



THE
Furlough Rules of 1868,
AS REVISED BY SUBSEQUENT DECISIONS,
BEING
G. O. No. 171 of 1874,
Dated 25th February.

THE Furlough Rules of 1868, as revised by various subsequent decisions, are re-published for general information; and in future this General Order shall ordinarily be referred to in any matter depending on those Rules. The Rules previously in force will be designated, as heretofore, the Furlough Rules of 1796 and 1854.

The following G. G. Os. are cancelled prospectively from the 1st January 1875 :—

G. G. O. No. 630 of 1869 (1st Clause).

G. G. O. No 627 of 1870.

G. G. O. No 613 of 1871.

2. These Rules are applicable to all officers who, on the 1st July 1868, belonged to the several Indian Staff Corps or to the Indian Army, and who have elected, or may elect, to adopt them. Officers of the British Army who entered the Staff Corps after that date are, of course, subject to them.

In regard to the periods of leave of absence during which appointments

Also to officers of R. A. and R. E., late of Indian Army, when holding permanent non-regimental appointments.

may be held, and in regard to the increased allowances, they are also applicable to officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, late of the Indian Army, holding permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature, and to such officers of the Engineers of the Imperial Establishment as may be permanently employed on the staff in India.

But should an officer of the British Service, holding such permanent staff appointment, be allowed to proceed on leave under circumstances which, by these Rules, would involve loss of appointment, he cannot take leave under them, but simply as a British officer holding no appointment.

3. These Rules are not applicable to officers on the Invalid or Invalid Pension Establishment, even if previous Do not apply to Invalid officers. to their transfer they should have elected them; being intended solely for officers on the Effective List.

4. They are not applicable to regimental officers generally of the British Service whether formerly belonging to the Indian Army and now to the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and new Line Regiment or on the old Line Establishment.

Nor to Regimental officers of the British Service, even though formerly of Indian Army.

Nor are they applicable to officers of the British Army holding staff appointments, the

Only partially to officers of the British Service holding 5-year appointments.

tenure of which is limited to five years, except in the sense in which the Rules of 1854 were made applicable, *viz.*, as regulating the amount of absentee allowance to be granted to such officers holding staff appointments, when they are absent on furlough on medical certificate.

Do not apply to officers of the British Medical Staff.

Officers of the British Medical Staff are not entitled to this advantage.

5. They are applicable to officers of the Royal

Apply to R. E. officers on the Imperial List holding permanent non-regimental staff appointments.

Engineers on the Imperial Establishment, who are employed in the Public Works Department, or who are receiving a staff salary as on the fixed establishment of the Sappers and

Miners: these will count service towards furlough from the date of their arrival in India.

These officers therefore, and other Royal Engineer officers of the Imperial List on permanent staff employ under the Government, will be entitled to a furlough of two years after eight years' service in India, or at the expiration of one year from the date of their return (for a second tour of service in India) on the completion of the prescribed home service after the first period of seven years' service in India.

The English rate of pay of his rank only will be

Pay allowed them during furlough.

passed to such an officer during this leave; but on his return to India for a second tour of service, the difference between that pay and "furlough pay" will be admitted to him; and if he should not return to India, his passage money to England will be paid to him.

Royal Engineer officers on the Imperial Establishment, who are merely doing duty with, or attached to, the Sappers and Miners, but not on the fixed establishment, and drawing staff salary, will, in regard to these Rules, be on the footing of Regimental officers of the British Service. [See preceding paragraph.*] If, however, they afterwards accept staff employ, they also will count their service for furlough from date of arrival in India.

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

7. These Rules apply also to all Warrant officers, Rules apply to holding veteran or honorary Warrant officers with commissions, who may elect honorary commissions; the period of service qualifying for furlough being calculated from the date of the attainment of a commission. They will receive during furlough half their total receipts, calculated as laid down in Rule V., but without Their pay.

any reference to a minimum or maximum rate. Warrant officers not holding commissions can obtain furlough under these Rules only on medical certificate only under these Rules.

Such furlough may be for two years with retention of appointment and half of the aggregate allowances; but any extension of such leave (which will not be granted for more than one year in excess of the two years), or any leave taken within less than three years from the date of last return to duty, will be on "English furlough pay." [See Note to paragraph 9.]

8. Every Warrant officer who attained warrant rank before the 19th February 1869, and who has not made his election, will be required to elect on the first occasion of his applying for leave out of India to state whether he desires to take the leave under these Rules, or under those previously in force applicable to Warrant officers, viz., G. G. O. Nos. 518 and

531 of 1854, G. G. O. No. 1559 of 1857, and subsequent orders. That election will be considered final.

Those who became Warrant officers after 19th February 1869 are subject to these Rules, and cannot elect any of the previous Rules.

Leave on medical certificate on Indian pay and allowances to places eastward of the Cape, as allowed to commissioned officers under the Furlough Rules of 1796, is not in any case admissible to a Warrant officer.

These Rules respecting Warrant officers apply to Honorary Assistant Surgeons and Warrant officers in the Medical Department.

9. The term "furlough pay" having now changed and two-fold significance, in all future orders and references "furlough pay" will be understood as the half Indian salary within the prescribed limits specified in paragraph 5 of these Rules, converted at the rate of exchange fixed by the Secretary of State for the official year; whilst "English furlough pay" will represent the rates heretofore allowed to the several grades of English pay under the Rules of 1796 and 1854.

NOTE.—Where in these Rules English furlough pay is mentioned as that to which an officer is to be restricted, the rates laid down in paragraph 11 of G. G. O. No. 68 dated 22nd January 1868, and (for Medical Warrant officers) paragraph 22 of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, shall apply.

1868, are to be understood as intended in the cases of Warrant officers.

Rules.

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

II.—Leave taken under the Rules now prescribed will not involve forfeiture of appointment, except in the cases herein specially provided for.

Officers of the Staff Corps and local Indian Service, and officers on the General List, can retain their appointments during *all* leave duly granted by competent authority.

Certain officers retain appointments during *all* leave duly granted. But their pay during such absence will be the same as they would obtain under these Rules had this exemption from forfeiture of appointment not been granted.

III.—The Rules now prescribed do not affect the

Absence from India for more than five years bars return to duty, as formerly.

provisions of Act XXXIII. of George III., Chapter 52, Section 70 ;* but an absentee cannot retain his appointment and draw absentee allowances, except under the Rules now prescribed. Nor do they affect the regulations by which General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades can only obtain limited periods of leave without forfeiting their commands.

* The section referred to is quoted below :—

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

IV.—Leave of absence will in future be of three kinds, *viz.* :—

- (1) Furlough in or out of India.
- (2) General leave on private affairs, or sick certificate in India, or short leave to sea.
- (3) Privilege leave.

CHAPTER I.

Furlough.

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

Furlough pay how reckoned.

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

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

The term salary will signify the total amount drawn by an officer, whether as consolidated pay or staff allowances in addition to pay, but will not include any extra or special allowances.

Meaning of term “salary.”

But in the case of a military officer in civil employ, his acting allowances shall be taken into account as a part of his salary in calculating his furlough pay.

Section 2.—An officer absent on furlough, who may be transferred to another office during his absence, shall be entitled for the entire period of his furlough to furlough pay at the rate sanctioned to him when leaving India, whatever the salary of the office to which he may be transferred may be. This furlough pay will be continued to an officer in military employ after his return to India and until he joins his appointment, provided it is not less than the military pay, or pay and allowances, of his rank.

But an officer whose term of office shall lapse, who shall vacate his appointment, or whose appointment shall be abolished during his furlough, will revert at once to the furlough pay which he would draw in virtue of his rank, as laid down below in Section 4. Any case of sudden abolition of appointment may, however, be specially considered in the department of the Government under which the officer may have been employed. An officer will also be entitled to the benefit of his promotion to a higher Staff Corps or regimental rank whilst on furlough, subject to the maximum limit.

Section 3.—Officers holding regimental medical charges will be allowed to retain Regimental medical charges retained such charges during the authorized periods of furlough, as if during furlough they were medical staff appointments.

And the difference between the unemployed *grade pay of the officer holding the substantive charge and the consolidated salary of the charge, will be considered the staff salary divisible between the absentee and the officer officiating for him.

* G. G. O. No. 1060, of 23rd December 1864, paragraph 29.
G. G. O. No. 370, of 4th April 1867, paragraph 9.

The staff salary how divided.

Section 4.—Officers not in staff employ will receive half the Indian pay of their rank, provided that an officer entitled to furlough shall in no case receive less than the above minimum of £250 per annum.

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

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

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

VII.—The maximum amount of furlough on private affairs to be taken at any one time, carrying pay and retention of appointment, will be two years: any extension of such furlough will be without pay, unless it is on medical certificate. [See Rule XIII., but see Notes 3 and 4 Rule IX.] And no extension on private affairs beyond two years will be granted, though without pay, except upon satisfactory evidence of very urgent necessity.

VIII.—A period of at least three years' service after return from last furlough, except furlough for a period not exceeding six months under Rule XI. (and excepting also, in the case of an officer in civil employ, *ordinary furlough not exceeding three months*), must be completed before furlough can again be taken, unless obtained under medical certificate. [See Rules XIII. and XIV., and Note 3 of Rule IX.]

But an officer who may be *ordered* to return to duty before the completion of his furlough, for the purpose of proceeding on field service, may be allowed to take the balance of such furlough at any time.

NOTE.—An officer in civil employ cannot reckon in this interval of three years any period of absence from actual duty, excepting those spent on privilege leave.

IX.—An officer will be eligible for two years' furlough on the completion of eight years' actual service in India (see para. 6 of this order); for a third year after a further period of six years' actual service, and for a fourth and fifth year after similar intervals of six years, and so on up to the maximum prescribed in Rule XVI. The grant of furlough to an officer eligible for it will be subject only to the conditions specified in Rules VI. and VII., but see Notes to this Rule.

Section 2 —No furlough, or extension of furlough, if *without pay*, will reckon as "furlough already taken" in calculating the balance at an officer's credit, as shown in Rule X. But furlough on private affairs under the Rules of 1796 will, of course, so reckon.

Section 3.—The fact of having taken furlough on medical certificate will not affect the grant of these furloughs within the conditions laid down in Rules VIII. and XVI.

How far previous furlough on medical certificate bars furlough on private affairs.

Section 4.—If an officer appointed to any *duty* in *Service on duty* in England draws his Indian allowances, with or without any portion of his staff salary, he can count the period of such employment as service towards furlough; but if he is appointed to an office in England to which a fixed consolidated salary is attached, he cannot reckon the time of such employment as service towards furlough.

NOTE 1.—But an officer of less than eight years' service in India may obtain furlough not exceeding two years on medical certificate, with furlough pay and retention of appointment, provided he has been three years in the Staff Corps, or—in the case of a Royal Engineer officer holding a permanent staff appointment, or an officer not in the Staff Corps—has served for three years in India.

NOTE 2.—If the officer has not been three years in the Staff Corps, or served three years in India, as the case may be, he will receive "English furlough pay" only, and must vacate his appointment, unless entitled to retain it under Rule II.

This Rule and the proviso in Note 1, however, are not applicable to officers of the Indian Army who entered the new Line Regiments, or Royal Artillery, and subsequently the Staff Corps.

NOTE 3.—Unemployed General officers of the Staff Corps or local service can be granted furlough without serving the intervals of three and six years, respectively, prescribed in Rules VIII. and IX.; and they can remain in Europe after they have exhausted the full period of furlough allowed during an officer's service by Rule XVI. (eight years on the whole) on the English furlough pay of their rank.

NOTE 4.—And a Major-General of the Staff Corps—if he has so much furlough at his credit, and proceeds to England within a year of his being promoted to that rank, or of his ceasing to be employed—can continue, after the expiration of the two years' furlough, to receive half his Indian pay until he completes the period of three years during which he would be entitled to draw his Staff Corps pay if he were in India.

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

Illustrations.

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

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

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

after completing three years' service from the date of his return from the first instalment.

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

XI.—Furlough on urgent private affairs for six

Furlough on urgent months on pay equivalent to private affairs when the British regimental pay of granted.

his rank may be granted when the officer has no furlough at his credit, or when from other causes, *e. g.*, the number of absentees, or his not having served three years since his last return to duty, he is not able to take it. The said period may form part of the periods of either eight or six years referred to in Rule IX. and also (except in the case of an officer in civil employ, see Note to Rule VIII.) of the three years which are required to intervene between two periods of furlough by Rule VIII.

This leave cannot be given in extension of furlough of any description. It cannot

Extended beyond 6 months only on medical certificate unless on medical certificate and when its advantages are lost on the same pay, in which case the officer will be deemed to

have vacated his appointment, unless entitled to retain it under Rule II.; the whole period will be reckoned in the maximum amount of furlough (eight years) allowed by Rule XVI., and no portion of it can form any part of the periods referred to in Rules VIII. and IX.

NOTE.—Ill-health is not considered as warranting furlough under this Rule to any officer who under the provisions of these Rules can obtain furlough on medical certificate without forfeiting his appointment.

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

XIII.—Furlough on medical certificate is obtainable as indicated in Notes 1 and 2 of Rule IX. and in Rule XIV. Absence on such furlough for a longer period than two years at one time will involve

Consequences of extension of furlough on medical certificate over two years.

forfeiture of appointment. [But see exceptions in Rule II.] Furlough may, however, be extended on medical certificate up to a third year on "English furlough pay;" and an officer on furlough on private affairs, who may be obliged to obtain an extension on medical certificate, will be thenceforward entitled to the same advantages, and subjected to the same disadvantages as to retention of appointment, pay, &c., as if he had originally obtained furlough on medical certificate.

In the event of an officer not being able to return to his duty after an absence of three years, it will rest with the Secretary of State for India in Council to order him to appear before a Medical Board, with a view to placing him on the Retired List, if entitled to pension, or on the Half-pay List.

Extension on medical certificate over three years to be without pay.

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

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

Officers on medical certificate must be pronounced fit for duty before returning to India.

XIV.—An officer whose health may necessitate his taking furlough within three years from the date of last return from any furlough, except that taken for a period not exceeding six months under Rule

XI. (and excepting also, in the case of an officer on civil employ, *ordinary furlough not exceeding three months*), may obtain, under the usual medical certificate, such amount as may be duly certified to be necessary for the restoration of his health; but he will receive only “English furlough pay,” and must vacate any appointment he may be holding, unless entitled to retain it under Rule II.

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

XV.—An officer entitled to furlough, or having a balance of furlough at his credit, whose health may necessitate his absence from India, must take the leave as furlough under Rule IX., but without forfeiting any passage-money to which he may be entitled under Military Fund Rules—or, if a Subaltern, by Regulation when proceeding on medical certificate.

Section 2.—Should the officer be declared fit for duty

Furlough on medical certificate when extended on private affairs. before the expiration of two years, he may be granted extension on private affairs up to that limit, provided that he has so much at his credit, and that if he remains he will not be in excess of the established proportion of absentees. Any extension *on private affairs* of such furlough beyond the said period of two years must be without pay.

Section 3.—Any extension on medical certificate of

Furlough at credit must be exhausted before furlough on medical certificate can be given. furlough under Section 1 of this Rule beyond two years, or any lesser period which may be at his credit under Rules IX. and X., will be regarded in all respects as furlough on medical certificate (see Rule XIII.); and if the period of two years should not exhaust the balance of furlough at his credit under Rule X., the period or periods of extension shall be deducted from such balance till the latter is exhausted. On the aggregate of two years' leave being exceeded, the officer will come under the provisions of Rule XIII.

XVI.—The aggregate amount of furlough, with

Total furlough, with pay and retention of appointment, on private affairs and on medical certificate, that may be granted to an officer during the service will be limited to eight years.

Furlough not reckoned in this period.

* NOTE.—The following periods of leave, however, will not be reckoned in this period of eight years:—

Section 1.—Leave without pay.

Section 2.—Sick leave to Europe, or to the Colonies eastward of the Cape, under the Rules of 1796.

Section 3.—Leave taken under Rule XI. of these Rules, provided it be not extended over the six months. If it be so extended, the whole period will reckon as part of the eight years.

Section 4.—Leave necessitated by wounds or sickness contracted on active service, and any other leave which may be allowed by proper authority, to reckon as service for pension.

Section 5.—In the case of an unemployed officer, periods of residence in England on English pay after promotion to the rank of Major-General, or to the rank of Regimental Colonel in the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers, or after completion of tour of service as Inspector-General or Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, when the officer is no longer required to reside in India.

All other leave to Europe, or out of India, for periods exceeding three months (see Rule XXVII.), including furlough on medical certificate under the Furlough Rules of 1854, will form part of the period of eight years,

XVII.—If taken in India, furlough will be reckon-

Dates from and to which furlough is reckoned. ed from the date of the absentee's quitting his station to the date of his return thereto; if taken out

of India, from the date of the sailing of the vessel in which he may have embarked to the date of his *bonâ fide* disembarkation in India for the purpose of rejoining his appointment or regiment; the date of embarkation (or of the vessels leaving the Sandheads if from Calcutta) and that of disembarktion also, are included in the furlough.

NOTE 1.—As an illustration of this Rule, it may be observed that a Madras officer's landing and reporting himself at Madras *en route* to Calcutta to join his appointment in Bengal or the North-Western Provinces, &c., is not disembarkation in the sense intended by this Rule.

NOTE 2.—To enable an officer who overstays his leave to obtain an extension, he should show that he took all needful precautions to ensure his arrival in proper time, and if delayed by the departure of the vessel being deferred, he should obtain the certificate of the owner or agent that she had been *bonâ fide* advertised to sale from _____ on the _____, but that her departure had been delayed till the _____. [See G. O. No. 52, dated 21st February 1873.]

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

NOTE 1.—An officer obtaining furlough, on private affairs or medical certificate, must embark G. O. granting furlough has effect for three months only. within three months of the date of the General Order which notifies it, or take up the first portion of his furlough in India until he embarks; if not, the General Order will cease to have

effect. The only exception to this Rule that can be allowed is when the officer is prevented from embarking within the three months owing to his detention in India by proper authority on *bonâ fide* public grounds.

If, however, the officer does not within a reasonable time avail himself of the furlough given him, his subsequently being placed on duty, rendering his detention necessary, will not exempt him from the Rule; and in every case of such detention the officer must at once report it, and he is not to embark after the expiration of three months until he has applied for and obtained from the Government of his presidency an extension of the period.

NOTE 2.—Officers who may be serving in other presidencies than their own, if they desire to embark *bonâ fide* for Europe from the latter, may obtain preparatory leave accordingly, and their furlough will reckon from the date of their embarkation at their own presidency.

NOTE 3.—For full information as to the submission of applications for furlough, see G. G. O. No. 34 of 11th January 1869, G. G. O. No 103, dated 26th January 1869, and G. O. by the Commander-in-Chief No. 135, dated 11th June 1870.

NOTE 4.—The allowances of military officers in civil employ during preparatory leave and after return to India until they rejoin their appointments will be adjusted according to Civil Rules.

NOTE 5.—Leave preparatory to retirement from the service does not reckon as service towards pension.

XIX.—Furlough allowances are payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

XX.—Advances of furlough pay will continue to be made in India to those officers who desire it, for three months from date of embarkation. Payments in continuation will be made in England on the expiration of six months from that date. No advance is made in England to officers on their returning to duty.

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

XXII.—An officer acting in India for an absentee on furlough will be restricted for the entire period that he may so act to the half-staff salary of the appointment in which he may be acting, in addition to the full-pay of his rank and the half-staff salary of his own appointment, if he possess one. The staff salary granted to an acting officer will, however, in no such case be less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

A Warrant officer acting for one of a higher grade on furlough receives half of the aggregate allowances of the absentee, added to half of the aggregate of his own allowances.

XXIII.—The privilege heretofore granted to Military and Medical officers who had elected the Rules of 1854 of counting the proportion of leave noted in the margin as service for pension is retained, and is applicable to those who elect these Rules, subject (in the case of officers under the Rules of 1796) to the condition laid down in Section 4 of Rule XXXIV. The periods of service qualifying for pension remain unaltered.

Years.		Yrs.
2	in	20
3	"	25
4	"	30
5	"	35
6	"	38

Section 2.—Warrant officers obtaining that rank after the 24th August 1872 can only reckon as service towards pension the following periods of leave, whether taken in or out of India:—

15 months in 12 years' departmental service.

20	"	14	"	"
24	"	16	"	"

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

Illustration of the Mode of Commuting Service for Pension in any case.

Total service from date of arrival in India, say, 30 years,
Leave—

	Yrs.	Ms.		Yrs.	Ms.	
In Europe, say	...	6	7			
In India	...	3	5			
			-----	10	0	
Of which he can reckon				4	0	Yrs.

Remaining to be deducted	...		6		6	
Service counting for pension		24	

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

Illustration.

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

Total service in India	...	...	14 years.
Leave to which that service entitles him	...	3	„
Already enjoyed	...	2	„

Balance	1 year.
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2.—An officer of four years' service has proceeded on sick certificate to England for twenty months, extended afterwards to two years. He returns, serves six years in India, takes two years' furlough, and returns to India about the time of the promulgation of these Rules, which he accepts. He must serve four years before he can take an additional year's furlough. Thus :—

Total service up to return from furlough	...	14 years.
Total service in India	...	10 „
Furlough enjoyed on that service	...	2 „

Further periods of service to entitle him to one year's furlough	4 years.
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CHAPTER II.

General Leave on Private Affairs and Sick Certificate in India.

XXV.—An officer will be eligible, as at present, to take leave on private affairs or sick certificate anywhere in India for any period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief or of the Government under which he may be serving. During the entire period of his absence on this account, the officer will be entitled, as at present, to his full pay and a moiety of his staff salary. Leave taken under this Rule will form no part of the eight years' aggregate

furlough. If this indulgence should be taken ad-

If taken for a third year consecutively staff appointment forfeited. vantage of for a third year consecutively, the officer will lose his staff appointment, unless entitled to retain it under Rule

II.

XXVI.—Leave on sick certificate for a period

If extended to one year on medical certificate reckons in the eight years of Rule XVI. exceeding six months, capable of extension under renewed medical certificate to a limit of one year, may be granted to any officer who in the

opinion of a Medical Board may require it. Leave of this nature, taken after the promulgation of these Rules, will be held to constitute a part of the maximum period of eight years' leave of absence to which an officer is entitled in his entire period of service, but will not be regarded as furlough, nor will it affect the intervals entitling to furlough laid down in Rule IX. During this leave the absentees will draw a moiety of his staff salary, in addition to the pay of his rank. But if the twelve months

If extended over one year reckons as furlough. be exceeded, the whole leave must be reckoned as furlough, and allowances be adjusted accordingly.

XXVII.—Short leave not exceeding three months,

Short leave (not exceeding three month) allowed as heretofore. on private affairs or sick certificate, may also be taken to sea on the above condition, but absence from India for any longer period will be treated as furlough.

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

CHAPTER III.

Privilege Leave.

XXIX.—Privilege leave may be granted, as at present, for sixty days in each year to all officers in military employ, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by them.

When extended. General leave, in extension of privilege leave, can only be granted on the ground of sickness, or some other serious emergency which could not have been foreseen when the officer proceeded on privilege leave. Privilege leave may, however, be converted into general leave with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief or the Government.

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

Assam.	Bunnoo.
Shillong.	Dehra Ismael Khan.
Erinpoora.	Dehra Ghazee Khan.
Deolee.	Rajanpore.
Khairwarra.	Jacobabad.
Khotra.	

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

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

Military Officers in Civil Employ.

XXXIII.—Those military officers (including Warrant officers who hold honorary, veteran, or unattached commissions) in civil or political employ who may elect these Rules when they take leave in India come, as respect periods of leave obtainable and amount of pay to be granted, under the Civil Leave Rules. When they take leave out of India, they come under the Military Leave Rules.

For preparatory or subsidiary leave, see Note 4 of Rule XVIII.

Subsidiary Rule.

XXXIV.—Officers of the Indian Military and Medical Services will be required to notify their intention to accept these Rules, or to adhere to those now existing, on the first occasion of Election of these Rules to be final.

according to the length of his service counting for pension, as shown in Rule XXIII.

His election of these Furlough Rules in no way
Retirement under affects his right to *retire* under
1796 Rules not the Pension Rules of 1796.
affected.

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their taking furlough or general leave after the publication of this Order. Such election must be considered final, and under no plea whatever will an officer be subsequently relieved from the choice thus made.

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

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

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