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Public Service and Special Test Notifications.

Revising, with remarks, the —.

No. 1465 h. dy 12th June 1894.

Communicated to officers of the P.W. Dept. in continuation of G.O. No. 499 W dy 22nd February 94.

(Sd.) J. P.

W.

C.E. for Irrn.
C.E. for Rys.
S.Es.
C.A. to Govt, S. of W. P.P.
Exrs. P.W. Accts.
Exrs. Ry. Accts.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—*cont.*

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Translation Test, Lower Grade—*cont.*..	21. Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Public and Revenue Departments of the Government Secretariat. 22. Translators in the Government Secretariat and in the office of the Board of Revenue. 23. Central Nazirs.	
Account Test, Higher Grade	1. All persons subject to the Revenue Test, Higher Grade. 2. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Board of Revenue (except in the Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture Department, where the inferior limit of pay is Rs. 100). 3. Head Accountants in Collectors' offices and the second Accountant on Rs. 50 in the Nilgiri Collector's Office. 4. Accountants in the Presidency Port Office. 5. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Sea Customs Office. 6. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. 7. District Registrars and the Manager and Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration. 8. The Manager and Treasury officer and the Head Accountant in the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin. 9. Accountant, Appellate Side, High Court. 10. Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Local and Municipal Department of the Government Secretariat. 11. The Budget Clerk in the Chief Secretary's office and the Accountant in the Government Press.	
Account Test, Lower Grade	1. All persons subject to the Revenue Test, Lower Grade. 2. All persons subject to the Jail Test. 3. Clerks in the office of the Consular Agent, Pondicherry.	
Civil Judicial Test	1. Sheristadar, District Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts. 2. Head Clerk in District Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, District Munsifs' Courts, the City Civil Court and the Presidency Court of Small Causes. 3. Appeal Examiner in the High Court. 4. Central Nazirs. 5. District Registrars.	Graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the Second Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed. District Registrars are not required to answer questions on the Civil Rules of Practice.
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	1. Deputy Collectors. 2. Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the First Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	1. Tahsildars. 2. Taluk Sheristadars (when also Magistrates'). 3. Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates). 4. Sheristadars and Head Clerks of Sessions Courts. 5. Police Inspectors (except Reserve Inspectors). 6. Criminal appeals clerk and Criminal Revision cases clerk in the High Court.	Graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the Second Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
Revenue Test, Higher Grade	1. Deputy Collectors. 2. Uncovenanted Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue. 3. First Assistant, Registrar and Head Clerk in the Revenue Department of the Government Secretariat.	

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—*cont.*

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Revenue Test, Lower Grade	1. Huzur Sheristadars. 2. English and Vernacular Head Clerks in Collectors' offices. 3. Tahsildars. 4. Deputy Tahsildars. 5. Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras). 6. Subordinate, Head Assistant and General Charge Deputy Collectors' Head Clerks. 7. Revenue Inspectors.	Under G.O., dated 25th March 1885, No. 369, Revenue, Revenue Inspectors are required to pass in addition an Elementary Test in surveying conducted by the Deputy Superintendents, Revenue Survey.
Sea Customs Test	1. Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.* 2. All other persons in the Sea Customs Department who hold appointments which carry salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.	* In addition to the ordinary tests prescribed for Deputy Collectors.
Jail Test	1. Jailor. 2. Deputy Jailor.	Candidates who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, are not required to pass this test to qualify for the post for which it is prescribed.
Salt and Abkári Tests.		
A (H), B (H), C (H), D (H) E† and F (H).	Inspectors of Salt and Abkári Revenue.	† In the language of the district in which employed and in a second language. ‡ In one language other than the candidate's Vernacular.
A (L); B i, (L), ii (L), iii, iv and v—C i, and ii (L); D i, (L), ii, iii (L) and iv (L); E‡ and F (L).	Assistant Inspectors of Salt and Abkári Revenue.	
A (L); B i, (L), ii (L), iii, iv and v; C i, and ii (L); E§ and F (L).	Sub-Inspectors of Salt and Abkári Revenue and all other officers in the Salt and Abkári Department drawing a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards per mensem.	§ In one language other than the candidate's Vernacular.

14. The names of successful candidates in each test or grade of test, shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, only those being arranged in the order of proficiency who pass in the first class.

Publication of results.

15. To each successful candidate in each separate test or grade of test,—the Salt and Abkári Tests excepted,— a certificate shall be issued specifying the test and grade passed by him, and the class in which he was placed.

Issue of certificates.

16. Application for admission to the examinations shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Commissioner and at all Government treasuries. These applications should reach the office of the Commissioner not later than the 31st July.

Form, time and mode of application.

17. The following are the fees to be paid for admission to the examination: —

Fees.

Name of Test.	Fee prescribed. RS.
1. The Précis-writing Test	4
2. The Translation Test, Higher Grade	6
3. The Translation Test, Lower Grade	4
4. The Account Test, Higher Grade	6
5. The Account Test, Lower Grade	4
6. The Civil Judicial Test	8
7. The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade ...	10
8. The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade ...	8
9. The Revenue Test, Higher Grade	10
10. The Revenue Test, Lower Grade	8
11. The Sea Customs Test	5
12. The Jail Test	7
13. The Salt and Abkári Tests	7 for each test or branch of test according to the Higher Grade. 5 for each test or branch of test according to the Lower Grade.

18. The Commissioner may arrange to hold these examinations in Native States, if the Governments concerned desire it, provided that they undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examinations. A list of places at which it is desired that the examinations should be held, shall be furnished to the Commissioner not less than six months before the date fixed for the examinations.

Examinations in Native States.

[The first examinations under this notification will be held in October 1894.]

SCHEDULE showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed.

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Précis-writing Test	Sub-Judges, District Munsifs, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Inspectors of Police and all ministerial officers (except Registrars and Deputy and Assistant Registrars in the High Court) who hold any office not falling within the scope of article 3 of the Public Service Notification and who are in receipt of salaries amounting to not less than Rs. 60 per mensem.	All ministerial officers who on the 1st July 1894 are in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 80 per mensem, but not less than Rs. 60, shall be required to pass this test before they are promoted to any post carrying higher pay.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—*cont.*

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	1. Translators in the High Court. 2. Translators in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, the City Civil Court, and the Presidency Magistrates' Courts. 3. Translators in District Courts.* 4. The Assistant to the Hindustani Translator to Government. 5. Munshis in the offices of the Translators to Government.	* Candidates for these offices must pass as under :— *Districts.* — *Languages.* Ganjam .. .. Uriya. Vizagapatam .. Telugu or Uriya. Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary Anantapur .. .. Telugu. Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Madras and Nilgiris .. Tamil. South Canara .. Canarese. North and South Malabar .. .. Malayalam. No person shall be appointed to any of the posts for which this test is prescribed, unless he first satisfies the head of the office in which he seeks employment that he can interpret fairly and readily and can read arzis in manuscript, badly written and badly spelt.
Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	1. Subordinate Judge. 2. District Munsif. 3. Sheristadar in District Courts and in Subordinate Judges' Courts. 4. Head Clerks, District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munsifs' Courts. 5. Translators in District Courts.† 6. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, or Clerk in the Correspondence Department of any Court other than the High Court drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards. 7. Head Clerk, Small Cause Courts. 8. Head Clerk in the City Civil Court. 9. Sheristadar 10. English Head Clerk 11. Vernacular Head Clerk 12. Translators and Record-keepers — In Collectors' offices. 13. Head Clerk in the offices of — Sub-Collectors, Head Assistant Collectors and General Charge Deputy Collectors. 14. Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars. 15. Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras.) 16. All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are attached in the office of the Board of Revenue. 17. The Manager and Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Conservators of Forests and Head Clerks in the offices of District Officers. 18. All appointments in Customs Offices which carry a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards. 19. The two Senior Clerks in the offices of the Translators to Government. 20. Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	† Candidates for these offices in the undermentioned districts must, in addition to passing the Higher Grade Test as above, pass the Lower Grade Test as under :— Ganjam .. .. Telugu. Bellary and Anantapur .. .. .. Canarese. Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and Madras .. .. Telugu. Coimbatore .. .. Canarese. South Canara .. Tulu. Graduates in a Vernacular are exempted from this test.

There will be only one grade in this test. It must be passed in two vernaculars, one of which must be Tamil or Telugu and the other not Hindustani. The examination in branches (i) and (ii) will be entirely *viva voce*. All branches of this test must be passed simultaneously.

The marks and time allowed, the percentage of full marks required for passing the test shall be as follows :—

—	Time allowed, hours 3.	Marks allowed.	Percentage of full marks required for a pass.
Branch I	..	100	40 } and 50 per cent. on the whole.
Do. II	..	50	40 }
Do. III	.. ½	30	33 }

This examination will be conducted under the orders of the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue, by the Commissioner himself or by a Deputy Commissioner, with the assistance of a gazetted officer of any department, at such places and times of the year as may be convenient. No fees will be required for this test. No great grammatical knowledge or accuracy of spelling or elegance of expression will be required of candidates, but the languages must be spoken, read and written fluently and intelligibly.

Test F.—Abkári.

The following are the branches of this test, in each of the grades of which a separate paper shall be set :—

(i) Abkári and Opium Acts and Rules.
(ii) Standing Orders relating to Abkári and Opium.

The several branches of this test may be passed at separate examinations.

The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows :—

	Higher grade.	Lower grade.
Branch (i)	50	33
Do. (ii)	50	33

6. The examination in each test, which shall be by means of printed papers, shall be conducted entirely in the English language. Candidates for the Salt and Abkári Tests, who may be ignorant of English shall, however, be permitted to answer in their vernacular.

In what language to be held.

7. The Regulations, Codes and Acts prescribed under any test shall be subject to such modifications, amendments or alterations as may from time to time be made, according as the law may be changed or as Government may direct, and candidates shall be expected to be acquainted with all such alterations, provided they have been published or notified not later than six months from the date of the examination.

Changes in the laws and regulations prescribed as subjects of a test.

8. Subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Commissioner in a time-table to be published annually, candidates shall be at liberty to come up for any one or more of the tests at the same examination.

Number of tests that may be brought up at a time.

9. Candidates may come up for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade, but except in the case of the Salt and Abkári Tests, no candidate shall be allowed to come up for both the Higher and Lower Grades of the same test at the same examination.

Higher and Lower Grades.

10. Except in the case of the Salt and Abkári Tests, no candidate who elects to appear for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade, and who fails to pass the former, shall be entitled to have his name included in the pass-list for the Lower Grade Test, however well he may have acquitted himself. Candidates for the Higher Grades of the Salt and Abkári Tests shall, if they fail to pass, but obtain the minimum marks prescribed for the Lower Grade, be declared to have passed by the Lower Grade.

Failure in Higher Grade.

11. The following table shows the papers to be set in the subjects of examination under each test, the time allowed to answer each paper and the maximum marks assigned to each :—

Duration of examination and maximum marks.

Test.	Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
Précis-writing	Précis-writing	Three hours ..	100
Translation Test, Higher Grade.	Translation from English into Vernacular ..	Three hours ..	100
	Translation from Vernacular into English ..	Do. ..	100
Translation Test, Lower Grade	Translation from English into Vernacular ..	Two hours ..	100
	Translation from Vernacular into English ..	Do.	100
Account Test, Higher Grade.	The Civil Account Code, Volume I	Two hours	60
	The Civil Service Regulations	Do.	60
Account Test, Lower Grade ..	The Civil Account Code	Two hours	60
Civil Judicial Test	The Civil Procedure Code	Three hours	120
	The Indian Evidence Act	Do.	120
	The Limitation Act	One hour and a half ..	60
	The Stamp Act	Do. ..	60
	The transfer of Property and Negotiable Instruments Acts.	Do. ..	60
	The Court-Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act ..	Do. ..	60
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	The Indian Evidence Act	Three hours	120
	The Indian Penal Code	Do.	120
	The Code of Criminal Procedure	Do.	120
	Medical Jurisprudence	Do.	100
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	The Indian Evidence Act	Three hours	120
	The Indian Penal Code	Do.	120
	The Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	120
	Medical Jurisprudence	Do.	100
Revenue Test, Higher Grade ..	Revenue Regulations and Acts	Three hours	120
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue	Do.	120
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts	Do.	100
	Stamp Law and Rules	Two hours	90
Revenue Test, Lower Grade ..	Revenue Regulations and Acts	Three hours	120
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue	Do.	120
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts	Do.	100
Sea Customs Test	Sea Customs Law	Two hours	100
	Rules under the Sea Customs Act	Do.	100
Jail Test	The Indian Penal Code	Two hours	100
	The Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	100
	Special Acts relating to Jails	Do.	100
	Salt and Abkári Tests.		
Test A.—Criminal Law (Higher and Lower Grades).	The Indian Penal Code	Three hours	120
	The Indian Evidence Act	Do.	120
	The Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	120
Test B.—Salt	I. Salt Laws and Rules	Two hours	100
	II. The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).	Three hours	100
	III. Report of the Salt Commission	One hour and a half ..	100
	IV. Dr. Ratton's Hand-book of Common Salt ..	One hour	100
	V. The manufacture and chemistry of common salt.	Half hour	100
Test C.—Accounts	I. The Civil Service Regulations and the Civil Account Code.	Two hours	100
	II. Method of keeping Accounts	Three hours	100
Test D.—Engineering ..	I. Surveying	Two hours	100
	II. Levelling	Do.	100
	III. Mensuration	One hour	100
	IV. Plan Drawing and Estimating	Three hours	100
Test F.—Abkári	I. Abkári and Opium Acts and Rules	Two hours	100
	II. Standing Orders relating to Abkári and Opium.	Do.	100

12. The minima for passing in the several tests shall be as follows :—

Minima for passing.

In the Précis-writing Test, 50 per cent. of the maximum marks ;

In the Translation Test, Higher and Lower Grades, 50 per cent. of the marks for each of the two papers ;

In the Account Test, Lower Grade, 40 per cent. of the maximum marks ;

In the Salt and Abkári Tests, as specified under each separate test ;

In all the other tests, one-third of the maximum marks in each subject, and two-fifths of the aggregate marks for all the subjects.

13. Successful candidates in all tests except the Salt and Abkári tests shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than three-fifths of the aggregate marks, the second of all others.

Classification of passed candidates.

4. Act X of 1889 (Indian Ports Act).
5. Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks Act).
6. Act XI of 1878 (Indian Arms Act).
7. Act IV of 1884 (Indian Explosives Act).
8. Act XII of 1886 (Indian Petroleum Act).

(2) Rules under the Sea Customs Act:

1. Rules and Notifications issued under the Sea Customs Act as collected and published by the Board of Revenue.
2. Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (Chapter III. on Customs), including the rules under the Explosive, Arms and other Acts.
3. Directions for the use of tables for ascertaining strength of spirits by L. Casella.

[Note.—In respect of the Arms, Explosives and Petroleum Acts, only those portions that relate to Importation shall be required.]

Jail Test.

The following are the subjects of the Test:—

(1) The Indian Penal Code, Chapters II, III, IV, IX and X and sections 128–130, and 217–225.
(2) Criminal Procedure Code, Parts I, II and IV, and Chapters XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIV, XXXVII, XXXIX and XLIII.
(3) Madras Regulation II of 1819, the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, the Prisoners' Act, 1871, and the Prisons' Act, 1894.

[Note.—The examination to be held in 1894 will be restricted to Chapters II, III, IX and X of the Penal Code and to Parts I and IV and Chapters XXXIV, XXXVII, XXXIX and XLIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.]

Salt and Abkari Tests.

Test A.—Criminal Law.

The following are the subjects of the Test:—

(1) The Indian Penal Code.
(2) The Indian Evidence Act.
(3) The Criminal Procedure Code.

This test shall be in two Grades, Higher and Lower, corresponding, so far as the subjects go, with the Higher and Lower Grades of the Criminal Judicial Test.

The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows:—

	Higher grade.	Lower grade.
Penal Code	30	25
Evidence Act	25	20
Criminal Procedure Code	30	25

Test B.—Salt.

The following are the branches of this test in each of the grades of which a separate paper shall be set:—

(i) The Salt Laws, and the Rules passed thereunder having the force of law.
(ii) The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue relating to Salt, and also those falling under the heads of Government Law Suits, Treasury and Finance, Contingencies, Office Routine, Public Servants, and Weights and Measures, with the corresponding appendices, so far as applicable to the Salt and Abkári Department; the Circular Orders of the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue, and the practice of the Department in cases not specially provided for by Standing or Circular Orders or by Rules.
(iii) The report of the Salt Commission, 1876.
(iv) Dr. Ratton's Hand-book of Common Salt.
(v) The Manufacture and Chemistry of Saltpetre.

The several branches of this test may be passed at separate examinations. Branches (i) and (ii) will be in two Grades, the Higher in branch (i) including the Salt Laws in force throughout India, as well as the Laws and Rules in force in the Madras Presidency. There will be no examination according to a Lower Grade in branches (iii), (iv) and (v) of this test.

The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows:—

	Higher grade.	Lower grade.
Branch (i)	50	33
Do. (ii)	50	33
Do. (iii)	30	...
Do. (iv)	40	...
Do. (v)	40	...

Test C.—Accounts.

The following are the branches of this test, in each of the grades of which a separate paper shall be set:—

(i) The Civil Service Regulations, so far as they relate to Uncovenanted Officers employed in the Salt and Abkári Department, and the Civil Account Code, Chapters 1, 3 to 7, 10 and 15 of the 5th Edition.
(ii) The method of keeping the accounts and rendering the returns as required in the Salt and Abkári Department.

The several branches of this test may be passed at separate examinations.
There will be no examination according to a Lower Grade in branch (i) of this test.
The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows:—

	Higher grade.	Lower grade.
Branch (i)	30	...
Do. (ii)	50	25

Test D.—Engineering.

The following are the branches of this test, in each of which a separate paper shall be set:—

(i) Surveying with chain and compass; keeping a field-book; and plotting an ordinary survey of fairly-level country to a simple scale.
(ii) The theory and practice of levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Dumpy level; also keeping a field-book, and drawing sections to simple scales.
(iii) The mensuration of planes and solids.
(iv) The preparation of plans and estimates for, and the execution of simple construction and repair works of the following descriptions, such as are in ordinary use in the Department:—
  (*a*) Roads including small bridges.
  (*b*) Offices, peons' lines, &c.
  (*c*) Embankments and channels.

The several branches of this test may be passed at separate examinations.

Candidates for Test D, Higher Grade, shall further be required to execute and plot a simple survey, and also to run and draw the section of an easy line of levels before a local Committee composed of an officer of the Public Works Department and of an Assistant Commissioner or other superior officer of the Salt and Abkári Department. Two-thirds of the full marks must be obtained for a pass in practical surveying and levelling. The time to be allowed for surveying and levelling shall be determined by the local Committee.

There shall be no examination according to a Lower Grade in branch (ii) of this test.

The text-books to be studied for Test D are:—

Notes on Building and Road-making. } Published by Messrs. Higginbotham and Co.
Schoury's Text-book on estimating. }

Catechism on Surveying and Levelling, by Mr. D'Cruz for branches (i) and (ii)—Surveying and Levelling; and the College of Engineering Manual on Mensuration for branch (iii).

The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows:—

	Higher grade.	Lower grade.
Branch (i)	40	25
Do. (ii)	40	...
Do. (iii)	50	30
Do. (iv)	60	40

Test E.—Linguistic.

The following are the branches of this test:—

(i) Ability to converse fluently in a vernacular language spoken in the Madras Presidency other than Hindustani.
(ii) Reading an arzi, badly written in a difficult hand and badly spelt.
(iii) Writing an order in the vernacular.

2. These examinations have been instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates possessing the necessary educational qualifications for the special duties appertaining to particular departments of the public service, or to particular appointments or offices therein.

Objects for which instituted.

3. These examinations shall (except Salt and Abkári Test E and the practical portion of Salt and Abkári Test D) be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, and shall be conducted according to such instructions as he may issue to Examiners appointed by him.

By whom to be conducted.

4. Subject to the limitations in notes (1) and (2) the Special Tests shall be open to all persons who hold, or are eligible to hold, superior appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem or upwards in the public service.

To whom open.

NOTE.—The Revenue Test, Higher Grade, shall be open only to graduates and to all students of the College of Agriculture who have obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Examination.

The Criminal Judicial Tests, Higher and Lower Grades, shall be open only to graduates, to candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts, and to all students of the College of Agriculture who have obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Examinations. In the case of Muhammadans, however, and of candidates who can prove that they were born and have been mainly educated in the Ceded Districts or the Northern Circars, men who are not F. A.'s shall continue to be eligible to appear for these Tests until 1st January 1896.

Subjects and scope of examination.

5. The subjects of the several tests, and the scope of the examination in each of them shall be as hereinunder specified :—

PRECIS-WRITING TEST.

Candidates shall be required to write, in narrative form, a *précis* of a set of official papers relating to the same subject.

Besides showing that they understand the subject-matter dealt with in the papers, candidates shall be expected to write legibly, spell correctly, and express themselves grammatically and intelligibly. No candidate shall be allowed to pass who shows himself deficient in these respects.

TRANSLATION TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The examination shall comprise :—

(1) The translation of an official paper from English into the candidate's Vernacular language, and

(2) The translation of an official paper from the candidate's Vernacular language into English.

The papers given for Translation in this test shall be such as persons filling the appointments for which the test is prescribed may be expected to deal with in the ordinary course of business, and shall be sufficiently long and difficult to test the ability of the candidate to translate accurately and rapidly. The Vernacular papers given for translation into English shall not be printed, but shall be written in a pretty difficult hand and lithographed.

The following are the Vernacular languages that may be brought up :—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani and Uriya.

TRANSLATION TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The examination shall comprise :—

(1) The translation of an ordinary official paper from English into the candidate's Vernacular language, and

(2) The translation of an ordinary official paper from the candidate's Vernacular language into English.

The papers set for the Lower Grade shall be of less difficulty than those for the Higher Grade, and shall be such as persons filling the posts for which the test is prescribed may be expected to deal with in the ordinary course of business.

The following are the Vernacular languages that may be brought up :—Tamil, Telugu Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani, Uriya and Tulu.

ACCOUNT TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) The Civil Account Code, Vol. I, 5th edition.

(2) The Civil Service Regulations, 2nd edition, Chapters III, IV, V (Sections i and iii), VI (Sections i and vii), IX, X, XI (Sections i and iv), XII (Section ii), XIV (Sections i and ii), XXXIX (Section ii), XL (Sections i and ii), XLVII and LIII.

ACCOUNT TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The Civil Account Code, Vol. I, 5th Edition, Chapters 1, 3—7, 10, 15 and 18.

CIVIL JUDICIAL TEST.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure.
(2) The Indian Evidence Act.
(3) The Limitation Act.
(4) The Stamp Act.
(5) The Transfer of Property and Negotiable Instruments Acts.
(6) The Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act.
* (7) The Contract Act.
* (8) The Rules of Practice (Civil) of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the Appellate Side and of the Courts subordinate thereto — as revised up to date.

The paper on the Indian Evidence Act shall be the same as the paper for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and, generally, the papers for this test shall be of the Lower Grade standard.

* (These two subjects are prescribed for the examinations to be held in 1895 and subsequent years).

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.
Candidates shall be expected to have read Cunningham's Commentaries, or any similar work.

(2) The Indian Penal Code and the Acts amending the same.
Candidates shall be expected to have read Mayne's Commentaries, or any similar work.

(3) The Code of Criminal Procedure and the Acts amending the same.

(4) Medical Jurisprudence.
Gribble and Hehir's "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," 3rd Edition, omitting Chapter 5 of Section I, Chapter 1 of Section IV, and Chapters 6 and 7 of Section V.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects of this test shall be the same as those for the Criminal Higher Grade, but candidates shall not be expected to have read any Commentaries on the Acts and Codes prescribed, and the papers set shall be of an easier description than those set for the Higher Grade.

In Medical Jurisprudence, the text-book and portions prescribed are "Gribble and Hehir's Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," Chapters 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Section I; Chapters 1, 2 and 3 of Section II; Chapters 1 and 3 of Section III; Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 5 of Section V.

REVENUE TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) Revenue Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue, except Stamps.
(2) The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue as last revised.
(3) The Stamp Law and Rules.
(The Stamp Manual published under the authority of the Board of Revenue.)
(4) The Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts.

REVENUE TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects for the Lower Grade of this test shall be the same as the subjects for the Higher Grade, omitting "Stamp Law and Rules;" but the papers set shall be easier than those for the Higher Grade, and shall refer only to those portions of the Regulations and Board's Standing Orders, a knowledge of which is requisite in the offices to which this test is made applicable.

SEA CUSTOMS TEST.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) SEA CUSTOMS LAW :
1. Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs Act).
2. Act VIII of 1894 (Indian Tariff Act).
3. Act V of 1883 (Merchant Shipping Act).

Schedule B showing the various offices in "Superior Service," &c.—*cont.*

Officers or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
Salt and Abkari Department.		
ector, Salt and Abkári Revenue ..	Tests A, B, C, D and F Salt and Abkári Tests, Higher Grade and in Test E in two languages.	Sub-Inspectors and other employés on Rs. 50 and upwards shall not be required to appear for Test E unless they have served for twelve months in a district in which their own language is not exclusively spoken.
stant Inspectors	Tests A, B, C, D and F—Lower Grade and in Test E in one Vernacular language other than candidate's Vernacular language.	Upper Secondary and Matriculation passed candidates, First-in-Arts men and graduates shall not be required to pass in one of the two Vernaculars under Test E, Linguistic, of the Salt Tests, except under Section II, if their second language at the respective examinations was this Vernacular.
Inspectors and all other officers in eipt of a salary of Rs. 50 and upards *per mensem*.	Tests A, B, C and F—Lower Grade and in Test E in one Vernacular language other than candidate's own Vernacular language.	Candidates who have passed the Government Intermediate Technical examination in Mensuration or in Surveying and Levelling or in Building—Drawing and Estimating shall be exempted from passing in the corresponding subjects comprised in Salt Test D—Engineering.
Judicial Department.		
slators in the High Court ..	Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	....
istadars in District Courts ..	Civil Judicial Test * .. .. .. / Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade* / Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
slators in District Courts	Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	Translators in certain District Courts are required to have passed the Translation Test, Lower Grade, in a second language.
l Clerks in District Courts ..	Civil Judicial Test * .. .. .. / Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.* / Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
slators in the Court of Small Causes, adras.	Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	....
slators in the City Civil Court .. l Clerk in the Court of Small uses, Madras.	Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	....
	Civil Judicial Test * .. .. .. / Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
l Clerk, City Civil Court	Civil Judicial Test * .. .. .. / Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
rdinate Judges and District Munfs.	B.L. Degree Examination, or Pleader's Test, First Grade and Translation Test, Lower Grade.	....
istadar, Subordinate Judges' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test * .. .. .. / Translation Test, Lower Grade * ..	....
l Clerk, Subordinate Judges' Courts d District Munsifs' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test * .. .. .. / Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
f Clerk or Manager in the Presincy Magistrates' Courts.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade† / Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
slators in the Presidency Magistes' Courts.	Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	....
al Examiner in the High Court ..	Civil Judicial Test *	....
inal appeals clerk / inal revision cases clerk } in the High Court.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.*	....
strar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, cord-keeper or Clerk in the Correndence Department in any Court her than the High Court drawing laries of Rs. 50 and upwards.	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
untant, Appellate Side, High Court.	Account Test, Higher Grade	....
ral Nazirs	Civil Judicial Test * .. .. .. / Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Jail Department.		
r	Jail Test .. .. / Account Test, Lower Grade ..	Candidates who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, will not be required to pass the Jail Test to qualify for the posts for which it is prescribed.
ty Jailor	Jail Test .. .. / Account Test, Lower Grade ..	....

* Or the Pleader's Test, Second Grade. † Or the Pleader's Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination.

Schedule B showing the various offices in "Superior Service," &c.—*cont.*

Officers or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
Police Department.		
Police Inspector (except Reserve Inspector).	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. *	Police Inspectors are required to pass after appointment a test in Police Departmental Orders and Practice.
Educational Department.		
Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools.	The Sub-Assistant's Test.	Upper Secondary passed candidates who are Europeans or Eurasians are exempted from passing the compulsory test prescribed in the notification sanctioned in G.O., of the 17th September 1886, No. 600, Educational, if their second language at the Upper Secondary Examination was a Vernacular.
Clerks in receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards.	The Sub-Assistant's Test B in Branch II (i) Madras Educational Rules and Branch III (i) Grant-in Aid Code.	
Teachers in Government Colleges and Schools.	L. T. Degree Examination or Teacher's Certificate Examination of the Grade corresponding to their general education attainments.	
Gymnastic Instructors	Gymnastic Instructor's Certificate Examination.	
Registration Department.		
District Registrars	Civil Judicial Test .. .. .. / Account Test, Higher Grade	Registrars are not required to pass in Civil Rules of Practice.
The Manager and Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	Account Test, Higher Grade	....
Miscellaneous.		
The Assistant to the Hindustani Translator to Government.	Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	....
Munshis in the Offices of the Translators to Government.	Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	....
The two Senior Clerks in the Offices of the Translators to Government.	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
The Manager and Treasury Officer and the Head Accountant in the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	Account Test, Higher Grade ..	....
Clerks in the office of the Consular Agent, Pondicherry.	Account Test, Lower Grade.	....

* Or the Pleader's Test, Second Grade.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

No. 57.—The examinations known as the Special Test Examinations shall be held annually in the month of October, beginning on the third Monday. They shall be held at such places as may from time to time be notified.

Examinations when to be held.

The following is a list of the Special Tests:—

(1) The Précis-writing Test.
(2) The Translation Test, Higher Grade.
(3) The Translation Test, Lower Grade.
(4) The Account Test, Higher Grade.
(5) The Account Test, Lower Grade.
(6) The Civil Judicial Test.
(7) The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.
(8) The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.
(9) The Revenue Test, Higher Grade.
(10) The Revenue Test, Lower Grade.
(11) The Sea Customs Test.
(12) The Jail Test.
(13) The Salt and Abkári Tests.

Note (1)—The appointments or offices for which each of the above tests is prescribed are shown in the schedule attached to this Notification.

Note (2)—By this Notification the Special Tests have been rendered applicable to a number of appointments to which they were not applicable hitherto; until the 1st January 1896 candidates for these newly-added appointments are not required to have passed the test or tests prescribed therefor in this Notification. This concession does not, however, extend to candidates for appointments for which the Précis-Writing Test is newly prescribed.

SCHEDULE B showing the various offices in "Superior Service" for which Special, Professional, or Technical Tests are prescribed.

Officers or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
GENERAL.		
Sub-Judges, District Munsifs, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Inspectors of Police and all ministerial officers (except Registrars and Deputy and Assistant Registrars of the High Court) who hold any office not falling within the scope of Article 3 of the Public Service Notification and who are in receipt of salaries amounting to not less than Rs. 60 *per mensem*.	Précis-writing Test	All ministerial officers who, on the 1st July 1894, are in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 80 *per mensem*, but not less than Rs. 60, shall be required to pass this test before they are promoted to any post carrying higher pay.
GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.		
First Assistant, Registrar, Head Clerk } in the Revenue Department.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade .. .. Account Test, Higher Grade ..	....
Budget Clerk in the Public Department.	Account Test, Higher Grade ..	....
Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Local and Municipal Department.	Do. do. ..	....
Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Public and Revenue Departments.	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Translators	Do. do. ..	....
Accountant in the Government Press ..	Account Test, Higher Grade ..	....
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.		
Uncovenanted Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade .. Account Test, do. .. Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Deputy Collectors	Revenue Test, Higher Grade .. Account Test, do. .. Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.*	All persons appointed in the post of Deputy Collector are required to pass also the Compulsory Vernacular Test for Deputy Collectors in two languages before the Board of Examiners.
Huzur Sheristadar	Revenue Test, Lower Grade .. .. Account Test, do. .. .. Translation Test, do.	....
English Head Clerks, Vernacular Head Clerks, Record-keepers, Translators } in Collectors' offices.	Revenue Test, Lower Grade .. .. Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Head Accountants in Collectors' offices.	Account Test, Higher Grade	....
The Second Accountant on Rs. 50 in the Nilgiri Collector's office.	Do. do.	
Head Clerks in { Sub-Collectors' offices .. Head Assistant Collectors' offices .. .. General Charge Deputy Collectors' offices ..	Revenue Test, Lower Grade .. .. Account Test, do. .. .. Translation Test, do.	....
Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates).	Revenue Test, Lower Grade .. .. Account Test, do. .. .. Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.†	....
	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	
Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras).	Revenue Test, Lower Grade .. .. Account Test, do. .. .. Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	Taluk Sheristadars when they are also Magistrates are required to have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.
Revenue Inspectors	Revenue Test, Lower Grade .. .. Account Test, do.	....
Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Board of Revenue (except in the Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture Department, where the inferior limit of pay is Rs. 100).	Account Test, Higher Grade	.. ..
All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are attached in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Translators in the Office of the Board of Revenue.	Do. do. ..	....
Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.	Account Test, Higher Grade	....

* Or the Pleader's Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination. † Or the Pleader's Test, Second Grade.

Schedule B showing the various offices in "Superior Service," &c.—*cont.*

Officers or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
FOREST DEPARTMENT.		
Forest Ranger	The Language Test, the Surveying Test, and the Departmental Test, prescribed for officers of the Subordinate Staff in the Forest Code or the examination for the certificate of the Dehra Dún Forest School and the Government Technical Examination in Forestry (Intermediate Grade).	Upper Secondary passed candidates shall not be required to pass the Lower Standard Language Test for officers of the Superior Staff, and the Language Test for officers of the Subordinate Staff prescribed in the Forest Code, if their second language at the Upper Secondary Examination was a vernacular. Candidates who have passed the Government Intermediate Technical examination in Surveying and Levelling shall be exempted from passing the Lower Standard test in this subject prescribed in the Forest Code.
The Manager and Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Conservators of Forests.	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Head Clerks in the offices of District Forest-officers.	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. (*Executive Branch.*)		
Assistant Engineer	Examinations prescribed for the Civil and Mechanical Engineering Classes, College of Engineering, Madras, and also the B.C.E. Degree Examination.	....
Engineer Subordinates	Examinations prescribed for the Engineer Subordinate (Overseer) Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Candidates must be certified to have completed both the Theoretical and the Practical course prescribed.
Draftsmen	Examinations prescribed for the Draftsmen Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Candidates must be certified to have completed the prescribed course, and to have passed the final examination before the Board appointed for the purpose.
Surveyors	Examination prescribed for the Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Do.
SURVEY DEPARTMENT.		
Probationary Deputy Surveyor ..	Examinations prescribed for the Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Temporary hands will not be required to have passed these tests.
Draftsmen	Examinations prescribed for the Draftsmen Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Assistant to District Surgeon	Examinations for the Degree of M.B. & C.M., M.D., or L.M.S., of the Madras University.	....
Apothecary (Military)	Examinations prescribed for the Students of the Apothecary Department in the Madras Medical College.	....
Hospital Assistant, Military Branch ..	Examinations prescribed for the Students of the Hospital Assistant Department in the Madras Medical College.	....
Civil Hospital Assistant	Examinations prescribed for Students of the Hospital Assistant Department in the Madras Medical College.	....
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.		
Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.	Sea Customs Test .. .. .. Revenue Test, Higher Grade .. Account Test, Higher Grade .. Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.*	All persons appointed in the post of Deputy Collector are required to pass also the Compulsory Vernacular Test for Deputy Collectors in two languages before the Board of Examiners.
All other persons in the Sea Customs Department who hold appointments which carry salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.	Sea Customs Test .. .. .. Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Sea Customs office.	Account Test, Higher Grade	....
Accountants in the Presidency Port Office.	Do. do.	....

* Or the Pleader's Test, First Grade, or the B. L. Degree Examination.

4. The following classes of persons are granted the concessions indicated below :—

(1) Pensioners and Reservists of the Native Army are not required to have passed any tests before appointment to inferior service;

(2) Pensioned Native officers of the rank of Jamadar or Subadar and other military pensioners possessing regimental certificates of education (class II for non-commissioned officers and class I for other ranks) are not required to have qualified according to the preceding articles of this notification before appointment to the following posts, viz.—

(i) the posts of Inspector, Station-House officer, Head Constable and Inspector-General's office Storekeeper in the Police Department;

(ii) the post of Sub-Inspector in the Salt and Abkári Department;

(iii) the posts of Chief, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief and Head Warder and of Assistant Jailor in the Jail Department.

(3) Draftsmen and Surveyors in the Public Works Department who possess first-class certificates of the College of Engineering, Madras, may be appointed to any post in the Conservancy establishment.

(4) Candidates for the posts of Draftsman and Surveyor in all departments are required to produce a certificate of a suitable grade from the College of Engineering, Madras, but are not required to have qualified according to article 2.

(5) Candidates for the post of Hospital Assistant are required to produce a certificate from the Medical College, Madras, but are not required to have qualified according to article 2.

(6) Candidates for the post of Deputy Inspector of Vaccination are required to possess such qualifications only as are mentioned in the Vaccination Code.

(7) Pandits and Munshis, Gymnastic Instructors and Industrial Teachers in Government Schools are required to possess such qualifications only as are specified in the Educational Rules.

(8) Shroffs and Assistant Shroffs are required to qualify under article 1 only.

(9) Head Constables who have passed the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, are eligible for appointment to the rank of Inspector.

5. In addition to the general education qualification mentioned in Article 3, candidates before appointment to particular posts, or before promotion to or confirmation in such, shall be required to pass such tests of a special, professional, or technical nature as may from time to time be declared by Government to be applicable to them. A list of these particular posts and of the qualifying tests required for each is given in Schedule B to this Notification.

SCHEDULE A showing what appointments in the "Superior" and "Inferior" Services of Government fall under, or are excluded from, the operation of Article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

To be included.	To be excluded.	Remarks.
I	II	III
GENERAL.		
(1) Superior Appointments— All appointments carrying pay less than Rs. 15 *per mensem*, which are classed as "Superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, with the exception of those specially excluded by this Schedule. All Shroffs and Assistant Shroffs, whatever their pay.	(1) The appointments of the following servants, which are menial in character:— Gardeners; Chowkidars; Malichowkidars; Messengers; Masaljis; Night-watchmen; Watchmen; Punka-pullers; Sweepers; Scavengers or Totis; Water-carriers; Pakkalis; Dhooly-bearers; Cooks; Lamp-lighters.	
(2) Inferior Appointments— The appointments of the following classes of servants, which are classed under "Inferior Service" in the Civil Service Regulations:— Clerks, Section-writers, Reference-pickers, Copyists, Conicopillais, Attenders or Dufterbunds; Muchies or Daftaries; Peons in all departments including those on field duty; Gollahs; Daffadars; Chobdars; Jamadars (with the exception of those employed in the Commissariat Department); Dalayats; All lascars whose duties are similar to those of peons and are not menial in character.		

Schedule A showing what appointments in the "Superior" and "Inferior," &c.—*cont.*

To be included.	To be excluded.	Remarks.
I	II	III
DEPARTMENTAL.		
(1) Settlement Department— Field Peons.	(1) Settlement Department—	
(2) Survey Department— Draughtsmen, Compositors, Measuring Peons, Field Surveyors.	(2) Survey Department— Artificers, Lithographers.	
(3) Separate Revenue Department— Amins, Petty Officers.	(3) Separate Revenue Department—	
(4) Inam Commissioner's Office— Pasters.	(4) Inam Commissioner's Office—	
(5) Village Offices— Karnams, Village Headmen and Monegars (after 1st January 1896).	(5) Village Offices— All Village Officers other than those required to pass the Primary Examination.	Karnams, Village headmen and Monegars are required to have passed the Village Officer's Special Test from the 1st January 1896.
(6) Stamp Department— Counters and Markers.	(6) Stamp Department—	
(7) Ports— Flagstaff Signallers, Flag Lascars, Light-keepers (First-class), Head Light-keepers, Godown-keepers.	(7) Ports— Boatmen, Light-keepers of the 2nd and 3rd classes, and Catamaram Maistries.	
(8) Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency— Coin-payers, Potadars, Note-pasters and Stitchers, Note-cancellors, Pressmen.	(8) Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency— Mechanics, Assistant Potadars.	
(9) Jails— Warders and Head Warders.	(9) Jails—	
(10) Government Central Museum—	(10) Government Central Museum— Humals.	
(11) Civil Courts— Amins, Process-writers, Process-peons, Court-keepers, Bailiffs.	(11) Civil Courts—	
(12) Police— Constables and Head Constables.	(12) Police—	
(13) Educational Department— Teachers in Government Schools, Laboratory and Museum Attendants.	(13) Educational Department— Sewing Mistresses and Sewing Masters.	
(14) Medical Department— Compounders.	(14) Medical Department— Ward Attendants, Ward Coolies, Warders in Lunatic Asylums, Packers in Medical Stores Tindals.	
(15) Presses— Compositors and Apprentices.	(15) Presses— Pressmen, Ballmen, Wheelers, Distributors.	
(16) Public Works Department— Store-keepers, Messengers and Superintendents of Irrigation and Conservancy Establishments.	(16) Public Works Department— Lascars on Rupees five *per mensem* and under.	
(17) Commissariat Department— Salutries.	(17) Commissariat Department— Jamadars, Mahouts, Drivers, Saddlers, Sarwans, Shoesmiths, Blacksmiths, Bellowsmen, Hammermen, Carpenters, Sirdars, Mates and Bearers on the Ambulance Establishment, Weighmen, Measuringmen, Coopers.	
(18) Army Remount Department— Choudries, Duffadars, Farm Head Maistries, Farm Head Ploughmen, Garden Maistries, Chabook Sowars, Hospital Ward Coolies.	(18) Army Remount Department— Carpenters, Ironsmiths, Shoesmiths, Bullock-drivers, Gramboilers, Horse-keepers, Chucklers, Ploughmen, Labourers.	
(19) Army Clothing Department— Store-keepers and Assistant Store-keepers, Packing Overseers.	(19) Army Clothing Department— Examining Maistries, Maistry Lascars, Head Lascars, Maistry Tailors, Cutting Tailors, Carpenters.	

3. The notifications have been revised with great care, but it is probable that inaccuracies still appear in them; the Government, therefore, invites heads of departments to bring to notice all errors and omissions which they may observe. The notifications as amended up to date should be re-published by the Commissioner for Government Examinations each year, in January, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Commissioner for Government Examinations.
„ the Honorable the Chief Justice, with C.L.
„ all Departments of the Secretariat.
„ all Heads of Departments.
Gazette (Notifications).

APPENDIX.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The following Notification is published for general information. It will comeinto operation on the 1st July 1894.

NOTE 1.—The rules contained in this Notification shall in no wise affect the promotion of persons who held permanent appointments before they first came into force on the 1st July 1894, nor shall they apply to persons acting in appointments for which, though qualified under the rules in force on the 30th June 1894, they may not be qualified under the present Notification, such persons being eligible for confirmation in the appointments in which they are officiating if they fall permanently vacant before termination of the acting incumbency.

NOTE 2.—These rules apply, unless otherwise expressly provided, to all appointments, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, temporary or acting.

NOTE 3.—Appointments carrying incremental pay are, for the purposes of this notification, treated as appointments carrying a fixed pay equal to the average pay calculated in accordance with Article 164 of the Civil Service Regulations.

1. No person shall be eligible for appointment to a post, carrying a pay of less than Rs. 15 *per mensem*, but classed as "superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, nor, from the 1st January 1897, shall any person be eligible for appointment to any of the posts classed as "inferior" which are specified in column I of Schedule A appended to this Notification, unless he has passed the Primary Examination, or some other examination accepted by Government for the purposes of this Notification as equivalent to it.

NOTE 1.—The following examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Primary Examination:—
(1) The late Upper Primary Examination, if the certificate was granted before 1st December 1889.
(2) The late Special Upper Primary Examination.
(3) The late General Test Examination.
(4) The late Middle School Examination.
(5) The Lower Secondary Examination.

NOTE 2.—Though the Primary Examination qualification will not be insisted upon till 1st January 1897 in the case of "inferior" appointments, heads of offices and departments shall, in making such appointments, give preference as a rule to "passed" men.

2. No person shall be eligible for appointment to a post, carrying a pay of Rs. 15 *per mensem* and upwards and classed as "superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, unless he has passed the Madras Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, or some other examination accepted by Government for the purposes of this Notification as equivalent to them. Persons, not being natives of India, who have passed no public examination, must satisfy Government that they have received an education at least up to the standard of the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination.

NOTE 1.—The following examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination:—
(1) The late Higher Examination for Women.
(2) The Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examinations.
(3) The Matriculation Examination of the London University.
The cases of persons who have passed other examinations of a similar character may be referred for the special orders of Government.

NOTE 2.—All undergraduates shall be required to have passed in Hand-writing as prescribed under English language in the Upper Secondary Examination Notification.

3. Articles 1 and 2 shall not be held applicable to the following appointments:—
(1) Appointments which are specially mentioned in column II of schedule A appended to this notification.
(2) Appointments in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari.
(3) Acting appointments in any department which do not exceed three months in duration, if the acting allowance available is not more than Rs. 15 *per mensem*; provided that the sanction of the Head of the Department is obtained before any unpassed man is appointed.
(4) Appointments in the Forest Department which—
(*a*) are of a temporary character and carry pay which is chargeable to "Conservancy and Works;"
(*b*) are of a permanent or temporary character and carry pay which is not chargeable to "Works" and does not exceed Rs. 12 *per mensem*.
(*c*) carry a pay of more than Rs. 12 but not more than Rs. 15, provided that the Board of Revenue is satisfied that qualified candidates cannot be obtained.
(5) The appointments of classifiers and head classifiers on the Field Establishments of Deputy Commissioners of Settlement (subject, however, to the condition that the sanction of the Commissioner is obtained).
(6) The appointments of extra and temporary hands in the Revenue Settlement Department.
(7) Temporary appointments in the Survey Department.
(8) The appointment of Copyist in all departments.
(9) Appointments in the Public Works Department, the pay of which is chargeable to "Works."

No. 67, Educational, and inquiring whether it is considered necessary that Accountants in the office of the Collector of Sea Customs on receipt of salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards should be subject to the Account Test, Higher Grade, as now simplified.

2. With reference thereto I have the honour to state that I am not disposed to recommend that Accountants in this office on receipt of salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards should be exempt from the operations of the rule requiring them to pass the test merely because "Book-keeping" has now been excluded from the curriculum of subjects prescribed for that test, but on the other hand I am of opinion that it is absolutely necessary that such men should have a knowledge of the subjects prescribed for the test and I would accordingly recommend that men appointed to these posts should be required to pass the test as now simplified, viz., in the Civil Account Code, Volume I, and portions of the Civil Service Regulations.

Resolution—dated 31st March 1894, Mis. No. 1418.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 19th March 1894, Mis. No. 1226.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Transferred to the Educational Department.

OOTACAMUND,
23*rd April* 1894.

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Ag. Secy. to Govt., R.D.

From the Superintendent, Madras Survey (through the Revenue Department), dated 21st March 1894, No. 38-G.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that, so far as the Survey Department is concerned, no further revision of the draft Public Service and Special Test notifications appears necessary.

From the Superintendent, Government Central Museum (through the Revenue Department), dated 31st March 1894, No. 269.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that he has no remarks to offer regarding the proposed modifications in the revised drafts of the Public Service and Special Test notifications.

ORDER—dated 9th May 1894, No. 317, Educational.

The Government has found it expedient to recast the form of the Public Service Notification and to make certain other changes the more important of which are referred to below.

(1) The revised notification will come into force from the 1st July 1894.

(2) The privilege of appointing unpassed men in the Ceded Districts, Ganjám and parts of Coimbatore to act in vacancies not exceeding three months in duration irrespective of the pay attaching thereto will be withdrawn from heads of departments; it will, in the opinion of Government, suffice if heads of departments have a general power to sanction in any locality the appointment of unpassed men to acting vacancies not exceeding three months in duration when the allowance available is not more than Rs. 15 *per mensem*.

(3) In the Commissioner's draft, Laboratory Attendants are incorrectly shown as exempt from the Examination rules; this has been altered.

(4) Mr. Cardew's opinion on the subject of admitting military pensioners to the Jail Department has been accepted and the necessary alterations have been made.

(5) The omission of any reference in Schedule B to the Translation, Lower, against the Uncovenanted Assistant, Board of Revenue, is apparently due to an oversight, which has been rectified.

(6) For the reason given by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, the condition requiring candidates for Salt Test D who have passed the Intermediate examination in mensuration, &c., to have passed a practical test has been omitted.

(7) The test shown in Schedule B against Educational Department clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards has never been prescribed by Government; for the present it will stand, but the Director of Public Instruction should explain why it has been prescribed.

(8) The Board of Revenue will observe that the concession granted to Classifiers and Head Classifiers of the Settlement Department by the revised notification is not restricted to men drawing not more than Rs. 40 *per mensem*.

(9) The Board's opinion that Village officers of the specified classes should be required to have passed the Primary Examination from the 1st January 1896 instead of the 1st January 1897 is accepted; a reference to the Village Officers' Special Test has been inserted in column III of Schedule A.

2. The Special Test Notification calls for the following remarks:—

(1) The word "superior" has been inserted before "appointments" in Article 4 as suggested by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, but, in other respects, this article stands in no need of alteration.

(2) Note (2) to Article 4 has been omitted as superfluous.

(3) The privilege granted to certain classes by Note (1) to Article 4 has been extended to Muhammadans at the suggestion of certain petitioners; also, in view of the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Monro, the words "who can prove that they were born and have been mainly educated in" have been substituted for the words "coming from" in the same note.

(4) It has been decided to require all persons in the Public and Revenue Departments of the Secretariat to pass the Translation Test, Lower, before appointment to clerical posts carrying Rs. 50 *per mensem* and upwards.

(5) The Government accepts Colonel Porteous' assurance that it is not necessary to prescribe the Translation Test, Lower, for Inspectors of Police.

(6) At the suggestion of the heads of the offices concerned, the Government has resolved to prescribe the Account Test, Higher, for all Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Collector of Sea Customs and the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery and for all Accountants in the office of the Presidency Port Officer; but the Board's opinion that there are no appointments in the offices of District Forest-officers for which the Account Test should be prescribed is accepted.

(7) At the recommendation of the Board, the Account Test, Higher, will not be prescribed for Accountants drawing less than Rs. 100 in the Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture branch of the Board's office.

(8) As suggested by the heads of departments concerned, the Account Test, Higher, will be prescribed for—

(i) District Registrars,
(ii) the Manager of, and Accountants drawing Rs. 50 and upwards in, the office of the Inspector-General of Registration,
(iii) the Accountant, Appellate Side, High Court, and
(iv) the Manager and Treasury Officer and the Head Accountant in the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin;

the Account Test, Higher, will also be prescribed for clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Local and Municipal Department of the Secretariat, for the Budget clerk in the Chief Secretary's office and for the Accountant in the Government Press; the Account Test, Lower, will be prescribed for clerks in the office of the Consular Agent, Pondicherry.

6. With reference to paragraph 10 of the Public Department order, communicated with second Government Order read above, the only alteration which the Board has to suggest is that Test VI A be added to the tests enumerated at the end of clause (i) of Article XIII of the rules for admission to the Madras Provincial Civil Service.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) L. M. WYNCH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Endorsement, Mis. No. 1475.

Paragraphs 1 to 5 of the Proceedings read above will be transferred to the Educational Department.

2. A separate communication will be addressed to the Public Department with reference to paragraph 6 of the Proceedings.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10*th April* 1894.

(Signed) L. A. BUCKLEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Educational Department.
Copy to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

No. 71.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

With reference to paragraphs 3 (4) and 3 (9) of G.O., No. 67, Educational, dated 2nd February 1894, the undersigned has the honour to state that the Translation Test, Lower, may be extended as proposed to all appointments in the Revenue Secretariat to which a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards is attached, and that the Revenue Test, Higher, may be prescribed for the posts of 1st and 2nd Assistants in the same office.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10*th April* 1894.

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Educational Department.

G.O., dated 11th April 1894, No. 242, Public.

Read—again G.O., dated 23rd February 1894, No. 134, Public.

Order—dated 11th April 1894, No. 242, Public.

In regard to the question of making the Translation Test, Lower, applicable to all appointments of Rs. 50 and above in the Government office, the Educational Department will be informed that none but graduates are entertained in the Chief Secretariat, and that the majority of them, having passed in a vernacular when they graduated, are exempted from the Translation

Paragraph 3 (4) of G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational.

Test, Lower; a knowledge of a vernacular is not necessary for the ordinary duties of a clerk in the Chief Secretariat.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. BUTTERWORTH,
Under Secretary.

To the Educational Department.

From the Hon'ble S. SRINIVASA RAGHAVAIYANGAR, Dewan Bahadur, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Registration, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 13th April 1894, No. 800-G.

Adverting to G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational, I have the honour to state as follows:—

2. *Paragraph* 3 (5), *Account Test.*—The audit of departmental receipts is conducted in the offices of the District Registrars and Inspector-General of Registration. In connection with the preparation of bills also, the District Registrars, the Manager and Accountants in my office have account duties to perform, and it is desirable that the Account Test, Higher grade, should be made a qualifying test for these appointments. The Sub-Registrars need not be required to pass this test. I accordingly recommend the following addition to List A appended to the paragraph quoted above:—

(viii) District Registrars, Manager and Accountants drawing a pay of Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of Inspector-General of Registration.

3. *Paragraph* 3 (6), *Civil Judicial Test.*—District Registrars have frequently work of judicial nature to perform, as they have to conduct inquiries and take evidence in regard to the execution of testamentary and non-testamentary documents and hear appeals against the orders of Sub-Registrars under sections 41, 72, 73 and 74 of the Registration Act. It seems to me, therefore, desirable that these officers should be required to pass the Civil Judicial Test. This requirement as well as that referring to the Account Test may be given effect to from 1st January 1897.

4. As regards Sub-Registrars, on further consideration I am of opinion that it need not be made obligatory at present that they should pass the Civil Judicial Test, as it would be difficult to secure a sufficient number of candidates who have passed the test in the different classes of the community to fill up the vacancies occurring annually. Vacancies in the appointments of District Registrars occur very rarely and no similar difficulty is likely to be experienced in the case of these appointments. Sub-Registrars will be required, as hitherto, to pass a departmental examination in the Acts of the legislature bearing on their duties and in the Standing Orders of the Registration Department. The ability of the persons selected for Sub-Registrars' appointments to conduct official business in the vernacular language of the district to which they are appointed will also be tested departmentally as is now the case.

5. In this connection, I beg to suggest that the Registration Act may be included among the subjects prescribed for the Judicial Test.

From the Secretary, Students' Association, Royapettah, dated 16th April 1894, No. 5.

ABSTRACT.—Praying that the Government may be pleased to allow Muhammadan Matriculates to appear for the Criminal Tests.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 31st March 1894, Mis. No. 1418.

Read—the following letter from the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, dated 21st March 1894, No. 591 G:—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1114, dated 13th March 1894, forwarding a copy of G.O., dated 2nd February 1894,

examinations. It is necessary that this should be so, considering the class—European soldiers (pensioned or discharged)—from which selection for this appointment is made. Here I beg to submit that the rule confining Reserve Inspectors to the lowest class seems very hard and with it it is impossible to expect good and zealous work from men who have no hopes of promotion throughout the whole of their Police service. I consider that the restriction that they should not be promoted beyond 4th class unless they have passed the examination prescribed in the case of other Inspectors should be withdrawn and that the head of the department should be allowed to exercise his discretion in promoting Reserve Inspectors who have done long and good service.

3. The provision proposed in paragraph 2 (12) of G.O., No. 67, dated 2nd February 1894, declaring Military pensioners possessing the qualifications therein prescribed eligible for appointment as Inspectors and head constables in the Police department and in some other capacities meets the case urged in the preceding paragraph of Reserve Inspectors, who may, according to the proposed provision, be appointed or promoted to any class. The removal, thus, of the present restriction in their case is very desirable, and I request that it may be recognized by Government.

4. The employment of men who have not passed the Criminal Lower test as Inspectors of Police in the Agency tracts has been sanctioned in G.O., No. 120, dated 26th February 1894, Educational, up to 19th February 1896. The exemption granted on behalf of these officers since 1889 has, as in the case of Reserve Inspectors, been held to allow their appointment though they have not passed any Public Service examination. This concession is necessary and the proposed Article 4 (1) of the Public Service notification on page 6 of G.O., No. 818, Educational, dated 8th November 1893, would include, under exceptions, the appointments of Inspectors of Police in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari. The limit that the period of exemption, recommended by me and sanctioned in G.O., No. 120, dated 26th February 1894, should run up to 19th February 1896 may, I think, be considered as withdrawn, and the above general provision would answer, as passed candidates for appointment in the Police department are certainly not likely to be available earlier than for service in other departments.

5. Next, men who held the rank of head constable prior to 16th November 1889 were, under G.O., No. 884, dated 23rd May 1890, Judicial Department, admitted to the Criminal Lower examination, though they did not possess the educational qualification required under the general rules. This concession extended up to the last Special Test examination in October 1893, and head constables who passed the Criminal Lower test up to this date are eligible for appointment as Inspectors of Police. So, I beg to recommend the insertion of a provision under Article 4 of the proposed Public Service notification, so as to include head constables of Police who have already passed the Criminal Lower test (having been specially admitted therefor).

6. Lastly, under G.O., No. 74, dated 7th March 1863, Educational, the Storekeeper employed in the office of the Inspector-General of Police has been entirely exempted from the operation of the Uncovenanted Service Examination rules. The duties of this appointment can be properly discharged only by the class of men selected for Reserve Inspectorships in the mofussil. For the same reasons as those urged by Sir William Robinson, I consider that the exception in the case of the Storekeeper's appointment in my office is necessary and beg to recommend that the words "or Storekeeper in the office of the Inspector-General of Police" may be inserted in the proposed provision in regard to Military pensioners in paragraph 2 (12) ii of G.O., No. 67, Educational, dated 2nd February 1894.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 7th April 1894, No. 149.

Read—G.Os., dated 3rd and 12th March 1894, Nos. 931 and 1073, Revenue.

Resolution—dated 7th April 1894, No. 149.

Communicated to all Collectors for information.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 (2) of the G.O., No. 67, Educational, dated 2nd February 1894, communicated with the first Government Order read above, the Board observes that by Article 15, clause (*a*), of the notification ordered to be issued in G.O., dated 25th June 1891, No. 483, Educational, no person was to be deemed qualified for appointment to the offices of karnam, assistant karnam, munsif or monigar from and after 1st January 1894 who had not passed the Primary School examination or some equivalent or higher test recognised by Government. Heirs to village offices who would on that date be of or above the age of 18 years were exempted * from the operation of this rule provided that they registered their names in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer on or before 1st January 1893. By Article 15 of a further notification ordered to be issued in G.O., dated 29th June 1891, No. 589, Revenue, it was directed that, subject to the same exception, no one should be appointed to any of the above offices from and after the same date unless he passed the Special Tests prescribed in the notification. In G.O., dated 18th August 1893, No. 738, Revenue, it was ordered that the introduction of the Special Test rules should be postponed till 1st January 1896, and registration of heirs was permitted up to 1st January 1895. It is doubtful whether candidates for village offices have realised the distinction between the Primary School examination and the Special Tests examination and whether many of them who might have appeared for the former before the 1st January 1894 have not put it off for two years. Moreover, from the Collectors' reports reviewed in Board's Proceedings, dated 12th October 1892, No. 584, and subsequent letters, it seems probable that the registration of heirs had not been completed before 1st January 1893. It is desirable, therefore, that further time should be allowed so that heirs may register their names for exemption from the Primary School examination as well as the Special Tests till 1st January 1895. The Board accordingly recommends that in the case of village officers the rules relating to the Primary School examination may be brought into force from the same date as the Special Tests examination rules, *i.e.*, from 1st January 1896.

* *Vide* Article 16 of the same notification.

3. With reference to paragraph 2, clause (4), of the Educational Government Order, the Board presumes that Article 4, clause (2), of Commissioner's draft notification, which empowers heads of departments to sanction acting appointments of unpassed men to posts carrying Rs. 15 and upwards in certain backward districts, remains unaffected.

4. With reference to paragraph 3 (5), the Board observes that the post of Accountant in the office of the Conservator of Forests does not exist and was consequently omitted in the lists submitted with Board's Proceedings, dated 5th December 1893, No. 6702, Mis., and that in the case of the Head clerk and 2nd clerk or Accountant in the office of the District Forest-officers, who are the only other employés in the Forest Department who are required to pass in Book-keeping under the Forest Code, the enforcement of the Account test as now altered is unnecessary.

5. With reference to paragraph 4, the Board would take this opportunity to suggest—

(1) that the Revenue Test, Lower grade, might be prescribed for the English head clerk and Vernacular head clerk in Collectors' offices;

(2) that the Account Test, Lower, might be prescribed for posts of English head clerk and Vernacular head clerk in Collectors' offices, and the Account Test, Higher, might be prescribed for the Taluk Sheristadars and Head Accountants as in the case of the English Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Collector's office; and

(3) that the Criminal Lower might be prescribed for posts of magisterial clerk in Collectors' offices and of second clerk in the Sub-Collectors' and Head Assistant Collectors' offices.

Resolution—dated 19th March 1894, Mis. No. 1226.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1114, dated 13th March 1894.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Endorsement on the above.

Transferred to the Educational Department.

(Signed) Ll. E. BUCKLEY,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L., Acting Commissioner for Government Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 29th March 1894, No. 735.

Under notification dated 26th June 1891, No. 38, it was left to the option of candidates for the Revenue tests of October 1891, to come up or not in the Account Code; in other words, it was permitted to them to pass, first of all, in the other subjects of the tests, and afterwards to complete the tests by passing in the Account Code at some subsequent examination. This concession was extended to candidates who appeared for the Revenue tests of October 1892, by notification, dated 21st May 1892, No. 61.

2. Availing themselves of the concession, a large number of candidates appeared at the examinations of 1891 and 1892 in the other subjects of the Revenue tests, and such of them as passed in these subjects, appeared at the last examination held in October 1893 in the Account Code to complete their success. Those who passed in the Account Code have been declared to have passed the Revenue tests, and no difficulty arises in their case. The trouble is with those who, having passed in the other subjects of the Revenue tests in 1891 and 1892, failed in the Account Code in the examination of 1893. The question to decide in their case is whether their previous success in the other subjects should be allowed to stand. If no concession had been allowed to these candidates in 1891 and 1892, and if, like the candidates of previous years, or if, like the candidates of 1893, they had come up in *all* the subjects of the Revenue tests, failure in the Account Code, like failure in any other subject, would have meant complete failure. It seems to me that a sufficient concession was made to these candidates, when they were allowed to bring up the Account Code separately and thus pass the examination piecemeal. If they had their chance and were not able to benefit by it, their failure in the Account Code ought strictly, I think, to vitiate their previous success. It would seem, however, from letters and petitions I have received, that many of these candidates are under the impression that their former success will be allowed to stand to their credit. The notifications allowing them to come up in the Account Code separately are not clear on this point, and may, perhaps, be interpreted as favouring the view taken by them.

3. In these circumstances, and as it has been decided to detach the Account Code from the Revenue tests, I would recommend that the proposals recently made in regard to the Revenue tests be given retrospective effect from the year 1891 : in other words, that the candidates of 1891–92 and 1893 be declared to have passed the Revenue tests if—omitting the Account Code—they obtained the new minimum marks prescribed in the revised notification now before Government, on the understanding that they will not be eligible for appointments for which the Revenue tests are prescribed, until they have passed the newly-constituted Account tests.

G.O., dated 9th March 1894, Mis. No. 461 L., Local and Municipal.

Read—G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational.

ABSTRACT.—Making certain modifications in the revised drafts of the Public Service and Special Tests notifications, and directing the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations to accordingly prepare fresh drafts and submit them to Government for final approval.

Order—dated 9th March 1894, Mis. No. 461 L., Local and Municipal.

Communicated to the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer.

2. With reference to clauses (4) and (5) of paragraph 3 of the Government Order read above, the Government observes that the Translation Test, Lower, is not necessary, but the Account Test, Higher, may with advantage be extended to all appointments on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Local and Municipal Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Assistant Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner,
,, the Sanitary Engineer,
,, the Educational Department.
} paragraph 1 only.

No. 1552-C.

MEMORANDUM.

The points upon which remarks are called for from this department are—

(1) the extension of the Translation Test, Lower, to all appointments in the Government office to which a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards is attached, *vide* paragraph 3 (4), and

(2) the extension of the Account Test to persons not specifically named in the Proceedings—*vide* page 53 of the Government Order.

It is considered in the Public Works Department that both these tests are unnecessary and undesirable as regards appointments in this department. Neither of them will increase the efficiency of candidates, while they will render suitable men even more difficult to obtain than they are at present.

(Signed) J. PENNYCUICK, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

To the Educational Department.

From Colonel C. A. PORTEOUS, Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 10th April 1894, No. 1887.

Adverting to G.O., No. 67, dated 2nd February 1894, Educational, and in continuation of my letter, No. 1196, dated 7th instant, I have the honour to bring to the notice of Government the cases in this department in which exemption from the operation of the examination rules has been granted, with a view to the same being embodied in the proposed notifications.

2. Under G.O., No. 1154, dated 5th July 1889, Judicial Department (*vide* also G.O., No. 1626, dated 17th May 1893, Judicial Department) the Criminal Lower test is not enforced in the case of Reserve Inspectors of Police appointed to the last class of Inspectors. Without prescribing any general educational qualifications, this Special test was laid down in the case of other Inspectors of Police for the first time by G.O., No. 1154, dated 5th July 1889. The exemption granted in favour of Reserve Inspectors appointed to the last class has been held to admit—as it was apparently intended to do—of their being appointed though they have not passed any of the Public Service

(4) The Indian Steamships Act VII of 1884.

(5) Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878. Sections 61 to 62 inclusive. Chapter XV. Chapter XVI. Offences numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 66.

(6) Act No. XII of 1886—rules relating to the ports at which petroleum may be imported, and the places at which and the conditions on and subject to which it may be discharged into boats, landed, transhipped or stored.

(7) The rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for regulating the transport and importation of explosives in the port of Madras.

(8) Registration Act X of 1841.

From Commander H. A. STREET, R.I.M., Acting Presidency Port Officer, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 21st March 1894, No. 1273—92-G. :—

With reference to paragraph (5), page 53 of G.O., Educational, No. 67, dated 2nd February 1894, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that in my opinion a knowledge of the Civil Account Code and of the Civil Service Regulations is absolutely necessary in the case of accountants in the Presidency Port office.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 20th March 1894, Mis. No. 1277.

Read—endorsement of the Deputy Commissioner, Central Division, dated 20th February 1894, No. 754, submitting copy of Nellore Assistant Commissioner's letter regarding the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable candidates for clerk-shroff's post, and requesting the Board to move Government to relax the Examination rules in regard to such appointments.

Resolution—dated 20th March 1894, Mis. No. 1277.

The Examination rules of 1886 prohibited the employment to any post carrying a salary of Rs. 15 a month or upwards, of persons who had not passed the Middle School Examination in the first class or the Matriculation Examination, together with the Handwriting Test. On a reference made by the Accountant-General in 1887, as to whether that Government Order applied to the post of shroff, Government in its order, dated 10th December 1887, No. 680, Educational, answered in the negative, and remarked that the Government Order of 1886 was not intended to extend the Examination rules to a class of appointments to which they had not before been applicable, but to lower the limit of pay among the classes of appointments to which these rules already applied. In G.O., dated 10th November 1891, No. 860, Educational, it was, however, ruled that the Examination rules (of 1886) should be made applicable to shroffs also.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Central Division, represents that, since the date of the latter order, great difficulty has been experienced in the Sub-divisions under his charge in getting passed candidates for the post of shroff on Rs. 15, and that although, in certain cases, passed candidates are available, they are unable to tender the security of Rs. 500 which is required of such officers. It is further pointed out that, from the applicant's point of view, the pay of the appointment, Rs. 15, is reduced by the difference between the rate of interest procurable on the amount of the security, if well laid out (7 to 9 per cent.), and the Government rate of interest (4 per cent.).

3. The same difficulty exists in the case of clerk-shroffs also whose pay is only Rs. 15. For instance, the clerk-shroff of the Chinna Ganjam factory applied for leave on substitute, but the Assistant Commissioner, Nellore Sub-division, was unable to grant it, as he could not find a passed candidate possessing the requisite qualifications and as none of the shroffs on Rs. 10 in the Sub-division were passed candidates eligible for promotion to the post of clerk-shroff.

4. As it is impossible to get candidates to satisfy all requirements (namely educational test, physical test and ability to furnish security) to take up such low-paid appointments in the out-of-the-way places in which most salt factories are located, the Board strongly recommends that the rules be relaxed in the case of shroffs and clerk-shroffs of the Salt and Abkári Department. It would exempt these men from the educational and physical tests and require only the deposit of cash security which is the chief requirement in their case. They would of course be absolutely disqualified for promotion beyond the Rs. 15 appointment. The only alternative to the course now proposed will be to raise the pay of shroffs and clerk-shroffs to at least Rs. 15 and Rs. 20, respectively.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Copy to the Deputy Commissioner, Central Division.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 13th March 1894, Mis. No. 1114.

Read—G.O., dated 3rd March 1894, Mis. No. 931, Revenue.

Resolution—dated 13th March 1894, Mis. No. 1114.

With reference to paragraph 3 (5) of G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational, communicated with G.O., dated 3rd March 1894, Mis. No. 931, Revenue, the Board, in the Separate Revenue Department, considers that, as in the Board's office, so in the Sea Customs and the Stamp offices, accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards should be subject to the Account Test, Higher, as now simplified. The Collector of Sea Customs and the Superintendent of Stamps will, however, be requested to give their views on the point *at a very early date*.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
,, the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.
,, the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 19th March 1894, Mis. No. 1226.

Read—the following letter from the Hon'ble Mr. W. P. AUSTIN, I.C.S., Superintendent of Stamps, dated 16th March 1894, No. 328 :—

With reference to the Board's Proceedings (Separate Revenue), dated 13th March 1894, Mis. No. 1114, I have the honour to state that I have already reported to Government that the Account Test, Higher, should be made a qualifying test for accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards of the Stamp and Stationery offices, as will be seen from the copy of this office letter to Government, dated 20th February 1894, No. 185, herewith submitted.

24 of G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational), the following should be read :—

"The Indian Penal Code, II, III, IV, VI, IX and X, the Criminal Procedure Code, Parts I, II, IV, VI, and chapters XXXIV, XXXVII, XXXIX, XLII and XLVI.

"The Prisoners' Act V of 1871 as amended by Acts IX of 1882 and X of 1886.

"Madras Act V of 1869 as amended by Madras Act VII of 1882 and II of 1889.

"Act XV of 1869, the Prisoners' Testimony Act, Regulation II of 1819, for the confinement of State Prisoners."

4. Under the Indian Penal Code, I have not included the definition of offences, as the Government on a previous occasion held a knowledge of them to be so clearly unnecessary. It is of considerable importance that jailors should be acquainted with Part II of the Criminal Procedure Code so as to enable them, when examining a warrant under Rule 249 of the Jail Code, to recognize a sentence in excess of the powers of the sentencing court. It is also very desirable that jailors should know something of the procedure of courts as contained in Part VI. The jailor of a district jail has often to guide his superintendent, as well as himself, in all such questions of law as arise, for medical officers, at any rate when they first enter the Civil Department, are entirely without acquaintance with the Codes.

5. As suggested by Government, the chief special Acts relating to jails, prisoners, &c., are included in the test, and there can be no doubt of the importance of jailors being conversant with them. It seems better not to include any portion of the Jail Code which is, as the Government observes, a subject sufficiently large to merit a separate examination.

6. I think that to require persons subject to the Jail Test to pass also by the Account Test, Lower, is preferable to including in the Jail Test portions of the Civil Account Code. If portions of the Civil Account Code were included in the Jail Test, they should be almost exactly the same chapters as will in future constitute the Account Test, Lower, and, as Book-keeping has now been struck out of the Account Test, there is no object in requiring a separate paper in these chapters to be set for Jail Test candidates. I am sending this letter through the Commissioner for Government examinations that he may express his opinion on this point.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 10th March 1894, Mis. No. 1634.

Read—the following letter from the Special Settlement-officer, Malabar and South Canara, dated 27th February 1894, No. 440 :—

I have the honour to request the sanction of Government for the confirmation of head classifier T. Kanakaraju, an unpassed man, as second head classifier of this Party on Rs. 45.

2. Under the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st October 1888, No. 540, approved of by Government in its Order, dated 25th January 1889, No. 498, unpassed men can be promoted in the field establishment only up to a maximum salary of Rs. 40. This maximum limit covers in the other Settlement Parties the two grades of head classifiers and as old experienced classifiers are pre-eminently the fittest persons to fill these places, no inconvenience to their promotion is felt in those Parties. In this Party, however, there are four grades of head classifiers on Rs. 60, 45, 40 and 35, and as the emoluments of the first two grades are higher than Rs. 40, there is a difficulty in promoting the deserving old head classifiers to those grades. To obviate this, I had once in contemplation a proposal to reduce the pay of the two highest grades of head classifiers in this Party, but on more mature consideration I have decided not to reduce their pay as it would be doing an unjustice to those old classifiers and head classifiers, who, in the hopes of attaining to the higher emoluments open to them in this Party, have been induced to leave their posts in Parties working in more congenial localities and to take up work in the less healthy and more costly taluks of the Malabar district.

3. In my letter, dated 17th December 1893, No. 560-C., I requested sanction for the promotion of Kanakaraju to the senior head classifier's post on Rs. 60 temporarily for three months and now I have the honour to request sanction for his permanent promotion to Rs. 45 as second head classifier of this Party.

4. For the reasons stated in paragraph 2 *supra*, I venture to submit in this connection that a general sanction for the promotion of unpassed men to all the four grades of head classifiers in this Party may be obtained, so that there may be no difficulty in filling up the several grades when vacancies occur.

Resolution—dated 10th March 1894, Mis. No. 1634.

Submitted for the favorable consideration and orders of Government.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to the Special Settlement-officer, Malabar and South Canara, in charge of Revenue Settlement Party No. VI.

Endorsement on the above.

Transferred to the Educational Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
19*th March* 1894.

(Signed) Ll. E. BUCKLEY,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L., Acting Commissioner for Government Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 20th March 1894, No. 667.

I have the honour to recommend that Mr. Reginald Nelson's recent work on the Indian Penal Code be recognized, equally with "Mayne's Commentaries," as a text-book for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade. A copy of the book is submitted for inspection.

2. If this recommendation be approved, all that will be necessary is to insert the words "or Nelson's" between the words "Mayne's" and "Commentaries" in the section referring to the Indian Penal Code, under the heading Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, on page 3 of the revised draft notification relating to the Special Tests recently submitted to Government for approval.

From Commander H. A. STREET, R.I.M., Acting Presidency Port Officer, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 21st March 1894, No. 1273-90-G.

With reference to paragraph (22), page 50, of G.O., Educational, No. 67, dated 2nd February 1894, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Government, that all Port clerks on Rs. 20 and upwards should be required to pass a test in the following subjects, *viz.* :—

(1) Indian Ports Act X of 1889.
(2) Native Passengers' Ships Act X of 1887.
(3) Indian Merchant Shipping Act I of 1889, VII of 1880, and V of 1883.

Code is necessary, and the necessity of getting passed men for some of the so-called accountants' places in this office has often been productive of inconvenience. Many of these so-called accountants actually do clerical work and it was a mistake to have entered them as accountants in the proposition statements prepared at the time of the re-organization. The Board is of opinion that so far as this department is concerned, it would be sufficient to prescribe the test for accountants drawing Rs. 100 and upwards.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order—dated 15th March 1894, Mis. No. 1118, Revenue.

Transferred to the Educational Department with an expression of concurrence in the Board's remarks.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

From M. A. LAWSON, Esq., Government Botanist and Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, &c., Nilgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 6th March 1894, No. 21.

With reference to G.O., No. 67, dated the 2nd February 1894, Educational, communicated to this office under G.O., No. 931, dated the 3rd March 1894, Revenue, I have the honour to state that I have no special remarks to make beyond pointing out, in relation to page 16 of G.O., No. 818 of 8th November 1893, Educational, that there are no "clerks and accountants drawing more than Rs. 50 per mensem," with the exception of the manager of this office who draws Rs. 150 per mensem.

Endorsement on the above.

Transferred to the Educational Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15*th March* 1894.

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

From D. W. G. COWIE, Esq., Acting Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 13th March 1894, No. 766.

With reference to G.O., dated the 28th ultimo, No. 42-R., Educational, I am directed to state that the suggestion made in the petition (herewith returned) might be adopted with advantage and the test prescribed for head clerks in District Munsifs' Courts be also applied to Central Nazirs.

From M.R.Ry. A. SHUNMOOGAM, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 8th February 1894.

I respectfully beg to bring to your honor's kind notice the existence of the marginally-noted order of the Government on the question of prescribing Special Tests for the post of *Central Nazir*.

No. 2115, dated 22nd August 1884, Judicial.

2. The salary of *Central Nazirs* has since been raised, ranging from *Rs. 40 to 70* with effect from 1st April 1890. They are doing almost the same duties that were turned out by the (old scale) Nazirs whose pay was Rs. 70 and 100 and who were

required to pass Civil and Criminal Lower and Translation Lower and Précis Writing examinations.

3. The salary of head clerks of District Munsifs' Courts is Rs. 40 and 50.

4. The Director of Public Instruction suggested the marginally-noted Special Tests for the latter post, whereas he did nothing for the former post which carries higher salary and which also requires a knowledge of Civil Procedure Code, &c.

1. Civil Judicial Test.
2. Translation Lower.

I therefore, for the interests of the duly qualified and better hands in the Judicial Department, beg that the said Government order may now be perused and that the same Special Tests that were suggested for the post of head clerks of District Munsifs' Courts may *also* be prescribed for the post of *Central Nazir*.

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L., Acting Commissioner for Government Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 19th March 1894, No. 644.

In forwarding the accompanying letter from Mr. A. G. Cardew, Inspector-General of Jails, I have the honour to state that I agree with him in thinking that the Account Code should be detached from the subjects of the Jail Test and that candidates subject to the Jail Test should be required to pass the Account Test, Lower. These were the views of Dr. Duncan which, as having already been approved by Government, are given effect to in the draft Special Tests Notification, submitted to Government, with my letter of the 15th instant, No. 604.

2. In paragraph 3 of his letter, Mr. Cardew proposes to include the chief special Acts relating to jails and prisoners. He does not state, however, whether these Acts should form a subject by themselves with separate maximum and minimum marks. If they are to form a separate subject, they should be so entered under the heading "Jail Test" on page 4 of the draft Notification, and the necessary particulars in regard to the duration of the examination in this subject, and the maximum marks assigned to it should be inserted in the table under Article 11 of the Notification, page 9. I would suggest that, as in the case of the other subjects, the time allowed for answering the paper be two hours, and the maximum marks assigned to it 100.

3. The addition of this subject will make it necessary to raise the proposed fee (page 11, Article 17) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.

From A. G. CARDEW, Esq., M.A., C.S., Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Commissioner for Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations), dated 20th February 1894, No. 249-C.

I have the honour to submit the following reply to G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational.

2. Referring to sub-clause (ii), clause (12), paragraph 2 of the Government Order, for the words "chief warder and deputy Jailor in the jail department," the words "chief, deputy chief, and assistant chief warders in central jails, executive assistant jailors in district jails and head warders in central and district jails" should be substituted. The pay of a deputy jailor of a central jail is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75, and for this post men of much better education than that which Native sepoy officers possess are essential. By the phrase "deputy jailors, &c.," the Superintendent of Pensions doubtless meant the deputy jailor of district jails whose designation is now "assistant jailors." Exemption is also required in the case of the post of head warder in the same manner as in the case of head constable in the Police; a first-grade head warder draws Rs. 15 per mensem.

3. In order to revise the Jail Test in the manner directed by Government, I would propose that, after the words "the following are the subjects of the test" (page

in paragraph 6 of the Notification of the 18th January 1892, No. 11. It is possible that for special reasons persons may be appointed to particular posts *who have passed no general education tests, and who possess no general educational qualifications.* I am not sure whether, by the rule as amended now, it is the intention of Government that all such persons should be eligible for admission to the Special Tests. If the article, as now worded, is to stand, I would suggest the insertion of the word "superior" before "appointments" in line 4.

In note (1) to article 4, a clause has been added, allowing the Criminal Tests to remain open to persons who are not F.As., *if they come from the Ceded Districts and Northern Circars* [3 (8) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. The question at once arises as to what is meant by "coming from" the Ceded Districts. It may mean one of several things: "born and bred" and educated in these places, residing there permanently, happening to be employed there, or happening to live there at the time of application for admission. Whatever interpretation is given to the expression, it is easy to see that the Commissioner will have a very heavy task imposed on him in having to decide in a hundred cases, perhaps, or more, whether candidates are eligible to appear for the tests. I am quite certain, too, that the restriction will give rise to numerous false representations and fraudulent practices, which it will be almost impossible to prevent.

The Précis-writing Test.—In columns 2 and 3 of the schedule attached to the notification, effect has been given to the directions contained in paragraph 3 (2) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67. As graduates have hitherto been exempted from this test, it may be well, perhaps, to prevent any misconception on this point, to add a remark, either here or as an additional note under article 4, making it clear that the exemption is withdrawn. The same course might be followed in the case of the Translation Test, Lower Grade, from which, as from the Précis-writing Test, graduates have hitherto been exempted.

Translation Test, Higher Grade.—Tulu has been removed from the list of languages (paragraph 4 of G.O. of the 8th November 1893, No. 818).

Account Test, Lower Grade.—Book-keeping has been omitted [3 (5) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. As this test is now a single-subject test, it requires to be considered whether the minimum should not be fixed at two-fifths of the maximum marks.

The Criminal Test, Higher Grade.—In paragraph 3 (7) Government direct the inclusion of the offices of Sub-Judge and District Munsif among those to which the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, is to apply. It has apparently been overlooked that there is no Civil Test corresponding to the Criminal Test which applies now to these appointments, and that a Criminal Test alone may be considered insufficient. In former years, before the institution of the Pleaders' Test, when candidates for these offices had to pass the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, they had to pass the Civil Judicial Test, Higher Grade, also; but when Government accepted the Pleaders' Test as the qualifying test for the two offices in question, the Civil Judicial Test, Higher Grade, ceased to exist, as being no longer required. If the Criminal Test is now to be prescribed again for the two offices, it seems necessary to revive the Civil Judicial Test, Higher Grade.

Sea Customs Test.—A note has been added to the effect that, in respect of the Arms, Explosives and Petroleum Acts, only those portions that relate to *importation* will be required [3 (11) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67].

Salt and Abkári Tests.—Test E, Linguistic, has been inserted in the notification [3 (13) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. It was omitted by Dr. Duncan, as it is not an examination conducted by the Commissioner, and its inclusion here is inconsistent with what is laid down in article 3 of the notification. Dr. Duncan was of opinion that, as being a purely departmental test, like the linguistic tests of other departments, its proper place was in a departmental code and not in a notification relating to examinations controlled and conducted by the Commissioner. The same remarks apply to the alteration ordered to be carried out under Test D., Engineering, which has accordingly been made.

Salt Test F has been rearranged as suggested by the Board of Revenue and approved by Government [3 (13) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67].

As decided by Government, Article 6 of the Notification has been so modified as to allow of the conduct of the Salt and Abkári Tests in the vernaculars. This has been done on the recommendation of the Board, who remark in their Proceedings of the 29th November 1893, Mis. No. 4867, that "this concession is made little use of and causes no inconvenience." The Board could not have been aware of the strong objections that may be urged against the practice of allowing candidates to appear in the vernaculars, a practice which is attended not merely with inconvenience, but with serious risk to the safe and efficient conduct of the examinations. The concession necessitates the translation of the question papers into the vernaculars and the employment of translators for this purpose. Each translator has to be furnished with copies of the question papers printed in English, and if there are candidates in all the vernaculars, it means that the papers have to pass through the hands of three or four persons, who, by any little carelessness on their part, may cause the questions to become known. At the last Special Tests, the papers in the four subjects of the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, had to be translated into four vernaculars, and including English, were printed, in all, in five languages. It took fully two months before the work of printing these papers was completed, and during the whole of this time, the papers were in the Government Press in one language or another and were accessible, perhaps, to more than one person employed in the Press. When the papers have to pass through the hands of so many persons and the questions are allowed to stand in type so long, the chances of information getting out must be increased. Every one who has had anything to do with the papers believes he has taken every possible precaution, but nevertheless the fact remains that information leaks out, though in what way it is almost impossible to discover. If, notwithstanding these objections, it is decided to allow the concession recommended by the Board, I would ask that an exception be made in the case of Salt Test A, as the papers for this test are the same as the papers for the Criminal Judicial Tests, the candidates for which are very numerous. If candidates for Salt Test A are unable to answer the papers in English, it is not easy to see how they can fill the appointments for which these tests are prescribed.

The amendments referred to in paragraphs III, IV and V of the Board's Proceedings, dated 15th January 1894, No. 88, and approved by Government, have all been carried out.

In the schedules I have endeavoured, as carefully as possible, to make the changes directed by Government, but where there is so much room for the commission of errors, I trust I shall be excused for any that may be found.

G.O., dated 15th March 1894, Mis. No. 1118, Revenue.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 10th March 1894, Mis. No. 1652:—

Read—Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, dated 3rd March 1894, Mis. No. 931.

Resolution—dated 10th March 1894, Mis. No. 1652.

With reference to item 6 of paragraph 2 of the Government Order, the Board observes that the concession granted in G.O., dated 15th January 1889, No. 15, Educational, applies to classifiers and head classifiers drawing salaries of Rs. 40 and less. That was the highest pay fixed for these officers in all the Settlement Parties, but in Malabar two posts of head classifiers on Rs. 45 and 60, respectively, were sanctioned in G.O., dated 14th May 1891, No. 2914, and the Special Settlement-officer, Malabar and South Canara, has recently brought to notice that he finds it impossible to get passed men possessing the requisite experience to fill these posts; the Board would recommend that the concession referred to above be extended to all classifiers and head classifiers without reference to any limit of pay.

2. *Special Test Notification—Item 5 of paragraph 3 of the Government Order.*—The salary limit of Rs. 100 recommended by the Board in respect of accountants who have to pass the Account Test is not a clerical error for Rs. 50. There are not many appointments in this department of Board's office for which a knowledge of the Account

directed by Government in its order of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational. The submission of these drafts has been delayed in consequence of my having been away from Madras on a tour of inspection.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

2. *Preamble.*—The date from which the notification is to come into operation has been changed from 1st January to 1st April 1894.

Note 1 *to Preamble.*—This note has been modified as directed in G.O. of the 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, and an addition has been made to it, as required in paragraph 2 of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67.

Note 2.—This note has been inserted to make it clear that the rules apply to all appointments, whether temporary or acting [2 (24) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. The opportunity has been taken at the same time to transfer to the note the words "whether pensionable or non-pensionable," which, in the original draft, occurred both in articles 1 and 3, but have now been removed.

Article 1.—As modified now, the new rules, so far as "inferior service" is concerned, will take effect from the 1st January 1897 [2 (2) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. A note, however, has been inserted requiring heads of offices and departments to give preference to "passed" men, when such are available.

Article 2.—Clause (3) of the original draft has been omitted [2 (5) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67].

In clause (4) of the original draft, now clause (3), the words "in any department" have been inserted in lieu of the words "in the Ceded Districts, &c." [2 (4) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. No reference is made here to the acting allowance available, as in the case of inferior appointments it must necessarily be less than Rs. 15 per mensem.

Clause (6).—This new clause has been added to give effect to paragraph 2 of 2 (6) of the Government Order, but the concluding words of the clause do not appear to be necessary, as it is expressly declared in the note already referred to that passed men are to be appointed whenever possible.

Article 3.—The words "beginning with the examination held in December 1892" have been omitted [2 (7) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. The effect of this omission will be to throw open appointments in the superior service—subject, of course, to such restrictions as may arise by and through the operation of the Special Test Examination Rules—to matriculates of any year. This, I presume, is what Government intended. No reference is made in this article to the matriculates of other Indian Universities. It would be well, perhaps, to consider whether they too might not be included among those declared to be eligible for admission to superior service.

Note 2 to this article has been amended, as directed in G.O. of the 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, by the omission of the last sentence.

Article 4.—The several clauses under this article require to be carefully considered. Clause (2) has been retained with the addition of the last sentence, but I am not sure that it is necessary, as it appears to be included in clause (4) which has newly been inserted [2 (4) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67].

Clause (3) has been made more general by the omission of the words "in the Public Works Department" [2 (8) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67], but the last sentence has been added, as it appears to be intended that all draughtsmen and surveyors should hold the College of Engineering certificate.

Clause (5) is new, but though its insertion is ordered in paragraph 2 (25) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67, it appears to be included in clause (3), and, if so, is not necessary.

Clause (6) is new also [2 (6) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. I am not sure, however, whether the appointments referred to belong, in all cases, to superior service, and whether the clause should not be inserted also under article 2.

Clause (9) has been newly added to give effect to the directions contained in paragraph 2 (12) (i) and (ii) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67, but I would point out that it seems to be entirely out of place in this notification. The article under which the clause is inserted refers to classes of *appointments*, not classes of *individuals*, that are exempted from the operation of the examination rules. The appointments referred to in the clause fall under the ordinary rules. The exemption applies to certain individuals only, and it would, perhaps, be better to give effect to it in a separate order. I would point out also that the phrase "possessing ordinary educational qualifications," which occurs in the clause, conveys no very definite meaning.

Clause (10) has been newly inserted under paragraph 2 (13) of the Government Order, but its precise meaning is not quite clear. In one sense, I presume, all subordinate clerks in an office are *copyists*, but it cannot be intended to exempt them all from the operation of the examination rules. It appears necessary to define the term "copyist." If the clause is to be retained under article 4, it may, perhaps, be necessary to insert it also under article 2.

Clause (11) gives effect to the direction contained in 2 (26) of the Government Order.

Schedules.—All the alterations desired by Government have, I hope, been made in the drafts now submitted, though I cannot be sure that there are no errors and omissions. "Reservists of the Native Army" and "Catamaran Maistries" have been excluded from the operation of article 1 of the Notification [2 (15) and (16) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. As regards village offices, however, I am far from being sure as to what the wishes of Government are, and I cannot tell what offices are intended to be included under, or excluded from, the examination rules.

The note required in 2 (10) of the Government Order has been inserted in column 3 of schedule B.

In 3 (13) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational, I was required to add a remark to the note that appears in column 3 of schedule B under the heading "Salt and Abkári Department." The addition has been made, but it appears to me to be unnecessary, as the Government Technical Examination in Surveying and Levelling, *Intermediate* Grade, is a more difficult examination than the corresponding one in the Salt Department, and a *practical* test forms a very important portion of it. A separate minimum is prescribed for the practical test alone, which candidates must get before they can be declared to have passed the examination. The further alterations required in the notes which occur in this part of schedule B referring to the examinations to be passed by officers of the Salt and Abkári Department have all been made.

A new section has been added to schedule B, with the heading "Miscellaneous." Under this heading are shown the appointments referred to in paragraph 3 (3) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67, which do not appear to belong either to the Revenue or to the Judicial Department.

A good portion of schedule B has now been omitted. The offices that entirely disappear from it are those of the Secretariats, of the Inspector-General of Registration, of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, of the Government Press, and of the Director of Chinchona Plantations. In respect to other offices and other departments, appointments have been removed from the schedule, the inclusion of which was disallowed by Government, but I cannot undertake to say, with the information at my command, that even now this schedule or the schedule to the Special Test Notification is as perfect as Government would wish it to be.

THE SPECIAL TESTS NOTIFICATION.

3. Article 4 has been modified as directed in paragraph 3 (1) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational. It seems necessary to point out, however, that the alteration now made involves a departure from a principle that has hitherto regulated admission to the Special Tests. Candidates have been allowed to appear for the Special Tests, not on account of the appointments they hold or are eligible to hold, but—unless specially exempted from the operation of the examination rules—on account of the general education tests they have passed. The article, as framed by Dr. Duncan, was simply the old rule which appears to have been expressly sanctioned

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cochin, 23rd February 1894, Ref. on C. No. 560.

As directed in paragraph 3 (5) of G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational, I have the honour to renew my application for a ruling to the effect that the Account Test, Higher Grade, should in future be made a qualifying test for the following appointments in my office :—

(1) Manager and Treasury Officer, and
(2) Head Accountant.

My reasons for the application are the same as those for requiring a similar qualification in the case of Treasury Deputy Collectors and Head Accountants in Collectors' offices. It is true my treasury is not a large one, but the work is exactly the same as in other district treasuries, and the monthly bills to be passed by my Manager and Treasury Officer and my Head Accountant are not inconsiderable. The presence of a British Regiment at Quilon and of Postal and Telegraphic Head offices at Trivandrum, together with the sales of stamps of all sorts, gives ample work to the subordinates connected with the treasury, not to speak of the transactions connected with the payment of interest, &c., on Government promissory notes for sums amounting to nearly 63 lakhs of rupees. The Deputy Tahsildars of Anjengo and Tangasséri in Malabar also bank with this treasury. The account work connected with the above various branches of the Public Service requires, in my opinion, an intimate acquaintance with the rules of the Account Code and of the Civil Service Regulations, and I think it is better to make it compulsory. I should not omit also to add that in all this work my Manager as Treasury Officer and the Head Accountant have to act independently of the Resident and the Assistant Resident.

2. In my letter, Reference on C. No. 2523, dated 29th November 1893, read in the Proceedings quoted above, I included the Treasurer also, but I now learn that District Treasurers are exempted from a pass in the Account Test, apparently because they act under the orders of the Treasury Officers and Head Accountants. I would not therefore press it in the case of my Treasurer.

3. If Government approves of my proposal, I would suggest that effect be given to it only when the present Manager and Treasury Officer and Head Accountant vacate their appointments and new men have to be put in. The present Manager has already been confirmed, and so to apply the rule to him would be to give it *ex post facto* effect in his case. I may, however, add that the present Head Accountant has already qualified himself in the test.

From Colonel C. A. PORTEOUS, Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 7th March 1894, No. 1196

With reference to paragraph 3 (4) of G.O., No. 67, Educational, dated 2nd February 1894, I have the honour to report that by the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 20th April 1859, Public Department, the Police Force was exempted from the operation of the Uncovenanted Service Examination rules, and that under this authority no General or Special Test qualification (other than the Departmental Test) was required of Inspectors of Police up to the date of G.O., No. 1154, Judicial Department, dated 5th July 1889.

2. By this Government Order the Criminal Lower Test was prescribed for Inspectors of Police. As none of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination rules applied to them previously, the rule of 1866 laying down the Translation Lower Test generally for all appointments for which the Criminal Lower Test was prescribed was not enforced in the case of Inspectors of Police, for whom for the first time the latter test was introduced in 1889. Moreover, the Government had under its consideration the whole system of recruitment for the Inspectors' Grade and the qualifications that should be prescribed for candidates for that grade and laid down only the Criminal Lower Test in its Order, No. 1154, dated 5th July 1889.

3. At present candidates are posted to districts according to their vernacular and their optional language in the Public Service Examination. After posting, they undergo a training at the Superintendent's office for three months and under an experienced Inspector for another three months. During this period part of their duty is to study station-house reports and other papers in the vernacular, prepare abstracts of them in English, prepare charge sheets, &c. This gives them a knowledge of the technical police and other judicial terms.

4. A colloquial knowledge of the vernacular combined with the training given by this department for six months is found sufficient for the proper discharge of an Inspector's duties. He has to prepare précis of cases from station-house reports, and it being more of the nature of a general educational qualification, I proposed the Précis-writing Test. Inspectors of Police have not very much to do in the way of making very precise or grammatical translations from the vernacular into English or *vice versâ*.

5. The greater the number of compulsory educational tests, the greater is the difficulty of obtaining candidates who have passed them and who possess the necessary physique and aptitude for police work.

6. In these circumstances, I beg to recommend that the Translation Test be not added to the two tests, Criminal Lower and Précis-writing, in the case of Police Inspectors. European and Eurasian Inspectors are required to pass the prescribed third-class test in vernacular.

From D. W. G. COWIE, Esq., Acting Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 12th March 1894, No. 746.

I am directed to reply as follows to G.O., dated the 2nd ultimo, No. 67, Educational, making certain modifications in the revised drafts of the Public Service and Special Test Notifications.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 (6) of the Government Order, I am directed to state that the Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges are of opinion that the Contract Act as well as the "Rules of Practice (Civil) of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the Appellate Side and of the Courts subordinate thereto," as revised in 1891, should be added to the subjects for the Civil Judicial Test and that two years' notice should be given before the test is applied to the appointments of Head Clerks in the Courts of District Munsifs, the City Civil Court and the Presidency Court of Small Causes.

3. With reference to paragraphs 3 (4), (6) and (8), I am to append a table of appointments in the High Court, Appellate Side, for which certain special tests should be prescribed.

ENCLOSURE.

LIST of appointments in the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Madras, for which a *Special Test* is required.

Office or appointment.	Test.
Accountant	Account Test (Higher Grade).
Appeal Examiner	The Civil Judicial Test.
Legal Practitioners' Clerk	Précis-writing (Higher).
Criminal Appeals Clerk	The Judicial Test—Criminal Lower.
Criminal Revision Cases Clerk	

NOTE.—There is no appointment in the High Court to which the Translation Test, Lower, should be prescribed.

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L., Acting Commissioner for Government Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 15th March 1894, No. 604.

I have the honour to submit, for final approval, copies of the revised notifications relating to the Public Service and to the Special Test Examinations, modified as

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

G.O., dated 23rd February 1894, No. 134, Public.

Read—G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational.

Order—dated 23rd February 1894, No. 134, Public.

Recorded. The points in connection with the Provincial Service are being dealt with separately.

2. It will be suggested to the Educational Department that it is advisable that the Budget Clerk in the Chief Secretariat and the Accountant in the Government Press should be acquainted with the Civil Account Code and the Civil Service Regulations.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Assistant Secretary.

To the Educational Department.
,, Superintendent, Government Press.

From the Hon'ble Mr. W. P. AUSTIN, C.S., Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 20th February 1894, No. 185.

With reference to clause (5) under "The Special Test Notification" paragraph 3 of G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational, requiring me to report whether it may be considered unnecessary to subject the Accountants of the Stamp Office to the Account Test, Higher, the Book-keeping having now been abolished, I have the honour to state that, for the efficient management of the office, I consider it necessary that the Account Test, Higher Grade, as revised at present, should be made a qualifying test for the Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Stamp and Stationery Offices.

From Lieutenant-General H. McLEOD, R.A., Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Agent, Pondicherry and Karikal, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Pondicherry, 21st February 1894, No. 28.

With reference to clause 5 of paragraph 3 of G.O., Educational, dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, I have the honour to state that the Consular Clerk here has to be considered as an Accountant for the reason that he has to prepare pension bills and to attend to the payment of pensions of the several pensioners drawing their pension through this office. He has to know further the rules relating to the deposit, withdrawal and remittance, &c., in the disposal of vacant estates of deceased emigrants besides the preparation of the usual bills of this office. I am therefore of opinion that it is desirable that the clerk should possess some knowledge of the "Account Code." If Government concurs with me in my view, I would suggest that "Account Test, Lower," may be fixed as a qualifying test for the appointment of Consular Clerks and that it may take effect from the beginning of 1896, which, I trust, will give due notice to those concerned.

P. W. CURRENT No. 4152

Govt. of {1894} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Rcvd. 20.5.C Encl.
Recd: 5.6.94

G.O., 9th May 1894, No. 317.

MAY.

Public Service and Special Test Notifications.

Revising, with remarks, the —.

Fwd. G.O. No. 818 d/8-11-93
499 W d/22-2-94
1552 C d/7-4-94

No: 1465 W. d/12th June 1894

Communicated to Offices of the P.W. Dept. in continuation of G.O. No. 499 W dt 22nd Feby 1894.

7.6

Clerk 7.6.94

No copy sent to Ry as there are only two copies for Office use in Madras —

S.S. 27-6-94

Note to one copy for info 6/7/94

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Supdg Engr
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Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—*cont.*

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Translation Test, Lower Grade—*cont.*...	21. Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Public and Revenue Departments of the Government Secretariat. 22. Translators in the Government Secretariat and in the office of the Board of Revenue. 23. Central Nazirs.	
Account Test, Higher Grade	1. All persons subject to the Revenue Test, Higher Grade. 2. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Board of Revenue (except in the Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture Department, where the inferior limit of pay is Rs. 100). 3. Head Accountants in Collectors' offices and the second Accountant on Rs. 50 in the Nilgiri Collector's Office. 4. Accountants in the Presidency Port Office. 5. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Sea Customs Office. 6. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. 7. District Registrars and the Manager and Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration. 8. The Manager and Treasury officer and the Head Accountant in the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin. 9. Accountant, Appellate Side, High Court. 10. Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Local and Municipal Department of the Government Secretariat. 11. The Budget Clerk in the Chief Secretary's office and the Accountant in the Government Press.	
Account Test, Lower Grade	1. All persons subject to the Revenue Test, Lower Grade. 2. All persons subject to the Jail Test. 3. Clerks in the office of the Consular Agent, Pondicherry.	
Civil Judicial Test	1. Sheristadar, District Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts. 2. Head Clerk in District Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, District Munsifs' Courts, the City Civil Court and the Presidency Court of Small Causes. 3. Appeal Examiner in the High Court. 4. Central Nazirs. 5. District Registrars.	Graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the Second Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed. District Registrars are not required to answer questions on the Civil Rules of Practice.
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	1. Deputy Collectors. 2. Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the First Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	1. Tahsildars. 2. Taluk Sheristadars (when also Magistrates'). 3. Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates). 4. Sheristadars and Head Clerks of Sessions Courts. 5. Police Inspectors (except Reserve Inspectors). 6. Criminal appeals clerk and Criminal Revision cases clerk in the High Court.	Graduates in Law and candidates who have passed the Second Grade Pleaders' Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
Revenue Test, Higher Grade	1. Deputy Collectors. 2. Uncovenanted Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue. 3. First Assistant, Registrar and Head Clerk in the Revenue Department of the Government Secretariat.	

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—*cont.*

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Revenue Test, Lower Grade	1. Huzur Sheristadars. 2. English and Vernacular Head Clerks in Collectors' offices. 3. Tahsildars. 4. Deputy Tahsildars. 5. Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras). 6. Subordinate, Head Assistant and General Charge Deputy Collectors' Head Clerks. 7. Revenue Inspectors.	Under G.O., dated 25th March 1885, No. 369, Revenue, Revenue Inspectors are required to pass in addition an Elementary Test in surveying conducted by the Deputy Superintendents, Revenue Survey.
Sea Customs Test	1. Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.* 2. All other persons in the Sea Customs Department who hold appointments which carry salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.	* In addition to the ordinary tests prescribed for Deputy Collectors.
Jail Test	1. Jailor. 2. Deputy Jailor.	Candidates who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, are not required to pass this test to qualify for the post for which it is prescribed.
Salt and Abkári Tests.		
A (H), B (H), C (H), D (H) E† and F (H).	Inspectors of Salt and Abkári Revenue.	† In the language of the district in which employed and in a second language.
A (L); B i, (L), ii (L), iii, iv and v—C i, and ii (L); D i, (L), ii, iii (L) and iv (L); E‡ and F (L).	Assistant Inspectors of Salt and Abkári Revenue.	‡ In one language other than the candidate's Vernacular.
A (L); B i, (L), ii (L), iii, iv and v; C i, and ii (L); E§ and F (L).	Sub-Inspectors of Salt and Abkári Revenue and all other officers in the Salt and Abkári Department drawing a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards per mensem.	§ In one language other than the candidate's Vernacular.

14. The names of successful candidates in each test or grade of test, shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, only those being arranged in the order of proficiency who pass in the first class.

Publication of results.

15. To each successful candidate in each separate test or grade of test,—the Salt and Abkári Tests excepted,— a certificate shall be issued specifying the test and grade passed by him, and the class in which he was placed.

Issue of certificates.

16. Application for admission to the examinations shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Commissioner and at all Government treasuries. These applications should reach the office of the Commissioner not later than the 31st July.

Form, time and mode of application.

17. The following are the fees to be paid for admission to the examination: —

Fees.

Name of Test.	Fee prescribed. Rs.
1. The Précis-writing Test	4
2. The Translation Test, Higher Grade	6
3. The Translation Test, Lower Grade	4
4. The Account Test, Higher Grade	6
5. The Account Test, Lower Grade	4
6. The Civil Judicial Test	8
7. The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade ...	10
8. The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade ...	8
9. The Revenue Test, Higher Grade	10
10. The Revenue Test, Lower Grade	8
11. The Sea Customs Test	5
12. The Jail Test	7
13. The Salt and Abkári Tests	7 for each test or branch of test according to the Higher Grade. 5 for each test or branch of test according to the Lower Grade.

18. The Commissioner may arrange to hold these examinations in Native States, if the Governments concerned desire it, provided that they undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examinations. A list of places at which it is desired that the examinations should be held, shall be furnished to the Commissioner not less than six months before the date fixed for the examinations.

Examinations in Native States.

[The first examinations under this notification will be held in October 1894.]

SCHEDULE showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed.

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Précis-writing Test	Sub-Judges, District Munsifs, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Inspectors of Police and all ministerial officers (except Registrars and Deputy and Assistant Registrars in the High Court) who hold any office not falling within the scope of article 3 of the Public Service Notification and who are in receipt of salaries amounting to not less than Rs. 60 per mensem.	All ministerial officers who on the 1st July 1894 are in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 80 per mensem, but not less than Rs. 60, shall be required to pass this test before they are promoted to any post carrying higher pay.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed—*cont.*

Test.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	1. Translators in the High Court. 2. Translators in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, the City Civil Court, and the Presidency Magistrates' Courts. 3. Translators in District Courts.* 4. The Assistant to the Hindustani Translator to Government. 5. Munshis in the offices of the Translators to Government.	* Candidates for these offices must pass as under :— *Districts.* — *Languages.* Ganjam .. .. Uriya. Vizagapatam .. Telugu or Uriya. Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary Anantapur .. .. Telugu. Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Madras and Nilgiris .. Tamil. South Canara .. Canarese. North and South Malabar .. .. Malayalam. No person shall be appointed to any of the posts for which this test is prescribed, unless he first satisfies the head of the office in which he seeks employment that he can interpret fairly and readily and can read arzis in manuscript, badly written and badly spelt.
Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	1. Subordinate Judge. 2. District Munsif. 3. Sheristadar in District Courts and in Subordinate Judges' Courts. 4. Head Clerks, District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munsifs' Courts. 5. Translators in District Courts.† 6. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, or Clerk in the Correspondence Department of any Court other than the High Court drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards. 7. Head Clerk, Small Cause Courts. 8. Head Clerk in the City Civil Court. 9. Sheristadar 10. English Head Clerk 11. Vernacular Head Clerk 12. Translators and Record-keepers — In Collectors' offices. 13. Head Clerk in the offices of — Sub-Collectors, Head Assistant Collectors and General Charge Deputy Collectors. 14. Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars. 15. Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras.) 16. All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are attached in the office of the Board of Revenue. 17. The Manager and Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Conservators of Forests and Head Clerks in the offices of District Officers. 18. All appointments in Customs Offices which carry a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards. 19. The two Senior Clerks in the offices of the Translators to Government. 20. Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	† Candidates for these offices in the undermentioned districts must, in addition to passing the Higher Grade Test as above, pass the Lower Grade Test as under :— Ganjam .. .. Telugu. Bellary and Anantapur .. .. .. Canarese. Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and Madras .. .. Telugu. Coimbatore .. .. Canarese. South Canara .. Tulu. Graduates in a Vernacular are exempted from this test.

There will be only one grade in this test. It must be passed in two vernaculars, one of which must be Tamil or Telugu and the other not Hindustani. The examination in branches (i) and (ii) will be entirely *viva voce*. All branches of this test must be passed simultaneously.

The marks and time allowed, the percentage of full marks required for passing the test shall be as follows :—

—	Time allowed, hours 3.	Marks allowed.	Percentage of full marks required for a pass.
Branch I	..	100	40 } and 50 per cent. on the whole.
Do. II	..	50	40 }
Do. III	½	30	33 }

This examination will be conducted under the orders of the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue, by the Commissioner himself or by a Deputy Commissioner, with the assistance of a gazetted officer of any department, at such places and times of the year as may be convenient. No fees will be required for this test. No great grammatical knowledge or accuracy of spelling or elegance of expression will be required of candidates, but the languages must be spoken, read and written fluently and intelligibly.

Test F.—Abkári.

The following are the branches of this test, in each of the grades of which a separate paper shall be set :—

(i) Abkári and Opium Acts and Rules.
(ii) Standing Orders relating to Abkári and Opium.

The several branches of this test may be passed at separate examinations.

The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows :—

	Higher grade.	Lower grade.
Branch (i)	50	33
Do. (ii)	50	33

In what language to be held.

6. The examination in each test, which shall be by means of printed papers, shall be conducted entirely in the English language. Candidates for the Salt and Abkári Tests, who may be ignorant of English shall, however, be permitted to answer in their vernacular.

Changes in the laws and regulations prescribed as subjects of a test.

7. The Regulations, Codes and Acts prescribed under any test shall be subject to such modifications, amendments or alterations as may from time to time be made, according as the law may be changed or as Government may direct, and candidates shall be expected to be acquainted with all such alterations, provided they have been published or notified not later than six months from the date of the examination.

Number of tests that may be brought up at a time.

8. Subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Commissioner in a time-table to be published annually, candidates shall be at liberty to come up for any one or more of the tests at the same examination.

Higher and Lower Grades.

9. Candidates may come up for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade, but except in the case of the Salt and Abkári Tests, no candidate shall be allowed to come up for both the Higher and Lower Grades of the same test at the same examination.

Failure in Higher Grade.

10. Except in the case of the Salt and Abkári Tests, no candidate who elects to appear for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade, and who fails to pass the former, shall be entitled to have his name included in the pass-list for the Lower Grade Test, however well he may have acquitted himself. Candidates for the Higher Grades of the Salt and Abkári Tests shall, if they fail to pass, but obtain the minimum marks prescribed for the Lower Grade, be declared to have passed by the Lower Grade.

Duration of examination and maximum marks.

11. The following table shows the papers to be set in the subjects of examination under each test, the time allowed to answer each paper and the maximum marks assigned to each :—

Test.	Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
Précis-writing	Précis-writing	Three hours ..	100
Translation Test, Higher Grade.	Translation from English into Vernacular ..	Three hours ..	100
	Translation from Vernacular into English ..	Do.	100
Translation Test, Lower Grade	Translation from English into Vernacular ..	Two hours	100
	Translation from Vernacular into English ..	Do.	100
Account Test, Higher Grade.	The Civil Account Code, Volume I	Two hours	60
	The Civil Service Regulations	Do.	60
Account Test, Lower Grade ..	The Civil Account Code	Two hours	60
Civil Judicial Test	The Civil Procedure Code	Three hours	120
	The Indian Evidence Act	Do.	120
	The Limitation Act	One hour and a half ..	60
	The Stamp Act	Do. ..	60
	The transfer of Property and Negotiable Instruments Acts.	Do. ..	60
	The Court-Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act ..	Do.	60
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	The Indian Evidence Act	Three hours	120
	The Indian Penal Code	Do.	120
	The Code of Criminal Procedure	Do.	120
	Medical Jurisprudence	Do.	100
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	The Indian Evidence Act	Three hours	120
	The Indian Penal Code	Do.	120
	The Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	120
	Medical Jurisprudence	Do.	100
Revenue Test, Higher Grade..	Revenue Regulations and Acts	Three hours	120
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue	Do.	120
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts	Do.	100
	Stamp Law and Rules	Two hours	90
Revenue Test, Lower Grade ..	Revenue Regulations and Acts	Three hours	120
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue	Do.	120
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts	Do.	100
Sea Customs Test	Sea Customs Law	Two hours	100
	Rules under the Sea Customs Act	Do.	100
Jail Test	The Indian Penal Code	Two hours	100
	The Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	100
	Special Acts relating to Jails	Do.	100
	Salt and Abkári Tests.		
Test A.—Criminal Law (Higher and Lower Grades).	The Indian Penal Code	Three hours	120
	The Indian Evidence Act	Do.	120
	The Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	120
Test B.—Salt	I. Salt Laws and Rules	Two hours	100
	II. The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).	Three hours	100
	III. Report of the Salt Commission	One hour and a half ..	100
	IV. Dr. Ratton's Hand-book of Common Salt ..	One hour	100
	V. The manufacture and chemistry of common salt.	Half hour	100
Test C.—Accounts	I. The Civil Service Regulations and the Civil Account Code.	Two hours	100
	II. Method of keeping Accounts	Three hours	100
Test D.—Engineering ..	I. Surveying	Two hours	100
	II. Levelling	Do.	100
	III. Mensuration	One hour	100
	IV. Plan Drawing and Estimating	Three hours	100
Test F.—Abkári	I. Abkári and Opium Acts and Rules	Two hours	100
	II. Standing Orders relating to Abkári and Opium.	Do.	100

Minima for passing.

12. The minima for passing in the several tests shall be as follows :—

In the Précis-writing Test, 50 per cent. of the maximum marks ;

In the Translation Test, Higher and Lower Grades, 50 per cent. of the marks for each of the two papers ;

In the Account Test, Lower Grade, 40 per cent. of the maximum marks ;

In the Salt and Abkári Tests, as specified under each separate test ;

In all the other tests, one-third of the maximum marks in each subject, and two-fifths of the aggregate marks for all the subjects.

Classification of passed candidates.

13. Successful candidates in all tests except the Salt and Abkári tests shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than three-fifths of the aggregate marks, the second of all others.

4. Act X of 1889 (Indian Ports Act).
5. Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks Act).
6. Act XI of 1878 (Indian Arms Act).
7. Act IV of 1884 (Indian Explosives Act).
8. Act XII of 1886 (Indian Petroleum Act).

(2) Rules under the Sea Customs Act:

1. Rules and Notifications issued under the Sea Customs Act as collected and published by the Board of Revenue.
2. Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (Chapter III. on Customs), including the rules under the Explosive, Arms and other Acts.
3. Directions for the use of tables for ascertaining strength of spirits by L. Casella.

[Note.—In respect of the Arms, Explosives and Petroleum Acts, only those portions that relate to Importation shall be required.]

Jail Test.

The following are the subjects of the Test:—

(1) The Indian Penal Code, Chapters II, III, IV, IX and X and sections 128–130, and 217–225.
(2) Criminal Procedure Code, Parts I, II and IV, and Chapters XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIV, XXXVII, XXXIX and XLIII.
(3) Madras Regulation II of 1819, the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, the Prisoners' Act, 1871, and the Prisons' Act, 1894.

[Note.—The examination to be held in 1894 will be restricted to Chapters II, III, IX and X of the Penal Code and to Parts I and IV and Chapters XXXIV, XXXVII, XXXIX and XLIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.]

Salt and Abkari Tests.

Test A.—Criminal Law.

The following are the subjects of the Test:—

(1) The Indian Penal Code.
(2) The Indian Evidence Act.
(3) The Criminal Procedure Code.

This test shall be in two Grades, Higher and Lower, corresponding, so far as the subjects go, with the Higher and Lower Grades of the Criminal Judicial Test.

The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows:—

	Higher grade.	Lower grade.
Penal Code	30	25
Evidence Act	25	20
Criminal Procedure Code	30	25

Test B.—Salt.

The following are the branches of this test in each of the grades of which a separate paper shall be set:—

(i) The Salt Laws, and the Rules passed thereunder having the force of law.
(ii) The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue relating to Salt, and also those falling under the heads of Government Law Suits, Treasury and Finance, Contingencies, Office Routine, Public Servants, and Weights and Measures, with the corresponding appendices, so far as applicable to the Salt and Abkári Department; the Circular Orders of the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue, and the practice of the Department in cases not specially provided for by Standing or Circular Orders or by Rules.
(iii) The report of the Salt Commission, 1876.
(iv) Dr. Ratton's Hand-book of Common Salt.
(v) The Manufacture and Chemistry of Saltpetre.

The several branches of this test may be passed at separate examinations. Branches (i) and (ii) will be in two Grades, the Higher in branch (i) including the Salt Laws in force throughout India, as well as the Laws and Rules in force in the Madras Presidency. There will be no examination according to a Lower Grade in branches (iii), (iv) and (v) of this test.

The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows:—

	Higher grade.	Lower grade.
Branch (i)	50	33
Do. (ii)	50	33
Do. (iii)	30	...
Do. (iv)	40	...
Do. (v)	40	...

Test C.—Accounts.

The following are the branches of this test, in each of the grades of which a separate paper shall be set:—

(i) The Civil Service Regulations, so far as they relate to Uncovenanted Officers employed in the Salt and Abkári Department, and the Civil Account Code, Chapters 1, 3 to 7, 10 and 15 of the 5th Edition.
(ii) The method of keeping the accounts and rendering the returns as required in the Salt and Abkári Department.

The several branches of this test may be passed at separate examinations.
There will be no examination according to a Lower Grade in branch (i) of this test.
The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows:—

	Higher grade.	Lower grade.
Branch (i)	30	...
Do. (ii)	50	25

Test D.—Engineering.

The following are the branches of this test, in each of which a separate paper shall be set:—

(i) Surveying with chain and compass; keeping a field-book; and plotting an ordinary survey of fairly-level country to a simple scale.
(ii) The theory and practice of levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Dumpy level; also keeping a field-book, and drawing sections to simple scales.
(iii) The mensuration of planes and solids.
(iv) The preparation of plans and estimates for, and the execution of simple construction and repair works of the following descriptions, such as are in ordinary use in the Department:—
  (*a*) Roads including small bridges.
  (*b*) Offices, peons' lines, &c.
  (*c*) Embankments and channels.

The several branches of this test may be passed at separate examinations.

Candidates for Test D, Higher Grade, shall further be required to execute and plot a simple survey, and also to run and draw the section of an easy line of levels before a local Committee composed of an officer of the Public Works Department and of an Assistant Commissioner or other superior officer of the Salt and Abkári Department. Two-thirds of the full marks must be obtained for a pass in practical surveying and levelling. The time to be allowed for surveying and levelling shall be determined by the local Committee.

There shall be no examination according to a Lower Grade in branch (ii) of this test.

The text-books to be studied for Test D are:—

Notes on Building and Road-making. } Published by Messrs. Higginbotham and Co.
Schoury's Text-book on estimating. }

Catechism on Surveying and Levelling, by Mr. D'Cruz for branches (i) and (ii)—Surveying and Levelling; and the College of Engineering Manual on Mensuration for branch (iii).

The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows:—

	Higher grade.	Lower grade.
Branch (i)	40	25
Do. (ii)	40	...
Do. (iii)	50	30
Do. (iv)	60	40

Test E.—Linguistic.

The following are the branches of this test:—

(i) Ability to converse fluently in a vernacular language spoken in the Madras Presidency other than Hindustani.
(ii) Reading an arzi, badly written in a difficult hand and badly spelt.
(iii) Writing an order in the vernacular.

2. These examinations have been instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates possessing the necessary educational qualifications for the special duties appertaining to particular departments of the public service, or to particular appointments or offices therein.

Objects for which instituted.

3. These examinations shall (except Salt and Abkári Test E and the practical portion of Salt and Abkári Test D) be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, and shall be conducted according to such instructions as he may issue to Examiners appointed by him.

By whom to be conducted.

4. Subject to the limitations in notes (1) and (2) the Special Tests shall be open to all persons who hold, or are eligible to hold, superior appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem or upwards in the public service.

To whom open.

NOTE.—The Revenue Test, Higher Grade, shall be open only to graduates and to all students of the College of Agriculture who have obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Examination.

The Criminal Judicial Tests, Higher and Lower Grades, shall be open only to graduates, to candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts, and to all students of the College of Agriculture who have obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Examinations. In the case of Muhammadans, however, and of candidates who can prove that they were born and have been mainly educated in the Ceded Districts or the Northern Circars, men who are not F. A.'s shall continue to be eligible to appear for these Tests until 1st January 1896.

5. The subjects of the several tests, and the scope of the examination in each of them shall be as hereinunder specified :—

Subjects and scope of examination.

PRECIS-WRITING TEST.

Candidates shall be required to write, in narrative form, a *précis* of a set of official papers relating to the same subject.

Besides showing that they understand the subject-matter dealt with in the papers, candidates shall be expected to write legibly, spell correctly, and express themselves grammatically and intelligibly. No candidate shall be allowed to pass who shows himself deficient in these respects.

TRANSLATION TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The examination shall comprise :—

(1) The translation of an official paper from English into the candidate's Vernacular language, and

(2) The translation of an official paper from the candidate's Vernacular language into English.

The papers given for Translation in this test shall be such as persons filling the appointments for which the test is prescribed may be expected to deal with in the ordinary course of business, and shall be sufficiently long and difficult to test the ability of the candidate to translate accurately and rapidly. The Vernacular papers given for translation into English shall not be printed, but shall be written in a pretty difficult hand and lithographed.

The following are the Vernacular languages that may be brought up :—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani and Uriya.

TRANSLATION TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The examination shall comprise :—

(1) The translation of an ordinary official paper from English into the candidate's Vernacular language, and

(2) The translation of an ordinary official paper from the candidate's Vernacular language into English.

The papers set for the Lower Grade shall be of less difficulty than those for the Higher Grade, and shall be such as persons filling the posts for which the test is prescribed may be expected to deal with in the ordinary course of business.

The following are the Vernacular languages that may be brought up :—Tamil, Telugu Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani, Uriya and Tulu.

ACCOUNT TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) The Civil Account Code, Vol. I, 5th edition.

(2) The Civil Service Regulations, 2nd edition, Chapters III, IV, V (Sections i and iii), VI (Sections i and vii), IX, X, XI (Sections i and iv), XII (Section ii), XIV (Sections i and ii), XXXIX (Section ii), XL (Sections i and ii), XLVII and LIII.

ACCOUNT TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The Civil Account Code, Vol. I, 5th Edition, Chapters 1, 3—7, 10, 15 and 18.

CIVIL JUDICIAL TEST.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure.
(2) The Indian Evidence Act.
(3) The Limitation Act.
(4) The Stamp Act.
(5) The Transfer of Property and Negotiable Instruments Acts.
(6) The Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act.
* (7) The Contract Act.
* (8) The Rules of Practice (Civil) of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the Appellate Side and of the Courts subordinate thereto — as revised up to date.

The paper on the Indian Evidence Act shall be the same as the paper for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and, generally, the papers for this test shall be of the Lower Grade standard.

* (These two subjects are prescribed for the examinations to be held in 1895 and subsequent years).

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.
Candidates shall be expected to have read Cunningham's Commentaries, or any similar work.

(2) The Indian Penal Code and the Acts amending the same.
Candidates shall be expected to have read Mayne's Commentaries, or any similar work.

(3) The Code of Criminal Procedure and the Acts amending the same.

(4) Medical Jurisprudence.
Gribble and Hehir's "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," 3rd Edition, omitting Chapter 5 of Section I, Chapter 1 of Section IV, and Chapters 6 and 7 of Section V.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects of this test shall be the same as those for the Criminal Higher Grade, but candidates shall not be expected to have read any Commentaries on the Acts and Codes prescribed, and the papers set shall be of an easier description than those set for the Higher Grade.

In Medical Jurisprudence, the text-book and portions prescribed are "Gribble and Hehir's Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India," Chapters 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Section I; Chapters 1, 2 and 3 of Section II; Chapters 1 and 3 of Section III; Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 5 of Section V.

REVENUE TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) Revenue Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue, except Stamps.
(2) The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue as last revised.
(3) The Stamp Law and Rules.
(The Stamp Manual published under the authority of the Board of Revenue.)
(4) The Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts.

REVENUE TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects for the Lower Grade of this test shall be the same as the subjects for the Higher Grade, omitting "Stamp Law and Rules;" but the papers set shall be easier than those for the Higher Grade, and shall refer only to those portions of the Regulations and Board's Standing Orders, a knowledge of which is requisite in the offices to which this test is made applicable.

SEA CUSTOMS TEST.

The following are the subjects of the Test :—

(1) SEA CUSTOMS LAW :

1. Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs Act).
2. Act VIII of 1894 (Indian Tariff Act).
3. Act V of 1883 (Merchant Shipping Act).

Schedule B showing the various offices in "Superior Service," &c.—*cont.*

Officers or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
Salt and Abkari Department.		
Inspector, Salt and Abkári Revenue ..	Tests A, B, C, D and F Salt and Abkári Tests, Higher Grade and in Test E in two languages.	Sub-Inspectors and other employés on Rs. 50 and upwards shall not be required to appear for Test E unless they have served for twelve months in a district in which their own language is not exclusively spoken.
Assistant Inspectors	Tests A, B, C, D and F—Lower Grade and in Test E in one Vernacular language other than candidate's Vernacular language.	Upper Secondary and Matriculation passed candidates, First-in-Arts men and graduates shall not be required to pass in one of the two Vernaculars under Test E, Linguistic, of the Salt Tests, except under Section II, if their second language at the respective examinations was this Vernacular.
Sub-Inspectors and all other officers in receipt of a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards *per mensem*.	Tests A, B, C and F—Lower Grade and in Test E in one Vernacular language other than candidate's own Vernacular language.	Candidates who have passed the Government Intermediate Technical examination in Mensuration or in Surveying and Levelling or in Building—Drawing and Estimating shall be exempted from passing in the corresponding subjects comprised in Salt Test D—Engineering.
Judicial Department.		
Translators in the High Court	Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	....
Sheristadars in District Courts ..	Civil Judicial Test * .. .. .. / Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade* / Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Translators in District Courts	Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	Translators in certain District Courts are required to have passed the Translation Test, Lower Grade, in a second language.
Head Clerks in District Courts ..	Civil Judicial Test * .. .. .. / Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.* / Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Translators in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	....
Translators in the City Civil Court ..	Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	....
Head Clerk in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	Civil Judicial Test * .. .. .. / Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Head Clerk, City Civil Court	Civil Judicial Test * .. .. .. / Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Subordinate Judges and District Munsiffs.	B.L. Degree Examination, or Pleader's Test, First Grade and Translation Test, Lower Grade.	....
Sheristadar, Subordinate Judges' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test * .. .. .. / Translation Test, Lower Grade * ..	....
Head Clerk, Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munsifs' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test * .. .. .. / Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade† / Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Translators in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	....
Appeal Examiner in the High Court ..	Civil Judicial Test *	....
Criminal appeals clerk / Criminal revision cases clerk } in the High Court.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.*	....
Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper or Clerk in the Correspondence Department in any Court other than the High Court drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Accountant, Appellate Side, High Court.	Account Test, Higher Grade	....
Central Nazirs	Civil Judicial Test * .. .. / Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Jail Department.		
Jailor	Jail Test .. .. / Account Test, Lower Grade ..	Candidates who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, will not be required to pass the Jail Test to qualify for the posts for which it is prescribed.
Deputy Jailor	Jail Test .. .. / Account Test, Lower Grade ..	....

* Or the Pleader's Test, Second Grade. † Or the Pleader's Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination.

Schedule B showing the various offices in "Superior Service," &c.—*cont.*

Officers or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
Police Department.		
Police Inspector (except Reserve Inspector).	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade. *	Police Inspectors are required to pass after appointment a test in Police Departmental Orders and Practice.
Educational Department.		
Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools.	The Sub-Assistant's Test.	Upper Secondary passed candidates who are Europeans or Eurasians are exempted from passing the compulsory test prescribed in the notification sanctioned in G.O., of the 17th September 1886, No. 600, Educational, if their second language at the Upper Secondary Examination was a Vernacular.
Clerks in receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards.	The Sub-Assistant's Test B in Branch II (i) Madras Educational Rules and Branch III (i) Grant-in Aid Code.	
Teachers in Government Colleges and Schools.	L. T. Degree Examination or Teacher's Certificate Examination of the Grade corresponding to their general education attainments.	
Gymnastic Instructors	Gymnastic Instructor's Certificate Examination.	
Registration Department.		
District Registrars	Civil Judicial Test .. .. .. / Account Test, Higher Grade	Registrars are not required to pass in Civil Rules of Practice.
The Manager and Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	Account Test, Higher Grade	....
Miscellaneous.		
The Assistant to the Hindustani Translator to Government.	Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	....
Munshis in the Offices of the Translators to Government.	Translation Test, Higher Grade ..	....
The two Senior Clerks in the Offices of the Translators to Government.	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
The Manager and Treasury Officer and the Head Accountant in the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	Account Test, Higher Grade ..	....
Clerks in the office of the Consular Agent, Pondicherry.	Account Test, Lower Grade.	....

* Or the Pleader's Test, Second Grade.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

No. 57.—The examinations known as the Special Test Examinations shall be held annually in the month of October, beginning on the third Monday. They shall be held at such places as may from time to time be notified.

Examinations when to be held.

The following is a list of the Special Tests :—

(1) The Précis-writing Test.
(2) The Translation Test, Higher Grade.
(3) The Translation Test, Lower Grade.
(4) The Account Test, Higher Grade.
(5) The Account Test, Lower Grade.
(6) The Civil Judicial Test.
(7) The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.
(8) The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.
(9) The Revenue Test, Higher Grade.
(10) The Revenue Test, Lower Grade.
(11) The Sea Customs Test.
(12) The Jail Test.
(13) The Salt and Abkári Tests.

Note (1)—The appointments or offices for which each of the above tests is prescribed are shown in the schedule attached to this Notification.

Note (2)—By this Notification the Special Tests have been rendered applicable to a number of appointments to which they were not applicable hitherto; until the 1st January 1896 candidates for these newly-added appointments are not required to have passed the test or tests prescribed therefor in this Notification. This concession does not, however, extend to candidates for appointments for which the Précis-Writing Test is newly prescribed.

SCHEDULE B showing the various offices in "Superior Service" for which Special, Professional, or Technical Tests are prescribed.

Officers or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
GENERAL.		
Sub-Judges, District Munsifs, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Inspectors of Police and all ministerial officers (except Registrars and Deputy and Assistant Registrars of the High Court) who hold any office not falling within the scope of Article 3 of the Public Service Notification and who are in receipt of salaries amounting to not less than Rs. 60 *per mensem*.	Précis-writing Test	All ministerial officers who, on the 1st July 1894, are in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 80 *per mensem*, but not less than Rs. 60, shall be required to pass this test before they are promoted to any post carrying higher pay.
GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.		
First Assistant Registrar, Head Clerk } in the Revenue Department.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade .. .. Account Test, Higher Grade ..	....
Budget Clerk in the Public Department.	Account Test, Higher Grade ..	....
Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Local and Municipal Department.	Do. do. ..	....
Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Public and Revenue Departments.	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Translators	Do. do. ..	....
Accountant in the Government Press ..	Account Test, Higher Grade ..	....
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.		
Uncovenanted Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade .. Account Test, do. .. Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Deputy Collectors	Revenue Test, Higher Grade .. Account Test, do. .. Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.*	All persons appointed in the post of Deputy Collector are required to pass also the Compulsory Vernacular Test for Deputy Collectors in two languages before the Board of Examiners.
Huzur Sheristadar	Revenue Test, Lower Grade .. .. Account Test, do. .. .. Translation Test, do.	....
English Head Clerks, Vernacular Head Clerks, Record-keepers, Translators } in Collectors' offices.	Revenue Test, Lower Grade .. .. Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Head Accountants in Collectors' offices.	Account Test, Higher Grade	....
The Second Accountant on Rs. 50 in the Nilgiri Collector's office.	Do. do.	
Head Clerks in Sub-Collectors' offices .. Head Assistant Collectors' offices .. .. General Charge Deputy Collectors' offices ..	Revenue Test, Lower Grade .. .. Account Test, do. .. .. Translation Test, do.	....
Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates).	Revenue Test, Lower Grade .. .. Account Test, do. .. .. Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.†	....
	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	
Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras).	Revenue Test, Lower Grade .. .. Account Test. do. .. .. Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	Taluk Sheristadars when they are also Magistrates are required to have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.
Revenue Inspectors	Revenue Test, Lower Grade .. .. Account Test, do.	....
Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Board of Revenue (except in the Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture Department, where the inferior limit of pay is Rs. 100).	Account Test, Higher Grade	....
All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are attached in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Translators in the Office of the Board of Revenue.	Do. do. ..	....
Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.	Account Test, Higher Grade	....

* Or the Pleader's Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination. † Or the Pleader's Test, Second Grade.

Schedule B showing the various offices in "Superior Service," &c.—*cont.*

Officers or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
FOREST DEPARTMENT.		
Forest Ranger	The Language Test, the Surveying Test, and the Departmental Test, prescribed for officers of the Subordinate Staff in the Forest Code or the examination for the certificate of the Dehra Dún Forest School and the Government Technical Examination in Forestry (Intermediate Grade).	Upper Secondary passed candidates shall not be required to pass the Lower Standard Language Test for officers of the Superior Staff, and the Language Test for officers of the Subordinate Staff prescribed in the Forest Code, if their second language at the Upper Secondary Examination was a vernacular. Candidates who have passed the Government Intermediate Technical examination in Surveying and Levelling shall be exempted from passing the Lower Standard test in this subject prescribed in the Forest Code.
The Manager and Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Conservators of Forests.	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Head Clerks in the offices of District Forest-officers.	Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. (*Executive Branch.*)		
Assistant Engineer	Examinations prescribed for the Civil and Mechanical Engineering Classes, College of Engineering, Madras, and also the B.C.E. Degree Examination.	....
Engineer Subordinates	Examinations prescribed for the Engineer Subordinate (Overseer) Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Candidates must be certified to have completed both the Theoretical and the Practical course prescribed.
Draftsmen	Examinations prescribed for the Draftsmen Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Candidates must be certified to have completed the prescribed course, and to have passed the final examination before the Board appointed for the purpose.
Surveyors	Examination prescribed for the Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Do.
SURVEY DEPARTMENT.		
Probationary Deputy Surveyor ..	Examinations prescribed for the Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Temporary hands will not be required to have passed these tests.
Draftsmen	Examinations prescribed for the Draftsmen Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Assistant to District Surgeon	Examinations for the Degree of M.B. & C.M., M.D., or L.M.S., of the Madras University.	....
Apothecary (Military)	Examinations prescribed for the Students of the Apothecary Department in the Madras Medical College.	....
Hospital Assistant, Military Branch ..	Examinations prescribed for the Students of the Hospital Assistant Department in the Madras Medical College.	....
Civil Hospital Assistant	Examinations prescribed for Students of the Hospital Assistant Department in the Madras Medical College.	....
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.		
Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.	Sea Customs Test .. .. .. Revenue Test, Higher Grade .. Account Test, Higher Grade .. Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.*	All persons appointed in the post of Deputy Collector are required to pass also the Compulsory Vernacular Test for Deputy Collectors in two languages before the Board of Examiners.
All other persons in the Sea Customs Department who hold appointments which carry salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.	Sea Customs Test .. .. .. Translation Test, Lower Grade ..	....
Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Sea Customs office.	Account Test, Higher Grade	....
Accountants in the Presidency Port Office.	Do. do.	....

* Or the Pleader's Test, First Grade, or the B. L. Degree Examination.

4. The following classes of persons are granted the concessions indicated below :—

(1) Pensioners and Reservists of the Native Army are not required to have passed any tests before appointment to inferior service ;

(2) Pensioned Native officers of the rank of Jamadar or Subadar and other military pensioners possessing regimental certificates of education (class II for non-commissioned officers and class I for other ranks) are not required to have qualified according to the preceding articles of this notification before appointment to the following posts, viz.—

(i) the posts of Inspector, Station-House officer, Head Constable and Inspector-General's office Storekeeper in the Police Department ;

(ii) the post of Sub-Inspector in the Salt and Abkári Department ;

(iii) the posts of Chief, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief and Head Warder and of Assistant Jailor in the Jail Department.

(3) Draftsmen and Surveyors in the Public Works Department who possess first-class certificates of the College of Engineering, Madras, may be appointed to any post in the Conservancy establishment.

(4) Candidates for the posts of Draftsman and Surveyor in all departments are required to produce a certificate of a suitable grade from the College of Engineering, Madras, but are not required to have qualified according to article 2.

(5) Candidates for the post of Hospital Assistant are required to produce a certificate from the Medical College, Madras, but are not required to have qualified according to article 2.

(6) Candidates for the post of Deputy Inspector of Vaccination are required to possess such qualifications only as are mentioned in the Vaccination Code.

(7) Pandits and Munshis, Gymnastic Instructors and Industrial Teachers in Government Schools are required to possess such qualifications only as are specified in the Educational Rules.

(8) Shroffs and Assistant Shroffs are required to qualify under article 1 only.

(9) Head Constables who have passed the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, are eligible for appointment to the rank of Inspector.

5. In addition to the general education qualification mentioned in Article 3, candidates before appointment to particular posts, or before promotion to or confirmation in such, shall be required to pass such tests of a special, professional, or technical nature as may from time to time be declared by Government to be applicable to them. A list of these particular posts and of the qualifying tests required for each is given in Schedule B to this Notification.

SCHEDULE A showing what appointments in the "Superior" and "Inferior" Services of Government fall under, or are excluded from, the operation of Article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

To be included.	To be excluded.	Remarks.
I	II	III
GENERAL.		
(1) Superior Appointments— All appointments carrying pay less than Rs. 15 *per mensem*, which are classed as "Superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, with the exception of those specially excluded by this Schedule. All Shroffs and Assistant Shroffs, whatever their pay.	(1) The appointments of the following servants, which are menial in character :— Gardeners ; Chowkidars ; Malichowkidars ; Messengers ; Masaljis ; Night-watchmen ; Watchmen ; Punka-pullers ; Sweepers ; Scavengers or Totis ; Water-carriers ; Pakkalis ; Dhooly-bearers ; Cooks ; Lamp-lighters.	
(2) Inferior Appointments— The appointments of the following classes of servants, which are classed under "Inferior Service" in the Civil Service Regulations :— Clerks, Section-writers, Reference-pickers, Copyists, Conicopillais, Attenders or Dufterbunds ; Muchies or Daftaries ; Peons in all departments including those on field duty ; Gollahs ; Daffadars ; Chobdars ; Jamadars (with the exception of those employed in the Commissariat Department) ; Dalayats ; All lascars whose duties are similar to those of peons and are not menial in character.		

Schedule A showing what appointments in the "Superior" and "Inferior," &c.—*cont.*

To be included.	To be excluded.	Remarks.
I	II	III
DEPARTMENTAL.		
(1) Settlement Department— Field Peons.	(1) Settlement Department—	
(2) Survey Department— Draughtsmen, Compositors, Measuring Peons, Field Surveyors.	(2) Survey Department— Artificers, Lithographers.	
(3) Separate Revenue Department— Amins, Petty Officers.	(3) Separate Revenue Department—	
(4) Inam Commissioner's Office— Pasters.	(4) Inam Commissioner's Office—	
(5) Village Offices— Karnams, Village Headmen and Monegars (after 1st January 1896).	(5) Village Offices— All Village Officers other than those required to pass the Primary Examination.	Karnams, Village headmen and Monegars are required to have passed the Village Officer's Special Test from the 1st January 1896.
(6) Stamp Department— Counters and Markers.	(6) Stamp Department—	
(7) Ports— Flagstaff Signallers, Flag Lascars, Light-keepers (First-class), Head Light-keepers, Godown-keepers.	(7) Ports— Boatmen, Light-keepers of the 2nd and 3rd classes, and Catamaram Maistries.	
(8) Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency— Coin-payers, Potadars, Note-pasters and Stitchers, Note-cancellors, Pressmen.	(8) Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency— Mechanics, Assistant Potadars.	
(9) Jails— Warders and Head Warders.	(9) Jails—	
(10) Government Central Museum—	(10) Government Central Museum— Humals.	
(11) Civil Courts— Amins, Process-writers, Process-peons, Court-keepers, Bailiffs.	(11) Civil Courts—	
(12) Police— Constables and Head Constables.	(12) Police—	
(13) Educational Department— Teachers in Government Schools, Laboratory and Museum Attendants.	(13) Educational Department— Sewing Mistresses and Sewing Masters.	
(14) Medical Department— Compounders.	(14) Medical Department— Ward Attendants, Ward Coolies, Warders in Lunatic Asylums, Packers in Medical Stores Tindals.	
(15) Presses— Compositors and Apprentices.	(15) Presses— Pressmen, Ballmen, Wheelers, Distributors.	
(16) Public Works Department— Store-keepers, Messengers and Superintendents of Irrigation and Conservancy Establishments.	(16) Public Works Department— Lascars on Rupees five *per mensem* and under.	
(17) Commissariat Department— Salutries.	(17) Commissariat Department— Jamadars, Mahouts, Drivers, Saddlers, Sarwans, Shoesmiths, Blacksmiths, Bellowsmen, Hammermen, Carpenters, Sirdars, Mates and Bearers on the Ambulance Establishment, Weighmen, Measuringmen, Coopers.	
(18) Army Remount Department— Choudries, Duffadars, Farm Head Maistries, Farm Head Ploughmen, Garden Maistries, Chabook Sowars, Hospital Ward Coolies.	(18) Army Remount Department— Carpenters, Ironsmiths, Shoesmiths, Bullock-drivers, Gramboilers, Horse-keepers, Chucklers, Ploughmen, Labourers.	
(19) Army Clothing Department— Store-keepers and Assistant Store-keepers, Packing Overseers.	(19) Army Clothing Department— Examining Maistries, Maistry Lascars, Head Lascars, Maistry Tailors, Cutting Tailors, Carpenters.	

3. The notifications have been revised with great care, but it is probable that inaccuracies still appear in them; the Government, therefore, invites heads of departments to bring to notice all errors and omissions which they may observe. The notifications as amended up to date should be re-published by the Commissioner for Government Examinations each year, in January, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(True Extract.)

R. G. Thelley
Capent
Under Secy to Govt
Chief Secretary.

To the Commissioner for Government Examinations.
„ the Honorable the Chief Justice, with C.L.
„ all Departments of the Secretariat.
„ all Heads of Departments.
Gazette (Notifications).

Exd. A. Raitt.

APPENDIX.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Published in Fort St George Gazette of 29-5-94 - 5-6-94

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The following Notification is published for general information. It will comeinto operation on the 1st July 1894.

NOTE 1.—The rules contained in this Notification shall in no wise affect the promotion of persons who held permanent appointments before they first came into force on the 1st July 1894, nor shall they apply to persons acting in appointments for which, though qualified under the rules in force on the 30th June 1894, they may not be qualified under the present Notification, such persons being eligible for confirmation in the appointments in which they are officiating if they fall permanently vacant before termination of the acting incumbency.

NOTE 2.—These rules apply, unless otherwise expressly provided, to all appointments, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, temporary or acting.

NOTE 3.—Appointments carrying incremental pay are, for the purposes of this notification, treated as appointments carrying a fixed pay equal to the average pay calculated in accordance with Article 164 of the Civil Service Regulations.

1. No person shall be eligible for appointment to a post, carrying a pay of less than Rs. 15 *per mensem*, but classed as "superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, nor, from the 1st January 1897, shall any person be eligible for appointment to any of the posts classed as "inferior" which are specified in column I of Schedule A appended to this Notification, unless he has passed the Primary Examination, or some other examination accepted by Government for the purposes of this Notification as equivalent to it.

NOTE 1.—The following examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Primary Examination:—
(1) The late Upper Primary Examination, if the certificate was granted before 1st December 1889.
(2) The late Special Upper Primary Examination.
(3) The late General Test Examination.
(4) The late Middle School Examination.
(5) The Lower Secondary Examination.

NOTE 2.—Though the Primary Examination qualification will not be insisted upon till 1st January 1897 in the case of "inferior" appointments, heads of offices and departments shall, in making such appointments, give preference as a rule to "passed" men.

2. No person shall be eligible for appointment to a post, carrying a pay of Rs. 15 *per mensem* and upwards and classed as "superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, unless he has passed the Madras Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, or some other examination accepted by Government for the purposes of this Notification as equivalent to them. Persons, not being natives of India, who have passed no public examination, must satisfy Government that they have received an education at least up to the standard of the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination.

NOTE 1.—The following examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination:—
(1) The late Higher Examination for Women.
(2) The Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examinations.
(3) The Matriculation Examination of the London University.

The cases of persons who have passed other examinations of a similar character may be referred for the special orders of Government.

NOTE 2.—All undergraduates shall be required to have passed in Hand-writing as prescribed under English language in the Upper Secondary Examination Notification.

3. Articles 1 and 2 shall not be held applicable to the following appointments:—
(1) Appointments which are specially mentioned in column II of schedule A appended to this notification.
(2) Appointments in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari.
(3) Acting appointments in any department which do not exceed three months in duration, if the acting allowance available is not more than Rs. 15 *per mensem*; provided that the sanction of the Head of the Department is obtained before any unpassed man is appointed.
(4) Appointments in the Forest Department which—
(*a*) are of a temporary character and carry pay which is chargeable to "Conservancy and Works;"
(*b*) are of a permanent or temporary character and carry pay which is not chargeable to "Works" and does not exceed Rs. 12 *per mensem*.
(*c*) carry a pay of more than Rs. 12 but not more than Rs. 15, provided that the Board of Revenue is satisfied that qualified candidates cannot be obtained.
(5) The appointments of classifiers and head classifiers on the Field Establishments of Deputy Commissioners of Settlement (subject, however, to the condition that the sanction of the Commissioner is obtained).
(6) The appointments of extra and temporary hands in the Revenue Settlement Department.
(7) Temporary appointments in the Survey Department.
(8) The appointment of Copyist in all departments.
(9) Appointments in the Public Works Department, the pay of which is chargeable to "Works."

(9) As proposed by the High Court, the Civil Judicial Test will be extended by adding thereto—

(i) the Indian Contract Act, and
(ii) the Rules of Practice (Civil) of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the Appellate Side and of the Courts subordinate thereto;

it is presumed that the High Court means these two subjects to be treated as separate subjects carrying distinct maxima and minima; the Honorable the Judges will be requested to report on this point and to suggest how the table in Article 11 is to be modified; it seems to Government advisable that the proposed change in the syllabus should not come into effect until the examination to be held in 1895 and a note to this effect has been inserted in the notification.

(10) The Civil Judicial Test will, as proposed, be prescribed for the Head Clerks in District Munsifs' Courts, in the City Civil Court and in the Presidency Court of Small Causes, and for the Appeal Examiner in the High Court.

(11) The proposal of the Inspector-General of Registration that candidates for the post of District Registrar shall in future be required to pass the Civil Judicial Test is approved, but the suggestion that the Registration Act should form one of the subjects of that test does not commend itself to Government; a note has been added to the effect that District Registrars are not required to pass in the Civil Rules of Practice.

(12) Sub-Judges and District Munsifs have been omitted from the list of officers liable to the Criminal Test, Higher.

(13) At the suggestion of the High Court, the Criminal Test, Lower, has been prescribed for the posts of Criminal Appeals Clerk and Criminal Revision Cases Clerk.

(14) It has been decided to apply the Revenue Test, Higher, to the posts of First Assistant, Registrar and Head Clerk in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat.

(15) The Government does not approve of all Mr. Cardew's proposals regarding the Jail Test and resolves to direct that from and after 1895 the test shall comprise the following subjects:—

(i) Indian Penal Code, Chapters II, III, IV, IX and X and sections 128—130 and 217—225.
(ii) Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, Parts I, II and IV, and Chapters XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIV, XXXVII, XXXIX and XLIII.
(iii) the Prisoners Act, 1871, the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, Madras Regulation II of 1819 and the Prisons Act, 1894.

As suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Monro, the Acts specified in Group (iii) above will form a separate subject with a maximum of 100 marks and a time of two hours, and the fee will be raised from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.

(16) For the reasons given by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, it appears to be advisable to abandon the plan of conducting the Salt tests in the vernaculars, but fair notice of the change must be given and the Board of Revenue will be requested to suggest a date from which the abolition of the Vernacular examination should have effect.

(17) The subjects of the Account Test, Lower, and Salt Test C should be assimilated so as to allow of one paper doing for both examinations; chapters 1, 3—7, 10, 15 and 18 of the fifth edition of the Civil Account Code will be prescribed for the Account Test, Lower, but the last-mentioned chapter is unnecessary in the case of Salt and Abkári officers and a note should be added to the question paper to the effect that such officers are not required to answer questions on chapter 18; in this way the necessity for two papers is done away with.

(18) As suggested by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Article 12 has been amended so as to make it clear that the minimum required to pass the Account Test, Lower, is two-fifths of the total.

(19) In the Sea Customs Test the Tariff Act, 1894, has been substituted for Act XI of 1882.

(20) It was not the intention of Government to withdraw from graduates the privilege of exemption from the Translation, Lower, which they have enjoyed for nearly thirty years and a note has been inserted to make this clear; as to the withdrawal from graduates of their former privilege of exemption from the Précis-writing Test, the Commissioner for Government Examinations should issue a separate notification calling the attention of all graduates to the change.

(21) As recommended by the Board of Revenue, the Revenue and Account Tests, Lower, will be prescribed for the English and Vernacular Head Clerks in Collectors' offices, but the Government does not consider it necessary to require Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants to pass, in future, by the Higher, instead of by the Lower, grade of the Account Test.

(22) Upon consideration of the views expressed in Board's resolution, dated 20th March 1894, No. 1277, the Government has resolved to place Shroffs and Assistant Shroffs in the same position as "inferior" servants in future for the purposes of the Examination rules and to require from them a pass at the Primary Examination only.

(23) The Government accepts the Hon'ble Mr. Monro's proposal contained in paragraph 3 of his letter, dated 29th March 1894, No. 735, and he will notify this decision in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(24) The Government does not consider it necessary to mention expressly Mr. Nelson's Commentary on the Penal Code among the subjects of the Criminal Test, Higher; as it stands, the notification leaves candidates free to study whatever Commentaries they choose.

(25) With reference to Mr. Cowie's letter, dated 13th March 1894, No. 766, the Civil Judicial Test will be prescribed for Central Nazirs, and the Translation Test, Lower, for these officers and (as originally proposed) for Head Clerks in District Munsifs' Court.

(26) With reference to Col. Porteous' letter, dated 10th April 1894, No. 1887, the Goverment resolves to exempt Reserve Inspectors from the Criminal Test, Lower, to permit Head Constables who have passed the Criminal Test, Lower, to be promoted to the rank of Inspector, and to declare that unpassed military pensioners may occupy the post of Storekeeper in the Inspector-General's office.

(27) The Presidency Port Officer's letter, dated 21st March 1894, No. 1273–90—G., will be considered in the Marine Department.

(28) Article 3 of the notification has been amended so as to make it clear that Salt and Abkári Tests D (Practical portion) and E are not conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

(29) The Government observes that the fees payable for admission to the tests have been raised in several instances and that, in the case of the Revenue Tests, no reductions have been made although the tests have been simplified by the excision of Account Code; in the particular instances of the Revenue Tests the result is practically to raise the fees from Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 (Rs. 9 and Rs. 7 until recently) to Rs. 16 and Rs. 12; the Government desires to know whether this great increase is necessary.

(30) Inasmuch as the lists of offices subject to certain tests have, in several cases, been enlarged, the Government considers it expedient to declare that the Special Test Notification, so far as it applies tests to offices hitherto exempt from them, shall not (except so far as regards the Précis-writing Test) come into effect until the 1st January 1896, and a provision to this effect has been inserted in the notification.

No. 67, Educational, and inquiring whether it is considered necessary that Accountants in the office of the Collector of Sea Customs on receipt of salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards should be subject to the Account Test, Higher Grade, as now simplified.

2. With reference thereto I have the honour to state that I am not disposed to recommend that Accountants in this office on receipt of salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards should be exempt from the operations of the rule requiring them to pass the test merely because "Book-keeping" has now been excluded from the curriculum of subjects prescribed for that test, but on the other hand I am of opinion that it is absolutely necessary that such men should have a knowledge of the subjects prescribed for the test and I would accordingly recommend that men appointed to these posts should be required to pass the test as now simplified, viz., in the Civil Account Code, Volume I, and portions of the Civil Service Regulations.

Resolution—dated 31st March 1894, Mis. No. 1418.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 19th March 1894, Mis. No. 1226.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) E. MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Transferred to the Educational Department.

OOTACAMUND,
23*rd April* 1894.

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Ag. Secy. to Govt., R.D.

From the Superintendent, Madras Survey (through the Revenue Department), dated 21st March 1894, No. 38–G.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that, so far as the Survey Department is concerned, no further revision of the draft Public Service and Special Test notifications appears necessary.

From the Superintendent, Government Central Museum (through the Revenue Department), dated 31st March 1894, No. 269.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that he has no remarks to offer regarding the proposed modifications in the revised drafts of the Public Service and Special Test notifications.

ORDER—dated 9th May 1894, No. 317, Educational.

The Government has found it expedient to recast the form of the Public Service Notification and to make certain other changes the more important of which are referred to below.

(1) The revised notification will come into force from the 1st July 1894.

(2) The privilege of appointing unpassed men in the Ceded Districts, Ganjám and parts of Coimbatore to act in vacancies not exceeding three months in duration irrespective of the pay attaching thereto will be withdrawn from heads of departments; it will, in the opinion of Government, suffice if heads of departments have a general power to sanction in any locality the appointment of unpassed men to acting vacancies not exceeding three months in duration when the allowance available is not more than Rs. 15 *per mensem*.

(3) In the Commissioner's draft, Laboratory Attendants are incorrectly shown as exempt from the Examination rules; this has been altered.

(4) Mr. Cardew's opinion on the subject of admitting military pensioners to the Jail Department has been accepted and the necessary alterations have been made.

(5) The omission of any reference in Schedule B to the Translation, Lower, against the Uncovenanted Assistant, Board of Revenue, is apparently due to an oversight, which has been rectified.

(6) For the reason given by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, the condition requiring candidates for Salt Test D who have passed the Intermediate examination in mensuration, &c., to have passed a practical test has been omitted.

(7) The test shown in Schedule B against Educational Department clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards has never been prescribed by Government; for the present it will stand, but the Director of Public Instruction should explain why it has been prescribed.

(8) The Board of Revenue will observe that the concession granted to Classifiers and Head Classifiers of the Settlement Department by the revised notification is not restricted to men drawing not more than Rs. 40 *per mensem*.

(9) The Board's opinion that Village officers of the specified classes should be required to have passed the Primary Examination from the 1st January 1896 instead of the 1st January 1897 is accepted; a reference to the Village Officers' Special Test has been inserted in column III of Schedule A.

2. The Special Test Notification calls for the following remarks:—

(1) The word "superior" has been inserted before "appointments" in Article 4 as suggested by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, but, in other respects, this article stands in no need of alteration.

(2) Note (2) to Article 4 has been omitted as superfluous.

(3) The privilege granted to certain classes by Note (1) to Article 4 has been extended to Muhammadans at the suggestion of certain petitioners; also, in view of the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Monro, the words "who can prove that they were born and have been mainly educated in" have been substituted for the words "coming from" in the same note.

(4) It has been decided to require all persons in the Public and Revenue Departments of the Secretariat to pass the Translation Test, Lower, before appointment to clerical posts carrying Rs. 50 *per mensem* and upwards.

(5) The Government accepts Colonel Porteous' assurance that it is not necessary to prescribe the Translation Test, Lower, for Inspectors of Police.

(6) At the suggestion of the heads of the offices concerned, the Government has resolved to prescribe the Account Test, Higher, for all Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Collector of Sea Customs and the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery and for all Accountants in the office of the Presidency Port Officer; but the Board's opinion that there are no appointments in the offices of District Forest-officers for which the Account Test should be prescribed is accepted.

(7) At the recommendation of the Board, the Account Test, Higher, will not be prescribed for Accountants drawing less than Rs. 100 in the Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture branch of the Board's office.

(8) As suggested by the heads of departments concerned, the Account Test, Higher, will be prescribed for—

(i) District Registrars,
(ii) the Manager of, and Accountants drawing Rs. 50 and upwards in, the office of the Inspector-General of Registration,
(iii) the Accountant, Appellate Side, High Court, and
(iv) the Manager and Treasury Officer and the Head Accountant in the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin;

the Account Test, Higher, will also be prescribed for clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Local and Municipal Department of the Secretariat, for the Budget clerk in the Chief Secretary's office and for the Accountant in the Government Press; the Account Test, Lower, will be prescribed for clerks in the office of the Consular Agent, Pondicherry.

6. With reference to paragraph 10 of the Public Department order, communicated with second Government Order read above, the only alteration which the Board has to suggest is that Test VI A be added to the tests enumerated at the end of clause (i) of Article XIII of the rules for admission to the Madras Provincial Civil Service.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) L. M. WYNCH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Endorsement, Mis. No. 1475.

Paragraphs 1 to 5 of the Proceedings read above will be transferred to the Educational Department.

2. A separate communication will be addressed to the Public Department with reference to paragraph 6 of the Proceedings.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10*th April* 1894.

(Signed) L. A. BUCKLEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Educational Department.
Copy to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

No. 71.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

With reference to paragraphs 3 (4) and 3 (9) of G.O., No. 67, Educational, dated 2nd February 1894, the undersigned has the honour to state that the Translation Test, Lower, may be extended as proposed to all appointments in the Revenue Secretariat to which a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards is attached, and that the Revenue Test, Higher, may be prescribed for the posts of 1st and 2nd Assistants in the same office.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10*th April* 1894.

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Educational Department.

G.O., dated 11th April 1894, No. 242, Public.

Read—again G.O., dated 23rd February 1894, No. 134, Public.

Order—dated 11th April 1894, No. 242, Public.

In regard to the question of making the Translation Test, Lower, applicable to all appointments of Rs. 50 and above in the Government office, the Educational Department will be informed that none but graduates are entertained in the Chief Secretariat, and that the majority of them, having passed in a vernacular when they graduated, are exempted from the Translation

Paragraph 3 (4) of G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational.

Test, Lower; a knowledge of a vernacular is not necessary for the ordinary duties of a clerk in the Chief Secretariat.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. BUTTERWORTH,
Under Secretary.

To the Educational Department.

From the Hon'ble S. SRINIVASA RAGHAVAIYANGAR, Dewan Bahadur, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Registration, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 13th April 1894, No. 800-G.

Adverting to G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational, I have the honour to state as follows:—

2. *Paragraph* 3 (5), *Account Test.*—The audit of departmental receipts is conducted in the offices of the District Registrars and Inspector-General of Registration. In connection with the preparation of bills also, the District Registrars, the Manager and Accountants in my office have account duties to perform, and it is desirable that the Account Test, Higher grade, should be made a qualifying test for these appointments. The Sub-Registrars need not be required to pass this test. I accordingly recommend the following addition to List A appended to the paragraph quoted above:—

(viii) District Registrars, Manager and Accountants drawing a pay of Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of Inspector-General of Registration.

3. *Paragraph* 3 (6), *Civil Judicial Test.*—District Registrars have frequently work of judicial nature to perform, as they have to conduct inquiries and take evidence in regard to the execution of testamentary and non-testamentary documents and hear appeals against the orders of Sub-Registrars under sections 41, 72, 73 and 74 of the Registration Act. It seems to me, therefore, desirable that these officers should be required to pass the Civil Judicial Test. This requirement as well as that referring to the Account Test may be given effect to from 1st January 1897.

4. As regards Sub-Registrars, on further consideration I am of opinion that it need not be made obligatory at present that they should pass the Civil Judicial Test, as it would be difficult to secure a sufficient number of candidates who have passed the test in the different classes of the community to fill up the vacancies occurring annually. Vacancies in the appointments of District Registrars occur very rarely and no similar difficulty is likely to be experienced in the case of these appointments. Sub-Registrars will be required, as hitherto, to pass a departmental examination in the Acts of the legislature bearing on their duties and in the Standing Orders of the Registration Department. The ability of the persons selected for Sub-Registrars' appointments to conduct official business in the vernacular language of the district to which they are appointed will also be tested departmentally as is now the case.

5. In this connection, I beg to suggest that the Registration Act may be included among the subjects prescribed for the Judicial Test.

From the Secretary, Students' Association, Royapettah, dated 16th April 1894, No. 5.

ABSTRACT.—Praying that the Government may be pleased to allow Muhammadan Matriculates to appear for the Criminal Tests.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 31st March 1894, Mis. No. 1418.

Read—the following letter from the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, dated 21st March 1894, No. 591 G:—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1114, dated 13th March 1894, forwarding a copy of G.O., dated 2nd February 1894,

examinations. It is necessary that this should be so, considering the class—European soldiers (pensioned or discharged)—from which selection for this appointment is made. Here I beg to submit that the rule confining Reserve Inspectors to the lowest class seems very hard and with it it is impossible to expect good and zealous work from men who have no hopes of promotion throughout the whole of their Police service. I consider that the restriction that they should not be promoted beyond 4th class unless they have passed the examination prescribed in the case of other Inspectors should be withdrawn and that the head of the department should be allowed to exercise his discretion in promoting Reserve Inspectors who have done long and good service.

3. The provision proposed in paragraph 2 (12) of G.O., No. 67, dated 2nd February 1894, declaring Military pensioners possessing the qualifications therein prescribed eligible for appointment as Inspectors and head constables in the Police department and in some other capacities meets the case urged in the preceding paragraph of Reserve Inspectors, who may, according to the proposed provision, be appointed or promoted to any class. The removal, thus, of the present restriction in their case is very desirable, and I request that it may be recognized by Government.

4. The employment of men who have not passed the Criminal Lower test as Inspectors of Police in the Agency tracts has been sanctioned in G.O., No. 120, dated 26th February 1894, Educational, up to 19th February 1896. The exemption granted on behalf of these officers since 1889 has, as in the case of Reserve Inspectors, been held to allow their appointment though they have not passed any Public Service examination. This concession is necessary and the proposed Article 4 (1) of the Public Service notification on page 6 of G.O., No. 818, Educational, dated 8th November 1893, would include, under exceptions, the appointments of Inspectors of Police in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari. The limit that the period of exemption, recommended by me and sanctioned in G.O., No. 120, dated 26th February 1894, should run up to 19th February 1896 may, I think, be considered as withdrawn, and the above general provision would answer, as passed candidates for appointment in the Police department are certainly not likely to be available earlier than for service in other departments.

5. Next, men who held the rank of head constable prior to 16th November 1889 were, under G.O., No. 884, dated 23rd May 1890, Judicial Department, admitted to the Criminal Lower examination, though they did not possess the educational qualification required under the general rules. This concession extended up to the last Special Test examination in October 1893, and head constables who passed the Criminal Lower test up to this date are eligible for appointment as Inspectors of Police. So, I beg to recommend the insertion of a provision under Article 4 of the proposed Public Service notification, so as to include head constables of Police who have already passed the Criminal Lower test (having been specially admitted therefor).

6. Lastly, under G.O., No. 74, dated 7th March 1863, Educational, the Storekeeper employed in the office of the Inspector-General of Police has been entirely exempted from the operation of the Uncovenanted Service Examination rules. The duties of this appointment can be properly discharged only by the class of men selected for Reserve Inspectorships in the mofussil. For the same reasons as those urged by Sir William Robinson, I consider that the exception in the case of the Storekeeper's appointment in my office is necessary and beg to recommend that the words "or Storekeeper in the office of the Inspector-General of Police" may be inserted in the proposed provision in regard to Military pensioners in paragraph 2 (12) ii of G.O., No. 67, Educational, dated 2nd February 1894.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 7th April 1894, No. 149.

Read—G.Os., dated 3rd and 12th March 1894, Nos. 931 and 1073, Revenue.

Resolution—dated 7th April 1894, No. 149.

Communicated to all Collectors for information.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 (2) of the G.O., No. 67, Educational, dated 2nd February 1894, communicated with the first Government Order read above, the Board observes that by Article 15, clause (*a*), of the notification ordered to be issued in G.O., dated 25th June 1891, No. 483, Educational, no person was to be deemed qualified for appointment to the offices of karnam, assistant karnam, munsif or monigar from and after 1st January 1894 who had not passed the Primary School examination or some equivalent or higher test recognised by Government. Heirs to village offices who would on that date be of or above the age of 18 years were exempted * from the operation of this rule provided that they registered their names in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer on or before 1st January 1893. By Article 15 of a further notification ordered to be issued in G.O., dated 29th June 1891, No. 589, Revenue, it was directed that, subject to the same exception, no one should be appointed to any of the above offices from and after the same date unless he passed the Special Tests prescribed in the notification. In G.O., dated 18th August 1893, No. 738, Revenue, it was ordered that the introduction of the Special Test rules should be postponed till 1st January 1896, and registration of heirs was permitted up to 1st January 1895. It is doubtful whether candidates for village offices have realised the distinction between the Primary School examination and the Special Tests examination and whether many of them who might have appeared for the former before the 1st January 1894 have not put it off for two years. Moreover, from the Collectors' reports reviewed in Board's Proceedings, dated 12th October 1892, No. 584, and subsequent letters, it seems probable that the registration of heirs had not been completed before 1st January 1893. It is desirable, therefore, that further time should be allowed so that heirs may register their names for exemption from the Primary School examination as well as the Special Tests till 1st January 1895. The Board accordingly recommends that in the case of village officers the rules relating to the Primary School examination may be brought into force from the same date as the Special Tests examination rules, *i.e.*, from 1st January 1896.

* *Vide* Article 16 of the same notification.

3. With reference to paragraph 2, clause (4), of the Educational Government Order, the Board presumes that Article 4, clause (2), of Commissioner's draft notification, which empowers heads of departments to sanction acting appointments of unpassed men to posts carrying Rs. 15 and upwards in certain backward districts, remains unaffected.

4. With reference to paragraph 3 (5), the Board observes that the post of Accountant in the office of the Conservator of Forests does not exist and was consequently omitted in the lists submitted with Board's Proceedings, dated 5th December 1893, No. 6702, Mis., and that in the case of the Head clerk and 2nd clerk or Accountant in the office of the District Forest-officers, who are the only other employés in the Forest Department who are required to pass in Book-keeping under the Forest Code, the enforcement of the Account test as now altered is unnecessary.

5. With reference to paragraph 4, the Board would take this opportunity to suggest—

(1) that the Revenue Test, Lower grade, might be prescribed for the English head clerk and Vernacular head clerk in Collectors' offices;

(2) that the Account Test, Lower, might be prescribed for posts of English head clerk and Vernacular head clerk in Collectors' offices, and the Account Test, Higher, might be prescribed for the Taluk Sheristadars and Head Accountants as in the case of the English Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Collector's office; and

(3) that the Criminal Lower might be prescribed for posts of magisterial clerk in Collectors' offices and of second clerk in the Sub-Collectors' and Head Assistant Collectors' offices.

Resolution—dated 19th March 1894, Mis. No. 1226.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 1114, dated 13th March 1894.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Endorsement on the above.

Transferred to the Educational Department.

(Signed) Ll. E. BUCKLEY,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L., Acting Commissioner for Government Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 29th March 1894, No. 735.

Under notification dated 26th June 1891, No. 38, it was left to the option of candidates for the Revenue tests of October 1891, to come up or not in the Account Code; in other words, it was permitted to them to pass, first of all, in the other subjects of the tests, and afterwards to complete the tests by passing in the Account Code at some subsequent examination. This concession was extended to candidates who appeared for the Revenue tests of October 1892, by notification, dated 21st May 1892, No. 61.

2. Availing themselves of the concession, a large number of candidates appeared at the examinations of 1891 and 1892 in the other subjects of the Revenue tests, and such of them as passed in these subjects, appeared at the last examination held in October 1893 in the Account Code to complete their success. Those who passed in the Account Code have been declared to have passed the Revenue tests, and no difficulty arises in their case. The trouble is with those who, having passed in the other subjects of the Revenue tests in 1891 and 1892, failed in the Account Code in the examination of 1893. The question to decide in their case is whether their previous success in the other subjects should be allowed to stand. If no concession had been allowed to these candidates in 1891 and 1892, and if, like the candidates of previous years, or if, like the candidates of 1893, they had come up in *all* the subjects of the Revenue tests, failure in the Account Code, like failure in any other subject, would have meant complete failure. It seems to me that a sufficient concession was made to these candidates, when they were allowed to bring up the Account Code separately and thus pass the examination piecemeal. If they had their chance and were not able to benefit by it, their failure in the Account Code ought strictly, I think, to vitiate their previous success. It would seem, however, from letters and petitions I have received, that many of these candidates are under the impression that their former success will be allowed to stand to their credit. The notifications allowing them to come up in the Account Code separately are not clear on this point, and may, perhaps, be interpreted as favouring the view taken by them.

3. In these circumstances, and as it has been decided to detach the Account Code from the Revenue tests, I would recommend that the proposals recently made in regard to the Revenue tests be given retrospective effect from the year 1891: in other words, that the candidates of 1891–92 and 1893 be declared to have passed the Revenue tests if—omitting the Account Code—they obtained the new minimum marks prescribed in the revised notification now before Government, on the understanding that they will not be eligible for appointments for which the Revenue tests are prescribed, until they have passed the newly-constituted Account tests.

G.O., dated 9th March 1894, Mis. No. 461 L., Local and Municipal.

Read—G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational.

ABSTRACT.—Making certain modifications in the revised drafts of the Public Service and Special Tests notifications, and directing the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations to accordingly prepare fresh drafts and submit them to Government for final approval.

Order—dated 9th March 1894, Mis. No. 461 L., Local and Municipal.

Communicated to the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer.

2. With reference to clauses (4) and (5) of paragraph 3 of the Government Order read above, the Government observes that the Translation Test, Lower, is not necessary, but the Account Test, Higher, may with advantage be extended to all appointments on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Local and Municipal Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Assistant Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner,
,, the Sanitary Engineer,
,, the Educational Department.
} paragraph 1 only.

No. 1552-C.

MEMORANDUM.

The points upon which remarks are called for from this department are—

(1) the extension of the Translation Test, Lower, to all appointments in the Government office to which a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards is attached, *vide* paragraph 3 (4), and
(2) the extension of the Account Test to persons not specifically named in the Proceedings—*vide* page 53 of the Government Order.

It is considered in the Public Works Department that both these tests are unnecessary and undesirable as regards appointments in this department. Neither of them will increase the efficiency of candidates, while they will render suitable men even more difficult to obtain than they are at present.

(Signed) J. PENNYCUICK, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

To the Educational Department.

From Colonel C. A. PORTEOUS, Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 10th April 1894, No. 1887.

Adverting to G.O., No. 67, dated 2nd February 1894, Educational, and in continuation of my letter, No. 1196, dated 7th instant, I have the honour to bring to the notice of Government the cases in this department in which exemption from the operation of the examination rules has been granted, with a view to the same being embodied in the proposed notifications.

2. Under G.O., No. 1154, dated 5th July 1889, Judicial Department (*vide* also G.O., No. 1626, dated 17th May 1893, Judicial Department) the Criminal Lower test is not enforced in the case of Reserve Inspectors of Police appointed to the last class of Inspectors. Without prescribing any general educational qualifications, this Special test was laid down in the case of other Inspectors of Police for the first time by G.O., No. 1154, dated 5th July 1889. The exemption granted in favour of Reserve Inspectors appointed to the last class has been held to admit—as it was apparently intended to do—of their being appointed though they have not passed any of the Public Service

(4) The Indian Steamships Act VII of 1884.

(5) Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878.
- Sections 61 to 62 inclusive.
- Chapter XV.
- Chapter XVI.
- Offences numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 66.

(6) Act No. XII of 1886—rules relating to the ports at which petroleum may be imported, and the places at which and the conditions on and subject to which it may be discharged into boats, landed, transhipped or stored.

(7) The rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for regulating the transport and importation of explosives in the port of Madras.

(8) Registration Act X of 1841.

From Commander H. A. STREET, R.I.M., Acting Presidency Port Officer, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 21st March 1894, No. 1273—92-G. :—

With reference to paragraph (5), page 53 of G.O., Educational, No. 67, dated 2nd February 1894, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that in my opinion a knowledge of the Civil Account Code and of the Civil Service Regulations is absolutely necessary in the case of accountants in the Presidency Port office.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 20th March 1894, Mis. No. 1277.

Read—endorsement of the Deputy Commissioner, Central Division, dated 20th February 1894, No. 754, submitting copy of Nellore Assistant Commissioner's letter regarding the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable candidates for clerk-shroff's post, and requesting the Board to move Government to relax the Examination rules in regard to such appointments.

Resolution—dated 20th March 1894, Mis. No. 1277.

The Examination rules of 1886 prohibited the employment to any post carrying a salary of Rs. 15 a month or upwards, of persons who had not passed the Middle School Examination in the first class or the Matriculation Examination, together with the Handwriting Test. On a reference made by the Accountant-General in 1887, as to whether that Government Order applied to the post of shroff, Government in its order, dated 10th December 1887, No. 680, Educational, answered in the negative, and remarked that the Government Order of 1886 was not intended to extend the Examination rules to a class of appointments to which they had not before been applicable, but to lower the limit of pay among the classes of appointments to which these rules already applied. In G.O., dated 10th November 1891, No. 860, Educational, it was, however, ruled that the Examination rules (of 1886) should be made applicable to shroffs also.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Central Division, represents that, since the date of the latter order, great difficulty has been experienced in the Sub-divisions under his charge in getting passed candidates for the post of shroff on Rs. 15, and that although, in certain cases, passed candidates are available, they are unable to tender the security of Rs. 500 which is required of such officers. It is further pointed out that, from the applicant's point of view, the pay of the appointment, Rs. 15, is reduced by the difference between the rate of interest procurable on the amount of the security, if well laid out (7 to 9 per cent.), and the Government rate of interest (4 per cent.).

3. The same difficulty exists in the case of clerk-shroffs also whose pay is only Rs. 15. For instance, the clerk-shroff of the Chinna Ganjam factory applied for leave on substitute, but the Assistant Commissioner, Nellore Sub-division, was unable to grant it, as he could not find a passed candidate possessing the requisite qualifications and as none of the shroffs on Rs. 10 in the Sub-division were passed candidates eligible for promotion to the post of clerk-shroff.

4. As it is impossible to get candidates to satisfy all requirements (namely educational test, physical test and ability to furnish security) to take up such low-paid appointments in the out-of-the-way places in which most salt factories are located, the Board strongly recommends that the rules be relaxed in the case of shroffs and clerk-shroffs of the Salt and Abkári Department. It would exempt these men from the educational and physical tests and require only the deposit of cash security which is the chief requirement in their case. They would of course be absolutely disqualified for promotion beyond the Rs. 15 appointment. The only alternative to the course now proposed will be to raise the pay of shroffs and clerk-shroffs to at least Rs. 15 and Rs. 20, respectively.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Copy to the Deputy Commissioner, Central Division.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 13th March 1894, Mis. No. 1114.

Read—G.O., dated 3rd March 1894, Mis. No. 931, Revenue.

Resolution—dated 13th March 1894, Mis. No. 1114.

With reference to paragraph 3 (5) of G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational, communicated with G.O., dated 3rd March 1894, Mis. No. 931, Revenue, the Board, in the Separate Revenue Department, considers that, as in the Board's office, so in the Sea Customs and the Stamp offices, accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards should be subject to the Account Test, Higher, as now simplified. The Collector of Sea Customs and the Superintendent of Stamps will, however, be requested to give their views on the point *at a very early date*.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
,, the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.
,, the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 19th March 1894, Mis. No. 1226.

Read—the following letter from the Hon'ble Mr. W. P. AUSTIN, I.C.S., Superintendent of Stamps, dated 16th March 1894, No. 328 :—

With reference to the Board's Proceedings (Separate Revenue), dated 13th March 1894, Mis. No. 1114, I have the honour to state that I have already reported to Government that the Account Test, Higher, should be made a qualifying test for accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards of the Stamp and Stationery offices, as will be seen from the copy of this office letter to Government, dated 20th February 1894, No. 185, herewith submitted.

24 of G.O., dated 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational), the following should be read :—

"The Indian Penal Code, II, III, IV, VI, IX and X, the Criminal Procedure Code, Parts I, II, IV, VI, and chapters XXXIV, XXXVII, XXXIX, XLII and XLVI.
"The Prisoners' Act V of 1871 as amended by Acts IX of 1882 and X of 1886.
"Madras Act V of 1869 as amended by Madras Act VII of 1882 and II of 1889.
"Act XV of 1869, the Prisoners' Testimony Act, Regulation II of 1819, for the confinement of State Prisoners."

4. Under the Indian Penal Code, I have not included the definition of offences, as the Government on a previous occasion held a knowledge of them to be so clearly unnecessary. It is of considerable importance that jailors should be acquainted with Part II of the Criminal Procedure Code so as to enable them, when examining a warrant under Rule 249 of the Jail Code, to recognize a sentence in excess of the powers of the sentencing court. It is also very desirable that jailors should know something of the procedure of courts as contained in Part VI. The jailor of a district jail has often to guide his superintendent, as well as himself, in all such questions of law as arise, for medical officers, at any rate when they first enter the Civil Department, are entirely without acquaintance with the Codes.

5. As suggested by Government, the chief special Acts relating to jails, prisoners, &c., are included in the test, and there can be no doubt of the importance of jailors being conversant with them. It seems better not to include any portion of the Jail Code which is, as the Government observes, a subject sufficiently large to merit a separate examination.

6. I think that to require persons subject to the Jail Test to pass also by the Account Test, Lower, is preferable to including in the Jail Test portions of the Civil Account Code. If portions of the Civil Account Code were included in the Jail Test, they should be almost exactly the same chapters as will in future constitute the Account Test, Lower, and, as Book-keeping has now been struck out of the Account Test, there is no object in requiring a separate paper in these chapters to be set for Jail Test candidates. I am sending this letter through the Commissioner for Government examinations that he may express his opinion on this point.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 10th March 1894, Mis. No. 1634.

Read—the following letter from the Special Settlement-officer, Malabar and South Canara, dated 27th February 1894, No. 440 :—

I have the honour to request the sanction of Government for the confirmation of head classifier T. Kanakaraju, an unpassed man, as second head classifier of this Party on Rs. 45.

2. Under the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st October 1888, No. 540, approved of by Government in its Order, dated 25th January 1889, No. 498, unpassed men can be promoted in the field establishment only up to a maximum salary of Rs. 40. This maximum limit covers in the other Settlement Parties the two grades of head classifiers and as old experienced classifiers are pre-eminently the fittest persons to fill these places, no inconvenience to their promotion is felt in those Parties. In this Party, however, there are four grades of head classifiers on Rs. 60, 45, 40 and 35, and as the emoluments of the first two grades are higher than Rs. 40, there is a difficulty in promoting the deserving old head classifiers to those grades. To obviate this, I had once in contemplation a proposal to reduce the pay of the two highest grades of head classifiers in this Party, but on more mature consideration I have decided not to reduce their pay as it would be doing an unjustice to those old classifiers and head classifiers, who, in the hopes of attaining to the higher emoluments open to them in this Party, have been induced to leave their posts in Parties working in more congenial localities and to take up work in the less healthy and more costly taluks of the Malabar district.

3. In my letter, dated 17th December 1893, No. 560-C., I requested sanction for the promotion of Kanakaraju to the senior head classifier's post on Rs. 60 temporarily for three months and now I have the honour to request sanction for his permanent promotion to Rs. 45 as second head classifier of this Party.

4. For the reasons stated in paragraph 2 *supra*, I venture to submit in this connection that a general sanction for the promotion of unpassed men to all the four grades of head classifiers in this Party may be obtained, so that there may be no difficulty in filling up the several grades when vacancies occur.

Resolution—dated 10th March 1894, Mis. No. 1634.

Submitted for the favorable consideration and orders of Government.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Special Settlement-officer, Malabar and South Canara, in charge of Revenue Settlement Party No. VI.

Endorsement on the above.

Transferred to the Educational Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
19*th March* 1894.

(Signed) Ll. E. BUCKLEY,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L., Acting Commissioner for Government Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 20th March 1894, No. 667.

I have the honour to recommend that Mr. Reginald Nelson's recent work on the Indian Penal Code be recognized, equally with "Mayne's Commentaries," as a text-book for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade. A copy of the book is submitted for inspection.

2. If this recommendation be approved, all that will be necessary is to insert the words "or Nelson's" between the words "Mayne's" and "Commentaries" in the section referring to the Indian Penal Code, under the heading Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, on page 3 of the revised draft notification relating to the Special Tests recently submitted to Government for approval.

From Commander H. A. STREET, R.I.M., Acting Presidency Port Officer, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 21st March 1894, No. 1273-90-G.

With reference to paragraph (22), page 50, of G.O., Educational, No. 67, dated 2nd February 1894, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Government, that all Port clerks on Rs. 20 and upwards should be required to pass a test in the following subjects, *viz.* :—

(1) Indian Ports Act X of 1889.
(2) Native Passengers' Ships Act X of 1887.
(3) Indian Merchant Shipping Act I of 1889, VII of 1880, and V of 1883.

Code is necessary, and the necessity of getting passed men for some of the so-called accountants' places in this office has often been productive of inconvenience. Many of these so-called accountants actually do clerical work and it was a mistake to have entered them as accountants in the proposition statements prepared at the time of the re-organization. The Board is of opinion that so far as this department is concerned, it would be sufficient to prescribe the test for accountants drawing Rs. 100 and upwards.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order—dated 15th March 1894, Mis. No. 1118, Revenue.

Transferred to the Educational Department with an expression of concurrence in the Board's remarks.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

From M. A. LAWSON, Esq., Government Botanist and Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, &c., Nilgiris, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 6th March 1894, No. 21.

With reference to G.O., No. 67, dated the 2nd February 1894, Educational, communicated to this office under G.O., No. 931, dated the 3rd March 1894, Revenue, I have the honour to state that I have no special remarks to make beyond pointing out, in relation to page 16 of G.O., No. 818 of 8th November 1893, Educational, that there are no "clerks and accountants drawing more than Rs. 50 per mensem," with the exception of the manager of this office who draws Rs. 150 per mensem.

Endorsement on the above.

Transferred to the Educational Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15*th March* 1894.

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

From D. W. G. COWIE, Esq., Acting Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 13th March 1894, No. 766.

With reference to G.O., dated the 28th ultimo, No. 42-R., Educational, I am directed to state that the suggestion made in the petition (herewith returned) might be adopted with advantage and the test prescribed for head clerks in District Munsifs' Courts be also applied to Central Nazirs.

From M.R.Ry. A. SHUNMOOGAM, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 8th February 1894.

I respectfully beg to bring to your honor's kind notice the existence of the marginally-noted order of the Government on the question of prescribing Special Tests for the post of *Central Nazir*.

No. 2115, dated 22nd August 1884, Judicial.

2. The salary of *Central Nazirs* has since been raised, ranging from *Rs. 40 to 70* with effect from 1st April 1890. They are doing almost the same duties that were turned out by the (old scale) Nazirs whose pay was Rs. 70 and 100 and who were

required to pass Civil and Criminal Lower and Translation Lower and Précis Writing examinations.

3. The salary of head clerks of District Munsifs' Courts is Rs. 40 and 50.

4. The Director of Public Instruction suggested the marginally-noted Special Tests for the latter post, whereas he did nothing for the former post which carries higher salary and which also requires a knowledge of Civil Procedure Code, &c.

1. Civil Judicial Test.
2. Translation Lower.

I therefore, for the interests of the duly qualified and better hands in the Judicial Department, beg that the said Government order may now be perused and that the same Special Tests that were suggested for the post of head clerks of District Munsifs' Courts may *also* be prescribed for the post of *Central Nazir*.

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L., Acting Commissioner for Government Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 19th March 1894, No. 644.

In forwarding the accompanying letter from Mr. A. G. Cardew, Inspector-General of Jails, I have the honour to state that I agree with him in thinking that the Account Code should be detached from the subjects of the Jail Test and that candidates subject to the Jail Test should be required to pass the Account Test, Lower. These were the views of Dr. Duncan which, as having already been approved by Government, are given effect to in the draft Special Tests Notification, submitted to Government, with my letter of the 15th instant, No. 604.

2. In paragraph 3 of his letter, Mr. Cardew proposes to include the chief special Acts relating to jails and prisoners. He does not state, however, whether these Acts should form a subject by themselves with separate maximum and minimum marks. If they are to form a separate subject, they should be so entered under the heading "Jail Test" on page 4 of the draft Notification, and the necessary particulars in regard to the duration of the examination in this subject, and the maximum marks assigned to it should be inserted in the table under Article 11 of the Notification, page 9. I would suggest that, as in the case of the other subjects, the time allowed for answering the paper be two hours, and the maximum marks assigned to it 100.

3. The addition of this subject will make it necessary to raise the proposed fee (page 11, Article 17) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.

From A. G. CARDEW, Esq., M.A., C.S., Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Commissioner for Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations), dated 20th February 1894, No. 249-C.

I have the honour to submit the following reply to G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational.

2. Referring to sub-clause (ii), clause (12), paragraph 2 of the Government Order, for the words "chief warder and deputy Jailor in the jail department," the words "chief, deputy chief, and assistant chief warders in central jails, executive assistant jailors in district jails and head warders in central and district jails" should be substituted. The pay of a deputy jailor of a central jail is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75, and for this post men of much better education than that which Native sepoy officers possess are essential. By the phrase "deputy jailors, &c.," the Superintendent of Pensions doubtless meant the deputy jailor of district jails whose designation is now "assistant jailors." Exemption is also required in the case of the post of head warder in the same manner as in the case of head constable in the Police; a first-grade head warder draws Rs. 15 per mensem.

3. In order to revise the Jail Test in the manner directed by Government, I would propose that, after the words "the following are the subjects of the test" (page

in paragraph 6 of the Notification of the 18th January 1892, No. 11. It is possible that for special reasons persons may be appointed to particular posts *who have passed no general education tests, and who possess no general educational qualifications.* I am not sure whether, by the rule as amended now, it is the intention of Government that all such persons should be eligible for admission to the Special Tests. If the article, as now worded, is to stand, I would suggest the insertion of the word "superior" before "appointments" in line 4.

In note (1) to article 4, a clause has been added, allowing the Criminal Tests to remain open to persons who are not F.As., *if they come from the Ceded Districts and Northern Circars* [3 (8) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. The question at once arises as to what is meant by "coming from" the Ceded Districts. It may mean one of several things: "born and bred" and educated in these places, residing there permanently, happening to be employed there, or happening to live there at the time of application for admission. Whatever interpretation is given to the expression, it is easy to see that the Commissioner will have a very heavy task imposed on him in having to decide in a hundred cases, perhaps, or more, whether candidates are eligible to appear for the tests. I am quite certain, too, that the restriction will give rise to numerous false representations and fraudulent practices, which it will be almost impossible to prevent.

The Précis-writing Test.—In columns 2 and 3 of the schedule attached to the notification, effect has been given to the directions contained in paragraph 3 (2) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67. As graduates have hitherto been exempted from this test, it may be well, perhaps, to prevent any misconception on this point, to add a remark, either here or as an additional note under article 4, making it clear that the exemption is withdrawn. The same course might be followed in the case of the Translation Test, Lower Grade, from which, as from the Précis-writing Test, graduates have hitherto been exempted.

Translation Test, Higher Grade.—Tulu has been removed from the list of languages (paragraph 4 of G.O. of the 8th November 1893, No. 818).

Account Test, Lower Grade.—Book-keeping has been omitted [3 (5) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. As this test is now a single-subject test, it requires to be considered whether the minimum should not be fixed at two-fifths of the maximum marks.

The Criminal Test, Higher Grade.—In paragraph 3 (7) Government direct the inclusion of the offices of Sub-Judge and District Munsif among those to which the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, is to apply. It has apparently been overlooked that there is no Civil Test corresponding to the Criminal Test which applies now to these appointments, and that a Criminal Test alone may be considered insufficient. In former years, before the institution of the Pleaders' Test, when candidates for these offices had to pass the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, they had to pass the Civil Judicial Test, Higher Grade, also; but when Government accepted the Pleaders' Test as the qualifying test for the two offices in question, the Civil Judicial Test, Higher Grade, ceased to exist, as being no longer required. If the Criminal Test is now to be prescribed again for the two offices, it seems necessary to revive the Civil Judicial Test, Higher Grade.

Sea Customs Test.—A note has been added to the effect that, in respect of the Arms, Explosives and Petroleum Acts, only those portions that relate to *importation* will be required [3 (11) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67].

Salt and Abkári Tests.—Test E, Linguistic, has been inserted in the notification [3 (13) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. It was omitted by Dr. Duncan, as it is not an examination conducted by the Commissioner, and its inclusion here is inconsistent with what is laid down in article 3 of the notification. Dr. Duncan was of opinion that, as being a purely departmental test, like the linguistic tests of other departments, its proper place was in a departmental code and not in a notification relating to examinations controlled and conducted by the Commissioner. The same remarks apply to the alteration ordered to be carried out under Test D., Engineering, which has accordingly been made.

Salt Test F has been rearranged as suggested by the Board of Revenue and approved by Government [3 (13) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67].

As decided by Government, Article 6 of the Notification has been so modified as to allow of the conduct of the Salt and Abkári Tests in the vernaculars. This has been done on the recommendation of the Board, who remark in their Proceedings of the 29th November 1893, Mis. No. 4867, that "this concession is made little use of and causes no inconvenience." The Board could not have been aware of the strong objections that may be urged against the practice of allowing candidates to appear in the vernaculars, a practice which is attended not merely with inconvenience, but with serious risk to the safe and efficient conduct of the examinations. The concession necessitates the translation of the question papers into the vernaculars and the employment of translators for this purpose. Each translator has to be furnished with copies of the question papers printed in English, and if there are candidates in all the vernaculars, it means that the papers have to pass through the hands of three or four persons, who, by any little carelessness on their part, may cause the questions to become known. At the last Special Tests, the papers in the four subjects of the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, had to be translated into four vernaculars, and including English, were printed, in all, in five languages. It took fully two months before the work of printing these papers was completed, and during the whole of this time, the papers were in the Government Press in one language or another and were accessible, perhaps, to more than one person employed in the Press. When the papers have to pass through the hands of so many persons and the questions are allowed to stand in type so long, the chances of information getting out must be increased. Every one who has had anything to do with the papers believes he has taken every possible precaution, but nevertheless the fact remains that information leaks out, though in what way it is almost impossible to discover. If, notwithstanding these objections, it is decided to allow the concession recommended by the Board, I would ask that an exception be made in the case of Salt Test A, as the papers for this test are the same as the papers for the Criminal Judicial Tests, the candidates for which are very numerous. If candidates for Salt Test A are unable to answer the papers in English, it is not easy to see how they can fill the appointments for which these tests are prescribed.

The amendments referred to in paragraphs III, IV and V of the Board's Proceedings, dated 15th January 1894, No. 88, and approved by Government, have all been carried out.

In the schedules I have endeavoured, as carefully as possible, to make the changes directed by Government, but where there is so much room for the commission of errors, I trust I shall be excused for any that may be found.

G.O., dated 15th March 1894, Mis. No. 1118, Revenue.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 10th March 1894, Mis. No. 1652:—

Read—Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, dated 3rd March 1894, Mis. No. 931.

Resolution—dated 10th March 1894, Mis. No. 1652.

With reference to item 6 of paragraph 2 of the Government Order, the Board observes that the concession granted in G.O., dated 15th January 1889, No. 15, Educational, applies to classifiers and head classifiers drawing salaries of Rs. 40 and less. That was the highest pay fixed for these officers in all the Settlement Parties, but in Malabar two posts of head classifiers on Rs. 45 and 60, respectively, were sanctioned in G.O., dated 14th May 1891, No. 2914, and the Special Settlement-officer, Malabar and South Canara, has recently brought to notice that he finds it impossible to get passed men possessing the requisite experience to fill these posts; the Board would recommend that the concession referred to above be extended to all classifiers and head classifiers without reference to any limit of pay.

2. *Special Test Notification—Item 5 of paragraph 3 of the Government Order.*—The salary limit of Rs. 100 recommended by the Board in respect of accountants who have to pass the Account Test is not a clerical error for Rs. 50. There are not many appointments in this department of Board's office for which a knowledge of the Account

directed by Government in its order of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational. The submission of these drafts has been delayed in consequence of my having been away from Madras on a tour of inspection.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

2. *Preamble.*—The date from which the notification is to come into operation has been changed from 1st January to 1st April 1894.

Note 1 *to Preamble.*—This note has been modified as directed in G.O. of the 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, and an addition has been made to it, as required in paragraph 2 of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67.

Note 2.—This note has been inserted to make it clear that the rules apply to all appointments, whether temporary or acting [2 (24) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. The opportunity has been taken at the same time to transfer to the note the words "whether pensionable or non-pensionable," which, in the original draft, occurred both in articles 1 and 3, but have now been removed.

Article 1.—As modified now, the new rules, so far as "inferior service" is concerned, will take effect from the 1st January 1897 [2 (2) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. A note, however, has been inserted requiring heads of offices and departments to give preference to "passed" men, when such are available.

Article 2.—Clause (3) of the original draft has been omitted [2 (5) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67].

In clause (4) of the original draft, now clause (3), the words "in any department" have been inserted in lieu of the words "in the Ceded Districts, &c." [2 (4) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. No reference is made here to the acting allowance available, as in the case of inferior appointments it must necessarily be less than Rs. 15 per mensem.

Clause (6).—This new clause has been added to give effect to paragraph 2 of 2 (6) of the Government Order, but the concluding words of the clause do not appear to be necessary, as it is expressly declared in the note already referred to that passed men are to be appointed whenever possible.

Article 3.—The words "beginning with the examination held in December 1892" have been omitted [2 (7) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. The effect of this omission will be to throw open appointments in the superior service—subject, of course, to such restrictions as may arise by and through the operation of the Special Test Examination Rules—to matriculates of any year. This, I presume, is what Government intended. No reference is made in this article to the matriculates of other Indian Universities. It would be well, perhaps, to consider whether they too might not be included among those declared to be eligible for admission to superior service.

Note 2 to this article has been amended, as directed in G.O. of the 8th November 1893, No. 818, Educational, by the omission of the last sentence.

Article 4.—The several clauses under this article require to be carefully considered. Clause (2) has been retained with the addition of the last sentence, but I am not sure that it is necessary, as it appears to be included in clause (4) which has newly been inserted [2 (4) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67].

Clause (3) has been made more general by the omission of the words "in the Public Works Department" [2 (8) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67], but the last sentence has been added, as it appears to be intended that all draughtsmen and surveyors should hold the College of Engineering certificate.

Clause (5) is new, but though its insertion is ordered in paragraph 2 (25) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67, it appears to be included in clause (3), and, if so, is not necessary.

Clause (6) is new also [2 (6) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. I am not sure, however, whether the appointments referred to belong, in all cases, to superior service, and whether the clause should not be inserted also under article 2.

Clause (9) has been newly added to give effect to the directions contained in paragraph 2 (12) (i) and (ii) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67, but I would point out that it seems to be entirely out of place in this notification. The article under which the clause is inserted refers to classes of *appointments*, not classes of *individuals*, that are exempted from the operation of the examination rules. The appointments referred to in the clause fall under the ordinary rules. The exemption applies to certain individuals only, and it would, perhaps, be better to give effect to it in a separate order. I would point out also that the phrase "possessing ordinary educational qualifications," which occurs in the clause, conveys no very definite meaning.

Clause (10) has been newly inserted under paragraph 2 (13) of the Government Order, but its precise meaning is not quite clear. In one sense, I presume, all subordinate clerks in an office are *copyists*, but it cannot be intended to exempt them all from the operation of the examination rules. It appears necessary to define the term "copyist." If the clause is to be retained under article 4, it may, perhaps, be necessary to insert it also under article 2.

Clause (11) gives effect to the direction contained in 2 (26) of the Government Order.

Schedules.—All the alterations desired by Government have, I hope, been made in the drafts now submitted, though I cannot be sure that there are no errors and omissions. "Reservists of the Native Army" and "Catamaran Maistries" have been excluded from the operation of article 1 of the Notification [2 (15) and (16) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67]. As regards village offices, however, I am far from being sure as to what the wishes of Government are, and I cannot tell what offices are intended to be included under, or excluded from, the examination rules.

The note required in 2 (10) of the Government Order has been inserted in column 3 of schedule B.

In 3 (13) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational, I was required to add a remark to the note that appears in column 3 of schedule B under the heading "Salt and Abkári Department." The addition has been made, but it appears to me to be unnecessary, as the Government Technical Examination in Surveying and Levelling, *Intermediate* Grade, is a more difficult examination than the corresponding one in the Salt Department, and a *practical* test forms a very important portion of it. A separate minimum is prescribed for the practical test alone, which candidates must get before they can be declared to have passed the examination. The further alterations required in the notes which occur in this part of schedule B referring to the examinations to be passed by officers of the Salt and Abkári Department have all been made.

A new section has been added to schedule B, with the heading "Miscellaneous." Under this heading are shown the appointments referred to in paragraph 3 (3) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67, which do not appear to belong either to the Revenue or to the Judicial Department.

A good portion of schedule B has now been omitted. The offices that entirely disappear from it are those of the Secretariats, of the Inspector-General of Registration, of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, of the Government Press, and of the Director of Chinchona Plantations. In respect to other offices and other departments, appointments have been removed from the schedule, the inclusion of which was disallowed by Government, but I cannot undertake to say, with the information at my command, that even now this schedule or the schedule to the Special Test Notification is as perfect as Government would wish it to be.

THE SPECIAL TESTS NOTIFICATION.

3. Article 4 has been modified as directed in paragraph 3 (1) of G.O. of the 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational. It seems necessary to point out, however, that the alteration now made involves a departure from a principle that has hitherto regulated admission to the Special Tests. Candidates have been allowed to appear for the Special Tests, not on account of the appointments they hold or are eligible to hold, but—unless specially exempted from the operation of the examination rules—on account of the general education tests they have passed. The article, as framed by Dr. Duncan, was simply the old rule which appears to have been expressly sanctioned

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cochin, 23rd February 1894, Ref. on C. No. 560.

As directed in paragraph 3 (5) of G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational, I have the honour to renew my application for a ruling to the effect that the Account Test, Higher Grade, should in future be made a qualifying test for the following appointments in my office :—

(1) Manager and Treasury Officer, and
(2) Head Accountant.

My reasons for the application are the same as those for requiring a similar qualification in the case of Treasury Deputy Collectors and Head Accountants in Collectors' offices. It is true my treasury is not a large one, but the work is exactly the same as in other district treasuries, and the monthly bills to be passed by my Manager and Treasury Officer and my Head Accountant are not inconsiderable. The presence of a British Regiment at Quilon and of Postal and Telegraphic Head offices at Trivandrum, together with the sales of stamps of all sorts, gives ample work to the subordinates connected with the treasury, not to speak of the transactions connected with the payment of interest, &c., on Government promissory notes for sums amounting to nearly 63 lakhs of rupees. The Deputy Tahsildars of Anjengo and Tangasséri in Malabar also bank with this treasury. The account work connected with the above various branches of the Public Service requires, in my opinion, an intimate acquaintance with the rules of the Account Code and of the Civil Service Regulations, and I think it is better to make it compulsory. I should not omit also to add that in all this work my Manager as Treasury Officer and the Head Accountant have to act independently of the Resident and the Assistant Resident.

2. In my letter, Reference on C. No. 2523, dated 29th November 1893, read in the Proceedings quoted above, I included the Treasurer also, but I now learn that District Treasurers are exempted from a pass in the Account Test, apparently because they act under the orders of the Treasury Officers and Head Accountants. I would not therefore press it in the case of my Treasurer.

3. If Government approves of my proposal, I would suggest that effect be given to it only when the present Manager and Treasury Officer and Head Accountant vacate their appointments and new men have to be put in. The present Manager has already been confirmed, and so to apply the rule to him would be to give it *ex post facto* effect in his case. I may, however, add that the present Head Accountant has already qualified himself in the test.

From Colonel C. A. PORTEOUS, Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 7th March 1894, No. 1196

With reference to paragraph 3 (4) of G.O., No. 67, Educational, dated 2nd February 1894, I have the honour to report that by the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 20th April 1859, Public Department, the Police Force was exempted from the operation of the Uncovenanted Service Examination rules, and that under this authority no General or Special Test qualification (other than the Departmental Test) was required of Inspectors of Police up to the date of G.O., No. 1154, Judicial Department, dated 5th July 1889.

2. By this Government Order the Criminal Lower Test was prescribed for Inspectors of Police. As none of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination rules applied to them previously, the rule of 1866 laying down the Translation Lower Test generally for all appointments for which the Criminal Lower Test was prescribed was not enforced in the case of Inspectors of Police, for whom for the first time the latter test was introduced in 1889. Moreover, the Government had under its consideration the whole system of recruitment for the Inspectors' Grade and the qualifications that should be prescribed for candidates for that grade and laid down only the Criminal Lower Test in its Order, No. 1154, dated 5th July 1889.

3. At present candidates are posted to districts according to their vernacular and their optional language in the Public Service Examination. After posting, they undergo a training at the Superintendent's office for three months and under an experienced Inspector for another three months. During this period part of their duty is to study station-house reports and other papers in the vernacular, prepare abstracts of them in English, prepare charge sheets, &c. This gives them a knowledge of the technical police and other judicial terms.

4. A colloquial knowledge of the vernacular combined with the training given by this department for six months is found sufficient for the proper discharge of an Inspector's duties. He has to prepare précis of cases from station-house reports, and it being more of the nature of a general educational qualification, I proposed the Précis-writing Test. Inspectors of Police have not very much to do in the way of making very precise or grammatical translations from the vernacular into English or *vice versâ*.

5. The greater the number of compulsory educational tests, the greater is the difficulty of obtaining candidates who have passed them and who possess the necessary physique and aptitude for police work.

6. In these circumstances, I beg to recommend that the Translation Test be not added to the two tests, Criminal Lower and Précis-writing, in the case of Police Inspectors. European and Eurasian Inspectors are required to pass the prescribed third-class test in vernacular.

From D. W. G. COWIE, Esq., Acting Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 12th March 1894, No. 746.

I am directed to reply as follows to G.O., dated the 2nd ultimo, No. 67, Educational, making certain modifications in the revised drafts of the Public Service and Special Test Notifications.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 (6) of the Government Order, I am directed to state that the Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges are of opinion that the Contract Act as well as the "Rules of Practice (Civil) of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the Appellate Side and of the Courts subordinate thereto," as revised in 1891, should be added to the subjects for the Civil Judicial Test and that two years' notice should be given before the test is applied to the appointments of Head Clerks in the Courts of District Munsifs, the City Civil Court and the Presidency Court of Small Causes.

3. With reference to paragraphs 3 (4), (6) and (8), I am to append a table of appointments in the High Court, Appellate Side, for which certain special tests should be prescribed.

ENCLOSURE.

LIST of appointments in the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Madras, for which a *Special Test* is required.

Office or appointment.	Test.
Accountant	Account Test (Higher Grade).
Appeal Examiner	The Civil Judicial Test.
Legal Practitioners' Clerk	Précis-writing (Higher).
Criminal Appeals Clerk ... ... } Criminal Revision Cases Clerk ... ... }	The Judicial Test—Criminal Lower.

NOTE.—There is no appointment in the High Court to which the Translation Test, Lower, should be prescribed.

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L., Acting Commissioner for Government Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 15th March 1894, No. 604.

I have the honour to submit, for final approval, copies of the revised notifications relating to the Public Service and to the Special Test Examinations, modified as

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O., dated 23rd February 1894, No. 134, Public.

Read—G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational.

Order—dated 23rd February 1894, No. 134, Public.

Recorded. The points in connection with the Provincial Service are being dealt with separately.

2. It will be suggested to the Educational Department that it is advisable that the Budget Clerk in the Chief Secretariat and the Accountant in the Government Press should be acquainted with the Civil Account Code and the Civil Service Regulations.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Assistant Secretary.

To the Educational Department.
" Superintendent, Government Press.

From the Hon'ble Mr. W. P. AUSTIN, C.S., Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 20th February 1894, No. 185.

With reference to clause (5) under "The Special Test Notification" paragraph 3 of G.O., dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, Educational, requiring me to report whether it may be considered unnecessary to subject the Accountants of the Stamp Office to the Account Test, Higher, the Book-keeping having now been abolished, I have the honour to state that, for the efficient management of the office, I consider it necessary that the Account Test, Higher Grade, as revised at present, should be made a qualifying test for the Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Stamp and Stationery Offices.

From Lieutenant-General H. McLEOD, R.A., Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Agent, Pondicherry and Karikal, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Pondicherry, 21st February 1894, No. 28.

With reference to clause 5 of paragraph 3 of G.O., Educational, dated 2nd February 1894, No. 67, I have the honour to state that the Consular Clerk here has to be considered as an Accountant for the reason that he has to prepare pension bills and to attend to the payment of pensions of the several pensioners drawing their pension through this office. He has to know further the rules relating to the deposit, withdrawal and remittance, &c., in the disposal of vacant estates of deceased emigrants besides the preparation of the usual bills of this office. I am therefore of opinion that it is desirable that the clerk should possess some knowledge of the "Account Code." If Government concurs with me in my view, I would suggest that "Account Test, Lower," may be fixed as a qualifying test for the appointment of Consular Clerks and that it may take effect from the beginning of 1896, which, I trust, will give due notice to those concerned.