenure of command may be extended for two years as permitted to the officer succeeding him in the command.

(d) Or that the substantive rank and pay of a lieutenant colonel may be granted to him with effect from the date of succeeding to the command of his regiment, or from seven years anterior to the 1st April 1883.

(e) Or that an appointment of at least equal value may be granted to him from the date of vacating his command.

(f) Or that compensation for the loss of his command allowance, 700 rupees per mensem, may be granted to him.

(g) Or that he may be permitted to reside in England until re-employed on the Staff Corps pay of his rank, Rs. 827. 14 *a.* per mensem (the exchange being calculated at par, your memorialist being one of the officers permitted to receive furlough pay at par). Such residence in England to count as service for pension.

20. Your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (No. 376, Military) to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis, India Office, London, 6 December 1883.

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council paragraph 10 of your Lordship's Military Letter, No. 192, of 15th October 1883, forwarding a memorial by Lieutenant Colonel J. Upperton, c.B., B.S.C., Commandant 6th Bengal Cavalry, praying for a modification of the Regulations of 1882 and 1883 which limit the tenure of regimental commands.

2. Lieutenant Colonel Upperton submits seven alternative measures, one or other of which he prays may be extended to him. Six of these measures are altogether inadmissible, but I shall not object to your extending to him, and to any other present incumbent who may be similarly placed, the provisions of paragraph 6 of the General Order, 209, of 1882; that is to say, that a present Commandant of a regiment who is required to vacate his command under these rules before he has served for the pension granted for 32 years' service may, on the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, or of the Government of India or of his Presidency, be permitted an extension of command not exceeding two years, or nine years in all, towards his 32 years' pension service, or such less period as may be required for its completion; no portion of such extension being permitted to be passed on any leave or furlough except privilege leave.

3. In the event of any officer so situated being now on leave, or applying for leave before the 1st of April 1884, it would be necessary to give him timely information of any intention of his Commander in Chief and Government to extend his tenure of command.

I have, &c.
(signed) Kimberley.

TELEGRAM from Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 8th January 1884.

YOUR Military Despatch, No. 376, of the 6th December last. We propose to alter the wording of paragraph 2 as to the recommendation for extension being made by the Governments of India, Madras and Bombay, and to follow the wording of paragraph 6, G.G.O., No. 209, of 1882, on this point. Any objection?

TELEGRAM from Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 9th January 1884.

Yours 8th; regimental commands. No objection.

— VII. —

ARMY COMMANDS AND STAFF—MILITARY DEPARTMENT—
COMMISSARIAT.

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 274, of 1881, Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. (*Received 16 August 1881*)

My Lord,

Simla, 22 July 1881.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 203, of the 16th June, calling for further information regarding the proposals made in our Military Letter, No. 85, of the 28th of February, for reorganising the administration of the Indian Army in connection with the recommendations of the Army Commission.

2. We shall reply at length to that Despatch by the next mail; we now beg to submit, in continuation of our letter above quoted, our proposals for the future distribution of military commands in India, and for the organisation and distribution of the Army Staff.

3. This matter, the working out of the details of the general scheme of organisation already proposed, has been under our consideration for several weeks. We have already recommended that the Indian armies should be placed under the command of four Lieutenant Generals, all directly in subordination to the Commander in Chief in India; the latter to occupy henceforward the same relations towards the Bengal Army as towards the Armies of Madras and Bombay, our proposal in this respect embracing some of the leading features of the plan put forward by the Army Commission. The proposed distribution of the staff has therefore been arranged with reference to these general principles; and as regards the number of appointments of different classes, we have found the proposals of the Commission to be generally very suitable. The accompanying tables contain a statement of the establishment which we desire to see fixed for the Army Staff, compared under each head with the existing establishment. It will be seen that the proposed establishment agrees pretty closely with that recommended by the Commission; we will proceed to mention the points as to which this scale differs from that contained in the Report and from the existing arrangement.

4. There are at present two lieutenant generals commanding the armies of Madras and Bombay; 12 lieutenant generals and major generals commanding divisions; and 23 brigadier generals commanding first and second class districts. The proposed establishment will consist of four lieutenant generals commanding the Madras and Bombay Armies, and the eastern and western portions of the existing Bengal Army; eight general officers commanding divisions; and 17 general officers commanding first and second class districts; besides six colonels on the staff to command important stations. The present establishment, therefore, comprises 37 general officers, costing 1,02,421 rupees per month; the proposed establishment comprises 35 officers, costing 93,762 rupees per month.

5. The personal staff numbers at present 23 officers on staff, and consolidated salaries aggregating 8,960 rupees per month. The proposed establishment is for 25 officers, on salaries aggregating 8,250 rupees per month.

6. The present staff at the head-quarters of the Commander in Chief in India comprises 25 officers, costing in consolidated and staff salaries 20,924 rupees per

per month; the proposed establishment will comprise *temporarily** 20 officers, * *See infra*, para. 10. costing 18,424 rupees in consolidated and staff salaries.

7. The present establishment of the general, divisional, and district staff, including the staff at head-quarters in Madras and Bombay, comprises 108 officers, their charge in consolidated and staff salaries being 58,447 rupees per month; the proposed establishment will consist of 108 officers, costing 56,000 rupees per month.

8. The head-quarters staff of the Royal Artillery is shown as unaltered in the new scale. We understand from the Commander in Chief that he is going to propose a modification in this respect, the result of which may be a saving, and will certainly not be an increase, of expense. Pending the receipt and consideration of his Excellency's proposals on this head, we have therefore made no alteration in the head-quarter artillery staff.

9. The following are the principal alterations proposed in the original scheme recommended by the Commission:—

Following the present home practice, the titles of—

Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General,
 Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General,
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General,
 Brigade Major,
 Staff Officer, 1st Class,
 Staff Officer, 2nd Class.

might be employed to denote the different grades of staff officer, instead of the briefer title, "Staff Officer, 1st Class, 2nd Class," &c., proposed by the Commission.

10. The Commission proposed a staff of five officers at the head-quarters of the Commander in Chief for general duties, exclusive of heads of departments, artillery staff, &c., in lieu of the present establishment of nine officers. We have it very distinctly in view to avoid over-centralising our military administration, and as far as possible to delegate powers to the four lieutenant generals which shall enable them to dispose of much detailed business which now comes up to Army Head-Quarters; and we are not prepared to say that the establishment proposed by the Commission for the Army Head-Quarters staff may not be eventually found sufficient. But the change of system which we have now in contemplation will, undoubtedly, in the first instance, throw a considerable amount of labour on the Commander in Chief and his staff, and we therefore propose, as a temporary arrangement, to allow an establishment of eight officers for Army Head-Quarters. Of these, some would be drawn, in the first instance, from the Madras and Bombay Armies, which eventually, as existing incumbents vacate their posts, should be as largely represented as the Bengal Army at Army Head-Quarters.

11. The Commission proposed that the chiefs of the staff of the four lieutenant generals should receive a consolidated salary of 2,500 rupees, and that the two senior officers next to the chief of the staff at Army Head-Quarters should receive staff salaries of 1,000 rupees, in addition to the pay of their rank. We recommend that these six officers should all receive the same consolidated salary of 2,000 rupees. This would facilitate that which is very desirable, the interchangeability of these officers.

12. The pay of the Judge Advocate General at Army Head-Quarters should be fixed at 2,000 rupees consolidated, instead of 2,500 rupees.

13. The appointment of a staff officer of Royal Engineers at Army Head-Quarters on 600 rupees a month, staff salary, is approved, but the appointment of a staff officer of Engineers to each lieutenant general appears unnecessary.

14. The Commission recommended that the pay of the Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief should be reduced from 1,500 rupees to 1,200 rupees. But for the present, and until it is seen how far business at head-quarters may be susceptible of reduction, we recommend that the emoluments of this officer should remain unaltered.

15. We do not recommend the continuance of the appointment of Director of Gymnasia; but we think that there should be four Directors of Gymnasia, one under the orders of each lieutenant general, on 400 rupees, staff salary.

16. The Commission recommended that staff officers for musketry should be employed for only six months in the year. We think that this arrangement would not be found to work well in practice; and we have accordingly provided in the attached schedule for giving the staff officer of musketry a salary of 400 rupees a month for the whole year.

17. It will be observed that no provision has been made for the command of certain stations, which now are paid commands; the intention is that the senior officer on the spot shall command without pay. Nor are the station staff officers for the smaller stations shown in the tables. The third-class station staff has, therefore, been left out from both sides of the account. We are still awaiting a communication from the Commander in Chief on this subject.

18. Some minor special appointments, as the commands of hill depôts, Fort Chunar, frontier forts, &c., have not been taken into account. It is not expected that any sensible change will be needed in regard to these appointments.

19. Finally, it will be seen that our proposals furnish a saving of about 2,56,692 rupees a year in consolidated and staff salaries alone. To arrive at the actual saving, it would be necessary to include the military pay of the officers drawing staff salaries. This cannot be stated with precision as regards the proposed establishment, as the rank of staff officers in various situations is subject to variation. A statement including the present and probable future charges for military pay for the staff is under preparation, and will follow. The reductions in office establishments, and in the Military Departments of Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab, will be dealt with separately.

20. We attach a table of the proposed distribution of the staff, and another showing the different military stations embraced by the various proposed commands.

21. We earnestly recommend all these proposals to the early consideration and approval of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

ANNEXURE B.

PRESENT and PROPOSED Staff of INDIAN ARMY.--ABSTRACT.

HEADING.	PRESENT.			PROPOSED.		
	Number.	Consolidated.	Staff.	Number.	Consolidated.	Staff.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Commander in Chief in India -	1	8,333	-	1	8,333	-
General Officers - - -	37	1,02,421	-	35	93,762	-
Station Commanders - -	17	-	4,450	4	-	800
Personal Staff - - -	23	3,500	5,460	25	1,500	6,750
Head-Quarters Staff - -	25	7,900	13,024	20	9,000	9,424
General Staff - - - -	108	12,800	45,647	103	8,000	48,000
Garrison Staff - - - -	40	-	5,450	12	-	2,025
TOTAL - - -	251	1,34,054	74,031	205	1,20,595	66,999
Deduct,—Station Commanders and Garrison Staff, who are Regimental Officers.	57	-	-	16	-	-
Reduction - - - -	-	-	-	5	-	-
	194	-	-	194	-	-

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 283, of 1881, Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. (Received 22 August 1881.)

My Lord,

Simla, 29 July 1881.

IN continuation of our Military Letter, No. 274, dated the 22nd July 1881, we have the honour to forward the statement, promised in paragraph 19 of that Letter, showing the present and proposed future charges for the Staff, including the probable charges for military pay.

2. It will be seen that, according to this estimate, our proposals furnish a saving of about three lakhs of rupees a year.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Ripon,*
D. M. Stewart,
W. Stokes,
A. R. Thompson,
J. Gibbs,
E. Baring,
T. F. Wilson.

STATEMENT showing the Present and Proposed Future Charges for

P R E S E N T.				
	Number.	Consolidated.	Pay and Allowances.	Staff Pay.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA - - -	1	8,333 5 4	—	—
GENERAL OFFICERS:				
Commanders in Chief, Madras and Bombay, at 5,500 rupees.	2	11,000 - -	—	—
Commanding Divisions, at 3,500 rupees - -	12	42,000 - -	—	—
Commanding Districts and Brigades, 1st class, at <i>Rs.</i> 827. 14. 0. + 1,400.	14	- - -	11,590 4 -	19,600 - -
Commanding Districts and Brigades, 2nd class, at <i>Rs.</i> 827. 14. 0. + 1,200.	9	- - -	7,450 14 -	10,800 - -
	37	53,000 - -	19,041 2 -	30,400 - -
STATION COMMANDERS:				
First Class, at 400 rupees - - - -	3	- - -	- - -	1,200 - -
Second „ 300 „ - - - -	1	- - -	- - -	300 - -
Third „ 250 „ - - - -	7	- - -	- - -	1,750 - -
Fourth „ 200 „ - - - -	6	- - -	- - -	1,200 - -
	17	- - -	- - -	4,450 - -
PERSONAL STAFF:				
Military Secretary and Aide-de Camp to Commander in Chief, at 1,500 rupees.	1	1,500 - -	—	—
Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Provincial Commanders in Chief, at 1,000 rupees.	2	2,000 - -	—	—
Interpreter to Commander in Chief, at <i>Rs.</i> 827. 14. 0. + 450.	1	- - -	827 14 -	450 - -
Aide-de Camp and Interpreter to Provincial Commanders in Chief, at <i>Rs.</i> 374. 1. 6. + 350.	2	- - -	748 3 -	700 - -
Aide-de-Camp, at <i>Rs.</i> 374. 1. 6. + 250 - -	8	- - -	2,992 12 -	2,000 - -
„ „ 226. 12. 0. + 250 - -	9	- - -	2,031 12 -	2,250 - -
	23	3,500 - -	6,600 9 -	5,400 - -
HEAD QUARTERS STAFF:				
Adjutant General, at 3,000 rupees - - -	1	3,000 - -	—	—
Deputy Adjutant General, at <i>Rs.</i> 827. 14. 0. + 1,000.	1	- - -	827 14 -	1,000 - -
1st Assistant Adjutant General, at <i>Rs.</i> 827. 14. 0. + 600.	1	- - -	827 14 -	600 - -
Assistant Adjutant General, at <i>Rs.</i> 640. 14. 0. + 500.	1	- - -	640 14 -	500 - -
Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, at <i>Rs.</i> 1,002. 4. 0. + 800.	1	- - -	1,002 4 -	800 - -
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, at <i>Rs.</i> 640. 14. 0. + 400.	1	- - -	640 14 -	400 - -
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, at <i>Rs.</i> 640. 14. 0. + 500.	1	- - -	640 14 -	500 - -
Carried forward - - -	7	2,000 - -	4,580 10 -	3,800 - -

the STAFF, including the Probable Charges for MILITARY PAY.

P R O P O S E D.				
	Number.	Consolidated.	Pay and Allowances.	Staff Pay.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA -	1	8,333 5 4	—	—
GENERAL OFFICERS AND COLONELS ON THE STAFF:				
Commanding Armies, at 4,500 rupees -	4	18,000 - -	—	—
„ Divisions, at 3,500 „ -	8	28,000 - -	—	—
„ 1st class Districts, at 2,500 rupees	8	20,000 - -	—	—
„ 2nd „ „ 2,000 „	9	18,000 - -	—	—
Colonels on the Staff, at Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 800	6	- - -	4,967 4 -	4,800 - -
	35	84,000 - -	4,967 4 -	4,800 - -
STATION COMMANDERS, at 200 rupees -				
	4	- - -	- - -	800 - -
PERSONAL STAFF:				
Military Secretary, at 1,500 rupees -	1	1,500 - -	—	—
„ „ Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 400	4	- - -	3,311 8 -	1,600 - -
Interpreter to Commander in Chief, at Rs. 640. 14. 0 + 400.	1	- - -	640 14 -	400 - -
Aides de-Camp, at Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 250 -	10	- - -	3,740 15 -	2,500 - -
„ „ „ 225. 12. 0. + 250 -	9	- - -	2,031 12 -	2,250 - -
	25	1,500 - -	9,725 1 -	6,750 - -
HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF:				
Chief of Staff, at 3,000 rupees -	1	3,000 - -	—	—
Deputy Adjutant General, at 2,000 rupees -	1	2,000 - -	—	—
„ Quartermaster General, at 2,000 rupees	1	2,000 - -	—	—
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, at Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 600.	2	- - -	1,655 12 -	1,200 - -
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, at Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 600.	1	- - -	640 14 -	600 - -
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, at Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 500.	1	- - -	640 14 -	500 - -
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, at Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 500.	1	- - -	374 1 6	500 - -
Carried forward - -	8	7,000 - -	3,311 9 6	2,800 - -

STATEMENT showing the Present and Proposed Future Charges for

P R E S E N T.				
	Number.	Consolidated.	Pay and Allowances.	Staff Pay.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Brought forward - - -	7	3,000 - -	4,580 10 -	3,800 - -
HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF—continued.				
Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 800.</i>	1	- - -	640 14 -	500 - -
Quartermaster General, at 2,500 rupees - -	1	2,500 - -	- - -	- - -
Deputy Quartermaster General, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 1,000.</i>	1	- - -	640 14 -	1,000 - -
1st Assistant Quartermaster General, at <i>Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 600.</i>	1	- - -	374 1 6	600 - -
Assistant Quartermaster General, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 500.</i>	1	- - -	640 14 -	500 - -
Deputy Quartermaster General, Intelligence, at <i>Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 600.</i>	1	- - -	827 14 -	600 - -
Assistant Quartermaster General, Intelligence, at <i>Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 500.</i>	1	- - -	374 1 6	500 - -
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Intelligence, at <i>Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 400.</i>	1	- - -	374 1 6	400 - -
Judge Advocate General, at 2,400 rupees -	1	2,400 - -	- - -	- - -
Deputy Judge Advocate General at <i>Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 500.</i>	1	- - -	827 14 -	500 - -
Inspector General of Royal Artillery in India, at <i>Rs. 1,265. 5. 0. + 1,070.</i>	1	- - -	1,265 5 -	1,070 - -
Brigade Major to ditto, at <i>Rs. 417. 7. 8. + 354.</i>	1	- - -	417 7 8	354 - -
Director of Garrison Instruction in India, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 500.</i>	1	- - -	640 14 -	500 - -
Garrison Instructors, at <i>Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 400 -</i>	3	- - -	1,122 4 6	1,200 - -
" " " <i>225. 12. 0. + 400 -</i>	1	- - -	225 12 -	400 - -
Inspector of Gymnasiums, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 500.</i>	1	- - -	640 14 -	500 - -
	25	7,900 - -	12,593 13 8	13,624 - -
GENERAL STAFF (including Head-Quarter Staff at Madras and Bombay):				
Local Adjutant Generals, at 2,200 rupees -	2	4,400 - -	- - -	- - -
Local Deputy Adjutant Generals, at <i>Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 800.</i>	2	- - -	1,655 12 -	1,600 - -
Local Assistant Adjutant Generals, at <i>Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 600.</i>	2	- - -	1,655 12 -	1,200 - -
Local Assistant Adjutant Generals for Royal Artillery, at <i>Rs. 1,002. 4. 0. + 500.</i>	2	- - -	2,004 8 -	1,000 - -
Local Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, at <i>Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 500.</i>	1	- - -	827 14 -	500 - -
Local Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 500.</i>	1	- - -	640 14 -	500 - -
Assistant Adjutant Generals, at <i>Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 500.</i>	2	- - -	1,655 12 -	1,000 - -
Assistant Adjutant Generals, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 500.</i>	10	- - -	6,408 12 -	5,000 - -
Assistant Adjutant Generals, at <i>Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 500.</i>	2	- - -	748 3 -	1,000 - -
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, at <i>Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 400.</i>	2	- - -	1,655 12 -	800 - -
Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 400.</i>	5	- - -	3,204 6 -	2,000 - -
Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals, at <i>Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 400.</i>	6	- - -	2,244 9 -	2,400 - -
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 500.</i>	1	- - -	640 14 -	500 - -
Carried forward - - -	33	4,400 - -	23,343 - -	17,500 - -

the Staff, including the Probable Charges for Military Pay—*continued.*

PROPOSED.				
	Number.	Consolidated.	Pay and Allowances.	Staff Pay.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Brought forward . . .	8	7,000 - -	3,311 9 6	2,800 - -
HEAD QUARTERS STAFF—<i>continued.</i>				
Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0 + 600.</i>	1	- - -	640 14 -	600 - -
Deputy Quartermaster General, Intelligence, at <i>Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 800.</i>	1	- - -	827 14 -	800 - -
Assistant Quartermaster General, Intelligence, at <i>Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 500.</i>	2	- - -	748 3 -	1,000 - -
Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, at <i>Rs. 1,002. 4. 0. + 800.</i>	*1	- - -	1,002 4 -	800 - -
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 400.</i>	*1	- - -	640 14 -	400 - -
Inspector General, Royal Artillery, at <i>Rs. 1,265. 5. 0. + 1,070.</i>	*1	- - -	1,265 5 -	1,070 - -
Brigade Major to Inspector General, Royal Artillery, at <i>Rs. 417. 7. 8. + 354.</i>	*1	- - -	417 7 8	354 - -
Deputy Adjutant General, R. E., at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 600.</i>	1	- - -	640 14 -	600 - -
Judge Advocate General, at 2,000 rupees -	1	2,000 - -	-	-
Assistant Judge Advocate General, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 500.</i>	1	- - -	640 14 -	500 - -
Director of Military Education, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 500.</i>	1	- - -	640 14 -	500 - -
	20	9,000 - -	10,777 1 2	9,424 - -
GENERAL STAFF (including Head-Quarter Staff of four Armies).				
Chiefs of Staff, at 2,000 rupees - - -	4	8,000 - -	-	-
Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General, at <i>Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 800.</i>	4	- - -	3,311 8 -	3,200 - -
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 600.</i>	4	- - -	2,563 8 -	2,400 - -
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, at <i>Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 500.</i>	4	- - -	1,496 6 -	2,000 - -
Deputy Adjutant General for Royal Artillery, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 600.</i>	4	- - -	2,563 8 -	3,200 - -
Deputy Judge Advocate General, at <i>Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 500.</i>	2	- - -	1,655 12 -	1,000 - -
Deputy Judge Advocate General, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 500.</i>	2	- - -	1,281 12 -	1,000 - -
Assistant Judge Advocate General, at <i>Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 400.</i>	4	- - -	1,496 6 -	1,600 - -
Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals for Musketry, at <i>Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 400.</i>	8	- - -	2,992 12 -	3,200 - -
Garrison Instructors, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 400</i>	2	- - -	1,281 12 -	800 - -
" " at <i>Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 400</i>	2	- - -	748 3 -	800 - -
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, at <i>Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 500.</i>	6	- - -	4,967 4 -	3,000 - -
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, at <i>Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 500.</i>	5	- - -	3,204 6 -	2,500 - -
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, at <i>Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 500.</i>	5	- - -	1,870 7 6	2,500 - -
Carried forward . . .	56	8,000 - -	20,433 8 6	27,200 - -

* Provisional.

STATEMENT showing the Present and Proposed Future Charges for

P R E S E N T.				
	Number.	Consolidated.	Pay and Allowances.	Staff Pay.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Brought forward - -	38	4,400 - -	23,343 - -	17,500 - -
GENERAL STAFF (including Head-Quarter Staff at Madras and Bombay)—continued.				
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, at Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 300.	1	- - -	640 14 -	300 - -
Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals for Musketry, at Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 300.	11	- - -	4,115 - 6	3,300 - -
Énigade Majors, at Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 400 -	4	- - -	2,563 8 -	1,600 - -
" " at Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 400 -	10	- - -	3,740 15 -	4,000 - -
Local Quartermaster Generals, at 2,200 rupees	2	4,400 - -	- -	- -
Local Deputy Quartermaster General, at Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 800.	1	- - -	827 14 -	800 - -
Local Deputy Quartermaster General, at Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 800.	1	- - -	640 14 -	800 - -
Assistant Quartermaster Generals, at Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 500.	2	- - -	1,655 12 -	1,000 - -
Assistant Quartermaster Generals, at Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 500.	3	- - -	1,922 10 -	1,500 - -
Assistant Quartermaster Generals, at Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 500.	4	- - -	1,496 6 -	2,000 - -
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster Generals, at Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 400.	8	- - -	5,127 - -	3,200 - -
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster Generals, at Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 400.	6	- - -	2,244 9 -	2,400 - -
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, at Rs. 225. 12. 0. + 400.	1	- - -	225 12 -	400 - -
Local Judge Advocate Generals, at 2,000 rupees	2	4,000 - -	- -	- -
Judge Advocate, at Rs. 827. 14. 0. + Rs. 747. 14. 11.	1	- - -	827 14 -	747 14 11
Judge Advocates, at Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 500 -	6	- - -	4,967 4 -	3,000 - -
" " at Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 500 -	4	- - -	2,503 8 -	2,000 - -
Garrison Instructor, at Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 400	1	- - -	640 14 -	400 - -
" " at Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 400 -	1	- - -	374 1 6	400 - -
Assistant Inspector of Gymnasia, at Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 300.	1	- - -	374 1 6	300 - -
	108	12,800 - -	58,291 13 6	45,647 14 11
GARRISON STAFF.				
Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, at Rs. 827. 14. 0. + 250.	1	- - -	827 14 -	250 - -
Station Staff Officers :				
1st class, at 150 rupees - - - -	26	- - -	- - -	3,900 - -
2nd class, at 100 rupees - - - -	13	- - -	- - -	1,300 - -
	40	- - -	827 14 -	5,450 - -

the Staff including the Probable Charges for Military Pay—*continued.*

P R O P O S E D.							
	Number.	Consolidated.		Pay and Allowances.		Staff Pay.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Brought forward - -	56	8,000	- -	29,433	8 6	27,200	- -
GENERAL STAFF (including Head-Quarter Staff of four Armies).							
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, at Rs. 827. 14. 0 + 400.	2	-	- -	1,655	12 -	800	- -
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, at Rs. 640. 14. 0 + 400.	13	-	- -	8,331	6 -	5,200	- -
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, at Rs. 374. 1. 8. + 400.	15	-	- -	5,611	6 6	6,000	- -
Brigade-Majors at Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 400 -	5	-	- -	3,204	6 -	2,000	- -
" " at Rs. 374. 1. 6. + 400 -	13	-	- -	4,863	3 6	5,200	- -
Inspectors of Gynnasias, at Rs. 374. 1. 6 + 400.	4	-	- -	1,496	6 -	1,600	- -
	108	8,000	- -	54,536	- 6	48,000	- -
GARRISON STAFF.							
Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, at Rs. 640. 14. 0. + 200.	1	-	- -	640	14 -	600	- -
Station Staff Officers:							
1st class, at 200 rupees - - -	6	-	- -	-	- -	1,200	- -
2nd class, at 125 rupees - - -	5	-	- -	-	- -	625	- -
	12	-	- -	640	14 -	2,025	- -

STATEMENT showing the Present and Proposed Future Charges for the Staff, including the Probable Charges for Military Pay—continued.

ABSTRACT.

	AT PRESENT.					NOW PROPOSED.				
	Numbers.	Consolidated Pay.	Pay and Allowances.	Staff Pay.	TOTAL.	Numbers.	Consolidated Pay.	Pay and Allowances.	Staff Pay.	TOTAL.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Commander in Chief in India -	1	8,333 5 4	- - -	- - -	8,333 5 4	1	8,333 5 4	- - -	- - -	8,333 5 4
General Officers - - -	37	53,000 - -	10,041 2 -	30,400 - -	1,02,441 2 -	35	84,000 - -	4,967 4 -	4,800 - -	93,767 4 -
Station Commanders - - -	17	- - -	- - -	4,450 - -	4,450 - -	4	- - -	- - -	800 - -	800 - -
Personal Staff - - -	23	3,500 - -	6,800 0 -	5,460 - -	15,600 0 -	25	1,500 - -	9,725 1 -	6,750 - -	17,975 1 -
Head-Quarters Staff - - -	25	7,990 - -	13,693 13 8	13,024 - -	34,517 13 8	20	9,000 - -	10,777 1 2	9,424 - -	29,201 1 2
General Staff - - -	108	12,800 - -	58,291 13 6	45,647 14 11	1,16,739 12 6	108	8,000 - -	54,596 - 6	48,000 - -	1,10,596 - 6
Garrison Staff - - -	40	- - -	827 14 -	6,450 - -	6,277 14 -	12	- - -	640 14 -	2,025 - -	2,665 14 -
	251	85,533 5 4	98,355 4 2	1,04,431 14 11	2,88,320 8 5	205	1,10,833 5 4	80,706 4 8	71,799 - -	2,63,338 10 -

Present Charges - - - - -	<i>Rs.</i>
Proposed Charges - - - - -	2,88,000
Saving per Month - - - - -	2,63,000
Saving per Year - - - - -	25,000
	3,00,000

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 292 of 1881, Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. (*Received 29 August 1881.*)

My Lord,

Simla, 5 August 1881.

IN continuation of our Despatch, No. 282, dated the 29th July 1881, we have now the honour to report to your Lordship our proposals for the organisation of the Commissariat Department, in connection with the recommendations of the Army Commission.

2. In that letter we expressed the opinion, at which we have arrived after careful consideration, that the proposals of the Commission on this head should be generally adopted.

3. These are set forth in the 10th Chapter of their Report. The main features of their scheme are as follows :—

4. I.—That the three existing Commissariat Departments shall be placed under the general control of a principal officer, the Commissary General in Chief of the Army in India, who is to be attached to the Military Department of the Government of India.

II.—That for each of the four proposed divisions of the Indian Army there shall be one Commissary General with a personal assistant, the appointments of Deputy Commissary Generals being abolished.

III.—Executive Commissariat Officers to be relieved to a certain extent of their present office work; three account offices to be established for each of the four armies, to deal with all accounts of commissariat expenditure within a certain circle.

It is hoped that by this arrangement the business of the department would not be subject to the degree of confusion which is now liable to occur when, on the outbreak of war, executive officers are withdrawn for active service and their places taken in the various stations by untrained officers. In these circumstances a certain degree of unity of procedure could be maintained under all circumstances, and the business of the department would not suffer disorganisation, such as that which happened during the late war.

5. The present establishment of the Commissariat Department and that proposed by the Commission are as follows :—

ADMINISTRATIVE.	
<i>Present.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1 Commissary General, on - - - - -	2,500 consolidated.
1 Personal Assistant to ditto, on - - - - -	600 staff.
2 Commissary Generals, on - - - - -	2,200 consolidated.
3 Deputy Commissary Generals, on - - - - -	1,000 staff.
2 Deputy Commissary Generals, on - - - - -	900 „
 <i>Proposed.</i>	
1 Commissary General in Chief, on - - - - -	2,500 consolidated.
4 Commissary Generals, on - - - - -	2,000 „

EXECUTIVE.

		Number.	
		Present.	Proposed.
Assistant Commissary Generals, 1st class, on staff salaries of - - - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 800	9	8
Assistant Commissary Generals, 2nd class, on - - - - -	600	8	12
Deputy Assistant Commissary Generals, 1st class, on - - - - -	500	12	—
Deputy Assistant Commissary Generals, 2nd class, on - - - - -	400	12	21*
Sub Assistant Commissary Generals, 1st class, on - - - - -	300	23	25*
Sub-Assistant Commissary Generals, 2nd class, on - - - - -	200	13	20*
Sub-Assistant Commissary Generals, 3rd class, on - - - - -	150	14	—
		91	95

* With the designation of the class next above.

6. The general result is thus, as regards the executive grades, a staff proposed of 95 officers, inclusive of one officer for each of the 12 account offices, against 91 at present. On the other hand there will be only six superior officers against eight at present, there being thus altogether 101 officers against 100, the present establishment.

7. In regard to the executive grades, it is proposed to abolish the present grade of Deputy Assistant, 1st class, on 500 rupees staff, while the number serving in the next class above is somewhat increased. All the junior sub-assistants, some of whom now only get 150 rupees staff pay, are to receive 200 rupees. This last change we consider a necessary improvement. Employment in the Commissariat Department is not sufficiently attractive, there being at the present time several vacancies and no candidates, a state of things probably due, in a measure, to the fact that the pay on commencing is but little more than that which a young officer draws with his regiment, while the duty is harder and much less agreeable.

8. The designation of Deputy Assistant Commissary General, however, is neither convenient nor appropriate. The third and fourth grades of executive officers might be styled Assistant Commissary General, 3rd and 4th class, respectively.

9. The general result of the Commission's scheme is to reduce the departmental emoluments slightly. The average staff salary in the executive grades is now 378 rupees per month; it will be 371 rupees per month. There are now eight superior officers; there are to be only five. We are of opinion that the Commissariat Department is at present certainly not overpaid, and that it is very important that the service should be attractive and sought after by officers of ability and energy. If, therefore, other circumstances remained precisely the same, we should not think it desirable to recommend a reduction of the emoluments, even to the small extent set forth. But we anticipate that the new pension rules, by stimulating retirements, will probably bring officers up sooner than at present to the higher positions, and these improved pension rules may be regarded as a set-off against the reduction of higher departmental appointments.

10. Although it is proposed to maintain the existing separation of the three different Commissariat Departments for the purposes of promotion, and the members

members of them would generally be employed only within the districts occupied by the armies to which they belong, one great advantage to be looked for from the adoption of the recommendations of the Army Commission is, that it will be possible in times of pressure to draw commissariat officers from all parts of India for the duties which may be required of them. A much larger field will thus be provided, from which could be drafted in time of war an adequate establishment to meet the requirements of a campaign, and the disorganisation which now is liable to fall on any particular branch of the department when the whole stress of a war falls upon it may be prevented.

11. Whether the Bengal Commissariat should be divided eventually into two parts is a matter for future consideration. It does not press for settlement at present.

12. The Commissary General in Chief and the local Commissary Generals should be chosen by selection, and should hold office for five years. They might be eligible for the appointment as Major General, and the Commissary General in Chief might be allowed to complete his term of office if promoted while holding the appointment to Lieutenant General. But no appointment in the commissariat should be tenable by an officer in the receipt of the colonel's allowance.

13. As was stated in our Despatch, No. 230, of the 24th June 1881, we propose that commissariat officers should be seconded in their regiments for 10 years from date of first appointment to the department, during which time they should be eligible to return to regimental duty if desiring to do so. Some officers might be found to avail themselves of this option, and they would constitute, to a certain extent a useful reserve, whose services would be available in times of pressure, when a demand arises for additional officers with departmental experience.

14. There is one point on which we think it would be proper to make a modification of the Commission's proposals. Having regard to the very important duties and responsibilities of the proposed new office of Commissary General in Chief, the magnitude of the interests involved, and the fact that the degree of efficiency and economy with which the department is conducted must depend largely on the qualifications of the officer holding this office, we are of opinion that the salary should be sufficiently high to secure the services of any of the ablest officers of the army, and we therefore recommend that it be fixed at 2,750 rupees.

15. We attach a statement comparing the charge involved in carrying out these proposals with the present commissariat establishments. It will be seen that the proposed establishment will cost 46,650 rupees a month in salaries, the present charge being 46,400 rupees.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

PRESENT and PROPOSED Establishment of Officers of the COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

PRESENT.							PROPOSED.						
NUMBERS.					MONTHLY STAFF OR CONSOLIDATED PAY.		NUMBERS.					MONTHLY STAFF OR CONSOLIDATED PAY.	
Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.		Consolidated.	Staff.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.		Consolidated.	Staff.
1	-	-	1	Commissary General - - -	Rs. 2,500	Rs. -	-	-	-	1	Commissary General in Chief - -	Rs. 2,750	Rs. -
-	1	1	2	Commissary Generals, at 2,200 rupees each.	4,400	-	-	-	-	1	Assistant to Commissary General in Chief.	-	600
3	-	-	3	Deputy Commissary Generals, at 1,000 rupees each.	-	3,000	2	1	1	4	Commissary Generals, at 2,000 rupees each.	8,000	-
-	1	1	2	Deputy Commissary Generals, at 900 rupees each.	-	1,800	4	2	2	8	Assistant Commissary Generals, 1st class, at 800 rupees each.	-	6,400
4	3	2	9	Assistant Commissary Generals, 1st class, at 800 rupees each.	-	7,200	6	3	3	12	Assistant Commissary Generals, 2nd class, at 600 rupees each.	-	7,200
4	2	2	8	Assistant Commissary Generals, 2nd class, at 600 rupees each.	-	4,800	11	5	5	21	Deputy Assistant Commissary Generals, 1st class, at 400 rupees each.	-	8,400
6	3	3	12	Deputy Assistant Commissary Generals, 1st class, at 500 rupees each.	-	6,000	13	6	6	25	Deputy Assistant Commissary Generals, 2nd class, at 300 rupees each.	-	7,500
6	3	3	12	Deputy Assistant Commissary Generals, 2nd class, at 400 rupees each.	-	4,800	15	7	7	29	Sub-Assistant Commissary Generals, at 200 rupees each.	-	5,800
12	6	6	24	Sub-Assistant Commissary Generals, 1st class, at 300 rupees each.	-	7,200							
8	2	3	13	Sub-Assistant Commissary Generals, 2nd class, at 200 rupees each.	-	2,600							
8	3	3	14	Sub-Assistant Commissary Generals, 3rd class, at 150 rupees each.	-	2,100							
52	24	24	100		6,900	29,500	51	24	24	101		10,750	35,900
					Rs. 46,400.							Rs. 46,650.	

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 336 of 1881, Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. (Received 3 October 1881.)

My Lord,

Simla, 9 September 1881.

IN continuation of our previous Despatches on the Report of the Special Commission appointed in 1879 to inquire into the organisation and expenditure of the Army in India, we have now the honour to submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, our recommendations on that part of the Report which deals with the organisation of the Military Department.

2. This subject is dealt with in Chapter V. of the Report. The arrangements to be made on this head follow out of, and are necessarily regulated by, those which we have already indicated to be suitable for the general organisation of the Indian Army. It being, in our opinion, essential that those recommendations of the Commission should be adopted which provide for the transfer of the administrative control of the Madras and Bombay Armies from the Local Governments to the Government of India, it necessarily follows that the existing Military Departments of those Governments should be abolished, and that the general administrative business connected with those Armies should be transacted henceforward in the Military Department of the Government of India.

3. We have already given our support to the proposals of the Commission for the appointment of a Commissary General in Chief,* a Director General of Ordnance,† and a Director of Army Remount Operations for the whole Indian Army,‡ which last has already been sanctioned by your Lordship. We have also proposed the appointment of a Director General for the Medical Department in India.§ And in our Despatch, No. 282, of the 29th July last, we stated that the military works throughout India ought to be placed under the supervision of the Inspector General of Military Works. The different local offices of Military Account have already for some years past been amalgamated, and their business is conducted under the direct supervision of the Accountant General, Military Department. These departments, which would thus be provided each with an administrative head in direct communication with the Government of India, make up together the whole military administration of the Indian Army, as distinguished from that part of it which is conducted by the Commander in Chief, and they communicate with the Government of India through the Military Secretariat. It remains to consider what establishment would be suitable for this office, to enable it to discharge the additional work which will be now placed on it.

4. This increase of duties will arise out of the transfer to it of the administrative business, which is now conducted by the Military Departments of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, relating mainly to the pay, promotions, leave, pensions, and retirements of the commissioned and warrant European officers, and the estates of deceased officers; and the clothing and armament of the men of the Armies concerned.

There would also devolve on the Military Department such portion of the correspondence now conducted in the office of the Military Secretary to the Punjab Government as would not be transferred to the staff of the Lieutenant General commanding the Forces in the Punjab.

5. The present staff of the Military Department Government of India consists of:—

1 Secretary, on 3,500 rupees, consolidated.

1 Deputy Secretary, on 1,000 rupees, staff.

3 Assistant Secretaries: one on 700 rupees, two on 500 rupees, staff.

o.131.

4 K

The

* See below.

6. The Commission propose an establishment as per margin* being in effect a numerical addition of one officer, the Assistant Secretary, who is to be a permanent officer; all the others to be appointed for terms of five years.

7. We think the proposed number of officers would be suitable, but that they should be classed as follows:—

	Rs.
1 Secretary, on - - - - -	3,500 consolidated.
1 Deputy Secretary, on - - - - -	1,200 staff.
1 Under Secretary, on - - - - -	800 „
3 Assistant Secretaries,—	
the senior on - - - - -	700 „
and the other two on - - - - -	500 „

All these appointments should be tenable for five years; the incumbents, except the Secretary, being seconded in their regiments or departments.

8. We further propose to attach two officers to the Military Department* for periods of six months at a time during the summer season, on a salary of 100 rupees in addition to their regimental pay and allowances, the officers returning to their regular duty during the drill season. This arrangement will strengthen the office sensibly in an economical way, while the experience gained of the qualifications of the officers thus appointed from time to time will be useful when selections have to be made for the vacant posts of Assistant Secretary.

The financial result of the proposed arrangement will be as follows:—

DEPARTMENTS to be Abolished.

		Annual Charge.
	Rs.	Rs.
Deputy Secretary, increase 200 rupees.	200	
Under Secretary, say as Major, 800 rupees, plus 640 rupees pay.	1,440	
Two Attachés† on 100 rupees for six months.	100	
Total Increase per Month - - - - -	1,740	
Total Increase per Annum - - - - -	20,880	
Additional Office Establishment, say.	15,000	
TOTAL INCREASE - - Rs.	35,880	
Military Department, Madras - - -		63,700
Ditto - ditto - Bombay - - -		86,000
Ditto - ditto - Punjab - - -		42,000
		1,91,700
Additional Expenditure as per margin for Military Secretariat, Government of India - - - - -		35,880
TOTAL Saving per Annum - Rs.		1,55,820

* Page 1742, Appendix IXIV. (Not printed.)
 † Secretary, as at present.
 ‡ Under Secretaries, on 1,000, 800, 700, and 600 rupees, staff, respectively.
 § Assistant Secretary (Civil), on 700 rupees, rising to 1,000 rupees.

† If the Attachés are to bring up their own staff pay with them, some one must be paid half staff for acting for them in their regiments.

9. There will undoubtedly be also a considerable additional saving, due to the diminution of correspondence generally, and in printing, stationery, and other ways; but we prefer to state the direct saving only, which as above stated will be about 1½ lakhs per annum in Secretariat charges.

10. It

10. It may be mentioned here that the Military Department, as at present constituted, is practically of the same strength as it was 30 years ago. The one Assistant Secretary added in 1865 was appointed to meet the special work placed on the office by the transfer to it of the compilation of the Bengal Army List, and other duties which had been previously conducted in the Adjutant General's Office. It is proper to add that during these 30 years the numerical strength of the Native Army has been largely reduced; but, on the other hand, the business of the department has in the meantime very largely increased in consequence, as we pointed out in our letter, No. 282, of the 29th July,* of the much greater complexity of modern military administration, and the much greater degree of minuteness with which the Home Government now deals with the affairs of the Indian Army. As a result, the military secretariat is unquestionably heavily weighted at present; and it might be thought that the moderate increase of establishment which we have now proposed will hardly be sufficient to provide for the extra duties now to devolve upon it.

11. But, as we have pointed out in the letter already quoted, the transfer of the administration of the Madras and Bombay Armies will not add sensibly to the labours of the Government of India, except as regards the subjects already specified, estates, promotions, pensions, furloughs, and so forth; the fact being that the administration of those armies has already been virtually conducted in all essential particulars by the Government of India for many years past. The change has come about partly in consequence of the altered distribution of those armies, under which they have gradually been moved up to occupy territories beyond the limits of their respective presidencies, a state of things which was never contemplated at the time when those armies were created, and when the present form of government was given to them, but under which the Government of India has come to be almost as much concerned with them as the Government of the Presidency to which they belong; and partly from the fact that all the Indian Armies are subject to one system of audit and control, conducted by an amalgamated department of Account and Finance. The general result is that the Government of India is already almost as much directly concerned with the administration of the Madras and Bombay Armies as it is with the Bengal Army. In all matters involving expenditure, as of equipment, dress, forage, supply, transport, ordnance, and so forth, the three Indian armies are precisely on the same footing with respect to the Government of India, which alone is now authorised to sanction expenditure under these heads. The only difference is one of procedure, that, whereas proposals regarding the Madras and Bombay armies are transmitted through the Local Governments, proposals regarding the Bengal Army come up direct from the Commander in Chief. There is indeed one difference to be noticed, that appointments to the staff of these two armies are made by the Local Governments, but the amount of correspondence arising on this head is comparatively trifling.

12. In estimating, then, the future requirements of the Government of India Secretariat, we have had these considerations in view, and also that there will be attached to the Military Department the administrative heads of each of the great supply services, Commissariat, Ordnance, Remount, Military Works. These officers, being relieved of the conduct of detailed executive business in a greater degree than are the present heads of the respective presidential departments, their services will be available for the disposal of a great deal of business which is now conducted in the Secretariat. In short, they will form part of the Military Department, the procedure here being assimilated in this respect according to the recommendation of the Commission, to that which obtains in the British War Office. But we take this opportunity to express our opinion that the opportunity should be embraced of the great reform in Indian army administration, which we are now pressing on Her Majesty's Government, to introduce a much greater degree of decentralisation into the conduct of that administration. As your Lordship is aware, a great deal has been done in this direction of late years in the various civil branches of Indian administration, and on the whole with excellent results. The change has been brought about partly from the conviction felt of its utility, and partly because it has been forced upon the Government, as the only means of enabling it to cope with the

constantly increasing complexity of business in all branches of the Government. The two causes have in fact reacted one upon the other; pressure of business has rendered decentralisation necessary; while decentralisation has made it possible to bestow greater attention on, and to introduce a higher degree of accuracy into, the conduct of public business. And we are persuaded that the time has come when the same principle should be applied to the conduct of the military departments also. We are aware indeed that the two cases are not analogous. In one sense the control of the army, to be economical and efficient, demands complete unity of administration; while there are many branches of military expenditure, as to which the same sort of financial independence which is now accorded to local Governments would not be suitable, and a careful detailed scrutiny must be exercised by the supreme authority which is financially responsible for the whole. And we are therefore not prepared to say that the same kind of decentralisation which has been gradually in course of application to civil expenditure, ought to, or can be, made applicable to military expenditure. But we hold, nevertheless, a strong opinion that there is a kind of decentralisation practicable, which may be introduced with good results. The tendency of the present system has been certainly too much towards relieving every authority, whether purely military or departmental, from all financial responsibility, save only the Government of India. The various executive authorities are not, as such, at present interested in keeping down expenditure, the result being that, with all their efforts, the Government of India are often unable to cope successfully with the demands made upon it, partly from want of co-operation by those who might but do not give it, and partly from the impossibility of economy being maintained by one central authority, unassisted by its various working agents. And without wishing to impugn the well-known principle which distinguishes between the functions of executive and controlling authority in military matters, we nevertheless are of opinion that it may be quite practicable to enforce responsibility on all parties concerned, and to enlist the sympathies of the various military authorities throughout the country on the side of economy, in a much greater degree than has been hitherto manifested. This is the sort of decentralisation which we have in view.

13. To conclude, we may here once more recapitulate the results of the proposed arrangements. The four armies of India will be each under its commanding lieutenant general, who will communicate with the Government of India through the Commander in Chief. For each army there will be a separate Commissariat, Ordnance, Engineer, and Accounts Department, the heads of which will be in immediate communication with the Lieutenant General Commanding, and also with the respective departmental officials attached to the Government of India, namely, the Commissary General in Chief, the Director General of Ordnance, the Chief Officer for Military Works, and the Military Accountant General, who will communicate with that Government through the Military Secretariat. Instead, therefore, of proposals coming up as at present from one authority or department independently of another, and being then referred back again through a number of different channels before they can be finally disposed of, all proposals connected with the administration of the army will reach the Government of India in a form which will enable it to pass judgment on them at once. They may come from the Lieutenant General of the army through the Commander in Chief, or from the local head of a department to the head of his department with the Government of India, as the case may be. But in any case it will not be an isolated proposal, but will have the concurrence or otherwise of the local military authorities. We believe that quite apart from the general considerations which point to the necessity for introducing the new system of army administration, which we have been advocating for some months past, this new method of doing business will be a vast improvement on the existing complicated and tedious procedure. The simplest method of all, from a purely administrative point of view, would no doubt be one under which the Indian armies were all fused into one body. To this on political grounds we should be entirely opposed. We think indeed the fusion has already gone too far, and our proposals all point to a greater degree of

of separation of these armies than has existed of late years, keeping the Punjab and Hindustani elements of the Bengal Army apart from each other in peace time, and requiring each army to recruit only within its own provinces. But, we believe that, in view of the whole circumstances of the case, the plan which we have now proposed will, in respect of simplicity and efficiency of procedure, be the best that could be adopted.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (Military, No. 277) to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis, India Office, London, 6 September 1883.

Para. 1. I HAVE to acknowledge your Lordship's Military Letters, Nos. 274, 283, and 336, of 1881, conveying proposals for the future distribution of military commands in India, for the organisation and distribution of the army staff, and for the organisation of the Military Department.

2. These proposals were greatly dependent on the scheme for the organisation of the Indian Army in four corps under the direct control of the Government of India, and in informing your Lordship's Government of the decision I had come to on that scheme, in paras. 54 to 57 of my Despatch, No. 243, dated 26th July 1883, I invited proposals for the reduction of the Staff and other establishments referred to in your letters under acknowledgment, to such extent as your Lordship might consider practicable consistently with the maintenance of the presidential system of control.

3. I accordingly now await any further communication your Lordship may desire to make in respect to these reductions.

4. I shall be glad, at the same time, to receive any suggestions your Lordship may desire to offer in regard to the Commissariat Department, as the recommendations contained in your Military Letter, No. 292, of 5th August 1881, are, like those above referred to, based on the larger change in the organisation of the Indian Army which has not been approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *Kimberley.*

— VIII. —

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 293 of 1881, Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. (Received 29 August 1881.)

My Lord,

Simla, 5 August 1881.

In paragraph 25 of our Despatch, No. 282, of the 29th July 1881, we stated that our detailed recommendations on the proposals of the Army Commission for the reorganisation of the Indian Ordnance Department would be communicated at an early date. We have now the honour to submit these for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

2. The Ordnance Department is dealt with in Section 3, Chapter X., of the Report of the Commission; the principal changes proposed by them are as follows:—

I. The amalgamation of the three presidential departments under one Director General, to be attached to the Government of India, and to have direct control of the entire department. A Deputy and Assistant Director General are also proposed.

II. Two Inspector Generals of Ordnance to be appointed, each with an Assistant Inspector General.

III. Executive officers of arsenals and depôts to be borne on one list, and to be available for duty in any part of India, their promotion being regulated by the Director General. The executive branch to be considerably strengthened.

The Commission also recommend the appointment of a Committee to consider the questions of development of articles of local supply; the reduction of obsolete stores; procedure for survey of stores when regiments arrive in England from India, and *vice versa*; prevention of hasty condemnation of stores, &c.: they also advocate the appointment of an officer to assist the Secretary of State in regard to requisitions from this country, to be placed in direct communication with the Director of Artillery at the War Office and the Director General of Ordnance in India. We will, however, here deal only with the question of departmental organisation and establishment.

3. The present commissioned establishment of the Ordnance Department, and that proposed by the Commission, is as follows:—

II.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

	Present :	Rs.
3	Inspector Generals of Ordnance - - -	6,000 consolidated.
3	Deputy Inspector Generals of Ordnance -	2,000 staff.
1	Assistant Inspector General of Ordnance in Bengal - - - - -	500 „
7		
	Proposed :	
1	Director General - - - - -	2,500 consolidated.
1	Deputy Director General - - -	600 staff.
1	Assistant Director General - - -	250 „
2	Inspector Generals on 2,000 rupees, con- solidated, each - - - - -	4,000 consolidated.
2	Assistant Inspector Generals on 400 rupees, staff, each - - - - -	800 staff.
7		

EXECUTIVE.

	Present.	Proposed.
Superintendents of Factories - - - -	10	10
Assistant Superintendents of Factories - -	5	5
Commissaries of Ordnance, 1st Class - -	7	5
Ditto - - ditto - - 2nd Class - -	6	6
Ditto - - ditto - - 3rd Class - -	6	11
Ditto - - ditto - - 4th Class - -	-	11
	34	48

4. The Commission thus propose an increase of 14 executive officers.

Their reasons for this recommendation are stated fully in the Report, the section of which dealing with the Ordnance Department should be read in connection with this letter, and we consider that the Commission have fully made out their case. The department is unquestionably undermanned at present; the result being that when officers go on sick leave, or, still more, when they are ordered on service, the arsenals are left under insufficient supervision, and confusion and waste often ensue. This has been very strongly exemplified during the late war, when there is reason to believe that serious losses occurred from the paucity of officers. We think that in the interests of economy a staff of young officers should always be under training in the department, so that there may be available a supply of experienced officers to proceed in charge of the field depôts in war time, and officers of the Royal Artillery may no longer have to be taken away from their batteries for this duty, at a time when they can be least spared.

5. The total additional monthly cost on account of the pay of officers in the amalgamated Ordnance Department is estimated* by the Commission to be 2,966 rupees, or annually about 35,000 rupees; but they have also suggested savings in other directions by the abolition of depôts, &c., whereby they believe the actual cost of the amalgamated Ordnance Department will be less than that of the department under its present organisation.

6. We consider that the proposals of the Commission in regard to this very important department are reasonable and judicious, and we desire strongly to recommend them to your Lordship for adoption, but with the following modification.

7. It will be observed that the Commission have recommended the appointment of one Director General, and two Inspector Generals, each with an Assistant Inspector General. We have already recommended to your Lordship the adoption of an organisation for the Indian armies in four divisions, each to be as far as possible independent and self-contained. The scheme proposed by the Commission, however, assumes that, while the two Inspector Generals shall have charge of the different arsenals and magazines in their respective circles, one circle comprising Bombay and Madras, and the other Bengal and the Punjab, the Director General shall have immediate charge of the various manufacturing establishments, and that all orders for work to be undertaken in the factories should emanate from him. Having given this proposal our careful consideration, we are of opinion that it involves too much of centralisation. It seems to us very desirable that, just as the Lieutenant General commanding an army is to have his own staff and a separate head of every other Army Department,

ment, so also he should have his responsible adviser for all matters connected with the ordnance, arsenals, and depôts within his command. In this view we consider it would be preferable to have four Inspector Generals, who should be in charge of all the ordnance establishments, factories as well as arsenals, in their respective charges; and who should be the medium of communication between the Director General and those establishments, so that the head of the department may not be overburdened with detailed business.

8. This modification of the arrangement proposed by the Commission can be carried out without much difference in cost. The two Inspector Generals proposed by the Army Commission were to have a consolidated salary of 2,000 rupees, which is equivalent for a lieutenant colonel to a staff salary of 1,000 rupees; and it was proposed to give each of them an Assistant Inspector General on 400 rupees, staff, the total charge for staff salaries being virtually thus:

	<i>Rs.</i>
Two Inspector Generals on 1,000 rupees - - -	2,000
Two Assistant Inspector Generals on 400 rupees, staff, each - - - - -	800
TOTAL - - <i>Rs.</i>	2,500

We recommend a staff salary of 800 rupees for each Deputy Inspector General, involving a charge for the four of 3,200 rupees per month.

9. The appointments of Director General and Inspector General should be tenable for five years. The Director General if not appointed in that rank to have the local rank of Major General, and not to be required to vacate if promoted to Lieutenant General during his tour of office. Officers in any rank under that of Lieutenant General to be eligible for the post of Inspector General. Superintendents of Factories to hold office as at present for five years, being eligible for re-appointment, and Assistant Superintendents for three years under existing rules. All other officers of the Ordnance Department should be eligible to remain in it for 10 years, at the end of which time they should return to duty with their batteries. By this means a further reserve of experienced officers will be available in case of urgent need. There is grave reason to believe that much loss occurred during the late war in consequence of the inexperience of artillery officers who had to be temporarily detailed for duty in the arsenals to replace commissaries of ordnance who had gone on service.

10. Having regard to the responsible and onerous duties of the Director General of Ordnance in India, we think that such a salary should be attached to the office as will ensure the Government of India being able to avail themselves of the services of any of the best officers in the Royal Artillery, and we therefore recommend that the pay be fixed at 2,750 rupees per mensem, consolidated, or 250 rupees more than that of the present Inspector General of Ordnance in Bengal.

11. We may observe that the proposal to amalgamate the three separate Ordnance Establishments now maintained in India, placing them under one head officer attached to the Government of India, has been for many years under discussion as a reform to be recommended on its own merits, quite apart from any question of army reform generally, and was recommended to Her Majesty's Government so long ago as 1873, as may be seen from the marginally quoted correspondence. The recommendations then made by the Government of India were based on the same grounds as those which the Commission have endeavoured to establish; that unity of administration was necessary for proper financial control over the large supplies of war material which come to, or are manufactured in, the

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 497, dated the 29th September 1865.

From the Secretary of State, No. 5, dated the 23rd January 1866.

To the Secretary of State, No. 170, dated the 11th August 1873.

From the Secretary of State, No. 213, dated the 16th November 1873.

quoted correspondence. The recommendations then made by the Government of India were based on the same grounds as those which the Commission have endeavoured to establish; that unity of administration was necessary for proper financial control over the large supplies of war material which come to, or are manufactured in, the

the country ; that economy is to be effected in demands made on England only by dealing with the demands of the army as a whole ; and that in this way only would it be practicable to carry out reductions in certain redundant Ordnance establishments, and to prevent excess in accumulation in the one Presidency of stores required in another. On these grounds we consider that the proposals of the Army Commission, and especially the appointment of the Director General for India, should be given effect to on their own merits, and in the interest of efficiency and economy. The time has come, through the improvement in railway communication throughout the country, for dealing with the Ordnance Department in India as a whole, and supervising the distribution of stores, their comparison, check, equalisation, and transfer from one instead of from three different centres. We therefore hope that Her Majesty's Government will sanction the adoption of the recommendations made in this Despatch at as early a date as possible.

12. We attach a statement showing the present and proposed establishment of the Commissioned Staff for the Ordnance Department in India.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

PRESENT and PROPOSED Establishment of OFFICERS of the ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

PRESENT.				PROPOSED.			
Number.		MONTHLY STAFF OR CONSOLIDATED PAY.		Number.		MONTHLY STAFF OR CONSOLIDATED PAY.	
		Consolidated.	Staff.			Consolidated.	Staff.
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal - - -	2,500	—	1	Director General of Ordnance in India - - -	2,750	—
1	" " " Madras - - -	2,200	—	1	Deputy Director General of Ordnance in India - - -	-	600
1	" " " Bombay - - -	2,200	—	1	Assistant Director General of Ordnance in India - - -	-	250
1	Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal - - -	-	800	4	Inspector Generals of Ordnance, at - - - -	-	800
1	" " " " Madras - - -	-	600	10	Superintendents of Factories, at - - - -	-	600
1	" " " " Bombay - - -	-	600	5	Assistant Superintendents of Factories, at - - - -	-	200
1	Assistant to Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal - - -	-	500	5	Commissaries of Ordnance, 1st class, at - - - -	-	500
3	Senior Superintendents of Factories, Bengal, at - - -	-	750	6	" " 2nd " - - - -	-	400
2	Junior " " " " - - -	-	600	11	" " 3rd " - - - -	-	300
5	Superintendents of Factories, Madras and Bombay, at - - -	-	600	11	" " 4th " - - - -	-	200
5	Assistant Superintendents of Factories, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, at - - - -	-	200				
7	Commissaries of Ordnance, 1st class, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, at - - - -	-	500				
6	Commissaries of Ordnance, 2nd class, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, at - - - -	-	400				
6	Commissaries of Ordnance, 3rd class, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, at - - - -	-	250				
41				55			

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (No. 337, Military) to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis, India Office, London, 8 November 1883.

Para. 1. IN continuation of my Despatch, No. 258, of the 9th August 1883, I have the honour to reply to your Excellency's Despatch of the 5th August 1881, No. 293, in which you submitted detailed proposals for the reorganisation of the Indian Ordnance Department.

2. The existing establishment of commissioned officers in that department is shown in the statement forwarded by you to be as follows :—

No.	OFFICE.	Monthly Pay.	TOTAL.
		Rs. Consolidated.	Rs.
1	Inspector General, Bengal - - - - -	2,500	2,500
1	- - ditto - - Madras - - - - -	2,200	2,200
1	- - ditto - - Bombay - - - - -	2,200	2,200
		Staff Salaries.	
1	Deputy Inspector General, Bengal - - - - -	800	800
1	- ditto - - ditto - Madras - - -	600	600
1	- ditto - - ditto - Bombay - - -	600	600
1	Assistant to Inspector General, Bengal - - -	500	500
3	Senior Superintendents of Factories, Bengal - -	750	2,250
2	Junior Superintendents of Factories, Bengal - -	600	1,200
5	Superintendents of Factories, Madras and Bombay -	600	3,000
5	Assistant Superintendents of Factories in all India -	200	1,000
7	Commissaries of Ordnance, 1st Class, in the three Presidencies.	500	3,500
6	Commissaries of Ordnance, 2nd Class, in the three Presidencies.	400	2,400
6	Commissaries of Ordnance, 3rd Class, in the three Presidencies.	250	1,500
41	- - - TOTAL - - - - - Rs.	- -	24,250

or a total charge of 2,91,000 rupees per annum, in addition to the regimental pay of 38 of the above officers who are not in receipt of consolidated rates of pay.

3. I have to remark, however, that the establishment of Commissaries of Ordnance given in the statement attached to your Despatch, No. 293, does not exactly correspond with the details shown in the Indian Military Estimates for the present year. In the latter 23 Commissaries of Ordnance are provided for, instead of 19 given as the establishment in your statement, there being apparently one Commissary of the 2nd Class and three of the 3rd Class in excess of the number stated by you, one of the latter class being in charge of the Laboratory and Percussion Cap Factory at Madras. The latest official army lists seem to agree with the information given in the Estimates, and I shall be glad to receive an explanation as to the cause of this discrepancy.

4. The recommendations of the Simla Army Commission were adapted to provide for the requirements of four separate armies, and the Commission proposed

636 CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE PROPOSED

posed the following establishment for the supervision of the whole Ordnance Department:—

No.	OFFICE.	Monthly Pay.	TOTAL.
		<i>Rs.</i> Consolidated.	<i>Rs.</i>
1	Director General of Ordnance - - - -	2,500	2,500
2	Inspectors General of Ordnance - - - -	2,000	4,000
		Staff Salaries.	
1	Deputy Director General of Ordnance - - -	600	600
1	Assistant to Director General of Ordnance - -	250	250
2	Assistant Inspectors General of Ordnance - -	400	800
7	- - - TOTAL - - - - - <i>Rs.</i>	- -	6,150

or 97,800 rupees a year, exclusive of the regimental pay of four officers. The approximate cost of the proposed, as compared with that of the existing supervising establishment, was as follows:—

PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT.

No.	OFFICE.	Per Mensem.
		<i>Rs.</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>
1	Inspector General of Ordnance - - - -	2,500 - -
2	Inspector Generals of Ordnance, at 2,200 rupees	4,400 - -
1	Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance (assumed to be Lieutenant Colonel).	1,802 4 -
2	Deputy Inspector Generals of Ordnance (assumed to be Lieutenant Colonels), <i>Rs.</i> 1,602. 4.	3,204 8 -
1	Assistant to Inspector General, Bengal (assumed to be a Captain).	917 7 8
7	<i>Rs.</i>	12,824 3 8

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

No.	OFFICE.	Per Mensem.
		<i>Rs.</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>
1	Director General - - - - -	2,500 - -
2	Inspectors General, at 2,000 rupees - -	4,000 - -
1	Deputy Director General (assumed to be Lieutenant Colonel).	1,602 4 -
2	Assistant Inspectors General (assumed to be Majors), at <i>Rs.</i> 1,040. 14.	2,081 12 -
1	Assistant to Director General (assumed to be a Captain).	667 7 8
7	<i>Rs.</i>	10,851 7 8

Under

Under this head, therefore, a saving was proposed of *Rs.* 1,972. 12. a month, or 23,673 rupees a year.

5. The Army Commission did not suggest any alteration in the number, establishment, or location of the 10 ordnance manufacturing establishments, but they considered that the higher rate of staff pay now given to the three senior Superintendents of Factories in Bengal, namely, 750 rupees a month, might be reduced to the scale of pay now allowed to all other Superintendents of Factories, namely, 600 rupees a month.

6. The Commission proposed to retain first-class arsenals, as at present, at Fort William, Allahabad, Ferozepore, Madras, and Bombay; to retain as second-class arsenals those now existing at Rawul Pindi, Rangoon, Mhow, Kurrachee, and Aden; to convert the ammunition depôt at Bellary into a second-class arsenal; to reduce the second-class arsenals at Secunderabad and Quetta to ammunition depôts; to retain the existing ammunition depôts at Agra, Peshawur, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, Tonghoo, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Belgaum, and to abolish the depôts at Nagpore, Bangalore, and St. Thomas' Mount.

7. For the executive duties, the Commission recommended a scale of establishment calculated to provide three officers to each first-class arsenal, two for each second-class arsenal, and one for each of the six more important ammunition depôts of Agra, Peshawur, Secunderabad, Quetta, Ahmedabad, and Poona. The establishment, therefore, would consist of 33 officers, instead of 19, as shown in your statement of the existing establishment, but the Commission proposed to divide the Commissaries into four classes, drawing respectively 500 rupees, 400 rupees, 300 rupees, and 200 rupees a month, instead of three classes as at present, with 500 rupees, 400 rupees, and 250 rupees a month, and they proposed to have five first-class, six second-class, 11 third-class, and 11 fourth-class Commissaries, instead of seven first-class, six second-class, and six third-class Commissaries.

8. The financial result of this part of the proposals of the Commission would appear to be as follows:—

	Monthly.
	<i>Rs.</i>
Staff salaries of 33 Officers on scale proposed by Commission	10,400
Staff salaries of 19 Officers at present - - - -	7,400
Difference - - - <i>Rs.</i>	3,000

or an increased charge of 36,000 rupees a year. To this must be added the regimental pay of 14 additional officers. If seven of these are assumed to be captains and seven lieutenants, their regimental pay would amount to *Rs.* 4,781. 9. 8. a month, or *Rs.* 57,379. 4. a year, making a total additional charge of *Rs.* 93,379. 4. a year. To this charge must be added the prospective liability for pensions of 14 officers who would be additional to the existing establishment of the Royal Artillery in India.

9. As the savings suggested by the Commission under the heads of supervising establishments and factories would amount to about 29,000 rupees, there would remain, on the whole, an approximate extra charge of about 64,000 rupees a year, exclusive of the liability for pensions of 14 additional officers. It is stated by the Commission that against the increased expense should be set off the savings to be effected from the recommendations of a Special Ordnance Committee, under which the reserves of ordnance, ordnance carriages, and ammunition throughout India have been largely reduced, while the abolition of the depôts at Nagpore, Bangalore, and St. Thomas' Mount, as proposed by the Commission, will cause a further saving. These measures, however, though economical in themselves, seem to me to afford no reason for an increase of commissioned officers in the Department.

10. Your Excellency concurs generally in the proposals of the Army Commission, but you recommend a somewhat different arrangement for the supervising staff. The Commission suggested that there should be two Inspectors General of Ordnance, each of these officers having an assistant, and that one Inspector General should be at the head of the arsenals and depôts in Madras and Bombay, and the other at the head of those establishments with the Armies of Bengal and the Punjab, while the Director General should control the Ordnance Factories throughout India. Your Excellency considers that this arrangement would involve too much centralisation, and you propose that there should be four Inspectors General, each of whom would have charge of Ordnance establishments in the Army to which he might be attached. These Inspectors General you recommend should have a staff salary of 800 rupees a month; and as you would dispense with Assistant Inspectors General the whole number of officers required for the supervising staff is the same as that suggested by the Commission. You recommend, however, that the salary of the Director General of Ordnance should be 2,750 rupees a month, instead of 2,500 rupees. The cost of the supervising staff, therefore, according to your Excellency's scheme, approximately would be as follows:—

	Monthly.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1 Director General - - - - -	2,750 - -
4 Inspectors General (as Lieutenant Colonels), <i>Rs. 1,802. 4.</i>	7,209 - -
1 Deputy Director General as Major - - - -	1,240 14 -
1 Assistant to Director General as Captain - -	667 7 8
	<i>Rs.</i> 11,867 5 8

or *Rs. 1,42,408. 4.* annually, that is, *Rs. 11,482. 8.* less than the present cost, and *Rs. 12,190. 8.* more than the charge proposed for this staff by the Army Commission.

11. In respect to the manufacturing establishments, arsenals, and ammunition depôts, you have suggested no alteration in the scheme of the Army Commission, but in a Despatch, No. 51, of 13th March last, you have supported the recommendation of the Government of Bombay that a second Assistant Superintendent of Factories shall be sanctioned for that Presidency. The cost of this officer, even when he is a lieutenant, will somewhat more than neutralize the saving suggested in the salaries of the three senior Superintendents in Bengal, in addition to which there would be the prospective liability for pension of another officer of Royal Artillery. On the whole, therefore, the recommendations of your Excellency involve, besides a liability for the pensions of 15 additional officers, an extra charge of 81,896 rupees a year, arising from an increased cost for executive staff of *Rs. 93,379. 4.*, against a reduction of *Rs. 11,482. 8.*, for supervising staff.

12. In my Despatch, No. 243, of the 26th July, I informed your Excellency that it was not my intention to take steps for reorganising the forces in India into four Armies, and for removing the Armies of Madras and Bombay from the control of the Governments of those Presidencies, but I am of opinion, for the various reasons urged by Lord Northbrook's Government in 1873, and by your Lordship, in Despatch, No. 293 of 1881, that it is expedient to consolidate the three separate ordnance establishments in India into one department under a Director General of Ordnance, who shall be subordinate only to the Government of India, and I authorise this measure accordingly. I am not insensible to the consideration that, unless care is taken, inconvenience may be caused by the centralisation under one head, who will usually be at Simla, of a Department which has its branches all over India, but I have no doubt you will cause the business of the Department to be so arranged as to minimise any inconvenience of the kind; and I request you will furnish me with a copy of the instructions you may issue for the conduct of the Department under the new organisation.

13. I observe that you propose to give the Director General of Ordnance a salary of 2,750 rupees a month, instead of 2,500 rupees, as recommended by the
Army

Army Commission. I am unable to sanction the higher rate of salary, and cannot doubt that the lower rate will be sufficient to enable you to command the services of a thoroughly competent officer. I sanction your other proposals for the supervising staff, but would suggest for your consideration whether it is necessary to have both a deputy and an assistant attached to the Director General. The recommendation of the Army Commission that he should have this assistance was made concurrently with a proposal that the Director General should control the Ordnance Factories throughout India. Under the arrangement now proposed he will not have this duty, and will be relieved from direct control of all Ordnance Establishments. I trust, therefore, that you will consider one officer, either a deputy or assistant, sufficient to attach to the Director General. With respect to the Inspectors General, it is true that there will be three armies instead of four, as proposed, but as the head of the whole Ordnance Department will be relieved from the immediate control of the establishments in Bengal, it will probably be essential to have two circles of superintendence in that Presidency, and I request that you will arrange the limits of the four Ordnance circles in the manner that may seem to you most convenient. There will thus be a saving on the supervising staff of Rs. 14,482. 8., exclusive of that which I hope you will be able to effect by attaching only one officer to the Director General.

14. I further sanction the prospective reduction of the salaries of the three senior Superintendents of Factories in Bengal, and the addition of a second Assistant Superintendent of Factories in Bombay.

15. For the ordinary executive duties of the Department an increase of 14 officers is recommended, and in order partly to meet the increased charge the average rate of salaries is considerably reduced, and the proportion of officers in lower grades largely increased. Your Excellency is in the best position to judge whether the proposed scale of pay is sufficient to attract competent officers of the Royal Artillery to serve in the Department, and assuming that this point has received full consideration, I sanction the prospective division of the Department into four grades on the staff salaries suggested, viz., 500 rupees, 400 rupees, 300 rupees, and 200 rupees a month, respectively. I desire to leave it to your Excellency to fix the proportion of officers in each grade, but it will be necessary to provide that officers shall have a fair prospect of passing through the various classes of Commissary during the maximum period allotted for service in the Department, and I must point out that the numbers proposed for the two lower grades are out of all proportion to those which prevail in other branches of the Service.

16. Following the views of the Army Commission, your Lordship considers that the Department is undermanned, the result being that when officers go on sick leave, or, still more, when they are ordered on service, that arsenals are left under inefficient supervision, and that confusion and waste often ensue. You observe that this was exemplified in the Afghan War, there being reason to believe that serious losses occurred owing to paucity of officers, and you think that in the interests of economy a staff of young officers should always be under training in the Department, so that experienced officers may be available to proceed in charge of field depôts in time of war, and that officers of Royal Artillery may no longer be taken away from their batteries for this duty at a time when they can least be spared.

17. I have given very careful attention to these reasons, which possess considerable force. On the other hand, I find that until comparatively recent years an establishment limited to one officer was deemed sufficient for each arsenal or magazine, and that it is not many years since a few additional Commissaries of the lower grades were for the first time sanctioned to fill vacancies, and to give assistance in the larger arsenals. Further, I find that when the army was much larger than it now is, when the number of batteries, regiments, and garrisons were more numerous, and when there were more arsenals and magazines than at present, and when communications were more difficult, the establishment of officers allowed never approached the number now proposed. With this lower establishment, too, various important wars were conducted to an entirely successful conclusion without, as far as I know, any complaints as to failure on the part of the Ordnance Department.

18. The existing establishment seems to have been fixed after much careful consideration by the Government of the day, and it is to be recollected that the present facilities for professional instruction given to artillery officers must render it more easy than it was formerly to find officers well qualified for the Ordnance Department, and who, at all events, may be relied on to perform the less important duties with efficiency. The system, too, of employment of officers in the Department for limited periods, and of employing officiating officers from time to time in room of those absent on furlough or sick leave, must make it, as time goes on, easy to find officers accustomed to the work of the Department. In the event of a war, however important or extended, it does not appear that it has ever been found necessary to employ more than a very moderate number of officers in responsible situations in the Ordnance Department in the field; and considering that there must always be many batteries in India removed from the scene of war, that if the war is a serious one all officers of Royal Artillery absent on furlough may be required to rejoin, and that practically the whole regiment of Royal Artillery constitutes a reserve, I cannot think that it is likely that sufficient officers could not be obtained to supply the wants of the Ordnance Department, without rendering batteries inefficient at a time when their officers can least be spared.

19. Nor can I omit to point out that, apart from the large body of Officers of Royal Artillery, there are more than 170 European Warrant Officers employed in arsenals, magazines, and depôts. Most of these Warrant Officers must possess great experience, and some of them are entrusted with very responsible charges, while several of them hold honorary commissions as lieutenants and captains. These officers are fully available for field service, and have constantly been employed with armies on active service, as well as in responsible duties in time of peace.

20. On the whole, therefore, I am unable to sanction the large augmentation to the establishment of the Ordnance Department that has been recommended. As stated in para. 3, 23 Commissaries seem to be now actually serving. This number, under the proposed classification of arsenals and depôts, provides two officers for each first-class arsenal, and 13 officers for the six second-class arsenals and six larger ammunition depôts. Should you consider that more officers are still necessary, I sanction an increase that will not exceed in cost the saving to be effected in the supervising staff of the Department, as shown in para. 13, and such further saving as may be effected in the classification and salaries of the Commissaries of Ordnance under the proposals summarized in para. 15 of this Despatch.

21. In regard to the proposed future classification of arsenals and ammunition depôts detailed in para. 6 of this Despatch, I request that, before deciding to convert the ammunition depôt at Bellary into a second-class arsenal, you will obtain the opinion of the Commander in Chief of the Madras Army as to the necessity of the measure. Your other suggestions as to classification are approved.

22. You propose that the posts of Director General of Ordnance and Inspectors General shall be tenable only for five years; that the Director General of Ordnance, if not appointed in that rank, shall have the local rank of Major General, and not be required to vacate if promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General during his tour of office; that officers of any rank under that of Lieutenant General be eligible for the post of Inspector General; that Superintendents of Factories shall hold office for five years, being eligible for reappointment; that Assistant Superintendents of Factories hold office for three years under existing rules; and that all other officers of the Ordnance Department should be eligible to remain in it for 10 years, when they should revert to regimental duty.

23. With slight modifications I approve of the foregoing proposals, and I therefore sanction the following rules:—

I. That the Director General of Ordnance and the Inspectors General hold their appointments for a term of five years.

II. That no officer above the rank of Major General be appointed Director

Director General, and that no officer above the rank of colonel be appointed an Inspector General of Ordnance, but that the Director General and Inspectors General be allowed to retain their appointments for the full term of five years, notwithstanding that the former be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, or an Inspector General to the rank of Major General.

III. That Superintendents of Factories and all officers of the Ordnance Department (except Assistant Superintendents of Factories) shall be appointed for a term of five years, but they shall be eligible for reappointment for a similar term, after which they should revert to regimental duty.

IV. That Assistant Superintendents of Factories be appointed, as at present, for a term of three years.

V. That no officer hold an appointment in the Department, except those of Director General or Inspector General, after promotion to the rank of Major General.

24. Your recommendation that the Director General of Ordnance, when he is not a Major General, shall have the local rank of Major General, has been referred to the War Office, and on receipt of a reply I will again address you.

25. Meanwhile it will probably be convenient that your Excellency should issue the requisite orders for the reorganisation of the department, and I request that a copy of those orders may be forwarded for my information.

I have, &c.
(signed) Kimberley.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (No. 370—Military) to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis, India Office, London, 6 December 1883.

WITH reference to the 24th paragraph of my Military Despatch, No. 337, of 1883, (From Horse Guards, 17th November 1883, Reference 7648.) the 8th November last, I have to inform you that His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, has consented to the local rank of Major General being conferred upon the Director General of Ordnance for India, when not appointed in that rank.

I have, &c.
(signed) Kimberley.

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 31 of 1884—Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. (Received 18 March 1884.)

My Lord, Fort William, 26 February 1884.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 337, of the 8th November 1883, conveying the decision of Her Majesty's Government on our proposals for the reorganisation of the Ordnance Department in India, we have the honour to forward herewith the papers noted in the margin, showing the action taken by us in order to give effect to that decision.

2. It will be observed that in some respects we have departed from the proposals originally made in our Despatch, No. 293, of the 5th August 1881, but we trust that the following statement of our reasons for so doing will satisfy your Lordship that the change was absolutely necessary.

3. In the first place, we have decided not to disturb the existing arrangements for the administrative staff in Bengal, except so far as the revision of salaries

salaries necessitates a change, and we have therefore retained an Inspector General, with a Deputy Inspector General on 600 rupees, staff, instead of having two Inspectors General, as proposed. As our proposals for the distribution of the army into four divisions, each under a Lieutenant General, were not accepted, there was no object in breaking up the administration of the Bengal Department into two circles, and to have done so at the present moment, when, in view of the changes actually carried out, it is of importance that the administration should work smoothly and without disturbance, would have been specially inconvenient and perhaps embarrassing. The change would, moreover, have caused extra expense in office establishments, accommodation, and other contingent expenses. At the same time, there will be no difficulty hereafter, should it be considered advisable, in breaking up the Bengal Department into two circles, or in placing the arsenals and depôts under one head, and the factories, either of Bengal or of all India, under another.

4. We have also, on further consideration, come to the conclusion that the duties of an Inspector General cannot possibly be carried on without the help of an assistant. As pointed out by the Army Organisation Commission, it would be inexpedient to leave an office of such importance wholly dependent on one man. "Sickness, absence on duty, and other causes would bring his office work in great measure to a standstill till his return to duty. But besides this, there would be more work in the office of the Inspector General of Ordnance than one officer could efficiently and promptly carry out." We have therefore allotted three commissaries of the second class to these posts, but as they are not to be seconded the Inspectors General will be free to select officers of any grade, according to their personal qualifications.

5. We have carefully considered the suggestion made in para. 13 of the Despatch under reply, that it may not be necessary to have both a deputy and an assistant attached to the Director General, and are of opinion that, for the present at any rate, and until further experience of the new system has been obtained, his staff should remain as originally proposed.

6. The accompanying statement shows the cost of the present establishment, and of that notified in India Army Circulars, clause 5, of 1884. It will be seen that there is a saving of 2,928 rupees per annum, which we should be glad, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, to apply towards an increase to the salaries of the Inspectors General.

The proposals in our Despatch, No. 293 of 1881, for the staff salaries of these appointments were made with some reference to the amount thought suitable for the heads of other departments, such as the Chiefs of the Staff, the Commissary Generals, and the Controllers of Military Accounts, which were fixed at 2,000 rupees, consolidated, for each division of the army. As, however, our proposals *Rs. 2,500, Bengal.* on this head have not been carried out, and the pay of the two *" 2,200 { Madras.* last-named offices remains on the old footing, it is, we consider, *Bombay.* only proper that the staff pay of the administrative staff of the Ordnance Department should be reconsidered.

We would propose, therefore, that the pay of the Inspectors General be consolidated at 2,000 rupees for Madras and Bombay, and 2,200 rupees for Bengal. This would cause an increase of 8,799 rupees per annum, reduced by the above saving to 5,871 rupees. This small increase may be considered as met by the saving referred to in paragraph 3 of this Despatch.

7. As regards the executive staff, the sanctioned establishment, in which there have been various temporary changes of late years, is now as follows:—

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Commissaries, 1st Class - - - -	3	2	1	6
" 2nd " - - - -	2	1	3	6
" 3rd " - - - -	4	2	3	9
		TOTAL - - -		21

There has, we may explain, never been any formal revision of the establishment fixed in our General Order, No. 342 of 1874, but various changes and reductions consequent on the Report of the Ordnance Commission of 1874 have slightly reduced the total establishment as then existing, and the above may be accepted as the present sanctioned strength.

8. The executive staff as now sanctioned will for the present be distributed as follows:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
First class arsenals, Calcutta, Allahabad, Ferozepore, Madras, and Bombay.	5	- -	5	—
Second class arsenals, Rawal Pindi, Rangoon, Secunderabad, Karachi, Mhow, and Aden.	- -	6	—	—
First class depôts, Agra, Quetta, Poona, and St. Thomas's Mount.	- -	- -	- -	4
Assistants to the Inspectors General of Ordnance.	- -	3	—	—
TOTAL - - -	5	9	5	4

This distribution is made according to the existing status and number of our ordnance establishments, and will be subject to such changes as may be found necessary hereafter should the number and position of the second class arsenals or first class depôts be in any way modified.

9. But although we have carried out the instructions of Her Majesty's Government in respect to the strength of the executive staff, and have limited the increase, as desired, so as not to exceed in cost the saving effected in the supervising staff, we would again record our opinion that the scale of establishment sanctioned is not sufficient for the efficient and economical management of our arsenals.

10. Since the establishment of officers was originally fixed, the area of supply for each arsenal has been largely widened; the number of warlike stores in their charge is not only far greater in number than it was, but they are also of a more varied and scientific character, requiring special and technical knowledge for their proper care, manufacture, and repair; the arsenal workshops are now fully equipped with a valuable and extensive plant of machinery, worked by steam power; the regulations for the equipment of the army are more minute and exacting than formerly; and, without any disparagement of the administrative or executive staff of former days, it may certainly be said that far more is required from the executive officers of the present time than was expected 30, or even 20, years ago. Not only cannot the duties be efficiently conducted with this limited staff, but we are satisfied that we suffer considerable loss from the want of more supervision in our ordnance establishments, and that the statements to this effect put forward by the Army Organisation Commission (extracted in the margin) are in no degree exaggerated or too highly coloured.

11. In deference however to your Lordship's views, as expressed in paragraphs 17-20 of the Despatch under reply, we abstain from making any further proposals for an increase to the establishments of arsenals and depôts, but we would beg that some margin on the present establishment may be allowed, to provide for the absence of officers on furlough, leave, or special duty. As will be seen from the distribution given in paragraph 8

of this Despatch, if any officer is absent from any cause, there is absolutely no one to take his place, and it will be necessary to apply to the Commander in Chief for the services of an officer to fill the temporary vacancy. There is always some unavoidable delay in obtaining an officer's services, and when obtained, he is wholly untrained and inexperienced in the duties required of him, the result being, as has been only too plainly proved, inefficient working, and loss and waste of public property.

12. It is true that in future the permanent staff will consist wholly of officers holding their appointments for a limited tenure, and therefore not eligible for long furlough; but even for six months, or for any temporary special duty, it is necessary that the vacancy should be filled; and the fact of their being tenable for so short a period will deter officers from readily coming forward as candidates for these temporary appointments.

13. We therefore request that a reserve of five officers of the fourth class may be allowed for this purpose. The extra cost of this reserve would be partly counterbalanced by the non-appointment of acting officers under the present practice, as such acting appointments would only be necessary when the number of absentees exceeded the number of officers allowed as a reserve; and, apart from this, we are well assured that the outlay will be amply recouped in the increased efficiency and more economical working of our ordnance establishments.

14. We trust that our proceedings may meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, and that we may be favoured at an early date with a decision on the proposals put forward in paragraphs 6 and 13 of this Despatch.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
J. Gibbs.
T. F. Wilson.
C. P. Ilbert.
S. C. Bayley.
T. C. Hope.
A. Colvin.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—ORGANISATION.

(No. 84, D, Ordnance Department, Organisation, dated Fort William, 14th January 1884.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *O. R. Newmarch*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department.
Bombay.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a copy of a draft G. G. O. which has received the approval of the Governor General in Council, and will shortly be issued, notifying that, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Ordnance Departments of the three presidencies will be amalgamated from the 1st April 1884.

2. I am to add, for the further information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the Viceroy in Council has been pleased to appoint Colonel T. E. Hughes, R.A., Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, to be Director General of Ordnance in India.

(Confidential.—No. 86-D, Ordnance Department, Organisation, dated Fort William, 15th January 1884.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *O. R. Newmarch*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to Colonel *T. E. Hughes*, R.A., Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal.

I AM directed to forward herewith, for your information, a copy of a draft Government General Order which will shortly be issued, regarding the amalgamation of the Ordnance Departments of the three presidencies from the 1st of April next.

2. You will observe from the letters marginally cited, copies of which are enclosed, that the Governments of Madras and Bombay have been informed that this Government General Order will be soon published, and that the Viceroy in Council has been pleased to appoint you Director General of Ordnance in India.

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, No. 84, D, dated 14th January 1884.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, No. 84, D, dated the 14th January 1884.

3. His Excellency has also approved of the appointment of Major R. F. Lewis as Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal.

4. I am now to request that the Government of India may be favoured with your opinion as to the officers who should form the administrative staff of the amalgamated Ordnance Department, the names of the officers so submitted being selected from the lists of the Ordnance Departments of the three presidencies.

5. The office of the Director General will be with the Government of India at Simla, and that of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, will be permanently located at Calcutta.

(ARMY CIRCULAR.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—Fort William, 31 January 1884.

Clause 5.—Organisation.—Ordnance Department.

Amalgamation of the Ordnance Establishments of the Three Presidencies.

WITH the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the most Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the ordnance establishments of the three presidencies will, from the 1st April 1884, be amalgamated into one department subordinate to the Government of India, but under the immediate control of a Director General of Ordnance, who will be the adviser of Government on all ordnance matters, and be responsible for the efficient and economical working of the whole department.

2. The first appointment of commissioned officers to the department will be made by His Excellency the Viceroy, all proposals for their subsequent promotion, transfer, and leave being submitted by the Director General for the orders of the Government of India. He will dispose of all questions relating to the appointment, transfer, and leave of all warrant and non-commissioned officers.

The manufacturing establishments will remain under the superintendence of the Inspectors General of Ordnance, but the general direction as to the nature and amount of work to be undertaken annually in each factory will rest with the Director General. The Director General will be responsible for the supply and distribution of ordnance stores, and for the preparation and submission of the annual estimates, as well as of the annual indents for stores procured from England.

3. The consolidated Ordnance Department for all India will for the present be divided into three circles of superintendence and supply, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, each under the charge of an Inspector General of Ordnance, who will be allowed an assistant taken from the establishment of commissaries, but not seconded. The Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, will also be assisted by a Deputy Inspector General.

4. The whole establishment of commissioned officers will be as follows:—

	Rs.	
1 Director General of Ordnance - -	2,500	Consolidated.
3 Inspectors General of Ordnance - -	800	
1 Deputy Director General of Ordnance -	600	
1 „ Inspector General of Ordnance -	600	
1 Assistant to the Director General of Ordnance.	250	
5 Commissaries of Ordnance, 1st class -	500	
9 „ „ 2nd class -	400	
5 „ „ 3rd class -	300	
4 „ „ 4th class -	200	
· FACTORIES.		
10 Superintendents of Factories - -	600	
6 Assistant Superintendents of Factories -		
The first year - - - -	150	
The second and succeeding years - -	200	

* Majors of artillery draw Staff Corps pay, Rs. 640. 14. a month, in addition to staff pay.

Officers now in the department will retain their present rates of staff pay till promoted to a higher grade.

5. The Director General and the Inspectors General of Ordnance will hold their appointments for a term of five years, and the local rank of major general will be conferred upon the Director General when not appointed in that rank.

No officer above the rank of major general will be appointed Director General, nor will any officer above the rank of colonel be appointed an Inspector General, but the Director General and Inspectors General will be allowed to retain their appointments for the full term of five years, even if the former be promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, or the latter to the rank of major general. With this exception no officer shall hold an appointment in the Department after promotion to the rank of major general.

Assistant superintendents of factories will be appointed, as at present, for a term of three years, but all superintendents of factories and commissaries of ordnance will be appointed for a term of five years; they will then be eligible for reappointment for a similar term, after which they will revert to regimental duty.

(signed) O. R. Newmarch, Lieutenant Colonel,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT showing the Present and Proposed Establishment and COST of the Commissioned Officers of the ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT in the Three PRESIDENCIES.

0.131.

4 M 4

DESCRIPTION OF APPOINTMENTS.	PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT AND COST.				DESCRIPTION OF APPOINTMENTS.	PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT AND COST.			
	Nos.	Regimental Pay per Mensem.	Staff Salary.	Total Pay per Mensem.		Nos.	Regimental Pay per Mensem.	Staff Salary.	Total Pay per Mensem.
<i>Administrative Staff:</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Administrative Staff:</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal - - -	1	Consolidated -	Consolidated -	2,500 - -	Director General of Ordnance in India - - -	1	Consolidated -	Consolidated -	2,500 - -
Ditto - - ditto - - Madras and Bombay	2	- ditto -	- ditto -	4,400 - -	Inspectors General of Ordnance, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.	3	1,002 4 -	(a) 830 - -	5,408 12 -
Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal -	1	1,002 4 -	(a) 830 - -	1,832 4 -	Deputy Director General of Ordnance in India -	1	1,002 4 -	600 - -	1,602 4 -
Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras and Bombay.	2	1,002 4 -	(a) 630 - -	3,234 8 -	Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal -	1	1,002 4 -	(a) 630 - -	1,632 4 -
Assistant Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal -	1	417 7 8	(a) 560 - -	977 7 8	Assistant Director General of Ordnance - - -	1	265 12 -	250 - -	515 12 -
TOTAL - - -	7	- - -	- - -	12,944 3 8	TOTAL - - -	7	- - -	- - -	11,717 - -
<i>Factories:</i>					<i>Factories:</i>				
Senior Superintendents of Factories, Bengal - -	3	- - -	750 - -	2,250 - -	Superintendents of Factories - - - - -	10	- - -	600 - -	6,000 - -
Junior Superintendents of Factories, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.	7	- - -	600 - -	4,200 - -	Assistant Superintendents of Factories - - -	6	- - -	200 - -	1,200 - -
Assistant Superintendents of Factories, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.	6	- - -	200 - -	1,200 - -	TOTAL - - -	16	- - -	- - -	7,200 - -
TOTAL - - -	16	- - -	- - -	7,650 - -	<i>Executive Staff:</i>				
<i>Executive Staff:</i>					<i>Executive Staff:</i>				
Commissaries of Ordnance, 1st class - - -	6	- - -	500 - -	3,000 - -	Commissaries of Ordnance, 1st class - - -	5	- - -	500 - -	2,500 - -
Ditto - - ditto 2nd class - - -	6	- - -	400 - -	2,400 - -	Ditto - - ditto 2nd class - - -	9	- - -	400 - -	3,600 - -
Ditto - - ditto 3rd class - - -	9	- - -	250 - -	2,250 - -	Ditto - - ditto 3rd class - - -	5	- - -	300 - -	1,500 - -
TOTAL - - -	21	- - -	- - -	7,650 - -	Ditto - - ditto 4th class - - -	4	- - -	200 - -	800 - -
<i>GRAND TOTAL Number and Cost per Mensem -</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>28,244 3 8</i>	<i>Add—</i>				
<i>TOTAL Cost per Annum - - -</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>3,38,930 12 -</i>	Pay of Rank of 1 Captain - - - - -	-	417 7 8	- - -	417 7 8
					Ditto - - 1 Lieutenant - - - - -	-	265 12 -	- - -	265 12 -
					TOTAL - - -	23	- - -	- - -	9,083 3 8
					<i>GRAND TOTAL Number and Cost per Mensem</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>28,000 3 8</i>
					<i>TOTAL Cost per Annum - - -</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>3,36,002 12 -</i>

(a) Including presidency house rent of rank, Bengal and Madras.

A B S T R A C T.

Total annual cost of the present establishment - - - - -	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	3,38,930 12 -
Ditto - - - of the proposed establishment - - - - -		3,36,002 12 -
Annual Saving - - - <i>Rs.</i>		2,928 - -

CHANGES IN THE INDIAN ARMY SYSTEM.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (No. 130—Military)
to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis,

India Office, London, 8 May 1884.

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Lordship's Military Letter, No. 31, of 26th February 1884, showing the action taken by your Government in order to give effect to the instructions conveyed in my Despatch, No. 337, of the 8th November 1883, in respect to the reorganisation of the Ordnance Department in India.

2. Your Government consider that it will be undesirable to divide the Bengal Presidency into two circles of Ordnance administration, and propose, therefore, for the present at any rate, to retain an inspector general, with a deputy inspector general on 600 rupees, staff, for all Bengal, a course which you consider will be more economical than that originally proposed. Your Lordship considers further that each Inspector General of Ordnance should have an assistant, and you have allotted three commissaries of the second class to these posts. These officers are not to be seconded, and the inspectors general are to be left free to select officers of any grade according to their personal qualifications. I approve of these measures, and I sanction a deputy and an assistant being attached to the Director General, as your Government, after carefully considering the matter, are of opinion that, for the present at any rate, and until further experience of the new system has been obtained, his staff should remain as originally proposed.

3. You propose that the pay of the Inspectors General of Madras and Bombay shall be consolidated at 2,000 rupees a month, and that for Bengal at 2,200 rupees, but the reasons assigned for this increase of salaries do not appear to me to justify a departure from the decision already communicated to you.

4. I am prepared, however, on the grounds stated in your Despatch, to modify the decision communicated in my Despatch of the 8th November 1883, No. 337, and sanction the formation of a reserve class of officers to be exclusively employed in arsenals, but I desire that the number may be limited to three, which I consider will meet the requirements of the department. It will be understood, of course, that the vacancies in this reserve class, caused by the employment of any of the officers, will not be filled up until the whole reserve is exhausted.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Kimberley.*

— IX. —

MEDICAL SERVICE.

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 315 of 1881—Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. (*Received 19 September 1881*).

My Lord,

Simla, 26 August 1881.

IN continuation of our previous Despatches on the proposals of the Indian Army Commission, we have now the honour to lay before Her Majesty's Government our recommendations regarding the organisation of the Medical Service in India.

2. This important and difficult subject is dealt with in Chapter IX. of the Report. The first section deals with the administrative portion of the staff. The Commission propose various changes in the organisation of the Medical Service, framed on the assumption that two separate Medical Departments would be maintained in India, and it will be seen that these proposals have in effect been already anticipated by the measures carried out in pursuance of Lord Cranbrook's Despatches of the 30th October 1879, No. 301, and the 22nd January 1880, No. 6 (Public). The principle involved in this change is briefly that, whereas separate administrative staffs used to be provided for British and Indian troops throughout the country, the Deputy Surgeons General of Divisions are now chosen partly from each service and superintend the medical staff of both services in their respective commands, while the Surgeon General of Her Majesty's Forces in each Presidency exercises a general control over all the officers, both of the British and Indian Medical Departments, who are employed on military duty. The result has been a very considerable saving under this head of expenditure.

3. Section 2 of the chapter deals with the executive staff. A modified regimental system is advocated; but the officers of each service are to be available for duty with the troops of either when needed; and the Commission consider that by the adoption of their plan the number of medical officers on military duty in India may be considerably reduced. A reduction is no doubt practicable, but, so long as the existing organisation of the Medical Services is maintained, it can, in our opinion, be carried out effectively only by the substitution of the station for the regimental hospital system, a change which is now in process of being carried out, and from which we anticipate very satisfactory financial results.

4. But these changes and proposals still leave untouched the great defect, that the medical staff in India is constituted in two separate services, British and Indian. This separation is extremely costly, inasmuch as it involves the necessity for maintaining a double staff, and therefore an unnecessary number of executive medical officers. The officers of one service are not eligible for employment with the troops of the other. If two detachments, however small, of British and Native troops are stationed in one place, two medical officers are required to look after them, although the duty could be perfectly well performed by one.

5. The Commission, indeed, propose to do away with this condition, but we doubt if their proposal would work in practice. And there would remain in any case the grave administrative difficulty, which has been of late so prominently before the notice of the Government and the public, involved in the maintenance of two separate services, competing against each other for candidates, and serving under different and often embarrassing conditions.

6. To remedy these evils it has been more than once proposed to effect an amalgamation of the two services; and, as your Lordship is aware, the War Office at one time professed its readiness to accept the plan of imposing all the medical duties in India, for both British and Native troops, upon the Indian

* See Enclosures to Lord Cranbrook's Despatch of the 6th November 1879, No. 329. Medical Department,* and the Commission, in the concluding section of Chapter X. of their Report, put forward the proposal for an Indian Medical Corps, to be recruited from the Army Medical Department, and to undertake the whole medical duty in India.

7. Of the economical and administrative advantages of such an arrangement there can be no doubt; but we are apprehensive that a definite proposition to carry out such a measure might be met by many weighty objections, among which would be the great reduction involved in the establishment and status of the Army Medical Department, the loss of the prizes afforded by the higher appointments in India now open to its senior members, and the fact that the service would lose the valuable experience afforded by duty with troops in India. We have, however, been deeply impressed with the necessity for a radical reform of the Indian medical system, not only on account of the objections already stated, but because the rule under which officers of the British Medical Service are withdrawn after a tour of only five years' duty in India is very expensive, and because the Indian Government has altogether an insufficient control over the expenditure involved in the conditions of the service. And we are satisfied that the needful improvement, both economical and administrative, is to be found only in some measure of unification.

8. The essential points to be aimed at appear to be, first, that there should be one Medical Service for India; and secondly, that complete authority over the officers of that service while in India as to employment, distribution, and remuneration, should rest with the Government of India. And as the proposals of the Commission and others which have been under our consideration did not appear to provide for this in a satisfactory way, we invited the two heads of the Medical Service in India, Dr. Crawford, Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces, and Dr. Cunningham, Surgeon General with the Government of India, to consider the matter, and see if they could not devise a suitable scheme; and we have now to forward a memorandum drawn up by these officers, which appears to us to satisfy all the essential conditions of the case, and to provide a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

9. For the details of the scheme we would refer your Lordship to the memorandum itself; we will merely notice the following points in it.

10. It is proposed that there shall be a single Medical Service for the British and Indian armies, the officers serving in India forming a local branch of this Imperial Service, which they propose should in future be called the "Royal Medical Service," instead of the Army Medical Department. This Indian branch to be supplied by volunteers of not more than three years' service, whose names on their transfer to it are to be borne on the general list in *Italics*. These officers are to be employed after arrival in India for two years at least on strictly military duty, after which they will be eligible for civil employ, but will be liable at all times to be recalled for military service if wanted. If after 10 years' continuous service in civil employ they do not return to military duty they would not be eligible for promotion to the administrative grade with the army, but must look for such advancement in the civil line only, although their services would continue to be available for military duty if required.

11. Officers of this Indian Branch of the Royal Medical Service are to come under the furlough rules of 1875. It is recommended that no officer shall be allowed to accumulate more than two years' leave at one time, and also that any officer requiring more leave than that for the restoration of his health shall be placed on half-pay, unless he have the necessary amount of furlough at his credit.

12. Officers of the Indian branch of the Royal Medical Service are to be entirely at the disposal of the Government of India, to be in fact on the same footing in this respect as officers of the old Indian Corps of Engineers; that is to say, their promotion and retirement would be governed by the general rules of the Royal Medical Service, but they would not be eligible to leave India except under the furlough rules. Exchanges, however, should be freely allowed between the Indian branch and the general service, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State for War and the Secretary of State for India. Power is also

also proposed to be taken to make transfers of officers from one branch to the other, when it may be necessary to do so in the interest of the public service.

13. The half pay and pensions for the Indian branch of the Royal Medical Service to be on the scale recently granted to the present Indian Medical Service; the amount being calculated at Home and Indian rates for the portions of service passed at Home and in India respectively.

14. Fourteen good-service pensions are proposed for the Indian branch, to be held after retirement.

15. The head of the Royal Medical Service in India to be an officer attached to the Government of India. The memorandum does not specify the title which should be given to this officer: we think that, with reference to the analogous titles of Commander in Chief in India and Adjutant General in India, the title of "Director General, Royal Medical Service in India," would be appropriate. The pay proposed in the memorandum for this officer, 3,000 rupees per month, appears suitable, with reference to the great responsibility of the office. The post should be tenable for five years, so long as the occupant does not exceed 60 years of age.

16. For the control of that branch of the service employed on military duty, there would be a Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces in India, who would be on the Staff of the Commander in Chief. A Surgeon General is proposed for each of the four armies which we have recommended as the future organisation of the Indian Army, and 16 Deputy Surgeons General, being one for each division and first class district, also nine Brigade Surgeons, as principal medical officers of the second class districts. The pay of a Surgeon General is to be 2,250 rupees, that of the Surgeons General of Madras and Bombay being now 2,500 rupees. The Deputy Surgeons General to have 1,800 rupees each, as at present, the number of these being reduced from 21 to 16. The nine Brigade Surgeons in charge of districts to have each a staff salary of 300 rupees. A Secretary is proposed on 1,200 rupees for the Director General. The Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces, to have a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary instead of two Secretaries as at present; the Secretaries to the Surgeons General of the Madras and Bombay Armies to be abolished.

17. As regards the civil administration, the Surgeons General at Madras and Bombay are to be replaced eventually by Deputy Surgeons General. The pay of the Sanitary Commissioners, Madras and Bombay, to be equalised with that of the Sanitary Commissioners in other provinces.

18. The general result of these modifications is given in paragraphs 23 and 24 of the memorandum, and shows a total saving under administrative staff of 73,800 rupees per annum.

19. The memorandum proceeds to deal with the employment of Natives of India in the Civil Medical Service. It is proposed to constitute an "Indian Medical Service," in two grades, Assistant Surgeons, and Civil Medical Officers. These, although primarily engaged in view to civil employ, are to be liable for duty in military hospitals within their province or elsewhere when required. The service to be established on a local basis.

20. The second part of the memorandum deals with the application of the proposed new system to existing circumstances. It is urged that the new organisation should be introduced as early as possible, and that in this view the new mode of recruiting the service should have immediate effect, while it is proposed to carry out the change as regards the existing members of the service in the following way. As soon as the proper strength of the Indian Establishment has been fixed, having regard to the numerical reduction resulting from the station hospital system now in course of being introduced, the deficiencies in numbers, that is to say, the difference between the strength of the present Indian Medical Services (of the three Presidencies) and the number of medical officers altogether required for India, should be made good by inviting officers of the existing Army Medical Department to volunteer for the Indian branch of the new Royal Medical Service. Volunteers thus accepted would pass under the authority of the Indian Government. A further limitation is proposed of the

number of members permitted to volunteer for the Indian service, who entered the Army Medical Department before the 31st March 1865. The Surgeons General draw the line at this point, because, as they observe, in the Indian Service there is a marked and natural division at this date, caused by a gap of 4½ years during which no admissions took place, and because those who entered the Indian Service on and after the 31st March 1865 are subject to any alterations in the regulations which may be determined on. The authors of the memorandum propose, therefore, that the amalgamation of the Services should take effect absolutely only with those who entered the services after this date, and that as regards the Indian Medical Service, all the members of it who entered after this date shall be admitted to the Indian Branch of the Royal Medical Service. It is evident that the conditions of service of these officers will in no way be affected by the transfer. They will continue to be under the same rules as before as regards pension and furlough; and they will retain all the privileges they now have. The only change as regards them will be in designation, and that they will be eligible to exchange with officers of the Home Branch of the Service, under the conditions stated.

21. Thus when the change is carried out, and until it has taken final effect, Paragraph 45. the medical officers in India would be comprised in the following classes :—

A. Officers of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Services who entered before 31st March 1865. These officers would continue to be borne on separate lists as at present, until they disappear therefrom.

B. Officers of the Army Medical Department who entered before the 31st March 1865, and have been transferred to the Indian Branch of the Royal Medical Service. These officers would occupy their present position in the transformed Army Medical Department, their names being printed in italics to signify that they belong to the Indian Branch.

C. Officers of the Royal Medical Service, Indian Branch, composed of the Indian officers of the three Presidencies who entered on and after the 31st March 1865, and the officers of the same standing transferred from the Army Medical Department. All these to be arranged in one list in order of seniority.

22. All this is somewhat complicated; but some degree of complication seems inevitable in a great change of this sort, especially if it is desired to carry out the measure in any degree as regards existing members of the Service. Unless this be done, the measure would in effect be postponed for 30 years or more, an arrangement which could not be seriously contemplated. Under the proposed arrangement, the measure of amalgamation will be finally accomplished so soon as the medical officers who entered the services before the 31st March 1865, that is, the officers of classes *A* and *B*, have disappeared from the list, which may be expected to occur in about 10 years.

23. It may be noticed that, whereas when the Indian Corps of Artillery and Engineers were transferred to the British Service in 1861, it was provided that the officers should still be kept on their separate lists for the purposes of promotion until the whole of them had disappeared, it is now proposed to amalgamate the three Indian and the British Services, excluding those only of a certain standing. This separation was necessary in the case of the Artillery and Engineers, because promotion in all these regiments was governed by regimental seniority. But in the Medical Service promotion to the rank of Surgeon Major goes by length of service, and thereafter by selection, so that no inconvenience or complication will arise from the fusion of the three lists into one.

24. It has been pointed out above that the saving in the administrative staff will amount to about three-fourths of a lakh per annum. But this is the smallest part of the saving; the essential economy will occur in the executive grades of the department by the abolition of the embarrassing arrangement which now exists, under which the officers of either service are not available for duty with troops of the other. It is impossible to say precisely what the saving will be under this head; but there is probably no branch of the Army reforms which we have recommended which offers a more promising field for the exercise of economy

economy, without any sacrifice of efficiency, than this plan of the amalgamation of the Medical Services.

25. We may also point out, as has been done in the memorandum, that this measure does not depend in any essential respect upon the general scheme of army reorganisation which the Government of India desire to see carried out, except so far as regards the detailed distribution of the superior officers, but may be brought into operation on its own merits, and quite independently of other changes. We accordingly recommend it confidently for early adoption by Her Majesty's Government.

26. The Surgeons General, in paragraph 14 of their memorandum, refer to another which they have lately submitted, recommending some important modifications in the rules which govern the allowances of medical officers. This is a separate subject which is now under our consideration, and regarding which we shall hereafter address your Lordship. We attach a copy of the memorandum referred to, merely observing here that the existing regulations on this head are certainly very complicated and troublesome, and involve needless expense, and that they call for revision.

27. There is one more point on which we desire to remark. The Surgeons General in their memorandum point out that, under the terms of the Royal Warrant of the 27th November 1879, one-half of the appointments in the Army Medical Department to be made annually may be filled on the nomination of the heads of colleges, leaving the other half to be filled up by open competition. On this we may observe that, while open competition is a very good way of supplying the public service, when the competition is effective, that is to say, when the number of competitors is so much in excess of the available vacancies as to secure a class of successful candidates above the average in point of talent; yet when, as has happened with regard to all the Medical Services, the number of candidates has been but little more than the number of appointments to be filled, the advantage of the competitive system becomes doubtful. Moreover, there is an essential difference between the sort of competition, like that for Woolwich and Sandhurst, where the candidates after being selected by competition subsequently undergo their course of special training, or the open competition which has so long been the mode of selection for scholarships at the universities; and the competition like that which it has been attempted to establish for the Medical Service. In this case the candidates have already completed their professional education, and passed all the examinations necessary to gain their diploma or degree, and are then called upon to undergo a further examination, possibly of a much less complete kind. It is said that the disinclination felt by a young medical man to go through the course of special training necessary before appearing at this competition, and to undergo the risk of discredit involved in failure at a public test of this sort, tends to deter many eligible candidates from presenting themselves. It is difficult to believe that when the good emoluments and assured prospects of the proposed Royal Medical Service are compared with the openings available for the majority of private practitioners, the competition for this branch of the public service should not be sufficiently keen if there were not some special obstacles presented, and there seems good reason to suppose that if a certain number of these appointments were offered to the different medical schools, many of the most distinguished students thereat would be ready to come forward, and that in this way a very superior class of candidates would be obtained. We are therefore of opinion that it would be desirable to give practical effect to the provisions of the warrant which bear upon this point.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

- Enclosures to India Government Letter, No. 315 of 1881.

JOINT MEMORANDUM on the Reorganisation of the Medical Service in India.

1. IN accordance with the wishes of the Governor General in Council, as Instructions received. communicated to us by a demi-official letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, dated the 28th ultimo, we have carefully deliberated on the proper organisation of the Medical Service in India. We have taken as our guide the general instructions contained in that letter, which, among other things, prescribed the following conditions as essential for any scheme which could be adopted by the Government of India.

“*First*, that there should be only one Medical Service for India; and, *secondly*, that complete authority over the Medical Service serving in India as to employment, distribution, and remuneration, shall rest with the Government of India.”

It was further remarked that—

“Subject to these conditions, the more completely the service in India were amalgamated with the British service at home, as to freedom of exchange, &c., the better.

“Provision would need to be made for the civil medical duties of the Government. This might be effected by lending officers from the Medical Service to the Civil Governments under such tests and conditions as might be determined.

“Provision would also have to be made for the employment of natives in the Civil Medical Service.”

On all matters connected with such a scheme we have arrived at certain very definite conclusions, and we have now the honour to submit them for the consideration of His Excellency.

2. We shall first explain how, in our opinion, the one Medical Service for Division of the subject. India should be constituted; and then show how this constitution, and the regulations under which it would be governed, may be applied to existing circumstances.

I.—*Constitution of a single Medical Service for India.*

3. The general principle on which our recommendations are based is, that General principles followed. the Indian Medical Service should form an integral part of the Imperial service; but we would suggest that this Imperial service, considering the large extension of it which would thereby be caused, and the multifarious duties which its members would be called on to perform, should in future be known as the Royal Medical Service instead of the Army Medical Department. The Indian Service to form a local branch of an Imperial service. The Indian Medical Service would thus become an integral part of the Royal Medical Service, Under the control of the Indian Government, but available for service wherever wanted on emergency. but under the control of the Indian Government as laid down in the second condition above quoted. In case of any national emergency, however, officers of this Indian branch would always, subject to the sanction of the Indian Government, be available for temporary service in any part of Her Majesty's dominions; and in like manner the officers of the Home branch would be available for temporary service in India, with the sanction of the Home Government; the pay in each case, for the time, being that of the service to which the temporary transfer was made.

4. Admission to the Royal Medical Service would be regulated so as to meet Mode of admission into this Service. the wants of both the Home and Indian branches. Volunteers from it would be called for as required to fill vacancies in India, the time

time for such volunteering being limited to a period not exceeding three years from the date of entering the Royal Medical Service. As volunteers so join, their names would be borne on the list of the Indian branch, but would remain in *Italics* in their proper place on the general list of the service. In this way their relations to their brother officers and the position of all as members of one Imperial service would be clear.

5. At present, under the terms of the Royal Warrant, one-half of the appointments in the Army Medical Department to be filled annually may be filled on the nomination of the heads of colleges. This provision has never yet been acted on, and all appointments have been put up for public competition; but if it should appear that advantage may be derived by introducing the system of nomination to the extent of one-half of the appointments available, provision for this has been made in existing orders.

6. The Indian branch of the Royal Medical Service, recruited, as above explained, by means of volunteers from the general list, should be one service for all India, primarily military, so as to meet the wants of the Army, both European and Native, but civil also, so as to meet the very important civil wants of the country. The first two years after arrival in India should be spent in strictly military duty, attached to station or other hospitals of European or Native troops, as may be found most convenient. During this time the officers must pass in the language according to the lower standard. At any time after completing two years of such military duty medical officers, if they have passed the language test, shall be eligible for civil employ; but they would be merely lent to the Local Government requiring them. They would be liable at all times to be recalled for military service, if wanted. They would be promoted to higher rank in the executive grades of surgeon major and brigade surgeon; but if after 10 years' continuous service in civil employ, they do not return to military duty, they must look for advancement to the administrative grade, either as the Principal Medical Officer or Sanitary Commissioner of a province. Such promotions should not run in any particular province, but should be open to all officers in civil employ, irrespective of the province in which they may have served.

7. There are certain other miscellaneous appointments not included in the above, such, for example, as the Mint appointments or the superintendentship of the Botanical Gardens at Howrah, which should still be open to medical officers. But as such appointments are not really medical, the holders of them cannot properly look for promotion in the medical department, and should not therefore rise above the rank of surgeon-major. They have their reward in the advantages which are conferred by the appointments they hold.

8. The selection of officers for civil employ should rest with the head of the Indian branch. The present system, under which local Surgeons General, with the authority of their respective Governments, select officers from military or other employ as they may think proper, is subversive of all discipline and cohesion in the service. Once transferred to a Local Government, it will rest with that Government to employ them as it may think best.

9. Care should be taken to maintain the military character of all officers in the service, no matter how long they may be in civil employ. With this view, their military designations should invariably be used in all official documents, and they should be required to wear uniform on all occasions, such as at messes, reviews, levées, &c., when it is worn by their brother officers.

10. Under the system above sketched, the rank of medical officers in India would necessarily be the same as that accorded to the Royal Medical Service, of which the Indian branch would form part.

11. The rules regarding furlough for all officers of the Royal Medical Service in India should be the rules of 1875. All furlough should be granted only by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the head of the department. The rules of 1875, granting, as they do, one year's leave after every five to count as service are so liberal that they should be held to cover everything. Under the new arrangements officers proceeding on furlough would have the advantage in many cases of going home or of returning in charge of troops. Time spent on duty during such voyages should count as service in India. We would recommend, however, in modification of existing rules, that no officer should be allowed to accumulate more than two years' leave at one time; and also that any officer requiring more than two years' leave at one time for the recovery of his health should, unless he have the necessary furlough at his credit, be placed upon half pay. Administrative medical officers should during their five years' tour be allowed to include 10 months' furlough (the proportion due in that period of service according to the rules of 1875), if they have so much to their credit, and such time should count as part of their five years' tour qualifying for the extra pension of their rank.

12. Exchanges should be freely allowed between officers of the same rank in the Home and Indian branches of the Royal Medical Service, and officers so exchanging into the Indian branch should take their places according to the date of rank. An officer returning to the Home branch would find his place retained for him. All that would be necessary would be to change his name from *Italics* into roman letters. Besides requiring that the officers exchanging shall be of the same rank, it will also be advisable to require that no brigade surgeon of the Indian branch shall be promoted to be a deputy surgeon general of that branch unless he has had five years' Indian service in the ranks of surgeon major or of brigade surgeon, or of both; and that no deputy surgeon general shall be allowed to exchange into the Indian branch who has not this qualifying service. All exchanges should be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State for War and the Secretary of State for India.

13. But, in addition to exchanges, it is desirable to provide also for transfers. Occasions will arise in which the Home Government may desire to have the services of a particular officer belonging to the Indian branch, or the Indian Government may desire the services of some officer belonging to the Home branch. Such occasions may be few; but it is important to provide for them. Any officer so transferred would take his place according to his date of rank. All transfers, like exchanges, would be subject to the concurrent approval of both the Secretaries of State. At times it may be necessary to extend this power of transfer so as to prevent any marked inequality of promotion in the two branches. As all are borne on the same general list, any great supersession should be avoided as much as possible; but a power of this kind should never be used, except when clearly necessary, and with the consent of the officers to be so transferred.

14. The pay should be regulated according to rank and in such a manner as to make all officers readily available wherever they are most required. We have already submitted our views on this point, and would merely draw attention to the memorandum on the subject, copy of which is herewith appended.

15. The half pay and pensions for the Indian branch should be those recently granted to the Indian Medical Service. As all officers must spend more or less of their time in the Home branch their pension would be taken on the whole period of their service, so many years being calculated at Home and

so many at Indian rates. It is desirable also that the provisions for retirement by gratuity. by gratuity granted by the late Warrant to the Army Medical Department should be extended to India, the capital sum in each case being augmented in the actuarial proportion of the enhanced Indian pension.

16. In addition to ordinary pensions, we would recommend that a fixed number of good service pensions be granted to the Indian branch, and that they should be life pensions. Fourteen such pensions of 100*l.* per annum are now provided for the Army Medical Department; and an equal number would not be too large for a corps of the strength of the proposed Indian branch of the Royal Medical Service. They would form a valuable means of rewarding good men whose health has broken down and who are obliged to retire before attaining the higher grades, and they would be specially acceptable, as, with the great reduction either already carried out or contemplated in the administrative grade, many officers must be superannuated before they can derive the benefits in the shape of pay and extra pension which service in these grades carries with it.

17. It would necessarily follow that all retired executive officers of the Indian branch of the Royal Medical Service would, like their brother officers in the Home branch, be available for the reserve up to the age of 55 years.

18. As the service is to be one for all India, the authority over it should be vested in one head, who should be with the Government of India; but it should be understood that this appointment of head of the service is open to every officer in it, including all deputy surgeons general and surgeons general, whether in military or civil employ, and whether they have completed their tour of service in their respective grades or not, provided they have not exceeded the limit of age at which these officers must be retired. As his position will be one above that of all other administrative officers, and would in fact closely correspond with that of the Director General at Home, his pay should be fixed at a special rate. In all medical and sanitary questions he should be the Head of the Medical Services in India, not only of the Indian branch of the Royal Medical Service, but also of the new Indian Medical Service, to be recommended in a subsequent paragraph, and of all the subordinate services. He should be in free and direct communication with all the departments of the Government, as their adviser on all such matters. He should recommend for all departmental promotions. He should distribute officers, both commissioned and subordinate, to the several sections requiring them, military, civil, and sanitary. His orders in regard to the distribution of officers between these different sections should be sent direct to the Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces, or to the Civil Principal Medical Officer concerned. He should have the power of transferring a medical officer from military service to civil service, and *vice versa*, whenever necessity arises; but should not interfere with the employment of any officer while serving on either the military or the civil side. The postings of officers, their changes from one appointment to another either in military employ or within a local Government, and all such details, would rest with the administrative medical officer immediately concerned. He would communicate with the Director General of the Royal Medical Service in all matters regarding recruiting, exchanges, transfers, and would report all casualties by death, retirement, &c.; he would also, as Sanitary Commissioner, prepare, as at present, an annual sanitary report for the whole of India.

19. Other principal medical officers would consist of a surgeon general to be responsible for the army, and of deputy surgeons general in the different Local Governments and administrations. The Surgeon General for the Army should be called Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces in India, and should be on the staff of the Commander in Chief. He should be charged with the medical administration of the Army throughout India, and would have control of the medical staff of the forces. He would advise the Commander in Chief on

all matters connected with the health of the army, with the administration of its hospitals; and all military and medical institutions would be under his supervision. The distribution of medical officers and subordinates in military employ would be in his hands, subject only to the control of the Commander in Chief, through whom he would report on all matters requiring the consideration of the Military Department in India or of the War Office at home. He should be in free communication with the head of the Medical Service in India, to whom he should give and from whom he should receive any information that may be required. As at present, he would keep the Director General fully informed on all matters concerning British troops; all such communications being forwarded through the Commander in Chief or the head of the Medical Services with the Government of India, as he may be directed.

20. The Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces in India, would be provided with the necessary staff for the medical administration of the army. This staff should consist of a surgeon general with each army corps, a deputy surgeon general to each division and first class district of this army corps, and a brigade surgeon to each second class district not under a divisional commander, and reporting direct to the head quarters of this army corps. The pay of the surgeon general of the army corps should be the same as that for deputy surgeons general with Local Governments (2,250 rupees), and all brigade surgeons administering a brigade or other independent command should have a staff salary of 300 rupees, in addition to the ordinary pay of his rank. But, while assigning medical officers of these ranks to the different portions of each army corps, we would designate their appointments in each case merely as "principal medical officers," and as such the incumbents would hold official rank on the staff of the general or other officer commanding.

21. The arrangements for civil medical administration need little change. Each Local Government and Administration would continue to have a head over the medical officers, subordinates, and medical institutions of the province; but the present system of giving these heads the local rank of surgeon general is inconvenient and anomalous, inasmuch as it does not carry the special pension of surgeon general with it. The administrative medical officers with the Local Governments should carry only their army rank of deputy surgeon general. They should continue to receive the enhanced pay now granted them, and should be designated simply as "Principal Medical Officer" of Lower Provinces, North Western Provinces, &c., as the case may be.

22. Among other changes which seem desirable are the transfer of the Statistical Officer from the Sanitary Commissioner's Office to that of the Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces in India, and the bringing of the Examiner of Medical Accounts into more direct relation with the Medical Department. The Statistical Officer would still do all he does now for the Sanitary Commissioner, but his current every-day work would be more usefully done in immediate connection with the Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces. The returns of troops all reach the Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces, in the first instance; and if the Statistical Officer were to subject them to immediate analysis, a second examination, which is now necessary, would be saved, and the Surgeon General would be put in immediate possession of facts regarding the health of the troops, which now reach him only after considerable delay. The Examiner of Medical Accounts is now of little use in medical administration. The accounts he renders are so late in appearing, and so obsolete in form, that they are of no value in checking expenditure; and, so far as the economical management of hospitals is concerned, his appointment might be abolished without any loss of efficiency. There is no objection to his remaining, as he is now, under the Controller of Military Accounts; but he should also be under the head of the Medical Department, so far as concerns the very early supply of all information that may be required, and all correspondence between him and medical officers in military employ should pass through the Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces. Our remarks are based on the experience of the Examiner's Office in Bengal.

23. There

23. There are other matters of detail in the proposed administrative staff, but Summary of administrative staff proposed. they will be more conveniently shown in the following summary :—

Medical and Sanitary Administrative Staff for India.

- 1 Head of the Medical Services, who would also be Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, at 3,000 rupees.
- 1 Secretary, to hold the appointment for five years, at 850 — 1,400 rupees.
- 1 Deputy Sanitary Commissioner (a specialist competent to carry out particular scientific investigations), at 850 — 1,400 rupees.

MILITARY.	CIVIL.
1 Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces, at 2,700 rupees.	<p><i>Medical Staff.</i></p> <p>1 Deputy Surgeon General, Madras, at 2,250 rupees.</p> <p>1 Deputy Surgeon General, Bombay, at 2,250 rupees.</p> <p>1 Deputy Surgeon General, Lower Provinces, at 2,250 rupees.</p> <p>1 Deputy Surgeon General, North Western Provinces and Oudh, at 2,250 rupees.</p> <p>1 Deputy Surgeon General, Punjab, at 2,000 rupees.</p>
1 Secretary (a Surgeon Major or Brigade Surgeon, to hold the appointment for five years), at 1,400 rupees.	
1 Assistant Secretary (selected from the Subordinate Medical Department), at 400 — 700 rupees rising by annual increments of 50 rupees.	
1 Statistical Officer at 1,000 — 1,500 rupees.	
4 Surgeons General, one with head-quarters of each army corps, at 2,250 rupees.	<p><i>Sanitary Staff.</i></p> <p>1 Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, at 1,800 rupees.</p> <p>1 Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay at 1,800 rupee.</p> <p>1 Sanitary Commissioner, Lower Provinces, at 1,800 rupees.</p> <p>1 Sanitary Commissioner, North Western Provinces and Oudh, at 1,800 rupees.</p> <p>1 Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, at 1,800 rupees.</p> <p>1 Sanitary Commissioner, Burma,* at 1,200 rupees.</p>
16 Deputy Surgeons General, one with each division and first class district, at 1,800 rupees.	
9 Brigade Surgeons, one with each second class district, receiving a staff salary of 300 rupees, in addition to their ordinary pay.	<p><i>Mixed Medical and Sanitary Staff.</i></p> <p>1 Deputy Surgeon General and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, at 1,800 rupees.</p> <p>1 Sanitary Commissioner, Berar, superintending all civil medical work, at 1,200 rupees.</p> <p>1 Residency Surgeon, Indore,† with 150 rupees staff.</p> <p>1 Superintendent General of Dispensaries, Rajputana,‡ with 150 rupees, staff.</p> <p>1 Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, at 1,200 rupees.</p>

* To be also Inspector General of Jails.

† These appointments should be filled by brigade surgeons. The local corps both in Central India and Rajputana should be placed under them, and removed from the control of the Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces; but the returns of sickness and mortality in these corps should be sent to the Statistical Officer, as now, to be incorporated with the other statistics of troops.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be explained that in the above list the only new appointment proposed is that of Secretary to the Head of the Indian branch of the Royal Medical Service; but as the two Secretaries of the Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces, now allowed, are reduced to one, there is no extra expense involved, even in this item. We have not dealt with the staff for the field, as that does not affect the question immediately in hand and may be dealt with separately.

24. In the statement given in the last paragraph the scheme is adapted to the redistribution of the army which is contemplated. The cost of the Medical Administrative staff which we propose for all purposes is compared with that now in force in the annexed statement. The present and proposed staff for the army are given in full; but in the General and Civil Administration only those items are entered in which there is reduction and those in which there is increase.

A.—General Administration.

	Rs.
Increase to the Head of the Indian branch of the Royal Medical Service over present salary of Surgeon General with the Government of India	300
Pay of Secretary to ditto at (average)	1,200
Increase per Mensem	1,500

repeal of the Act of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, s. 37, could not be obtained.*

* Secretary of State's Despatch, Military, No. 340, dated 7th November 1864.

We understand that the section in question is not printed in the revised edition of the Statutes. It may therefore be concluded that it has been repealed; but, however that may be, there seems to be no legal difficulty in the way of the proposal now made, for it differs very materially from that which was made by the Government of India in 1862. The proposal of 1862 was to form independent staff corps, which should have no connection with the British Service, beyond being recruited from it. Under the scheme which we have recommended, the Indian Service would be no longer separate, but would form part and parcel of the British Service. Even when the section of the Act above referred to was in force, there appears to have been nothing in that Act to compel the Government to keep up a distinct Medical Service for India. Any doubt on this point would seem to be set at rest by the despatch above quoted, in which a scheme for amalgamating the British and Indian Services is discussed, and abandoned, not because there was any legal difficulty, but because of other reasons, which do not apply to the proposals we have here put forward.

27. So far, our proposals have been confined to the points affected by the Provision for employment of Natives of first and second conditions of the demi-official India in an Indian Medical Service. We shall now consider how provision may best be made for the employment of Natives of India in the Civil Medical Service.

28. In the subordinate branches of the Service Natives are already very largely employed as hospital assistants, both civil and military, and as assistant surgeons in a purely civil capacity. Both classes receive a regular medical education. The hospital assistants are taught during a three-year course at a medical school, and pass a qualifying examination. The assistant surgeons after five years' study at a medical college are required to obtain their diplomas as graduates or licentiates of medicine and surgery before they are admitted into the service of the Government. At present there belong to the Bengal Establishment--

Hospital Assistants, Civil - - - - -	1,311
" " Military - - - - -	391
TOTAL - - - - -	1,702
Assistant Surgeons:	
Employed - - - - -	275
Supernumerary - - - - -	59
TOTAL - - - - -	334

We can deal with the numbers in Bengal only, as we have not sufficient information regarding the other presidencies.

29. The hospital assistants, although a most useful portion of the medical establishment, both in military and civil employ, need not be considered further here; but the assistant surgeons seem to be an excellent basis for forming such a Medical Service as is desired by the Government in which provision may be made for the employment of Natives of India. They are well taught, and the examination test to which they are subjected is quite as stringent as that required for an ordinary diploma in the medical schools of the United Kingdom. Taking them as the basis, it is desirable to constitute a higher grade, which we propose to call "Civil Medical Officers." The title of "Surgeon" which would be the natural designation of a class above assistant surgeon, is barred for military reasons. We observe, however, that the title of native surgeon is employed in Madras; and also that a special class exists there which is known as "civil apothecary." It is very desirable that the same official designations should be used in all parts of India, and that the different classes should be arranged on one system. The Indian Medical Service would thus consist of two grades, viz., *assistant surgeons* and *civil medical officers*.

30. We must now state shortly the general conclusions at which we have arrived regarding the more important points connected with their admission, employment, pay, and pension. They may be put shortly in the form of draft regulations, which we propose for the department, remarks being added within brackets after any that seem to require explanation:—

(1.) The service will be known as the *Indian Medical Service*, and will consist of two classes, *assistant surgeons* and *civil medical officers*.

(2.) The service will be provincial and the strength fixed for each province.

(3.) Every candidate for admission must be a native of India as defined for admission. by law, and must be a licentiate or graduate in medicine of an Indian College.

(4.) Admission to the *assistant surgeon* grade will be by competitive examination, and the names of the successful candidates will appear in the Gazette of the province.

(5.) The *assistant surgeons* will be graded as at present into three classes, and be generally governed by the rules now in force.

(6.) Promotion from *assistant surgeon* to *civil medical officer* will be generally by seniority, on passing an examination test which should be entirely of a practical character, and conducted wholly at the bedside in connection with the treatment of the sick; but *assistant surgeons* who have specially distinguished themselves may be promoted irrespective of their place on the list; and it will also rest with the Governor General to appoint direct to the higher grade any medical licentiates or graduates being natives of India whom he may think proper. All appointments to the higher grade will be notified in the "Gazette of India."

[In such appointments no preference should be given to those who hold a diploma from an English school or college. As has been already stated, the Indian examination is quite as stringent as that required for an ordinary British diploma, and it is indeed more searching than that required by some of the British examining bodies. Moreover, there is every prospect of candidates being able to take English University degrees in India, by means of answering questions sent out to this country. A purely written examination is a most imperfect test of fitness to practice medicine and surgery, especially where natives of India are concerned, and it is therefore most undesirable to encourage this mode of obtaining degrees.]

(7.) *Assistant surgeons* will be employed as they are now, but certain civil stations will be reserved as charges for *civil medical officers*, and also certain appointments in the vaccination, educational, and other branches of the sanitary and medical departments.

[Under existing practice, *assistant surgeons* may be, and frequently are, placed in medical charge of civil stations; but the arrangement is nearly always of a very temporary character. They are also eligible to be transferred to the present grade of "uncovenanted medical officer," a grade which under our proposals would entirely disappear; but such transfer has very rarely occurred. We calculate that there are in India some 80 appointments, which under the scheme now sketched might be filled by *civil medical officers*.]

(8.) Though primarily intended for civil employ both *assistant surgeons* and *civil medical officers* will be liable, on emergency to be called on to perform work in military hospitals within their own province or with troops of their own province serving elsewhere.

[The assistant surgeons who volunteered for military duty during the late Afghan campaigns did excellent service under the direction of military medical officers, and showed what valuable use may be made of such material in time of war or other emergency; but they were all volunteers. Although there is a rule that when assistant surgeons are placed in charge of a wing of a Native regiment they shall draw certain extra allowances, it seems doubtful whether they can be ordered for such duty. There would, however, be no practical difficulty

in attaching them to Native regiments, because such employment would give those who are now doing nothing a very substantial increase of pay. And owing to the system of taking all licentiates and graduates in medicine for the Government service who may wish to enter it, which has hitherto been in force, and which has still two years to run, the number who are now doing nothing is very considerable, and it is most important to find useful work for them. In the Bengal Presidency there are already about 60 supernumeraries, who might with great advantage and saving to the State be appointed to do duty with Native regiments under military medical officers, the number of whom might in consequence be materially reduced. When, for example, there are two or three Native corps in one station, one military medical officer would suffice if an assistant surgeon were attached to each of the corps. The number of hospital assistants with a regiment might then be reduced to one. The military medical officer would attend all officers and their families, and daily visit each hospital; but all details would be left to the assistant surgeon. Where only one Native regiment is stationed in one place, it would have its military medical officer as now; but even in such cases an assistant surgeon would be a most useful addition, for with his aid one military medical officer might do both civil and regimental work, instead of there being a military medical officer for each class of work as there often is now.

Moreover, if this system were adopted, a very important change might be carried out in hospitals for Native troops. Now many cases of trivial illness are treated in these hospitals which might be treated just as well if they remained in the lines and came for medicine to a dispensary. This would not only reduce the hospital accommodation required, but by doing so would also render it much more easy to make the hospital for serious cases really comfortable, and not, as it so often is now, a barn-like building in which comfort is but little provided for. One good small hospital for serious cases would amply suffice in each station, even when several corps were quartered together. Under such a system the assistant surgeon would be most useful in charge of the dispensary of the regiment, and would also aid in the station hospital.]

(9.) The pay of *assistant surgeons* shall remain as it is. That of the *civil medical officers* shall be regulated on the same principle as that of Native civilians; they shall have two-thirds of the pay that would be allowed to officers of the Royal Medical Service filling the same appointments.

Pension according to civil rules.

(10.) The pensions shall be regulated by ordinary civil pension rules.

II.—How such a constitution may be applied to existing circumstances.

31. Assuming that the views which we have advanced meet with the approval of the Government, it remains to show how they can best be applied to existing circumstances. It is important that any new scheme which may be introduced should be acted on with as little delay as possible. A scheme which can only come into play 20 or 30 years hence would labour under great drawbacks, for during all that time the old jealousies between the two Services would continue. We consider it therefore as an essential to success that the new organisation should come into early play.

32. A very great part of what we have recommended should be carried out at once. It is not necessary to wait for the reorganisation of the army. Even if there be no such reorganisation, it would still be most desirable to introduce the changes in the Medical Services which we have proposed as early as possible. Independent of the other advantages to be gained, it is to be remembered that, owing to the introduction of the station hospital system, some reduction is already being made in British medical officers, that it is necessary to provide for them, and that such provision can easily be made as a convenient and natural part of the general arrangements we have recommended.

33. Taking the various points in the order in which they occur in Chapter I., the new method of admission (paragraph 4) can be introduced at once. All separate examinations for, and admissions into, the present Indian Service should cease. As volunteers for the Indian branch are required, notice would be given to the authorities in England; the requisite number of admissions into the Royal Medical Service would be provided for, and the ranks of the Indian branch be recruited henceforth by volunteers who had served not more than three years. As they volunteered, their names would be transferred to the Indian branch, and would appear at the bottom of the Indian list. They would remain in the War Office Royal Medical Service List in *italics*.

34. The provisions for the distribution and employment of the officers (paragraph 6) can also come into force at once; and it is most important that they should be applied without delay, so as to avoid the waste of executive officers which the present system entails. But it would hardly be fair to apply the 10-years' rule immediately to officers already in civil employ. We therefore recommend (a) that it be applied to all who may hereafter be appointed to civil posts; and (b) that those officers already in civil employ should be called upon to make their choice 10 years after the scheme came into force, or in sufficient time to qualify for promotion to the administrative grade in military employ according to existing rules.

35. The recommendations regarding the selection of officers for civil employ (paragraph 8), and the importance of maintaining their military character (paragraph 9), involve changes which are urgently required. The remarks regarding rank (paragraph 10) and furlough rules (paragraph 11) need no comment.

36. The system of exchanges (paragraph 12) should come into force at once as well as that of transfers (paragraph 13).

37. Whatever system of organisation be decided on, the pay question (paragraph 14) demands immediate settlement. Pension (paragraph 15) and good service pensions (paragraph 16) call for no remark.

38. The changes in administration, in the position, powers, and duties of the head of the Indian branch of the Royal Medical Service, in the relations of the Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces in India, in the designations of the provincial administrative medical officers, and in the relations of the Statistical Officer and the Examiner of Medical Accounts, as sketched in paragraphs 18 to 22, are much wanted, and may be introduced as a whole without delay. They seem essential to any proper organisation of the services, and may be carried out with advantage, independent of any other alterations. The details for the administrative staff of the army necessarily wait on any changes in its distribution and organisation; but even under the present presidential system it is most desirable that the Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces in India, should be with the Commander in Chief in India, and that he should exercise more authority over the Military Surgeons General in Madras and Bombay as respects all classes of troops.

39. The only point which is somewhat intricate and which calls for explanation is, how the present strength of the Indian Medical Services is to be most readily and rapidly adapted to the new state of things, how is it to be enlarged so as to be sufficient for all the medical duties required in India? The first step is to fix what the proper strength of the Indian Establishment should be, having due regard to the station hospital system and to army organisation. This will require time, but it does not affect the principles on which the personnel required to complete strength should be based. Having fixed the strength, the deficiencies would be supplied by volunteers from the Royal Medical Service.

40. Before explaining how these volunteers should be disposed of, it will make the matter more clear if one point in the *personnel* of the three Indian Services is adverted to. In each of these services there is a marked and natural division into two parts, viz., the men who entered before 31st March and those who entered afterwards.

March

March 1865, and the men who entered afterwards. Immediately preceding this date there is a gap of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, during which no admissions took place. We also understand that those who entered on and after 31st March 1865 are subject to any alterations in the regulations that may be determined on.

41. The volunteers to be taken from the British Service may, therefore, be Transfers to be divided accordingly : conveniently divided into those who entered the in what proportion ? Service before 31st March 1865, and those who entered afterwards. But what proportion is to be taken of each class in order to secure a fair division? The proper way would seem to be to decide that the number of British officers who entered before the 31st March 1865 shall be in the same proportion to the total number of British officers required to complete the Indian Services for all duties, as the number of officers of the present Indian Services above that date is to the present total number of officers of the Indian Services.

42. Having in this way decided the number of British officers of each of these Transfers of British officers who entered on classes to be taken, it will be convenient to deal and after 31st March 1865 : first with those admitted on and after the 31st March 1865. If there are no legal obstacles, and there would appear to be none, they may be added at once to a general Indian list, made up of the officers of the three presidential lists who entered on and after 31st March 1865, and interpolated among these Indian officers according to date of rank.

43. The names of these British officers would remain on the general list of the Royal Medical Service, but in italics. As they would bring with them their full proportion of administrative appointments, the above arrangement would cause no injustice to the Indian officers in respect of such appointments. As to how to be dealt with. civil appointments, it may be ruled that the officers of the present Indian service have, *cæteris paribus*, the first claim on them. With this proviso, the present Indian officers and volunteers from the British service, who entered on and after the 31st March 1865 would be thrown into one general list for all India.

44. The British officers who entered before the 31st March 1865, and who Transfers of British officers who entered may be transferred, should be kept on a sepa- before 31st March 1865 : rate list, retaining a right to their proper propor- how to be dealt with. tion of administrative appointments until they all disappear.

45. If in consequence of army changes or other causes the total number of Relative proportion of administrative prizes military administrative appointments be reduced, to be reserved for them till they disappear. their proper number of prizes would be secured to British officers of this list by reserving the relative proportion as it is now until they all disappeared.

46. Until all the officers of the Indian service who entered before the When the officers who entered before 31st 31st March 1865 have disappeared, it would be March 1865 had disappeared, the Indian necessary to show them in three distinct presi- branch of the Royal Medical Service would be completely formed. dential lists, and to keep up separate Surgeons General with the Governments of Madras and Bombay. When these lists have ceased to exist, the Indian branch of the Royal Medical Service would alone remain, and the new arrangements would be complete, including the substitution of deputy surgeons general in Madras and Bombay in room of the present surgeons general.

47. So long as the change is incomplete, the Indian medical establishment Arrangement of Army lists till that took would be borne on separate lists: thus— place.

(A.) Officers of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay services who entered before 31st March 1865 according to presidencies ;

(B.) Officers of the Army Medical Department who entered before 31st March 1865, and have been transferred to the Indian branch of the Royal Medical Service (one list for all India) ;

(C.) Officers of the Royal Medical Service, Indian branch, composed of the Indian officers of the three presidencies, who entered on and after 31st March 1865, and transfers from the Army Medical Department of the same date arranged in order of seniority.

Lists A. and B. would disappear in about 10 years, and C. alone would remain.

48. It would not be possible to transfer the officers on the Indian lists to the general list of the Royal Medical Service, partly because some of them are of mixed parentage, and partly because others might object; but all who may be permitted to exchange, or to be transferred from the Indian list, would necessarily form part of that general list.

49. Having called for volunteers of all ranks from the Royal Medical Service, the next step would be, with the aid of the Director General, to select those to be taken. Preference would, as far as possible, be given to those whose dates of rank may be convenient. Of the volunteers selected, those serving in India may be taken at once. Those British officers serving in India who either do not volunteer, or who having volunteered are not taken, would on returning to England be replaced by volunteers who have been accepted. In this way the changes we have suggested would come into play, some immediately and others within a few years. Meantime the system would work just as if it were fully in operation.

50. We have not lost sight of the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor General, that it might be well not to attempt an amalgamation of existing services, and that it might probably be the better arrangement to maintain the Indian service on its present footing, and to make the fusion prospective only. We have already explained why as early a fusion as possible is very desirable. We may note that in the proposed arrangement neither class of officers would suffer, whilst both would benefit. Indian officers would gain in the right of exchange and of transfer to the Royal Medical Service; they would have the advantage, in many instances, when proceeding in charge of troops, of free passages to and from England and of counting such time for service. They would at once be eligible for employment with European troops. At the same time they would retain all the advantages they now possess as to pay, promotion, and first claim to civil employment, not to speak of the vastly improved position which their service would occupy.

The benefits to the British officers would be relatively small; but as they would be prospectively eligible for civil employ, and would enjoy Indian rates of pension, these benefits are by no means inconsiderable.

51. The organisation of the Indian Medical Service proposed in paragraphs 27-30 may be proceeded with at once, the higher branch being constituted as the supernumerary military officers in civil employ are absorbed.

52. We regret that we have not found it possible to bring this memorandum within shorter limits. We would only add that, although the many points to which it refers have been matter of lengthened discussion and deliberation, the result does not represent a compromise, but what, without any difference of opinion, we believe to be in the best interests of the State, and happily also in the best interests of both the medical services.

T. Crawford, M.D., Surgeon General,
Her Majesty's Forces.

J. M. Cuninghame, M.D., Surgeon General
with the Government of India.

Simla, 12 August 1881.

MEMORANDUM on the Pay and Allowances of Medical Officers in military employ in India, by a Committee appointed unofficially under the orders of the Government of India in the Military Department, dated Calcutta, 23 May 1881.

1. The system by which pay and allowances of medical officers in military employ is regulated differs in several important particulars in the two services, and in some minor particulars also in the different presidencies.

2. In the British Medical Service the pay and allowances in the administrative ranks are consolidated. The Surgeon General in Bengal draws a somewhat

what higher salary, when employed, than the Surgeon General of either of the minor presidencies; but in other respects, unemployed pay, &c., they are the same.

3. In the executive ranks, British Medical Service, the same rule obtains in all three presidencies, the rates of pay, whether employed or unemployed, being as follow, premising that no special rate of pay has yet been fixed for Brigade Surgeons:—

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Brigade Surgeon:	
Pay of next lower rank according to length of service.	—
Surgeon Major:	
After 25 years' service - - - - -	1,093 2 -
„ 20 „ „ - - - - -	1,056 9 7
„ 15 „ „ - - - - -	825 11 5
Under 15 „ - - - - -	789 3 -
Surgeon:	
After 10 years' service - - - - -	451 14 5
„ 6 „ „ - - - - -	433 10 2
„ 5 „ „ - - - - -	335 12 2
Under 5 „ „ - - - - -	317 8 -

Surgeons when in medical charge of regiments draw under certain circumstances—see Table I.—a staff salary of 150 rupees in addition to the above-rates.

4. In Cavalry and Royal Horse Artillery, Surgeons Major and Surgeons after six years' service draw horse allowance for three, and Surgeons under six years' service for two, horses. In batteries of Field Artillery the officer in medical charge, if a surgeon, draws horse allowance for one horse only.

5. With the exception of horse allowance and staff salary, which can only be drawn by medical officers when present or on privilege leave, the other rates of pay are not affected either by general or sick leave in India.

6. General or sick leave to England places all Executive Medical Officers of the British Service on English pay of rank.

7. It is only necessary to add here that these rates of pay and allowances are calculated on the rank and English rates of pay of medical officers in force in 1858, and that the rates of pay granted to the British Service by the Royal Warrant of 1879 have not yet been extended to medical officers serving in India, although the relative rank and other privileges have been so extended.

8. In the Indian Medical Services of all three presidencies rules and rates of pay for medical officers in military employ obtain differing from those sanctioned for medical officers of the British Medical Service.

9. The Surgeons General and Deputy Surgeons General in military employ draw like pay and allowances during their five years' tour of service in each grade; but on the completion of the tour, Surgeons General and Deputy Surgeons General may revert to unemployed pay in India for a limited period of six months, after which, should they not exercise their right to retire, they are placed on the English pay of their rank at rates very considerably less than those granted to officers of corresponding rank in the British Service by the Royal Warrant of 1879.

10. With regard to Executive Medical Officers of the Indian Medical Services in military employ, several rates of pay are in force, according to the length of service and nature of the appointments held. There is, first, what is called "unemployed pay," which has been made applicable to all military medical duties to which no fixed staff or consolidated salary is attached. This unemployed pay is calculated on the English pay proper and the half batta sanctioned

for the Indian Medical Services by the Royal Warrant of 1864, and is as follows:—

Surgeon Major :		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
After 25 years' service -	- - - - -	888 12 -
" 20 " " -	- - - - -	852 3 7
" 15 " " -	- - - - -	677 6 11
" 12 " " or on promotion -	- - - - -	640 14 6
Surgeon :		
After 10 years' service -	- - - - -	410 9 5
" 6 " " -	- - - - -	392 5 2
" 5 " " -	- - - - -	304 14 2
On appointment -	- - - - -	286 10 -

These rates do not, however, apply to medical officers who entered the service prior to November 1864, and who draw the higher rates given in paragraph 3, whether employed or not.

11. When "employed"—that is when holding a Regimental medical charge for which special rates of pay are sanctioned—the Executive Medical Officers of the Indian Medical Service draw the following "consolidated" salaries:—

Surgeon Major :		<i>Rs.</i>
After 20 years' service -	- - - - -	1,000
" 15 " " -	- - - - -	800
Under 15 " " -	- - - - -	800
Surgeon :		
After 10 years' service -	- - - - -	600
" 6 " " -	- - - - -	600
" 5 " " -	- - - - -	600
Under 5 " " -	- - - - -	450

The details given in the margin show how much of these sums are to be considered as pay proper and how much as staff salary.

<i>Surgeons Major.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
25 years -	888 12 -	1,000 - -
Staff salary -	111 4 -	
20 years -	852 3 7	1,000 - -
Staff salary -	147 12 5	
15 years -	677 6 11	800 - -
Staff salary -	122 9 1	
Under 15 years -	640 14 6	800 - -
Staff salary -	159 1 6	
<i>Surgeons.</i>		
10 years -	410 9 5	600 - -
Staff salary -	389 6 7	
6 years -	392 5 2	600 - -
Staff salary -	207 10 10	
5 years -	304 14 2	600 - -
Staff salary -	205 1 10	
Under 5 years -	286 10 -	450 - -
Staff salary -	168 0 -	

actual amount of pay drawn by the officer who may be fortunate enough to obtain an appointment to Cavalry; but this allowance is not a cause of inconvenience to the service, nor of hardship on other medical officers.

There are besides a number of other staff appointments which carry a special rate of consolidated pay. With them, however, and with civil appointments we do not propose to deal.

12. As regards the officers of both services, it is to be noted that while the relative rank granted by the Royal Warrant of 1879 has been extended to them, the pay clauses of that Warrant have not yet been made applicable to India; moreover, while the officers of the British Medical Service are allowed to draw full batta under all circumstances, all who entered the Indian Service since November 1864 have been placed on half batta or so-called "unemployed pay," till appointed to medical charges carrying staff salary. Although, as a matter of fact, the period during which medical officers are limited to this "unemployed pay,"

pay," has averaged only a few months, the system creates a considerable feeling of annoyance and causes inconvenience in administration.

13. The inconvenience of the present arrangement, by which the half staff salary allowed to an officer officiating in medical charge of a regiment is dependent on the grade pay of the officer for whom he officiates, and the confusion which is attendant upon it, is very great. In the figures above given it has been shown that the staff salary available may vary from Rs. 111. 4. to Rs. 295. 1. 10., so that an officiating officer in the one case receives Rs. 111. 4. $\div 2 =$ Rs. 55. 10., and in the other Rs. 295. 1. 10 $\div 2 =$ Rs. 147. 8. 11. But to meet this inequality Government have ruled that under no circumstances shall the officiating officer draw less than 100 rupees a month staff pay in the absence of the permanent incumbent on furlough. The same system is followed when the officer holding the permanent charge is transferred to officiate in civil employ. He generally carries the half staff with him, and should he rise to a higher grade during his absence, which may be for years, the officer officiating for him may find the half staff salary available for him materially affected by this cause.

14. But the most urgent reason for a revision of the rules on this point is the inconvenience to the service and loss to the State arising out of the attempt to do justice to the officers by nominating them to permanent appointments, as nearly as practicable, according to their standing in the service. It may, and often does happen that when a charge falls vacant, the officer having the strongest claims to succeed to the vacancy may be hundreds of miles away, and his removal to the new charge may involve the movement of another officer to replace him an equal distance at the public expense. Much time is thus wasted, and not a little expense to the State often results from these moves, while the officer so moved from a doing-duty, or a so-called "unemployed" position, to an officiating medical charge which may not bring him more than 100 rupees a month, but who in consequence of the increased rate of pay he will draw is obliged to join at his own expense, is frequently involved in expenses which months of such allowances will not cover. This not unfrequently has led to the nomination of junior officers out of their turn to permanent charges, to the prejudice of their seniors, who when so superseded complain loudly, and not without reason, attributing, it may be, that which was done as a matter of convenience to the service to other and less legitimate influences.

15. If these points are to be met and settled on any satisfactory basis, it will be necessary to reopen the whole question in regard to both services, and to adopt some general principle which, while doing justice to all grades alike, will not involve the State in extra outlay at a time when any scheme entailing extra expenditure on this country is not likely to be accepted.

16. Bearing this in mind, and having regard to the fact that a rate of pay for Brigade Surgeons of the Indian Medical Department must be fixed, the simplest and easiest solution of the question would seem to be to accept the Royal Warrant of 1879 and apply it in its entirety to India. It will be remembered that while that Warrant gives a small increase of English pay proper to all ranks, it limits the grant of forage to officers of field rank only, except in the case of active service, when it is drawn by all medical officers at home and also under recent orders in India. The saving that would result from the forage clauses being extended to India, would go far to meet the additional cost of the re-adjustment suggested. As soon as the station hospital system is in operation the question of horse allowance will have to be reconsidered in this direction.

17. The present consolidated charge pay for both Surgeons Major and Surgeons should also give place to a grade pay composed of the rates of English pay, according to the Royal Warrant of 1879, and the "full batta" rates of Indian allowances according to relative rank. We propose that a fixed staff salary of, say, 100 rupees a month should be given only in the case of *surgeons* of both services who may succeed to independent charges, such as properly belong to Surgeons Major. This staff salary should be attached to the appointment as in the case of Staff Surgeons of Divisions and Brigades; and officers going on furlough or accepting civil appointments should not be permitted to carry any portion of such staff salary with them. If charges were given, as we are of opinion they ought to be, to senior officers, the number to be filled by juniors would be very small. The present state of things under which so many

charges are permanently held by young surgeons arises in great measure from the fact that the seniors who entered the service before November 1864 draw the same rate of pay whether they hold charges or not.

18. The changes indicated above are shown in the annexed table, and their adoption would involve a reconsideration of furlough pay for the medical service. If the English pay proper of all ranks could be accepted as the furlough pay in the Indian Medical Service, as is now the case in the British Service, the auditing of accounts would be greatly simplified, and every officer would know at all times exactly what he was entitled to draw, a matter of some importance to all concerned.

19. It may be urged that to adopt a new rate of English pay for medical officers without extending it to the whole Indian Army, or to the Staff Corps at least, would create possible jealousies and discontent. We have not overlooked this point; but inasmuch as the English rate of pay of Indian medical officers was increased in 1864 without producing any such effect, and as the present re-adjustment involves reduction of allowances as well, we do not see any reason to apprehend objections on this score.

20. We have also considered whether Staff Corps pay with any fixed rate of Indian allowances could be accepted as a basis for calculating Indian pay and allowances of medical officers of both services; but this would not simplify matters, while it would open up questions of allowances to combatant officers which have never been extended in full to medical officers of corresponding rank, and which we refrain from discussing here.

21. We are unable to show the financial result of our proposals, but would observe that, with an increase of pay proper, there would be a large saving in charge allowances, which would almost entirely disappear, in forage allowance, and some saving also in furlough, sick, and general leave pay.

22. We would recommend that the pay entered in column 7, Table I., should be given to all medical officers of both services when employed, irrespective of the nature of that employment; but when on general or sick leave in India their Indian allowances should include only half *batta*, as shown in column 8 of that table.

23. We are aware that these proposals involve changes which cannot be applied to the present members of the Medical Services without their own consent; but, as the whole system of medical reorganisation is under discussion, we believe that they are worthy of consideration. If, as appears not improbable, future recruiting for the Indian Medical Services will be through the Army Medical Department, the system above sketched would greatly facilitate such an arrangement, and could be brought into force in the case of all new admissions, as well as of all now in the service who might prefer it.

24. Should the Government, however, be unable to reopen the question of pay proper, or to modify, in the direction indicated, the rules now in force, we would still urge the expediency as well as the justice of carrying out two important changes without delay: 1st, to make the half staff salary available for the officiating charge of a regiment a fixed sum, independent of the rank of the permanent incumbent, to be paid to all officiating officers so long as this amount with unemployed pay of rank does not exceed the total consolidated salary allowed for the charge of a regiment by an officer of that grade; and 2nd, to fix a period, say two years, as the maximum period during which an officer may be absent either on furlough or in civil employ, retaining his permanent appointment with a regiment. Were these changes carried out, the questions of pay and administration would be very much simplified.

T. Crawford, M.D., Surgeon General,
Her Majesty's Forces.
J. M. Cunningham, M.D., Surgeon General
with the Government of India.
W. J. B. Bird, Lieutenant, Officiating
Assistant Secretary to the
Government of India, Military Department.

TABLE I.—PAY IN INDIA.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	REMARKS.
RANK AND LENGTH OF SERVICE.	Service.	Present Unemployed Pay of Rank.	Present Consolidated Pay, = Total for Infantry.	Present Horse Allowance.	Present Total for Mounted Corps.	Proposed Pay,* taking English Pay according to Royal Warrant of 1879 Rates and full Batta.	Proposed Pay on General or Sick Leave in India when taken in excess of Privilege Leave.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Surgeon General, Bengal	British	1,200 - -	2,700 - -	- - -	- - -	2,700 - -	1,950 - -	
	Indian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" " Madras and Bombay	British	1,200 - -	2,500 - -	- - -	- - -	2,500 - -	1,850 - -	
	Indian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Deputy Surgeon General	British	900 - -	1,800 - -	- - -	- - -	1,800 - -	1,350 - -	
	Indian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Brigade Surgeon †								
After 5 years in rank	British	- - -	† - -	- - -	- - -	1,100 8 5	886 2 5	
	Indian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Under 5 " "	British	- - -	† - -	- - -	- - -	1,154 - -	849 10 -	
	Indian	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Surgeon Major :								
After 25 years	British	1,093 2 -	1,093 2 -	90	1,183 2 -	1,123 9 -	819 3 -	
	Indian	888 12 -	1,000 - -	90	1,090 - -	1,090 - -	819 3 -	
" 20 "	British	1,056 9 7	1,056 9 7	90	1,146 9 7	1,093 2 -	788 12 -	
	Indian	852 3 7	1,000 - -	90	1,090 - -	1,090 - -	788 12 -	
" 15 "	British	825 11 5	825 11 5	90	915 11 5	880 8 -	652 3 6	
	Indian	677 6 11	800 - -	90	890 - -	880 8 -	652 3 6	
Under 15 "	British	789 3 -	789 3 -	90	879 - -	850 1 -	621 12 6	
	Indian	640 14 6	800 - -	90	890 - -	850 1 -	621 12 6	
Surgeon ‡								
After 10 years	British	451 14 5	451 14 5	90	541 14 5	470 4 -	384 15 -	An additional allowance of 100 rupees per mensem to be given to medical officers of these grades who may be actually holding a medical charge. As a rule, the juniors would hold no such charge, except for short periods.
	Indian	410 9 5	600 - -	90	690 - -	470 4 -	384 15 -	
" 6 "	British	433 10 2	433 10 2	90	523 10 2	460 4 8	368 15 8	
	Indian	392 5 2	600 - -	90	690 - -	460 4 8	368 15 8	
" 5 "	British	335 12 2	335 12 2	60	395 12 2	426 15 4	335 10 4	
	Indian	304 14 2	600 - -	60	660 - -	426 15 4	335 10 4	
Under 5 "	British	317 8 -	317 8 -	60	377 8 -	426 15 4	335 10 4	
	Indian	286 10 -	450 - -	60	510 - -	426 15 4	335 10 4	

* Includes horse allowance according to English Forale Warrant, but does not include forage for one horse for Surgeons when in the field.

† Officers of this rank now draw the pay of the next lower rank, according to length of service.

‡ Under certain circumstances, a Surgeon of the British Medical Department holding actual medical charge of a regiment of British Cavalry or Infantry, or brigade of Artillery, in the absence of a Surgeon Major, is entitled to a medical charge allowance of 150 rupees in addition to the pay of his grade.—*Pay Code, Vol. I, 570.*
These figures in *italics* show rates of pay drawn by officers entering before 1864.

TABLE II.—FURLOUGH PAY.

RANK AND LENGTH OF SERVICE.	Furlough Pay admissible to British Medical Department under Royal Warrant of 1878, and recommended for Indian Medical Service.	FURLOUGH PAY NOW ADMISSIBLE TO THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.			
		To Officers holding Permanent Charge of Regiments.		To Officers entitled to Unemployed Pay only.	
		Per diem.	Per mensem.	Per diem.	Per mensem.
	£. s. d.	Rs.	£. s. d.	Rs. a. p.	£. s. d.
<i>Surgeon General</i> - - -	* 2 15 -	† 1,950	† 5 6 10	—	—
After 25 years' service -	- - -	- - -	* 2 5 -	—	—
Under 25 " " -	- - -	- - -	* 2 - -	—	—
<i>Deputy Surgeon General</i> -	• 2 - -	† 1,350	† 3 14 3½	—	—
After 30 years' service -	- - -	- - -	* 1 14 -	—	—
" 25 " " -	- - -	- - -	* 1 10 -	—	—
Under 25 " " -	- - -	- - -	* 1 8 -	—	—
<i>Brigade Surgeon:</i>					
After 5 years in the rank -	1 13 -	—	—	—	—
Under 5 " " -	1 10 -	—	—	—	—
<i>Surgeon Major:</i>					
After 25 years' service -	1 7 6	500	1 7 4½	444 6 -	1 4 4
" 20 " " -	1 5 -	500	1 7 4½	426 1 9	1 3 4
" 15 " " -	1 2 6	400	1 1 11	338 11 5	- 18 6½
Under 15 " " -	1 - -	400	1 1 11	320 7 3	- 17 6½
<i>Surgeon:</i>					
After 10 years' service -	- 15 -	300	- 10 5½	250 l. yearly	- 13 8½
" 5 " " -	{ 250 l. yearly - } { 13s. 8½d. per diem }	300	- 10 5½	250 l. yearly	- 13 8½
Under 5 " " -	{ 200 l. yearly - } { 10s. 11½d. per diem }	250 l. yearly	- 13 8½	250 l. yearly	- 13 8½

The rate of exchange taken is 1s. 8d. the rupee as a convenience in calculation. We are aware that many officers can claim their furlough pay at two shillings the rupee.

* English pay of rank admissible to an administrative officer when at home on "private affairs" during tour of service.

† Pay and Indian allowances, *plus* half staff, admissible to administrative officers of both services in Bengal when at home on six months' sick leave during tour of service. Surgeons General in Madras and Bombay draw 100 rupees a month less.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (No. 86, Military)
to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 28 February 1883.

Para. 1. THE recommendations submitted by your Lordship's Government in your Military letter, No. 315, of the 26th August 1881, regarding the organisation of the Medical Service in India, having been very fully considered both by this Office and the War Office, I am now in a position to address your Government on the subject.

2. At the outset your Government remark that the amalgamation of the British and Indian Administrative Staffs in India effected in 1879-80 has led to a very considerable saving, and that the substitution of the station for the regimental hospital system has sensibly reduced the number of executive officers required.

3. These changes, however, your Government observe, leave untouched the great defect that the Medical Department in India consists of two separate services, the British and the Indian. The essential points to be aimed at appear to be, in the opinion of your Excellency, first, that there should be one Medical Service for India, and secondly, that complete authority over the officers of that service while in India, as to employment, distribution, and remuneration, should rest with the Government of India.

4. As

4. As the several proposals which had been laid before your Government did not afford a satisfactory solution of the problem, the two heads of the Medical Service in India, Dr. Crawford, Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces, and Dr. Cuningbam, Surgeon General with the Government of India, were requested to consider the matter, and the scheme devised by these officers appears to your Government to satisfy all the essential conditions of the case.

5. The main features of your proposals are as follow :—

I. The new service to be under the control of the Indian Government, but available, on emergency, for service in any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

II. It is to be recruited by volunteering from the whole Royal Service. Volunteers for India to be of not more than three years' service.

III. After electing for Indian service, such officers to be at the disposal of the Indian Government permanently, and not, as army medical officers sent out to India now are, for tours of only five years' duration.

IV. The service to be primarily military, but civil also. On joining, the first two years to be passed on military duty. The conditions of civil employ, its effect on promotion, and the appointments open to medical officers, are referred to in paragraphs 6 to 8 of the Joint Memorandum. Rank and uniform to be the same as in the Royal Medical Service.

V. Exchanges between the Home and Indian branches to be allowed, subject to the consent of the Secretaries of State for War and for India. Transfers also to be allowed in the interests of the service.

VI. The furlough of Indian officers to be governed by the 1875 rules. No officer to be allowed to accumulate more than two years' leave at a time, and, if requiring more for the restoration of his health, to be placed on a half-pay list, unless he have the necessary amount of furlough to his credit.

VII. Half-pay and pensions to be on the new scale for the Indian Medical Service announced in General Order No. 279, of 1881; 14 good service pensions to be allotted to the Indian branch.

VIII. The head of the service to bear the title of "Director General, Royal Medical Service in India," who would also be Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

IX. The proposed Administrative Staff, described in detail in paragraphs 19 to 24 of the Memorandum, is estimated by your Government to result in a saving of 73,800 rupees a year.

X. The new Service to be formed, in the first instance, as follows :—

(a.) By drafting into it all officers of the old Indian Medical Service.

(b.) The balance of the required strength being made up by volunteers from the British Service.

Both these classes being divided into those who entered before and those who entered after 31st March 1865.

6. This scheme would exclude Natives of India who at present, in some numbers, compete for and enter the existing Indian Medical Service. In lieu of this, your Government propose the establishment of a new Indian Medical Service, to be purely local, manned by Natives of India solely, the qualifications being a degree or license of an Indian College. This service would consist of two grades, Assistant Surgeons and Civil Medical Officers.

7. These officers to be primarily intended for civil employ, but to be liable on emergency for duty in military hospitals.

8. The proposals of your Government were submitted to the Secretary of State for War, and I now enclose the reply* which Mr. Secretary Childers caused to be addressed to this office on the 24th February 1882.

9. From this communication your Lordship's Government will learn that the Secretary of State for War dissents from the essential feature of the scheme of reorganisation submitted by your Government, viz., the substitution of permanent service in India for the limited tours for which the British Medical Officers now engage.

10. The arguments adduced by Mr. Childers in opposition to the scheme do not afford any reasonable hope that further discussion would lead to its

adoption by the War Office, and I am constrained to remit the subject for the further consideration of your Government.

11. Any fresh proposals which your Government may desire to lay before me will receive my early and careful attention, but before your Excellency determines upon forwarding any revised scheme for the reorganisation of the Medical Department in India, I desire that full consideration may be given to the following observations :—

I. Any scheme by which Natives will be excluded from the commissioned Medical Service of India would give rise to serious objections, and this difficulty would not be removed by the expedient of forming what would evidently be an inferior service composed solely of Natives of India.

II. The proposal that a certain number of appointments for the Medical Service might be given annually to candidates nominated by the Heads of the principal Medical Colleges is hardly one that would commend itself to public opinion in this country, while it certainly would be difficult to carry it out in practice. There seems also no object to be gained by such a scheme, for there is now a sufficient supply of excellent candidates under the existing system of admission by competition.

III. The inconveniences of the present system, under which there are two Medical Services, may, perhaps, on reconsideration, seem to admit of amendment, and, especially, it is not apparent why a Medical Officer of one Service should not in particular cases perform duties belonging to both Services. Indeed, this is understood to be a not uncommon practice, though, of course, it is inexpedient that a Medical Officer ignorant of the Native language should be in medical charge of Natives. It is also desirable that fuller explanation should be given of the want of control over expenditure, said to be occasioned by the existing system.

IV. In paragraph 25 of your letter you state your belief that the measures now proposed do not in any essential respect depend upon the adoption of the scheme of Army reorganisation forwarded by you. It appears to me, nevertheless, that the Medical Services of the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras would be considerably affected by your proposals, especially as regards the allotment of officers and their advancement to the higher grades. I request, therefore, that, before submitting any fresh scheme, the Governments of Madras and Bombay may be consulted, and that their opinions may be forwarded to me, together with their views as to the effect of any new proposals on the administration of the Civil branch of the Medical Service.

V. It is worthy of consideration whether any considerable further reduction of the higher Medical Staff is desirable so recently after the subject has been dealt with, and it should be borne in mind that, if service in India is to be thoroughly acceptable, there should not be a less proportion of the higher grades in India than in England.

VI. In any revised proposals, it is necessary that the exact financial result should be shown, as far as it is possible to do so. General Hanington reports on your present scheme that, after a careful perusal, he finds "that the arrangements consequent upon the proposed reorganisation are not given in such detail as would enable" him "to form definite conclusions respecting the financial results." The savings, as shown in your letter, depend only upon a reduction of administrative appointments.

Having made these remarks, I desire to leave it to your Excellency to make fresh suggestions or not, as may seem to you expedient.

I have, &c.
(signed) Kimberley.

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for War, dated India Office, 23rd October 1881, No. 867, W.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, the accompanying copy of a communication* from the Government of India, conveying their recommendations for the future organisation of the Medical Service for India.

2. Lord

2. Lord Hartington has these proposals under his immediate consideration, and in view to coming to a speedy decision his Lordship requests to be favoured, as early as practicable, with any remarks on the subject which the Secretary of State for War may, after communication with His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, desire to offer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Allen Johnson*, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated War Office, 24th February 1882, No. 4831-1-249.

Sir,

1. I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Childers to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Johnson's letter of the 26th October last, M. 867, W., enclosing communications from the Government of India on the subject of the Medical Service in that country.

2. From these documents Mr. Childers learns that great changes are contemplated—

- (1) in the administration,
- (2) in the numbers,
- (3) in the constitution,

of the Medical Services in India.

3. Taking these items into consideration separately, Mr. Childers fully concurs in the desirability of abolishing any duality in the administration which may continue to exist; also in the establishment of station hospitals in lieu of a regimental service, and also in the reservation to the Government of India of entire control over all Medical Officers serving there.

4. With reference to (2) numbers, Mr. Childers feels that it is a portion of the subject as to which he is not called on to express an opinion, beyond saying generally that it is indispensable that there should be in India an adequate body of qualified European Medical Officers to attend to the sanitation of the European troops there. For the rest, Mr. Childers readily admits that the formation of a subordinate service of Native Medical Officers may be advantageous, both as regards Indian finance and as diminishing the demand on this country for Medical candidates.

5. Passing to (3) the constitution of the Medical Services, it would seem that the subject resolves itself into two parts; first, the gradual substitution of officers of the Army Medical Department for members of the present Civil Medical Service of India; and, secondly, a total change in the terms of service for officers of the Army Medical Department generally.

As regards the first of these points, Mr. Childers sees no objection to vacancies occurring in the Civil Medical Service of India being filled by additions to the Army Medical Department; but, with reference to the second point, a constitutional change in the nature of the service of the Army Medical Department, I am to express Mr. Childers' regret that he is unable to concur in the proposal.

6. Before expressing in detail the objections to the specific proposal now made, I am to observe that, for many years, the condition of the Army Medical Department had been highly unsatisfactory. The officers were dissatisfied with their position and prospects, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining candidates for it. One ground of complaint which was raised, and which, there was good reason to believe, militated against the success of the Department, was that there had been no fixity of principle in the constitution of the Department and the treatment of its officers. In 1878 a Committee was appointed to consider the question generally, and, after a full investigation, their recommendations, so far as accepted, were embodied in a Royal Warrant of the 27th November 1879. The effect of that Warrant has been very encouraging.

Candidates in ample numbers and of excellent quality have been forthcoming, and the Department is understood to be in a condition of efficiency and contentment.

Bearing this result in view, Mr. Childers is very unwilling to alter radically the conditions of service of Army Medical Officers after so short an interval, even if the scheme proposed in substitution were not in itself open to grave objections.

7. The Indian proposal appears to be, broadly, that one Medical Service should undertake, on the one hand, the duties of the Army out of India, and, on the other hand, those of the Army and Civil Service of India; but that the two services, that is, the branch in India and the branch out of India, should be practically distinct.

They would have the slender connexion of a common origin (inasmuch as during the probation represented by the first year or two of service all officers would be in the home branch), and there would be a further slight connexion in the power of exchange, but, beyond these points, the branches would constitute essentially two departments, serving under different conditions, on different rates of pay, and with different retired pay to look forward to. The relationship would, in effect, be that of an Indian Staff Corps to the British list of officers from which it is recruited.

The officers who are once appointed to the Indian branch would give the remainder of their service in India, subject to the rare exception of exchanging into the home branch.

It is true that, in the letter from this office of the 28th July 1879, it was stated that Secretary Colonel Stanley would not raise any objection to the Government of India taking entirely into its own hands the supply of Medical Officers for duty in India; but that suggestion was only put forward as a logical alternative to the proposals made at the time (which involved expense to India), to which alternative it was not denied that the Indian Government might have recourse.

There was no suggestion that such a course on the part of the Indian Government would be desirable, even for India itself, on any ground, either of efficiency or economy. On the other hand, the suggestion had reference to an Indian Medical Department, formed and organised, from first to last, by the Indian Government, but did not refer to a separate branch as now proposed.

8. A limited tour of Indian service has always been an attraction for Medical Officers, and, under the present system of tours of five years' foreign service, nearly every Medical Officer has his turn of Indian service. The probability of serving in India is, therefore, a conspicuous factor in determining an eligible candidate to compete for the Army Medical Department.

If, as now proposed, Indian service were practically limited to a body of officers whose whole service should be Indian, the number who would proceed to India out of those entering the Department in a given year would be relatively very limited. Consequently, the attraction of Indian service as an inducement held before the whole body of candidates would be seriously diminished, and probably eligible medical officers would be procured with more difficulty.

9. Further, as an Indian tour of service tends to attract good candidates, and all medical officers have equal chances of going to India, it may be assumed that the average tone of the whole Department is raised by such prospect of Indian service. When, however, it shall be evident that only a few of those entering yearly can ever look for service in India, it would appear probable that the best of the entrants will succeed in obtaining the Indian vacancies. The British branch of the service would then have left, instead of, as now, an average of all the officers who join, the least eligible of the entrants, the Indian probationers who would lack experience, and the few officers who, from failure of health in India or other causes, had been compelled to exchange to the lower pay of home service. Such an arrangement appears to Mr. Childers to be very prejudicial to British interests.

10. Again, both India and Great Britain would be losers in the matter of varied experience on the part of Medical Officers. India gives a Medical Officer more opportunities of seeing active service than can usually be obtained in other parts of the empire.

The

The Medical Officer, therefore, who has served his tour of Indian service returns home more valuable for general army duty than if he had not been to India.

Similarly, it is to be supposed that a Medical Officer, going to India after a tour of European duty, during which he would have been in contact with modern science, would be more valuable for Indian purposes than one who had passed his whole professional life away from England.

The whole of this interchange of experience will be stopped by the adoption of the proposal contained in your letter.

11. Thus far, I have been directed to show that Mr. Childers, with a view to British interests mainly, has a decided preference for the present system of five-year tours of service in India over the proposed life service of a smaller body of officers. I am now to point out that, so far as Mr. Childers sees, the proposed system would be more expensive to India than the present (assuming that the same number of officers would be employed in either case). It is suggested that, for every five years in India, a Medical Officer shall have a year on full pay out of India, by way of relaxation, thus adding nearly 20 per cent. to the charge for full pay. Under the present system this charge is saved to India, inasmuch as the tour of home service affords, at British charge, the necessary relaxation after Indian service; and, further, as the home tour is longer than the year's leave, it may be supposed that, on his next return to India, the officer will have a constitution better adapted to contend with the climate, and, therefore be less likely to be invalidated.

Again, under the proposed plan, all officers who serve in India will retire on Indian rates of retired pay, whereas, under the present plan, the retired pay is only at British rates. Without doubt, the high Indian retirement would be an inducement to candidates to come forward, but, as the prospect of British rates of retirement already draws a sufficient supply, it is difficult to justify the offer of a higher scale.

12. I am to add that, while objecting to the form in which it is proposed to provide for Indian medical requirements, Mr. Childers is far from wishing to interpose any obstacle to the administrative changes which are held to be requisite in India. He regards with pleasure the suggested amalgamation of the Civil with the Military Service, as throwing more prizes in the way of candidates, and as putting a stop to the competition between the two services which is now felt at the entrance examination.

Mr. Childers would therefore suggest, for Lord Hartington's consideration, that when a vacancy shall occur in the Civil Medical Service of India to which a junior officer has not already a guaranteed right of succession, an officer of the Army Medical Department should be appointed to it. In this way the one department would gradually, and without any violent change, take the place of the other.

Further, as the number of appointments to be supplied by the Army Medical Department would thus be gradually increased, Mr. Childers would not object to the tour of service in India being raised from five years to seven years in the case of all Executive Medical Officers hereafter sent out. An officer selected for a Civil Medical appointment in India might, at the conclusion of his seven years' tour of service in India, be allowed to volunteer for another tour of seven years, returning home at the end of it, unless in very exceptional circumstances, in order that the Home Service might have the benefit of his Indian experience.

13. If this suggestion be adopted, all the reforms otherwise required can be carried out equally as well as if the proposal sent from India were adopted, and, as it appears to Mr. Childers, at a smaller charge to India. On the other hand, the Army Medical Department, as a whole, will not be disturbed by a new system, will not lose for its officers the advantages of Indian appointments, nor for itself the experience derived from Indian duty.

14. Should difficulties occur in the arrangement of details, I am to suggest that a Committee appointed by this Office and the India Office would probably have little difficulty in removing any apparent obstacles.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ralph Thompson.*

— X. —

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 340 of 1881, Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (received 10 October 1881).

My Lord,

Simla, 16 September 1881.

IN continuation of our previous Despatches on the Report of the Commission * Chapter X, Section 5. on the organisation of the Indian Army, we have now the honour to communicate our opinions and recommendations on that part of the Report* which deals with the veterinary service.

2. Irrespective of the Report of the Commission, the organisation of the

Note.—For correspondence here quoted, see pages 735 to 740.

† From Secretary of State, No. 180, dated 26th June 1879, para. 4.
From Secretary of State, No. 2, dated 15th January 1880.
From Secretary of State, No. 265, dated 19th August 1880.
To Secretary of State, No. 476, dated 9th November 1880, para. 12.
From Secretary of State, No. 81, dated 24th March 1881.
From Secretary of State, No. 227, dated 7th July 1881.
Telegram from Secretary of State, dated 26th August 1881.
Telegram to Secretary of State, dated 29th August 1881.

See page 685.

‡ From Adjutant General in India, No. 2563, B, dated 18th June 1881, and Enclosures.

§ Vide Enclosure of above.

See page 686.

¶ Letter No. 16, M.D., dated 31st May 1881, and Enclosures. Copies enclosed.

opinions of the Commander in Chief in India, † the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India, § and the General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations. ¶]

3. And first, as to the strength of the establishment. The Army Commission (para. 511 of their Report) consider that a large reduction of the present establishment is practicable, by the adoption of the system which they propose, whereby the requirements of the army for veterinary staff may be dealt with by stations, instead of by separate corps and batteries.

4. The introduction of the medical station hospital system is now in course of being carried out successfully; the application of a similar system to the Veterinary Department is a far easier matter; and we have every reason to believe that it will be attended with similar satisfactory results, and be productive of considerable economy in the present, and still more in the future. We propose to introduce it without further delay.

5. The Commission estimate the possible reduction of the veterinary staff in India by this arrangement to be from a total of 73 officers at present, to 59. The fixed establishment which we propose is 49. In view of this reduction we intend to restrict the employment of the veterinary surgeons' duties to the British mounted branches of the service in India, relieving them from the performance of such duties connected with the veterinary care of horses of Native cavalry, police, commissariat cattle, and (in peace time) transport trains, as have in a more or less indefinite way been placed upon them. This should remove the cause of complaint which has been raised that the Department is overworked. These duties can be performed by Native veterinarians, who will become more efficient as they get the advantage of training at the veterinary schools. By fostering such institutions, and creating a good Subordinate Veterinary Department, real economy can be effected, irrespective of the advantages to be looked for from the spread of veterinary knowledge through the agricultural districts. It will be in your Lordship's recollection that in our Despatch, No. 247, dated 8th July 1881, proposals have already been submitted for the formation of a veterinary class in connection with the Lahore Medical College; one already exists at Hapur in the Bengal Presidency, one at Poona in the Bombay Presidency, and one at Rangoon for Burmese students.

6. By the adoption of the station veterinary hospital system, then, we feel assured that the reduced number of officers will suffice for the requirements of the service, without imposing arduous duties upon them.

7. Next,

7. Next, as to the organisation of the service. In this point we may observe that the considerations which point to the maintenance of a permanent connection between the British troops and their medical staff does not hold good in regard to the Veterinary Department. The European troops form part of the British Army in India, and come and go to and fro; but the horses employed with the British mounted troops in India are the property of the Government of India and remain permanently in the country. Moreover, while medical officers are needed to accompany the troops to and from England, there is no such necessity for veterinary aid on the voyage. It is only reasonable, therefore, that veterinary surgeons also should remain permanently in the country, in the service of the Government of India to whom the horses belong. Further, while the army surgeon's patient is his own countryman, able to make known his wants and symptoms in their common tongue, the veterinary surgeon has to carry on his work through the agency of native farriers and grooms; and to do his work properly it is essential that he should be familiar with the vernacular language, which is not to be expected of officers who come out here merely for a short tour of service.

8. All these considerations appear to point to the constitution of the veterinary department in this country as a purely local service, subject entirely to the Indian Government. But, although this arrangement might be intrinsically the best, there are some advantages to be looked for in maintaining a certain degree of connection between the army veterinary surgeons at home and those serving in this country; and, on the whole, we recommend that the Indian Veterinary Department be established as a separate Indian branch of the British Veterinary Department, on the lines of the proposed Indian branch of the Army Medical Department, as laid down in our Despatch, No. 315, of the 26th August 1881.

9. The only argument advanced by Major General Fitzwygram's Committee* against the formation of a local veterinary department is, that members of an Indian Veterinary Department would "not gain the opportunities which occasional service in England affords of keeping up their professional knowledge;" but this objection, we submit, is outweighed by the fact that for Indian service local experience is more essential than English, because there are diseases in India which are not known at home, and for these practical local training and experience are necessary. The practice afforded in India also is far greater than that obtained in England; while furlough affords ample opportunity of keeping up such professional knowledge as is said to be obtainable only at home.

10. The future Indian branch of the Veterinary Department, to comprise 49 officers, might be at once formed of, first, the remaining officers of the old Indian Veterinary Department, six † in number; the other 43 officers to consist of volunteers from the British Veterinary Department.

11. The proportions of the different grades might be as follows for India:—

Principal Veterinary Surgeon for India and General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
1st Class	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
2nd "	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	29
TOTAL									49

12. The required numbers in the various grades, allowing for the officers still serving in the Indian Veterinary Department, would have to be supplied by calling for volunteers from the British Veterinary Department as follows:—

Administrative Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1st Class Veterinary Surgeons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
2nd "	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	28
TOTAL									43

14. We believe that the veterinary surgeons will find their pay go further if they are permanently stationed in the country, going home only on furlough, than if they come out as at present for a short tour of duty. But in order to make Indian service sufficiently attractive, and to induce eligible candidates to come forward for the Local Veterinary Department, we are of opinion that the pay of all but the highest grades should be somewhat raised above the present rates as laid down in General Government Order, No. 1095, of 31st October 1879.

15. The scale which we would propose is as follows:—

	Proposed.	Present.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Veterinary Surgeon, under 5 years' service - - -	400	377 8 -
" " after 5 " " - - -	425	401 13 7
" " " 10 " " - - -	450	432 7 4
" " 1st Class - - - - -	600	578 6 10
" " after 5 years' service as such -	650	602 12 5
" " " 10 " " " - - -	700	627 2 -
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, including Staff Pay of 250 rupees per month.	1,250	{ 1,300 15 - to 1,361 13 -
Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India, including Staff Pay of 400 rupees per month,	1,650	{ 1,583 2 - to 1,644 - -

16. It will be observed that this scale gives a moderate increase in the executive grades, whilst the pay of the inspecting veterinary surgeons is reduced.

17. We have recommended that, in the first instance, the Indian branch of the British Veterinary Department be formed from the existing staff of veterinary surgeons in India; hereafter vacancies might be filled up by the transfer of veterinary surgeons from the British service of not more than four years' service. It appears worthy of consideration whether the united service might not advantageously be recruited through the veterinary schools by giving nominations to each veterinary college to be competed for by the students.

18. Veterinary surgeons of the Indian branch would be eligible for furlough under the same rules as officers of the Indian service generally.

19. We consider that, as in the case of the proposed Indian branch of the Royal Medical Service, exchanges should be freely allowed between the officers of the Indian and British branches of the Veterinary Departments, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State for War and the Secretary of State for India. In the same manner also power should be taken to make transfers of officers from one branch to the other, when it may be necessary to do so in the interests of the public service.

20. The following would be the principal conditions of the Indian branch of the service:—

Veterinary surgeons to be promoted to 1st class veterinary surgeons on completion of 10 years' service instead of after 12 years, the term fixed for the British Service by the Royal Warrant of the 25th June 1881, Article 384, provided they have passed in the Native language (Urdu) according to the lower standard.

Veterinary surgeons, 1st class, to be promoted to the rank of inspecting veterinary surgeons on completion of 25 years' total service, without reference to the occurrence of vacancies in that grade.

The limit of tenure of appointment of the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India to be five years, on the completion of which period he will be retired on the pension to which he is entitled by length of service.

The limit of tenure of appointment of an inspecting veterinary surgeon in charge of a circle to be also five years, when, should his services be no longer required by the State, he will be retired on a pension.

A veterinary surgeon or an inspecting veterinary surgeon to be retired on pension on attaining the age of 55 years, and a principal veterinary surgeon on attaining the age of 60 years.

The terms of the Veterinary Warrant (Article 387, Royal Warrant, 1881), which require that the services of a veterinary surgeon shall be dispensed with after the completion of 10 years' service, unless he be specially selected for further employment in the Veterinary Department, should not be held to apply to the Indian branch of the Veterinary Department.

Veterinary surgeons of the old Indian Veterinary Department to continue on the furlough regulations on which they may be serving. Veterinary surgeons of the Indian branch of the proposed local Veterinary Department to come under the furlough rules of 1875 in the same manner as is detailed in paragraph 11 of Despatch, No. 315 of 1881, regarding the proposed Medical Service in India.

21. With regard to the reduction in veterinary officers, which will result from the introduction of the station system, we propose that the 24 officers rendered supernumerary should be placed on unattached pay under Clause 88, Royal Warrant, Veterinary Department, War Office Army Circular, dated 1st May 1878, paragraph 13, pending vacancies occurring in either the British or Indian Veterinary Department, when they would have the option of either reverting to the British Veterinary Department, or would be allowed to elect for the Indian Veterinary Department. As India has of late years been supplied with a larger proportion of second than first class veterinary surgeons, so the unattached pay which would have to be defrayed from Indian sources would approximate more nearly to the rate for the former class. This unattached pay would amount, in the first instance, to about 3,236 rupees per man-*em*, or 38,832 rupees per annum for 24 officers, taken at the average of the four rates of pay for the different periods of service, as laid down in paragraph 19 of the Army Circular above referred to.

22. The following statement shows the cost and strength of the present establishment, that recommended by the Army Commission, and that which we now propose. It will be observed that the annual cost of the present establishment is 4,66,551 rupees, and that of the establishment proposed by the Army Commission is 3,67,862 rupees, affording a saving of 98,689 rupees. But in the Commission's schedule no Principal Veterinary Surgeon has been allowed for, it having been proposed that the Director of the Remount Department should be placed at the head of the service. But the Director of the Remount Department is not a veterinary surgeon, and it will be necessary to appoint an officer of that service to the duty. We are of opinion, however, that the duties of this appointment and those of the General Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations might be advantageously and economically combined.

23. The duties of the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India during the summer months are light, although the office is a necessary one; while the cold weather inspections which have to be carried out by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon may well be made at the same time with those which devolve on the General Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations. And the tour of service of Principal Veterinary Surgeon Collins having expired,* the opportunity is

afforded to carry out this amalgamation by nominating Mr. Hallen to this appointment, an officer whose tact, energy, and judgment in the various appointments he has held under Government indicate him as a very fit person to carry out the proposed measure should her Majesty's Government approve of it. Mr. Hallen would remain attached to the Government of India in respect of the horse-breeding operations, but would be subordinate to His Excellency the Commander in Chief in regard to the business of the Veterinary Department.

* Extended to 24th January 1882, vide your Lordship's telegram, dated 5th September 1881.

24. We recommend special Indian rates of pensions for the Indian branch of the Veterinary Department. For the senior grades they would be those fixed in your Lordship's recent Despatch, No. 260, dated 4th August 1881. For the whole service, including the junior grades, they might be as follows:—

After 10 years' service, if compelled to retire on account of ill health contracted in and by service in India	-	£. 75
After 17 years' service, including 1½ years' furlough	-	200
After 20 years' service, including 2 years' furlough	-	250
After 25 years' service, including 3 years' furlough	-	350
After 30 years' service, including 4 years' furlough	-	450

The savings in salaries to be effected by these proposals, including the charge for the 24 veterinary surgeons made supernumerary, are estimated at 67,491 rupees per annum, as shown in the statement in paragraph 22. When these are absorbed, there will be a further saving of 38,832 rupees per annum.

25. We propose that the Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations should receive a sum of 400 rupees per mensem, in addition to his present pay, for undertaking the combined duties referred to. This will effect a further saving of 14,928 rupees per annum.

26. We solicit the early sanction of Her Majesty's Government to the introduction of the measures herein proposed, believing that they will provide, in the most efficient and economical way practicable, for the veterinary requirements of the Indian service.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

Enclosure to 340 of 1881.

From Major General Sir *G. R. Greaves*, K.C.M.G., C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 2563, B., "Veterinary Department," dated Simla, 18th June 1881).

IN reply to Military Department letter, No. 269, S. D., of the 27th April 1881 (Veterinary Department), I am directed to forward; for the information of Government, the accompanying Report, with Appendices, from the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, regarding the veterinary surgeons required for service in India.

2. The duties therein laid down, and the number of animals to be attended to, appear to the Commander in Chief to be exaggerated, but at the same time it must be evident that the number of veterinary surgeons recommended by the Army Organisation Commission will not suffice for the requirements of the service in this country unless, as the Principal Veterinary Surgeon points out, their duties are restricted purely to British regiments and batteries.

3. The scale of pay proposed by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon is, in His Excellency's opinion, equitable, having regard to the emoluments of the other branches of the service in India.

4. His Excellency considers that the service would gain by having all veterinary surgeons in a department, instead of, as at present, having some regimental and some departmental.

5. As regards the third point contained in the letter under acknowledgment, I am to state that the Commander in Chief is decidedly against a local veterinary department, local establishments being against all recent legislation founded on the experience of the past.

From *F. F. Collins*, Esq., Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India, to the Adjutant General in India (No. 345, "Veterinary Department," dated Simla, 20th May 1881).

WITH reference to the three points specially referred to in Government of India letter, No. 269, S. D., dated 27th April 1881, in connection with the Report by a Committee appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Veterinary Department in India, and upon which you wish an expression of my opinion in your Memorandum, No. 1741, B., dated 10th May 1881, under cover of which the report and letter above referred to were received, I have the honour to forward, as regards point (1), "the possibility of reducing the number of veterinary surgeons in accordance with the views of the Army Organisation Commission," a tabular statement (Appendix A.) of the approximate strength of horses, ponies, mules, cattle, camels, and elephants at the various stations throughout Bengal.

2. By the Appendix A. it will be seen that there are in Bengal (1st), 48 British cavalry regiments and batteries of an approximate strength, including chargers, grass cutters' ponies, mules, elephants, and bullocks, of 12,521; (2nd), 25 Native cavalry regiments of an approximate strength, including all animals, of 15,754; (3rd), chargers belonging to officers of the dismounted branches of the service, 991 demand veterinary attention under G. O. 401, dated 30th December 1875, and these from being scattered often occupy more of a veterinary surgeon's time than his legitimate duties; (4th), commissariat and transport, at the lowest calculation 20,000, making a grand total of 49,266 animals demanding, directly or indirectly, attention from the Veterinary Department.

3. If it is decided to confine the services of a veterinary surgeon to the British mounted branches only, then it is just possible that the number (18) recommended

mended for Bengal by the Army Commission may suffice (*vide* Appendix B.), provided 16 veterinary surgeons can be guaranteed to be always present, which I doubt. But if veterinary surgeons have to render professional assistance, as at present, to every arm of the service, besides every civil veterinary requirement of the Presidency, such as fairs, Government stallions, local outbreaks of disease in districts, remount requirements at Calcutta, then the number 18 is utterly unequal to such extended duties. Appendix C. will show the present sanctioned establishment and the disposition of each number of the Department in Bengal. Therefore, until a veterinary surgeon's duties are definitely defined, it is impossible for me to fix the number required for the Presidency.

4. With regard to the second point referred to in the Government letter under reply ("the scale of pay which His Excellency would suggest for adoption"), I would suggest that 1st class veterinary surgeons and veterinary surgeons should have an average increase of 62½ per cent. of Indian over British emoluments, calculated at 2 s. the rupee, the same as combatant officers (*vide* Appendix D).

5. With reference to the third point of the letter, viz., "the suggestion made in paragraph 8 of the Report of the Committee presided over by General Sir F. Fitzwygram, to have a local veterinary department," I quite concur in the opinion expressed by the Committee in the latter part of paragraph 8, viz.: "We are of opinion, however, that such a measure would not be conducive to the efficiency of the Department in India, as it would deprive its members of the opportunities which occasional service in England affords of keeping up their professional knowledge." In nearly every country in England veterinary medical associations exist, and army veterinary surgeons residing within reach are invariably made honorary members, and partake in the professional discussions at their fortnightly meetings. The best members of the veterinary profession are members of these associations, and I can speak from personal experience of the fund of practical information to be gleaned at these discussions. Then, again, if an army veterinary surgeon finds himself at fault upon any particular line of study, he has at home four colleges within his reach at his disposal.

6. Veterinary literature has certainly not to thank any of the members of the old local Veterinary Department for contributions upon any of the diseases peculiar to India, and I do not believe there is in existence one single literary production from such a source upon any professional subject. I cannot, therefore, but fully concur in the expression of opinion recorded by Sir F. Fitzwygram's Committee in paragraph 8 of the Report referred to.

7. The enclosures of your Memorandum are herewith returned as requested.

APPENDIX A.

APPROXIMATE STRENGTH at each Station in *Bengal*, in Horses, Cattle, Mules, Ponies, Camels, and Elephants.

STATIONS.	BRITISH CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY, MOUNTAIN AND HEAVY BATTERIES.				NATIVE CAVALRY AND BODY GUARD.				INFANTRY CHARGERS AND STAFF.		Commis- sariat.	GRAND TOTAL.		
	Name of Regiment or Battery.	Strength.	Chargers.	Grass-cutters' Ponies.	TOTAL.	Name of Cavalry or Body Guard.	Strength.	Chargers.	Grass-cutters' Ponies.	TOTAL.			Name.	Chargers.
Allahabad - - -	B.-4th Royal Artillery -	110	10	50	170	16th Bengal Cavalry -	450	15	180	645	35th Native Infantry -	14	Commisariat Animals, including Elephants, Camels, Mules, Ponies, Cattle (Draught and Slaughter); Sheep about 20,000.	853
											22nd British Infantry -	9		
TOTAL . . .	1	110	10	50	170	1	450	15	180	645	3	39		
Cawnpore - - -	N.-3rd Royal Artillery -	110	10	50	170	1st Bengal Cavalry -	450	15	180	645	2nd Native Infantry -	13	836	
											6th British Infantry -	8		
TOTAL . . .	1	110	10	50	170	1	450	15	180	645	2	21		
Dinapore - - -	L.-3rd Royal Artillery -	110	10	50	170	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	70th British Infantry -	7	177	
Benares - - -	G.-1st Royal Artillery -	110	10	50	170	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	10th Native Infantry -	11	181	
Segowlic - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	6th Bengal Cavalry -	450	15	180	645	- - - - -	-	645	
Mecan Meer - -	C.-4th Royal Artillery -	110	10	50	170	3rd Bengal Cavalry -	450	15	180	645	22nd Native Infantry -	12	1,031	
	E.-4th Royal Artillery -	110	10	50	170	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	23rd Native Infantry -	11		
TOTAL . . .	2	220	20	100	340	1	450	15	180	645	4	46		
Ferozepore - - -	B.-1st Royal Artillery -	110	10	50	170	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	25th Native Infantry -	11	188	
											81st British Infantry -	7		
TOTAL . . .	1	110	10	50	170	- - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	18		

CHANGES IN THE INDIAN ARMY SYSTEM.

APPROXIMATE Strength at each Station in Bengal, in Horses, Cattle, Mules, Ponies, Camels, and Elephants—continued.

STATIONS.	BRITISH CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY, MOUNTAIN AND HEAVY BATTERIES.				NATIVE CAVALRY AND BODY GUARD.				INFANTRY CHARGERS AND STAFF.		Commis- sariat.	GRAND TOTAL.	
	Name of Regiment or Battery.	Strength.	Chargers.	Grass-cutters' Ponies.	TOTAL.	Name of Cavalry or Body Guard.	Strength.	Chargers.	Grass-cutters' Ponies.	TOTAL.			Name.
Mooltan	L-5th Royal Artillery	110	10	50	170	15th Bengal Cavalry	450	15	180	645	24th Native Infantry 88th British Infantry Staff	12 8 15	850
TOTAL	1	110	10	50	170	1	450	15	180	645	3	33	
Mocrut	1st Dragoon Guards E.-A. Royal Horse Artillery B.-C. Royal Horse Artillery M.-3rd Royal Artillery G.-4th Royal Artillery	436 178 178 110 110	60 12 12 10 10	180 80 80 50 50	676 270 270 170 170	9th Bengal Cavalry	450	15	180	645	38th Native Infantry 68th British Infantry Staff	11 10 15	2,237
TOTAL	5	1,012	104	440	1,556	1	450	15	180	645	3	36	
Agra	O.-3rd Royal Artillery	110	10	50	170	-	-	-	-	-	12th Native Infantry 29th Native Infantry 5th British Infantry Staff	13 11 8 15	217
TOTAL	1	110	10	50	170	-	-	-	-	-	4	47	
Muttra	13th Hussars	436	60	180	676	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	676
Delra Dun	-	-	-	-	-	Viceroy's Body Guard	120	4	50	174	-	-	174
Lucknow	10th Hussars C.-C. Royal Horse Artillery H.-6th Royal Artillery	436 178 110	60 12 10	180 80 50	676 270 170	2nd Bengal Cavalry	450	15	180	645	7th Native Infantry 11th Native Infantry 33rd British Infantry 72nd British Infantry Staff	13 11 8 6 15	1,814
TOTAL	3	724	82	310	1,116	1	450	15	180	645	6	63	

Commissariat Animals, including Elephants, Camels, Mules, Ponies, Cattle (Draught and Slaughter); Sheep about 20,000.

0,131.

4S

Chakrata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23rd British Infantry	-	10
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15th Native Infantry	-	13
Roostkee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54th British Infantry	-	8
Sitapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36th Native Infantry	-	12
Fyzabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th British Infantry	-	8
	F.-4th Royal Artillery	110	10	50	170	15th Bengal Cavalry	450	15	180	645				
TOTAL	1	110	10	50	170							2	20	
Gorakhpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9th Native Infantry	-	12
Bawalpindi	8th Hussars	436	60	180	676	4th Bengal Cavalry	450	15	180	645		8th Native Infantry	-	14
	D.-A. Royal Horse Artillery	178	12	80	270							32nd Native Infantry	-	13
	D.-4th Royal Artillery	110	10	50	170							Rifle Brigade	-	6
	D.-11th Royal Artillery	183	11	-	194							Staff	-	15
TOTAL	4	907	93	310	1,310	1	450	15	180	645		4	48	
Jhelum	-	-	-	-	-	12th Bengal Cavalry	450	15	180	645		26th Native Infantry	-	13
												30th Native Infantry	-	12
TOTAL						1	450	15	180	645		2	25	
Sialkot	6th Dragoon Guards	436	60	180	676	10th Bengal Lancers	450	15	180	645		19th Native Infantry	-	11
	L.-A. Royal Horse Artillery	178	12	80	270							Staff	-	15
TOTAL	2	614	72	260	946	1	450	15	180	645		2	26	
Campbellpur	F.-A. Royal Horse Artillery	178	12	80	270									
	A.-B. Royal Horse Artillery	178	12	80	270							14th Native Infantry	-	13
Umballa	D.-C. Royal Horse Artillery	178	12	80	270							100th British Infantry	-	8
	9th Lancers	436	60	180	676							Staff	-	15
TOTAL	3	792	84	340	1,216							3	36	
Jullundur	H.-1st Royal Artillery	110	10	50	170									
Subarhu	-	-	-	-	-							9th British Infantry	-	7
Itagshai	-	-	-	-	-							60th British Infantry	-	7

Commissariat Animals, including Elephants, Camels, Mules, Ponies, Cattle (Draught and Slaughter):
Sheep about 20,000.

10
13
8
645
190
12
2,003
670
1,817
270
1,252
170
7
7

CHANGES IN THE INDIAN ARMY SYSTEM.

APPROXIMATE STRENGTH AT EACH STATION IN *Bengal*, IN HORSES, CATTLE, MULES, PONIES, CAMELS AND ELEPHANTS—*continued*.

STATIONS.	BRITISH CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY, MOUNTAIN AND HEAVY BATTALIONS.				NATIVE CAVALRY AND BODY GUARD.					INFANTRY CHARGERS AND STAFF.		Commis- sariat.	GRAND TOTAL.	
	Name of Regiment or Battery.	Strength.	Chargers.	Gross-cutters' Ponies.	TOTAL.	Name of Cavalry or Body Guard.	Strength.	Chargers.	Gross-cutters' Ponies.	TOTAL.	Name.			Chargers.
Dumka	119th Royal Artillery	184	11	-	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	
Saltora	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44th Native Infantry	12	12	
Dumraoh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43rd Native Infantry	13	13	
Chakur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34th Native Infantry	11	11	
Koyna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42nd Native Infantry	12	12	
Muzar	G.A. Royal Horse Artillery	178	12	89	279	14th Bengal Lancers	450	15	180	615	39th Native Infantry	12	1,142	
	K.5th Royal Artillery	119	10	59	179	-	-	-	-	-	65th Bengal Infantry	8		
	125th Royal Artillery	317	5	-	322	-	-	-	-	-	Staff	15		
TOTAL	3	605	27	130	762	1	450	15	180	615	3	35	Commisariat Animals, including European Mules, Ponies, Camels, Cattle (Draught and Slaughter); Sheep about 20,000.	
Jhansi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5th Native Infantry	11		21
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17th Bengal Infantry	10		
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	21		
Behawal	A.C. Royal Horse Artillery	178	12	89	279	13th Bengal Lancers	450	15	180	615	21st Native Infantry	10		2,138
	G.5th Royal Artillery	119	10	59	179	19th Bengal Lancers	450	15	180	615	28th Native Infantry	10		
	10-11th Royal Artillery	317	5	-	322	-	-	-	-	-	31st Native Infantry	12		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41st Native Infantry	11		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45th Native Infantry	12		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2nd Bengal Infantry	8		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25th Native Infantry	8		
TOTAL	3	605	27	130	762	2	900	30	360	1,290	8	86		

O. S. 1.	Nowshera	-	-	-	-	11th Bengal Lancers	450	15	180	645	1st Native Infantry	11	666	
		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	14th British Infantry	10		
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	1	450	15	180	645	2	21		
	Fort William	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90th British Infantry	7	7	
	Dum Dum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34th British Infantry	8		8
	Barnackpore	L-5th Royal Artillery	110	10	50	170	-	-	-	-	33rd Native Infantry	15	211	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40th Native Infantry	11		
	TOTAL	1	110	10	50	170	-	-	-	-	3	41		
	Baxa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18th Native Infantry	13	13	
	Pareilly	H-5th Royal Artillery	110	10	50	170	17th Bengal Cavalry	450	15	180	645	37th Native Infantry		13
	TOTAL	1	110	10	50	170	1	450	15	180	645	3	37	862
A. S. 2.	Moradabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6th Native Infantry	12	12	
	Lanikhet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30th British Infantry	8		16
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16		
	Jubbulpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30th Bengal Infantry	10	10	
	Saugor	M-5th Royal Artillery	110	10	50	170	-	-	-	-	Staff	15		185
	Nowgong	K-3rd Royal Artillery	110	10	50	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	
	Kohat	2nd Mountain Battery	150	5	-	155	3rd Punjab Cavalry	450	15	200	665	18th Native Infantry	14	989
		5th Garrison Battery	150	5	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	TOTAL	2	300	10	-	310	1	450	15	200	665	1	14	
	Edwardesabad	4th Mountain Battery	150	5	-	155	4th Punjab Cavalry	450	15	200	665	-	820	
	Dera Ismail Khan	3rd Mountain Battery	150	5	-	155	1st Punjab Cavalry	450	15	200	665	-	975	
		1st Mountain Battery	150	5	-	155	-	-	-	-	-			
	TOTAL	2	300	10	-	310	1	450	15	200	665	-		
	Dera Ghazi Khan	-	-	-	-	-	2nd Punjab Cavalry	450	15	200	665	-	665	

Commissariat Animals, including Elephants, Camels, Mules, Ponies, Cattle (Draught and Slaughtered); Sheep about 20,000.

CHANGES IN THE INDIAN ARMY SYSTEM.

APPROXIMATE Strength at each Station in Bengal, in Horses, Cattle, Mules, Ponies, Camels, and Elephants—concluded.

STATIONS.	BRITISH CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY, MOUNTAIN AND HEAVY BATTERIES.					NATIVE CAVALRY AND BODY GUARD.					INFANTRY CHARGERS AND STAFF.		Commissariat.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Name of Regiment or Battery.	Strength.	Chargers.	Grass-cutters' Ponies.	TOTAL.	Name of Cavalry or Body Guard.	Strength.	Chargers.	Grass-cutters' Ponies.	TOTAL.	Name.	Chargers.		
Rajshahi	-	-	-	-	-	5th Punjab Cavalry	450	15	200	665	-	-	Commissariat Animals, including Elephants, Camels, Mules, Ponies, Cattle (Draught and Slaughter); Sheep about 20,000.	665
Kandahar	68th Royal Artillery	183	11	-	194	7th Bengal Cavalry	450	15	180	645	3rd Native Infantry	12		1,527
	-	-	-	-	-	8th Bengal Cavalry	450	15	180	645	4th Native Infantry	13		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17th Native Infantry	13		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63rd British Infantry	5		
TOTAL	1	183	11	-	194	2	900	30	360	1,290	4	43		
Tugh	18th Royal Artillery	183	11	-	194	18th Bengal Cavalry	450	15	180	645	-	-	839	
Thal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20th Native Infantry	10	10	
Lanch Kotah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27th Native Infantry	11	17	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18th Native Infantry	6		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17		
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17		
All Masul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16th Native Infantry	13	13	
TOTAL	48	8,922	769	2,930	12,521	25	10,920	364	4,470	15,754	-	991	29,266	
Commissariat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	20,000
GRAND TOTAL	48	8,922	769	2,930	12,521	25	10,920	364	4,470	15,754	-	991	20,000	49,266

APPENDIX B.

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION of the Eighteen Executive and Two Administrative VETERINARY SURGEONS recommended by the Army Commission for *Bengal*, with their Proposed Charges with the Two Army Corps.

BENGAL ARMY CORPS, Head-Quarters, Allahabad.
1 Administrative Veterinary Surgeon at Head-Quarters.

Executive Number.	STATIONS.	The various Charges.
2	Lucknow - - - -	1 British Cavalry and 2 Batteries of Artillery.
2	Meerut - - - -	1 British Cavalry and 3 Batteries; Bareilly, 1 Battery.
1	Morar - - - -	2 Batteries; Agra, 1 Battery.
1	Dinapore - - - -	1 Battery; Barrackpore, 1 Battery; Fyzabad, 1 Battery.
1	Nowgong - - - -	1 Battery.
1	Allahabad - - - -	1 Battery and Staff Horses; Cawnpore, 1 Battery.
8	Executive.	
1	Executive supernumerary to be sent to Bareilly when available.	

PUNJAB ARMY CORPS, Head-Quarters, Rawal Pindi.
1 Administrative Veterinary Surgeon at Head Quarters.

Executive Number.	STATIONS.	The various Charges.
2	Rawal Pindi - - - -	1 British Cavalry, Staff Horses, and 2 Batteries; Sialkot, 1 Battery.
2	Unballa - - - -	1 British Cavalry and 2 Batteries.
1	Meean Meer - - - -	1 Battery; Ferozepore, 1 Battery; Mooltan, 1 Battery.
1	Peshawar - - - -	2 Batteries.
1	Nowshera - - - -	1 Battery.
1	Kurum - - - -	1 Battery.
8	Executive.	
1	Supernumerary to be sent to Mooltan when available.	

APPENDIX C.

BENGAL DISTRIBUTION of VETERINARY SURGEONS, 19th May 1881, and Nature of their various Charges, British and Native.

Number of Executive Veterinary Surgeons.	STATIONS.	CHARGES.	Names of Veterinary Surgeons.	REMARKS.
1	Peshawar - - -	2 Batteries, 2 Native Cavalries	Hagger - - -	Ludiana Station.
1	Campbellpur - - -	1 Royal Horse Artillery - - -	Davia.	
2	Rawal Pindi - - -	1 British Regiment, 1 Native Cavalry, and 2 Batteries.	Flintoff and Mann - - -	ditto.
1	Meean Meer - - -	1 Native Cavalry and 2 Batteries.	Duy.	
2	Sialkot - - -	1 British Cavalry, 1 Native Cavalry, and 1 Battery.	Poyser and Burton - - -	ditto.
2	Umballa - - -	1 British Cavalry and 2 Batteries.	Skoulding and Woods - - -	ditto.
1	Mooltan - - -	1 Native Cavalry and 1 Battery	Forsdyke.	
1	Jullundur - - -	1 Battery - - - - -	Lees.	
1	Quetta - - -	1 British Cavalry - - - -	Moore.	
2	Meerut - - -	1 British Cavalry, 1 Native Cavalry, and 4 Batteries.	Longhurst and Edwards.	
1	Morar - - -	1 Native Cavalry and 2 Batteries.	Walker - - - - -	ditto.
2	Lucknow - - -	1 British Cavalry, 1 Native Cavalry, and 2 Batteries.	Drake and Goldsmith - - -	ditto.
1	Allahabad - - -	1 Native Cavalry and 1 Battery	Killick.	
1	Bareilly - - -	- - ditto - - ditto - -	Phillips - - - - -	ditto.
1	Barrackpore - - -	1 Battery and Body Guard - -	Kemp - - - - -	ditto.
	Ferozepore - - -	1 Battery - - - - -		
	Khyragully - - -	1 " - - - - -		
	Agra - - -	1 " - - - - -		
	Benares - - -	1 " - - - - -		
	Fyzabad - - -	1 " - - - - -		
	Dinapore - - -	1 " - - - - -		
	Nowgong - - -	1 " - - - - -		
	Saugor - - -	1 " - - - - -		
	Cawnpore - - -	1 Battery and 1 Native Cavalry		
	Jatogh - - -	1 Battery - - - - -		
				10 stations without Veterinary Surgeons.
20	Executive Veterinary Surgeons, Military Duty.			
4	Veterinary Surgeons in Civil employ. Queripel, Frost, Nunn, and Oliphant.			
2	" " in Transport, Plomby and Pringle.			
5	At home sick. Boulter, Rowe, Garratt, Mitchell, and Slattery.			
3	Local Veterinary Surgeons. Hallen, Kettlewell, and Batt, Breeding and Remount Depôts.			
2	Administrative. Collins and Appleton.			
1	On leave at home. Adams.			
3	" in Bengal. Clayton, Morgan, and Savage.			
1	Not joined. Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Shaw, from Madras.			
41	- - - GRAND TOTAL.			

APPENDIX D.

TABLE showing the BRITISH and INDIAN EMOLUMENTS respectively now allowed to Officers of the VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, as compared with those allowed to Officers in other Branches of the ARMY.

DESIGNATION OF OFFICER.	British Emoluments (Pay and Allowances) per Year.	Indian Emoluments per Month.	Increase per Cent. of Indian over British Emoluments, calculated at 2s. the Rupee.		Proportion of Indian to British Service.	Proposed Indian Emoluments at 62½ per Cent. Increase over British Emoluments, calculated at 2s. the Rupee per Month.	
	£.	Rs.	Per Cent.	Average Increase per Cent.		Rs.	
1st Class Veterinary Surgeon (relative rank of Captain):							
On appointment - - - -	478	578	45	}	}	645	
After 5 years' service as such -	512	602	41			603	
" 10 " " - - -	548	627	37			742	
" 15 " " - - -	584	651	33			791	
" 20 years' total service	620	675	30			840	
Veterinary Surgeon under the new Warrant (relative rank of Lieutenant).	417	377	8	29½	½	565	
Veterinary Surgeon under the old Warrant (relative rank of Lieutenant):							
Under 5 years' service - - -	350	377	29	}	}	474	
After 5 " " - - -	386	401	24			523	
" 10 " " - - -	431	432	20			584	
Captain of Cavalry - - - -	407	503*	65	}	}		
Lieutenant of Cavalry of 3 years' service, or Riding Master on appointment.	273	365*	60			62½	½
Paymaster attached to a Cavalry Regiment (honorary rank of Captain):							
On entering the department -	395	566*	71	}	}		
After 5 years' service - - -	441	597*	62			62½	½
" 10 " " - - -	486	627*	54				

* Including horse allowance.

From *J. H. B. Hallen*, Esq., Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 16, M. D., dated Simla, 31st May 1881).

In obedience to the instructions conveyed in your Department Memorandum, No. 81, dated the 24th March 1881 (herewith returned). No. 269, S. D., dated the 27th April 1881 (Confidential), I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, my opinion on the proposals contained in the Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, and the accompanying Report of a Committee appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Veterinary Department of the army.

2. The services of army veterinary surgeons in India have hitherto been considered necessary for Royal Artillery batteries, British cavalry regiments, and they also should be, whenever required, available for the horses of Native cavalry and police, commissariat cattle, and transport train animals, in the event of a transport train being established, as there are no other duly qualified veterinary surgeons, civil practitioners in India, except in the cities of Calcutta and Bombay.

Although the horses of Native cavalry and police are not the property of the State, still the State pays a monthly sum for every cavalry and police horse, which it is expected shall be in good working order; therefore it will be an economical measure for the Government to allow veterinary surgeons to treat sickly animals, and to render advice with a view of keeping the horses in good health, and to report when these horses become unfit for further work.

Moreover, the aid of veterinary surgeons is occasionally required by the civil authorities with regard to the diagnosing of the nature of murrains, always more or less prevailing in India, and to recommend measures for preventing the spread of those of a contagious character.

3. To ensure having practical veterinarians, well versed in the nature, causes, symptoms, and treatment of diseases occurring in India, some of which have never been seen by practitioners in England, it is evident that inducements should be offered to veterinary surgeons to continue for some years in India, so as to become really useful advisers.

The demands on the Veterinary Department in India are, as above shown, varied, and always more or less existing in civil districts amongst agricultural stock, as well as among the horses and cattle, the property of the State, or for those for which hire is paid for by Government; and in order to allow a veterinary surgeon to conduct his manifold duties satisfactorily, he must possess a knowledge of the animal diseases prevailing in India, and which can only be acquired by a course of continued practical and local experience.

It may be said that the Government veterinary surgeons are expected to attend only to Government animals, but practically they have to give their services in directions above indicated, and very properly so, especially with reference to contagious maladies ever more or less existing amongst stock not belonging to the State, in order that the health of the Government animals may not suffer from contagious disease spreading amongst them.

4. The young army veterinary surgeon in India, let him be ever so diligent and zealous at his duties, knows full well that he only becomes a really valuable Government servant and adviser after some years of practical experience in India; and to become a useful member of his profession he must acquire at least a good colloquial proficiency, if not a higher knowledge, of the Native language commonly spoken (Urdu), as all animals are, as a rule, attended to by Natives; even in British artillery and cavalry a certain number of syces (Native grooms) are employed, and for instructions regarding the care of sick and lame animals to be duly carried out they must be given in the language of the Native attendants.

This colloquial knowledge is most specially necessary to veterinary surgeons in the Department of Horse-breeding Operations, as in conducting their duties they are brought in contact with Native gentlemen, agriculturists, and horse-breeders, to whom they have to proffer advice.

5. At present the Government of India is dependent on the services of veterinary surgeons of the British Department, there being only six veterinary surgeons of the Indian service remaining. The former are sent out to India for periods of five years, and many of them come against their wishes, preferring home service, and their great aim is to return home as soon as possible.

A department officered with many members possessing such feelings cannot be considered in a satisfactory state; it is practically found to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. Certain reasons are assigned for this in the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Veterinary Department of the army.

6. With reference to the opinion of the Committee on the subject of India providing her own establishment of veterinary surgeons, viz. "We are of opinion, however, that such a measure would not be conducive to the efficiency of the Department in India, as it would deprive its members of the opportunities which occasional service in England affords of keeping up their professional knowledge," I do not think the reasoning sound, as the practice of an army veterinary surgeon at home is, as a rule, limited daily to few, probably from 6 to 12, patients; often a less number than six; whereas the number of patients usually in charge of a Government veterinary surgeon in India is more, and may be counted by tens or scores; he therefore has a much better chance of acquiring practical knowledge than his professional brother serving at home; and, by carefully reading the standard veterinary works of the day, he is able to keep himself conversant with the advancing views of his profession, and will maintain his position as a theoretical member, and excel as a practitioner, of veterinary science. Moreover, when a veterinary surgeon of the Indian Department goes to England on furlough, he can then zealously inquire into all new views, and see with what results they are practically carried out; far better by associating with the professors of the several colleges, and watching the practice laid down by them, as well as the numerous experienced civil practitioners in Great Britain and Ireland, than by attending to the limited practice obtained in a barrack veterinary hospital. My views and opinions are based upon experience, by having led a professional life, both in and without the Army, at home as well as in India; and I feel assured I am recording a judgment worthy of being accepted.

7. I would, therefore, most earnestly advise that the Indian Government should have a local Veterinary Department, manned by duly qualified veterinary surgeons, who of their own free will will elect for the Indian service, and will come out, having selected their career, determined to do their best in adopting it for a period of from 20 to 30 years. A man electing a career for 20 or more years of his life in India shows that he is prepared for the life, and it betokens that he has the spirit and energy to undertake it. A veterinary surgeon so electing will probably prove a good servant of the State. The veterinary surgeon who elects for the British Veterinary Department will prefer home life, thereby admitting his not desiring to serve in India.

8. That a Veterinary Department for India, so constituted, will be supported by veterinary surgeons I hold no doubt, provided sufficient inducement be offered to them to enter it; and, as tropical service has always been deemed worthy of a higher rate of pay and pension than service at home, in founding a local Veterinary Department those principles should not be lost sight of.

9. The scale of pay should be based upon—

1st. Sufficient inducement to be offered by pay to the most proficient of young veterinary surgeons to enter the Indian Veterinary Department.

2nd. That the pay should be relatively more than that given in the British Veterinary Department for home service.

3rd. That the pensions likewise should be more, on the grounds that by tropical service a higher rate of pension is merited.

4th. That the Warrant to be introduced for the proposed Indian Veterinary Department should be on similar lines to those now ruling in the Indian Medical Department.

5th. Especially with reference to *certain* promotion to the higher grades after defined periods of service.

Royal Warrant, Veterinary Department, of 1st May 1878.

6th. That the terms of the recent Veterinary Warrant for the British service, as noted in Articles 502 to 508, especially as regards the services of a veterinary surgeon being dispensed with on the completion of 10 years' service (Article 503), should be carefully excluded; as at that period of service a veterinary surgeon has become, as a rule, a practical and useful veterinarian for continued employment in India.

7th. That in the event of any veterinary surgeon not proving fit for his duties, either by ill health within a certain period, or not able or willing, from other causes, to perform his duties satisfactorily, the power to dispense with his services could be exercised by Her Majesty.

8th. That increase of pay or promotion to a higher grade should not be granted, until a veterinary surgeon passes in the Native language, according to the lower standard proficiency.

9th. In the event of the services of a veterinary surgeon being no longer required, he will be retired on the pension of the number of years of his service.

10th. Veterinary surgeons to enter the service not older than 25 years.

11th. A veterinary surgeon, or an inspecting veterinary surgeon, will be retired on the pension of the number of years of his service on attaining the age of 55 years, and a principal veterinary surgeon on attaining the age of 60 years.

10. I believe, too, that the amount required for the maintaining of a local Veterinary Department will not exceed the estimate laid down by the Army Organisation Commission in paragraph 512 of their Report, and probably it will become less.

11. The Veterinary Department of India at present is shown by recent Army Lists of the three presidencies to be as follows :—

BENGAL :		
Principal Veterinary Surgeon	- - - - -	1
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon	- - - - -	1
1st Class Veterinary Surgeons	- - - - -	7
Veterinary Surgeons	- - - - -	30
		39
MADRAS :		
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon	- - - - -	1
1st Class Veterinary Surgeons	- - - - -	2
Veterinary Surgeons	- - - - -	15
		18
BOMBAY :		
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons	- - - - -	2
1st Class Veterinary Surgeons	- - - - -	2
Veterinary Surgeons	- - - - -	9
		13
TOTAL	- - - - -	70

The total cost may be obtained from the Military Accounts Department.

12. I would suggest that the proposal laid down in paragraph 512 of the Army Organisation Commission Report be adopted as a basis for a future supply of veterinary surgeons, and that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India provide that number of veterinary surgeons to form the Indian Veterinary Department in a like manner as the Indian " Commissariat Department, Engineer Department, and Chaplain's Department " are maintained; also that the batteries of Royal Artillery and regiments of British Cavalry, when sent out to India, should not have any veterinary surgeons accompanying them.

They

They do not require veterinary aid on the voyage, as they do not bring out their horses, and on their arrival in India they are provided with horses the property of the Indian Government.

I recommend that veterinary surgeons be furnished from the local Indian Veterinary Department to all military stations where Royal Artillery batteries and British Cavalry corps are quartered, so that their horses would receive due veterinary care, and commanding officers would have the benefit of veterinary advice, as regards sanitation of the stables and environs, and the prevention of preventable and contagious diseases, &c.

13. The services of Government Veterinary Surgeons in India are found to be required for the following duties:—

- (1.) Army purposes—Royal Artillery and British Cavalry.
- (2.) Remount Department—Depôts and Agency.
- (3.) Horse-breeding Operations Department.
- (4.) Commissariat and Transport Train.
- (5.) Occasionally Government postal service horses and bullock-train cattle.
- (6.) Not infrequently to report on and advise regarding murrains more or less prevailing among agricultural stock, causing great pecuniary loss to agriculturists and cattle-owners, and damaging revenue prospects.

14. Therefore the expediency of having an Indian Veterinary Department is apparent, as it cannot be supposed that veterinary surgeons now sent out under terms in force in the British Veterinary Department can be utilised for the various duties above noted.

15. Objections may be raised to the instituting of a local Department, on the ground that by having a dual Department, viz., the British Veterinary Department and Indian Veterinary Department, the competition would be disadvantageous to the State; but a dual Veterinary Department in India would be obviated by having only one local Department, and letting it supply all veterinary aid required by Royal Artillery and British Cavalry.

16. It will not be necessary to have a veterinary surgeon at every station, but at the chief stations, as proposed by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in his letter, dated War Office, Pall Mall, 14th April 1879, quoted in paragraph 511 of the Report of the Army Organisation Commission; and stations where Government horses are few should be periodically visited by the nearest veterinary surgeon: thus I am led to believe that a fewer number of veterinary surgeons than there are at present would suffice, probably about 46, as laid down by the Army Organisation Commission in paragraph 512 of their Report.

17. But, with this reduced number of veterinary surgeons, it will be expedient to raise the standard of education of farrier-majors and serjeants in the several Royal Artillery batteries and regiments of British Cavalry; and this can be done by having them instructed in veterinary schools similar to the Veterinary School at Poona, so that they may acquire that local experience which the run of farrier-majors and serjeants sent out to India are deficient in.

The teaching in these schools, which should be established at the larger stations where many Government horses are collected, should be conducted by selected officers of the Indian Veterinary Department; veterinary surgeons of experience, with a fondness for teaching, and possessing a good colloquial knowledge of the Hindustani language, so that also the farrier-majors of Native cavalry, and Natives in charge of commissariat animals, may receive a practical veterinary education, and become useful members of their corps or department. The instituting and due conducting of veterinary schools forms a very important and necessary feature in the proposed local Veterinary Department, as by having duly taught veterinary subordinates in batteries, regiments, &c., the necessity of having so large a number of European veterinary surgeons will become lessened, and economy will entail.

18. By a perusal of the following tabular statement, the proposal as to the distribution of the officers of a local Veterinary Department will be understood :—

VETERINARY SURGEON'S HEAD-QUARTER STATION.		VISITING STATIONS.		Number of Government Horses at Head-quarters.	Number of Government Horses at Visiting Stations.	Total Number of Govern- ment Horses.	Number of Veterinary Surgeons required.
BENGAL.							
Allahabad	1 Battery, F.A.	Benares - - - Dinapore - - - Agra - - -	1 Battery, F.A. - 1 Battery, F.A. - 1 Battery, F.A. -	110	330	440	1
Barrackpore	1 Battery, F.A.	Ballygunge - - -	Remount Depôt and Veterinary Ad- viser to Remount Agent, Calcutta.	110	Remount Agency.	110	1
Lucknow	1 Battery, R.H.A. - 1 Battery, F.A. - 1 Regiment, British Cavalry.	Fyzabad - - - Bareilly - - - Cawnpore - - -	1 Battery, F.A. - 1 Battery, F.A. - 1 Battery, F.A. -	724	330	1,054	2
Meerut	2 Batteries, R.H.A. - 2 Batteries, F.A. - 1 Regiment, British Cavalry.	Nil - - -	- - -	1,012	-	1,012	2
Morar	1 Battery, R.H.A. - 1 Battery, F.A.	Nil - - -	- - -	288	-	288	1
Meean Meer	2 Batteries, F.A.	Mooltan - - - Ferozepur - - -	1 Battery, F.A. - 1 Battery, F.A. -	220	220	440	1
Peshawar	1 Battery, R.H.A. - 1 Battery, F.A.	Campbellpur - - -	1 Battery, R.H.A. -	288	178	466	1
Rawal Pindi	1 Battery, R.H.A. - 1 Battery, F.A. - 1 Regiment, British Cavalry.	Nil - - -	- - -	724	-	724	2
Sialkot	1 Battery, R.H.A. - 1 Regiment, British Cavalry.	Nil - - -	- - -	614	-	614	1
Saugor	1 Battery, F.A. - 1 Regiment, Madras Cavalry. (a)	Nowgong - - -	1 Battery, F.A. -	440	110	550	1
Umballa	2 Batteries, R.H.A. - 1 Regiment, British Cavalry.	Nil - - -	- - -	792	-	792	2
		<i>Add.—Percentage for leave, &c.</i>		-	-	-	4
					TOTAL	-	19
MADRAS.							
Bangalore	1 Battery, R.H.A. - 2 Batteries, F.A. - 1 Regiment, British Cavalry.	Nil - - -	- - -	834	-	834	2
Bellary	1 Battery, F.A. - 1 Regiment, Madras Cavalry. (a)	Nil - - -	- - -	440	-	440	1
Kannpet	2 Batteries, F.A. - 1 Regiment, Madras Cavalry. (a)	Nil - - -	- - -	550	-	550	1
Madras	Body Guard - - -	St. Thomas' Mount -	2 Batteries, F.A. -	128	220	348	1
Secunderabad	1 Battery, R.H.A. - 2 Batteries, F.A. - 1 Regiment, British Cavalry. - 1 Regiment, Madras Cavalry. (a)	Nil - - -	- - -	1,164	-	1,164	2
		<i>Add.—Percentage for leave, &c.</i>		-	-	-	7
					TOTAL	-	9

fact does not show they are not wanted; they are urgently required, and the aid should be granted, if not at all times, certainly when murrains prevail. When veterinary schools are established, it will be possible for districts to be supplied with Native veterinarians, in a like manner as they have at present medical practitioners from the Subordinate Medical Department.

Students from veterinary schools will, in due course, be eligible to enter such a subordinate veterinary department, which should be constituted on lines similar to those of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Paragraph 161, page 41, of Memorandum, dated 23rd October 1880, proposing a permanent and organised Transport Service in India. The services of these civil Native practitioners would, as stated by Lieutenant General Sir Michael Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E., Controller General of Supply and Transport, be available in time of war for employment with the Commissariat and Transport Trains.

These important questions prove the expediency of having an Indian Veterinary Department, the officers of which by a lengthened local experience will be able to develop veterinary science throughout India, by educating Natives, whose services will be at the disposal of the State, and thereby much economy will be effected.

20. The Indian Veterinary Department should consist of the following administrative and executive officers:—

ADMINISTRATIVE.	No.
Principal Veterinary Surgeon and Sanitary Veterinary Adviser to the Government of India and His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India - - - -	1
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons, one for each Army Corps, as suggested in paragraph 512 of the Report of Army Organisation Commission - - - - -	4
EXECUTIVE.	
Military requirements - - - - -	28
Army Remount Department - - - - -	2
Horse-breeding Operations Department - - - - -	4
Percentage for leave, &c. - - - - -	8
TOTAL - - -	47

The Principal Veterinary Surgeon should be the chief veterinary adviser to the Government of India and Local Governments; also to His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

The inspecting veterinary surgeons should be the advisers of the lieutenant generals commanding the army corps to which they may be severally attached.

First class veterinary surgeons should be in charge of the most important stations as regards number of horses, &c.

21. The standard of education of the veterinary surgeon is now as high as that of a surgeon was a few years ago; therefore it seems reasonable that, having been at the extra cost of a higher education, he should be recompensed with a higher rate of pay and pensions. Viewing the subject in a commercial light, the services of a Government veterinary surgeon are now worth more than they were a few years back; but his pay in India, when in the junior grades, though nominally increased, does not allow of his being so well off as he was some 25 years ago, when he received a less sum, simply from the necessities of life having risen at least 30 per cent., and during the last few years the silver rupee having become of about three-fourths its original value; therefore, the Indian Army veterinary surgeon who, 25 years ago, drew from 310 rupees to 370 rupees per mensem, was better off than his professional brother now drawing from 377 rupees to 432 rupees; hence why the veterinary surgeon of the British Veterinary Department prefers remaining at home on 250*l.* per annum, with free quarters and allowances, to coming out to India to receive pay of comparatively less value.

The

The position of the officers of the proposed Indian Veterinary Department should therefore be based on a scale of pay, promotion, and pension on similar lines to those of the Indian Medical Department, modified in amount as may be deemed necessary with reference to the comparative commercial worth of the surgeon and the veterinary surgeon.

22. But, as living costs so much now-a-days in India, the newly-appointed veterinary surgeon should receive not less than 400 rupees per mensem, and obtain increase of pay after definite periods, and in accordance with promotion, as below suggested:—

	Per Month.
	<i>Rs.</i>
Veterinary Surgeon, under 5 years' service -	400
Ditto - - after 5 - ditto - -	425
Ditto - - after 10 - ditto - -	450
Veterinary Surgeon, 1st class - - -	600
Ditto - - after 5 years' service as such	650
Ditto - - after 10 - ditto - -	700
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon - - -	1,000 = 1,250
Ditto - - with Staff pay of 250 rupees per month.	
Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India - -	1,250 = 1,650
Ditto - - with Staff pay of 400 rupees per month.	

23. Veterinary surgeons to be promoted to 1st class veterinary surgeons on completion of 10 years' service, if passed in the Native language (Urdu), according to the lower standard proficiency.

Veterinary surgeons, 1st class, to be promoted to inspecting veterinary surgeons on completion of 20 years' total service, when a vacancy in that grade occurs.

24. The limit of tenure for appointment of the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India to be five years, on the completion of which period he will be retired on the pension of the number of years of his service, together with the additional pension noted in paragraph 25.

The limit of tenure for appointment of an inspecting veterinary surgeon to be five years, when, should his services be no longer required by the State, he will be retired on the pension of the number of years of his service, together with the additional pension noted in paragraph 25.

25. Referring to the recently published increased rates of pension granted to officers of the Indian Medical Department, it is suggested that the following scale of pension should be sanctioned for veterinary surgeons of the Indian Veterinary Department:—

	Per Annum.
	<i>£.</i>
After 10 years' services, if compelled to retire on account of ill-health contracted in and by the service in India - -	75
After 17 years' service, including 1½ years' leave and furlough	200
After 20 years' service, including 2 " " - -	250
After 25 years' service, including 3 " " - -	350
After 30 years' service, including 4 " " - -	500

with additional pension of 250 *l.* and 150 *l.* per annum, respectively, to Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India and inspecting veterinary surgeon on completion of tour of appointment.

26. In the event of my suggestions meeting with the approval of the authorities, I would respectfully submit that if it be determined to inaugurate a local Indian Veterinary Department, it will be desirable that veterinary surgeons should receive, as recommended by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, War Office, in Memorandum, Appendix C., of Report of a Committee appointed to inquire into the Organisation of the Veterinary Department of the Army, a share of the honours and good service pensions which officers of other branches of Her Majesty's Services have graciously bestowed upon them.

27. Veterinary surgeons of the British Veterinary Department might be permitted to volunteer for the Indian Veterinary Department; indeed, the latter might be partly officered in the same manner as the Indian Staff Corps are by officers of Her Majesty's British Army electing for it, and by other veterinary surgeons furnished direct by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (No. 160—Military)
to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis, India Office, London, 26 April 1883.

Para. 1. IN my Military Despatch, No. 86, dated 28th February 1883, I explained the grounds on which I felt obliged to remit, for the further consideration of your Lordship's Government, your proposals for the reorganisation of the Indian medical service.

2. I regret that, on similar grounds, I am compelled to return also the proposals made for the reorganisation of the Veterinary Department in your Military Letter, No. 340, of 16th September 1881.

3. From the correspondence which accompanies this Despatch, your Lordship will perceive that the late Secretary of State for War, Mr. Childers, after consultation with His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, states that, while offering no objection to the proposals of your Government from an Imperial point of view, he is of opinion that the Indian veterinary service should be quite separated from the Home veterinary service, and he expressly adds that, under the proposed organisation, the veterinary service at Home must not be regarded as a reserve for Indian service, and that in time of emergency whatever arrangements may be considered necessary for reinforcing the department must be carried out entirely by the Indian Government.

4. These conditions are a direct negation to the principles which underlie the scheme your Lordship has submitted for the organisation of an Indian branch of the veterinary service. I have no reason to believe the authorities will modify the conclusions at which they have arrived, and it is incumbent on me, therefore, to request your Government to take the subject again into consideration.

5. Failing the proposed organisation, there remain the alternatives either of continuing the present system with such modifications as may commend themselves to your Government, or of creating a purely local service.

6. With regard to the latter alternative, though I incline to believe that the retention, under modified conditions, of the present system would prove the more economical course, yet I shall be prepared to give a ready consideration to any measures you may propose for the organisation of such a local service.

7. I apprehend that in making any such recommendations the regulations for the pay, pension, and promotion of the members of the service would be generally based on those suggested in your letter under reply as being suitable for the proposed Indian branch of the Veterinary Department. In this view I would remark that, with respect to pensions, it is of course necessary that they shall be more favourable for the officers of a purely local service than for those whose service is mainly passed in the United Kingdom. I believe the pensions proposed in para. 24 of your Lordship's letter would fulfil this condition and be found sufficiently attractive, with the exception that veterinary surgeons, who on account of ill-health contracted by service in India may be compelled to retire before completing any full pensionary service, should, in my opinion, be placed on the same footing as other officers of the Indian service and receive the half pay, at British rates, of their relative rank.

8. With regard to the rates of pay and allowances for the different grades of the department, these also should at least compare favourably with those granted to the corresponding ranks at home or in the colonies, but as this is a question which bears as much on the present organisation of the department in India as on the question of the creation of a local service, I will remark on it in connection with the former subject.

9. With respect to the rates of promotion suggested for the Indian branch of the service, I have to inform your Lordship that Her Majesty's Government
o.131. 4 U have

have already decided to promote veterinary surgeons to the first class after the completion of 10 instead of, as now, 12 years' service, a provision which I propose to follow in India. With regard, however, to your other proposal, I am indisposed to sanction promotion to any administrative grade except in actual succession to an officer in performance of its duties. In place of this, I should be willing to accede to the grant of a higher rate of pay to all first class veterinary surgeons on their completing 25 years' total service.

10. I do not wish, in making these remarks, to give your Lordship to understand that I require your Government to put forward any scheme for a local service. I merely think it convenient to indicate, in anticipation of your doing so, the points on which at present my views differ from some of those contained in your letter under reply. In the event, however, of your Lordship determining to propose a local service, I request that the scheme may be accompanied by a fully detailed and comparative financial report, embracing all charges both effective and non-effective.

11. With regard to the alternative measure, viz., the continuance of the present system under modified conditions, I wish to draw the attention of your Lordship's Government to the following points, which appear to me to be deserving of your careful notice.

12. In reducing the existing establishment to 49 officers in all, as proposed in paragraph 5, and detailed in paragraph 13 in your letter under reply, I am of opinion the requirements of the Veterinary Service are under-estimated. The proposed establishment of 49 officers includes an allowance of eight only as a reserve for those on furlough on medical certificate or private affairs, as well as for the temporary performance of the duties of absentees on short leave or privilege leave in India. According to the proposed distribution of veterinary surgeons it seems doubtful whether any officer would be able to give assistance outside his own circle of supervision, and, as out of the 21 proposed circles 14 are single officer's charges, I think it questionable whether a reserve of eight officers would be found strong enough to provide for the temporary absence or occasional sickness of the officers in India for occasional special duties, as well as for the vacancies created by absentees on furlough.

13. I think it further open to doubt whether, apart from any question of absentees, sufficient provision is made for the demands which would necessarily be made on the Veterinary Department in time of active service, when the mounted units would often be separated by the exigence of field service, and when further duties would fall on the Department in the supervision of the horses of the Staff and of all mounted infantry officers, of the transport animals pertaining to the force, its supply, reserves, the base hospitals, and the remount depôts of the army corps in the field.

14. I am also of opinion that, on the assumption that the present system is to be maintained, it will be necessary for your Government to review the question of the Indian pay and allowances to be granted to the several grades of this service. I forward, for your Lordship's information, the accompanying copy of correspondence which has recently passed on the subject between this Office and the War Department. From this your Government will perceive how greatly the position of the veterinary surgeon at home has been improved of late years. I have no reason to believe that the statements of the War Office as to the actual emoluments of these officers are at all over-estimated, and I think, therefore, that your Government should institute a careful comparison between the actual rates of pay and allowances of veterinary officers at home and in India, in view to arriving at a decision whether the scale proposed in paragraph 15 of your letter does, at any rate as respects the junior executive grades, adequately represent a fair Indian equivalent of the emoluments drawn by them in this country. At the same time I desire it to be understood that I by no means accept the pretension put forward by the Committee of which

* Copy forwarded with the Memorandum of Sir F. Fitzwygram* was President, that the veterinary officers should be placed in identically the same relative position as the combatant officers of

the mounted branches. On the contrary, I think that the conditions of the two classes, into which it is needless I should enter, differ in so many respects as to render any close co-ordination inappropriate.

15. I shall

15. I shall be glad to receive the further views of your Lordship's Government as early as convenient; meanwhile, I have caused the Secretary of State for War to be informed that an Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon for India, of the British Establishment, may be now sent out, but on the express understanding that his appointment is conditional on the decision which may be arrived at as to the future organisation of the Veterinary Service in India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Kimberley.*

ENCLOSURES referred to.

No. 1.

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for War, dated India Office, 26 October 1881, No. 868 W.

Sir,

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, the accompanying copy of a communication* from the Government of India, conveying their recommendations for the future organisation of the Veterinary Service for India.

2. Lord Hartington has these proposals under his immediate consideration, and, in view to coming to a speedy decision, His Lordship requests to be favoured, as early as practicable, with any remarks on the subject which the Secretary of State for War may, after communication with His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, desire to offer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Allen Johnson, Colonel,*
Military Secretary.

No. 2.

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for War, dated India Office, 14 December 1881, No. 1023 W.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to state that the Marquis of Hartington will be glad to receive, as early as practicable, a reply to my letter of the 26th October last, No. 868 W., on the subject of the future organisation of the Veterinary Service for India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Allen Johnson, Colonel,*
Military Secretary.

No. 3.

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated Horse Guards, War Office, 20 December 1881, No. 7017—1147.

Sir,

BY direction of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, addressed to the Under Secretary of State for War, and to acquaint you that the proposal for the future reorganisation of the Veterinary Service in India, transmitted in your previous letter of the 26th October, No. 868 W., is under consideration, and a reply will be furnished as soon as practicable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. B. Hawley,*
Deputy Adjutant General.

No. 4.

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for War, dated India Office,
20 January 1882, No. M. 288.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acquaint you that the following telegram, dated 14th January 1882, has been received from the Government of India:—

“Despatch 287. Has successor to Collins been appointed, or may Hallen officiate, pending orders on scheme proposed in our 340 of 1881?”

With reference to previous correspondence, and to your Adjutant General's letter, dated 20th December 1881, No. 7017—1147, I am to request to be informed whether a reply may be expected in a few days on the proposal of the Government of India for the reorganisation of the Veterinary Service in that country, as Lord Hartington is anxious to answer the above telegram as soon as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Allen Johnson*, Major General,
Military Secretary.

No. 5.

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated War Office,
24 February 1882, No. 7017—1127.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 26th October 1881, M. 868 W., forwarding a copy of a communication from the Government of India, conveying their recommendations for the future organisation of the Veterinary Service in India, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that Mr. Childers, in consultation with His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, having carefully considered the recommendations in question, he has no objection to offer to them from an Imperial point of view, but he is of opinion that the Indian Veterinary Service should be quite separated from the Home Veterinary Service.

He further considers that, in effecting the reductions proposed, whether it takes the form of the payment of supernumeraries on full pay, or that of improved terms of voluntary retirement, the whole cost should be borne by the Indian Government; any other mode of carrying out the reductions would inflict great hardships on individuals, and seriously inconvenience the Department in this country.

Mr. Childers would also point out that, under the proposed organisation, the Veterinary Service at home must not be regarded as a reserve for Indian service, and that, in time of emergency, whatever arrangements may be considered necessary for reinforcing the department must be carried out entirely by the Indian Government.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ralph Thompson*.

No. 6.

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated War Office,
25 February 1882, No. 7017—1127.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter from this office of the 24th instant, on the subject of the recommendations for the future organisation of the Veterinary Service in India, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit to you a copy of a Minute by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon on the proposed reorganisation of the Veterinary Department in India.

As the arguments used by Mr. Collins deal mainly with the way in which Indian interests will be affected by the proposed change, Mr. Childers directs me to transmit the Minute for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India in Council, without expressing any opinion on it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ralph Thompson.*

Enclosure in No. 6.

REPORT by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

THE union of the Home with the Indian Veterinary Service has not been in any way advantageous to the former. On the contrary, it has suffered from the connection, for reasons which have been fully explained by Sir F. Fitzwygram's Committee. The terms now existing at home, if coupled with the prospect of continuous service in the United Kingdom, would render the service very popular, and attract the best men in the profession. Speaking, therefore, exclusively in the interests of the Home establishment, I would recommend complete separation. It is better to have only one branch inefficient, rather than both should be so.

With regard to the proposition now submitted, Major General Sir F. Fitzwygram's Committee pointed out that the chief causes of the unpopularity of the Indian Service were, (1) insufficient pay, and (2) overwork. The Committee pointed out that, whereas all other branches of the service received an increase of some 62½ per cent. over their British pay in India, the Veterinary Service received only 29½ per cent. I attach a Paper, showing (1) what are the present rates, (2) the rates now proposed in the new scheme, and (3) what the rates would be at 62½ per cent. increase, from which it will be seen that the complaint of insufficient pay is not remedied. I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that, under any circumstances, whether the service is completely separated, completely united, or only partly united as now proposed, if the radical grounds of dissatisfaction are not removed, the result will be unsatisfactory.

If, on the other hand, the causes of complaint were removed, there would be no necessity for changing the existing organisation, for the Indian Service would then become popular.

The scheme is to establish a local service, but not to sever it completely from the home branch. This, as proposed, is impracticable and undesirable. It is proposed, (1) to start the local establishment by calling for volunteers from those now serving in India, (2) to maintain it by transferring volunteers from the home establishment of not more than four years' service.

In the first place, no provision is made in the event of an insufficiency of men volunteering in either case.

In the next place, young men would enter for both services through the same portals, and although they might have the option of volunteering for India, yet the connection would be prejudicial to the home establishment, for, with the rates of pay now offered, the unpopularity of India would reflect on the whole, and the present distaste for military service would continue.

The proposition in para. 17 to give certain nominations to the principals of schools would never answer, for several reasons, which it is not necessary here to go into.

The terms and conditions of service proposed differ materially from the present, as laid down in the Veterinary Warrant, as follows:—

To promote Veterinary Surgeons to the rank of first class on attaining 10 years' service, instead of at 12 years.

To promote 1st class Veterinary Surgeons to the inspecting grade on the completion of 25 years' service, irrespective of numbers.

To abolish the ten years' system.

And to allow of free exchange between the two services.

It is hardly necessary to point out that, if any connection is to exist between the two branches, the conditions, as regards promotion and status, must be identical.

I would also point out that the proposed reduction of 24 Veterinary Surgeons, which will probably be carried out at once under any circumstances, would seriously inconvenience the home establishment, as several young Veterinary Surgeons, who have been specially posted to cavalry regiments, would have to be removed. On the other hand, the number 24 (in reality 22, for Messrs. Constant and Marshall's vacancies were not filled up) will be immediately reduced to 20, and could be absorbed in three years at the rate of seven a year.

With regard to the advisability, on general grounds, of having a purely local service, and speaking from my experience of 12 years in India, six as an Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, I think it would be a serious retrograde step, and that it is false economy, quite as much in the agricultural as in the military interest of India, to starve the Veterinary Service. The enormous losses which occur in India from bovine diseases of a preventible nature must sooner or later be dealt with by the Veterinary Service, and the sooner the better. The establishment of Veterinary Schools cannot be too fully carried out, but European skill will for a long time be required. It is also a great mistake, in my opinion, to withdraw European veterinary aid from the commissariat and transport cattle. In this direction alone, if Veterinary Surgeons were upheld in the performance of their legitimate duties, they could effect a great saving to the State.

The chief argument made use of (para. 9) for a purely local service is as follows:—"Local experience is more necessary than English, because there are diseases in India which are not known at home, and for these practical local training and experience are necessary." Speaking not only from my own experience, but of those who have not served exclusively in India, far too much is sought to be made of this argument. It is a fact that all discoveries with regard to special Indian diseases, or the elucidation of equine or bovine epizootics, have either originated in England or have been carried out by men fresh from England, who have kept well abreast of the scientific teaching of the times. It was only the other day that a well-known disease peculiar to India, viz., "bussatti," the nature of which had perplexed Veterinary Surgeons in India up to the present time, was clearly demonstrated by a young Veterinary Surgeon who had never been in India at all!

There are certain novelties in regard to forage and stable management which a few weeks' residence are sufficient to overcome.

The skill of the Veterinary Surgeon, like that of the medical man, should be ever advancing; the question is, whether professional skill is cultivated and improved by long residence in India. All experience shows the reverse to be the case. Under a local service system about three fresh men would enter India annually. Under the present system about 15 enter during the same time, and, if the conditions of service were better, some of the best veterinary surgeons would seek Indian service. For the various veterinary schools which it is proposed to establish, men not only well abreast of the times, but who are full of freshness and energy for their work, will be absolutely necessary if they are to do any good as teachers.

On this subject paragraph 9 concludes, "While furlough affords ample opportunities of keeping up such professional knowledge as is said to be obtainable only at home." If it is not obtainable at home, it certainly cannot be obtained

obtained in India. Officers coming home are usually too much reduced by disease, or from the effects of climate, to devote much time to improving them in this respect.

We have now established at Aldershot an excellent veterinary school, which is daily increasing in usefulness and popularity. To it all young veterinary surgeons are sent when they first join, and all veterinary surgeons who have recently returned from India. They are instructed in the modern improvements in medicine and surgery, and all recent discoveries in the nature and cure of diseases, both in their application to India and England. A veterinary surgeon of Indian experience delivers lectures on Indian stable management and special diseases. Specimens of all the grains and grasses used as forage are provided. Diseases of camels, elephants, and cattle are dealt with, and a collection of diseased specimens is gradually being formed. In fact, every effort is being made to provide an efficient training school, suitable for Indian as well as Home service.

In conclusion, I respectfully submit, for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief and the Secretary of State for War,—

1. That any connection with the Indian branch is not to the advantage of the Home establishment.
2. That the connection now existing is very prejudicial to the Home establishment.
3. That a connection, as proposed in the scheme under consideration, would also be prejudicial to the Home establishment.
4. That the grounds of objection to service in India are not removed in the proposed scheme.
5. That the establishment of a local service would, in the general interests of India, be a serious retrograde step.
6. That if the grounds of complaint set forth in Sir. F. Fitzwygram's Committee were fully met, the present system would work satisfactorily.
7. That if the grounds of complaint are not fully removed, there should be complete separation between the two Services.
8. That the proposed reduction in the number of veterinary officers be effected by absorption.

(signed) *J. Collins,*
Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

17 November 1881.

PAY of Veterinary Surgeons in *India.*

Designation of Officers.	Present	Rates according to proposed Scheme.	Rates at 62½ per Cent. over Home Rates.
	Rate of Pay.		
	Per Mensem.	Per Mensem.	Per Mensem.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Veterinary Surgeons (under new Warrant, 1st April 1878)	377 8 -	400 - -	556 - -
Veterinary Surgeons, under 5 years' service	377 8 -	400 - -	463 2 10
Ditto, after 5 years	401 13 7	425 - -	514 2 10
Ditto, after 10 years	432 7 4	450 - -	574 2 10
Veterinary Surgeons, 1st Class	578 6 10	600 - -	634 2 10
Ditto, after 5 years as such	602 12 5	650 - -	682 2 10
Ditto, after 10 years as such	627 2 -	700 - -	730 2 10
Ditto, after 15 years as such	651 7 7	- - -	788 2 10
Ditto, after 30 years' total service	675 13 2	- - -	826 2 10

O.131.

4 U 4

Permanent

Permanent Under Secretary.

Para. 1. I respectfully request that the following memorandum may be attached to the reply to the India Office from the War Office on the subject of the reorganisation of the Indian Veterinary Service.

2. The present conditions of the Indian Veterinary Service are so unsatisfactory that, if it is to be maintained in any degree of efficiency, it is necessary that some alteration should be made. Candidates will not accept the terms, whilst veterinary surgeons who are compelled in the ordinary course of service to serve there, take the earliest opportunity of leaving the country. So great is this aversion to India, that offers of 300 *l.* to 500 *l.* are made to avoid going out.

3. The causes of this unpopularity are principally insufficient pay and over-work.

4. From the improved condition of veterinary surgeons in civil life, and the improved terms now existing for the Home branch, service in India has, by comparison, fallen into disrepute. This reacts unfavourably on the whole Department, and thus tends to render the home service less efficient, as was fully pointed out by Major General Sir F. Fitzwygram's Committee.

5. The terms now proposed by the Government of India do not remedy the two objections complained of, viz., insufficient pay and over-work. I attach a table showing, (1) present rates, (2) proposed rates, (3) the rates at the same percentage of increase as exists in other branches of the Service, but which the veterinary surgeons do not derive the advantage of, whilst a glance at the proposed distribution and duties, as given at page 5 of the Government of India's proposition, will show that the work is, if anything, more likely to be increased than diminished.

6. There is an improvement in the proposed scheme of promotion and retirement; there is also a slight improvement in pay in the junior grades, but these do not, to any appreciable extent, lessen the objections.

7. As long as the Indian branch contrasts unfavourably with the Home, Military, and Civil, so long will its service remain either under-officered or officered by inefficient veterinary surgeons.

8. As the conditions are not improved in the proposed scheme, taking the service as a whole, it becomes necessary, in order not to reduce the standard of efficiency of the Home branch, that there should be complete separation.

9. This is how the matter now stands, I believe, between the War Office and the Government of India, and which induces the former to offer no objection to a distinct local service.

10. But, in the interests of India, there are important considerations which do not fall within the province of the War Office to deal with.

11. First of all, is it desirable that there should be a purely local veterinary service?

12. One side of the question only has been represented by the Government of India. Having served 12 years in India, six as an administrative veterinary surgeon, and having now served upwards of five years as principal veterinary surgeon of the army, and, in addition to my own experience, being in a position to ascertain the opinion of those who are best acquainted with both the Indian and Home branches, I venture to submit a few remarks on the other side, before a final decision is arrived at. I think those who have had ample experience of both branches of the veterinary service are in a better position to form a correct judgment than those who have served in India or England exclusively.

13. I do not hesitate to say that the establishment of a local Veterinary Service for India is a retrograde step, and that it will diminish the efficiency, that is, the utility, of the veterinary surgeons who may be employed in that country, for three reasons:—

1. A lengthened residence does not maintain that freshness and energy so essential in one leading the active life of a veterinary surgeon.

2. A lengthened

2. A lengthened residence does not maintain, or add to, his scientific or professional knowledge.

3. The terms now offered will attract only an inferior class of men.

14. The truth of the two first are well known in the Department; of the third, experience will answer.

15. The argument for a local service put forth by the Indian Government, viz., that certain local diseases require local experience, is fallacious. Every new discovery in equine or bovine diseases originates in Europe, not in Asia. There are certain novelties in feeding and stable management which a few weeks' residence enables an intelligent novice to acquire.

16. If the present terms are inadequate to attract good candidates, although assisted by the improved home conditions, and the right to a fair share of home service, what prospect will there be of attracting desirable men when the terms offered are only slightly improved, and the right to a tour of home service is cut off?

17. I do not say that candidates, even on these terms, will not be found, but they will not be the men it is desirable to admit into the service. On this point I cannot do better than quote from the minute by Major General Sir F. Fitzwygram. Sir Frederick was three times President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and is intimately acquainted with the whole subject.

"I do not think it will be possible, on such terms, to obtain properly qualified men for the local service. Probably it may be possible to obtain candidates from the schools (they will not be obtained from the Imperial list), but they will be of a very inferior class.

"It must be remembered that veterinary surgeons differ very much in class, as well as in capacity. A large proportion of those who go through the schools are socially very inferior, and quite unfit to hold commissions. It is only a limited proportion who are so fitted, and recruits for India on the terms proposed would necessarily be drawn from the lower substratum. This is, however, a matter for the consideration of the Indian Government.

"I must, however, strongly object to the above class being allowed to exchange to the Imperial service.

"A veterinary surgeon has more temptations to fraud thrown in his way than almost any other officer in the service; and it is of the utmost importance, in fact an absolute necessity, to get men of high character.

"Speaking in the interest of the Imperial Service, I see no objection to total separation; but, speaking in the interests of India, of which country I have a good knowledge, I would strongly urge the advantage of a united service."

18. It is, I submit, of great importance to India that the veterinary services should be fully efficient. I need only mention the cost of the horses, cattle, and other animals employed, the great losses which occurred in Afghanistan, which, had the service been efficient, might have saved its cost a thousandfold. In the general agricultural districts of the country I need only point to the report of a writer on Indian affairs, extracted from "The Times," where he estimates the loss in cattle, from preventible diseases, at six millions sterling annually; yet, in the face of all this, it is now proposed to reduce the number of veterinary surgeons, to offer such terms as will attract only the most inefficient veterinary surgeons, and for what? To effect a saving of 67,491 l.

I state, with confidence, that the losses, owing to a defective veterinary service, will far exceed any saving effected in the proposed manner.

19. The establishment of veterinary schools, and the systematic instruction of natives, is a most essential measure, and the more fully intelligent and well-educated natives are instructed, the better will it be for the country.

20. A reduction in number of the present establishment of veterinary officers could be effected if a good subordinate veterinary service existed, but the arrangement and duties of the veterinary surgeons must be very different to those marked out in the proposed scheme.

21. If the Indian terms are made to equal the Home, they would, of course, attract equally good men, but it would not remedy the two first objections mentioned in para. 13 of this Memorandum.

22. But, with such improved terms, there would then be no necessity for separation, for every condition would be fulfilled for maintaining an efficient and contented service, one in every way most beneficial to India.

20 February 1882.

(signed) *J. Collins,*
Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

PAY of Veterinary Surgeons in India.

Designation of Officers.	Present	Rates according to proposed Scheme.	Rates at 62½ per Cent. over Home Rates.*
	Rate of Pay.		
	Per Mensem.	Per Mensem.	Per Mensem.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Veterinary Surgeons (under new Warrant, 1st April 1878) - - - - -	377 8 -	400 - -	558 - -
Veterinary Surgeons, under 5 years' service -	377 8 -	400 - -	466 2 10
Ditto, after 5 years - - - - -	401 18 7	425 - -	514 2 10
Ditto, after 10 years - - - - -	432 7 4	450 - -	574 2 10
Veterinary Surgeons, 1st Class - - - - -	578 6 10	600 - -	634 2 10
Ditto, after 5 years as such - - - - -	602 12 5	650 - -	682 2 10
Ditto, after 10 years as such - - - - -	627 2 -	700 - -	730 2 10
Ditto, after 15 years as such - - - - -	651 7 7	- - -	778 2 10
Ditto, after 20 years' total service - - - - -	675 13 2	- - -	826 2 10

* See Report of Sir P. Fitzwygram's Committee.

— No. 7. —

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for War, dated India Office, 13 October 1882; No. 13,604.

Sir,

I AM directed to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Childers, that the Marquis of Hartington has, since the receipt of your Letter, No. 7017—1127, of 24th February 1882, had under careful consideration the general question of the veterinary organisation best suited for Indian service, but that, before coming to any conclusion on the subject, or further referring the question to the Government of India, His Lordship desires to be informed as to the most extended fixed tour of Indian service which, assuming the continuance of the existing system and organisation, the War Office could, in future, exact from the officers of the Department.

2. In making this inquiry I am to observe that it would, in Lord Hartington's view, be very important, both on departmental and economical grounds, that the tour of Indian service should be of very considerable duration.

3. I am to request that Lord Hartington may be favoured with an early reply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Allen Johnston,* Major General,
Military Secretary.

— No. 8. —

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated War Office,
27 October 1882; No. 7017—1327.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of Major General Johnson's letter of the 13th instant, No. M. 13,604, and to acquaint you, in reply, for the information of the Marquis of Hartington, that if the rates of pay for Veterinary Surgeons serving in India are improved, as was recommended by Sir F. Fitzwygram's Committee, and the same percentage of increase over English rates as exists in other branches of the service be adopted (a schedule copy annexed), the period of service in India might be extended to seven or eight years, not otherwise.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Deedes.*

PAY of Veterinary Surgeons in India.

Designation of Officers.	Present Rates of Pay per Mensem.	Rates at 62½ per Cent. over Home Rates. See Appendix 2, Proceedings of Committee, Sir F. Fitzwygram, President.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Veterinary Surgeons under new Warrant, 1st April 1878.	377 8 -	556 - -
Veterinary Surgeons, under 5 years' service	377 8 -	466 2 10
Veterinary Surgeons, after 5 years' service	401 13 7	514 2 10
Veterinary Surgeons, after 10 years' service	432 7 4	574 2 10
Veterinary Surgeons, 1st Class - - -	578 6 10	634 2 10
Veterinary Surgeons, 1st Class, after 5 years as such.	602 12 5	682 2 10
Veterinary Surgeons, 1st Class, after 10 years as such.	627 2 -	730 2 10
Veterinary Surgeons, 1st Class, after 15 years as such.	651 7 7	778 2 10
Veterinary Surgeons, 1st Class, after 30 years' total service.	675 13 2	826 2 10

— No. 9. —

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for War, dated India Office,
6 November 1882; No. M. 8323.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge your letter, No. 7017—1327, of 27th October 1882, regarding the pay of Veterinary Surgeons, and I am to request that Lord Hartington may be informed of the precise items which are included in the several rates of "British Emoluments (Pay and Allowances)" given in Appendix B. of Sir F. Fitzwygram's Committee.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Allen Johnson*, Major General,
Military Secretary.

— No. 10. —

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated War Office,
13 November 1882; No. 7017—1335.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter received in this office on the 7th instant, further regarding the pay of Veterinary Surgeons, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquis of Hartington, the accompanying return, showing the precise items which are included in the several rates of "British Emoluments (Pay and Allowances)" given in Appendix B. of Sir F. Fitzwygram's Committee's Report.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Deedes.*

Enclosure in No. 10.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT of British Pay and Allowances, as per Estimates.

Designation of Officers.	Annual Pay.	Allowance in lieu of Servant.	Allowance in lieu of Forage,* 2 Horses.	Allowance in lieu of Fuel and Light.	Allowance in lieu of Lodgings.	Total Pay and Allowances, as per Estimate.
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon :—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
On appointment - - - -	456 5 -	18 5 -	89 13 -	28 17 -	73 - -	666 - -
After 25 years' service - - -	492 15 -	18 5 -	89 13 -	28 17 -	73 - -	702 10 -
" 30 " " - - - -	547 10 -	18 5 -	89 13 -	28 17 -	73 - -	757 5 -
1st Class Veterinary Surgeons (relative rank of Captain):—						
On appointment - - - -	292 - -	18 5 -	89 13 -	22 15 3	54 15 -	477 8 3
After 5 years' service, as such - -	328 10 -	18 5 -	89 13 -	22 15 3	54 15 -	513 18 3
" 10 " " " - - - -	365 - -	18 5 -	89 13 -	22 15 3	54 15 -	550 8 3
" 15 " " " - - - -	401 10 -	18 5 -	89 13 -	22 15 3	54 15 -	586 18 3
" 30 " total service - - - -	438 - -	18 5 -	89 13 -	22 15 3	54 15 -	623 8 3
Veterinary Surgeons under the new Warrant	250 - -	18 5 -	89 13 -	18 19 9	41 1 3	417 19 -
Veterinary Surgeons under the old Warrant :—						
Under 5 years' service - - - -	182 10 -	18 5 -	89 13 -	18 19 9	41 1 3	350 9 -
After 5 " " " - - - -	219 - -	18 5 -	89 13 -	18 19 9	41 1 3	386 19 -
" 10 " " " - - - -	264 12 6	18 5 -	89 13 -	18 19 9	41 1 3	432 11 6

* The allowance for forage fluctuates at the different stations, according to the market. The amount stated is the maximum for the year.

9 November r.

J. Collins, P.V.S.

— No. 11. —

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for War, dated India Office,
25 April 1883; No. M. 2822.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 7017—1127, of 24th February 1882, in which the Secretary of State for War, in replying to the proposals of the Government of India for the organisation of the Veterinary Service in India, practically declines to entertain them.

A reference will be made at once to the Government as to the measures now to be adopted for providing for the future Veterinary Service in India.

Meanwhile,

Meanwhile, I am to point out that the post of Principal Veterinary Surgeon for India is vacant, and I am to state that, should the Marquis of Hartington desire to fill it up by an officer of the British Veterinary Department, Lord Kimberley will raise no objection, but on the express understanding that the officer appointed is liable to be withdrawn without relief at any time the Secretary of State for India may deem it needful to do so.

I am to add, that Lord Kimberley has read with disappointment and some surprise the concluding paragraph of your letter, in which it is stated, "that under the proposed organisation the Veterinary Service at home must not be regarded as a reserve for Indian Service, and that, in time of emergency, whatever arrangements may be considered necessary for reinforcing the Department must be carried out entirely by the Indian Government."

I have, &c.
(signed) *Allen Johnson*, Major General,
Military Secretary.

MEMORANDUM.

INDIAN VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT REORGANISATION.

In the Military Letter, No. 340 of 1881, dated 16th September, the Government of India proposes an establishment of 49 officers, and suggests that the proportions of the different grades might be as noted in Column A.

	A.	B.
Principal Veterinary Surgeon - - -	1	1
Inspecting - - - - -	4	4
1st Class - - - - -	15	22
2nd „ - - - - -	29	22
	49	49

Using a life table prepared by Messrs. Robinson and Davey, of the War Office, on the experience of the British Medical Officers on active service, I have obtained Column B, which shows the probable normal state of the Veterinary Service, and from this it appears that the proportions, as proposed in Column A., are not likely to afford an equable rate of promotion in the two lower grades.

The establishment is so small that any general conclusion must be offered with much hesitation, but it may be advisable, if possible, to equalise more nearly the establishments of the 1st and 2nd Class.

As to the non-effective charge, the uncertainty is even more considerable, but it may be roughly estimated that the number of voluntary retirements with pension at ages under 55 will be about *three* in each period of *five* years, and of the compulsory retirements at age 55 about *two* in each period of *three* years. The total numbers at all ages, and the cost in the normal state, will be :--

		£.
Retired under 55 - - - - -	14	2,934
„ at 55 - - - - -	11	5,130
TOTAL Yearly Charge - - -	25	8,064

5 December 1881.

(signed) *J. Hannington.*

INDIAN VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM.

WITH reference to the question whether a local establishment of Veterinary Officers in India, on a system of drawing such officers as required from the Home Service, would be more or less economical in respect of non-effective charges, I am led to conclude that the proposed Indian scale of pensions would probably be the more expensive. The proposed Indian scale for length of service, without reference to rank, is entered in the margin.

The pensions do not appear to be unduly large.

The BRITISH SCALE is as follows:—

Completed Service.	Pension.	If Retiring Voluntarily.		
		After 20 Years' Service on Full Pay.	After 25 Years' Service on Full Pay.	If Retired on account of Age or Disability contracted in the Service.
Years.	£.			
19	75 (if invalidated.)			
17	200			
20	250			
25	350			
30	450			
		£.	£.	£.
Principal Veterinary Surgeon				500
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon:—				
After 20 years' service		224½		319½
" 25 " "		240½	344½	340½
" 30 " "			382½	388½
Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Class:—				
After 15 years' service				191½
" 20 " "		164½		227½
" 23 " "		182½		237½
" 25 " "		182½	255½	262
" 27 " "		200½	281½	292
" 30 " "			306½	292
Veterinary Surgeon:—				
Under 5 years' service				73
After 5 " "				127½
" 10 " "				155½
" 15 " "				179½

Voluntary retirement is guarded by other restrictions besides length of service. The retiring officer must have served three years in grade, or 10 years abroad, in all ranks, or five years with army in the field.

Failing one of these the retired pay of the grade below.

The conditions under which voluntary retirement is possible are complex, and almost penal. Compulsory retirement is more liberally treated.

Retirement

Retirement with pension is in a good measure stopped by a system of gratuities after short periods of service.

Completed Years of Service on Full Pay.	If Services be dispensed with.	If the Officer be Disabled.
	£.	£.
10 - - - - -	800	—
9 - - - - -	- - -	720
8 - - - - -	- - -	640
7 - - - - -	- - -	560
6 - - - - -	- - -	480
5 - - - - -	- - -	400

It is evidently impossible to make a comparative estimate of the final outcome of two systems so unlike as the proposed Indian and the present British. I must own that I have doubts as to the stability of the latter.

Indian pay and allowances would be the same under either system. But the employment of the British officers would involve some outlay for passages.

25 May 1882.

(signed) J. Hannington.

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 147 of 1883—Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—(Received 22 August 1883.)

My Lord,

Simla, 27 July 1883.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Military Despatch, No. 160, dated the 26th April 1883, regarding the proposed reorganisation of the Veterinary Service for this country.

2. Your Lordship requests the Government of India to take the subject again into consideration, as the conditions imposed by the War Office are incompatible with the proposals we had submitted for the organisation of an Indian Branch of the Veterinary Service.

3. These conditions are that, if an Indian Veterinary Service be created, it should be quite separate from the Home Veterinary Service; further, that the latter must not be regarded as a reserve for Indian Service, so that in time of emergency whatever arrangements may be necessary for reinforcing the Department must be carried out by the Indian Government.

4. We are much concerned to find that the organisation proposed by us, and which we believe would have been well suited to all the requirements of the case, should have been thus negatived by the War Office. There remains, your Lordship observes, to consider the alternatives, either of continuing the present system with such modifications as may be thought necessary, or of creating a purely local service.

5. Having given the subject our careful consideration, we have no hesitation in recommending that the second alternative of a local service should be adopted, as best adapted to the wants and circumstances of this country.

6. One reason in favour of this course appears to be the probability of a considerable and extending demand arising for the services of veterinary surgeons for civil duties under the different provincial Governments. Such officers would be most conveniently organised in a purely local service, in which, if pay and promotion were regulated by length of service, any expansion or reduction of the establishment which might be found necessary from time to time would be practicable without either creating undue promotion or affecting injuriously the position and prospects of its members.

0.131.

4 x 4

7. Another

7. Another reason is that such a local service would probably be less expensive than the employment of the Army Veterinary Department. We concur indeed with your Lordship in thinking that it will be necessary to reconsider the pay and allowances of veterinary surgeons in this country, especially in the light of the opinions expressed in your Despatch now under acknowledgment; but we doubt whether any rates of pay which we should be prepared to recommend would satisfy the expectations of the Army Veterinary Department, and we believe that if the Indian and British services were entirely dissociated, there would be less room for invidious comparisons between the allowances drawn in and out of India, and that only in this way is there a reasonable chance of obtaining a contented and efficient service for India.

8. For these reasons then we recommend that a local service be established. But before proceeding to consider the subject in detail, which is one of some complexity, we should wish to be quite sure that the proposal will beyond doubt be accepted. It is true that in the papers which accompany your Lordship's Despatch, the War Office has offered to accept this solution of the matter. But so at one time did the War Office profess to be ready to assent to the establishment of a local medical service for British as well as Native troops in India; yet it can hardly be doubted that a definitive proposal to replace the Army Medical Department by local officers throughout the country would have been strenuously resisted. And we cannot but feel doubts whether, when the Army Veterinary Department find that the Government of India are prepared to do without them, they and the War Office may not be disposed to abate somewhat the terms set forth in the papers attached to your Lordship's Despatch, as to which we share in the surprise and disappointment which you express; and that eventually a compromise might be proposed in the direction of our original proposal, which would render unnecessary that for a local service. We are unwilling to trouble your Lordship with any more elaborate schemes which may come to nothing; but on hearing that your Lordship's final decision is in favour of a local service, and that the War Office do not raise objections to its formation, we shall lose no time in submitting definitive and detailed proposals in accordance therewith. We would ask that meanwhile, pending the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the general question, the staff of the Army Veterinary Department in India be kept up to the sanctioned establishment. In our Military Letter, No. 340, dated the 16th September 1881, we expressed the intention of introducing a system of veterinary station hospitals, which would admit of a considerable reduction in the staff of the department. But, owing to the absence of a permanent head to the department, and other causes, it has not yet been found practicable to carry it out; and, although we still think the measure should be adopted as soon as possible, we do not propose to proceed with it until the larger question is settled of the organisation of the service.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.
C. P. Ilbert.
S. C. Bayley.
T. C. Hope.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (No. 153—Military)
 to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis,

India Office, London, 29 May 1884.

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Lordship's Military Letter, No. 147, dated the 27th July 1883, on the question of the reorganisation of the veterinary service for India.

2. I caused the subject of that letter to be communicated to the Secretary of State for War, and inquired whether the Marquis of Hartington was prepared to modify in any way the adverse decisions arrived at by his predecessor on your recommendations

recommendations of 1881, and if not, whether any objection would be raised by his Lordship to the formation of a local Indian veterinary establishment.

3. I forward herewith a copy of that letter, and of the War Office reply. From the latter your Lordship will observe that the Secretary of State for War still feels it necessary to dissent from the proposals of your Government for the formation of a Veterinary Staff Corps, and desires instead the formation of "a completely unified service for the two countries in which the remuneration for duty in India shall be placed on such a footing that candidates shall not, as is the case at present, be deterred from coming forward for the department."

4. In para. 14 of my Despatch of the 26th April 1883, I referred to this question of the comparative rates of pay of veterinary officers at home and in India, and indicated my opinion that the existing Indian rates might fairly be improved, a view in which I understand your Lordship's Government to concur. I am ready, therefore, to accept such proposals as your Government may desire to make for a reasonable enhancement of the present rates, and thereby to remove any legitimate grounds for the assertion that the liability to Indian service now imposed on the Veterinary Department keeps the better class of students from joining it. I do not consider that any important addition to the military charges will be required in order to attain this object, for, as I have already informed your Lordship, I by no means support the pretension put forward by the Committee (copy of whose Report was forwarded to you with my predecessor's Despatch, No. 227, of 7th July 1881), that veterinary officers should be placed in the same relative position in regard to their emoluments as the combatant officers of the mounted branches.

5. But though I admit the desirability of placing the officers of the Veterinary Department in India on a better footing, and share Lord Harrington's opinion as to the advantage which the service at large derives from the possession of an Indian field of experience, I cannot think that the interests of India would be served by the creation of a unified department, such as his Lordship desires to see established.

6. I am desirous, therefore, of devising some mode, acceptable at the same time to your Government and to the War Office, by which both Imperial and Indian interests may be effectually served. I believe that this may be found in a measure of more complete separation of the military and civil veterinary duties than has yet been contemplated.

7. I understand that the officers of the department sent out on tour from England have been found fully capable of efficiently performing all the purely military services that can be required of them. Equal efficiency cannot, however, reasonably be looked for in their performance of the civil duties of the department, which require linguistic attainments coupled with special knowledge and prolonged local experience. At present the number of veterinary civil positions is not numerous, and till quite lately these duties have been almost entirely performed by the remaining officers of the former Indian Veterinary Department. While, however, on the one hand this source of supply of qualified officers is rapidly disappearing, the number of posts in which their services would be required will certainly increase. I desire therefore to suggest, for your Lordship's consideration, whether it would not be practicable to vest the performance of these civil veterinary duties in a distinct and permanent civil department, disconnected altogether from the Military Department, and coming under civil rules for promotion, furlough, and pension. Such a service would naturally be recruited from the Army Veterinary Department, as affording a proved and professionally well-educated class of officers, habituated to the public service, and possessing other important qualifications which might be found wanting in men drawn directly from the Veterinary College at home, or trained in India.

8. If your Government concur in this view, I shall be glad to receive a scheme based on the following principles, viz., first, that the whole military veterinary duty in India shall be undertaken by officers of the Army Veterinary

Department, sent out by roster, as now, under the orders of the War Office, each being required to complete a tour of five or seven years' service before relief; and, secondly, that the whole of the civil veterinary duties shall be undertaken by a civil veterinary department, the term "civil" comprising all duties which are not performed directly under the orders of the Commander in Chief, but excluding duties connected with the Transport Department.

9. With respect to the Military Department, I shall be glad to receive the opinion of your Government on the point already referred to, viz., the adequacy of the existing rates of Indian pay and allowances relatively to those contained in the Royal Warrant for officers of the department serving in the colonies and at home. It will be very desirable to fix, as nearly as practicable, the strength actually required for the performance of military duties, administrative and executive, throughout India, but, in doing so, it should be borne in mind that it will not be needful to provide for the maintainance of a larger reserve than is wanted for your immediate and local requirements, as all officers quitting India during their tour of duty, whether on account of health or on promotion, would be at once replaced from home, whence also would be drawn such additional officers as might be temporarily required during a time of war. It further appears desirable that you should express your opinion as to the proportions of the several grades, administrative and executive, to be maintained in India, and also whether the tour of duty should be for five years or more.

10. With respect to the second point, viz., the formation of a civil department, I shall be glad to be favoured with your views as to the details of its organisation, the relative position it will occupy, the terms of service, the distribution of the officers, their promotion, pay, furlough, and retirement, points on which doubtless you will consider it necessary to consult the local administrations, regard being of course had to the terms of their employment in the home service.

11. For the reasons I have given and for the further reason that the prospect of permanent civil employment will, I believe, tend to popularise the department, and thus react favourably on the Military Department, I am strongly of opinion that the European element of the Civil Department should, as a rule, be recruited from the Military, somewhat under the same conditions as are prescribed for admission to the Indian Staff Corps from the line, candidates who should not be over seven years' total service, of which two shall have been passed on duty in India, being admitted on probation for one year, at the end of which term they should, with the approval of the Civil Government, be required to join the Civil Department permanently, or to revert to military duty. During such probation the officer would, of course, be seconded in his Department, and should he revert to it, would become supernumerary until absorbed.

12. I forwarded a copy of the foregoing for the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, observing that it appeared to me to be the only alternative to the formation of a purely local veterinary department for all India. Your Lordship will observe, from the further correspondence which is enclosed, that the Marquis of Hartington entirely concurs in the scheme, with the proviso that the liability of the whole pension of those who join the Civil Department is to be accepted by the Indian Government, a condition which appears to me to be reasonable. I would suggest that, in giving effect to this arrangement, the whole of any previous service, in the case of those now admitted should be allowed to count as service towards whatever pension may be laid down for the Department. With respect, however, to those who may hereafter enter the Civil Department, I think they should be restricted to the maximum period of home service towards Indian pension allowed for officers of the Staff Corps.

I have, &c.
(signed) Kimberley.

ENCLOSURES referred to.

No. 1.

LETTER to the War Office, dated India Office, 3 October 1883; No. 13,211.

Sir,

IN General Johnson's letter of the 25th April last, No. 2822, you were informed that a reference would be made to the Government of India as to the measures which should now be adopted for providing for the future Veterinary Service in India.

Consequent on the practical rejection by the Secretary of State for War of the proposals submitted by the Government of India in September 1881, for the organisation of the Veterinary Service in India, the Government of India have considered the alternatives which offer themselves, viz., the continuance of the present system, with such modifications as may be thought necessary, or the creation of a purely local service.

They state that they have no hesitation in recommending the adoption of the second alternative of a local service, as best adapted to the wants and circumstances of India. One reason in favour of this course is the probability of a considerable and extending demand arising for the services of veterinary surgeons for civil duties under the different Provincial Governments. Such officers would be most conveniently organised on a purely local service.

The Government of India are further of opinion that a local service would probably be less expensive than the employment of the Army Veterinary Department. At the same time they admit the necessity for a revision of the pay and allowances of veterinary surgeons serving in India.

Before requiring the Government of India to submit a detailed scheme for the resuscitation of a local service, and to draft regulations for its organisation, I am directed to state that Lord Kimberley desires to be informed whether the Secretary of State for War is prepared to modify in any way the adverse decision arrived at on the recommendations submitted in 1881 for the organisation of an Indian Branch of the Army Veterinary Department, and if not, whether any objection will be raised on the part of the War Office to the formation of a local Indian Veterinary Department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edmund Neel*,
Assistant Military Secretary.

No. 2.

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated War Office,
23 November 1883; No. 7017—1488.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Hartington to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Neel's letter of the 3rd October, M. 13,211, relative to the question of forming a local Veterinary Department in India.

In reply, I am to state, for the consideration of the Earl of Kimberley, that the Secretary of State still feels it necessary to dissent from the formation of a local Department connected with the Imperial Department in the manner proposed by the Indian Government in the year 1881. In thus expressing Lord Hartington's decision, it may be desirable to enter, at somewhat greater length than was done in my letter of the 24th February 1882, into the reasons which lead to it.

In the first place I am to advert to the correspondence which took place in 1881-82 on the parallel question of establishing in India a local branch of the Army Medical Department. In that case Mr. Childers felt it his duty to object to the proposed departure from the system of an unified Department. The grounds were that Indian experience was of benefit to a medical officer when serving elsewhere; and that service in India was so attractive as to constitute a considerable factor in inducing an eligible medical candidate to come forward for the Department. These advantages would have been sacrificed by the practical separation of the Departments proposed by the Indian Government.

O.131.

4 Y 2

As

As regards the Veterinary Department, the converse reasoning holds. The remuneration for veterinary duties in India has hitherto been so low that the prospect of serving in India during a considerable portion of their career has been found in practice to deter good men from entering the department. As a result the Indian connection has been a disadvantage to the British Veterinary Department.

The proposal of the Indian Government was that a local veterinary department should be formed by drawing volunteers from the Imperial Department, who after such volunteering would have no connection with the Home Department.

It is evident from past experience that unless the attractions of Indian veterinary service were materially increased, the system would scarcely work at all. On the other hand, if the Indian appointments were increased in value sufficiently to induce veterinary surgeons of a high class to accept them, the best men in the Imperial service would probably be drawn from it, leaving it an asylum for the less competent in their profession and a nursery for the Indian branch, whose Indian experience would not benefit it in any degree.

It is on these grounds that Lord Hartington disagrees with the proposal of the Indian Government.

I am, however, to observe that Lord Hartington not only entertains no objection to, but desires the formation of a completely unified service for the two countries, in which the remuneration for duty in India shall be placed on such a footing that candidates shall not, as in the case at present, be deterred by it from coming forward for the Department.

On the other hand, for the reasons stated earlier in this letter, his Lordship cannot object to the institution of an entirely local service in India, though he cannot but think that such an arrangement would have less advantage for India, financially and otherwise, than the completely unified Department.

Further, the experience of recent campaigns has tended to show that little reliance can be placed on Native veterinary skill.

I am to take this opportunity of explaining that, by the last paragraph of my letter of the 24th February 1882, it was not Mr. Childer's meaning that in times of emergency any of the resources of this Department would not be at the disposal of the Indian Government; but that he wished to point out that the number of the separate British establishment would not be more than sufficient for home requirements in time of peace.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ralph Thompson.*

No. 3.

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for War, dated India Office,
22 February 1884; No. M. 7490.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd November 1883, on the question of the organisation of the Veterinary Department in India.

In reply, I am to state, for the information of the Marquis of Hartington, that Lord Kimberley has again given the subject his earnest consideration, with a full desire to meet the wishes of the Secretary of State for War, so far as they are compatible with the interests of the Government of India.

I am desired to forward a draft Despatch which it is proposed to send to the Government of India, and to express Lord Kimberley's belief that the measure which he proposes for adoption will be advantageous to both Governments.

The proposed civil branch or department will probably not exceed at any time 25 in all; at present there are only nine officers holding civil posts. Lord Kimberley is satisfied that this service, to be efficient, should be drawn from the Imperial Veterinary Department, and the scheme now to be sent to the Government of India seems to his Lordship to be the only alternative to the formation of a purely local Veterinary Department for all India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Allen Johnson, Major General,*
Military Secretary.

No. 4.

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated War Office,
9 April 1884; No. 7017—1552.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 22nd February last, M. 7490, relative to the organisation of the Veterinary Department in India, and to acquaint you, for Lord Kimberley's information, that Lord Hartington concurs in the plan proposed in the draft Despatch which it is proposed to send to the Government of India, on the condition that the Indian Government accepts the liability for the whole pension of those who accept the Civil Department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ralph Thompson.*

CORRESPONDENCE QUOTED IN THE MARGIN OF PARA. 2 OF
LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA; No. 340 of 1881,
page 678.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (No. 180—Military)
to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 26 June 1879.

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Lordship's Despatch, No. 326 of 1878, conveying the proposal of your Excellency's Government that Clause 88 of Army Circulars, dated 1st May 1878, "Veterinary Department," should be made applicable to India.

2. I observe that the Accountant General, Military Department, calculates that the cost of giving effect to this Warrant will involve an additional charge of 19,382 rupees yearly.

3. Being satisfied that it is really necessary to hold out the greater inducements offered by the Royal Warrant to attract candidates to this service, I approve of the proposals in your letter under reply, but it is essential that in doing so no increased expenditure, which can possibly be avoided, shall thereby be incurred.

4. In this view I enclose copy of a communication received from the Horse
• Dated 17th April 1879, and enclosure. Guards* in which the Principal Veterinary Surgeon to the Forces puts forward his opinion that the existing establishment in India might be reduced by at least one-fourth, and I recommend the point to the careful consideration of your Lordship's Government, in view to an early decision as to the reductions which can be immediately effected.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cranbrook.*

ENCLOSURES referred to.

(7017—688.)

Sir,

Horse Guards, War Office, 17 April 1879.

I AM directed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to transmit herewith, for submission to the Secretary of State for India in Council, copy of a letter from the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, relative to the organisation of the Veterinary Department in India.

I am to draw attention to the statement made by Mr. Collins respecting the number of veterinary surgeons in Madras and Bombay respectively.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. H. Brawnlow, Colonel,*
for Military Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

Enclosure in foregoing.

Sir,

War Office, Pall Mall, 14 April 1879.

I HAVE the honour respectfully to request that you will bring the following subject to the notice of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

In May last a Royal Warrant was published which improved the pay, &c., of the veterinary surgeons of the army on home service. The Warrant was published, to a great extent, on account of the growing unpopularity of the Department generally, which deterred candidates from offering themselves for admission. A considerable part of this unpopularity was due to the requirements, pay, &c., for service in India.

It appears, however, that up to the present time no corresponding move on the part of the Indian Government has been made to improve the pay, &c., of the veterinary officers serving in that country; in this respect their position remains absolutely unchanged.

When the Warrant first appeared, I succeeded in completing the establishment, as much was expected from it, but of late the applicants have again fallen below the number of vacancies. Considering that half of a veterinary surgeon's service must of necessity be passed in India, including those who join under the ten years' rule, it is little wonder that they hesitate about entering when the pay for five years out of the ten remains the same as before the Warrant appeared.

For many reasons Indian service is at present very unpopular in the Department generally, and some means should be considered in order that the causes may be removed. If I may be permitted, I would make a suggestion for the serious consideration of the Indian authorities. Having served 12 years in India, six as an inspecting veterinary surgeon, I can with the more confidence do so.

The peace establishment of veterinary surgeons for India is, all told, 72. I have no hesitation in saying that this number is excessive, and that by a judicious reorganisation a considerable reduction might be made without in any way impairing the efficiency of the department.

In many stations in India where there are only one or two batteries of artillery a resident veterinary surgeon is unnecessary. If a veterinary surgeon visited these stations once a month to make a sanitary inspection, perform operations, give advice as to the treatment of sick and lame horses, &c., it would amply suffice. With railways available, one veterinary officer could embrace within his district several stations, each of which now possesses a resident veterinary surgeon.

A reference to the comparative number of veterinary surgeons on the establishment of Madras and Bombay will show at once the necessity for some reorganisation. Madras has 19, whilst Bombay has only nine, and yet, with the exception of an extra British Cavalry regiment in Madras, the strength of the mounted forces of the two Presidencies does not materially differ, and there are no complaints of the paucity of veterinary surgeons in Bombay.

With a reduction in the establishment, which, by a judicious distribution, I estimate at one-fourth, liberal terms could be offered to the Department in India, and a considerable saving be effected to the country.

Veterinary surgeons from India complain that, unless on medical certificate, they have, unlike other officers, great difficulty in obtaining leave in the hot weather. The hot season is usually a healthy one for horses in India, and probably at no other season could the veterinary surgeons' services be so well spared. A month or two at the Hills would often prevent the necessity of a medical certificate to Europe.

In suggesting a reduction, I am, of course, speaking of the peace establishment. In time of war extra veterinary aid would be required for the increase number of transport animals which are at that time entertained.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Collins,*

Principal Veterinary Surgeon to the Forces.

The Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (No. 2—Military)
to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord, India Office, London, 15 January 1880.

Para. 1. WITH reference to my Military Despatch, dated 26th June 1879, No. 180, sanctioning the application to India of the Royal Warrant of 22nd April 1878, regarding the Veterinary Department, and forwarding, for your consideration, certain proposals for the reduction of the veterinary establishment in India, I transmit herewith, for your information and report, a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin,* in which you will observe that His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief suggests that, with a view to induce eligible candidates to come forward for the Veterinary Department, the rates of pay laid down in your General Order, No. 1095, of 31st October 1879, for Veterinary Surgeons under five years' service, and those of over five and under 10 years' service, should be reconsidered.

* Letter from Horse Guards, dated 23th November 1879.

Letter to Horse Guards, dated 4th December 1879, No. 1043 H.

Letter from Horse Guards, dated 15th December 1879.

2. I have to call your attention to the fourth paragraph of my Despatch of the 26th June 1879, No. 180, relative to a recommendation by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon that the existing establishment of Veterinary Surgeons in India be reduced by one-fourth, and shall be glad to receive your views on the subject at an early date.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cranbrook.*

ENCLOSURES referred to.

No. 1.

(No. 7017—748.)

Sir, Horse Guards, War Office, 26 November 1879.

I AM directed by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to request your attention to my letter of the 17th April last, enclosing a communication from the Principal Veterinary Surgeon relative to the reorganisation of the Veterinary Department, and asking for information as to the proposed improvement in the pay, &c., of Veterinary Surgeons serving in India.

No reply has been received to the above correspondence, and Mr. Collins again urges the difficulty of recruiting his department while the terms of service in India are so unfavourable as compared with home service.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

I am, &c.
(signed) *M. Dillon.*

No. 2.

LETTER to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, dated India Office,
4 December 1879; No. 1043 H.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, No. 7017—748, and to acquaint you, in reply, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that the application to India of the Royal Warrant of 1st May 1871, regarding the Veterinary Department has been sanctioned, and I am to transmit herewith a copy of the General Order of the Government of India, No. 1095, dated 31st October last, notifying the revised scale of pay and allowances now issuable to Veterinary Surgeons of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces serving in that country.

O.131.

4 Y 4

2. I am

2. I am further to state that Lord Cranbrook, in sanctioning the adoption of the Royal Warrant above referred to, transmitted for the consideration of the Government of India a copy of your letter of 17th April 1879, with its enclosures, relative to the possible reduction of the Veterinary Establishment in India. No reply has yet been received to Lord Cranbrook's Despatch on the subject, but I am to state that no time will be lost in communicating to you the views of the Government of India, when received.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. F. Wilson*, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

No. 3.

(7017—765.)

Si, Horse Guards, War Office, 15 December 1879.

WITH reference to your letter of the 4th instant, No. 1043 H., relative to the Veterinary Department in India, I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that His Royal Highness observes in the General Order by the Government of India, No. 1095 of 1879, that the rates of pay and allowances for Veterinary Surgeons under five years' service are the same as before, viz., Rs. 377. 8. per mensem, whilst for those of over five and under ten years' service there is an increase of only Rs. 6. 1. 4. per mensem.

Considering that Veterinary Surgeons now join for ten years only, and that one-half at least of that period must be passed in India, it is to be feared that the good effects of the Royal Warrant published last year will be in a great measure abrogated, unless some modification be introduced in the rates of pay for these two classes of Veterinary Surgeons above referred to.

As it is most important to induce a sufficient number of eligible candidates to come forward for the Veterinary Department, His Royal Highness suggests that the rates for these two classes might receive reconsideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. H. Brownlow*,
for Military Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Government of India, No. 476, dated
9 November 1880.—(Received 1 December 1880).

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 265,* dated the 19th August 1880, we beg to state that the question of reduction in the Veterinary Department in India is under our immediate consideration, and we hope shortly to be able to reply to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 2. dated the 15th January 1880.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (No. 81—Military)
to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis, India Office, London, 21 March 1881.

Para 1. WITH reference to Lord Cranbrook's Military Despatch, No. 2, dated 15th January 1880, forwarding, for your information and report, a copy of correspondence with the Horse Guards, relative to a suggestion that the pay of certain classes of officers of the Veterinary Department in India should be reconsidered, and calling attention to a recommendation by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon that the existing establishment of Veterinary Surgeons in India should be reduced by one-fourth, I transmit herewith, for your consideration

consideration, a copy of a letter from the War Office, dated 22nd February 1881, enclosing a Report by a Committee appointed to inquire into the Organisation of the Veterinary Department of the Army, and asking for my opinion upon the proposals therein contained, as regards the service in India.

2. The position of the Veterinary Department in India being under your consideration, I have refrained from expressing any opinion on the subject, but I request that I may be favoured with your views at an early date, and I would call your attention to the statements given in evidence before the Committee presided over by General Sir F. Fitzwygram, from which it would appear that the duties imposed on officers of the Department have undergone a very material increase over what was formerly required of them.

3. I shall be glad to be informed whether steps might not be taken in the direction of a reduction of these duties without prejudice to the efficiency of the service.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

ENCLOSURE referred to.

No. 1.

(No. 7017.—909.)

Sir,

War Office, 22 February 1881.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy of a Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Organisation of the Veterinary Department of the Army, and to request that you will move the Marquis of Hartington to favour Mr. Childers with his opinion upon the proposals contained therein as regards the service in India.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ralph Thompson.*

REPORT of the Committee appointed to Inquire into the Organisation of the Veterinary Department of the Army.

1. THE present scale of British pay of officers of the Veterinary Department was fixed by the Royal Warrant of the 22nd April 1878 (Clause 88, Army Circulars, 1878). The rates of pay granted under this scale are considerably higher than those previously allowed, and no complaint has been made of their insufficiency; yet it is still found that candidates of the necessary qualifications cannot be obtained in such numbers as to keep up the establishment of the Department.

2. The chief cause of this is, that the conditions of Indian service bear much more hardly upon veterinary surgeons than upon officers of the other branches of the army. While the greater part of the veterinary surgeon's service has to be passed in India, his pay in that country has not been raised in anything like the same proportion as his British pay, and he is also placed at a great disadvantage in other respects in comparison with officers of the British Army generally when serving in India, as will be seen from extracts of evidence (Appendix A.) taken by the Committee, which are attached to this Report.

3. As regards the service in India, this must always be longer than the British, while the present proportion of 62 veterinary surgeons on the Indian to 58 on the British Establishment is maintained. But the veterinary surgeons coming in under the new Warrant have, under the present system, to serve in India much longer than their colleagues who were appointed under previous warrants. Of the 58 veterinary surgeons on the Home Establishment, there are

0.131.

4 Z

30 who,

30 who, for various reasons, principally because they hold commissions in cavalry regiments, do not come into the general roster for Indian service; so that there remain only 28 veterinary surgeons at home to relieve the 62 in India. The consequence is, that some veterinary surgeons, who have already served six or ten years in India, are now first on the roster for that country, after having been at home less than four years, although there are many others who had from eight to 22 years' continuous Home service, and some have never served abroad at all.

4. We are of opinion that this anomalous state of things should cease, and that all the veterinary surgeons now holding regimental commissions should be transferred to the department and made available for general service, excepting only such veterinary surgeons of over 15 years' service as may prefer to retire after 20 years' service, or, if having already served more than 20 years, after 25 years' service.

5. The extra charge involved in the above proposal would be 1 s. 9 d. a day for each veterinary surgeon transferred to the department, while on the British Establishment; but this charge would be more than counterbalanced by the saving which would be caused by the senior veterinary surgeons, who would become available for Indian service, being paid out of Indian instead of British funds, as hitherto.

6. Even, however, after all the veterinary surgeons have become departmental officers, those under the rank of inspecting veterinary surgeon will still be at a great disadvantage as compared with other officers. The Veterinary Establishment for India was originally calculated to meet the requirements of the European mounted troops only (excepting certain native cavalry regiments in Madras), and of the studs and semi-civil appointments. Of late years, however, it has been the practice to place officers of the department in veterinary charge of irregular cavalry, commissariat animals, staff officers' horses, &c., in addition. The veterinary surgeon has, in fact, often an entire district, widely scattered, to attend to. He is consequently overworked; he is unable, like other officers, to obtain leave to the hills for health or recreation, and no personal or detention allowance is granted to him when visiting out-stations. We are of opinion that if it be considered necessary by the Indian authorities to impose such duties upon veterinary surgeons, the number of veterinary surgeons on the Indian Establishment should be increased so as to make it correspond to the work to be done, and that personal allowance should be given them as to other officers when they are detached on duty from headquarters.

7. As regards the Indian emoluments of the veterinary surgeons, it will be seen from the Table annexed (Appendix B.) that although their service in India will be much longer than that of other officers, the increase of pay allowed to veterinary surgeons under the rank of inspecting veterinary surgeon for service in India is relatively much less. While the average increase for Indian service in the case of these veterinary surgeons is only 29½ per cent., in the case of inspecting veterinary surgeons it is 74½ per cent., and of officers of cavalry 62½ per cent., and in that of cavalry paymasters 62½ per cent. and the veterinary surgeons appointed for 10 years under the new Warrant only get a nominal increase of eight per cent. to their emoluments, which, owing to the depreciation of the rupee, entirely disappears when their emoluments are converted into English money. This naturally creates great discontent among the members of the Department, and deters qualified veterinary surgeons from coming forward as candidates.

8. The difficulty of completing the establishment of the Department has, indeed, now become so serious that unless the Indian rates of pay of the 1st class veterinary surgeons and veterinary surgeons are increased so as to bear a similar proportion to their British emoluments as exists in other branches of the Army, it will become necessary to consider whether the officers of the Veterinary Department should not be exempted from Indian service altogether, leaving India to provide her own establishment of veterinary surgeons, as she already does her Commissariat Department, Engineer Department, and Chaplains Department. We are of opinion, however, that such a measure would not be
conductive

conducive to the efficiency of the Department in India, as it would deprive its members of the opportunities which occasional service in England affords of keeping up their professional knowledge.

Our recommendations, therefore, are :—

(a) That all Regimental Veterinary Surgeons be transferred to the Department, and treated in all respects as Departmental Officers, subject to the condition in paragraph 4.

(b) That the Secretary of State for India be moved to take steps for fixing the establishment of the Veterinary Surgeons in India at a strength more in accordance with the duties they have to perform, and for increasing the Indian emoluments of the 1st class Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Surgeons, so as to remove the disproportion now existing in this respect between them and officers of other branches of the army.

We would also draw attention to the Memorandum from the Principal Veterinary Surgeon as to honours and rewards, which is attached to this Report (Appendix C.).

(signed) *F. W. Fitzwygram*, Major General.
Adam Gielgud.
G. T. Brown.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS from Evidence taken by the Committee.

The Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

UNDER the regimental system there is no alternative, in meeting the demands for India, but to send out all young newly-joined Veterinary Surgeons. There are now serving in India only 11 first-class Veterinary Surgeons and 53 Veterinary Surgeons, while at home the numbers are 29 first-class Veterinary Surgeons and 26 Veterinary Surgeons, showing that India has much less than her right proportion of Veterinary Surgeons of the higher rank and of more trustworthy experience. Those who are newly appointed are fresh from the colleges, and, however well instructed they may be in the theory of their profession, they are, from want of experience, often very deficient in practical knowledge, especially with regard to veterinary matters peculiar to India, such as dieting, stable management, diseases incidental to climate, &c., and it takes some time for them to gain this experience. No sooner, however, has the necessary experience been gained, than they take advantage of the earliest opportunity for leaving the country; this forms the subject of well-grounded complaints from the Indian authorities of the inefficiency of the Department, and it is obviously not in the interests of the service to continue a system which perpetuates such inefficiency. At the same time it should be borne in mind that a prolonged residence in India, especially for professional men, is not at all desirable, from the want of the opportunities which an occasional service in England affords of keeping up their professional knowledge abreast of the times.

The reasons why the matter has not before come to a crisis are these :

1. The Indian establishment has been gradually increased since the mutiny, for an increased mounted establishment.
2. The old local service is gradually dying out, to be replaced by Veterinary Surgeons who are on the Imperial list.
3. They now have the option of returning after five years' service. Formerly the period was indefinite; in fact they only got home by exchange or sickness.
4. Veterinary Surgeons will not now volunteer for India.
5. They will not exchange to go out.

Unpopularity of Indian service. The chief reason of 4 and 5 is the growing unpopularity of Indian service.

The cause of this is, briefly, that whilst the attractions of Home service have been materially improved, no corresponding equivalent has been offered by the Indian Government.

The remedy would be, first, to place all in one Department, thereby compelling every veterinary surgeon to take his share of service; and, secondly, so to increase the attractions of India that Veterinary Surgeons will be anxious to go out.

There is no doubt that the immediate effect of the former measure would be to force many of the seniors to retire as soon as they could. Others would go out, but to return home sick; in fact, every effort would be made to avoid an unpopular service, until I should be unable to fill the vacancies. I can barely keep the Department complete as it is, owing to the unpopularity of India.

I respectfully beg to point out that unless the Indian Government take some means to make their service more popular, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to keep their establishment complete. This unpopularity reacts on the home establishment, and Department generally, for the best candidates are deterred from entering the army.

Great complaints are made by the veterinary authorities in India of the paucity of veterinary surgeons in that country. It is alleged that there is not a sufficient number to meet the requirements of the service, and that on that account the veterinary surgeons generally are overworked.

The true reason of this apparent paucity is, that a considerable war across the frontier has now been going on for some time, with a peace establishment of veterinary surgeons. This circumstance affects the Veterinary Department to a far greater extent than perhaps any other department in the Army, for this reason, that in time of war an enormous transport train is organised, and the number of animals entertained is probably quadrupled, for which veterinary aid is essential. So that to make your peace establishment of veterinary officers do all the work in time of war, shows plainly either that there are too many veterinary surgeons kept in time of peace, or that the war establishment is insufficient. All accounts go to prove that the latter is the case, and great losses have been the result. On the termination of hostilities the surplus animals are at once disposed of. This would seem to point out the way in which the veterinary establishment should in future be dealt with, viz., to maintain a permanent staff for a peace establishment, and a temporary staff in addition in time of war. The home is essentially a peace establishment; should war break out additional men would be at once entertained, as was done during the Zulu war.

But independently of this, there appear to be other causes which lead to great complaints from the veterinary surgeons in India of overwork and frequent changes. The veterinary establishment for India was originally calculated to meet the requirements of the European mounted troops only (excepting certain Native cavalry regiments in Madras who are not on the Sikidar system), and of the studs and semi-civil appointments. Of late years, however, it has been the practice to place officers of the Department in veterinary charge of Irregular Cavalry, Commissariat animals, Staff Officers' horses, &c., in addition. The veterinary surgeon has, in fact, often an entire station, widely scattered, to attend to. He complains that he is at the beck and call of every one, that he has no rest, and that, unlike all other officers, he is unable to obtain leave to the hills for health or recreation.

I cannot do better than quote passages from a letter just received from a veterinary officer who recently went on to India from Natal, one who entered under the 10 years' system. This officer writes:

"I arrived in India in the beginning of this year. I had a regiment of Hussars and three batteries of Artillery to take charge of for a week; I was then ordered to march with a battery a two months' march; I was afterwards posted to the Lancers, then to the Light Cavalry, and afterwards to my present regiment."

He continues: "At this station I have a battery of Artillery, elephants and

Extensive districts.
Elephants and bullocks as well as
horses to look after.

No personal allowance.

More work and less pay than at home.

and bullocks, in addition to my own regiment.
Then I have a squadron of cavalry, and all
the Commissariat elephants and bullocks at a

large station 130 miles off, and further down the line, 150 miles, another
troop of cavalry. In a different direction, I have a battery of Artillery five
days' journey from here. When I go to

these places, I simply get a warrant, and no personal allowance of
any sort; and still, house, servant, and regimental expenses are
going on just the same. With a charge and responsibility of this
kind I think that one is entitled to something besides one's
bare pay, but such is not the case; not a single pice extra do I get.
I am just off in the jungle to see some elephants, 30 miles off; some
epidemic is reported amongst them, and I must take my own provisions
with me. Every elephant that dies they require a post-mortem examination
and full report. I consider, putting item

against item, that one has four times as much work, and propor-
tionately far less pay out here to what we have at home. One
would be better off at home on 16*l.* per month, with allow-
ances. With regard to his emoluments, he states, "I think there is
great room for improvement in the Indian Warrant; if we come to com-
pare the pay and allowances at home, one cannot fail to be struck with the
inadequate rates here. The commanding officer has to certify that you have
your chargers, and the rent of house, combined with the number of servants
it is absolutely necessary to keep, make one's pay look very ridiculous as
compared to what we get at home."

For a long time past this has been the burden of the complaints received
from India, from all grades except the highest.

It should be decided what the work of the veterinary officer in India is to be.
If he is to afford aid to strictly European mounted corps, then the peace
establishment is too large. On the other hand, if he is to afford aid to irregular
cavalry, commissariat, and staff, then the present establishment is insufficient.
A distinction should also be made between a peace and war establishment, on
an intelligible basis.

*Professor Brown, of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council and of
the Royal Veterinary College.*

Referring to the unpopularity of the army as a career for young and
efficient veterinary surgeons, I may say that, as I
understand the case, the duties are more onerous than they were some
years ago, and the pecuniary and other advantages have decreased.
This remark applies especially to foreign service. Some 30 years ago the
Indian service was highly estimated on account of the liberal pay, moderate
amount of work, and leisure for private practice, which was stated to be of
a very remunerative kind. Under present circumstances, joining the
Army involves loss of personal freedom to a certain extent, and a
certainty of being called upon for foreign service, the duties of which
are arduous. Against these disabilities there are not placed any corre-
sponding advantages. I have frequently heard the statement that the pay
does not more than meet the current expenses which a young man is almost
compelled to incur. Of late years I have observed that young veterinary
surgeons have got into the habit of looking upon the Army as a very good
refuge of which they can avail themselves if no satisfactory openings of the
pursuit of their profession in civil life should present themselves. I may remark
that I find no difficulty in my own department in securing the services of good
men, some of them in the highest positions in the profession, as inspectors at
ports where foreign animals may be landed. The salaries which are paid are
small, but the duties are light and do not interfere with the inspector's
ordinary professional pursuits. When it has been necessary to require the
officer to devote his whole time to official work, it has necessarily followed
that a high rate of remuneration has had to be paid. My statement of reasons
might conveniently be compressed into one short sentence. Army service is
attended with certain disadvantages, and the pay and other inducements do
not, in the estimation of the rising generation of veterinary surgeons, counter-
balance those disadvantages.

Professor McCall, Principal of the Veterinary College, Glasgow.

The objection I have heard urged against the army as a career for young and efficient veterinarians has been the smallness of the remuneration allowed for their services. The pay is certainly not in keeping with the position, and the future prospects are so discouraging that no thoughtful teacher, when applied to, can conscientiously advise his pupil to become a candidate for an appointment in the army, after he has obtained his diploma.

Veterinary Surgeon Sartin, Royal Artillery.

The reasons why Indian service is unpopular in the Veterinary Department are:—

1. The great difficulty there is in obtaining leave to England.
2. The uncertainty as to how long you will be kept in India.
3. Insufficiency of pay and allowances, particularly now that head money and country medicine allowances are done away with.
4. Expensive and unnecessary moves.
5. Being compelled to attend the Commissariat cattle, elephants, &c., without any remuneration, and Staff Corps officers' chargers for 2 rupees a month,

Veterinary Surgeon Percival, 11th Hussars.

From experience I ascribe the unpopularity of the Indian service with the Veterinary Department to the causes hereafter named:—

1. The small pay.
2. The uncertainty and the difficulty of obtaining leave in the country during the hot seasons.
3. The effects of the climate and the natural repugnance many have to serve abroad. Departmental men have, I believe, a great cause for complaint in the frequent moves to which they are subjected, which are always attended with more or less expenditure and actual loss.

Nos. 1 and 2 are, in my opinion, essentially the grievances which our Department complain of, and, if remedied, I know no reason why veterinary surgeons should not be as eager for Indian service as other men.

Veterinary Surgeon Matthews, 4th Hussars.

The unpopularity to which you refer, and which undeniably exists, is due to the following causes, viz.:—

1. The almost inevitable ruin of health that a prolonged stay in India involves, with the utter absence of any inducement to able-bodied professional men to throw away health and strength in the continuous exposure that a conscientious performance of their duty entails.
2. I consider I enjoy a far better position in England than I should in India, my pay there, in certain stations, being absolutely inadequate for current expenses, as from various causes the prices of all necessaries have, as far as we can see, permanently and most materially risen.
3. The limited establishment of veterinary surgeons there rendering leave, which in India is a necessity, so difficult to obtain, and causing frequent

frequent moves to remote places a matter of frequent recurrence, entailing heavy loss on the individual.

4. Although in receipt of forage allowance for two horses, and compelled to keep them (*vide* letter from Commander in Chief at Madras 1876, now in my possession), the veterinary surgeon is only allowed free passage for one by rail, having to sell or provide for the passage of the other himself; furthermore, he is only allowed to select one from the ranks, whereas an officer of the Combatant Branch of corresponding rank may select two. Both travelling and detention allowances are denied him when changing quarters.

These I consider the leading objections.

Veterinary Surgeon Phillips.

Regarding the causes of Indian service being so unpopular with the Army Veterinary Department, I beg to state as follows:—

I had to serve seven years in the country before receiving orders to return to England. I never knew at what moment, during hot or cold season, I might receive an order to proceed at once to another station. This, of course, caused great uncertainty and extra expense. Veterinary surgeons appeared to be moved about more suddenly and oftener than other officers; just as one was becoming acquainted with the proper working of his department at his station, the chances were a sudden order to proceed elsewhere. This could not be beneficial to the service at large. It was, of course, due to the paucity of veterinary officers in India; also, a veterinary surgeon's duties in an Indian station are very heavy. He is fortunate if he obtains leave of absence during the hot weather. He sees many officers going to the hills for six, four, or two months, and considers himself very fortunate if he obtains two. But often he is obliged to remain in the plains the whole of the hot weather. His duties often include the care of all elephants, camels, oxen, and sheep of the Commissariat Department. This, of course, entails a great increase in office work, and also responsibility; but no extra pay is granted. His Indian pay is not a sufficient enticement to exchange willingly and cheerfully the comparatively easy duties and enjoyment of good health in England, for the heavy duties, responsibilities, cares, and troubles to be met with in a tropical country.

Veterinary Surgeon Crawford, Royal Artillery.

I submit a few of the chief causes that, in my experience, render Indian service unpopular, viz.:—

1. The frequent expensive and, what seems to most people, unnecessary removals from one station to another. One can never settle down or make oneself in any way comfortable like other branches of the service, and the expense of buying furniture at each new station, transport of servants, &c., is great.
2. Difficulty of getting leave. Very rarely does a veterinary surgeon get leave, except on medical certificate. This inability to get leave in the hot weather is a serious evil, and means neither more nor less than ruined health.
3. Poorness of pay, especially in the junior ranks. Indian pay being in no way anything equivalent to English pay allowance.

These are several of the chief drawbacks that cause unpopularity of Indian service.

Veterinary Surgeon Wilson.

I think the unpopularity of Indian service in the Veterinary Department is mainly due to the insufficiency of pay to officers of the Department. Of late years all expenses have very much increased in India; living is very much more expensive than formerly, but no increase has been made in the veterinary surgeon's pay to meet these demands. I found it quite impossible, during my last tour of Indian service, to keep my expenses within my pay, which was only 393 rupees per month, inclusive of all allowances. The rupee was only valued at about 1s. 7d., so this again was a severe loss.

Veterinary Surgeon Powell.

I consider the following to be the chief reasons why Indian service is unpopular amongst the officers of the Veterinary Department:—

1. The uncertainty as to length of tour.
2. The great difficulty experienced in obtaining privilege leave of absence.
3. No detention allowance granted when on inspection duty.
4. Frequent change of stations.
5. Taking into consideration the extraordinary outlays a veterinary officer has through ill health, owing to the enervating effects of the climate, frequently to incur, together with having to provide himself with quarters, forage, extra horses, servants, &c., I am of opinion that the scale of pay, more especially as affecting the junior grade of the department (many members of which are married and have families), is not commensurate with that received in this country.

Veterinary Surgeon (1st Class) J. P. Berne.

As to the cause of Indian service being so unpopular with the Veterinary Department, I believe it is owing—

1. To the insufficiency of the pay. In consequence of the depreciation of the rupee, it is very little better than the English rate (which itself cannot be considered excessive), the difference being so small as not to compensate, in any degree, for the enhanced cost of living, the climate and campaigning, with the expenses incidental to privilege and sick leave, and the necessary calls which many, as family men like myself, have to meet.

2. Increased duties without corresponding increase of emoluments. In addition to our ordinary regimental work, according to General Order 401, Veterinary Department Letter, dated 17th December 1875, the services of veterinary surgeons are now at the disposal of all officers of the staff, of regiments of British Infantry, Native Cavalry and Infantry, and of officers doing general duty, and this for a fee of 2s. 6d. per mensem, or a penny a day for each horse. I need hardly say that before this Order was promulgated the veterinary surgeon who was called on to attend horses in the above category was paid according to private arrangement with the owners, and this, in most stations, was a substantial increase to his income.

3. And when we consider that the position of veterinary surgeon debars him from all honours and rewards, and that his chances of promotion, as compared with other branches of the service, may be said to be almost *nil*, he might naturally look forward to service in India as being at least a financial benefit to him, instead of which it is a decided loss,

loss, as matters now obtain. The only rank in which he receives anything approaching a pecuniary equivalent is in the inspecting grade, a position which only a few can hope to attain.

4. I may also mention that the uncertainty of the length of service is objectionable. It was so to me. I was kept 10 years in India without relief, when I would gladly have hailed a tour of service at home at a much earlier period than I got it.

5. I consider, therefore, that to make service in India at all palatable, the pay should be such as to enable a man to put by something to supplement his too scanty retiring allowance, and his service should be reduced to a fair and limited period.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing the British and Indian Emoluments respectively now allowed to Officers of the Veterinary Department, as compared with those allowed to Officers in other Branches of the Army.

Designation of Officer.	British Emoluments (Pay and Allowances).	Indian Emoluments.	Increase per Cent. of Indian over British Emoluments, calculated at 2s. the Rupee.		Proportion of Indian to British Service.
	Per Year. £.	Per Month. Rs.	Per Cent.	Average Increase. Per Cent.	
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon,—					
On appointment - - - - -	696	1,000	80	74½	
After 25 years - - - - -	702	1,025	75		
After 50 years - - - - -	757	1,061	68		
1st Class Veterinary Surgeon (relative rank of Captain),—					
On appointment - - - - -	476	578	45	29½	1 2
After 5 years' service as such - - -	512	602	41		
„ 10 „ „ - - - - -	548	627	37		
„ 15 „ „ - - - - -	584	651	33		
„ 30 years' total service - - - - -	620	675	30		
Veterinary Surgeon under the new Warrant (relative rank of Lieutenant) - - -	417	377	8		
Veterinary Surgeon under the old Warrant (relative rank of Lieutenant),—					
Under 5 years' service - - - - -	350	377	29	62½	2 3
After 5 „ „ - - - - -	386	401	24		
After 10 „ „ - - - - -	431	432	20		
Captain of Cavalry - - - - -	407	563*	65	62½	2 3
Lieutenant of Cavalry of 3 years' service - - -	273	365*	60		
or Riding Masters on appointment - - - - -					
Paymaster attached to a Cavalry Regiment (honorary rank of Captain),—					
On entering the Department - - - - -	395	506*	71	62½	1 5
After 5 years' service - - - - -	441	596*	62		
After 10 „ „ - - - - -	486	627*	54		

* Including horse allowance.

APPENDIX C.

MEMORANDUM from the Principal Veterinary Surgeon as to Honours and Rewards.

THE veterinary officers of the army feel that the provisions of the Warrant under which they are induced to seek Government employ are not complied with in the matter of honours and rewards. Article 145, Royal Warrant, 1st May 1878, states that "relative rank shall carry all precedence and advantages attaching to corresponding military rank," &c. Quite irrespectively of this provision of the Warrant not being adhered to, they labour under a deep sense of unjust and unfair treatment as regards honours and rewards, which tends to render the Army Veterinary Department very unpopular with the profession, and to create discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the members in it. Throughout the operations in Afghanistan the Veterinary Department, on a peace establishment, has been greatly overworked; yet so little have its services been estimated, that not one officer's name has been brought to notice. Although it is well known that the veterinary surgeons have had to labour under the greatest difficulties, their services in India appear to be studiously ignored.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (No. 227—Military) to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis,

India Office London, 7 July 1881.

Para. 1. IN continuation of my Military Despatch, dated 24th March 1881.

Letter to War Office, dated 15th
March 1881, No. 235 W.Letter from War Office, dated 28th
March 1881.Letter to War Office, dated 2nd
April 1881, No. 260 W.Letter from War Office, 27th May
1881.

No. 81, I transmit herewith, for your consideration, a copy of further correspondence with the War Office, as noted in the margin,* relative to the pay and establishment of veterinary surgeons to be maintained in India.

2. I hope to receive a report on the subject from your Government at an early date.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Hartington.*

ENCLOSURES referred to.

No. 1.

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State, War Office, dated India Office,
15 March 1881, No. 235 W.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, No. 7017—909, forwarding a copy of a Report by a Committee appointed to inquire into the Organisation of the Veterinary Department of the Army, and requesting the Marquis of Hartington to favour Mr. Childers with his opinion upon the proposals of the Committee as regards India.

In

In reply, I am to observe, with reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,* that the questions of the adoption of measures to induce eligible candidates to come forward for the Veterinary Department by increasing the pay of certain classes of officers of the Department in India, and of the possible reduction by one-fourth of the existing establishment of veterinary surgeons in that country, as suggested by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon to the Forces, in his letter of 14th April 1879, are still under the consideration of the Government of India, and that Lord Hartington feels himself precluded from expressing any opinion on the subject at present. He will, however, transmit a copy of your letter and its enclosure to the Government, and request them to favour him with their views at an early date.

I am to request that you will be so good as to furnish this Department with two copies of the Report of the Committee, should there be no objection.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Allen Johnson*, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

No. 2.

(No. 7017—909.)

Sir,

War Office, 28 March 1881.

WITH reference to the letter from this office of 22nd ultimo, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Organisation of the Veterinary Department of the Army, and requesting to be favoured with the opinion of the Secretary of State for India in Council upon the proposals contained therein as regards the service in India, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Marquis of Hartington, that he was advised that any further delay in carrying out the recommendation (a) in the above-mentioned Report would make it impossible to meet Indian requirements; he has, therefore, given orders for the immediate transfer of veterinary surgeons from regiments to the Department. As will be seen by para. 1 of the Committee's Report, a sufficient number of eligible candidates cannot be found to keep up the proper strength of the Department, although by Royal Warrant of April 1878 the rates of pay have been considerably increased. The chief cause of this appears to be that the rates of pay in India are not sufficient to compensate officers for serving in that country, and the liability to Indian service, instead of being an assistance in recruiting for the Veterinary Department, acts in an entirely opposite direction.

Mr. Childers would direct the special attention of Lord Hartington to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Report, and he entirely concurs in the opinion expressed in the concluding sentence of paragraph 8, viz., that a separate establishment for India would not be conducive to the efficiency of the Department.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Childers would beg Lord Hartington to urge upon the Indian Government the immediate consideration of this important subject, with a view to the pay of the officers of the Veterinary Department in India being placed upon an equitable basis at the earliest possible period.

Two copies of the Report are herewith enclosed, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of 15th instant.

The Under Secretary of State
for India. I am, &c.
(signed) *Ralph Thompson*.

No. 3.

LETTER to the Under Secretary of State, War Office, dated India Office, 2nd April 1881; No. 299 W.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th March, No. 7017—909, and to acquaint you, in reply, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that a copy

6.131.

5 A 2

of

of your letter of 22nd February last, with the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Organisation of the Veterinary Department of the Army, was forwarded, for the consideration of the Government of India, in a Military Despatch, dated 24th March 1881, and that they were requested to favour the Marquis of Hartington, at an early date, with their views on the position of the Veterinary Department in India.

2. I am to state that a further communication will now be made to the Government of India, but that, before addressing them, Lord Hartington would be glad, with reference to the fifth paragraph of the Report of the Committee, if Mr. Childers would inform him what proportion it is proposed that the senior shall bear to the junior veterinary surgeons on the Indian Establishment.

I am, &c.
 (signed) *Allen Johnson*, Colonel,
 Military Secretary.

No. 4.

(No. 7017—1018.)

Financial Secretary's Department,
 War Office, 27 May 1881.

Sir,

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Childers to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 2nd ultimo, No. 299 W., Military, inquiring what proportion it is proposed that the senior shall bear to the junior veterinary surgeons on the Indian Establishment, and to acquaint you, in reply, that as half of the Army Veterinary Department is maintained by India, at least half of the first-class grade should, in Mr. Childers' opinion, be on the Indian Establishment.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *H. Campbell-Bannerman*.
 The Under Secretary of State
 for India.

TELEGRAM from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy, dated
 25th August 1881.

War Office presses for early decision on Veterinary Department. Please expedite your Report.

TELEGRAM from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, dated
 29th August 1881.

Yours 25th. The Report on the Veterinary Department will probably be despatched next mail.

— XI. —

MILITARY WORKS.

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 345 of 1881—Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—(Received 18 October 1881.)

My Lord,

Simla, 24 September 1881.

IN continuation of our previous Despatches on the Report of the Indian Army Commission, we have now the honour to forward our proposals regarding that part of it which deals with the subject of Military Works.

2. This is treated of in Section 4, Chapter X., of the Report, and the conclusions which we have arrived at thereon have been already stated in brief in paragraphs 28 to 33 of our Despatch, No. 282, of the 29th July last. The general scheme of army administration which we have already proposed in pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission, for the assumption by the Government of India of the direct administration of all the Indian armies, necessarily involves that the conduct of all business connected with the service of the Army should also come under the control of the Government of India. And in our Despatch, No. 282, we recorded our opinion that the proper organisation necessary for this branch of the army administration would be furnished by the extension to all India of the system under which the military works of the greater* part of the Bengal Presidency are now dealt with, namely, by a special military works department. In the other parts of India military works are at present carried out by the agency of the provincial public works establishments. The arrangement which we propose involves, therefore, the separation of the establishments at present engaged on military works from those employed on other duties connected with the Public Works Department. To ascertain how this should be effected involved a very detailed and minute examination of the works to be undertaken throughout the country, and the establishment necessary for the charge and maintenance of them. The subject has been very carefully considered in the Military and Public Works Departments, and the tables attached to this Despatch give the result of this examination, with estimates of the establishment required and its cost.

3. The leading features of the proposed new organisation, which have been adapted from the existing organisation of the Public Works Department, are as follows:—

I.—The existing Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department to be constituted a Department of Military Works for the charge of these works throughout India, the head of the department being attached to the Military Department of the Government of India.

II.—The head-quarters establishment to consist of a Director-General of Military Works, a Deputy Director-General, two Assistant Directors-General, and a personal assistant to the Director-General. This is in effect what was proposed by the Commission, except that they provided two Deputy Directors-General, one for barrack works, the other for fortifications; but in the present stage of matter connected with fortifications, the appointment of a second Deputy Director-General appears unnecessary. We may observe that the present establishment attached to the office of the Inspector-General of Military Works for the Bengal Presidency also comprises five officers.

III.—For each of the four armies an Inspector-General of Military Works with an assistant is provided, to be stationed at the head-quarters of that army, and to carry on his duties in close and immediate association with the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

IV.—For each military division, district, or brigade, there would be a Royal Engineer officer in charge, with a staff of officers proportionate to

the requirements of the command. These requirements have been arrived at on a very careful consideration of the stations in each district, with due regard to the number of troops at each station and the works to be undertaken there. The result is given in the detailed statement, Annexure A.

* Despatch, No. 274, of 22nd July 1861. V.—In the eight military divisions which have been proposed* as General Officers' commands, and in the larger military districts where there are more than two executive charges of military works, the Commanding Royal Engineer would occupy a position, as regards responsibility for expenditure and executive conduct of work, corresponding with that of a Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department; that is to say, he would superintend works, but not execute them himself. But in the smaller commands the senior engineer would also be the executive officer, and would be directly responsible for the disbursement of money in his charge, occupying in fact departmentally the position of an executive officer.

This arrangement is proposed, because we consider it very desirable that the boundaries of the different circles of works charges should be coterminous with those of the military divisions and districts; that is to say, that while the commander of each division or district, whether a Major General, or Brigadier General, or Colonel on the staff, will be under the direct orders of the Lieutenant General commanding the army; so the senior engineer officer of that division or district, whether a superintending or executive officer, should be directly subordinate to the Inspector General of Military Works for that army.

VI.—The executive officers of the department to be divided into two classes: Garrison Engineers and Assistant Garrison Engineers. The Garrison Engineers, in respect of departmental responsibility and duties, would correspond with the Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, and the Assistant Garrison Engineer with the Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department. Each Garrison Engineer would be in direct account with the Deputy Examiner's Office attached to the Inspector General; the Assistant Garrison Engineer would be a sub-divisional officer, rendering his accounts to the Garrison Engineer to whom he is subordinate.

VII.—The total staff of the Department would comprise 127 officers, as follows, the existing staff of the Public Works Department being correspondingly reduced:—

	Officers.
Director General and staff with the Government of India	5
Examiner of Accounts (if a Royal Engineer officer) - - -	1
Inspectors General and Assistants to Inspectors General for the four armies.	8
Commanding Royal Engineers, one for each military district.	24
Garrison Engineers, one for each important military station where there are European troops.	42
Assistant Garrison Engineers - - - - -	47
TOTAL - - -	127

VIII.—The Director General to hold office for five years, and to be eligible to hold it in the rank of Major General; the Deputy Director General and Inspectors General to hold their appointments for seven years, but not more than five years after promotion to the higher class.

IX.—Next, with respect to salaries. Considering the great responsibility, pecuniary and otherwise, placed upon the Director General, a consolidated salary of 3,000 rupees per mensem appears appropriate. This is a little more than a Chief Engineer of the first class, if a regimental colonel or general officer, now draws in the Public Works Department; but no provincial chief engineer at present has anything like so extensive and responsible a charge.

4. Of the five next senior officers, namely, the Deputy Director General and the four Inspectors General, it is proposed that two should have a staff salary of 1,200 rupees, and the other three a staff salary of 1,000 rupees per mensem. This would give the two higher paid ones emoluments nearly as much as those of a chief engineer, second class, Public Works Department, and the three juniors emoluments somewhat than those of chief engineer, third class.

5. The Commanding Royal Engineers of divisions and districts to be divided into two classes, on staff salaries of 700 and 600 rupees respectively. This would put a Commanding Royal Engineer, first class, if a Lieutenant Colonel, intermediately in point of emoluments between a superintending engineer, first and second class. If a major and in the second class, he would get about 40 rupees less salary than a superintending engineer, third class.

6. Garrison Engineers to be in three classes, on staff salaries of 500, 400, and 300 rupees respectively.

7. Assistant Garrison Engineers to have 200 rupees staff salary.

8. These salaries have all been fixed with reference to the existing emoluments of the Public Works Department; with this difference, that as the whole department will consist of military officers, staff instead of consolidated salaries have been provided, so that officers will get the benefit of their military rank and promotion, as seems proper. A comparison between the salaries of the two departments for military officers is given in the attached table, annexure C., from which the comparative emoluments of the two services can be readily seen. It will be observed that on the whole the rates of the Military Works Branch will be rather below than above those of the Public Works Department.

9. The total strength of the department being 127 officers, as above stated, they would be distributed, according to the proportion of ranks allowed in the Engineer Corps, in the following order:—

General Officer or Colonel -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lieutenant Colonels -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Majors -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Captains -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Lieutenants -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
TOTAL										127

10. Their distribution departmentally is shown in the accompanying table (B). Five of the lieutenant-colonels holding superior appointments, eight of the commanding engineers of divisions and districts would be of that rank also, and 16 in the rank of major. Of the 42 garrison engineers, four would ordinarily be in the rank of major, 28 would be captains, and 10 lieutenants. But although seniority would so far be maintained, that a senior officer should not be required to serve directly under a junior, the distribution of officers over the various districts throughout the country would admit of a reasonable degree of selection of officers to posts of responsibility, without reference to seniority only.

11. The Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department, might continue to render his accounts to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, according to the arrangement already in force, there being at present no central office of Military Accounts. The accounts would pass through this office into the books of the Comptroller General, to be therein recorded against the military estimates. The necessary establishment for the accounts of military works has been carefully worked out, and is shown in the general estimate, annexure D.

12. An establishment of 140 upper European and 161 lower Native subordinates has also been provided for.

13. At present the Barrack Department of the Bengal Army is attached to and forms a part of the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department; in Madras it is under the orders of the Quartermaster General of the Army; while in Bombay, although it has been lately taken over by the Public Works Department, it is organised on a somewhat extensive footing to meet the

requirements of military service in that Presidency, under which Commissariat and Ordnance supplies are furnished through the agency of the Barrack Department.

14. As regards the Madras Barrack Department, the only change necessary is to attach it to the Military Works Department, and to make the same rules applicable to the two. We have every reason to believe that the Barrack Department of the Bombay Army will admit of reduction to the amount of fully 20,000 rupees per annum, but this reduction can only gradually be effected.

15. Provision has been made in the estimate for all necessary office and petty establishments, based on existing requirements.

16. The total estimate (Annexure D.) for the establishment of the Military Works Department amounts to about 25½ lakhs. The grant for military works throughout India, excluding Burma (which under existing arrangements spends three lakhs of provincial revenues on military works), has been fixed at 100 lakhs of rupees per annum. The establishment, therefore, will cost in round numbers 25 per cent. of the whole grant.

17. This estimate, which has been arrived at independently on a consideration of the wants of administration, thus gives the same percentage on total expenditure as the present Military Works Branch of the Bengal Army, which is the result of some years' working experience, and the establishments of which have certainly been kept down to the lowest point consistent with the efficient performance of the duty required from them. We think, therefore, that the proposed establishment may be accepted as proper and sufficient, but not more than sufficient for the proposed service. And it must be remembered that a large part of the business of the Military Works Branch consists quite as much in preventing expenditure as in incurring it. There is also a great deal of work done by the engineers of military stations in connection with the service of troops, which has no particular connection with the expenditure of money, as for example surveys—projects for proposed improvement which are never carried out, as to which nothing can be predicated from the ratio between the cost of the establishment and the expenditure incurred by it. This also holds good with respect to the Barrack Department, which forms a considerable item in the whole Military Works establishment. Whether establishments are merely sufficient or excessive, can in fact only be ascertained by the scrutiny of each particular case, comparing the amount of work to be done,—that is, not merely the expenditure of money, but the preparation of projects and reports, and the other multitudinous duties which fall on the Engineer Department,—with the staff available for the purpose. The Bengal Military Works Branch is certainly not overmanned at present; and considering that the ratio of Provincial Public Works establishments to total expenditure, taking one province with another, is almost precisely the same as that obtained from this estimate, we think the proposed establishment may be accepted as being by no means in excess of the actual wants of the case.

18. It may be proper to add a few words as to what will be the relations between the Military Works Branch and the rest of the Public Works Department.

19. According to present regulations the Royal Engineer officers are to be relieved every few years, like the officers of the Medical and Veterinary Department, their places being taken by other officers fresh from England. These regulations have not yet come into full effect, because they apply only to officers of the British List; the senior officers, who almost all belong to the old Indian Lists, have passed their service entirely in India, and these occupy the highest posts in the department; so far it has been only the junior officers who come and go. But as the officers of the old Indian Lists gradually pass away, and their places are taken by officers of the British List, the time will come when it will have to be seriously considered whether it is practicable to carry on the business of the Civil Works of the country with a staff of officers thus frequently changed, and succeeded by others who have no experience of the language and people of the country. This is, however, a matter to be considered in the Public Works Department as well as in the Military Department of this Government. We may say that, so far as regards the Military Works

Works Department, we are prepared to accept this system of relieving officers, if it should be deemed necessary on further consideration to maintain it. For dealing with any question of harbour defences or fortifications, there would be a decided advantage in having the services of officers of English experience. And in general it may perhaps be said that it is desirable that the Royal Engineer officers should be relieved at intervals like the rest of the British Army, so long as they are employed on duties connected with the army. Whether however the term of service should not be somewhat prolonged, and whether officers should be eligible to stay for a second term, without being exchanged, if they desire to do so, will be matters for future consideration. The point does not press for decision at present while the senior officers still belong to the local service.

20. But the time has come for placing the employment and distribution of Royal Engineers under some more specific rule. We propose that for the future all officers of Royal Engineers on first coming to India shall be appointed to the Military Works Branch, from which they would be transferred to the Sappers and Miners, as vacancies occur in the establishments of these corps, and from which also they would be transferred at their own request to the Public Works Department.

21. Thus the officers of Royal Engineers in India would be divided into three parts—

(a) Officers attached to the Sappers and Miners under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

(b) The establishment of the Military Works Department.

(c) Officers serving in the Public Works Department.

22. The strength of the establishment required for the first two portions may be arrived at on a consideration of the actual wants of the service.

23. The requirements for the Sappers and Miners may be set down at 50 officers, which is about the strength of a nominal battalion of Royal Engineer officers; and according to the estimate furnished with this Despatch, 127 officers, or about 2½ battalions, will be required for the Military Works Department. Allowing half a battalion for absentees on furlough, there would be a total of four battalions required for military duty and military works; but this provision for furlough absentees would not be required if the short service system be maintained.

24. There remains to determine the requirements in Royal Engineers of the Public Works Department. This is now under consideration; and as soon as we have determined in that Department what proportion of the whole establishment should consist of Royal Engineer officers, we shall be able to propose a fixed establishment for the Royal Engineer corps in India for the three branches, to be maintained without further fluctuations, and also the conditions of service appropriate for the respective branches, and rules for the transfer of officers from one branch to the other. But the final determination on the proposals contained in this Despatch need not, and we hope will not, be deferred until this general question of the total establishment of Royal Engineer officers in India is settled, the two things having no necessary connection with each other. The total nominal establishment of Royal Engineers now paid from India's revenues is nine battalions, out of the 17 of which the corps consists. As we have shown above, the requirements for military duty and military works involve the employment of four battalions; consequently any reduction of the total establishment of Royal Engineers serving in India should be made by reducing the number serving in the Public Works Department.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
D. M. Stewart.
W. Stokes.
A. R. Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
T. F. Wilson.

ANNEXURE A.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTION of Engineer and Subordinate Executive Establishment, by Stations, throughout India.

Commands.	Commanding Royal Engineers.	Garrison Engineers.	Assistant Garrison Engineers.	Upper Subordinates.	Lower Subordinates.	Commands.	Commanding Royal Engineers.	Garrison Engineers.	Assistant Garrison Engineers.	Upper Subordinates.	Lower Subordinates.					
BENGAL.						Brought forward -										
<i>Inspector General's Office</i> -	-	1	-	-	-	BENGAL—continued.										
TOTAL - - -	-	1	-	-	-	<i>Saugor District.</i>										
<i>Presidency District.</i>						<i>Jubbulpore</i> - - - -										
Fort William - - - -	1	2	2	4	4	-	1	-	1	2						
Alipore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Saugor - - - - -	1	1	1	2	2					
Dum Dum - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	TOTAL - - - -	1	2	1	3	4					
Barrackpore - - - -	-	1	1	1	2	<i>Lucknow Division.</i>										
Dorenda and Detachments -	-	-	-	-	-	Lucknow - - - - -	1	1	1	4	4					
Bhagalpur - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Allahabad - - - - -	-	1	1	2	2					
Darjeeling - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	Fyzabad - - - - -	-	1	-	1	1					
Misnore - - - - -	-	-	1	2	2	Cawnpore - - - - -	-	1	1	2	3					
Singowlio - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Fatehgarh - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1					
Benares - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	Gorakhpore - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-					
Jalpaiguri - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Sitapore - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1					
TOTAL - - - -	1	3	4	10	13	Nowgong - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1					
<i>Eastern Frontier District.</i>						TOTAL - - - -	1	4	3	12	13					
Shillong - - - - -	1	1	-	2	2	<i>Bareilly District.</i>										
Salaya - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Bareilly - - - - -	1	-	2	2	3					
Cachar - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Ranikhet - - - - -	-	1	-	3	3					
Baya - - - - -	-	-	1	2	2	Naini Tal - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-					
Dacca - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Almora - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-					
Sikima - - - - -	-	-	1	1	2	Moradabad - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1					
TOTAL - - - -	1	1	2	5	6	TOTAL - - - -	1	1	3	7	8					
<i>Agra District.</i>						<i>Meerut Division.</i>										
Agra - - - - -	-	1	-	2	2	Meerut - - - - -	1	1	1	3	4					
Mirat - - - - -	1	1	1	3	4	Roorkee - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2					
Gwalior - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	Delhra - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1					
TOTAL - - - -	1	2	1	6	7	Chakrawa - - - - -	-	1	-	2	2					
Carried forward - - -						3	7	7	21	26	GRAND TOTAL BENGAL - -					
						3	7	7	21	26	7	16	16	50	51	

ANNEXURE A.—Distribution of Engineer and Subordinate Executive Establishment, &c.—continued.

Commands.	Commanding Royal Engineers.	Garrison Engineers.	Assistant Garrison Engineers.	Upper Subordinates.	Lower Subordinates.	Commands.	Commanding Royal Engineers.	Garrison Engineers.	Assistant Garrison Engineers.	Upper Subordinates.	Lower Subordinates.
PUNJAB.						MADRAS ARMY.					
<i>Inspector General's Office</i>	-	1	-	-	-	<i>Inspector General's Office</i>	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	1	-	-	-	TOTAL	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Umballa District.</i>						<i>Bangalore Division.</i>					
Umballa	1	1	1	3	3	Bangalore	1	1	1	3	3
Dagshai and Kasauli	-	1	-	2	2	French Rocks	-	-	-	-	-
Subathu	-	-	-	1	1	Wellington	-	-	1	1	1
Jutogh	-	-	-	1	1	Cannanore	-	1	-	1	1
Jullundur	-	-	1	2	2	Trichinopoly	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	1	2	2	9	9	TOTAL	1	2	2	6	6
<i>Lahore Division.</i>						<i>Secunderabad Division.</i>					
Meean Meer	1	1	1	3	3	Secunderabad	1	1	2	5	5
Govindgarh	-	-	-	-	1	Ramandroog	-	-	-	-	-
Ferozepore, Dharmula	-	-	1	1	2	Bellary	-	1	-	2	2
Dalhousie	-	-	-	1	1	TOTAL	1	2	2	7	7
Duklob	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Madras District.</i>					
Sialkot	-	1	-	1	1	Madras	1	1	2	3	3
Moolna	-	-	1	1	2	Poonamallee	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	1	2	3	7	11	Waltair	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rawalpindi Division.</i>						<i>Nagpur District.</i>					
Rawalpindi	1	1	2	3	3	Nagpur	-	-	-	-	-
Murree Hills	-	-	1	2	2	Kamptee	1	-	2	2	2
Ahlotabad	-	-	-	-	1	Seroncha	-	-	-	-	-
Attock	-	-	-	1	1	Raipur	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	1	1	3	6	7	Sambalpur	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Peshawar District.</i>						<i>British Burma District.</i>					
Nowshera	-	-	-	1	2	Rangoon	1	1	1	2	2
Hoti Mardan	-	-	-	-	1	Thyainyoo	-	1	-	1	1
Peshawar	1	1	1	3	3	Toungboe	-	1	-	1	1
Cherat and outposts	-	1	-	2	2	Moulmein	-	-	-	-	2
Kohat	-	-	-	1	1	Shweygheen	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	2	1	7	9	Port Blair	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Derajat District.</i>						TOTAL					
Dera Ismael Khan	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	5	5	5
Tank	-	-	-	-	1	GRAND TOTAL, MADRAS ARMY					
Dera Ghazi Khan	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	9	26	25	
Rajanpur	-	-	-	-	1	GRAND TOTAL, PUNJAB					
Edwardesabad	-	-	-	1	1	5	9	10	32	41	
TOTAL	1	1	1	3	5						
GRAND TOTAL, PUNJAB	5	9	10	32	41						

ANNEXURE A.—Distribution of Engineer and Subordinate Executive Establishment, &c.—*continued.*

Commands.	Commanding Royal Engineers.	Garrison Engineers.	Assistant Garrison Engineers.	Upper Subordinates.	Lower Subordinates.	Commands.	Inspector General.	Commanding Royal Engineers.	Garrison Engineers.	Assistant Garrison Engineers.	Upper Subordinates.	Lower Subordinates.
BOMBAY ARMY.						RECAPITULATION.						
<i>Inspector General's Office</i>	-	1	-	-	-	BENGAL.						
TOTAL	-	1	-	-	-	<i>Inspector General's Office</i>	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Mhow District.</i>						<i>Presidency District</i>	-	1	3	4	10	13
Mhow	1	1	2	3	3	<i>Eastern Frontier District</i>	-	1	1	2	5	6
Aseergur	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Agra District</i>	-	1	2	1	6	7
Noemuch	-	1	-	2	2	<i>Saugor District</i>	-	1	2	1	3	4
Mohidpore	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Lucknow Division</i>	-	1	4	3	12	13
Angur	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Bareilly District</i>	-	1	1	3	7	8
Nasirabad	-	1	-	2	2	<i>Meerut Division</i>	-	1	2	2	7	10
TOTAL	1	3	2	7	8	GRAND TOTAL, BENGAL	1	7	16	16	50	61
<i>Poona Division.</i>						PUNJAB.						
Poona	1	1	2	4	4	<i>Inspector General's Office</i>	1	-	1	-	-	-
Satara	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Umballa District</i>	-	1	2	2	9	9
Sirur	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Lahore Division</i>	-	1	2	3	7	11
Belgaum	-	1	-	2	2	<i>Rawalpindi Division</i>	-	1	1	3	6	7
TOTAL	1	2	2	6	7	<i>Peshawar District</i>	-	1	2	1	7	9
<i>Ahmedabad Brigade.</i>						<i>Deeraj District</i>	-	1	1	1	3	5
Ahmedabad	1	1	1	2	2	GRAND TOTAL, PUNJAB	1	5	9	10	32	41
Baroda	-	-	-	1	1	MADRAS ARMY.						
Deesa	-	1	-	2	2	<i>Inspector General's Office</i>	1	-	1	-	-	-
Rajkot	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Bangalore Division</i>	-	1	2	2	6	6
Bijaj	-	-	-	1	-	<i>Secunderabad Division</i>	-	1	2	2	7	7
Surat	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Madras District</i>	-	1	1	2	5	4
Abu	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Nagpur District</i>	-	1	-	2	3	3
TOTAL	1	2	1	6	5	<i>British Burma District</i>	-	1	3	1	5	5
<i>Sind Division.</i>						GRAND TOTAL, MADRAS ARMY	1	5	9	9	26	25
Karachi	1	1	1	2	2	BOMBAY ARMY.						
Hyderabad	-	1	-	1	1	<i>Inspector General's Office</i>	1	-	1	-	-	-
Jacobabad	-	-	-	1	-	<i>Mhow District</i>	-	1	3	2	7	8
Quetta, Sibi and outposts	1	2	2	4	5	<i>Poona Division</i>	-	1	2	2	6	7
TOTAL	2	4	3	8	8	<i>Ahmedabad Brigade</i>	-	1	2	1	6	5
<i>Bombay District.</i>						<i>Sind Division</i>	-	2	4	3	8	8
Bombay	1	-	2	2	3	<i>Bombay District</i>	-	1	-	2	3	3
Deolali	-	-	-	1	-	<i>Aden District</i>	-	1	-	2	2	3
TOTAL	1	-	2	3	3	GRAND TOTAL, BOMBAY ARMY	1	7	12	12	32	34
<i>Aden District.</i>						GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL INDIA						
Aden	1	-	2	2	3	4	24	46	47	140	161	
TOTAL	1	-	2	2	3							
GRAND TOTAL, BOMBAY ARMY	7	12	12	32	34							

ANNEXURE B.

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION by Regimental and Departmental Ranks of the Net Number of Royal Engineer Officers required for the MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REGIMENTAL RANK.	DEPARTMENTAL RANK.						TOTAL.
	Director General's Staff.	Inspector General's Staff.	Commanding Royal Engineers.	Garrison Engineers.	Assistant Garrison Engineers.	Accounts.	
Colonel or General -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lieutenant Colonel -	1	4	8	-	-	-	13
Majors - - - -	2	-	16	4	-	-	22
Captains - - - -	-	-	-	28	-	1	29
Lieutenants - - -	1	4	-	10	47	-	62
TOTAL - - - -	5	8	24	42	47	1	127

ANNEXURE C.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Salaries drawn in the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT and those proposed for corresponding Ranks in the Military Works Department.

Public Works Department.		Military Works Department.	
COLONEL.			
<i>Chief Engineer, 1st Class :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Director General (1) :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Salary - - - - -	2,500	Consolidated salary - - - - -	3,000
Military pay proper - - - - -	340		
TOTAL - - - - -	2,804		
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			
<i>Chief Engineer, 2nd Class :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Deputy Director General and Inspector General (2) higher rate :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Salary - - - - -	2,000	Staff salary - - - - -	1,200
Military pay proper - - - - -	243	Military pay - - - - -	1,002
TOTAL - - - - -	2,243	TOTAL - - - - -	2,202
<i>Chief Engineer, 3rd Class :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Deputy Director General and Inspector General (3) lower rate :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Salary - - - - -	1,800	Staff salary - - - - -	1,000
Military pay proper - - - - -	243	Military pay - - - - -	1,002
TOTAL - - - - -	2,043	TOTAL - - - - -	2,002
<i>Superintending Engineer, 1st Class :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Commanding Royal Engineer, 1st Class (8) :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Salary - - - - -	1,600	Staff salary - - - - -	700
Military pay proper - - - - -	243	Military pay - - - - -	1,002
TOTAL - - - - -	1,843	TOTAL - - - - -	1,702
<i>Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		
Salary - - - - -	1,350		
Military pay proper - - - - -	243		
TOTAL - - - - -	1,593		

ANNEXURE C.—Comparative Table of Salaries drawn in the Public Works Department, &c.—*contd.*

Public Works Department.		Military Works Department.	
MAJOR.			
<i>Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Commanding Royal Engineer, 1st Class (2) :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Salary - - - - -	1,350	Staff salary - - - - -	700
Military pay proper - - - - -	182	Military pay - - - - -	640
TOTAL - - - - -	1,532	TOTAL - - - - -	1,340
<i>Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Commanding Royal Engineer, 2nd Class, and Assistant Director General (16) :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Salary - - - - -	1,100	Staff salary - - - - -	600
Military pay proper - - - - -	182	Military pay - - - - -	640
TOTAL - - - - -	1,282	TOTAL - - - - -	1,240
<i>Executive Engineer, 1st Grade :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Garrison Engineer, 1st Class (4) :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Salary - - - - -	950	Staff salary - - - - -	500
Military pay proper - - - - -	182	Military pay - - - - -	640
TOTAL - - - - -	1,132	TOTAL - - - - -	1,140
CAPTAIN.			
<i>Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Garrison Engineer, 1st Class (6) :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Salary - - - - -	800	Staff salary - - - - -	500
Military pay proper - - - - -	140	Military pay - - - - -	433
TOTAL - - - - -	940	TOTAL - - - - -	933
<i>Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Garrison Engineer, 2nd Class (9) :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Salary - - - - -	650	Staff salary - - - - -	499
Military pay proper - - - - -	140	Military pay - - - - -	435
TOTAL - - - - -	790	TOTAL - - - - -	933
<i>Executive Engineer, 4th Grade :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Garrison Engineer, 3rd Class (13) :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Salary - - - - -	550	Staff salary - - - - -	300
Military pay proper - - - - -	140	Military pay - - - - -	433
TOTAL - - - - -	690	TOTAL - - - - -	733
LIEUTENANT.			
<i>Executive Engineer, 4th Grade :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Garrison Engineer, 3rd Class (15) :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Salary - - - - -	650	Staff salary - - - - -	360
Military pay proper - - - - -	70	Military pay - - - - -	265
TOTAL - - - - -	720	TOTAL - - - - -	625
<i>Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Assistant Garrison Engineer (47) :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Salary - - - - -	470	Staff salary - - - - -	200
Military pay proper - - - - -	70	Military pay - - - - -	265
TOTAL - - - - -	540	TOTAL - - - - -	465
<i>Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		
Salary - - - - -	350		
Military pay proper - - - - -	70		
TOTAL - - - - -	420		

ANNEXURE D.

DETAIL of Proposed Establishments for the Department of MILITARY WORKS.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Salary of Office.	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	TOTAL.
	DIRECTION AND INSPECTION.				
	<i>Director General's Establishment.</i>				
1	Director General of Works and Fortifications -	3,000 (con.)	3,000		
1	Deputy Director General of Works and Fortifications.	1,000 (staff)	1,000		
2	Assistant Directors General of Works and Fortifications.	600 "	1,200		
1	Personal Assistant to Director General - -	300 "	300		
5			5,500	66,000	
	Military pay and allowances - -	- -	- -	30,570	
	<i>Accounts.</i>				
1	Examiner of Accounts, IV. Class, I. Grade -	1,090 (con.)	1,090		
1	Accountant, I. Grade - - - - -	400 "	400		
1	Accountant, II. " - - - - -	295 "	295		
3			1,785	21,420	
	Office establishments - - - - -	- -	- -	56,000	
	Presidency allowances and house rents - -	- -	- -	3,360	
	Travelling allowances - - - - -	- -	- -	6,200	
	Contingencies - - - - -	- -	- -	6,800	
	TOTAL, Director General's Establishment				1,90,350
	<i>Inspector General's Establishment.</i>				
2	Inspectors General of Works, Class I. - -	1,200 (staff)	2,400		
2	Inspectors General of Works, Class II. - -	1,000 "	2,000		
4	Garrison Engineers, Class III. - - - -	300 "	1,200		
8			5,600	67,200	
	Military pay and allowances - -	- -	- -	60,840	
	<i>Accounts.</i>				
4	Deputy Examiners of Accounts, I. Grade -	550 (con.)	2,200		
1	Accountant, I. Grade - - - - -	400 "	400		
4	Accountants, II. " - - - - -	295 "	1,180		
1	Accountant, III. " - - - - -	200 "	200		
8	Accountants, IV. " - - - - -	135 "	1,080		
18			5,000	60,720	
	Office establishments - - - - -	- -	- -	42,800	
	Temporary establishments - - - - -	- -	- -	2,050	
	Travelling allowances - - - - -	- -	- -	14,300	
	Contingencies - - - - -	- -	- -	12,000	
	TOTAL, Inspector General's Establishments				2,59,910
	TOTAL, DIRECTION AND INSPECTION - - - Rs.				4,50,260

ANNEXURE D.—DETAIL of Proposed Establishments for the Department of Military Works—continued.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Salary of Office.	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	TOTAL.
	CONSTRUCTION.				
	<i>Royal Engineer Establishment.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
10	Commanding Royal Engineers, I. Class - -	700 (staff)	7,000		
14	" " " II. " - -	600 "	8,400		
10	Garrison Engineers, I. Class - -	500 "	5,000		
9	" " II. " - -	400 "	3,200		
23	" " III. " - -	300 "	6,900		
47	Assistant Garrison Engineers - -	200 "	9,400		
118			40,300	4,83,600	
	Military Pay and Allowances - -	- -	- -	5,76,700	
	<i>Upper Subordinate Establishment.</i>				
7	Sub-Engineers, I. Class - - -	400 (con.)	2,800		
9	" II. " - - -	300 "	2,700		
12	" III. " - - -	250 "	3,000		
13	Supervisors, I. Class - - -	200 "	3,600		
32	" II. " - - -	150 "	4,800		
62	Overseers, I. " - - -	100 "	6,200		
140			23,100	2,77,200	
	Sub-divisional allowances and differences between consolidated and military pay - - -	- -	- -	34,000	
161	<i>Lower Subordinate Establishment</i> - -	40-75 (con.)	7,353½	88,240	
	<i>Accounts Establishment.</i>				
10	Accountants, III. Grade - - -	200 (con.)	2,000		
16	" IV. " - - -	135 "	2,160		
26			4,160	49,920	
	Petty establishments - - -	- -	- -	17,700	
	Office establishments - - -	- -	- -	1,52,240	
	Temporary establishments - - -	- -	- -	6,800	
	Presidency allowances and house-rents - - -	- -	- -	13,580	
	Travelling allowances - - -	- -	- -	67,060	
	Contingencies - - -	- -	- -	28,700	
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION - -	Rs.		17,95,740	

ANNEXURE D.—DETAIL of Proposed Establishments for the Department of Military Works—*continued.*

No.	PARTICULARS.	Salary of Office.	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	TOTAL.
	BARRACK DEPARTMENT.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
14	Barrackmasters, I. Class - - - - -	120 (staff)	1,680		
11	" II. " - - - - -	70 "	770		
0	" III. " - - - - -	50 "	300		
5	Assistant Barrackmasters - - - - -	20 "	100		
86	Barrack Sergeants - - - - -	20 "	1,720		
122			4,570	54,840	
	Military pay and allowances; compensation for quarters, rations, bedding, clothing, soap, brushes, fuel, &c., &c., family allowances for wife and children, and sub-divisional and travelling allowances - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	2,54,160	
	TOTAL BARRACK DEPARTMENT - - -				3,09,000
	GRAND TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT - - -				Rs. 25,55,000
	ABSTRACT.				
	Direction and inspection - - - - -				4,50,260
	Construction - - - - -				17,95,740
	Barrack Department - - - - -				3,09,000
	GRAND TOTAL - - -				Rs. 25,55,000

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 206 of 1883, Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—(Received 22 November 1883.)

My Lord,

Simla, 29 October 1883.

WITH reference to our Military Despatch, No. 345, dated the 24th September 1881, submitting proposals for the reorganisation of the Military Works Department, we have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's consideration, copy of a letter* from the Government of Madras proposing the formation of a Military Works Branch in that presidency.

2. It will be seen that the proposal of the Government of Madras is in some respects similar to that which we have made, and which still awaits the orders of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.
(signed) T. F. Wilson.
C. P. Ilbert.
S. C. Bayley.
A. Colvin.

From Major General *R. H. Sankey*, C.B., R.E., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (No. 2382 W., "Buildings and Road, Military Works," dated Madras, 21th August 1883).

I AM desired to submit, for the favourable consideration and orders of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying Memorandum on the formation of a Military Works Branch for military buildings in this Presidency. I am to add thereto the following observations.

2. The object of the proposal is, I am to say, to meet more promptly and effectually the many and various requirements of the Madras Army, to secure to the Military authorities fuller control over the funds assigned by the Government of India to this service, and to ensure the utilization of the same on works and repairs in the order of their urgency. Its scope, embracing as it does the requirements of the whole Presidential Army, extends to limits outside the jurisdiction of this Government, and to stations officered departmentally by a Public Works staff independent of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and therefore to some extent less influenced by his views and wishes than appears to be desirable.

3. The formation of a separate and distinct branch of the Public Works Department for the sole execution of military works pertaining to the Madras Army, on the same footing as that which has for some years worked successfully in Northern India, must, it can hardly be doubted, lead to economy and efficiency in work, and will enable the Commander-in-Chief to have that close control and supervision over military works outlay which it is essential he should exercise in the interests of the Army under his command. In fact, the conditions which called into existence the system of military works in the several provinces of Northern India apply with equal force to Madras, and that system having been found successful, the time has apparently, in the opinion of his Excellency in Council, arrived for extending it to the Southern Presidency.

4. The Superintending Engineer in charge of this Department of the military administration would, on the one hand, be, through Army head-quarters, immediately *en rapport* with the Generals of Divisions and Districts, and, on the other hand, through the same channel, in correspondence with the Inspector General of Military Works. Thus he would be fully cognisant of the necessities of the several military sub-divisions of this Presidency, and of their relative importance, whilst he would be in a position to suit the style and mode of work to the real requirements.

5. To organise the establishment required, according to Chief Engineer's Appendix B, the Government of Madras is prepared to nominate as the Military Superintending Engineer an Executive Engineer, R.E., of the 1st grade, and to transfer for charge of divisions two Royal Engineer officers. The Government of India will, it is hoped, have no difficulty in arranging to complete the Engineer staff from Central Provinces, Burma, and other Provinces affected by the scheme.

6. The minor details connected with the assistant and subordinate establishments, the distribution and extent of ranges, the *personnel*, &c., can best be dealt with hereafter; but I am directed by his Excellency in Council to solicit that, should the Government of India assent to the general terms formulated above, very early orders may be issued so that the Military Budget of 1884-85 may be framed on the new basis, and thus admit of the scheme coming into working effect on the 1st April 1884.

Proposals by Major General *R. H. Sankey*, R.E., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, for the formation of a Military Works branch of the Public Works Department for the Madras Command (No. 235 E., dated 20th July 1883).

For several years all the military buildings connected with the Bengal Army, distributed over the northern provinces of India, some of the minor Administrations, and Burma, have formed a charge distinct from the several local Departments of Public Works, designated the Military Works Department.

2. This Department has as its head the Inspector General of Military Works (at present Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E.), who is in direct communication with the Commander-in-Chief in India, and who has himself all the powers of a Local Government in regard to sanctions for works.

3. Possessed

3 Possessed thus not only of large independent powers, but brought into intimate relations with the Commander-in-Chief, and through him with the Government of India, the wants and requirements of the Bengal Army receive prompt and effectual attention.

4. In Bombay, where, however, disproportionately large sums have, as in regard to civil works, been the rule, difficulties have been experienced (*see* the Quartermaster General's Memorandum of 14th November 1882), from the fact that the Bombay Army is distributed over five different Civil Administrations, through each of which, correspondence having to take place before reaching the Commander-in-Chief of that Presidency, there is a great deal of circumlocution, and funds are said at times to be diverted in a manner which could not occur if there were a responsible head, such as an Inspector General for the Military Presidency.

5. In Madras owing to an analogous distribution of the local Army, as shown in Appendix A, correspondence has to pass through the heads of several Administrations, the Provinces, &c., being —

- (1.) Madras.
- (2.) Mysore.
- (3.) Travancore.
- (4.) Orissa.
- (5.) Central Provinces.
- (6.) Hyderabad.
- (7.) British Burma, to which must be added three stations in the Presidency of Bengal now occupied by Madras troops.

6. Where, as in the Central Provinces, the garrison is drawn from more than one Army, a close scrutiny has to be maintained by the officer commanding as to the distribution of the budgeted amounts for the troops of the respective Armies, and in order to prevent any diversion or misapplication of the funds intended for each.

7. From the difficulty experienced in obtaining adequate establishment for the general works of this Presidency, it has been found expedient to place all the military works, like those for irrigation, and navigation, &c., under the general establishment.

8. It thus arises that there is only one Executive Engineer's charge, and that of late formation, viz., of Fort St. George, Madras, and Bangalore, which may be said to be an exclusively Military Works Division. In it even there are some civil works.

9. Not only are the great irrigation and navigation works of the country more generally attractive to the professional engineer than military buildings, but as must, with such an amalgamation of charges as that adverted to, frequently happen, the military works fall to the charge of a civil engineer and even to a Civil Upper Subordinate who, in addition to lacking the needful experience, lacks, it is to be feared, on such works as of secondary importance.

10. As a fact also from the relatively small amounts which have been assigned by the Government of India for the Madras Military Budget (*see* margin), it has been found quite impossible to devote adequate funds to the repair and maintenance of the important military building of the Presidency.

Year.	Demand.	Grant.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1878-79 - - -	11,55,000	7,50,000
1879-80 - - -	11,47,500	6,96,712
1880-81 - - -	8,02,497	4,13,877
1881-82 - - -	4,10,629	4,10,000
1882-83 - - -	15,79,419	6,20,000

N.B.—In 1880-81 and 1881-82 the demands were, as a fact, much below the known urgent requirements.

all over the Presidency a large outlay is now required to replace defective roof timbers and effect much renewal which with the possibility of timely attention should never have been required, and which if left much longer unattended to, must lead to the most serious results.

11. Another material point connected with the inadequate supply of funds, and more particularly during the enforced rigid economy throughout the Afghan War, when this Presidency suffered more probably than any other, is the difficulty experienced in making a selection of military work projects for entry in the Budget in their order of relative importance.

12. An inspection of the lists of military requirements which reach the chief engineer

engineer from the Quartermaster General year by year exhibits a very singular state of matters in this respect; demands of the most pressing character jostling one another in a manner which prove how inadequate has been the supply of means in the past, and rendering selection a matter of the utmost difficulty.

13. The criticism of our Military Works Budget by the Government of India has latterly been most severe (undeservedly so, I would respectfully submit, if the facts were known), but the difficulties arising from the dearth of funds, both in regard to the supply of what is needful for repairs and for new buildings as above adverted to, are such that it is most essential to place this branch of the Public Works business as soon as possible on a well-defined footing, under a responsible head who, while acting under the general control of the Inspector General, should be in immediate communication with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras.

14. The change now advocated is in accordance with what has long been understood to be the aim of the Government of India in constituting a Military Works Branch for the Bengal Army.

15. To the best of my judgment the officer specially selected for this responsible post should have the position of Superintending Engineer, and his circle of superintendence should extend to the whole Madras Command, with an establishment of four Executive Engineers, whose divisions would be somewhat as indicated in Appendix B.

16. At the present moment it would be needless to attempt to go into further detail, as it will be seen that before giving effect to the scheme several questions affecting other provinces as well as Madras have to be decided by the Government of India.

17. Looking to the requirements of the civil works in this Presidency, it would be impossible to eliminate any of the superintending engineers on the last sanctioned scale of the general Madras Public Works Establishment, in order to create without increase the proposed post for the Military Works Branch, although there is an officer, in every way highly qualified for the post, whose services could be placed at disposal.

18. Of the four executive engineers it may be assumed that two, and possibly three, of the officers in this grade, who are employed on military works in Burma, Central Provinces, and Hyderabad, would be available, leaving only one to be supplied by reduction of the Madras Establishment, which I think may be fairly counted on.

19. Although the details of the establishment now engaged exclusively on military works are not available, and would be difficult to ascertain, there can, I venture to think, be no doubt that even if leading to a slight increase of the general establishment charges, such will be amply repaid by improved efficiency in the management of the works.

20. Already in their Resolutions, Nos. 1450—1472 G., dated 29th November 1881, the Government of India have decided to transfer "all the business hitherto conducted in the Public Works Department in connection with military works * * to the Military Department," with effect from 1st January 1882, and the proposals now put forward are not only in consonance with this decision, but also with what is understood to be the recognised policy of the Government of India, to place these works everywhere throughout India under a separate branch of the Department, officered by Royal Engineers.

21. That in the interests of the buildings and works generally such a change is now urgently called for has, I trust, been made abundantly clear from the foregoing remarks, and that the Quartermaster General's Department would experience the greatest relief, can hardly, I think, be questioned.

22. His Excellency the Commander in Chief would, moreover, have on his staff an officer, in the person of the superintending engineer, who could at once give him a reliable professional opinion, instead of having to seek this through a circuitous channel.

23. Incidentally, moreover, it may be remarked, with reference to the question raised some little time since about the position of the Barrack Department in this Presidency, that the creation of a separate Military Works Branch would at least facilitate the transfer, including the supplies of furniture, &c., to the Public Works Department, should such be desired.

APPENDIX A.

LIST of Military Stations, Madras Presidency.

Military Stations.	Provinces, Districts, &c.	Remarks.	
Fort St. George - - - - -	} Madras Proper.		
St. Thomas' Mount - - - - -			
Poonamallee - - - - -			
Pallavaram - - - - -			
Vellore - - - - -			
Samalkot - - - - -			
Vizianagram - - - - -			
Berbampore - - - - -			
Wellington - - - - -			
Trichinopoly - - - - -			
Bellary - - - - -			
Cannanore - - - - -			
Malapuram - - - - -			
Calicut - - - - -			
Mangalore - - - - -			
Bangalore - - - - -		} Mysore Provinces.	
Hosur - - - - -			
Trichoor - - - - -	} Travancore State.		
Trivandrum - - - - -			
Cuttack - - - - -	Orissa Commission.		
Kanphee - - - - -	} Central Provinces.		
Raipur - - - - -			
Hoshungabad - - - - -			
Sambalpur - - - - -			
Sectabuldee - - - - -			
Secunderabad - - - - -	} Hyderabad State.		
Tirumalgiri - - - - -			
Rangoon - - - - -			
Moulmein - - - - -	} Provinces of British Burma.		
Thayetmyo - - - - -			
Toungoo - - - - -			
Port Blair - - - - -			

N. B.—Dorunda, Hazaribagh, Saugor, and Jubbulpore, in Bengal Presidency, are occupied by Madras Troops.
 Mercara, French Rocks, Mysore, Palamcottah, Chanda, and Seroncha have been abandoned last year as military posts.

Ootacamund, }
 2 July 1883. }

(signed) R. C. Stewart, Colonel,
 Officiating Quartermaster General.

APPENDIX B.

THE four Executive Divisions under the proposed Superintending Engineer might be composed as follows:—

Divisions.	Military Stations.
1. The Madras Division - - - - -	Fort St. George. St. Thomas' Mount. Pallavaram. Vellore. Bangalore. Hosur. Bellary. Trichinopoly.
2. The Secunderabad Division - - - - -	Secunderabad. Tirumalgiri. Kemptee. Seetabuldee. Mangalore.
3. The Cannanore Division - - - - -	Cannanore. Calicut. Malapuram. Wellington. Trichoor.
4. The Burma Division - - - - -	Trivandrum. Rangoon. Moulmein. Thayetmo. Toungoo. Port Blair.

N.B.—The work at all such minor stations as Hoshungabad, Raipur, Sambalpur, Berhampore, Vizianagram, Sámalkót, &c., can easily be executed by the Divisional Executive Engineers. These Stations need not, therefore, form part of the scheme for the Military Works Branch.

— XII. —

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 399 of 1881.—Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—(Received 21 November 1881.)

My Lord,

Simla, 29 October 1881.

IN continuation of our previous Despatches in connection with the recommendations of the Indian Army Commission, we have now the honour to submit, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, our proposals for the organisation of the Military Account Department.

2. The subject is dealt with in the 6th section of Chapter X. of the Commission's Report. This part of the administration of the Indian Army has already been brought under the direct control of the Government of India, by the amalgamation which was carried out in 1876 of the presidential departments of Account and Audit into one Department of Military Accounts, which carries on its duties under one code of regulations, subject to the immediate control of the Governor General in Council. The recommendations of the Commission are therefore mainly directed to the needful reorganisation of establishments, under the assumption that the Indian Armies will henceforward be administered as four separate bodies instead of three as at present.

3. Since the Report of the Commission was submitted, another of the Bombay pension circles has been absorbed into the Military Account Department, and to provide for the duties of this circle, an addition to the grade of Military Accountant, 3rd class, has been sanctioned by India Army Circular, No. 101 of 1880.

4. The strength and the salaries of the Department are now as follows :—

		Consolidated.
		Rs.
3	Controllers, one on - - - - -	2,500
	and two on - - - - -	2,200
		Staff.
		Rs.
3	Military Accountants, 1st class, 1st grade - - - - -	1,000
5	Military Accountants, 1st class, 2nd grade - - - - -	800
5	Military Accountants, 2nd class, 1st grade - - - - -	600
5	Military Accountants, 2nd class, 2nd grade - - - - -	500
5	Military Accountants, 3rd class - - - - -	300
7	Assistant Military Accountants with 100 rupees, staff, while on probation, and 200 rupees at a Presidency town, or 150 rupees elsewhere, after they have passed their final examination.	
33	Total Officers.	
3	Medical Examiners (in addition to unemployed pay of rank) -	400

These officers are employed as shown in paragraph 517 of the Commission's Report :—

- 3 as Controllers.
- 3 as Commissariat Examiners.
- 4 as Pay Examiners (2 Bengal, 1 Madras, 1 Bombay).
- 3 as Ordnance Examiners.

3 in charge of the Accounts Branch of the Controller's Office.

5 as Circle Paymasters (Calcutta, Allahabad, Rawalpindi, Madras, Bombay).

5 as Pension Paymasters (4 Bengal, 1 Bombay).

7 Assistants, Probationers learning their work or acting for officers on furlough. One is permanent assistant to the Circle Paymaster, Bombay, and also pays the pensioners of that circle.

3 as Medical Examiners. They also have charge of the Military, Medical, Orphan, and Indian Service Family Pensions, for which they receive an extra allowance of 300 rupees per mensem in Bengal, and 150 rupees in Madras and Bombay.

5. We would, however, observe that since the department was constituted as one body in 1876, experience has shown that the establishment is not sufficient to provide for the percentage of officers ordinarily absent on furlough, and that, apart from the proposals made by the Commission, it would have been necessary to add to its numbers.

It will be seen from the details in paragraph 4 that there are 27 appointments, and a reserve of only six officers, of whom one or two are usually on probation, and not available to take charge of any departmental office. It has, indeed, only been possible to carry on the work by the employment of the pension paymasters on other duties, and by obtaining temporarily the services of regimental and other officers for the payment of pensioners, an arrangement which it is not desirable to perpetuate.

6. The scale of establishment which we recommend for the sanction of Her Majesty's Government is framed on the assumption which has guided us in our recommendations for all the other departments of the army, that the army will be divided for administrative purposes into four parts; it is as follows:—

		<i>Rs.</i>
4	Controllers—consolidated	2,250
5	Military Accountants, 1st class, Staff	800
5	" " 2nd " "	600
5	" " 3rd " "	500
5	" " 4th " "	400
5	" " 5th " "	300
8	Assistant Military Accountants	200
<hr/>	<hr/>	
37	Total Officers.	
<hr/>	<hr/>	
4	Medical Examiners, Staff (with unemployed pay of rank)	400

The distribution of these officers for each of the four proposed divisions of the Indian Army would be—

- One Controller.
- One Pay Examiner.
- One Commissariat Examiner.
- One Ordnance Examiner.
- One Circle Paymaster.
- One Officer in charge of Accounts Branch.
- One Medical Examiner.

Five officers would, as at present, be pension paymasters, and the assistants would be employed wherever their services might be required.

7. A comparative statement of the cost of the present and proposed establishment is attached, from which it will be seen that there is an annual increase of 57,552 rupees, which appears to be unavoidable. This department, it must be remembered, has to examine, account for, and to a considerable extent control, an expenditure of 12 millions a year. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that the establishment should be amply sufficient for the careful performance of this duty, and that the emoluments should be fixed on a scale which will attract and retain officers of zeal, industry, and ability.

8. Although an establishment is now proposed to cost about 60,000 rupees per annum more than the establishment at present sanctioned, it has to be observed that the department has of late years been largely reduced, as will be seen by the enclosed statement, which shows that since 1861 the department has undergone a reduction of 20 officers at a charge of about 3 lakhs of rupees. The fact is, that reduction has been carried too far, and, as is shown in paragraph 5, the reserve was not sufficient, even assuming that only 25 per cent. of

the officers were absent on furlough or sick leave, a proportion which has usually been exceeded. If, as has always been the case, some of the probationers had not passed their final examination and were not qualified to take charge of an office, the reserve was altogether inadequate, and it has been necessary to obtain untrained assistance from the officers on general or regimental duty, and even to borrow an officer temporarily from the Civil Account Department.

9. For the last three years the difficulty in arranging for the proper conduct of the duties of the department has been a source of constant anxiety and embarrassment, such as should not, we consider, occur in so important a department of the army, and we have only hitherto abstained from urging on Her Majesty's Government the necessity for an increase to the establishment, because we hoped to deal fully and finally with this question in connection with the report of the Army Commission.

10. Our present proposals, it will be seen, provide (excluding the Medical Examiners) 37 officers, 29 for actual appointments and eight as a reserve of 25 per cent., assuming that one officer will always be on probation, and not qualified to take charge of an office. A smaller reserve than this will not, we are satisfied, enable us to arrange adequately for the important duties of the Military Account Department.

11. We do not concur in the proposal made by the Commission* that the Accounts Branch of the Controller's office should be placed in charge of civil officers. It is, we consider, essential that the officers of the department should be trained in, and have experience of, every branch of the system of pay, audit, and account, with which they have to deal, and which any one of them, on reaching the post of Controller, may be called on to administer. To place the Accounts Branch in the hands of civil assistants appointed specially to that part of the business of the Military Accounts Department and to no other, would be to deprive the Military Accountants of any efficient training in one branch of their duties which is certainly not the least important of them. Whether the whole department might not be so far modified in its organisation as that a part of the staff should consist of civil officers is another matter. This change may be desirable; but the consideration of it does not press at present. But whatever the composition of the staff, we think that the account as well as the audit should be conducted by that staff.

12. Having regard also to the very important and responsible functions of the Controllers, we consider that the reduction of salaries proposed for these officers by the Commission is inexpedient.

13. The present rate being 2,500 rupees for the senior and 2,200 rupees for the two others, we recommend a salary for all of 2,250 rupees. The Controller should hold his appointment for five years. He should be eligible to continue in the office on promotion to the rank of Major General, so long as officers of the Accounts Department are eligible to attain that rank, but not after succession to the Colonel's allowance.

14. We desire here to record our entire concurrence in the general principle advocated in paragraphs 529 to 531 of the Report, for the extension of the financial powers of the Controller of Military Accounts and of the Lieutenant Generals commanding the four great divisions of the army. This matter will have our careful attention, and we shall be prepared to give effect to that principle, in such way as on consideration may seem most appropriate, when the time comes for carrying out the general measure of reorganisation of the Indian Army, which we have laid before Her Majesty's Government.

15. The question whether the whole system of paying pensioners in the three presidencies should be assimilated will be reserved for future consideration.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Ripon.*
W. Stokes.
Rivers Thompson.
J. Gibbs.
E. Baring.
J. T. Wilson.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Cost of present and proposed Establishments, MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT.	Cost per Mensem.	PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.	Cost per Mensem.	
	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	
1 Senior Controller, consolidated pay - - - - -	2,500	} 4 Controllers - - - - Consolidated pay 2,250 rupees each	9,000 - -	
2 Controllers - - - - Consolidated pay 2,200 rupees each	4,400		5 Military Accountants, 1st class - - Staff pay 800 rupees each	4,000 - -
3 Military Accountants, 1st class, 1st grade - Staff pay 1,000 "	3,000		5 Ditto 2nd class - - ditto 600 "	3,000 - -
5 Ditto 1st class, 2nd grade - ditto 800 "	4,000		5 Ditto 3rd class - - ditto 500 "	2,500 - -
5 Ditto 2nd class, 1st grade - ditto 600 "	3,000	5 Ditto 4th class - - ditto 400 "	2,000 - -	
5 Ditto 2nd class, 2nd grade - ditto 500 "	2,500	5 Ditto 5th class - - ditto 300 "	1,500 - -	
5 Ditto 3rd class - - - ditto 300 "	1,500	8 Assistant Military Accountants - - ditto 200 "	1,600 - -	
7 Assistant Military Accountants - - - ditto 150 "	1,050	4 Medical Examiners - - - ditto 400 "	1,600 - -	
3 Medical Examiners - - - - ditto 400 "	1,200			
<u>56 Officers.</u>		41 Officers. Total - - -	25,200 - -	
		Add Staff Corps pay of 1 Lieutenant Colonel - - - -	827 14 -	
		Ditto 1 Major - - - - -	640 14 -	
		Ditto 1 Captain - - - - -	374 1 6	
		Ditto 1 Lieutenant - - - - -	225 12 -	
		Unemployed pay of 1 Surgeon Major of 15 years' service -	677 6 11	
Total per Mensem - - -	23,150	TOTAL per Mensem - - -	27,946 - 5	
Per Annum - - - Rs.	2,77,800	Per Annum - - - Rs.	3,35,352 5 -	

ABSTRACT.

Proposed Cost - - - - -	Rs.	3,35,352
Present Cost - - - - -		2,77,800
Increase - - - - -	Rs.	57,552 per annum.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Cost of the Officers of the MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT in India in 1861-62 and 1881-82.

0131.

COST IN 1861-62.			COST IN 1881-82.		
Nos.	GRADES.	TOTAL Staff Pay.	Nos.	GRADES.	TOTAL Staff Pay.
		Rs.			Rs.
8	Controllers of Military Accounts - - - - -	7,067	3	Controllers of Military Accounts (consolidated) - - - - -	6,900
3	Military Accountants - - - - -	3,200	3	Military Accountants, 1st class, 1st grade - - - - -	3,000
6	Examiners, Pay Department - - - - -	4,150	5	Ditto 1st class, 2nd grade - - - - -	4,000
3	Examiners, Commissariat and Stud Accounts - - - - -	3,264	5	Ditto 2nd class, 1st grade - - - - -	3,000
1	Assistant Examiner, Commissariat and Stud Accounts - - - - -	700	5	Ditto 2nd class, 2nd grade - - - - -	2,500
3	Examiners, Medical Accounts - - - - -	2,200	5	Ditto 3rd class - - - - -	1,500
3	Examiners, Ordnance, Barrack, and Clothing - - - - -	1,200	7	Assistant Military Accountants - - - - -	1,050
3	Compilers of Military Expenditure - - - - -	1,900	3	Medical Examiners - - - - -	1,200
20	Paymasters of circles - - - - -	11,800	1	Pension Paymaster - - - - -	250
1	Assistant Paymaster of circles - - - - -	250	1	Superintendent, Family Pensions - - - - -	600
1	Paymaster of Invalids - - - - -	500			
9	Deputy and Pension Paymasters - - - - -	2,340			
2	Superintendents of Family Pensions - - - - -	1,350			
58		40,521	38		Rs. 24,000

5B

Saving in staff pay as compared with 1861-62 - - - - -	Rs. 16,521
Add.—Saving in military pay of 17 officers (excluding the three Compilers of Military Expenditure who were not military officers) at average rates - - - - -	8,627
TOTAL Saving per Mensem - - - - -	25,148
TOTAL Saving per Annum - Rs. - - - - -	3,01,776

CHANGES IN THE INDIAN ARMY SYSTEM.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (No. 258—Military)
to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis,

India Office, London, 9 August 1883.

Para. 1. HAVING in my Despatch, No. 243, of 26th July 1883, conveyed to your Lordship the decision of Her Majesty's Government that the Army in India shall continue to be divided into three Presidential Armies, I am now able to convey to you my instructions on the proposals you have made for the organization of the various Army Departments, and in the present Despatch I desire to inform your Excellency of the conclusions at which I have arrived on the recommendations relating to the Military Accounts Department contained in your Despatch, No. 399, of the 29th October 1881.

2. The Simla Army Commission, basing their proposals on the assumption that the Indian Army would be divided into four Army Corps, recommended that the establishment for military accounts should consist of 35 officers, including four medical examiners, at a cost of 2,67,900 rupees a year. This is stated, in para. 524 of the Report of the Commission, to be a reduction in cost of 6,300 rupees a year from the charge for the Department at the time the Report was made, while it provided the same number of officers as was then allowed, but substituted a fourth medical examiner for a military officer reduced.

3. I observe, however, that in the estimate of the Army Commission no provision is made for officers in charge of the Accounts Branch of the Controller's offices; and in para. 526 of their Report, the Commission recommend that this duty should be discharged by uncovenanted officers, receiving a somewhat higher salary than that at present given to the head assistants in the Controller's offices, for they saw no reason why the duty should be performed by military officers. It thus appears that, while the existing number of military and medical officers was to be retained for the Accounts Branch, the Commission contemplated an addition of four uncovenanted officers, who could hardly have cost less than 30,000 rupees a year. If, therefore, the scheme of the Commission were adopted, the result would be an additional charge of about 24,000 rupees a year, instead of a saving of 6,300 rupees, apart from the prospective liability for pensions.

4. Your Excellency points out, in para. 3 of your Despatch that, since the Report of the Commission was submitted, one of the pension circles in Bombay has been absorbed into the Military Accounts Department, and that to provide for the duties of this circle, an addition was made to the establishment of a military accountant, 3rd class. The existing establishment, therefore, is 33 officers, including three medical examiners, at a cost of 2,77,800 rupees a month, exclusive of the pay of their rank of 33 of these officers who are not in receipt of consolidated salaries.

5. It appears that your Excellency does not agree with the view of the Army Commission as to placing the Accounts Branches of the Controller's offices in the hands of civil assistants specially appointed to that part of the business. You consider that such an arrangement would deprive the military accountants of an efficient training in an important branch of their duties, and accordingly you propose to provide for the duties of the four Army Corps contemplated by the Commissioners by an establishment of 41 officers, including four medical examiners. The cost of this establishment is estimated by you at 3,35,352 rupees per annum, or 57,552 rupees in excess of the present charge, while the increased establishment would involve prospective liabilities for pensions of four officers of the Staff Corps, and one medical officer.

6. The reasons assigned for recommending this increase are, that the reductions made under the authority of your Excellency's predecessors were carried too far, and that the work of the Department has been therefore performed with difficulty, while the reserve is not sufficient to provide for the duties of absentees, so that it has at times been necessary to supply untrained assistance from officers

on

on general or regimental duty, and even to borrow an officer temporarily from the Civil Accounts Department.

7. In point of fact, I observe that the increase of five officers corresponds with the number of new appointments proposed to be created for service with a fourth Army, namely, a Controller, a Commissariat Examiner, an Ordnance Examiner, a Medical Examiner, and an officer in charge of the Accounts Branch, and the additional charge thereby incurred is only partially met by a reduction in the salary of certain grades.

8. On the whole, as no fourth Army is to be organized, I have come to the conclusion that there is not sufficient ground for the largely increased charge proposed for this Department, although I agree with your Excellency that there should be an adequate reserve of qualified officers within the Department to perform the duties of absentees, and that unqualified officers should only be brought into the Department as probationers, save in cases of real urgency.

9. If your Excellency should, on further consideration, be of opinion that it is necessary, in order to provide this reserve, to add one or two officers to the Department in the lower grades, I sanction your doing so on the understanding that the cost of the measure is eventually met, to its full extent, by some such revision of salaries as that shown in the scale contained in the sixth paragraph of your Despatch.

10. I shall be glad to receive a report as to the action your Excellency may take in this matter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Kimberley.*

DESPATCH from the Government of India (No. 226 of 1883 Military Department) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—(Received 27 December 1883.)

My Lord,

Fort William, 4 December 1883.

WITH reference to Military Despatch, No. 258, dated India Office, the 9th August 1883, conveying your Lordship's decision on the proposals for the reorganisation of the Military Accounts Department, we have the honour to say that at present we propose to take no further action on the matter.

2. We have, however, thought it desirable to reconsider the arrangement sanctioned in 1874, and in view of the extra work and responsibility which devolve on the Controller of Military Accounts serving in the Bengal Presidency, as compared with the Controllers serving in Madras and Bombay, we have decided that the higher salary of 2,500 rupees, now given to the senior Controller serving in India for the time being, shall in future be allotted to the Controller actually serving in the Bengal Presidency.

3. We trust that the decision will meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Ripon.*
J. Gibbs.
C. P. Ilbert.
S. C. Bayley.
T. C. Hope.
A. Colvin.

ORGANISATION.

No. 533 B, Organisation, dated Fort William, 20th November 1883.

From Major *E. H. H. Collen*, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Military Department, and the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Council, that the Governor General in Council has

decided, in modification of the arrangement sanctioned in my No. 1097, dated 19th June 1874, that the higher salary of 2,500 rupees now drawn by the

senior Controller of Military Accounts for the time being, shall in future be allotted to the Controller actually serving in the Bengal Presidency. On his departure on general leave or furlough, his leave allowance or furlough pay will be calculated as if his salary were 2,200 rupees per mensem.

2. An officer acting as Controller of Military Accounts in the Bengal Presidency will draw acting allowance calculated as if the salary of the appointment were 2,200 rupees, and in addition an extra allowance of 300 rupees per mensem.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Accountant General, Military Department, for information.

DESPATCH from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (Military—No. 16) to the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis, India Office, London, 24 January 1884.

IN compliance with the request contained in your Excellency's Military Letter, No. 226, of 14th December 1883, I sanction your recommendation that the higher salary of 2,500 rupees now given to the Senior Controller of Military Accounts serving in India for the time being shall, in future, be allotted to the Controller actually serving in the Bengal Presidency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Kimberley*.
